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OPPENHEIMER





CASSELL'S LATIN DICTIONARY

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The New Latin Primer.

By J. P. POSTGATE, M.A., Litt.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Latin in the University of Liverpool; assisted by C. A. VINCE, M.A. 93rd Thousand.

"The outline of the syntax of moods and tenses in Part I is clear and good. Part II opens with a short chapter on Pronunciation and Spelling, a useful list being given for the correct spelling of words which are commonly wrongly spelt. Then come the rules on the gender of nouns, lists of nouns of the third declension, with their genitive, and of irregular nouns. The supplementary syntax occupies sections 297 to 431, and is both full and clear. Especially useful will be found the parts which treat of the translation of English prepositions and of 'that' and 'to.' The subjective, again, and *oratio obliqua* are admirably handled."—*Educational Times*.

CASELL'S LATIN DICTIONARY

(Latin-English and English-Latin)

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PREFACE

IN preparing a Revised Edition of the Latin-English part of this Dictionary, the aim has been so to adapt the work that it may be suited for the middle forms of public schools. It is above all intended to be a Dictionary of Classical Latin, and thus a large number of archaic, or post-Augustan words, have been omitted, while nearly all the important articles have been entirely rewritten, chiefly with the view of introducing a greater number of quotations to illustrate constructions and usage. The historical and geographical notices have been largely increased in number and lessened in size. Etymologies have been added, but mainly those of an unambitious kind. It is hoped that the considerable changes that have been made in type and classification will make the work more intelligible, and so more useful.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK



ablat. ablative.
absol. absolute, absolutely, i.e. without dependent case or adjunct.
abstr. abstract.
accus. accusative.
act. active.
adj. adjective.
adv. adverb.
al. l. alia lectio or alii legunt (a different reading).
ap. followed by a proper noun, e.g., *ap. Cic.* = in the works of.
appellat. appellative (when a proper noun is used as a common noun, e.g. when Achilles = a brave, handsome man).
attrib. attribute or attributive.
a. Aug. ante-Augustan.
Aug. Augustan.
c. common.
conj. conjunction.
collect. collective.
compar. comparative.
conor. concrete.
conn. connected.
correl. correlative.
constr. construction.
contr. contraction or contracted.
cp. compare.
dat. dative.
decl. declension.
defect. defective.
demonstr. demonstrative.
dep. deponent.
desider. desiderative.
diff. different.
dim. diminutive.
dissyll. dissyllable.
distrib. distributive.
dub. doubtful.
eccl. ecclesiastical
ed. edition.
e.g. *exempli gratiâ* (for example).

ellipt. elliptical, elliptically.
enclit. enclitic.
Eng. English.
esp. especially.
etc. et cetera.
eth. dat. ethic dative.
etym. etymology.
euphem. euphemism or euphemistical.
euphon. euphonic, euphonically.
ex. exs. example, examples.
f. feminine.
fig. figurative or figure.
fin. or ad fin. at the end.
fol. followed by.
folg. following.
fr. from.
Fr. French.
freq. frequently or frequentative.
fut. future.
gen. general or generally.
genit. genitive.
geogr. geographical.
Germ. German.
Gr. Greek.
gram. grammatical.
heterocl. heteroclitic.
heterog. heterogeneous.
ib. ibidem.
id. idem.
i.e. id est (that is).
imper. imperative.
imperf. imperfect.
impers. impersonal.
inanim. inanimate.
inchoat. inchoative, inceptive
indecl. indeclinable.
indef. indefinite.
indic. indicative.
infin. infinitive.
init., in, or ad init. at the beginning.
intens. intensive.
interrog. interrogative.

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS (*continued*)

<i>intr.</i> intransitive.	<i>pluperf.</i> pluperfect.
<i>i.g.</i> idem quod.	<i>poet.</i> poetical or poetically.
<i>irreg.</i> irregular.	<i>polit.</i> political or politically.
<i>It.</i> Italian.	<i>posit.</i> positive.
<i>Lat.</i> Latin.	<i>preced.</i> preceding.
<i>lit.</i> literal.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>l.</i> lectio (reading).	<i>pres.</i> present.
<i>locat.</i> casus locativus.	<i>prob.</i> probably.
<i>m.</i> masculine.	<i>pron.</i> pronoun.
<i>mathem.</i> mathematical.	<i>prop.</i> properly.
<i>med.</i> medical or medically.	<i>prov.</i> proverb or proverbially.
<i>met.</i> metaphorically.	<i>q.v.</i> quod or quae vide (which see).
<i>meton.</i> by metonymy.	<i>refl.</i> reflective or reflectively.
<i>mid.</i> middle.	<i>reg.</i> regular or regularly.
<i>milit.</i> military.	<i>rel.</i> relative.
<i>MS.</i> manuscript.	<i>relig.</i> religious.
<i>MSS.</i> manuscripts.	<i>rhet.</i> rhetoric, rhetorical, or rhetorically.
<i>n.</i> neuter.	<i>Rom.</i> Roman.
<i>naut.</i> nautical.	<i>Sansc.</i> Sanscrit.
<i>neg.</i> negative.	<i>sc.</i> scilicet (that is to say, namely).
<i>neut.</i> neuter.	<i>script.</i> scriptor (writer).
<i>nom.</i> nominative.	<i>sing.</i> singular.
<i>num.</i> numeral.	<i>sq.</i> sequens (and the following).
<i>object.</i> objective or objectively.	<i>subj.</i> subjunctive.
<i>onomatop.</i> onomatopoeia or onomatopoeic	<i>subject.</i> subjective or subjectively.
<i>opp.</i> opposite to	<i>subst.</i> substantive.
<i>ord.</i> ordinal.	<i>suff.</i> suffix.
<i>orig.</i> original or originally.	<i>sup.</i> supine.
<i>p.</i> page.	<i>superl.</i> superlative.
<i>p. adj.</i> participial adjective.	<i>s.v.</i> sub voce.
<i>p. Aug.</i> post-Augustan.	<i>syl.</i> syllable.
<i>partic.</i> participle.	<i>syncop.</i> syncope or syncopated
<i>partit.</i> partitive.	<i>synonym.</i> synonymous.
<i>pass.</i> passive.	<i>t.t.</i> technical term.
<i>perf.</i> perfect.	<i>transf.</i> transferred.
<i>pers.</i> person, personal, or personally.	<i>transl.</i> translation or translated.
<i>philosoph.</i> philosophical or philosophy.	<i>trisyll.</i> trisyllable.
<i>pleonast.</i> pleonastical or pleonastically	<i>v.</i> verb, vide, or vox.
<i>plur.</i> plural.	<i>voc.</i> vocative.

LATIN ABBREVIATIONS

A. Aulus, Augustus, absolvo, antiquo, annus.	II. Hic, etc., habet, hastata (cohors), heres, honos.
a.d. Ante diem (in dates).	Har. Haruspex.
A.U.C. Anno urbis conditae, ab urbe condita.	H.C. Hispania citerior.
B. Bonus or bene.	Hor. Horatiâ tribu.
B.D. Bona Dea, bonum datum.	H.S. Hic situs est.
B.L. Bona lex.	H.S. (Mistake for IIS.), sestertius, sester tium.
B.O. Bono omine, bona omina.	H S.S. Hic siti sunt.
B.P. Bono publico, bona possessio.	
B.M. Bene merenti.	I. In, infra, ipse.
B.V.V. Bene vale, vale!	I.D. Idus.
	I.H.F.C. Ipsius heres faciendum curavit.
C. Cajus, conjux, condemno.	Im. Immunis.
C. As num. sign = centum.	Imp. Imperium, imperator.
Cal. Calendae.	
Cn. Cnaeus.	K Kaeso. /
Corn. Cornelius.	Kal. Kalendae.
D. Decimus, Divus, deus, dominus, decurio, dies, dabam.	L. Lucius, libra.
D.D. Dono dedit.	L. As num. sign = 50.
D.D.D. Dat donat dedicat.	
D.M. Diis manibus.	M. Marcus.
D.O.M. Deo optimo maximo.	M' Manius.
D.P.S. De pecunia sua.	M. As num. sign = mille.
D.S. De suo.	
D.N. Dominus noster.	N. Numerius.
	Non. Nonae.
E. Emeritus, evocatus.	
E.M.V. Egregiae memoriae vir.	O. Optimus, omnis.
E.P. Equo publico.	
E.Q.R. Eques Romanus.	P. Publius.
	P.C. Patres conscripti.
F. Filius, fecit, fidelis, felix.	P.M. Pontifex Maximus.
F.C. Faciendum curavit.	P.R. Populus Romanus.
F.I. Fieri jussit.	P. VIII. Pedum octo.
Fl. Flavius.	Prid. Pridie.
Fl. P. Flamen perpetuus.	
	Q. Quintus, que.
G. Gajus, Gallica, Gemina.	
G.I. Germania Inferior.	R. Rufus, Romanus, recte, regnum, refici- endum.
G.S. Germania Superior.	

LATIN ABBREVIATIONS (*continued*),

R.P. Respublica.

R.R. Rationes relatae.

S. Sextus, Senatus, semissis.

S. or Sp. Spurius.

S.C. Senatus consultum.

S.P.Q.R. Senatus populusque Romanus

T. Titus tribunus.

TL Tiberius.

Tr. pl. Tribunus plebis.

U. Urbs (Roma).

V. Valeo, vir, vivus, vivens, votum.

X. = 10, and also in coins denarius.

X.V. Decemvir.

XV.V. Quindecimvir.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF LATIN AUTHORS REFERRED TO IN THIS WORK

- App.** Lucius Appelleius, philosopher, born about 130 B.C.
- Auct. b. Afr.** Auctor belli Africani.
- Auct. b. Alex.** Auctor belli Alexandrii.
- Auct. b. Hisp.** Auctor belli Hispani.
- Caes.** Caius Julius Caesar, historian, died 44 B.C.
- Cat.** C. Valerius Catullus, poet, born 87 B.C.
- Cato.** M. Porcius Cato, orator and historian, died 147 B.C.
- Cic.** M. Tullius Cicero, orator and philosopher, died 43 B.C.
- Col.** L. Jun. Moderatus Columella, writer on husbandry, of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Enn.** Q. Ennius, poet, died 169 B.C.
- Entr.** Flavius Eutropius, historian of the 4th cent. A.D.
- Hirt.** Aulus Hirtius, historian, died 43 B.C.
- Hor.** Q. Horatius Flaccus, poet, died 8 B.C.
- Juv.** D. Junius Juvenalis, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Liv.** T. Livius Patavinus, historian, died 16 B.C.
- Lucan.** M. Annaeus Lucanus, poet, died 65 A.D.
- Lucr.** T. Lucretius Carus, poet, died about 50 B.C.
- Mart.** M. Valerius Martialis, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Nep.** Cornelius Nepos, writer of biographies of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Ov.** P. Ovidius Naso, poet, died 16 A.D.
- Pers.** A. Persius Flaccus, satirist, died 62 A.D.
- Petr.** T. Petronius Arbitrator, satirist, died 67 A.D.
- Phaedr.** Phaedrus, fabulist of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Plaut.** M. Accius (or T. Maccius) Plautus, died 184 B.C.
- Plin.** C. Plinius Secundus (major), naturalist, died 79 A.D. C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor), died about 100 A.D.
- Prop.** Sex. Aurelius Propertius, poet, died 15 B.C.
- Q. Cic.** Quintus Cicero, brother of M. Tullius.
- Quint.** M. Fabius Quintilianus, rhetorician of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Sall.** C. Crispinus Sallustius, died 34 B.C.
- Sen.** L. Annæus Seneca, philosopher, died 65 A.D.
- Stat.** P. Papinius Statius, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Suet.** C. Suetonius Tranquillus, writer of biographies of the 1st and 2nd cent. A.D.
- Tac.** C. Cornelius Tacitus, historian, born between 50 and 60 A.D.
- Ter.** P. Terentius Afer, writer of comedies of the 2nd cent. B.C.
- Tib.** Albius Tibullus, poet, died 18 B.C.
- Varr.** M. Terentius Varro, writer on husbandry, etc., born 82 B.C.
- Vell.** P. Velleius Paterculus, historian of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Verg.** P. Vergilius Maro, poet, died about 19 B.C.
- Vitr.** Vitruvius Pollio, writer on architecture, died about 14 B.C.

TABLE OF THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Days of the Month.	January, August, December—31 days.	March, May, July, October—31 days.	April, June, September, November—30 days.	February—28 days, in leap year, 29.
1	Kal. Jan. Aug. Dec.	Kal. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	Kal. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Kal. Febr.
2	a.d. (ante diem) iv. Non. (Jan., Aug., Dec.)	a.d. vi. Non. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. iv. Non. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	a.d. iv. Non. Febr.
3	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. iii. " "
4	Pridie " "	a.d. iv. " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
5	Non. Jan. Aug. Dec.	a.d. iii. " "	Non. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Non. Febr.
6	a.d. viii. Id. Jan. Aug. Dec.	Pridie " "	a.d. viii. Id. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	a.d. viii. Id. Febr.
7	a.d. vii. " "	Non. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. vii. " "
8	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. viii. Id. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. vi. " "
9	a.d. v. " "	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. v. " "
10	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. iv. " "
11	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. iii. " "
12	Pridie " "	a.d. iv. " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
13	Id. Jan. Aug. Dec.	a.d. iii. " "	Id. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Id. Febr.
14	a.d. xix. Kal. Febr. Sept. Jan.	Pridie " "	a.d. xviii. Kal. Mai. Jul. Oct. Dec.	a.d. xvi. Kal. Mart.
15	a.d. xviii. " "	Id. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. xvii. " "	a.d. xv. " "
16	a.d. xvii. " "	a.d. xvii. Kal. Apr. Jun. Aug. Nov.	a.d. xvi. " "	a.d. xiv. " "
17	a.d. xvi. " "	a.d. xvi. " "	a.d. xv. " "	a.d. xiii. " "
18	a.d. xv. " "	a.d. xv. " "	a.d. xiv. " "	a.d. xii. " "
19	a.d. xiv. " "	a.d. xiv. " "	a.d. xiii. " "	a.d. xi. " "
20	a.d. xiii. " "	a.d. xiii. " "	a.d. xii. " "	a.d. x. " "
21	a.d. xii. " "	a.d. xii. " "	a.d. xi. " "	a.d. ix. " "
22	a.d. xi. " "	a.d. xi. " "	a.d. x. " "	a.d. viii. " "
23	a.d. x. " "	a.d. x. " "	a.d. ix. " "	a.d. vii. " "
24	a.d. ix. " "	a.d. ix. " "	a.d. viii. " "	a.d. vi. " "
25	a.d. viii. " "	a.d. viii. " "	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. v. " "
26	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. iv. " "
27	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iii. " "
28	a.d. v. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iv. " "	Pridie " "
29	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. iii. " "	
30	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. iii. " "	Pridie " "	
31	Pridie " "	Pridie " "		

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS PECULIAR TO THE ENGLISH-LATIN SECTION

I.—(a) Brackets () enclosing the first syllable of a compound verb, denote that both the simple and compound forms of the verb are in use, as (*de*)*currere*. Lack of space, as a rule, has prevented the explanation of the difference in shades of meaning between the two forms. Where the student finds this a difficulty, a reference to the Latin-English section will at once relieve him. An English-Latin Dictionary serves its best purpose when it encourages the beginner to consult quotations from Roman authors in a good Latin Dictionary.

(b) Brackets enclosing a single letter denote that the word was written sometimes with and sometimes without that letter. Thus, *ex(s)pectare* shows that the two forms *expectare* and *expectare* were both in use. The table at the beginning of Messrs. Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary has frequently been consulted in respect to the spelling of doubtful words.

(c) Brackets enclosing a whole word denote that the word may be inserted or omitted according to the context. Thus for "tide," *aestus (maritimus)* implies that *aestus maritimus* is the full phrase, for which *aestus* alone may sometimes serve.

II.—Space has not allowed the insertion of much help in the way of declensions and conjugations, but the genitive of nouns in the fourth declension is given to distinguish them from those of the first. Where such a genitive occurs in a phrase, it is given thus, *aestus, -ūs, maritimus*. In a few other instances of doubtful words, genitives are also given.

III.—* prefixed to a word denotes that it is of modern or very late Latin origin. † appended to a word denotes that it is only used, in the Classical period, by poets.

IV.—

<i>alqs</i> = <i>aliquis</i>	<i>alqm</i> = <i>aliquem</i>
<i>alqd</i> = <i>aliquid</i>	<i>alqm</i> = <i>aliquam</i>
<i>alcjs</i> = <i>alicujus</i>	<i>alqo</i> = <i>aliquo</i>
<i>alci</i> = <i>alicui</i>	<i>alqâ</i> = <i>aliquâ</i>

Ante and Post Aug. = used by writers before and after the time of Augustus.

Circumloc. = circumlocution.

Class. = Classical, *i.e.* belonging to the best period of Latin literature.

Com. = used by the comic poets.

Comb. = in combination.

Eecl. = used by the ecclesiastical writers. The asterisk (*) is sometimes used to prevent a repetition of **Eecl.** after each of the derivatives in a single paragraph.

Gram. = used by the Latin grammarians.

Inscrip. = found in inscriptions.

Jet. = used by the Jurisconsults, or lawyers.

Late ; very late = used by authors after the Classical period.

Med. Lat. = Latin of the Middle Ages.

Opp. = in opposition to.

V.—Abbreviations of the names of authors peculiar to the English-Latin section of the Dictionary.

Ammian. Ammianus Marcellinus, historian, 4th cent. A.D.

Cels. A. Cornelius Celsus, writer on medicine, 1st cent. A.D.

Curt. Q. Curtius Rufus, historian, probably 1st cent. A.D.

Linn. Karl von Linné, or Linnaeus, modern botanist, 18th cent.

Prisc. Priscianus, grammarian, 5th cent. A.D.

Veget. Flavius Renatus Vegetius, military writer, 4th cent. A.D.

Val. Max. Valerius Maximus, compiler of anecdotes, 1st cent. A.D.

LATIN-ENGLISH

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A

A a, the first letter of the Latin Alphabet.
a as an abbreviation, see the Table.

a, ah, interj. *Ah!* Verg.

ā, āb, abs, prep. with abl. (a stands before consonants except h; ab before vowels, h, and consonants; abs only before c, q, t). **Ab** denotes motion in any direction from a fixed point (opp. ad). **I. Lit.**, in space, **A.** Of motion, **1**, away from; fuga ab urbe, Cic.; **2**, a, from . . . to; ad carceres a calce revocari, Cic.; ab aliquo (esp. a me, a te, a se, a nobis, a vobis), from the house of, Cic. With verbs of taking, hearing, etc., such as accipio, emo, audio, cognosco, comperio; a me, from my purse, Cic.; of dependents or disciples, Zeno et qui ab eo sunt, Zeno and his school, Cic.; **b**, down from; suspendere columbam a malo, Verg.; **c**, usque ab, right away from; plausus usque ab capitolio excitatus, Cic. **B. 1**, of direction, from; a supero mari Flaminia (via), ab infero Aurelia, Cic.; **2**, on the side of; a septentrionibus, on the north, Caes.; a fronte, a tergo, a latere, a dextro cornu, Cic.; ab novissimis, in the rear, Caes. **C.** Of distance, from; **1**, Lit., from a point, with such verbs as abesse, distare, and with procul, longe, prope; ab millibus passuum, a thousand paces distant, Caes.; **2**, Transf., to express difference, with such verbs as differre, discrepare; quantum mutatus ab illo, Verg.; **3**, of number or position, after; quartus ab Arcesila, Cic. **II. Transf.** **A.** Of time, **1**, with reference to duration, from; ab hora tertia bibebatur, Cic.; a pueris, from boyhood, Cic.; **2**, with reference to distance of time, from; cuius a morte hic tertius et tricesimus annus, Cic. **B.** Of various relations implying the notion of starting from a point; **1**, of agency, with pass. and intrans. verba, by; reprehendi ab aliquo, Cic.; interire ab aliquo, Cic.; **2**, of origin, from; a, id facinus natum a cupiditate, Cic.; **b**, of naming, puero ab inopia Egerio inditum nomen, Liv.; **3**, in relation to; imparati quum a militibus tum a pecunia, Cic.; **4**, from, out of (of part of a number); nonnulli ab novissimis, Caes.; **5**, in relation to the part of the body with which a person serves; servus a pedibus, footman, Cic.; a manu servus, amanuensis, Suet.

ābactus -a -um, partic. of abigo.

ābācus -i, m. (ἀβάξ). **1**, a counting-board, Pers.; **2**, a gaming-board divided into compartments, Suet.; **3**, a sideboard, Cic.; **4**, in architecture, a, mosaic panelling; b, the square slab on the top of a column.

ābālienātio -ōnis, f. alienation of property, Cic.

ābāliēno, 1. to separate. **A. Lit.**, **1**, to separate, Plaut.; **2**, to alienate (property); agros populi, Cic. **B. Transf.**, **1**, to deprive; abalienati iure civium, Liv.; **2**, to estrange; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.

abe

Ābās -antis, m. king of Argos, father of Acrisius; hence, a, adj., **Ābantēus** -a -um; **b**, **Ābantiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of Abas, Acrisius (son of Abas), Persens (great-grandson of Abas).

ābāvus -i, m. a great-great-grandfather, Cic.; and in general, forefather, Cic.

Abdera -orum, n. plur. (Ἀβδηρα, ῥά). **I. a town in Thrace** (now Polystilo or Asperosa), birth-place of Protagoras and Democritus, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants; hic Abdera, here reigns stupidity, Cic.; also **Abdera** -ae, f. **Ov. II. a town in Spain** (now Adra). **Abdērites** -ae (abl. -a), m. an inhabitant of Abdera, Cic.

abdicatio -ōnis, f. **1**, disowning of a son, Plin.; **2**, renouncing of an office; dictaturae, Liv.

1. abdicō, 1. **1**, to renounce, disown; aliquem patrem, Liv.; **2**, to abdicate (a magistracy by a formal declaration), se non modo consulatu sed etiam libertate, Cic.; in Sall. and Liv. with simple accusative, magistratum, Sall.; dictaturam, Liv.; absol., ut abdicarent consules, Cic.

2. abdicō -dixi -dictum, 3. t. t. of augury, to refuse assent to, disapprove of (opp. addicō); quum tres partes (vineae) aves abdicissent, Cic.

abditē, adv. secretly, Cic.

abditivus -a -um, removed, separated, Plaut.

abditus -a -um, p. adj. (of abdo), concealed, secret. **I. Lit.**, vis abditā quadam, Lucr. **II. Transf.**, res abditae et obscurae, Cic.; neut plur., abditā rerum, deep thoughts, Hor.

abdo -didi -ditum, 3. **A. Gen.**, to put away, withdraw, remove; copias ab eo loco abditas, Caes.; hence, **1**, of a weapon, to drive in; lateri capulo tenus ense, Verg.; **2**, reflex., abdere se in aliquem locum; to withdraw oneself, to retire; in intimam Macedoniam, Cic.; in bibliothecam; in litteras (or litteris), Cic. **B.** to secrete, to hide; ferrum veste, Liv.; se in scalarum tenebras, Cic.

abdomēn -inis, n. the belly, Plaut.; especially as seat of the appetite, gluttony; manebat insaturabile abdomen, Cic.; natus abdomini suo, whose god is his belly, Cic.; abdominis voluptates, pleasures of appetite, Cic.

abducō -duxi -ductum, 3. to lead or take away. **I. A. Lit.**, **1**, aliquem e foro, Cic.; **2**, to take away for punishment; collegam vi de foro, Liv.; in lautumnias, Cic.; **3**, to elope with; filiam mimi Isidori, Cic.; **4**, to steal; mancipia, Cic.; armenta, Ov. **B. Transf.**, to seduce a person from his allegiance; equitatum Dolabellae ad se, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, **A.** to relieve; animum a sollicitudine, Cic. **B.** to bring down, to lower; artem ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic.

Ābella -ae, f. town in Campania (now Avella Vecchia). Adj., **Ābellānus** -a -um.

abēo -ī -itum -īre, to go away. **I. A.** Lit., 1. Gen., ex agris atque urbibus, Cic.; ab urbe, Liv. de Sicilia, Cic.; comitio, Liv.; si abis perituros, if you go to death, Verg.; imper., abi, a, good, very well; non es avarus, abi, Hor. b. be off with you, so abin (for abisne); abi in malam rem, go to the devil, Plaut.; abi hinc cum tribunatibus ac rogationibus tuis, Liv. Of things, abeuntia vela, Ov.; sol abit, Plaut.; cornus sub altum pectus abit, Verg.; **2.** Esp., a, to come off (e.g. from a battle); Romani semper victores certamine abire, Liv.; nemo non donatus abibit, Verg.; absol., abiturum eum non esse, si accessisset, he could not have got off unpunished, Cic.; b, to retire from a public office; consulatu, Cic.; c, of the dying, to depart; ad deos, Cic.; ad plures, to "the great majority," Petr.; e vita, Cic.; d, in auctions, not to be knocked down to; si res abiret a manipe, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1. Gen., non longe aberis, you have not far to go (for an example), Cic.; quorsum abeant, on which side will they range themselves? Hor.; **2.** Esp., of a discussion, to digress; illuc, unde abii, redeo, Hor.; quid ad istas ineptias abis? Cic.; etiam tu hinc abis, will you also go away? Cic. **II.** With notion of disappearing; 1, of time, to pass away; abiit annus, Cic.; **2.** of diseases, jam abiit pestilentia, Cic.; **3.** of other things, to disappear, vanish; sensus abiit, Cic.; timor, fides abiit, Liv.; **4.** of the consequences of an action, non posse istaec sic abire, be without consequences, Cic. **III.** With notion of transference from one person or thing to another, 1, to go over; a, to a person, ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor.; b, to a thing, vigor ingenii velocis in alas et pedes abiit, Ov.; **2.** to change into; sic deus in flammam abiit, Ov.

abēquito, 1. to ride off, Liv.

aberratio, -ōnis, f. an escape or relief from anything irksome, Cic.

aberro, 1. to wander, lose one's way. **I.** Lit., pecore, Liv.; aberrantes ex agmine naves, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to deviate from; a proposito, Cic.; **2.** to free oneself from something irksome; a miseria quasi aberrare, Cic.

abhine, adv. from hence. **I.** Of space, aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. **II.** Of time, reckoned from the present moment backward; annos tres, triennium, annis tribus abhinc, three years ago, Cic.

abhorreo, 2. **I.** Lit., to shrink back from, to be disinclined to; a pace, Caes.; a ducenda uxore, Cic.; with abl. alone, spectaculorum oblectamentis, Tac.; absol., omnes aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, Cic. **II.** Transf., to be inconsistent with or opposed to; oratio abhorret a persona hominis gravissimi, Cic.; a fide, to be incredible, Liv.; spes ab effectu haud abhorrens, hope capable of being realised, Liv.; orationes abhorrent inter se, are inconsistent with one another, Liv.; with simple abl., neque abhorret vero, Tac.; with dat., huic tam pacatae protectioni abhorrens mos, Liv. Pres. part., as an adjective, unseasonable, inappropriate; absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv.

abiegnus -a -um (abies), made of fir wood or deal, Cic.

abiēs -ētis, f. **I.** the fir-tree (Pinus picea, Linn.), Liv. **II.** Meton., anything made of deal; a letter, because formerly written on wood, Plaut.; a ship, Verg.; a spear, Verg. (Abiētis, abiētē, trisyll. Verg.)

abigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (ab and ago). **I.** Lit., A. Gen., to drive away; volucres et feras, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, pectus, to steal cattle, Cic.; **2.** partum medicamentis, to procure abortion, Cic.; **3.** uxorem, † divorce, Suet. **II.** Fig., to banish,

get rid of; pauperiem epulis regum, Hor. Abacti oculi, deep-sunk eyes, Stat.

abitio -ōnis, f. = abitus (q.v.).

abito, 3. to go away, Plaut.

abitus -ūs, m. (abeo), 1, a going away, departure; post abitum huius, Cic.; **2.** place of egress (opp. aditus), Verg.

abjectē, adv. abjectly, in a spiritless and cowardly manner, Cic.; meanly, Tac.

abjection -ōnis, f. **I.** Lit., a throwing away, rejection. **II.** Transf., animi, despondency, despair, Cic.

abjectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abjicio); 1, of position, low, common; familia abjecta atque obscura, Cic.; **2.** of character, cowardly, mean-spirited; animus, Cic.; **3.** despicable; contemptus atque abjectus, Cic.; **4.** without force, prosaic; versus, Cic.; oratio humilis et abjecta, Cic. †

abjicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (ab and jacio), to throw down, or away. **I.** Lit., 1, scutum, arma, Cic.; sead pedes alicuius, Cic.; **2.** to throw down violently; aliquem ad tribunal, ad pedes tuos, ad terram virgis et verberibus, Cic.; so in battle, to strike to the ground, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, to pronounce carelessly, to break off abruptly; versus, Cic.; ambitus non est alijciendus, the period must not be broken off abruptly, Cic.; **2.** to get rid of, to dispose of; pecuniam, Cic.; **3.** to give up, to let go; memoriam beneficiorum, Cic.; to abandon; Scarrum, Cic.; **4.** to dash to the ground, to deprive of all power; senatus auctoritatem, Cic.; with reference to character, to dishearten; se percussum atque abjectum esse sentit, Cic.; abjecta metu filia, desponding, Cic.; **5.** Fig., to throw away; cogitationes in rem tam humilem, Cic.; se abjicere, to degrade oneself, Cic.

abjudico, 1. (opp. adjudico), as a judge, to give sentence against any one; to take away by a judgment; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; sibi libertatem, Cic.

abjungo -jungi -junctum, 3. **I.** to unharass; juvenem, Verg. **II.** Transf., to estrange, detach; abjungo Labienum, Caes.; se ab hoc dicendi genere, to keep from, Cic.

abjūro, 1. to abjure, deny on oath; pecuniam, Cic.; creditum, Sall.

ablātivus -a -um, ablative. Subst., **ablātivus** -i, m. (sc. casus), the ablative, the sixth case of the Latin noun, Quint.

ablégatio -ōnis, f. **I.** Gen., a sending away; juvenutis ad bellum, Liv. **II.** Esp., banishment, = relegatio, Plin.

ablēgo, 1. **I.** Lit., to send away, remove to a distance; honestos homines, Cic.; pueros venatum, Liv.; aliquem a penatibus suis, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, haec (legatio) a fratris adventu me ablegat, prevents me from being present on my brother's arrival, Cic.; **2.** milit. t. t., to dislodge; aliquem, Liv.

ablīgūrio, 4. to consume in luxury; patria bona, Ter.

ablōco, 1. to let on lease, Suet.

ablūdo, 3. Lit. to be out of tune with, hence to be unlike; haec a te non multum abludū imago, Hor.

ablūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. to wash. **I.** In the sense of cleansing, pedes alicuius, Cic.; pass., abluī, to be washed clean, Cic. **II.** In the sense of removing, to wash away. **A.** Lit., maculas e veste, Plin.; lacrimas, Tac.; poet., sitis de corpore abluītur, is quenched, Lucr. **B.** Transf., omnis perturbatio animi placatione abluītur, Cic.

ablūtio -ōnis, f. a washing away, ablutio Plin.

abnēgo, 1. *to deny, refuse*; *allicui conjugium et dotes, Verg.*; *nec comitem se abnegat, Hor.*; *absol.*, *abnegat, Verg.*

abnepos -ōtis, *m.* *great-great-grandson*, Suet.

abneptis -is, *f.* *a great-great-granddaughter*, Suet.

Abnōba -ae, *m.* *a range of mountains in Germany, where the Danube rises.*

abnocto, 1. *to stay out all night*, Sen.

abnormis -e (*ab* and *norma*), *irregular, unconventional*; *abnormis sapiens, one of Nature's philosophers, Hor.*

abnuō -nūi -nūitūrus, 3. *to refuse by a motion of the head or eye, deny*; *manu abnuūt quidquam opis in se esse, gave a sign with his hand that he could not help, Liv.*; *regi pacem, Sall.*; *nemo abnuūt a se commissum esse facinus, Cic.*; *spes abnuūt, it does not admit of hope, Tib.*; *of soldiers, to refuse to fight, Liv.*

abnūto, 1. *to abuse (by a nod) repeatedly*, Plaut.

ābōlēo -ēvi -itum, 2. *to destroy*. *I. Lit.*, *Pop-paeae corpus non igni abolitum, Tac.*; *viscera undis, to cleanse, Verg.* *II. Fig.*, *to do away with*; *magistratum, Liv.*; *dedecus armis, Verg.*; *ritus, sacrificandi disciplinam, Liv.*

ābōlesco -ēvi, *no sup.*, 3. *to perish*; *non abolescet gratia facti, Verg.*; *nomen vetustate abolevit, Liv.*

ābōlitio -ōnis, *f.* *a removing, abrogating, annulling, abolition*; *legis, repeal, Suet.*; *tributorum, Tac.*; *facti, amnesty, Suet.*

ābolla -ae, *f.* *cloak of thick woollen cloth, worn by soldiers*; *prov.*, *facinus majoris abol-lae, a crime on a larger scale, Juv.*

ābomino = *abominor* (q.v.).

ābominor -atus sum, 1. *dep.* (*ab* and *omen*), 1. *to deprecate an unfavourable omen*; *aliquid, Liv.*; *quod abominor, God forbid, Ov.*; 2. *to hate, detest, abominate* (*opp. optare*), *Liv.*; *abominandus, detestable, Liv.*; *abominatus, detested, Hor.*

Āborigines -um, *m.* (*Ἀπορῖγες*), *the Aborigines, an Italian tribe from whom the Latins were said to be descended*; hence *original inhabitants of a country* (= *αὐτοχθόνες*), Plin.

ābōrior -ortus sum, 4. *dep.* (*opp. exorior*), 1. *of the heavenly bodies, to set, to disappear, Varr.*; 2. *to perish by untimely birth, Plin.*; 3. *poet.*, *of the voice, to fail, Lucr.*

ābōriscor = *aborior* (q.v.).

ābortio -ōnis, *f.* *an untimely birth, miscarriage, Cic.*

ābortivus -a -um, *prematurely born*; *Sisyphus, Hor.*; *ovum, added, Mart.* Subst., **ābortivum** -i, *n.* (*sc.* *medicamentum*), *drug for procuring abortion, Juv.*

ābortus -ūs, *m.* *a miscarriage, Cic.*

abrādo -rasi -rasum, 3. *I. Lit.*, *to scrape off, shave*; *supercilia, Cic.* *II. Transf.*, *to squeeze money out of a person, to extort*; *nilil se ab A. Caecina posse litum terrore abradere, Cic.*

abripio -rīpīi -reptum, 3. (*ab* and *rapio*), *to snatch away, tear off, drag off*. *I. A. Lit.*, *abripī vi fluminis, Caes.* *B. Transf.*, *Romulum si natura ad humanum exitum abripuit, Cic.* *II. A. to rob*; *non dona tantum sed simulacra numinum, Tac.* *B. 1, to drag away*; *Cappadocem de grege venalium, Cic.*; 2. *to drag away to punishment*; *aliquem de convivio in vincula, Cic.*; 3. *to take away by force*; *filios e complexu parentum, Cic.*

abrōdo -si -sum, 3. *to gnaw off, away, Pers.*

abrōgatio -ōnis, *f.* *an annulling or repeal-ing*; *legis, Cic.*

abrōgo, 1. *A. 1, to repeal a law wholly, to annul*; *legem, Cic.*; *huic legi nec abrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest, Cic.*; 2. *to deprive* (a magistrate of his office); *si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic.* *B. Transf.*, *to take away*; *fidem, to take away a man's credit, Cic.*

abrōtōnum -i, *n.* and **abrōtōnus** -i, 1. (*αβροτον*), *southern-wood, an aromatic herb, Lucr.*, *Hor.*

abrumpo -rūpi -raptum, 3. *I. to break off, loosen, separate*. *A. Lit.*, *ramos, Ov.*; *vincula, Liv.* *B. Transf.*, *se latrocinio Antonii, to break away from, Cic.* *II. to tear off, to separate forcibly, to sever*. *A. Lit.*, *pontem, Tac.* *B. Transf.*, 1. *to violate*; *fas, Verg.*; 2. *to break off prematurely, to destroy*; *vitam, Verg.*; *medium sermonem, to break off in the middle of a speech, Verg.*

abruptio -ōnis, *f.* (*abrumpo*). *I. a tearing away*; *corrigiae, of a shoe-latchet, Cic.* *II. Transf.*, *divorce, Cic.*

abruptus -a -um, *p. adj.* *with compar.* and *superl.* (*abrumpo*), *born off*; hence, 1. *steep, precipitous*. Subst., **abruptum** -i, *n.* *a steep ascent or descent*; *sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Verg.* *II. Transf.*, *A. Gen.* only subst., *abruptum* -i, *n.* *a precipice, the precipice of danger, the road to ruin*; *in abruptum tractus, Tac.* *B. Of character, rough*; *contumacia, Tac.*

abscedō -cessi -cessum, 3. *to go away, depart*. *I. Lit.*, *A. Of persons, a curia, e foro, Liv.*; *as milit. t. t., to withdraw, retire*; *a Capua, Liv.*; *inpers.*, *Regio abscessum est, Liv.* *B. Of things, to retire*; *quantum mare abscedebat, Liv.* *II. Transf.*, *A. of persons, 1. to retire from an office or employment*; *non militariis modo sed civilibus quoque muneribus, Liv.*; 2. *to desert one*; *Pallada abscessisse mihi, Ov.* *B. Of things, 1, to go away, amovus ut abscessit, Ov.*; 2. *to desert*; *cives earum urbium quas regno abscedunt, Liv.*

abscessio -ōnis, *f.* (*abscedo*), *a going away, a separation, Cic.*

abscessus -ūs, *m.* (*abscedo*), *a going away*; 1. *of persons, going away* (especially in battle), *withdrawal*; *Rubrum, Verg.*; *continuis abscessus, Tac.*; 2. *of inanimate objects, solis, Cic.*

abscido -scidi -cisum, 3. (*abs* and *caedo*), *to cut off*. *I. Lit.*, *rimas, Caes.*; *aquam, Liv.*; *caput, Liv.* *II. A. Transf.*, *to separate*; *intersaeptis munimentis hostis pars parti abscesa erat, Liv.*; *abscisus in duas partes exercitus, Caes.* *B. to take away*; *regibus spem auxilii sui, Liv.*

abscindō -scidi -scissum, 3. *to tear off, wrench away*. *I. Lit.*, *tunicam a pectore, Cic.*; *vestem, humeris, Verg.*; *venas, to open the veins, Tac.*; *poet.*, *abscissa comas, with her hair torn, Verg.* *II. Transf.*, *A. to divide*; *terras Oceanum, Hor.* *B. to separate*; *inane soldo, Hor.* *C. to take away*; *reditus dulces, Hor.*

abscisus -a -um, *p. adj.* (*from abscido*), *cut off, hence precipitous*; *rupes, Liv.*

absconditē, *adv.* *obscurely, abstrusely, Cic.*

abscondō -condi (-condidi) -conditum (-con-sum), 3. *I. to conceal*; *gladios, Cic.* *II. A. to obscure*; *galea frontem abscondit, Juv.*; hence *pass.* *of stars, to set, Verg.* *B. to lose sight of*; *Phaeamque arces, Verg.* *C. to keep out of sight*; *quod quo studiosius ab istis opprimitur et absconditur eo magis ciniet et apparet, Cic.*

absens -entis (*absum*), *p. adj.* *absent, Cic.*

absentia -ae, f. (absum), *absence*, Cic.

absilio, 4. (ab and salio), *to spring forth, or away*, Lucr.

absimilis -e, *unlike; non absimili forma*, Caes.

absinthium -i, n. (ἀψίνθιον), *wormwood*, Lucr.

absisto -stīti, -stītum, 3. 1, *to go away*, followed by ab or the abl. alone; *limine*, Verg.; *ab signis*, Caes.; *absol.*, *tandem abstiterunt*, Liv.; *of things*, *ab ore scintillae absistunt*, Verg.; 2, *to desist from; with abl.*, *obsidione*, spe, Liv.; *with infin.*, *absiste moveri*, *cease to be moved*, Verg.; *with gerund*, *sequendo*, *from following*, Liv.; *accusator abstīti*, *the accuser withdrew* (i.e. from his accusation), Tac.

absolutē, adv. *perfectly, completely; vivere feliciter*, *absolute*, Cic.

absolutio -ōnis, f. (absolvo), 1, *acquittal; majestatis*, *on the charge of treason*, Cic.; 2, *perfection; virtus quae rationis absolutio definitur*, Cic.

absolutorius -a -um, *relating to acquittal; tabella*, *the voting-tablet that acquits*, Suet. Subst., **absolutorium** -ii, n. (sc. *remedium*), *means of escape from*, Plin.

absolutus -a -um, p. adj. *with compar.* and *superl.* (absolvo). 1, *perfect, complete; vita*, Cic. 2, *unfettered, unconditional, absolute; causa*, Cic.

absolve -solvi -solutum, 3. A. Lit., *to loosen*. B. Transf., 1, a, *to free; se a Fannio judicio*, Cic.; *aliquem regni suspicione*, Liv.; b, *to acquit; improbitatis*, Cic.; *capitis*, Nep.; *reos culpa*, Ov.; *de praevaricatione*, Cic.; 2, *to dispose of in narration, to relate; de Catilinae conjuratione paucis absolvam*, Sall.; 3, *to complete, to finish; tectum*, Cic.; *opera*, Caes.; *absolve beneficium tuum*, Liv.

absonus -a -um. 1. Lit., *inharmonious; vox*, Cic. 2. Transf., *disagreeing with, not corresponding with; absoni a voce motus*, Liv.; *with dat.*, *nihil absorum fidei divinae origini nit*, Liv.

absorbēo -ſi, 2, *to swallow, to gulp down*. 1. Lit., *placentas*, Hor.; *Oceanus vix videtur tot res absorbere potuisse*, Cic. 2. Transf., *hunc absorbit aestus gloriae, carried him off*, Cic.; *tribunatus absorbet meam orationem, absorbs, engrosses*, Cic.

absque, prep. *with abl.* *without; absque argumento*, Cic.

abstēmius -a -um (abs and temum = temetum), *one who abstains from intoxicating liquors, temperate, abstemious, moderate*, Ov., Hor.

abstergēo -tersi -tersum, 2, *to wipe off, to dry by wiping*. 1. Lit., *cruorem*, Liv. 2. Transf., *to remove something disagreeable; omnes senectutis molestias*, Cic.

absterrēo -terrui -territum, 2, *to frighten away, to drive away by fear*. 1. Lit., *hostes saxis*, Liv.; *neminem a congressu meo*, Cic. 2. Transf., *to frighten from, keep off from; eos a tam detestabili consilio*, Liv.; *animos vitiiis, from vices*, Hor.; *aliquem bello*, Tac.

abstīnens -entis, p. adj. *with compar.* and *superl.* (abstīneo), *abstinent, continent, temperate*, Cic.; *with genit.*, *pecuniae*, Hor.

abstinentē, adv. *abstinently, continually*, Cic.

abstinentia -ae, f. 1, *abstinence, continence, self-denial, temperance; absol.*, *fasting; abstinentia vitam finire*, Tac. 2, *uprightness, Cic.; freedom from avarice*, Cic.

abstīneo -tīnīti -tentum, 2. (abs and teneo), *to hold back, to keep away from*. 1. Transf., *manus*, Liv.; *gen. with a and the abl. or with the abl. alone, militem a praeda*, Liv.; *manus a se, to abstain from suicide*, Cic. 2. Reflex., *abstinere se, or simply abstinere; a*, *with the abl. or with ab and the abl.*, *se scelere*, Cic.; *a legatis violandis*, Liv.; *publico*, *non to go out*, Tac.; *b*, *with genit.*, *irarum*, Hor.; *c*, *with acc.*, *liberas urbes*, Liv.; *d*, *with acc. of thing and dat. of person*, *Aeneae Autenoreque omne jus belli*; *e*, *with ne and the subj.*, Liv.; *f*, *absol.*, *non tamen abstīnuit*, Verg.

absto, 1, *to stand at a distance, stand aloof*, Hor.

abstrāho -traxi, -tractum, 3. 1. Lit., *to drag away; aliquem de matris complexu*, Cic.; *naves e portu*, Liv.; *aliquem a penetratibus*, Liv.; *liberos in servitute*, Caes. 2. Transf., A. *aliquem ex tanto comitatu clarissimorum virum, to exclude*, Cic.; *animum a corpore abstractus*, Cic.; *a bono in pravum*, Sall. B. 1, *to estrange; copias a Lepido*, Cic.; 2, *to restrain; ingresses in castra ab direptione abstrahere non poterat*, Liv.; *a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit*, 3, *to draw away from; a bonis*, Cic.; *se a sollicitudine*, Cic.

abstrūdo -trāsi -trāsūm, 3, *to push away from any place, to hide*. 1. Lit., *se in silvā densam*, Cic.; *semina flammæ abstrusa in venis silicis*, Verg. 2. Transf., *penitus abstrusus animi dolor, deep-seated grief*, Cic.

abstrusus -a -um, p. adj. *with compar.* (from abstrudo). A. Lit., *concealed, secret*, Plin.; B. Transf., 1, *abstruse; disputatio abstrusior*, Cic.; 2, *of character, reserved*, Tac.

absum (abfui, ābesse, āfui, āfūturus, āfōrem, āfōre, etc., also occur). 1. With regard to motion, *to be away, to be absent*. A. Gen., *ab urbe* or *ex urbe*, Cic. B. Esp., 1, *to take no part in; ab hoc concilio*, Caes.; *ab his studiis*, Cic.; *toto bello*, Caes.; 2, *not to help; quo plus interer, eo plus aberas a me, the more I needed you, the less you helped me*, Cic.; *longe his paternum nomen populi Romani afuturum, would be of no avail*, Caes.; 3, *to be wanting; studium semper sit, cunctatio absit*, Cic.; *semper aves quod abest, Lucr.; neque corpus neque animus a vobis aberit*, Sall.; *abest historia nostris litteris*, Cic. 2. As regards position, A. Lit., *to be distant; ab urbe milia passuum ducenta*, Cic.; *quadrui iter Laodicea*, Cic. B. Transf., 1, *to be far from; longe a spe*, Cic.; *so the impers. phrase, tantum abest ut — ut, e.g. tantum abest ab eo ut malum sit mors ut verear, so far is death from being an evil that I fear, etc.*, Cic.; *so haud multum, or procul abest, or paulum abest, or minimum abest quin, etc.; haud multum afuit quin interficeretur, he was nearly killed*, Liv.; 2, *to be free from (a fault); a culpa*, Cic.; *a cupiditate pecuniae*, Nep.; 3, *to be far removed (especially in phrases expressing a wish); procul absit gloria vulgi*, Tib.; *nomen ipsum crucis absit non modo a corpore civium Romanorum, etc.*, Cic.; 4, *to be firmly opposed to; a consilio fugiendi*, Cic.; 5, *to be inconsistent with; quod certe abest a tua virtute et fide*, Cic.

absumēdo -inis, f. *consumption*. Plant.

absumo -sumpsi -sumptum 3, *to take away*. 1. A. *to lessen, destroy, consume; res maternas atque paternas*, Hor.; *absumptis frugum alimentis*, Liv. B. Of time, *to waste; tempus dicendo*, Cic. 2. *to destroy utterly*. A. Of things, *incendium domos absumpsit*, Liv. B. Of living beings, *to kill; multos pestilentiae absumpsit*, Liv.

absurdē, adv. 1, *harshly, discordantly*;

canere, Cic. ; 2, in bad taste; absurde et aspere respondere verbis vultaque, Cic.

absurdus -a -um. **I.** Lit., that which offends the ear, unmelodious, harsh; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., foolish, unreasonable. **A.** Of things, vestrae istae absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv.; haud absurdum est, it is not out of place, Sall. **B.** Of persons, incapable; homo, Cic.; ingenium haud absurdum, Sall.; absurdus ingenio, Tac.

Absyrus -i, m. (Ἀψυρος), brother of Medea, killed by his sister on her flight from Colchis.

abundans -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abundo). **I.** Lit., of rivers, overflowing; annis abundantissimus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** abundant, rich; with abl., locus fontibus abundans, Cic.; with genit., lactis, Verg. **B.** 1, abounding in (thoughts, devices, etc.); abundantior consilio, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, overloaded; non erat abundans, non inops tamen oratio, Cic. **C.** numerous; abundante multitudine freti, Liv.; abundantes voluptates, Liv.

abundantē, adv. 1, abundantly; abundantius occurrere, Cic.; 2, of discourse, copiously; loqui, Cic.

abundantia -ae, f. 1, abundance, richness, plenty; omnium rerum quas natura desiderat, Cic.; voluptatum, Cic.; 2, riches, wealth, Tac.

abundē, adv. copiously, excessively, extravagantly; promittere, Lucr.; satisfacere, Cic.; with adj., abunde magnus, Sall.; tibi abunde est, you are more than satisfied, Plin.; abunde libertatem ratus, thinking liberty more than enough, Sall. Subst. with genit., terrorum ac fraudis abunde est, Verg.

abundo, 1. to overflow. **I.** Lit., flumina, Lucr.; abundat aqua, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to grow in abundance; de terris abundant herbarum genera, Lucr. **B.** to abound; porco, Cic.; ingenio et doctrina, Cic.; absol., to be rich; quum ex reliquis vel abundare debeam, cogor mutuari, Cic.

abūsio -ōnis, f. (abutor), in rhetoric, a false use of words, Cic.

abusquē, prep. with abl. = usque ab, from; 1, as regards position, Oceano abusive, Tac.; 2, as regards time, Tiberio abusive, Tac.

abūsus -ūs, m. (abutor), using up, wasting, Cic.

abūtor -tus sum, 3. dep., with abl. **I.** to use; nisi omni tempore, quod mihi lege concessum est, abusus ero, Cic. **II.** to make full use of, to use fully. **A.** In a good sense, sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, to waste; militum sanguine, Cic.; insolenter et immodice indulgentia populi Romani, Liv. **C.** to use a word wrongly; verbo, Cic.

Ābydus (Abydos) -i, f. and **Ābydum** -i, n. (Ἀβύδος). **I.** a town in Asia Minor, on the Hellespont (moderu Aïdos or Avido). **II.** a town in Egypt. Adj., **Abydēnus** -a -um; juvenis or absol., Leander, Ov.; plur., **Abydeni** -orum, the inhabitants of Abydos, Liv.

Ābyla -ae, f. (Ἀβύλη), a mountain on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar, forming one of the so-called Pillars of Hercules (now Sierra Zimera).

ac, v. atque.

Ācadēmia -ae, f. (Ἀκαδημία), the Academy, a grove near Athens where Plato taught; hence, meton., the Academic school of philosophy, Cic.; hence, too, a gymnasium on Cicero's estate at Tusculum, called after the Athenian Academy.

Ācadēmicus -a -um (Ἀκαδημικός). **I.** belonging to the Academy at Athens; philosophi,

Cic.; hence plur. subst., **Ācadēmici** -orum, m. the Academic philosophers. **II.** belonging to Cicero's gymnasium, called the Academy; hence plur. subst., **Ācadēmica** -orum, n. a treatise of Cicero on the Academic philosophy.

Ācadēmus -i, m. (Ἀκαδημος), a Greek hero, after whom the Academia was named.

ācalanthis -idis, f. (ἀκαλανθίς) = acanthis, q. v.

Ācāmās -antis, m. (Ἀκάμας), 1, son of Theseus and Phaedra, Verg.; 2, promontory in Cyprus, Plin.

ācanthis -idis, f. (ἀκανθίς), a small dark green bird, the thistle-finch, Plin.

1. **ācanthus** -i, m. (ἀκανθος), 1, bear's foot, a plant, Verg.; 2, a thorny evergreen Egyptian tree, Verg.

2. **Acanthus** -i, f. (Ἀκανθος), a town in the Macedonian peninsula—Chalcidice.

ācapnōs -ōn (ἀκαπνος), without smoke; ligna, burning without smoke, Mart.

Acarnānes -um, m. (Ἀκαρνανες), Acarnanians; Acarnanum annis, the Achelous, Ov.; sing., **Acarnān** -anis, an Acarnanian, Verg.; hence **Acarnānia** -ae, Acarnania, a country on the west of Greece, between Epirus and Aetolia. Adj., **Acarnānicus** -a -um.

Ācastus -i, m. (Ἀκάστος). **I.** son of the Thessalian King Pelias, father of Laodamia, brother of Alestis. **II.** a slave of Cicero.

Acca Lārentia, a Roman goddess of the fields, according to the legend, the wife of the herdsman Faustulus, and the nurse of Romulus and Remus. **Lārentalia** or **Accalia** -ium, u. her festival at Rome in December.

accēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. (ad and cedo), to approach, to come near. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons with the accusative and ad; ad urbem, Cic.; alicui ad aurem et dicere, to approach any one to whisper, Cic.; with in, in aedes, Cic.; in funus, to join the funeral procession, Cic.; with simple accusative, scopulos, Verg.; Jugurtham, Sall.; absol., to approach, Cic.; 2, of lifeless subjects, febris accedit, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to come as a suppliant; senatus supplex accedit ad Caesarem, Cic.; quo accedam aut quos appellem, Sall.; 2, to come as an enemy; usque ad castra, Caes.; with simple acc., loca hostiliter, Sall.; 3, to come to an auction to bid; ad illud scelus sectionis, Cic.; ad hastam, Liv.; 4, to approach the city (Rome) as a candidate for a triumph; ad urbem, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, ad amicitiam Philippi, Nep.; sed propius accedam, de his nostris testibus dicam, Cic.; 2, of lifeless subjects, accedit manus extrema operibus, Cic.; fervor accedit capiti, the wine mounts to his head, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, of time, to approach; quo propius ad mortem accedam, Cic.; 2, to enter upon some work; ad rem publicam, to begin public life, Cic.; ad vectigalia, to engage in the collection of the taxes, Cic.; 3, to assent to; ad condiciones, Cic.; 4, to be added, to increase; ad eas (naves) captivae Massiliensium accesserunt sex, Caes.; quo plus aetatis ei accedat, the older he became, Cic.; his tantum fiducia accessit ut, etc., Caes.; hence the phrases huc accedit, eo accedit, huc accedit summum tinor, Cic.; often followed by ut and quod, with the meaning of simply moreover; 5, to fall to one's share, to come to one; num tibi scilicet accessit, Plaut.; alicui minus accedit, Cic.; 6, to approach, to become like; propius ad deos, Cic.

accēlō, 1. **I.** Trans., to quicken, to accelerate; iter, Caes.; consulum alicui, Tac. **II.**

Intrans., to hasten; si accelerare volent, Cic.; **accelera**, signifier, Liv.

accendo-cendi -censum 3. (ad and *cando, causat. of candeo), to kindle, to set on fire. **I.** **A.** Lit., faces, Cic.; tus, Liv. **B.** Met., to lighten up; luna radiis solis accensa, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to kindle as a light; virtutum quasi scintillulae et quibus accendit philosophi ratio debet, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to inflame; plebis animum, Sall.; animos bello, to excite to war, Verg.; ira accensus, Liv.; 2, to provoke; spei invidiam, Liv.; studia Numidarum in Jugurtham accensa, the enthusiasm of the N. for J., Sall.; 3, to increase; quum eo magis vis venti accensa esset, Liv.

accenseo-censum, 2. to reckon in addition; **accensor** illi, I am his comrade, Ov.

1. **accensus** -a -um, part. of accenseo. **I.** Generally used in plural, **accensi** -orum, lit. those numbered with; originally, the fifth class of Roman citizens, who in battle stood in the last ranks, and were also employed in constructing public roads, hence the supernumeraries, Liv. **II.** **accensus** -i, in a subordinate public officer (in the service of the decemviri, consuls, and praetors), Cic.

2. **accensus** -a -um, partic. of accendo.

acceptio -ōnis, f. a reception, acceptance, Cic.; frumenti, receipt, Sall.

accepto, 1. (intens. of accipio), to receive, Plaut.

acceptor -ōris, m. one who approves, Plaut.

acceptrix -icis, f. she who receives, Plaut.

acceptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from accipio), welcome, pleasant, agreeable; 1, of persons, with the dat., qui maxime plebi acceptus erat, Caes.; 2, of things, nihil est deo acceptius quam, etc., Cic.

accesso = arcesso (q.v.).

accessio -ōnis, f. (accedo), a going or coming to. **I.** Lit., suis accessionibus, by the audiences which he gave, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** increase; dignitatis, Cic.; pecuniae, Nep. **B.** addition, appendage; accessionem adjunxit aedibus, Cic.; minima accessio semper Epirus regno Macedoniae fuit, Liv. **C.** addition to a tax; decumae, Cic.

accessus -ūs, m. (accedo), an approach to. **I.** Lit., **A.** ad urbem nocturnus, Cic.; accessus stellarum et recessus, Cic.; accessus et recessus aestuum, ebb and flow, Cic. **B.** admittance to a person; dare alicui accessum, Ov. **C.** means of approach, entrance; omnem accessum lustrare, Verg. **II.** Transf., ad res salutes, inclination to, Cic.; ad causam, leading up to a subject, Cic.

1. **accido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (ad and caedo), 1, Lit., to hew or hack at; aut ab radicibus subruere aut accidere arbores, Caes.; 2, Transf., to weaken, ruin; Latinorum etsi pariter accisae copiae sint, Liv.; res accisae, Cic.

2. **accido** -cidi, no sup. 3. (ad and cado), to fall down, to fall to. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., ad terram, Plaut. **B.** Esp., 1, of missiles, tela ab omni parte accidebant, Liv.; 2, to fall at the feet of, to ask assistance; ad pedes omnium, Cic.; 3, to come to the ears or notice of; vox accidit ad hostes, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to happen (generally of misfortunes, opposed to evenio); si quid adversi accidisset, Caes.; impers., 1, accidit, followed by ut, casu accidit ut id primus nuntiaret, Cic.; by quod, accidit perincommodum quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic.; by infinitive, nec acciderat mihi opus esse, Cic.; 2, si quid alicui accidat, if anything happens, i.e. if he dies, Cic. **B.** to fall out; ut omnia contra opinum acciderent, Caes.

accio, 2. obs. form of accio (q.v.).

accingo -cingi -cinctum 3. **I.** Lit., to gird to or on; ensei lateri, Verg.; miles non accinctus, unarmed, Tac. **II.** Transf., to equip, to arm; reflex., se accingere, and pass. accingi; **a.** to arm one's self; studio popularium accinctus, Tac.; magicas accingier artes, Verg.; **b.** to make one's self ready; accingi ad consulatum, to strive for the consulship, Liv.; accingunt operi = se accingunt, Verg. (Infinit. pass., accingier, Verg.)

accio -ivi (-i) -itum, 4. to call to, summon, fetch; haruspices ex Etruria, Cic.; aliquem in adoptionem, Tac.; with double acc., aliquem doctorum filio, Cic.

accipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (ad and capio). **I.** to take, receive. **A.** Gen., 1, accipere pecuniam, Cic.; 2, of business transactions, aliquid (alicui) acceptum ferre, to enter on the credit side of an account book, Cic.; hence subst., **acceptum** -i, what is received; codex accepti et expensi, an account book, Cic.; 3, where the thing received is a person, cuius alavi manibus esset accepta (Mater Idaea), Cic.; 4, to receive in or on a part of the body; alvus omni quod accepti cogit atque confundit, Cic.; aliquem gremio, Verg.; 5, to receive in a friendly manner; **a.** Romanos in arcem, Liv.; in amicitiam, Cic.; in dedicationem, Caes.; **b.** of places, pavidos Samnites castra sua accipere, Liv.; **c.** to receive as a guest; hospitio, Cic.; 6, to treat, **a.** in a friendly way; aliquem leniter clementerque, Cic.; **b.** in a hostile way; aliquem verberibus ad necem, Cic.; 7, with reference to the senses, to hear; orationem, Cic.; prout auribus accipit, to be willingly listened to, Tac.; of the understanding, to grasp; quae purum accipi, Cic.; of the judgment, to take; aliquid in bonum partem, to take in good part, Cic.; verisimilia pro veris, Liv.; with double acc., beneficium contumeliam, to take a kindness for an insult, Cic. **B.** to accept, not to reject; pacem, Liv.; omen, Cic.; legem, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, to get, receive, obtain; 1, lucrum, Cic.; adulterius munus pro bonis, Cic.; 2, to feel; dolorem, Cic.; 3, to hear; multa auribus accepisse, multa vidisse, Cic.; ut accipi a senibus, Cic.; 4, to learn; primas artes ab iisdem magistris, Ov.; usum ac disciplinam ab aliquo, Caes.

accipiter -tris, m. **I.** Lit., a hawk, Cic. **II.** Transf., pecuniae, an avaricious person, Plaut.

accitus -ūs, m. a summons, Cic.

Accius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Accius, a celebrated dramatic poet (born A.C. 170). Adj., **Accianus** -a -um, of Accius; versus, Cic.

acclamatio -ōnis, f. a loud cry; 1, an outcry against; non modo ut acclamatione sed ut convicio et maledictis impetiretur, Cic.; 2, a cry of approbation, Liv., Cic.

acclamo, 1. (ad and clamo), 1, to cry out at (in derision or disapproval); alicui, Cic.; populus cum risu acclamavit ipsa esse, Cic.; 2, to cry out in approval; omnes acclamarunt gratias se inter cetera etiam hoc agere, quod, etc., Liv.; 3, with acc. of person, to name by acclamation; aliquem servatorem liberatoremque, Liv.; si nocentem acclamaverant, Tac.

acclāro, 1. to make clear, to reveal (of omens), Liv.; uti tu signa nobis certa acclārasis (for acclāveris), Liv.

acclinis -e. **I.** Lit., leaning anything; trunco arboris, Verg. **II.** Transf., inclined to; acclinis falsis animus, Hor.

acclino, 1. (ad and *clino). **I.** Lit., to lean on anything; se in illum, Ov.; castra tumuli sunt acclinata, Liv. **II.** Transf., to incline to; haud gravate se acclinaturos ad causam senatus, Liv.

acclivis -e (ad and clivus), *gently inclined upwards*; pars viae, Cic.; collis leniter ab infimo acclivis, Caes.

acclivitas -ātis, *f. acclivity, gentle inclination upwards*, Caes.

acclivus -a -um, *v. acclivis*.

accōla -ae, *m. (ad and colo), one who lives near, a neighbour*; Oceani, Liv.; Cereris, near the temple of Ceres, Cic.; as adj., pastor accolae ejus loci, dwelling near that place, Liv.; accolae fluvii, neighbouring rivers, Tac.

accōlo -cōlūi -cultum, *3. to live near*; locum, Cic.; gentes quae Macedoniam accolunt, Liv.

accommodātē, *adv. agreeably to*; ad veritatem, Cic.

accommodātiō -ōnis, *f. 1, a proportion or adjusting of one thing to another*; verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem acco., Cic.; 2, *courteousness, complaisance*; ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistraturae, Cic.

accommodātus -a -um, *p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from accommodo), adapted, suitable to*; 1, of things, with ad and the acc., puppes ad magnitudinem fluctum tempestatemque accommodatae, Caes.; with dat., oratio hominum sensibus ac mentibus accommodata, Cic.; 2, of persons, with ad and the acc., homo ad Verris flagitia libidinesque accommodatus, Cic.; with dat., servus vilissimus nec cuiquam serio ministerio accommodatus, Tac.

accommodō, 1. (ad and commodo), *to fit, put on*. **I.** Lit., insignia, Caes.; coronam sibi ad caput, Cic.; lateri ense, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to make suitable, to adjust*; testes ad crimen, Cic.; orationem auribus auditorum, Cic.; in omnem eventum consilia, Liv.; se accommodare or accommodari, *to adapt oneself*; ad voluntatem alicuius et arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et accommodare, Cic.

accommodus -a -um, *fit, adapted to*, Verg.

accrēdo -didi -ditum, *3. (ad and credo), to believe, give credence to*; alicui, Hor.; absol., vix accredens, Cic.

accresco -crēvi -crētum, *3. (ad and cresco), to grow, to increase*. **I.** Lit., flumen subito accrevit, Cic. **II.** Transf., quum dictis factisque omnibus ad fallendum instructis varia accresceret fides, Liv.; trimetris accrescere jussit nomen lambes, *ordered to be joined to*, Hor.

accrētio -ōnis, *f. (accresco), increase*; luninis, Cic.

accūbitio (accūbatio) -ōnis, *f. the act of reclining at table*, Cic.

accūbitus -ūs, *m. = accubitus (q.v.)*.

accūbo, 1. (ad and cubo), *to lie by the side of*. **I.** Gen., humi, Liv.; of wine, Sulpicii horreis, Hor. **II.** Esp., *to recline at table*; in convivio, Cic.; cum aliquo, next to, Plaut.; apud aliquem, at the house of (as a guest), Cic.; accuba, take your place, Plaut.

accūdo, *3. to hammer together*, Plaut.

accumbo -cūbui -cūbitum, *3. (ad and *cumbo), to lie down*; 1, in via, Plaut.; 2, especially used of the Romans at the dinner table, where each person lay upon a sofa, supported on his left elbow; in sinu alicujus, *to sit next to any one at table*, Liv.; cum aliquo, next to, Mart.; apud aliquem, at the house of (as a guest), Cic.

accūmūlātē, *adv. abundantly, copiously*, Cic.

accūmūlātor -ōris, *m. one who heaps together*; opium, Tac.

accūmūlo, 1. (ad and cumulo), *to heap up, to accumulate*. **I.** Lit., auget, addit, accumulāt,

Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, *to heap on a person, give in abundance*; alienas res, Liv.; alicui summum honorem, Ov.; 2, *to overwhelm*; animam nepotis his donis, Verg.; 3, *to increase*; caeden. caede, Lucr.; curas, Ov.

accūrātē, *adv. carefully, exactly, accurately*, aliquid studiose accuratēque facere, Cic.; per scribere, Cic.; aedificare, Caes.

accūratiō -ōnis, *f. accuracy, carefulness*, Cic.

accūrātus -a -um, *p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from accuro), careful, exact, accurate*; oratio, Cic.; accuratiorem delectum habere, Liv.; accuratissima diligentia, Cic.

accūro, 1. (ad and curo), *to take care of, to prepare with care*; victim et cultum, Cic.

accurro -curri and -cucurri -cursum, *3. (ad and curro), to run to, to run up, to hasten up*; ad praetorem, Cic.; equo admissio ad aliquem, Caes.; of things, *to occur*; istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut, simulatque velimus, accurrant, Cic.

accursus -ūs, *m. a running to, concourse*, Tac.

accūsābilis -e, *blameworthy*, Cic.

accūsātiō -ōnis, *f. 1, an accusation*; accusationem facitare, Cic.; comparare atque constituere, *to prepare with evidence*, Cic.; plur., acres accusationes, Cic. **II.** Met., *the indictment*; accusationis quinque libri, of the orations against Verres, Cic.

accūsātor -ōris, *m. 1, an accuser (strictly only in regard to state offences, while petitor is a plaintiff in a private suit)*; petitoris personam cupere, accusatoris deponere, Cic.; 2, *an informer*, Juv.

accūsātōriē, *adv. after the manner of an accuser*; loqui, Cic.

accūsātōrius -a -um, *pertaining to an accuser*; lex, Cic.

accūsātrix -icis, *f. a female accuser*, Plaut.

accūsio, 1. (freq. of accuso), *to accuse frequently*, Plaut.

accūso, 1. (ad and causa), *to accuse (generally in public cases)*; 1, aliquem ad populum (of the tribunes), Liv.; a, with genit., of the offence, aliquem ambitus, Cic.; b, with abl., de beneficiis, Cic.; c, with propter, propter injurias, Cic.; d, with inter, inter sicarios, of assassination, Cic.; e, with genit., of the punishment, capitis, on a capital charge, Cic.; 2, *to blame, find fault with*; aliquem aspere et acerbē in senatu, Cic.; followed by quod and the subj., and by cur with the subj., Cic.

1. **ācer** -ēris, *n. the maple tree*, Ov.

2. **ācer** -cris -cre (from root AC, as acuo, acies, etc.), *sharp, cutting*. **I.** Lit., of sharp tools, hastas acri ferro, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of the senses, 1, of taste, biting; rapula, Hor.; 2, of touch, sharp; dolor corporis ejus morsus est acerrimus, Cic.; 3, of hearing, shrill; vox, Lucr.; flammae sonitus, crackling, Verg.; 4, of smell, penetrating; unguenta summi et acerrima suavitate condita, Cic.; 5, of sight, keen; acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic. **B.** Relating to the feelings; 1, of emotions, painful; cura, Lucr.; 2, of the understanding, vigorous; judicium acris et certius, Cic.; 3, of the character, a, energetic; homo ad perdisce endum acerrimus, Cic.; in ferro, brave in fight, Cic.; b, passionate; acerrima uxor, Plaut.; so of the passions themselves, amor gloriae, Cic.; c, hence of abstractions, supplicium, Cic. Subst., **acore** -iās, *n. acrimony, severity*, (opp. to ridiculum), Hor.

acerbō, adv. **I.** *bitterly, harshly*; *accusare*, Cic.; *acerbius inveni in aliquem*, Cic.; *acerbissime dicere*, Caes. **II.** *with difficulty or pain*, *aliquid ferre*, Cic.

acerbitas -ātis, f. **I.** Lit., *bitterness of taste*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *1, harshness*; *morum*, Cic.; *2, painfulness*; *temporis Sullani*, Cic.; in plur., *voluntatis*, Cic.

acerbo, *1. to make bitter, to aggravate or heighten*; *crimen*, Verg.

acerbus -a -um. **I.** A. Lit., *1, bitter in taste*, *sour*, used especially of unripe fruit; hence = *raw, unripe, immature*; *uva*, Phaedr.; *partus, premature*, Ov. **B.** Transf., *1, of the voice, harsh*; *stridor*, Plin.; *acerba sonans*, Verg.; *2, of the touch, rough*; *frigus*, Hor.; *3, of the look, dark, gloomy*; *vultus acerbi*, Ov.; *acerba tuens*, with angry look, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** Of persons, *morose*; *acerbos e Zenonis schola exire* (of the Stoics), Cic. **B.** Of things, *1, painful, severe, harsh*; *acerbissima tribula*, Cic.; *2, of speech or writing, bitter*; *minaces et acerbae litterae*, Cic.; *3, of events, painful*; *incendium*, Cic.

ācernus -a -um (1. acer), *made of maple wood*, Verg., Hor.

ācerria -ae, f. *a casket for keeping incense*, Cic.

Ācerriae -ārum, f. *town in Campania, on the river Clanias* (now Acerra).

ācersēcōmēs -ae, m. (*ἀκρσεκόμης*), *having unshorn hair*, Juv.

ācervālis -e, *that which is heaped up = σωρείτης*, an argument by accumulation, Cic.

ācervātūm, adv. **I.** Lit., *in heaps*, Lucr. **II.** Transf., *dicere, to sum up, to speak comprehensively*, Cic.; *multa acervatim frequentans, crowding together a number of thoughts*, Cic.

ācervo, *1. to heap up*; *promiscue acervati cumuli hominum*, Liv.

ācervus -i, m. (connected with *ἀγείρω*), *a heap*. **I.** Lit., *tritici*, Cic.; *insepulti acervi civium*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *a multitude*; *facinorum*, Cic. **B.** Logical term, *argument by accumulation*, Cic.

ācesco -āctū, 3. (aceo), *to grow sour*, Hor.

Ācesta -ae, f. (*Ἀκέστης*), *an old town in the north of Sicily, also called Egesta and Segesta* (now Castel a Mare di Golfo); hence **Ācestenses** -ium, *inhabitants of Acesta*.

Ācestes -ae, m. *king in Sicily, of Trojan descent*.

ācētum -i, n. (aceo). **I.** Lit., *vinegar*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *acuteness, wit*; *Italo perfusus aceto*, Hor.

Āchaei -ōrum, in. (*Ἀχαιοί*). **I.** the Achaeans, inhabitants of the Greek country of Achaia, Liv.; also, **a, the Greeks in general**, Plin.; **b, the inhabitants of the Roman province of Achaia**, Cic.; **c, inhabitants of a Greek colony on the Euxine, Ov. **II.** Hence, **1, Achaeus** -a -um, **a, belonging to the Greek country of Achaia**, Lucr.; **b, Greek, belonging to the Roman province of Achaia**, Cic.; **2, Achaia** -ae, f. (*Ἀχαια*), or **Āchāja** -ae, f. **a, the Greek country of Achaia**, in the north of the Peloponnesus, Ov.; **b, after 146 B.C., the Roman province of Achaia** (including the whole of Greece except Thessaly), Cic.; **3, Achāias** -ādis, f. *a Greek woman*, Ov.; **4, Achāicus** -a -um, Greek, Cic.; **5, Achāis** -idos, an Achaean woman, Ov.; poet. = *Greece*, Ov.; **6, Achāius** -a -um, Greek, Verg.; **7, Achivi** -orum, m. the Homeric Greeks (genit. plur., Achivom and Achivum). Adj., **Achivus** -a -um, Greek, Ov.**

Āchaemēnēs -is, m. (*Ἀχαμένης*), *grandfather of Cyrus and founder of the Persian line*

of the Achaemenidae. Hence adj., **Āchae-mēnius** -s -um, *Persian*, Ov.

Ācharnae -orum, f. (*Ἀχαρναί*), *a town in Attica*. Hence adj., **Ācharnanus** -a -um, *born at Acharnae*.

Āchātes -ae, m. (*Ἀχάτης*), **1, river in Sicily**; **2, friend of Aeneas**.

Āchelōus -i, m. (*Ἀχελῷος*), *a river between Acarania and Aetolia*; hence, **A. Achelōiās** -ādis, f. *daughter of the river-god Achelous*, Parthenope, Ov. **B. Achelōius** -a -um, *belonging to the river-god Achelous*, Ov. **C. Achelōides** -um, f. *the Sirens*, Ov.

Āchēron -ontis, m. (*Ἀχέρων*), **1, a river in Thesprotia**, flowing through the swamp Acherusia (now Guria, or river of Suli); **2, a river in Bruttii (now Mucrone or Lese); **3, Mythol., river in the lower world, hence the lower world itself**; *Acheronta movebo*, Verg.; *fugere Acheronta, to become immortal*, Hor.**

Āchērontia -ae, f. *a small town in Apulia*, Hor.

Āchērūns -untis, m. and f. Latin form of Acheron, *the lower world*. Hence adj., **Āchē-rūsius** -a -um. Subst., **Acherusia** -ae, f. **a, a swamp in Thesprotia**; **b, a lake in Campania**; **c, a cavern in Bithynia**.

Āchilles -is, m. (*Ἀχιλλεύς*), and **Āchillēus** -ēi, m. *a Greek hero, son of Peleus and Thetis*; appell., *a brave handsome man, a hero*, Verg.; hence, **1, Achilleus** -a -um, *relating to Achilles*; **2, Achillides** -ae, m. (*Ἀχιλλεύδης*), *a descendant of Achilles*.

Achivus -a -um = Achaeus (q.v.).

Achradina -ae, f. (*Ἀχραδίνη*), *the most important part of the city of Syracuse*, Cic.

Ācidālīa -ae, f. (*Ἀκιδάλια*), *a surname of Venus*; *in the fountain Acidalia in Boeotia, where the Graces, daughters of Venus, bathed*. Adj., **Acidalius** -a -um, *belonging to Venus*; *nodus, the girdle of Venus*, Mart.

ācidus -a -um (aceo), *sharp*. **I.** Lit., *sour in taste, acid*, Hor. **II.** Transf., *disagreeable, unpleasant*, Hor.

āciēs -ēi, f. (AC, root of acuo), *keenness, edge*. **I.** Lit., *of a sharp instrument, securis*, Cic.; fig., *patitur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of the eye, *1, piercing look*; *ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potnissee*, Caes.; *2, vision*; *bonum incolumis acies, malum caecitas*, Cic.; poet., *the twinkling of the stars*, Verg.; *3, the pupil of the eye*, Cic.; met., *the eye itself*, Verg.; hence, **4, of the mind, insight, keenness; *animi, ingenii, mentis*, Cic. **B.** Milit. t.t., **1, an army drawn up in line of battle, a, a single line; *prima, Caes.*; *novissima*, Liv.; and **b, the whole army; *aciem instruere*, Cic.; *2, battle*; *Pharsalica*, Cic.; in *acie vincere*, Caes.; poet., *Vulcania, mass of fire*, Verg. Transf., *a battle in words*, Cic.******

Ācilius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, Man. Acil. Glabrio, Consul A.C. 192, conqueror of Antiochus and the Aetolians*; **2, C. Acil. G. abrio, author of a Roman history in Greek**.

Ācilla, and **Ācylia**, and **Ācholla** -ae, f. *town of the Carthaginians in Byzacium* (near modern Elalla).

ācināces -is, m. (*ἀκινάκης*), *a short Persian robe*, Hor.

ācinus -i, m. and **ācinum** -i, n. *a berry* (esp. grape), Cic.

ācīpenser -ēris (*ācīpensis* -is), m. *a fish, highly prized by the Romans, the sturgeon according to Cuvier*, Cic.

Ācis -idis, m. (Ἀκίς), 1, a river in Sicily, near Aetna, famous for its cold water (now *Fiume di Jaci*), Ov.; 2, Mythol., a beautiful shepherd, lover of Galatea, Ov.

āclys -ydis, f. (perhaps shortened from ἀκκλῆς), a small javelin, Verg.

Acmōnia -ae, f. a town of Phrygia, on the road from Dorylaeum to Philadelphia (now *Athakoi*); hence **Acmōnensis** -e, relating to Acmonia.

Acmōnides -ae, m. (Ἀκμωνίδης), one of the workmen of Vulcan.

ācōnītum -i, n. (ἀκόνιτον), a poisonous herb, monk's hood, aconite, Plin.; poet. = poison, Verg.

acquiesco -quēvi -quētum, 3. (ad and quiesco), to rest, repose; 1, physically, a, of persons, tres horas, Cic.; euphem., to die; anno acquievit sexagesimo, Nep.; b, of things, aures in eo acquiescant, Cic.; rem familiarem acquiescere, not to be seized, Liv.; 2, mentally, a, mentis agitatio quae numquam acquiescit, Cic.; b, to find rest or comfort in; in his (litteris tuis) acquiesco, Cic.; c, to be satisfied or pleased with; in adolescentium caritate, Cic.; Clodii morte, Cic.

acquīro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (ad and quaero). I, to add to, acquire, as an increase to what is already possessed; dignitatem, Cic.; vires acquirit eundo, Verg. II. A. Gen., to acquire, get; triumphos de populis, Tac. B. Absol., to amass money; acquirendi insatiabile votum, Juv.

acra -ae, f. (ἀκρα), a summit, height, promontory, Plin.

Acraeus -a -um (ἀκραίος), that which is upon a height, surname of Jupiter and Juno, Liv.

ācratōphōron -i, n. (ἀκρατοφωρον), a vessel for holding unmixed wine, Cic.

ācrēdūla -ae, f. a bird (variously explained as the thrush, the owl, or the nightingale), Cic.

ācriōulus -a -um (2. acer), somewhat sharp, violent; ille acriculus, Cic.

ācrimōnia -ae, f. 1, sharpness of taste or pungency of smell, Plin.; 2, energy of speech and demeanour, Cic.

Ācrisius -ii, m. (Ἀκρίσιος), a king of Argos, father of Danaë. Hence, 1, **Acrisiōne** -es, f. Danaë; 2, **Acrisiōniades** -ae, m. Perseus, son of Danaë; 3, adj., **Acrisiōneus** -a -um, aeres, Argos, Ov.

acritēr, adv. (2. acer), sharply, violently, strongly; 1, of the senses; a, of the sight, acriter intueri solem, steadfastly, without being dazzled, Cic.; b, of touch, painfully; caedunt acerrime virgis, Cic.; c, of hearing, penetratingly, Plin.; 2, of the mind, etc.; a, of the understanding, with sharp insight; videre vitia, Cic.; b, of action, courageously; se morti offerre, Cic.; c, of the passions, passionately; acerrime expectare, longingly, Cic.; in speech, violently; vituperare, Cic.

ācroāmā -ātis, n. (ἀκρόαμα), that which is heard with pleasure; Esp., 1, an entertainment at table of reading or music, Cic.; 2, Meton., the person who conducts such an entertainment, a reader, actor, or singer, Cic.

ācroāsīs -is, f. (ἀκρόασις), an assembly of persons to listen to reading aloud, Cic.

Acrocēraunia -orum, n. 1, part of the Ceramian mountains, v. Ceranium; 2, appell., a dangerous place; haec Acroceraunia vita, Ov.

Acrocōrinthus -i, f. (Ἀκροκόρινθος), the citadel of Corinth, Liv.

1. **acta** -ae, f. (ἀκτή), the sea-shore, the beach, especially as a place of recreation, Cic.; hence, meton., the pleasures of life at the seaside, Cic.

2. **acta** -ōrum, n. (part. of ago), 1, actions; Caesaris non modo acta verum etiam cogitata, Cic.; 2, public acts, ordinances; servare, Cic.; especially the register of these acts; a, of the senate, Tac.; b, of the people, Cic.; c, of courts of justice, Cic.; acta diurna, a kind of official gazette published daily in Rome, Tac.

Actaeōn -ōnis, m. (Ἀκταίων), son of Aristaeus, a hunter, who for seeing Diana while bathing was turned into a stag, and torn to pieces by his dogs.

Actē -ēs, f. (Ἀκτῆ), coast land, an old name of Attica; hence, a, **Actaeus** -a -um, belonging to Attica or Athens; subst., **Actaei** -orum, the people of Attica; b, **Actiās** -ādis, f. Attic, Verg.

Actiācus -a -um, v. under Actium.

actiō -ōnis, f. (ago). I, motion, hence the action of the body; 1, of an orator, gesture, Cic.; 2, of an actor, action, Cic. II. A. Gen., doing, action; gratiarum, giving of thanks, Cic.; primas eius actiones horreo, Cic. B. Esp., public action; 1, the action of any magistrate, proposal; consularis, Cic.; actio de pace sublata est, Liv.; 2, action in a court of justice; a, the bringing of an action; iniqua urbs actionibus, Tac.; b, the action itself; actionem instituire, constituere, intendere, Cic.; and so, c, the formula used in bringing an action; actiones componere, to draw statements of claim, Cic.; and gen., a legal formula; actiones Hostilianae, Cic.; d, the speech on an indictment; actiones Verrianae, Cic.; e, the permission or right to bring an action; actionem habere, postulare, dare, accipere, restituere, Cic.; f, the hearing of an action; altera, tertia, Cic.

actiō, 1. (freq. of ago), to be busy in pleading or acting, used of the theatres and courts of law; causas multas, Cic.; tragoedias, Cic.

Actium -ii, n. (Ἀκτιον). I, a promontory in Acarnania, on which stood a temple of Apollo; hard by was fought the naval battle (A.C. 31) in which Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra. II, a roadstead near Corcyra. Hence adj., 1, **Actiācus** -a -um; frondes, the leaves of the bay tree, sacred to Apollo, Ov.; legiones, those that fought at Actium, Tac.; 2, **Actius** -a -um; bella, the battle of Actium, Verg.

actor -ōris, m. (ago), 1, a driver; pecoris, Ov.; 2, an actor; secundarum et tertiarum partium, Cic.; 3, a, one who accomplishes anything; rerum, Cic.; b, a public speaker, Cic.; c, the plaintiff in an action, Cic.; d, the manager of property or finances; actor publicus, one who manages public property, Tac.

Actōridēs -ae, m. (Ἀκτορίδης), a descendant of Actor, e.g., Menoetius (son of Actor), or Patroclus (grandson of Actor), Ov.

actuariōla -ae, f. (dim. of actuaria), a small skill, Cic.

actuariūs -a -um (ago), easily moved, swift; actuaria navis, a swift-sailing vessel, Caes.; navigium actuarium, Caes. Subst., **actuaria** -ae, f. Cic.

actiōsē, adv. actively, with energy, Cic.

actiōsus -a -um, active; virtus, Cic.; of a speech, effective, Cic.

actus -ūs, m. (ago). I, motion; fertur magno mons improbus actus, Verg. II, putting in motion. A. 1, driving of cattle; levi admonitu, non actus, inflectit illam feram, Cic.; 2, Meton., right of way for driving cattle, carts, etc., Cic. B. movement of the body; of an actor or orator, gesture, Liv. C. 1, esp., presentation of a piece on the stage; fabellarum, Liv.; 2, division of a piece, an act; in extremo actus corruere, Cic.; 3, Transf., extremus actus actiōis, Cic.

actūtum, adv. *immediately, directly*, Liv.

acūlēatus -a -um (aculeus). **I.** Lit., of plants and animals, *provided with prickles or stings*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *sharp pointed, stinging*; litterae, Cic.; sophisma, *hair-splitting*, subtle, Cic.

acūlēus -i, m. (dim. of acus), *sting*. **I. A.** Of animals, apis, Cic. **B.** Of missiles, *point*; sagittae, Liv. **II.** Transf., especially in plur., **A.** *sarcasm*; aculei in C. Caesarem, Cic. **B.** *sting*; sollicitudinum, Cic. **C.** *deep impression* (of a speech); orator cum delectatione aculeos relinquit in animis, Cic.

acūmen -inis, n. (acuo), *the sharp point of anything*. **I.** Lit., still, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *point* (of something witty); etiam interpretatio nominis habet acumen, Cic. **B.** *sharpness of understanding*; ubi est acumen tuum? Cic. **C.** *cunning, trickery*; argutiae et acumen ejus, Cic.

acūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (AC, root of acus and acies), *to sharpen to a point*. **I.** Lit., *to whet* (a cutting instrument); gladios, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to sharpen, practise*. **A.** *linguam exercitatione dicendi, to make more fluent*, Cic.; ingenia adolescentium, Cic. **B.** *to inflame*; iram hostis ad vindicandas injurias, Liv. **C.** *to encourage, incite*; juvenutem ad dicendum, Cic.

acus -ūs, f. (AC, root of acuo and acies), *a needle, a bodkin*; vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur, Cic.; acu pingere, *to embroider*, Verg.; acu rem tetigisti, *you have hit the right nail on the head*, Plaut.

acūtē, adv. (acutus), *keenly*. **I.** Of the senses, cernere, Lucr.; of the voice, shrilly; sonare, Cic. **II.** Of the understanding, *keenly*; acute arguteque respondere, Cic.

acūtulus -a -um (dim. of acutus), *somewhat subtle*, Cic.

acūtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from acuo), *sharpened, pointed, acute*. **I.** Lit., sagitta, Ov.; of anything pointed, cornua lunae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of physical sensations, **1.** referring to particular senses; **a.** of hearing, *shrill*; vox, Cic.; acc. neut. as adv., resonare triste et acutum, Hor.; **b.** of touch, *piercing*; gelu, Hor.; **2.** of the whole body, *painful*; morbus, Hor.; poet., acuta belli, *the hardships of war*, Hor. **B.** Of mental perceptions, **1.** *sharp, keen*; populi Romani oculos esse acres atque acutos, Cic.; acc. neut. as adv., cernis acutum, *you have keen sight* (for the failings of others), Hor.; **2.** of persons, *keen-sighted, vigorous*; homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic.; of orators, *effective*; orator, Cic.

ad, prep. with acc., *expressing direction, towards*, to. **I.** Of space, **A.** Lit., **1.** of motion, *towards*; concurrere ad curiam, Cic.; ad Dianae venire, *to the temple of Diana* (sc. aedem), Ter.; ad me, ad te, etc., *to my house*, Cic.; so of extension, ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic.; **2.** of rest, *in the direction of, near*; sedere ad latus ejus, Cic.; esse ad portas (of Roman generals waiting outside Rome for a triumph), Cic.; esse ad aliquem, *to be on a visit to a person*, Cic.; ad iudicem, *before a judge*, Cic.; ad tibiam, *to the sound of the flute*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to express direction or extent; **a.** of direction (**a**) esp. with verbs implying motion, as *movere, ducere*, etc.; (**β**) of striving after an object, with such nouns as *cupiditas, aviditas*, etc., and such adjectives, as *acer, propensus*, etc.; (**γ**) of aim or purpose, *to, for*; adjuvare ad injuriam, Cic.; so with adj. like *natus, aptus*, etc., and verbs as *adjuvare*, etc.; ad id, *for that object*, Liv.; quid ad rem? *what is the object of this?* Cic.; quid ad me, *what has this to do with me?* Cic.; so (**αα**) of medicines, *for,*

against; radicum genera ad (to cure) morsus bestiarum, Cic.; (**ββ**) of occupation, *to, for*; servos ad remum dare, Liv.; (**δ**) *in relation to*; impiger ad labores belli, Cic.; (**ε**) *in comparison with*; scuta ad amplitudinem corporum parum lata, Liv.; **b.** of extent, *to, up to*; (**a**) *virgis ad necem caedi*, Cic.; ad extremum, *ultimum, entirely*; homo non ad extremum perditus, Liv.; ad summum, *on the whole*, Cic.; (**β**) of numbers, *to the amount of, etc.*; ad unum omnes, *all to a man*, Cic.; ad assem perdere, *to lose your last farthing*, Hor.; (**γ**) *near to, about*; (tuimus) omnino ad ducentos, Cic.; **2.** **a.** *in addition to*; ad cetera hanc quoque plagam infligere, Cic.; ad hoc, *besides*, Sall.; **b.** *in consequence of*; ad fanam belli novas legiones scribere, Liv.; **C.** according to (some standard); ad istorum nor mam, Cic.; ad verbum, *literally*, Cic. **II.** Of time, **1.** **a.** of extent, *up to*; ab hora octava ad vesperum, Cic.; ad hoc tempus, *till now*, Cic.; quem ad finem? *how long?* Cic.; **b.** of duration; ad paucos dies, *for a few days*; **2.** of point of time, **a.** *at, towards*; nos te hic ad mensem Januarii expectamus, Cic.; ad lucem, *in the morning*, Cic.; ad tempus, *in due time*, Cic.; **b.** *within*; ad annum tribunum plebis fore, Cic.

adactio -ōnis, f. (adigo), *a driving to, compulsion*; jurisjurandi (obligation), Liv.

adactus -ūs, m. (adigo), *a bringing to*; dentis, *a bite*, Lucr.

adaequē, adv. *in like manner*, Liv.

adaequo, 1. **A.** Lit., *to make equal with*; moles mœnibus, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to equalise*; **a.** with cum and the abl., cum virtute fortunam, Cic.; **b.** with dat., se virtute nostris, Cic.; so to compare; formam, aetatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fati, Tac.; **2.** *to come near to*; altitudinem muri, Caes.; deorum vitam, Cic.

ādāmantēus -a -um, *hard as steel*, Ov.

ādāmantinus -a -um (ἀδάμαντος), *made of hard steel, adamantine*, Hor.

ādāmas -antis, m. (ἀδάμας), **1.** *the hardest steel, adamant*; nexae adamantē catenae, Ov.; poet., anything that is firm, unyielding, and durable; in pectore ferrum aut adamantā gerit, Ov.; voce sua adamantā movere, *a heart of steel*, Mart.; **2.** *the diamond*, Plin.

ādāmbūlo, 1. *to walk by or near anything*, Plaut.

ādāmo, 1. **I.** *to fall in love with*; aliquem, Liv. **II.** *to find pleasure in*; equos, Cic.; gloriam, Cic.

ādāmuissim, v. amussis.

ādāpērio -pēriū -pertum, 4. *to open fully*; adaptatae fores portae, Liv.

ādāpertilis -e, *that which is capable of being opened*; latus tauri, Ov.

ādapto, 1. *to fit to, adapt*, Suet.

ādāquo, 1. *to supply with water, to give to drink*, Plin.

ādāquor, 1. dep. *to fetch water*; of soldiers, Caes.

ādāuctus -ūs, m. (adaugeo), *an increase*, Lucr.

ādāugēo -auxi -auctum, 2. **1.** *to increase, to augment*; bonum, Cic.; **2.** of sacrifices, *to devote*, Plaut.

ādāugescō, 3. *to begin to increase*, Cic. poet.

ādībīo -bībi -bibitum, 3. **1.** Lit., *to drink, drink in*, Ter.; **2.** Transf., of the ears; verba puro pectore, Hor.

ādibito, 3. *to go near*, Plaut.

addēcet, v. impers. *it becomes, suits*, Plaut.

addensēo, 2. and **addenso**, 1. to make thick, or compact; extremi addensent acies, Verg.

addico -dixi -dictum, 3. to assent to; 1. t. t. in augury, to promise favourably (of the omens of birds), Liv.; 2, to award; a, of a judge, especially the praetor (whose formula was do, dico, addico); alii bona, Cic.; liberum corpus in servitutem, Liv.; esp., to award a debtor as a slave to his creditor; ob creditam pecuniam addici, Liv.; addictus, a debtor thus adjudged a slave, Liv.; b, of an auctioneer, to knock down to a bidder; fundum alicui, Cic.; alii quid nummo sestertio, or simply nummo, to give (by a fictitious sale), Cic., Hor.; to put up for sale (of the vendor); aedes, Cic.; transf., regna pecunia, Cic.; 3, to give up or over, alienius bona in publicum, to confiscate, Cic.; aliquem perpetuae servituti, Caes.; so addictus, bound, pledged; nullius addictus jurare in verba ministri, Hor.; se alicui, in a bad sense, to give oneself up to slavishly; se senatui, Cic.

addictio -ōnis, f. (addico), the judge's award; bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

addictus -a -um, v. addico.

addisco -didici, no sup. 3. to learn in addition; artem, Cic.

additamentum -i, n. an addition; Ligus, additamentum inimicorum meorum, Cic.

addo -didi -ditum, 3. 1. to give to, to give, to place. A. Lit., epistolae in fasciculum, Cic.; soleam pedi, Ov.; of persons, alicui comitem, Verg. B. Transf., to inspire, to cause, produce; alicui alacritatem scribere, Cic. II. to add, increase, Liv. A. Lit., 1, unum granum, Cic.; gradum, to hasten, Liv.; 2, of writing, to add; in orationem quaedam, to make some additions, Cic.; 3, of reckoning, to add; addendo deducendoque, by addition and subtraction; videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. B. Transf., 1, hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera, Caes.; sceleris scelus, Liv.; 2, to give as a respite (of time); paucos dies ad rem publicam gerendam, Cic.; 3, to add to something said, to say in addition; addunt etiam de Sabini morte, Caes.; with acc. and infin., addit etiam illud, equos non optimos fuisse, Cic.; adde, or adde huc, or eo, with acc. subst. or quod, add to this; adde eo exilia, luctus, Cic.

addocēo, 2. to teach in addition, to teach, Hor.

addūbito, 1. to incline to doubt, to begin to doubt; followed by de, in, num, an, utrum, quid; res addubitata, a question undecided, Cic.

addūco -duxi -ductum, 3. 1. to draw to oneself. A. Gen., parvis colla lacertis (of children embracing their mother), Ov. B. Esp., 1, to draw tight to oneself; balistae et reliqua tormenta contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic.; 2, to draw together, to wrinkle; adducit cutem macies, Ov. II. to bring (as a guide), or lead a thing or a person. A. Lit., 1, of persons, aliquem in conspectum populi Liv.; aliquem in jus or iudicium, or simply aliquem, to bring to justice, Cic.; 2, of things, aurum secum, Liv.; esp. of bringing water (by an aqueduct, etc.), aquam, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to bring to a certain condition; aliquem in vituperationem, invidiam, Cic.; eo adduxit eos ut, etc., Cic.; se summaque regnum in ultimum discrimen, Liv.; 2, to bring a person to a certain state of mind; in fletum, in metum, Cic.; adduci ad suspiciandum, Cic.; followed by ut and the subj., adducis me ut tibi assentiar, Cic.; with infin., in spem adducti, hunc ipsum annum salutarem civitati fore, Cic.; with genit., in spem adductus conficiendi belli, Sall.; so adductus, influenced; spe meredis, Cic.; absol., adducor igitur et prope modum assentior, Cic.

adductus, adv. compar. (adductus), more severely, Tac.

adductus -a -um, p. adj. (from adduco), of persons, severe, Tac.

ādēdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to nibble, to gnaw. I. A. Lit., adesi favi, Liv. B. Transf., scopulus adesus aquis, Ov. II. to consume, waste away; non adesa jam sed abundantiam etiam pecunia, Cic.

ādemptio -ōnis, f. (adimo), a taking away; civitatis, Cic.

1. **ādēo**, adv. (ad and eoi, old dat. of is), to that point, so far. I. Lit., A. Of space, so far, Ter. B. Of time, so long, used with usque and followed by dum, donec, quoad, Cic. II. Transf., of degree, a, so much, so, followed by ut, Cic.; b, even, what is more; ducem hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videmus, Cic.; c, used enclitically with pron., just; id adeo, Cic.; with conj., si, nisi, sive, aut, vel, Cic.; d, to such an extent, so; adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis fuit, Liv.; e, with non, much less, Tac.

2. **ādēo** -ī -itum, 4. to go or come to, approach. I. Lit., A. Gen., ad istum fundum, Cic.; curiam, Liv. B. Esp., 1, adire in praetorem in jus; or simply in jus, to go to law, Cic.; 2, to travel to, to visit; casas aratorum, Cic.; 3, to go to some one for counsel or help; praetorem, Cic.; or for consulting about the future; magos, Cic.; or for prayer for help; aras, Cic.; 4, to approach an enemy; ad quemvis numerum ephippiarum equitum adire audere, Cic. II. Transf., 1, to undertake some business; ad causas privatas et publicas, Cic.; ad rempublicam, to enter public life, Cic.; 2, to come to some condition, to undergo, incur; periculum capitis, Cic.; 3, legal t. t., adire hereditatem, to enter on an inheritance, Cic.

ādēps -īpis, c. (connected with ἀλείφω), the soft fat of animals; meton., Cassii adipem, the corpulent Cassius, Cic.

ādēptio -ōnis, f. (adipiscor), attainment, obtaining; filii; commodi, Cic.

ādēquito, 1. to ride to; with dat., ipsi portis, Liv.; with ad, ad nostros, Caes.; absol., Liv.

ādesdum, or ades dum, come hither, Ter.

ādēsūrio, 4. to hunger after anything, Plaut.

adf, v. under aff . . .

adg, v. under agg . . .

ādhaerēo -haesi -haesum, 2. to hang to, stick to, adhere. A. Lit., manus oneri adhaerentes, frozen to, Tac.; saxi, Liv. B. Transf., 1, to border on, to be near; modica silva adhaerebat, Tac.; 2, to keep close to a person, to be always at the side of; lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, to sit on the neck of, Liv.; so nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus, depended upon, Liv.; of things, cui canis cognomen adhaeret, the nickname clings to him, Hor.; of an appendage, summusque in margine versus adhaesit, was written on the edge for want of room, Ov.; so, of persons, te vix extremum adhaesisse, Cic.

ādhaeresco -haesi -haesum, 3. to hang to, to adhere. A. Lit., gravis lateri craterae linus adhaesit, Hor.; of burning missiles, ad turrin, Caes.; fig., in me uno consulares faces . . . in me omnia conjunctionis tela adhaeserunt; of shipwrecks, ad saxa sirenum, Cic.; fig., ad quameunque sunt disciplinae quasi tempestate delati, ad eam tam quam ad saxum adhaerescunt, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to cling to, to remain; in hic locis adhaerescere, Cic.; justitiae honestatique, not to swerve from, Cic.; ad omnium vestrum studium, sympathise with, Cic.; 2, of an orator, to stick fast, stop, Cic.

ādhaesio -ōnis, f. (adhaereo), *clinging to; comorium*, Cic.

ādhaesus -ūs, m. (adhaereo), *an adhering*, Lucr.

ādhibeo -ti -itum, 2. (ad and habeo), *to bring one thing to another, to apply to*. **I.** Gen., *manus genibus*, Ov.; *manus vectigalibus*, *to lay hands on, to seize*, Cic.; *adhibete animos et mentes vestras*, *not solum aures*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *to join, associate, add*; *studio adhibito atque usu*, Cic.; **B.** **1.**, *to apply something to some particular end or object*; *orationem ad vulgus*, Cic.; *alicui vim*, Cic.; *morbis remedia*, Cic.; *iambum in fabulis*, Cic.; *fidem*, Cic.; **2.**, *to employ or call a person to help or advise, etc.*; *aliquem in consilium*, Cic.; *aliquem in convivium*, *to invite*, Cic.; *medicū*, Cic.; *with double acc.*, *aliquem patronum*, Cic.; *Siciliam testem*, Cic.; *with adv.*, *to treat*; *aliquem liberaliter*, Cic.

ādinnio, 4. *to neigh after*. **I.** Lit., Ov. **II.** Transf., *sic ad illius orationem adinnivit, neighed with joy at*, Cic.

ādhortatio -ōnis, f. *an exhortation*, Cic.

ādhortātor -ōris, m. *one who exhorts*; *operis*, Liv.

ādhortor, 1. dep. *to exhort, encourage* (especially of soldiers); *omnes cohortes ordinesque*, Caes.; *in bellum*, Tac.; *ad defendendam rempublicam*, Cic.

ād hūc, adv. (ad and hūc, shortened to huc), *thus far, hitherto*; *properly of place, but generally used of time, hitherto*; **1.**, *up to the present time, till now*; **a.**, *of the actual present, usque adhuc*, *adhuc semper*, *adhuc dum*, Cic.; *used with unus, non, neque, nihil, nullus*, Cic.; **b.**, *of the historic present, fluctuans adhuc animo*, Liv.; **2.**, *of something which is continuing, still*; *adhuc de consuetudine exercitationis loquor*; *nondum de ratione et sapientia*, Cic.; *followed by ut or qui with the subj.* = *so far that*, Cic.

Adiābenē -ēs, f. (Ἀδιᾶβηνή), *a province of Assyria* (now Kurdistan). Adj., **Adiābenus** -a -um, *Adiabēnian*.

adicio = *adicio* (q.v.).

adigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (ad and ago), *to drive to*. **A.** Lit., **1.**, *of cattle, pecus e vicis longinquiorebus*, Caes.; **2.**, *of men, aliquem fulmine ad umbras*, Verg.; *so legal t. t.*, *arbitrum* (old Lat. for *arbitrum*), *adigere aliquem, to summon before an arbiter*, Cic.; **3.**, *of things, triremes per aestuaria*, Tac.; *quodam loco turri adacta*, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1.**, *to drive to, to compel to*; *ad mortem*, Tac.; *absol.*, *adigit ita Postumia et Servius filius*, Cic.; *legal and milit. t. t.*, *aliquem ad iurandum*, Caes.; *or iusjurandum*, Cic.; *or iurejurando, or sacramento*, Liv.; *to put a man on his oath, to swear in*; **2.**, *to fashion*; *in faciem prorae pinus adacta novae*, Prop.

ādimo -ēmi -em̄ptum, 3. (ad and emo), *to take away*; **1.**, *something painful*; *vincula canibus*, Ov.; *dolores*, Hor.; **2.**, *to take away (property)*; *alicui pecuniam, vitam*, Cic.; *with a and the abl.*, Cic.; **3.**, *to take away (a person)*, *aliquem alicui*, Cic.; *esp. of death, hence adeptus*, poet. dead, Hor.

ādipātus -a -um (adepts). **I.** Lit., *fatty, greasy*. Subst., **ādipāta** -orum n. *pastry made with grease*, Juv. **II.** Transf., *of style, bombastic*; *adipatae dictionis genus*, Cic.

ādipiscor -eptus, 3. dep. (ad and apiscor). **I.** *to come up to, to overtake*; *fugientem*, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to obtain*; *laudem*, Cic.; *gloriam ex aliqua re*, Nep.; *quod adeptus est per acelus*, Cic.; *with genit.*, *rerum adeptus*, Tac.; *part.*, *adeptus, used passively, eandem accusant adeptam, when reached*, Cic.. De Sen. ii. 4.

āditiō -ōnis, f. *a going to, an approach*, Plaut.

āditus -ūs, m. (2. adeo), *a going to, an approach, access*. **I.** A. Lit., **1.**, *difficiles aditus habere ad pastum*, Cic.; **2.**, *right or possibility of entrance to*; *aditus in id sacrum non est viris*, Cic.; *of audience of a person, homo rari aditus, difficult of access*, Liv.; *faciles aditus ad eum privatorum*, Cic.; *aditus ad aliquem intercludere*, Cic.; *petentibus non dare*, Nep.; *ad aliquem postulare*, Tac. **B.** Meton., *entrance to a place, approach*; *aditus insulae muniti*, Cic.; *aditus templi*, Cic.; *ad castra*, Caes.; *in Siciliam*, Cic.; *omnes aditus claudere, or intercludere*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *opportunity of obtaining*; *ad honorem*, Cic.; *laudis*, Cic.

adjācēo, 2. *to lie by the side of, to be adjacent*; *ad ostium Rhodani*, Caes.; *with acc.* alone, *Etrurian*, Liv.; *with dat.*, *agro Romano*, Liv.; *absol.*, *adjacente Tibri*, Tac. Subst., **adjācēntia** -ium, n. *the neighbourhood*, Tac.

adjectio -ōnis, f. (adjicio), *an adding to*; *adjectione populi Albani*, Liv.; *illiberali adjectione, a paltry advance*, Liv.; *Hispaniensibus familiarum adjectiones dedit, incorporated new families*, Tac.

adjectus -ūs, m. (adjicio), *an adding to*, Lucr.

adjicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (ad and jacio), *to throw to*. **I.** A. Lit., *telum*, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1.**, *to cast a longing look upon*; *oculum hereditati*, Cic.; **2.**, *to direct the thoughts to*; *dictis mentem*, Ov. **II.** A. *to apply*; *stimulos frementi*, Ov. **B.** *to add*; **1.** Lit., *aggerem ad munitiones*, Caes.; **2.** Transf., **a.**, *ad belli laudem doctrinae et ingenii gloriam*, Cic.; **b.**, *to add to what has been said*, Liv.; **3.**, *to outbid at an auction*; *supra adiecit Aeschrio*, Cic.

adjudico, 1. *to award as a judge, adjudicate, to decide as a judge*. **I.** Lit., *causam alicui*, *in favour of any one*, Cic.; *regnum Ptolemaeo*, *to assign the kingdom to Ptolemy*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *Italici adjudicat armis, assigns to the Roman power*, Hor.; *alicui salutem imperii hujus atque orbis terrarum*, Cic.

adjūmentum, -i, n. (adjuvo), *help, assistance*; *alicuius rei, ad aliquid, alicui rei, in aliqua re*, Cic.

adjunctio -ōnis, f. (adjungo), *a joining to*. **I.** *addition to, union*; **a.**, *nature ad hominem*, Cic.; **b.**, *a rhet. figure = συνηχόμενον*, where the predicate stands either at the beginning or the end of a clause. **II.** *a joining to, adding to, connexion, union*; **a.**, *verborum*, Cic.; **b.**, *in rhet.*, *a limitation, restriction*, Cic.

adjunctor -ōris, m. (adjungo), *one who joins, connects*; *ille Galliae ulterioris adjunctor* (i.e., Pompeius, who caused Gallia Ulterior to be added to Caesar's province), Cic.

adjunctus -a -um, p. adj. (from adjungo), *bound to, belonging to*; *propterea hujus causae et adjunctiona*, Cic. Subst., **adjuncta** -ōrum, n. *things closely connected with, or suitable to, anything*, Cic.

adungo -junxi -junctum, 3. *to join to, bind to*. **I.** Lit., **1.**, *of animals, piostello mures*, Hor.; **2.**, *of vines, ulnis vites*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to join, add*. **A.** **1.**, *of space*; **a.**, *of things, parietem ad parietem communem*, Cic.; *adjunctus fundus, neighbouring*, Cic.; **b.**, *of persons, beluis adjuncto humano corpori*, Cic.; *juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedisequamque*, Cic.; **2.**, *of time, pass.*, *to be near in age*; *ei proxime adjunctus Drusus frater fuit*, Cic. **B.** *to express any connection or relation*; **1.**, *of things*, **a.**, *in speaking, to join*; *verba ad nomen adjuncta, epithets*, Cic.; *similitudines adjungens*,

Cic.; **b.**, in argument, to connect; rebus praesentibus adjungere atque annectere futuras, **Cic.**; **c.**, of territory, to add; Cilicium ad imperium populi Romani, **Cic.**; agros populo, **Cic.**; **d.**, to connect in any kind of relation, to give, to attribute; fidem visis, **Cic.**; sibi auxilium, **Cic.**; insolentiam honestati, **Cic.**; animum ad aliquod studium, **Ter.**; **2.**, of persons, **a.**, to bring in as a participator; aliquem ad suos sermones, **Cic.**; **b.**, to bind, unite; urbem ad amicitiam, **Liv.**; aliquem sibi socium, or simply socium, **Cic.**; with double acc., se comitem fugae, **Cic.**

adjūro, **1.** **1.**, to swear in addition, **Liv.**; **2.**, to swear, to promise on oath; qui omnia adjurant, **Cic.**; **a.**, with acc. and infin., adjuras id te invito me non esse facturum, **Cic.**; **b.**, with per and the acc., per Jovem, **Plaut.**; **c.**, with the simple acc., adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, **Verg.**

adjūtābilis -e, full of help, serviceable, **Plaut.**

adjūto, **1.** to be serviceable, to help, **Plaut.**, **Ter.**

adjutor -ōris, m. (adjuvo), a helper; **1.**, victoriae populi Romani, **Cic.**; **a.**, with in and the abl., in re gerenda, **Cic.**; **b.**, with ad and the acc., adjutores ad injuriam, **Cic.**; **c.**, with contra and the acc., his adjutor contra patriam inventus est nemo, **Cic.**; **2.**, a regular assistant; one who played secondary parts on the stage, **Hor.**; esp., the assistant of a public officer, deputy; P. Manlius in Hispaniam ceteriorem adjutor consuli datus, **Liv.**

adjutrix -icis, f. (adjutor), **1.**, of persons, she that helps, a female assistant, a helper; Minerva adjutrix consiliorum meorum, **Cic.**; **2.**, of things, aid; quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, **Cic.**; **3.**, name of reserve legions under the empire, **Tac.**

adjuvo -jūvi -jātum, **1.** to help, assist, support. **I.** aliquem in aliqua re, **Cic.**; ad bellum, **Liv.**; followed by ut with the subj., **Cic.**; maerorem nationis lacrimis suis, **Cic.** **II.** **a.** be of service, to avail; jam nihil te Neronis judicium adjuvat, **Cic.**; philos. t. t., causae adjuvantes, mediate, **Cic.**; impers., followed by the infin., nihil igitur adjuvat procedere et progredi in virtute, **Cic.**

adl. v. under all . . .

admātūro, **1.** to hasten; admaturationi defectionem, **Caes.**

admētior -mensus, **4.** dep. to measure out to; frumentum alicui, **Cic.**

Admētus -i, m. (Ἀδμητος), **1.**, ruler of Pherae, in Thessaly, husband of Alcestis, who died for him; **2.**, king of the Molossi, friend of Themistocles.

admigro, **1.** to wander to, to come to, **Plaut.**

admiñicūlo, **1.** to support, prop; vitem, **Cic.**

admiñicūlum -i, n. (ad and *mineo). **I.** Lit., a prop, a support, the pole on which a vine is trained, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., aid, help; ad aliquod tamquam admiñiculum auxilii, **Cic.**; egere a miñiculis, **Tac.**

administer -stri, m. an attendant, an assistant; Jovi se consiliarium atque administram datum, **Cic.**; in a bad sense, audaciae satellites atque administer tuae, **Cic.**

administra -ae, f. (administer), she that helps; artes hujus administratae comitesque virtutis, **Cic.**

administratō -ōnis, f. **1.**, the giving of help; sine hominum administratione, **Cic.**; **2.**, direction, government; navis, **Caes.**; belli, **Cic.**; mundi, rerum, rei publicae, **Cic.**

administratōr -ōris, m. an administrator, manager; quidam belli gerendi, **Cic.**

administro, **1.** **1.**, to help, assist, **Plaut.**; **2.**, to manage, direct, administer; rempublicam,

Cic.; navem, to steer, **Caes.**; of war, bellum cum Cimbris, **Cic.**; exercitum, **Cic.**; of other things, provinciam, **Cic.**; leges et judicia, **Cic.**; omnem mundum, **Cic.**

admirābilis -e, worthy of admiration, admirable; **1.**, admirabilis et singularis sapientia, **Cic.**; **2.**, astonishing, strange (to translate παράδοξα), **Cic.**

admirābilitas -ātis, f. admirableness, **Cic.**; haec animi despicentia magnam admirabilitatem facit, excites wonder, **Cic.**

admirābiliter, adv. **1.**, admirably, wonder fully; laudari, **Cic.**; **2.**, strangely (Gr. παράδοξως), **Cic.**

admirandus -a -um (admiror) = admirabilis, worthy of admiration; homo, **Cic.**

admiratō -ōnis, f. **1.**, admiration; summam hominum admirationem excitare, **Cic.**; habere, **Cic.**; in magna admiratione esse, **Cic.**; plur., admirationes, outbursts of admiration; clamores et admirationes efflere, **Cic.**; **2.**, wonder, astonishment; tam atrocis rei, at so cruel a deed, **Cic.**; admiratio consulem incescit quod, **Liv.**; admiratio orta est, followed by acc. with infin., **Liv.**; fit clamor et admiratio populi, followed by acc. with infin., **Cic.**

admiror, **1.** dep. **1.**, to admire; res gestas, **Cic.**; **2.**, to be astonished at; with adv., leviter, vehementer, magnopere, etc., aliquid, **Cic.**; nihil, **Cic.**; in aliqua re, de aliquo, **Cic.**; with acc. and infin., **Cic.**; with quod, cur, quo pacto, unde, **Cic.**

admiscēo -miscēi -mixtum (-mistum), **2.** **I.** to mix with, to add to by mixing. **A.** Lit., aquae admixtus calor, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., to join; admiscerenturque plebei, **Liv.**; ad id consilium admiscere, **Cic.** **II.** to mix with something. **A.** Lit., aër multo calore admixtus, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., urbes maritimae admiscuntur novis sermonibus ac disciplinis, become familiar with, **Cic.**

admissārius -i, m. (admitto), a stallion; fig., a lascivious man, **Cic.**

admissio -ōnis, f. an audience, esp. of a royal person, **Plin.**

admissum -i, m. a crime, **Cic.**

admitto -misi -misum, **3.** to send to. **I.** to let go. **A.** Lit., **1.**, to let a horse go at full speed, to urge on, to put to a gallop; equo admisso, **Cic.**; **2.**, to hurry; admisso passu, with hurried step, **Ov.** **B.** Transf., to let go; quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest, **Cic.** **II.** to let in, to give access to. **A.** Lit., **1.**, aliquem ad capsas, **Cic.**; **2.**, to give audience to; aliquem, **Cic.**; **3.**, to admit a person to share in an undertaking, etc.; aliquem ad consilium, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., **1.**, of words, entreaties, etc., to allow to reach; eas condiciones vix auribus, **Liv.**; **2.**, of an act, to allow; litem, **Cic.**; of omens, admittunt aves, the auguries allow it, **Liv.**; **3.**, to commit a crime; in te tantum facinus, **Cic.**

admixtio -ōnis, f. (admisceo), a mingling, an admixture; corporis, **Cic.**

admōdērātē, adv. appropriately, **Laer.**

admōdērōr, **1.** dep. to moderate, **Plaut.**

admōdum adv. (ad and modum), up to the measure, up to the mark; hence, **I.** With numbers, about; turres admodum CXX., **Caes.** **II.** Of degree, completely, quite; **A.** Gen., **1.**, with adjectives or adverbs, forma admodum impolita et plane rudis, **Cic.**; admodum raro, **Cic.**; with nihil and nullus, litterarum admodum nihil sciebat, entirely ignorant of, **Cic.**; of age, puer admodum, a mere boy, **Liv.**; non admodum grandis natu, **Cic.**; **2.**, with verbs, me admodum diligit, **Cic.** **B.** In affirmative answer, certainly, **Ter.**

adma enio, 4. *to besiege*, Plaut.

admōlior, 4. dep. *to move to*, Plaut.

admōnēo -di -itum, 2. *to admonish, remind, call the attention to*; 1, aliquem alicuius rei, or de aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem haec, cum rem, multa, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin., Liv.; or relative sentence with quantus, qui, Cic.; 2, in business language, *to remind of a debt*; aliquem aeris alieni, Cic.; 3, a, *to advise to do something*; followed by ut or ne and the subj., or by the simple subj., by ad or in and the acc., or by the infin., Cic.; ad thesaurum reperendum admoneri, Cic.; b, *to urge or incite*; telo bijugos, Verg.

admōnitio -ōnis, f. *a reminding*; 1, Gen., Cic.; 2, *friendly admonition*; admonitio in consilio daudo familiaris, Cic.; in plur., nec precibus nec admonitionibus nostris reliquit locum, Cic.

admōnitor -ōris, m. *one who reminds*, Cic.

admōnitum -i, n. *an admonition, a calling to mind*, Cic.

admōnitus -ūs, m. *a reminding*; 1, locum admonitu, Cic.; 2, *admonishing, warning*; amici tali admonitu, Cic.; mortis, Ov.

admordēo -morsum, 2. 1, *to bite at, to gnaw*, Prop.; 2, *to fleece*, Plaut.

admōtio -ōnis, f. *a moving to*; digitorum, *playing on the harp*, Cic.

admōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. *to move, bring to*. A. Gen., 1, fasciculum ad naves, Cic.; alicui stimulos, Cic.; manum operi, *to engage in a work*, Ov.; manus nocentibus, *to lay hands on the guilty*, Liv.; so manus vectigalibus, Cic.; aspitem ad corpus, Cic.; angues curribus, *to yoke*, Ov.; with acc. alone, ignem, Cic.; aurem, Cic.; 2, *to direct, devote*; mentes suas, non solum aures, ad haruspicum vocem, Cic.; 3, milit. t. t., *to bring up war-machines*; opus ad turrim hostium, Caes.; *to bring up soldiers*; armatos muris, Liv.; 4, of sacrifices, *to bring to the altar*; filiam victimam aris, Liv.; 5, *to bring near, place near*; urbem ad mare, Cic. B. 1, *to apply*; curatorem ad aliquem, Cic.; orationem ad sensus auiumorum atque motus inflammandos, Cic.; 2, of time, in the pass., *to draw near*; admotus supremis, *drawing near to death*, Tac.; se admove, *to draw near*; se applicare et propius admove, Cic.

admōgio, 4. *to bellow after*, Ov.

admurmūrātio -ōnis, f. *a murmuring* (either of approbation or disapprobation), Cic.

admurmūro, 1. *to murmur at* (in approval or disapproval), Cic.

admūtilo, 1. *to shear, shave*; hence, transf., *to fleece*, Plaut.

adn, v. agn or ann . . .

ādōleo -di, 2. 1, Intrans., *to smell*, Plaut.; 2, Trans., *to make to smell, to set on fire, to burn* (of sacrifices); viscera tauri flammis, Ov.; honores Junoni, *to honour by burning sacrifices to*, Verg.; so of the altar itself, *to light up with sacrificial fire*; altaria flammis, Lucr.; flammis Penates (= focos), Verg.; cruore captivo aras, *to feed the altars with*, etc., Tac.

ādōlescens (ādōlescens) -entis (part. of adole-sco). A. Adj. (with compar.), young; admodum adolecens, Cic.; adolescentior academia, Cic. B. Subst., 1, masc., *a young man* (without reference to any particular age); puer sive iam adolecens, Cic.; adolecens vel puer potius, Cic.; used (like junior in English) to distinguish a person from some one of the same name, but older; P. Crassius adol., Caes.; 2, fem., *a girl*, gen. as an attribute; filia adol., Cic.

ādōlescentia -ae, f. *youth*; citius adolescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit, Cic.; ineunte adolescentia, Cic.; ab adolescentia, a prima adol.; b ineunte adol., from youth upward, Cic.; meton., the young, Cic.

ādōlescentula -ae, f. *a very young girl*, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

ādōlescentulus -i, m. *a very young man*; applied by Cic. to himself in his 27th year, and by Sallust to Caesar when Caesar was about 33 or 35; ab adolescentulo, from youth upward, Cic.

1. **ādōlesco** -ōlēvi -ultum, 3. *to grow, to grow up to maturity*. A. Lit., 1, of men, is qui adoleverit, Cic.; 2, of plants, viriditas herbescent, quae sensim adolecit, Cic. B. Transf., *to grow, increase*; of time, to advance; cum matura adoleverit aetas, Verg.; ver donec adoleceret, Tac.; of the mind, to be developed, to come to maturity; ratio quum adolevit atque perfecta est, Cic.; ea cupiditas adolecit una cum aetatibus, Cic.

2. **ādōlesco** -ēre (adoleo), *to blaze*; adolescunt ignibus arae, Verg.

Adōneus -ēi, m. = Adonis (q.v.).

Adōnis -idis (Ἄδωνις), and **Adōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἄδων), a beautiful youth, son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved of Venus, slain by a wild boar, but changed after death by Venus into a flower (adonion).

ādōpērio -pērdi -pertum, 4. 1, *to cover*; capite adoperto, Liv.; humus floribus adoperta, Ov.; 2, *to close*, adoperta lumina somno, Ov.

ādōpinor, 1. dep. *to guess*, Lucr.

ādōptāciūsus -a -um, *adopted as a child*, Plaut.

ādōptatio -ōnis, f. = adoptio (q.v.).

ādōptio -ōnis, f. *the adoption of a child*; emancipare filium alicui in adoptionem, to give in adoption, Cic.; ascire aliquem in or per adoptionem, to adopt, Tac.

ādōptivus -a -um. I. relating to adoption; filius, pater, frater, soror, adopted son, etc., Suet.; sacra, the rites of the family into which the person was adopted, Cic.; nobilitas, Ov. II. Transf., of plants, grafted, Ov.

Adopto, 1. I. Gen. *to choose for one's self*; sibi aliquem patronum, Cic.; of things, Etruscas opes, to take to one's aid, Ov. II. Esp., A. Lit., to adopt as child or grandchild (per aetate libram, by a fictitious sale, or testamento, by will); sibi filium, Cic.; aliquem ab aliquo, from the natural father, Cic.; in regnum, Sall. B. Transf., 1, in jest, C. Stalenus qui ipse se adoptaverat et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, had changed his name by adopting himself, Cic.; frater, pater adde; ut cuique aet aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, adopt him by calling him brother, father, etc., Hor.; nomen or cognomen adoptare, Mart.; 2, of plants, to graft; fac ramus ramum adoptet, Ov.

ādōr -ōris, n. a species of grain, spelt (Triticum spelta, Linn.), Hor.

ādōratiō -ōnis, f. *a praying to, adoration*, Plin.

ādōrēa (ādōria) -ae, f. (adoro), reward of valour, glory; ille dies . . . qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor.

ādōrēus -a -um (ador), relating to spelt; liba, Verg.

ādōrior -ortus, 4. dep. *to rise up*. I. to attack; a, aliquem fustibus, gladiis, Cic.; a tergo, Cic.; pagum, Caes.; b, *to besiege with entreaties, threats, etc.*; aliquem minis, Tac.; aliquem tumultuosissime, Cic. II. to attempt, undertake; hoc ipsum, Cic.; majus nefas, Verg. followed by infin. convellere ea, etc., Cic.

ādorno, 1. *to prepare, furnish, provide*. **I.** Gen., *naves onerarias*, Caes.; *Italiae duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praesidiis*, Cic.; *accusationem*, Cic. **II.** *to adorn*. **A.** Lit., *forum magno ornatu*, Cic.; *aliquem insigni veste*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *iusti honores aliquem adornant*, Liv.

ādōro, 1. **A.** Gen., *to speak to*. **B.** Esp., 1, *to address a deity, to entreat, to ask for*, a, with acc. of person and acc. of thing; *pacem deum*, Liv.; b, followed by ut and the subj., Liv.; 2, *to honour*; Phoebeum, Ov.

adp, v. under app.

adq, v. under acq.

adr, v. under arr.

adrādo -rāsi -rāsūm, 8. *to scrape, shave*; *adrasum quendam*, Hor.

Adramyttēum -i, n. (Ἀδραμύττειον), *town on the coast of Mysia, not far from the foot of Mount Ida (now Adramittē or Edremit)*. Hence **Adramyttenus** -i, m. *a native of Adramytteum*.

Adrastus -i, m. (Ἀδραστος), *king of Argos, father-in-law of Polyneices and Tydeus, one of the Seven against Thebes, and the only one who escaped, afterwards one of those who destroyed Thebes in the war of the Epigoni*. Adj., **Adrastēus** -a -um.

Adria = Hadria (q.v.).

Adrumētum (Hadrūmētum) -i, n. *town on the coast of the Roman province of Africa*.

ads, v. under ass.

adsc, v. under asc.

adsp, v. under asp.

adst, v. under ast.

adt, v. under att.

Adūātūci -ōrum, m. *people in Gallia Belgica, in modern South Brabant, Caes.*

ādūlātiō -ōnis, f. *fl. fawning (of dogs)*, Cic. **II.** *cringing, flattery*, Cic., Liv.; so of oriental prostration, *humi jacentium adulationes*, Liv.; used with adversus or in and the acc.; *adversus superiores*, Tac.; *patrum in Augustum*, Tac.

ādūlātōr -ōris, m. *a base flatterer*, Suet.

ādūlātōrius -a -um, *flattering*; *depecus*, Tac.

ādūlescens, etc., v. adolescens.

ādūlo, 1. *to fawn*; *pinnata cauda nostrum adulat sanguinem, wipes off our blood fawningly (of a dog)*, Lucr.

ādūlor, 1. dep. **A.** Lit., *to fawn (of dogs and other animals)*; *ferae adulantes*, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, *to greet with servile prostrations*; *more adulationum procumbere*, Liv.; 2, *to flatter, to cringe before*; a, with acc., omnes, Cic.; plebem, Liv.; fortunam alterius, Cic.; b, with dat., plebi, Liv.; c, absol., *aperte adulans*, Cic.

ādūlter -ēri, m., **ādūltera** -ae, f. *an adulterer, adulteress*. **I.** Subst., *sororis*, Cic.; in *septi Augusti*, Tac.; *Dardanius adulter, Paris*, Verg.; *Lacaena adultera, Helen*, Hor.; poet., *a gallant*, Hor. **II.** Adj., *adulterous*; *virgo*, Ov.; *crines, the locks of an adulterer*, Hor.; *mens*, Ov.; *clavis*, Ov.

ādūlterīnus -a -um (*adulter*), 1, *adulterous*, Plin.; 2, *not genuine, forged*; *nummus*, Cic.; *signum, a forged seal*, Cic.; *clavis, a double key*, Sall.

ādūlterīum -īi, n. *adultery*; in *adulterio deprehendi*, Cic.; *Mutiliae, adultery with*, Tac.

ādūlterō, 1. **I.** Intrans., *to commit adultery*, Cic. **II.** Trans., **A.** Of animals, *adulteretur columba miluo, let the kite wed the dove*, Hor.;

adulteratus nidus (of a nest where the cuckoo has laid its eggs), Plin. **B.** Transf., *to falsify, corrupt*; *jus civile pecuniā*, Cic.; *faciem arte (of Proteus), changes his form*, Ov.

ādultus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (*adulesco*). **I.** *grown up, adult*; *virgo*, Cic. Plur. subst., **ādultī**, *adults*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, *puer aetate adulta, near manhood*, Cic.; *aestas, midsummer*, Sall., Tac. **B.** Fig., of growth; 1, in power, *Athenae*, Cic.; *pestis (of Catilina)*, Cic.; *Parthi nondum adulti*, Tac.; 2, of mental development, *populus*, Cic.

ādumbrātīm, adv. *in outline*, Lucr.

ādumbrātiō -ōnis, f. *a sketch*, Cic.

ādumbrātus -a -um, p. adj. (*adumbro*), 1, *sketched, imperfect*; *imago gloriae*, Cic.; *adumbratae intelligentiae rerum, imperfect, confused notions*, Cic.; 2, *shadowy, unreal*; *opiuac*, Cic.; *laetitia*, Tac.

ādumbro, 1. *to shade, esp. to sketch, to sketch in words*; *fictos luctus dicendo*, Sall.

āduncītas -ātis, f. *a bending inwards*; *rostrorum*, Cic.

āduncus -a -um, *bent inwards, crooked*; *unguis*, Cic.; *nasus, an aquiline nose*, Ter.

ādurgēo, 2. *to press to, or against*; poet., *to pursue closely*; *aliquem remis*, Hor.

ādūro -ussi -ustum, 3. *to set fire to, to kindle, consume by burning*; *sine gemitu aduruntur*, Cic.; *candente carbone sibi capillum, to singe*, Cic.; *panis adustus, burnt bread*, Hor.; of frost or wind, *to nip*, Verg.; fig., of love, *Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus*, Hor.

ādusquē = usque ad; 1, prep. with acc. *as far as*, Verg.; 2, adv. = usque, *thoroughly, entirely*, Ov.

ādustus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (*from aduro*), *burnt by the sun, brown*; *hominum color*, Liv.

advectītiūs -a -um, *that which is brought from a distance, foreign*; *vinum*, Sall.

advecto, 1. (*intens. from adveho*), *to convey often*; *rei frumentariae copiam*, Tac.

advectus -ūs, m. *a conveying, carrying*, Tac.

advēho -vexi -vectum, 3. 1. *to carry, bring, convey to a place*. **I.** Act., *frumentum ex agris Romam*, Cic.; *ultrices unda advexit rates*, Ov.; *frumentum Romam*, Cic. **II.** Pass., *advēhi, to be borne to a place (on horseback, in a chariot, on a ship, etc.)*; *advecta classis*, Verg.; e *Pompeiano navi in Luculli hospitium*, Cic.; *citato equo in eam partem*, Liv.; *Coreyram insulam advēhitur, reaches*, Tac.; with dat. of person, *quum tibi tota cognatio serraco advēhatur*, Cic.; with acc. of person, *Dardanos*, Verg.; so ut *quosque advectus erat*, Tac.

advēlo, 1. *to draw a veil over*; poet., *to crown*; *tempora lauro*, Verg.

advēna -ae, c. (*advenio*), 1, of men, *a stranger, foreigner (opp. indigena)*, Cic.; *indigenae advēnaeque*, Tac.; *dei advēnae, foreign gods*, Cic.; 2, of birds, *a bird of passage*; *grus*, Hor.; 3, of things, *Tibris*, Ov.; *amor, love for a foreigner*, Ov.

advēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. *to come to*. **A.** Lit., 1, of men, *advenis modo*? Cic.; ex *Hyperboreis Delphos*, Cic.; in *provinciam belli gerendi causa*, Cic.; with acc. only, *Tyrium urbem*, Verg.; with dat., Tac.; 2, of things, esp. of ships, *a quibus advēnit navis Miletida sospes ad urbem*, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, *to come*; *interea dies advēnit*, Cic.; 2, of events, *to happen, to come near, to break out*; *urbi periculum advēnit*, Sall.; *morbi advēntas*, Cic.; 3, of

acquisitions, to come to; res sua sponte mox ad eum advenit, Liv.

adventicius -a -um (advenio), coming from without. **A.** Gen., outward; externus et adventicius tepor, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, coming from a foreign country, foreign; auxilia, Cic.; doctrina transmarina atque adventicia, Cic.; 2, casual, extraordinary, accidental; pecunia, money not inherited, Cic.

advento, 1. (intens. of advenio), to approach, arrive at, gen. with notion of haste; ad Italiam, Cic.; with dat. of person, Parthis, Tac.; in subsidium, Tac.; of things and abstractions, quod fere jam tempus adventat, Cic.

adventor -ōris, m. (advenio), one who arrives, a visitor, Plaut.

adventus -ūs, m. (advenio). **I.** an arrival; nocturnus ad urbem, Cic.; in plur., invitationes adventusque nostrorum hominum, Cic.; of things, veris, Hor.; in animos et introitus imaginum, Cic. **II.** Transf., malorum, Cic.

adversarius -a -um (adversus), turned towards. **I.** Subst., **adversaria** -orum, n. (that which is always open, or lying in front of one), a day-book, journal, memorandum; adversaria negligenter scribere, Cic. **II.** Adj., opposed, contrary; with dat., Cic.; factio, Nep. Subst., **adversarius** -ii, m. adversary, rival, antagonist, Cic.; plur., enemies, Cic.; **adversaria** -orum, n. the assertions of an opponent; adversaria evertere, Cic.

adversor, 1. dep. (adversus), to oppose, resist; absol., of persons, non adversante collega, Cic.; of things, adversante fortuna, Cic.; with dat., alicui infestus, Cic.; legi, Cic., Liv.; cum duae causae perspicui et evidentibus rebus adversentur, Cic.

1. adversus -a -um, p. adj. (advorto), turned towards. **A.** Lit., fronting, opposite; dentes, the front teeth, Cic.; adversa vulnera, wounds in the front, Cic.; solem adversum intueri, to look straight at the sun, Cic.; adversos concitare equos, to ride towards, Liv.; adversis hostibus occurrere, to meet the enemy, Caes.; adverso colle, on the front of the hill, Caes.; adverso fumine, against the stream, Caes.; venti adversi, contrary winds, Liv.; with prep., in adversum, against, Verg., Liv.; ex adverso, over against, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, of persons, opposed, adversus alicui, Cic., adverso Marte, Verg.; adverso senatu, against the will of the senate, Liv.; 2, of things, a, unfavourable, unpropitious; adversis auribus, Liv.; valetudo, ill health, Liv.; bellum, cruel, Hor.; proelium, unsuccessful, Caes.; res adversae, Cic., fortuna adversa, Verg., misfortune; with dat., res plebi adversa, Liv.; b, hated, quis omnia regna adversa sunt, Sall. Subst., **adversum** -i, n. misfortune; si quid adversi acciderit, Cic.

2. adversus, adversum (advorto), opposed to. **I.** Adv., against; nemo adversus ibat, Liv.; adversus arma ferre, Nep. **II.** Prep with acc. **A.** Of direction, 1, as regards place, towards; adversus clivum, Caes.; 2, of action, etc., against; adversus quem ibatur, Liv.; adversus rempublicam facere, Caes.; respondere adversus ea, to answer to, Liv.; adversus legem, Cic.; adversus quod . . . convenisset, against the agreement, Liv.; adversus blanditias incorruptus, Tac.; munitus adversum alique[m] or aliquid, Sall. **B.** Of position, 1, as regards place, over against; adversus aedes publicas, Liv.; 2, of comparison, quid autem esse duo prospera in tot saeculis bella Samnitium adversus tot decora populi Romani, compared with, Liv.; 3, of behaviour, in the presence of; quoniam modo me gerem adversus Caesarem, Cic.; so of respect to, towards; reverentia adversus homines, Cic.

advorto (advorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. to turn towards. **A.** agmen urbi, Verg.; esp. used of ships, to steer; classem in portum, Liv.; pass., notae advertuntur arenae, they steer to, Verg.; Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. **B.** Of the senses and thoughts, etc., to direct; 1, of the senses, especially the eyes, lumina in quacunq[ue] aedis partem, Ov.; of the gods, malis advertite numen, direct your powers to, Verg.; aures ad vocem, Ov.; 2, of the mind, animum, and (sometimes) mentem advertere; a, to direct one's attention to; animos ad religionem, Lucr.; with dat., animos monitis, Ov., followed by ne and the subj., animum animadvertant, ne quos offendant, take care not to, etc., Cic.; absol., Cic.; b, to perceive; aliquem in conditione stantem, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin., Cic.; or relative clause, Cic.; with animo or animis, animis advertite vestris, Verg.; c, to punish; in aliquem, Tac.; d, to draw the attention of some one else; gemitus et placentis etiam militum aures oraque advertere, roused the attention of, Tac.

advesperascit -avit, 3. (impers. and incept.), evening approaches, Cic.

advigilo, 1. to watch by, to guard. **I.** Lit., parvo nepoti, Tib.; ad custodiam ignis, Cic. **II.** Fig., to be vigilant, Plaut.

advocatio -ōnis, f. calling to one's aid. **I.** summoning persons to advise; maximarum rerum, on the most important points, Cic.; frequentissimae advocaciones, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, legal advice; advocacionem postulare, petere, dare, consequi, Cic.; 2, concr., the bar, Cic.

advocatus -i, m. one who is called in to help in a legal process, whether as advocate or as witness, Cic.

advoco, 1. to summon, to call. **I.** Gen., contionem populi, Cic.; aliquem in consilium, Cic.; advocare ad obsequium, Cic.; with dat., advocari agro, Ov.; gaudis, Hor.; non desiderat fortitudo iracundiam advocatam, called to its aid, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Legal t. t., of a judge, to ask the opinion of a jurist, Cic.; of the parties to an action, to consult an advocate; aliquem contra aliquem, Cic.; with dat., aliquem sibi, Plaut.; absol., aderat frequens, advocat, Cic. **B.** Of the gods, to ask for help; deum sibi, Cat.; deos, Liv.

advolātus, abl. -ū, m. a flying to, Cic. poet.

advolo, 1. to fly to. **I.** Lit., of birds and insects, ad eas aves quae, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., to hasten towards, to fly to; 1, of persons, absol., advolone an maneo, Cic.; ad urbem, Cic.; rostra, Cic.; 2, of things, fama mali tanti advolat Aeneae, flies to the ears of, Verg.

advolve -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. to roll to; robora focis, to the hearth, Verg.; ornos montibus, from the mountains, Verg.; hence advolvi, or se advolvere, to throw oneself at the feet of; genibus alicuius, Liv.; genua alicuius, Sall.

adversum, adversus, advorto = adversum, adversus, advorto (q. v.).

adytum, -i, n. (ἀδύτον = not to be entered). **I.** Lit., gen. in plur., the innermost and holiest portion of a temple; the shrine, Verg., Hor.; adytis ab imis, from the bottom of a grave, Verg. **II.** Transf., ex adyto tanquam cordis, from the bottom of the heart, Lucr.

Aeacus -i, m. (Αἰάκος), a mythical king of Aegina, father of Peleus and Telamon, grandfather of Ajax and Achilles; after his death judge in the infernal regions; hence **Aeacides** -ae, m. a descendant of Aeacus, one of his sons; as Peleus or Phocus, Ov.; his grandson, Achilles, Verg.; his great-grandson, Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus), Verg.; one of his remote descendants, Pyrrhus (king of Epirus), Enn.:

Perseus, king of Macedonia, Verg. **B. Aeaō-**
deius -a -um; regna (Aegina), Ov. **C. Aeaō-**
dinus -a -um.

Aeaē -ēs, f. (Αἶαν ἥϊρος), the island of the
sorceress Circe, or of Calypso; hence **Aeaēus** -a
-um; **a**, surname of Circe, Verg.; **Aeaē** artes,
Aeaē carmina, sorceries, Ov.; Aeaēus Telegonus,
son of Circe, Prop.; **b**, surname of Calypso;
puella, Prop.

Aeās -antis, m. (Ἰάας), a river in Greece,
flowing by Apollonia.

Aebura -ae, f. a town in Hispania Tarra-
conensis, now Cuerva, Liv.

Aeculanum -i, n. town of the Hirpini in
Samnium, Cic.

aedēs (aedis) -is, f.; originally, a building.
I. Sing., **A.** a room, Plant. **B.** a temple; gen.,
where the context is not clear, with the name of
some god, or with sacra; aedes sacra, Cic.; aedes
Minervae, Cic.; in plur., complures aedes sacrae,
Cic.; aedes alone, the temple of the Palatine Apollo,
Hor. **II.** Plur., **A.** Lit., a house, Cic.; aedes
liberae, empty, Liv. **B.** Meton., **1**, the family,
Plaut.; **2**, Transf., **a**, the cells of bees, Verg.; **b**,
the chambers of the ears, the ears, Plaut.

aediciūla -ae, f. (dim. of aedes), a small build-
ing; **1**, a small temple; Victoriæ, Liv.; also a
niche, or shrine for the image of a god, Cic.;
2, in plur., a little house, Cic.

aedificatio -ōnis, f. (aedifico), building; **1**,
Abstr., the act of building; consilium aedifica-
tionis, Cic.; aedificationem deponere or alijcere,
to give up building, Cic.; **2**, Concr., the building
itself; domus tua et aedificatio omnis, Cic.

aedificātiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of aedifi-
catio), a small building, Cic.

aedificator -ōris, m. (aedifico), **1**, a builder,
architect; fig., mundi, Cic.; **2**, one who has a
passion for building, Juv.

aedificium -i, n. (aedifico), a building;
aedificia publica privata, sacra profana, Cic.;
opposed to inhabited houses, aedes aedificiaque,
Liv.; opposed to a number of houses together,
vicis aedificisque incensis, Caes.; opposed to the
site, cujus (domus) amoenitas non aedificio
sed silva constabat, Nep.; opposed to a palace,
plebis aedificiis obs-atis, patentibus atris prin-
cipum, Liv.

aedifico, **1**, (aedes and facio). **I.** Lit., to build,
erect, establish; villam, porticum, domum, urbem,
navem, hortos, Cic. **II.** Fig., aedificare mun-
dum, to create, Cic.; rempublicam, to frame, Cic.

aedilicius -a -um (aedilis), relating to the
aediles; munus, Cic.; vectigal, tax paid by the
provinces for the shows of the aediles, Cic. Subst.,
aedilicius -i, m. one who has been aedile, Cic.

aedilis -is, m. (aedes), an aedile, a public officer
at Rome who had the superintendence of the buildings
of the city, the roads, markets, theatres, dramatic
performances, and police; under the Republic
there were four, two aediles curules (originally
patricians, but afterwards patricians and plebe-
ians), and two aediles plebis, or plebei, or
plebeii.

aedilitas -ātis, f. (aedilis), the aedileship;
aedilitate fungi, Cic.

aeditimus (aeditamus) -i, m. an old form
of aedituus (q.v.).

aedituens -entis, m. = aedituus (q.v.).

aedituus -i, m. (aedes), the keeper or guar-
dian of a temple, Cic.

Aedui (Haedui) -ōrum, a Gallic people be-
tween the Arar (Saône) and the Liger (Loire),
whose chief town was Bibracte.

Aeēta -ae, m., and **Aeētēs** -ae, m. (Αἰήτης),

king of Colchis, father of Medea; hence, **A. Aeō-**
tias -ādīs, f. Medea, Ov. **B. Aetine** -ēs, f.
Medea, Ov. **C. Aectaeus** -a -um, belonging
to Colchis; fines, Colchis, Cat.

Aefūla -ae, f., and **Aefūlum** -i, n. town
in Latium, north of Praeneste; hence **Aefūla-**
nus -a -um, belonging to Aefūla.

Aegae (Aegacae, Aegēae, Aegiae)
-ārum, f. (Αἰγῶν, Αἰγῶναι), **1**, town in Macedonia;
2, town in Aetolis; **3**, town in Cilicia, now Castle
of Asas Kala.

Aegaeon -ōnis, m. (Αἰγῶν), another name
for Briareus, Verg.; a sea-god, Ov.

Aegaeus -a -um (Αἰγῶν), Aegaeas; mare,
the Aegean Sea, the Archipelago, Cic. Subst.,
Aegaeum -i, n. the Aegean Sea, Hor.

Aegates -ium, f., and **Aegatae** -ārum, f.
(with or without insulae), a group of three islands
on the west coast of Sicily, near which the decisive
battle of the first Punic war was fought (241 B.C.).

aeger -gra -grum, sick, ill. **A.** Of physical
illness; **1**, of persons; **a**, of persons themselves,
homines aegri gravi morbo, Cic.; ex vulnere,
Cic.; pedibus, Sall.; oculis, Liv.; manum, Tac.
Subst., **aeger** -gri, m. an invalid, Cic.; **b**, of
bodies or parts of the body, corpus, Cic.; dens,
Mart.; so of states regarded as bodies; pars
reipublicae, Cic.; civitas, Liv.; **c**, of bodily
conditions, valetudo, Cic.; anhelitus, Verg.; **2**,
of plants, seges, Verg.; **3**, of things, quid in
toto terrarum orbe validum, quid aegrum, us-
sound, Tac. **B.** Of ailments of the mind, ill-
ness from any cause, love, hope, fear, sorrow, etc.; **1**,
of persons, mortales aegri, Verg.; aegra amans,
Verg.; aegra municipia, mutinosa, Tac.; animo
magis quam corpore aeger, Liv.; amore, Liv.;
animo, in mind, Liv.; consilii, Sall.; **2**, of con-
ditions, or relations, or abstractions, painful;
amor, mors, Verg.; aegris oculis, with envious
eyes, Tac.

Aegeus -ēi, m. (Αἰγέως), king of Athens, father
of Theseus; hence **Aegides** -ae, m. Theseus,
or any one of the descendants of Aegeus.

Aegimurus -i, f., and **Aegimōros** -i, f.
(Αἰγίμουρος and Αἰγίμορος), an island near Car-
thage, now Al Djumur or Zimbura.

Aegina -ae, f. (Αἰγίνα), an island near Athens;
hence **Aeginensis** -e, belonging to Aegina;
Aeginenses -ium, m. **Aeginetae** -ārum,
m. natives of Aegina.

Aeginium -ii, n. (Αἰγίνιον), town in Mace-
donia, on the borders of Epirus, now Erkinia;
hence **Aeginienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants
of Aeginium.

Aegion (Aegium) -ii, n. (Αἰγίων), one of the
twelve Achaean towns on the Corinthian Gulf, now
Postiza.

aegis -idis, f. (αἰγίς). **A.** the aegis, or shield; **1**,
of Jupiter, Verg.; **2**, of Minerva with the Medusa's
head, Ov. **B.** Transf., a protection, bulwark, Ov.

Aegisos -i, f. (Αἰγίσκος), an old town in
Moesia, on the banks of the Danube, now Isacco.

Aegisthus -i, m. (Αἰγισθος), son of Thyestes,
murderer of Agamemnon, afterwards husband of
Clytemnestra, himself murdered by Orestes, Cic.

Aegium = Aegion (q.v.).

Aeglō -ēs, f. (Αἰγλή), name of one of the
Naiads.

Aegōcēros -ōtis, m. (αἰγόκερος), a sign of the
zodiac, Capricorn, Lucr.

aegrē, adv. with compar. and superl. (aeger).
I. painfully; aegre est mihi or meo animo, I am
grieved, Plaut.; aegre ferre, to be distressed. **II.**
1, with difficulty; aegre divelli, aegrius depelli,
Cic.; **2**, hardly, scarcely (by itself and with vix);

se tenere, Cic., 3, *unwillingly*; ferre aliquid, Cic.; aegre ferre, foll. by acc. and infin., to take ill that, etc., Cic.

aegrōo, 2. (aeger), to be sick, Lucr.

aegresco, 3. (aegro), to fall ill. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** to become worse, more violent; violentia Turni aegrescit mendo, Verg. **B.** to be disturbed in mind, to trouble one's self; longiore sollicitudine, Tac.

aegrimonia -ae, f. (aeger), grief, trouble of mind, Cic.

aegritudo -inis, f. (aeger), sickness. **I.** Of body, Plaut., Tac. **II.** Of mind, grief; se totum aegritudini dedere, Cic.; aegritudine emori, Cic.; in aegritudinem incidere, Cic.; aegritudinem levare, lenire, sedare, adimere alicui, depellere, efficere, Cic.; plur., aegritudines leniores facere, Cic.

aegror -ōris, m. (aeger), sickness, Lucr.

aegrotatio -ōnis, f. (aegrotō), sickness. **I.** Of body, Cic. **II.** Of the mind, Cic.

aegrotō, 1. (aegrotus), to be sick or ill. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of the body, gravior, vehementer diuque, leviter, periculose, Cic.; of cattle, Hor.; of plants, Plin. **B.** Of the mind, ea res ex qua animus aegrotat, Cic. **II.** Of abstractions, aegrotat fama vacillans, Lucr.

aegrotus -a -um (aeger), sick, ill; 1, in body, Cic.; 2, in mind, Ter.; of abstract things, res publica, Cic.

Aegyptus -i (Αἴγυπτος). **A.** Mythol., m. son of Belus, brother of Danaus. **B.** Geogr., f. Egypt. Adj., 1, **Aegyptiacus** -a -um; 2, **Aegyptius** -a -um, Egyptian, Cic. Subst., **Aegyptius** -i, m. an Egyptian, Cic.

aclinos -i, m. (αἰλινος), a dirge, Ov. ~

Aemilianus -a -um, relating to the gens Aemilia, a surname of Scipio Africanus minor, the son of L. Aemilius Paulus, adopted by the elder Scipio Africanus.

Aemilius -a -um, gens, name of one of the oldest and most distinguished patrician families of Rome; Aemilia via, and simply Aemilia, a road made by the consul M. Aem. Lepidus, leading from Ariminum to Placentia; pons, a bridge near the pons subclivus, Juv.; ratis, the ship in which the spoils of Perseus were brought home by Aem. Paulus, Prop.; ludus, a gladiatorial school founded by P. Aemilius Lepidus, Hor.

Aemōnia, etc., v. Haemōnia.

aemulatio -ōnis, f. (aemulor), a striving after or up to, emulation. **I.** In a good sense, laudis, Nep.; gloriae, Liv. **II.** In a bad sense, jealousy, envy, ill-natured rivalry, Cic.; plur., rivalries, Cic.

aemulātor -ōris, m. (aemulor), a rival; Catonis aemulator, an imitator, Cic.

aemulātus -ūs, m. (aemulor) = aemulatio (q.v.).

aemulor, 1. dep. (aemulus), to rival, emulate, strive to attain to. **I.** In a good sense, aliquem, Nep.; ejus instituta, Cic.; Albanum vinum, to come near to, Plin. **II.** In a bad sense, to envy; with dat., alicui, Cic.; cum aliquo, Liv.; inter se, Tac.

aemulus -a -um, emulous, vying with, rivaling. **I.** In a good sense. **A.** Lit., gen. with genitive, mearum laudium, Cic.; with dat., dictator Caesar summus oratoribus aemulus, Tac. Subst., **aemulus** -i, m.; alicuius, Cic.; esp., a zealous follower of a philosophical system; cujus (Zenonis) inventorum aemuli Stoici nominantur, Cic. **B.** Transf., coming near to, approaching to (in excellence, etc.); tibia tubae aemula, Hor. **II.** In a bad sense, zealous, rivaling; Carthago aemula

imperii Romani, Sall.; aemula senectus, *zealous*, Verg. Subst., **aemulus** -i, m. and **aemula** -ae, f. a rival in love, Cic. and Ov.

Aemus = Haemus (q.v.).

Aenaria -ae, f. a volcanic island on the west coast of Italy, opposite Campania (now Ischia).

Aenea -ae, f. (Αἰνεία), a town in Chalcidice; hence, **Aeneates** -um, m. (Αἰνεάται), inhabitants of Aenea.

Aeneas -ae, m. (Αἰνείας), son of Venus and Anchises, hero of Vergil's Aeneid, myth. ancestor of the Romans; Aeneae mater, Venus, Ov.; Aeneae urbs, Rome, Ov.; hence **A. Aeneades** -ae, m. descendant of Aeneas; **a.** his son Ascanius, Verg.; **b.** Augustus, Ov.; plur., Aeneadae -arum, m.; **a.** the companions of Aeneas, Verg.; or the Trojans, Verg.; **b.** the Romans, Verg., Ov. **B. Aeneis** -idos, f. Vergil's Aeneid. **C. Aeneius** -a -um, relating to Aeneas. **D. Aenides** = Aeneades.

āenēator -ōris, m. (aeneus), a trumpeter, Suet.

āenūs and **āhēnūs** -a -um (aenum, ahenum). **I.** Lit., 1, made of brass, copper, or bronze, Cic.; 2, of a bronze colour, Suet. **II.** Transf., 1, hard as metal; murus, Hor.; 2, aenea proies, the brazen age, Ov.

Aeniānes -um, m. (Αἰνίανες), a Greek race in the south of Thessaly.

aenigma -ātis, n. (αἰνίγμα), a riddle. **I.** Quint. **II.** Transf., what is obscure, mystery; somniorum, Cic.

āenīpes (āhēnīpes) -pēdis (āenūs and pes), brazen-footed, Ov.

1. **āenūs** (āhēnūs) -a -um (aest), 1, made of brass, copper, or bronze, Verg. Subst., **āenūm** -i, n. a brazen vessel, Verg.; 2, firm, inexorable; manus, Hor.

2. **Aenus** -i. **I.** Aenus (Aenōs) -i, f. (Αἶνος), a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus, now Enos; hence **Aenii** -orum, m. its inhabitants. **II.** **Aenus** -i, m. a river between Vindelicia and Noricum (now the Inn).

Aeōles -um, m. the Aeolians, one of the chief races of the Greeks, the most important settlements of whom were in Boeotia and Lesbos; hence, **a.** **Aeōlicus** -a -um, and **b.** **Aeōlius** -a -um, Aeolic, with especial reference to Sappho, the Lesbian poetess.

Aeōlia -ae, f. (Αἰολία), 1, the north part of the coast of Asia Minor, opposite to Greece, Cic.; 2, plur., **Aeōliae insulae**, a group of volcanic islands on the north coast of Sicily (the Lipari Isles); myth. seat of Aeolus and Vulcan.

Aeōlis -idis, f. (Αἰολίς), a part of Mysia, in Asia Minor, north of the Hermus, Liv.

Aeōlus (Aeōlōs) -i, m. (Αἰόλος). **I.** son of Helen, myth. founder of the Aeolian race. **II.** son or grandson of Hippotas, ruler of the Aeolian islands and of the winds. **III.** a Trojan, Verg.; hence, **A.** **Aeolides** -ae, m. a descendant of Aeolus; 1, his sons, Sisyphus, Ov.; Athamas, Ov.; Salmones, Ov.; his grandsons, Cephalus, Ov.; Ulysses, Verg. **B. Aeolis** -idos, f. female descendant of Aeolus; 1, his daughters, Canace, Ov.; Alcione, Ov. **C. Aeolius** -a -um, belonging to Aeolus; 1, belonging to Aeolus (**I.**); postes (of Athamas), Ov.; pecus, the golden fleece, Mart.; 2, belonging to Aeolus (**II.**); virgo, his daughter Arne, Ov.; tyrannus, Aeolus, Ov.; antra, the caves where the winds were kept, Ov.; procellae, Verg.

aequābilis -e (aequo), like, similar, equal; 1, praedae partitio, Cic.; 2, that which is equal to itself, uniform, equitable; amnis, Cic.; 3, fair, just; nihil ea jurisdictione aequabilis, Cic.; of persons, cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, Tac.; in suos, affable, Tac.

aequābilitas -ātis, f. (aequabilis), *uniformity, equality*; motus, Cic.; hence, a, juris, *impartiality*, Cic.; b, *equality of political rights*, Cic.; c, *equanimity*, Cic.

aequābilitēr, adv. with compar. (aequabilis), *equally, uniformly, fairly*; praedam disperire, Cic.; aequabilis provinciae regentur, Tac.

aequaevus -a -um (aequus and aevum), of *equal age*, Verg.

aequālis -e (aequo), *equal*. **I.** level; loca, Sall. **II.** equal in height, size, etc.; 1, corresponding to; with dat., pars pedis aequalis alteri parti, Cic.; with inter, virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares, Cic.; 2, of the same age with; with dat., exercitus aequalis stipendiis suis, that had served as many campaigns as he himself, Liv.; with genit., calo quidam aeq. Hieronymi, Liv.; of things, aequali corpore nymphae, of the same age and growth, Verg.; with genit., sacrificium aequale huius urbis, contemporary with, Cic.; with dat., cui (Ennio) si aequalis fuerit Livius, Liv.; with genit., Philistus aequalis temporum illorum, Cic.; memoria aequa illius aetatis, Cic. Subst., **aequalis** -is, c. a comrade, person of the same age; P. Orbis meus fere aequalis, Cic.; 3, uniform; imber lentior aequaliorque accidens auribus, Liv.; nihil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor.

aequālitās -ātis, f. (aequalis), 1, evenness, smoothness, Plin.; 2, equality; similitudo aequalitatis verborum (of a pun), Cic.; paternā, complete harmony in thought, etc., Cic.; equality of age, Cic.; 3, equality of political privileges, Tac.

aequālītēr, adv. (aequalis), 1, evenly; collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, gently sloping, Caes.; 2, equally; distribuere, Cic.; 3, uniformly; oratio aequaliter constanterque ingreditis, symmetrically, Cic.

aequānimitās -ātis, f. (aequanimus, from calmus and animus), 1, impartiality, Ter.; 2, calmness, Plin.

aequātio -ōnis, f. (aequo), a making equal; bonorum, communism, Cic.; juris, Liv.

aequē, adv. (aequus), in like manner, equally. **I.** 1, duae trabes aequae longae, Caes.; aequae dolere, Cic.; with adv., aequae lubenter, Cic.; 2, in comparison, just as, equally with; a, foll. by et, atque, ac si, quam, quam ut, etc.; eosdem labores non esse aequae graves imperatori et militi, Cic.; hi coluntur aequae atque illi, Cic.; with cum and the abl., ut aequae mecum haec scias, Plaut.; with abl. alone, Plaut.; with compar., homo me miserum nullus est aequae, Plaut.; b, when the object of the comparison is to be understood, pauci quibuscum essem aequae libenter (sc. ac tecum), Cic. **II.** fairly, justly; societatem conditionis humanae munificet et aequae tuens, Cic.

Aequi (Aequicūli, Aequicōli, Aequicōlani) -ōrum, m. a people in Latium, with whom the Romans waged frequent wars; hence, a, Aequicus -a -um, Aequian; b, Aequiculus -a -um, Aequian.

aequilibrītas -ātis, f. the equal distribution of natural forces = ισορροπία, Cic.

Aequimaelium -ii, n. an open space in Rome, on the west side of the Capitol, where the cattle for the sacrifices were kept, Cic.

aequinoctiālis -e (aequinoctium), equinoctial, relating to the equinox, Cat.

aequinoctium -ii, n. (aequus and nox), the equinox, Cic.

aequipāro (aequipēro), 1. (aequus and paro), 1, to compare; with ad and the acc., suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut.; with dat., mari tranquillo quod ventis concitatur multitudinem Aetolorum,

Liv.; 2, to equal, aliquid, Liv.; nec calamis solum sed voce magistrum, Verg.

aequitas -ātis, f. (aequus), 1, uniformity, symmetry; membrorum, Suet.; 2, equanimity (with or without animi), Cic.; 3, impartiality, equity, fairness, justice; causae, Cic.; conditio-num, Caes.; servare aequitatem, Cic.

aequo, 1. (aequus). **I.** to make level; locum, Caes.; aequata agri planities, Cic.; aequare frontem, milit. t.t., to form a line, Liv. **II.** to make equal with something else. **A.** 1, to distribute equally; sortes, to shake up the lots, Cic.; pecunias, Cic.; aequato omnium periculo, Cic.; 2, to make things of different kind equal; a, of height, solo, to level with the ground, Suet.; fig., solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, must be abolished, Liv.; machina aequata caelo, as high as the heavens, Verg.; fig., aliquid caelo laudibus, to extol to the heavens, Verg.; b, of number, qui (libri) se jam illis aequarunt, Cic.; per somnum vinumque dies noctibus, to turn day into night by sleeping and drinking, Liv.; nocti ludum, to spend the whole night in play, Verg.; c, of rights, to make equal; inventum est temperamentum quo teniores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic.; d, to compare; Hannibali Philippum, Liv. **B.** to equal, to come up to; Appii odium, Liv.; sagitta aequans ventos, Verg.; aliquid passibus, Verg.; aliquid equestri gloria, Liv.

aequor -ōris, n. (aequus), a flat surface. **I.** Gen., speculorum, Lucr. **II.** Esp., 1, the flat surface of a plain (with camp), camporum patens aequor, Cic.; poet. (without camp), immensum aequor, of a desert, Verg.; 2, poet., the flat surface of the sea, the sea; with ponti or maris, vastum maris aequor, Verg.; oftener without maris, etc., Ionium, Lucr.; vastum, Verg.; plur., saeva aequora, Verg.; meton., the sea-water in a ship; aequor refundere in aequor, Ov.; rarely, the surface of a river, as the Tiber, Verg.

aequorēns -a -um (aequor), belonging to the sea; genus, fishes, Verg.; rex, Neptune, Ov.; Britanni, sea-girt, Ov.; Achilles, a son of Thetis, Lucan.

aequus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. equal. **I.** equal in itself. **A.** Lit., 1, of the surface of the ground, level; aequus et planus locus, Cic.; ex aequo loco loqui, to speak in the senate (opp. to ex inferiore loco, in the presence of the judges, and ex superiore loco, in the presence of the people), Cic.; ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habito, public and private conversations, Cic. Neut. subst., **aequum** -i, n. level ground; facile in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv.; 2, of other things, level; aequa frons, milit. t.t., a straight line, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, of places, favourable, advantageous; locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes.; et tempore et loco aequo instructos, Liv.; 2, of character, quiet, contented; concedo et quod animus aequus est et quia necesse est, Cic.; aequam rebus in arduis servare mentem, Hor.; esp. in the phrase aequo animo, patiently, with resignation; pati or ferre with acc., and acc. with infin., Cic.; tolerare, Sall.; accipere, Sall.; spectare, Cic.; animo aequissimo mori, Cic.; in plur., animis lubentibus aut aequis aliquid remittere, Cic. **II.** equal to something else. **A.** Lit., equal, in breadth, height, etc.; aequo fere spatio abesse, Caes.; sequitur patrem non passibus aequis, with shorter steps, Verg.; urbs nubibus aequa, as high as the clouds, Ov.; aequis portionibus or pensionibus (equal payments), dare, solvere, etc., Liv.; foll. by atque, quam, cum; aequo et pari cum civibus iure vivere, Cic.; quum aequam partem tibi sumpseris atque populo Romano miseris, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, in aequa laude ponere, Cic.; aequa pugna, an indecisive battle, Liv.; 2,

aequo proelio or **marie discedere**, to fight an indecisive battle, Caes.; so **aequa manu**, or **aequis manibus**, Tac. and Liv.; adv., ex aequo, equally; sol ex aequo meta distabat utraque, was equally distant, Ov.; 2, of behaviour, etc., equal, impartial; a, of persons, fair; se alicui aequum praebere, Cic.; praetor, iudex, testis, Cic.; b, of things, judicia, Cic.; lex, Cic.; aequum est, it is just; with the acc. and infin., aequum esse eum et officio meo consulere et tempori, Cic. Subst., **aequum** -i, n. fairness; quid in iure (strict law) aut in aequo (equity) verum aut esset aut non esset, Cic.; per aequa per iniqua, by fair means or foul, Liv.; gravius aequo, than is right, Sall.; aequum et bonum, what is right, fit; reus magis ex bono aequoque quam ex jure gentium Bomilcar, Sall.; as a legal formula, quod or quantum aequius melius, as is more equitable, Cic.; so aequi bonique facere aliquid, not to find fault with, Cic.; 3, favourable to others, propitious; nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu, Cic.; non aequa Pallas, Verg.; minus aequis animis auditus est Scipio, Liv.; meis aequissimis utuntur auribus, I hear them with the greatest pleasure, Cic.; with dat., aequa Venus Teucris, Ov.; ipsis est aer avibus non aequus, harmful to, Verg. Plur. subst., **aequi**, friends in the phrase **aequi iniquique**, friends and enemies, Cic.

aër, **aëris**, m. (αἶρ), the lower air, the atmosphere around us; crassus, Cic.; purus et tenuis, Cic.; temperatus, Cic.; aer summus arboris, the airy summit of a tree, Verg.; aere septus obscuro, surrounded by a cloud, Verg.

aera -ae, f. (αἶρα), a weed growing among grain, darnel, tares, Plin.

aeramentum -i, n. bronze or copper ware, Plin.

aerāria -ae, f., v. aerarius, I. B. 2.

aerārium -ii, n., v. aerarius, II. B. 2.

aerārius -ii, m. (aes). I. belonging to brass or copper. A. Adj., lapis, copper, Plin.; structurae, copper mines, Caes. B. Subst., 1, **aerārius** -ii, m. a worker in brass, Plin.; 2, **aeraria** -ae, f. smelting-works, Plin. II. belonging to money. A. Adj., ratio, standard of the copper coinage, Cic.; milites, mercenaries, Varr.; illa vetus aeraria fabula, the old tale about the copper coin that Vettius gave to Clodia, Cic. B. Subst., 1, **aerārius** -ii, m. gen. in plur., aerarii, the citizens of the lowest class in Rome, who had no votes, but had to pay a certain sum for the expenses of the state, a class to which citizens of the higher ranks might be degraded by the censors for punishment; aliquem aerarium facere, to degrade, Liv.; aliquem in aerarios referri jubere, Cic.; 2, **aerarium** -ii, n. a, the exchequer, treasury, at Rome, under or behind the temple of Saturn, where the treasures and archives of the state were kept; pecuniam in aerarium referre, inferre, deferre, redigere, Cic.; decreta patrum ad aerarium deferre, Tac.; meton., the money in the treasury, Cic.; b, any public treasury, Cic.

aerātus -a -um (aes), I. 1, covered or fitted with brass or bronze; navis, Caes.; lecti, with bronze feet, Cic.; poet., acies, an armed line of troops, Verg.; 2, provided with money, rich, tribuni non tam aerati, quam ut appellatur aerarii (with a play on the words, vide aerarius II. B. 1), Cic. II. made of brass or bronze; securis, Verg.; transf., us firm as brass; nodi, Prop.

aerëus -a -um (aes), 1, made of brass or copper, signa aerea et marmorea, Liv.; 2, covered with brass; puppis, Verg.

aerifer -fëra -fërum (aes and fero), bearing brazen cymbals, Ov.

aerificô, adv. (aes and facio), skilfully (of work in brass). Varr.

aerinus -a -um (αἶρινος), made of darnel or tares, Plin.

aeripes -pëdis (aes and pes), brazen-footed, Verg., Ov.

aërius (aëreus) -a -um (aer), 1, belonging to the air, airy; alterum (animalium genus), penguinum et aerium, living in the air, Cic.; domus, the heavens, Hor.; aërias vias carpere, to fly through the air, Ov.; mel (from the belief that honey fell in dew from the sky), Verg.; 2, high in the air, lofty; Alpes, Verg.

aero -ônis, a wicker basket, Plin.

Äerôpë -ës, f. and **Äërôpa** -ae, f. (Äερότη), mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

aerôsus -a -um (aes), rich in copper; aurum, mixed with copper, Plin.

aeruginosus -a -um (aerugo), covered with verdigris or copper-rust, Sen.

aerûgo -inis, f. (aes). I. A. the rust of copper, verdigris, Cic. B. Meton. = rusty money, Juv. II. Transf., 1, envy, Hor.; 2, avarice, Hor.

aerumna -ae, f. hard labour, toil, hardship; Herculis perpeti aerumnas, Cic.

aerumnâbilis -e (aerumna), calamitous, pitiable, Lucr.

aerumnôsus -a -um (aerumna), full of hardship and calamity; Regulus, Cic.

aes, **aeris**, n. copper. I. Lit., copper ore, and the alloy of copper, brass, or bronze; pedestris ex aere statua, Cic.; poet., of the brazen age, ut inquinavit aere tempus aureum, Hor. II. Meton., something made of bronze, etc. A. Gen. (esp. in poets), a vessel, statue, etc., made of bronze, etc.; aes cavum, kettle, Ov.; aera aere repulsa, cymbals, Ov.; Corybantia, cymbals used in the service of Cybele, Verg.; eius aera refigere, the brazen tablets on which the laws were engraved, Cic.; aes publicum, public inscriptions, Tac.; aere clere viros, with the trumpet, Verg.; dempto aere, the helmet, Ov. B. Esp. money, 1, copper or brass money; aes grave, the as (of a pound weight), which was weighed instead of counted; denis millibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit, Liv.; quinquaginta millia aeris (for assium), Liv.; argentum aere solum est, three-fourths of the debts were remitted by payment of a (copper) as for a (silver) sesterce, Sall.; small change (cf. Engl. coppers); aera dabant olim, Ov.; 2, money generally, gravis aere dextra, Verg.; pueri qui nondum aere lavantur (= boys under four years, who use the baths without paying), Juv.; esp., a, aes meum, my property; est aliquis in meo aere, he is bound to me, Cic.; aes alienum, debt; facere, contrahere, in aes alienum incidere, esse in aere alieno, Cic.; solvere, Cic.; so aes mutuum, Sall.; b, pay, Juv.; esp. soldiers' pay; aera militibus constituit, dare, Liv.; c, aes circumforaneum, money borrowed from the money-changers, who had their booths round the forum, Cic.; 3, plur., aera, counters, Cic.

Aesâcos and **Aesâous** -i, m. (Αἰσάκος), son of Priam, husband of Asteropë or Hesperia.

Aesâr -âris, n. a river in Bruttii, now Esaro; hence adj., **Aesârëus** -a -um, belonging to the river Esar.

Aeschînes -is and -i, m. (Αἰσχίνης), I. an Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates. II. a Neapolitan philosopher, pupil of Carneades. III. the celebrated Athenian orator, opponent of Demosthenes. IV. an orator of Miletus, contemporary with Cicero.

Aeschÿlus -i, m. (Αἰσχύλος). I. an Athenian tragic poet (born about A.C. 525); hence **Aeschÿleus** -a -um, belonging to Aeschÿlus; cothurnus, Prop. II. a rhetorician of Cnidos, contemporary with Cicero.

Aesculāpium -i, n. a temple of Aesculapius.

Aesculāpius -i, m. (Ἀσκληπίος), the god of medicine, son of Apollo and Coronis, worshipped at Epidauros.

Aesculētum -i, n. (aesculus), an oak forest, Hor.

aesculēus -a -um (aesculus), relating to the winter oak, Ov.

aesculus -i, f. the winter or Italian oak, Verg.

Aesernia -ae, f. town in Samnium, now Isernia; hence **Aeserninus** -a -um, belonging to Aesernia; surname of M. Marcellus, who was taken prisoner at Aesernia; name of a celebrated gladiator, Cic.

Aesis -is, m. river in Picenum, now Esino or Flumesino; hence adj., **Aesinās** -ātis.

Aeson -ōnis, m. (Αἰσών), a Thessalian prince, father of Jason; hence, **a, Aesonides** -ae, m. a descendant of Aeson (Jason), Prop.; **b, Aesonius** -a -um, relating to Aeson; heros, Jason, Ov.

Aesōpus -i, m. (Αἰσώπος). **I.** a celebrated Greek fabulist of Phrygia, supposed to have lived in the 6th cent. B.C. **II.** Claudius (Clodius) Aesopus, a tragic actor in Rome, contemporary and friend of Cicero.

aestas -ātis, f. (connected with αἶθω = to burn, and aestus), summer. **I.** Lit., ineunte, Cic.; novā, at the beginning of summer, Verg.; mediā, Cic.; adultā, Tac.; summā, Cic.; exactā, at the end of, Sall; esp. used of the summer as the time for military operations; unis litteris totius aestatis (summer campaign) res gestas ad senatum perscribere, Cic.; so quae duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. **II.** Meton., clear summer weather, Verg.; summer heat, Hor.

aestifer -fēra -fērum (aestus and fero), heat-bringing, Verg.; ignis, Lucr.

aestimābilis -e (aestimo), valuable, Cic.

aestimatio -ōnis, f. (aestimo). **I.** Lit., an appraising according to value in money; aequam aestimationem facere, Caes.; census, the valuation of the census, Cic.; frumenti, valuation of the corn allowance for the governor of a province, or the amount to be paid by the aratores of the province instead of this allowance, Cic.; litis, assessment of damages, Cic.; so, multae, Liv.; possessionis, valuation of property, Cic.; praedia in aestimatione ab aliquo accipere, to take estates at the higher valuation that prevailed before the civil war, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, the valuation of a thing, a person, according to its true value; honoris, Liv.; **2**, as a philosopher, t. t. (Gr. αἴτια), propria aestimatio virtutis, the absolute worth of virtue, Cic.

aestimātor -ōris, m. (aestimo), **1**, one who estimates, an appraiser; frumenti, Cic.; **2**, one who values a thing according to its worth; tui, Liv.

aestimātus -ūs, m. = aestimatio (q. v.).

aestimo (aestūmo), **1**, (aes), to appraise, estimate the value of anything. **1**, to estimate pecuniary value; frumentum (vid. aestimatio frumenti), Cic.; with abl. or gen., of value; aliquid ternis denariis, Cic.; ut liceat, quanti quisque velit, tanti aestimet, Cic.; with adv., tenuissime, at a very low rate, Cic.; with ex and abl., aliquid ex artificio, according to the standard of workmanship, Cic.; item alicui or alicuius, legal t. t., to assess the damages in a law-suit, Cic.; pugnatum est ut his haec capitis aestimaretur, should be held a capital charge, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, **1**, to value according to any standard; with abl. or gen., magno, Cic.; magni, Cic.; with adv., carius, Cic.; levius tempestatis curam

classis periculum, Caes.; with ex and abl., vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimant, Cic.; virtutem annis, Hor.; satis aestimare, to estimate at full value, with acc. and infin., Tac.; **2**, to judge, sicuti ego aestimo, Sall.

aestiva -ōrum, n., v. aestivus.

aestivō, adv. (aestivus), as in summer, Plaut.

aestivo, **1**, (aestivus), to pass the summer, Plin.

aestivus -a -um (aestus), relating to summer; tempora, Cic.; aura, Hor.; saltus, summer pasturage of cattle, Liv.; aurum, the gold ring of the military tribunes, worn for six months, Juv.; aestivum tonat, it thunders as in summer, Juv. Plur. subst., **aestiva** -orum, n.; **a**, (sc. castra), a summer camp, Cic.; meton. (because the ancients generally waged war only in the summer), a campaign, Cic.; **b**, summer pastures for cattle, Varr.; meton., the cattle in summer pastures, Verg.

aestuārium -i, n. (aestus). **1**, low ground covered by the sea at high water, morass; itinera aestuariis concisa, Caes.; **2**, a firth, creek, or part of the river up which the tide flows; in aestuario Tamesae, Tac.

aestūo, **1**, (aestus), to boil, to be hot. **I.** Of fire, aestuat ignis, Verg.; or the results of fire; ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, is heated, Lucr.; si dixeris "aestuo" (I am warm) sudat, Juv. **II.** A. Lit., of liquids, to boil, or (of the sea) to rage; gurgus aestuat, Verg. **B.** Fig., of the passions, to be inflamed or excited; ut desiderio te nostri aestuare putarem, Cic.; nobilitas invidia aestuabat, Sall.; so of love, rex in illa aestuat, burns with love for, Ov.; aestuabat dubitatione, Cic.

aestuōsē, adv. with compar. (aestuosus), hotly, Hor.

aestuosus -a -um, adj. with superl. (aestus), **1**, hot; via, Cic.; **2**, agitated; freta, Hor.

aestus -ūs, m. (αἶθω). **I.** heat; **1**, of fire, propiusque aestus iucunda volvunt, Verg.; **2**, of the sun, meridiei aestus, Liv.; plur., hot days, Verg.; **3**, of fever, aestu febrique jactari, Cic. **II.** **1**, seething and raging, of the sea; ferventes aestibus undae, Ov.; minuent aestu, the storm lessening, Caes.; **2**, Transf., **a**, rage; civilis belli, Hor.; of love, pectoris, Ov.; **b**, fervour; ne aestus nos consuetudinis absorbeat, Cic.; **c**, unrest, anxiety; qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae fenebrae erant, Cic.; magno curarum fluctuat aestu, Verg.

aetas -ātis, f. (contr. from aevitas, from aevum), age. **I.** **A.** lifetime; **a**, breve tempus aetatis, Cic.; aetatem agere, degere, contere, consumere, Cic.; aetas mea, tua = I, you, Plaut.; **b**, a generation (gen., 30 years; sometimes, in poets, 100); tertiam jam aetatem hominum vivebat, Cic. **B.**, the age of a man; **1**, Lit., **a**, filius id aetatis, of that age, Cic.; sometimes, youth; qui aliquid formae aetatis artificique habebant, Cic.; carus eris Romae donec te deseret aetas, Hor.; sometimes, old age; nusquam tantum tributum aetati, nusquam senectus est honoratio, Cic.; sometimes, manhood; in aetatem pervenire, Liv.; **b**, with narrower meaning, iuveni aetas, youth, Cic.; so flos aetatis, bona aetas, Cic.; ad petendum (magistratum) legitima aetas, Cic.; aetas militaris, the seventeenth year, Sall.; quaestoria, the twenty-fifth, Quint.; senatoria, the twenty-fifth, Tac.; consularis, the forty-third, Cic.; adulta, Cic.; ingruvscens, Cic.; aetate jam affecta, far advanced in years, Cic.; **2**, Meton., the persons of a particular age; vestra, Cic.; puerilis, boys, Cic.; senilis, old men, Cic. **II.** the time at which a person lives; clarissimus imperator suae aetatis, Liv.; **1**, nostra aetas, the men of our time, Liv.; verborum vetus aetas, obsolete words, Hor.; **2**, used gen. for time; aures, the golden age, Ov.; omnia tert aetas, Verg.

aetātūla -ae, f. (dim. of aetas), *youthful age*; prima illa aetata sua, Cic.

aeternitas -ātis, f. (aeternus). **I.** *eternity*; ex omni aeternitate verum esse, Cic. **II.** *a, immortality*; animorum, Cic.; alicui aeternitatem immortalitatemque donare, Cic.; **b**, in imperial times, *a title of the Emperor*, similar to majestas, divinitas, etc., Plin.

aeterno, 1. (aeternus), *to make eternal, to immortalize*, Hor.

aeternus -a -um, adj. with compar. (contr. from aeviternus), *eternal, immortal*. **I.** *deus*, Cic. **II.** *everlasting, lasting, undying*; bellum, Cic.; urbs, Rome, Tib.; amore aeterno, Cic.; in aeternum, *for ever*, Liv.; so aeternum, Verg.; aeterno, *everlasting*, Plin.; neut. plur. subst., aeterna moliri, *to do deathless deeds*, Cic.

aether -ēris, acc. -ēra, m. (αἰθήρ). **I.A.** *the upper air*, Cic.; poet., *heaven*; Jupiter aethere summo despicens, Verg.; meton., *the gods*; oneravit aethera votis, Verg. **B.** Poet. (= aer), *the lower air*; verberare aethera pennis, Verg.; *the upper world* (opposed to the infernal regions); aethere in alto, Verg. **II.** Proper name, **Aether**, son of Erebus and Night, identified with Jupiter.

aethērius (aethērēus) -a -um (αἰθέριος). **I.** *ethereal, relating to the ether*; natura, Cic.; esp., *relating to the heavens as the abode of the gods, heavenly*; domus, heaven, Hor.; ignes, heavenly inspiration, Ov.; equi, the horses of the sun, Ov. **II. 1.** *belonging to the air*; aqua, rain, Ov.; **2.** *belonging to the upper world* (as opposed to the lower world); vesci aura aethera, *to live, Verg.*

Aethiōpes -um, acc. -as, m. (Αἰθίοπες), *the inhabitants of Aethiopia*, Cic.; sing., **Aethiops** -ōpis, m. *a black man*, Juv.; cum stipite Aethiopo, *stupid*, Cic.; hence, **1.** **Aethiōpia** -ae, f. in wider sense, *all the land to the south of the world as known to the ancients*; in narrow sense, *the country south of Egypt*; **2.** **Aethiopicus** -a -um, *Aethiopian*; **3.** **Aethiōpis** -idis, f. *a plant, a kind of sage*, Plin.

1. Aethra -ae, f. (Αἰθήρα). **I.** *daughter of king Pittheus of Troezen, mother of Theseus by Aegeus*. **II.** *daughter of Oceanus, mother of the Hyades and of Hyas*.

2. aethra -ae, f. (αἶθρα), *the upper air, the clear sky*, Verg.

Aetna -ae, f. (Αἴτνη). **I.** *Aetna, a volcano in Sicily*, according to one legend, the mountain that Jupiter cast on the giant Typhoeus (or Typhon), or Enceladus; so proverb, onus Aetnae gravius, Cic.; according to another legend, the interior was the workshop of Vulcan and the Cyclopes, who there forged Jupiter's thunderbolts; hence **Aetnaeus** -a -um, *belonging to Aetna*; fratres, the Cyclopes, Verg.; pastor, the Cyclops Polyphemus, Ov.; meton., tellus, Sicily, Ov. **II.** *a town at the foot of Mount Aetna, also called Innesa*; hence **Aetnensis** -e, *belonging to the town of Aetna*.

Aetōli -ōrum, m. (Αἰτωλοί), *the Aetolians, the inhabitants of Aetolia*. Adj. **Aetōlus** -a -um, *Aetolian*; plagae (alluding to Meleager and the hunt of the Calydonian boar), Hor.; arma, cusps (of the Aetolian Diomedes), Verg.; urbs or Arpi, a town in Apulia, said to have been founded by Diomedes, Verg.; hence, **1.** **Aetōlia** -ae, f. *Aetolia, a country in the west of Greece, between Ozolian Locris and Acarnania*; **2.** **Aetōlicus** -a -um, *Aetolian*; bellum, Liv.; **3.** **Aetōlis** -idis, f. *an Aetolian woman, Deianira, daughter of Oeneus king of Aetolia*, Ov.; **4.** **Aetōlius** -a -um, *heros, Diomedes*, Ov.

aevitas -ātis, f. old form of aetas.

aevum -i, n. (αἰών). **I.** *eternity*; in aevum, *for ever*, Hor. **II.** *time*. **A. 1.** *time of life*; degere, Cic.; perbrevis aevi Carthaginem esse, Liv.; **2.** *a generation* (thirty years); ter aevo functus, Hor.; **3.** *age*; a, flos aevi, youth, Lucr.; integer aevi, in the bloom of youth, Verg.; primo extingui in aevo, in early youth, Ov.; **b**, esp., of old age, aevo macieque senescunt, Lucr.; aevi maturus, *far advanced in years*, Verg. **B. 1.** *time at which a person is living*; omnis aevi clari viri, of every age, Liv.; **2.** *time in gen.*, veteris non inscius aevi, Ov.

Åser, v. Afri.

affābilis -e, adj. with compar. (affor), *easy to be spoken to, affable*; in omni sermone affabilem et jucundum esse velle, Cic.

affābilitas -ātis, f. (affabilis), *affability*; comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic.

affābrē, adv. (ad and faber), *in a workman like way, skilfully*; factus, Cic.

affātim, adv. (ad and fatim), *sufficiently, enough*; satisfacere alicui, Cic. Subst. with genit., copiarum affatim esse, Liv.

affātus -ūs, m. (affor), *an address, speech, accosting*, Verg.

affectātio -ōnis, f. (affecto), *a violent desire and striving*; quietis, Tac.; Germanicae originis, *eagerness to pass for Germans*, Tac.

affector -ōris, m. (affecto), *one who strives after anything*, Quint.

affectedatus -a -um, p. adj. (affecto), *in rhet., elaborate, studied*, Quint.

affectio -ōnis, f. (afficio). **I.** *Active, influence*; praesentis mali sapientis affectio nulla est, *the wise man is not affected by evil*, Cic. **II.** *Passive, condition*; **1.** *relation*; quaedam ad res aliquas affectio, Cic.; **2.** *state*; caeli, Cic.; **3.** *condition*; a, of the body, firma corporis affectio, good health, Cic.; b, of the mind, with or without animi, favourable disposition of the mind, Cic.; nulla affectione animi, without predilection, Tac.

affecto (adfecto), 1. (afficio). **I.** *to grasp*; ubi nulla datur dextra affectare (navem) potestas, Verg.; viam, to aim after, Plaut.; eam rem, to meddle with, Liv.; regnum, to obtain, Liv. **II.** *to strive after*; **1.** munditiam, non affluentiam, Nep.; spes potiendae Africae, to entertain hopes, Liv.; bellum Hemicum, to try to get the command of the war, etc., Liv.; imperium, Liv.; **2.** *to affect*; in verbis effusorem cultum, Quint.

1. affectus -ūs, m. (afficio), *a condition, disposition*; of the mind, **1.** animi, Cic.; absol., feeling; veri affectus, Tac.; **2.** emotions, passions; amoris, avaritiae, metus, Quint.; desire, Tac.; **3.** affection, Plin.

2. affectus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (afficio). **A.** *provided, furnished with*; virgis, Plaut.; virtutibus, vitiis, Cic. **B.** *disposed in any way as to mind or body*; **1.** of the body, a, num manus recte affecta est quum in timore est, Cic.; transf., quomodo affecto caelo compositisque sideribus quodque animal oriatur, under what disposition of the stars, Cic.; b, indisposed, disordered; Caesarem graviter affectum jam videram, Cic.; valetudine affectus, Caes.; transf., civitas aegra et affecta, Cic.; c, near completion; bellum affectum videmus et, ut vere dicam, paene confectum, Cic.; **2.** of the mind, disposed; eodem modo erit sapiens affectus erga amicum, quo in se ipsum, Cic.

affēro, attūli, allātum, afferre (ad and fero), *to carry, or bring to*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of persons, aliquid domum, Cic.; epistolam, litteras, to

bring a letter, Cic.; **is qui litteras attulit, the bearer of this letter**, Cic. **B.** Of things, si tantum notas odor attulit auras, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., **to bring**; animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas, Cic.; manus afferre alicui or alicui rei, **to seize**, Cic.; inanus sibi, **to commit suicide**, ap. Cic.; manus suis vulneribus, **to tear open**, Cic.; alicui vim, **to offer violence to**, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** **to bring news**; alicui non iucundissimum nuntium, Cic.; eo de Hortensii morte mihi est allatum, **news was brought me**, Cic.; foll. by acc. and infin., Caelium ad illum attulisse se quaerere, etc., Cic.; **2.** **to bring as an excuse or reason**; rationes, cur hoc ita sit, Cic.; aetatem, **to allege in excuse**, Cic.; **3.** **to produce, cause**; alicui mortem, Cic.; **4.** **to bring as a help**; ad bene vivendum aliquid, Cic.; **5.** **to bring as an addition**; quis attulerit, **who added the clause to the bill**, Cic.

afficio -feci -fectum, 3. (ad and facio). **I.** **to do something to**; in rhet., **to connect**; eae res quae quodammodo affectae sunt ad id de quo quaeritur, Cic. **II.** **to influence**. **A.** aliquem aliqua re, **to affect in any way**; aliquem maxima laetitia, Cic.; quanta me molestia affecerit, Cic.; cives Romani morte, cruciatu, cruce, Cic.; aliquem sepultura, **to bury**, Cic.; aliquem capitali poena, **to punish**, Liv.; so in passive, morbo gravi et mortifero affectum esse, Cic.; magna difficultate affici, **to be placed in a difficult position**, Caes.; beneficio affici, **to be benefited**, Cic.; pio dolore affectum, Cic. **B.** aliquem, **to affect the body or mind**; **1.** the body, exercendum corpus et ita afficiendum esse ut, etc., Cic.; aestus, labor, fames, sitis afficiunt corpora, **weaken**, Liv.; **2.** of the mind, litterae tuae sic me affecerunt ut, etc., Cic.

affictio -ōnis, f. **an adding to**, Phaedr.

affigo -fixi -fixum, 3. (ad and figo), **to fasten to, affix**. **I.** Lit., litteram illam (k) ita vehementer ad caput, ut, etc., **to brand**, Cic.; Prometheus Caucaso, Cic.; cruci, Liv.; of trophies of war, signa affixa delubris, Hor. **II.** Transf., **a.** Ithaca illa in asperimis saxis tamquam nidulus affixa, Cic.; alicui affixum esse tamquam magistro, **not to leave the side of**, Cic.; **b.** of the mind, **to imprint**, ea maxime affigi animis nostris, Cic.

affingo -finxi -fictum, 3. (ad and fingō), **to form, feign, invent in addition, to add to**. **I.** Lit., of artists, partem corporis, Cic. **II.** Transf., **to invent**; qui nihil opinione affingat assummatque ad aegritudinem, Cic.; multa rumore affingebantur, Caes.

affinis -e (ad and finis). **1.** Lit., **neighbouring**; gens affinis Mauris, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1.** **related by marriage**; alter mihi affinis erat, Cic. Subst., **affinis** -is, m. **brother-, sister-, father-, mother-in-law**; cognati et affines, blood relations and connections by marriage, Cic.; **2.** **connected with, privy to**; hujus suspicionis, Cic.; huic facinori, Cic.

affinitas -ātis, f. (affinis). **I.** **neighbourhood**, Varr. **II.** **a relationship by marriage**; affinitate sese devincire cum aliquo, Cic.; in affinitatem alicuius pervenire, Cic.; plur., conjunctio hominum inter homines serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, deinde affinitatibus, deinde amicitias, Cic.; meton., **relations by marriage**, Plaut. **B.** **union of any kind**; litterarum, Quint.

affirmatē, adv. with superl. (affirmatus), **certainly, positively, promittere aliquid**, Cic.

affirmatio -ōnis, f. **asseveration, positive assertion**, Cic.

affirmo, 1. (ad and firmo). **I.** **to strengthen**; societas iurejurando affirmatur, Liv. **II.** **a.** **to support a statement, to prove**; quod breviter dictum est rationibus affirmatum, Cic.; **b.** **to assert**

as true; quis rem tam veterem pro certo affirmat, Liv.; omni asseveratione tibi affirmo (followed by acc. and infin.), Cic.; with de and the abl., quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare.

affixus -a -um (p. adj. from affigo), **fixed to, closely joined to, affixed**; Pyrenaeo, **closely adjacent to**, Plin.

afflatus -ūs, m. (afflo). **I.** **a blowing or a breathing on**; maris, sea breeze, Plin.; denegat afflatus ventus et aura suos, Ov.; used of the breath of men and animals, Ov. **II.** **inspiration**; sine aliquo afflatu divino, Cic.

affleo -flēvi -flētum, 2. (ad and fleo), **to weep at**, Plaut.

afflictatio -ōnis, f. (afflicto), **bodily pain, torture**, Cic.

afflicto, 1. (intens. of affligo). **I.** **to strike or beat**. **A.** Lit., afflictare se, **to beat one's breast in grief**, Sall. **B.** Transf., afflictare se, or afflicti, **to be troubled**; de quibus vehementer afflictor, Cic. **II.** **to damage by striking**. **A.** Lit., onerarias (naves) tempestas afflictabat, Caes. **B.** Transf., **to harass, to torment**; gravius vehementiusque afflicti (morbo), Cic.

afflictor -ōris, m. (affligo), **a destroyer**; dignitatis et auctoritatis, Cic.

afflictus -a -um, p. adj. (affligo), **1.** **damaged, shattered**; fortuna, amicitia, Cic.; **2.** **broken down, spiritless, desponding**; aegritudine afflictus, debilitatus, jacens, Cic.; **3.** **vile, contemptible**; homo afflictus et perditus, Cic.

affligo -flixi -flictum, 3. **I.** **A.** **to strike, dash against**; vasa parietibus, Liv. **B.** **to dash to the ground**; statuum, Cic.; equi virique afflicti, struck down in battle, Sall. **II.** **to ill-treat, damage**. **A.** fusti caput alicuius, Tac.; naves quae gravissime afflictae erant, Caes. **B.** Transf., **to weaken, discourage, injure**; non vitium nostrum sed virtus nostra nos afflitit, Cic.; non plane me enervavit nec afflitit senectus, Cic.; causam suspectam, **to drop a law suit**, Cic.; vectigalia bellis affliguntur, **suffer through war**, Cic.; animos affligere et debilitare metu, Cic.

afflo (ad-flo), 1. **I.** **to blow on**. **A.** Lit., afflabat acrior frigoris vis, Liv.; odores qui afflarentur e floribus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** Intrans., **to blow propitiously**; felix cui placidus leniter afflans amor, Tib.; **2.** Trans., **to bring**; rumoris nescio quid afflaverat commissione Graecorum frequentiam non fuisse, Cic.; **3.** **to breathe, to communicate secretly**; laetos oculis afflarat honores, Verg. **II.** **A.** **to breathe on**; velut illis Candida afflasset, Hor.; nosque ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis, Verg.; of fire and heat, sacri afflatus incendio, scorched, Liv. **B.** **to inspire**; afflata est numine quando jam propiore dei, Verg.

affluens -entis (p. adj. of affluo), **rich, affluent, abundant, plentifully provided with, full of**; opibus et copiis, Cic.; omni scelere, Cic.; ex affluentibus, in abundance, Tac.

affluentē, adv. with compar. (affluens), **richly, abundantly, voluptate affluentibus haurire**, Cic.

affluentia -ae, f. (affluens), **overflow, abundance**; omnium rerum, Cic.

affluo (ad-fluo) -fluxi -fluxum, 3. **to flow to**. **A.** Lit., **1.** of rivers, Ausidus annis utrisque castris affluens, Liv.; **2.** **a.** of the concurrence of atoms in the Epicurean philosophy, Lucr.; **b.** of men, **to flock together**; affluente quotidie multitudine ad famam belli spemque praedae, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** **to come**; nihil ex istis locis non modo litterarum, sed ne rumoris quidem affluxit, Cic.; **2.** **to abound**; quum domi otium et divitiae affluerent, Sall.; unguentis affluens, **dripping with unguents**, Cic.; voluptatibus, Cic.

affor (ad-for), 1. dep., to accost, address; versatilis aliquem, Cic.; esp., to say farewell to the dead; affari extremum, Verg.; to pray to; deos, Verg. (1st pers. of pres. indic. not found; only used in the other persons of the pres. indic., the 1st pers. imperf. indic., the 2nd pers. imper., the infin., and partic.).

afformido, 1. to be in fear, Plaut.

affricio-fricui-fricatum, 1. to rub, Plin.

affrictus-ūs, m. (affricco), a rubbing on, Plin.

affulgēo-fulsi, 2. to shine, glitter. **A.** Lit., Venus (the planet), affulsit, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1. of a deity, to look favourably upon; vultus ubi tunc affulsit, Hor.; 2. of hope, to appear; consuli rei majoris spes affulsit, Liv.

affundo-fudi-fusum, 3. to pour into. **I.** Lit., venenum vulneri, Tac.; colonia anne affusa, washed by a river, Plin. **II.** 1. of men, to add; ut equitum tria milia cornibus affunderentur, Tac.; 2. affundere se or affundi, to prostrate oneself on the ground; affusaque poscere vitam, Ov.

Āfrānīus-a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens, the most famous of which were **I.** L. Afranius, a Roman comic poet (born probably about 130 A.C.), contemporary of Terence. **II.** L. Afranius, dependent and legate of Cn. Pompeius, killed after the battle of Thapsus.

Āfri-ūrum, m. the dwellers in Africa, especially in the narrow sense of the district round Carthage; sing., dirus Afer, Hannibal, Hor. Adj., **Āfer**-fra-frum; aqua, sea between Sicily and Africa, Ov.; avis, guinea-fowl, Hor.; sorores, the Hesperides, Juv. Hence **A. Āfrica**-ae, f. 1. in wider sense, the continent of Africa, Sall.; 2. in narrower sense, Africa propria or Africa provincia, the country around and formerly belonging to Carthage; and in a narrower sense still, the district of Zeugis with its capital Carthage. **B. Āfricānus**-a -um, belonging to Africa; bellum, Caesar's war against the Pompeians in Africa, Cic.; gallinae, guinea-fowl, Varr. Subst., **Africanæ**-arum, f. (sc. bestiae), African wild beasts, lions, etc., used in the circus at Rome, Liv. As a surname, Africanus, see Cornelius. **C. Āfricus**-a -um, African; bellum, the second Punic war, Liv.; Caesar's war against the Pompeians, Caes.; mare, south-west part of the Mediterranean sea, Sall.; ventus Āfricus or Āfricus alone, the S.W. stormy rain-wind; præceps, Hor.

Agamemnōn-ōnis, m. (Ἀγαμέμνων), a king of Mycenæ, leader of the Greek expedition to Troy; hence, 1. **Agamemnōnides**-ae, m., a son or descendant of Agamemnōn, Orestes, Juv.; 2. **Agamemnōnius**-a -um, relating to Agamemnōn; puella, Iphigenia, Prop.

Āgānippē-ēs, f. (Ἀγανίπη), a fountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, Verg.; hence, 1. **Agānippis**-idis, f. Aganippean, Ov.; 2. **Agānippēus**-a -um, relating to Aganippē, sacred to the Muses; lyra, Prop.

āgāso-ōnis, m. (ago), a horse-boy, groom, Liv.; a nudge-driver, Liv.; awkward servant, Hor.

Agāthoclēs-is and -i, m. (Ἀγαθοκλῆς), 1. a tyrant of Syracuse, born 361 A.C.; 2. a Greek philosopher and writer on husbandry; 3. a Greek historian.

Agāthyrna-ae, f. (Ἀγάθυρνα), or **Āgāthyrum**-i, n. (Ἀγάθυρον), a town on the N. coast of Sicily, now S. Agatha.

Agāthyrsi-ūrum, m. (Ἀγάθυρσοι), a Scythian people living on the Maris, in modern Hungary, who tattooed themselves blue; picti, Verg.

Āgāvō-ēs, f. (Ἀγανῆ), daughter of Crāmus, mother of Pentheus, whom she killed in a Bacchic frenzy.

Agēdicum-i, n. capital of the Senones, in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Sens.

Agēlastus-i, m. (ἀγέλαστος, never laughing), surname of M. Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir, said to have laughed only once in his life.

āgellus-i, m. (dim. of ager), a little field, Cic.

āgēmā-ātis, n. (ἄγημα), a corps in the Macedonian army, Liv.

Agēnor-ōris, m. (Ἀγνώρ), a king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa; urbs Agenoris, Carthage, Verg.; Agenore natus, Cadmus, Ov.; hence, 1. **Agēnorides**-ae, m. a son or descendant of Agenor, Cadmus, Ov.; Perseus, as descendant of Danaus, nephew of Agenor, Ov.

2. **Agēnorēus**-a -um, relating to Agenor; domus, house of Cadmus, Ov.; bos, the bull that bore away Europa, Ov.; aesum, the kettle used for the Phoenician purple dye, Mart.

āgens-entis (partic. of ago), lively, active; acer orator, incensus et agens, Cic.

āger, agri, m. (ἀγρός). **I.** 1. land in cultivation, a field, piece of land; colere, Cic.; homo ab agro remotissimus, knowing nothing of agriculture, Cic.; 2. open country in opposition to the town; vastati agri sunt, urbs assiduis exhausta funibus, Liv.; 3. the land opposed to the sea; arx Crotonis una parte imminens mari, altera parte vergente in agrum, Liv.; 4. in agrum, in depth (opp. in fronte, in length), Hor. **II.** the territory of a state, Tusculanus, Cic.

Agēsilaus-i, m. (Ἀγσιλάος), a king of Sparta who conquered the Persians on the Paclolus in Asia Minor (A.C. 395), and the Boeotians, Athenians, and other Greeks at Coronea in Boeotia.

Agēsimbrotus-i, m. (Ἀγσιμβροτος), commander of the Rhodian fleet against Philip of Macedon.

Agēsipōllis-pōllidis, m. (Ἀγσιπόλλης), son of Cleombrotos and king of Sparta about 195 A.C.

aggēmo (ad-gemo), 3. to groan at, to weep at, Ov.

agger-ēris, m. (2. aggero). **I.** material brought together to form a heap or mound; aggerem comportare, petere, Caes.; paludem aggere explere, Caes.; poet. moliri aggere tecta, to build and fortify with a mound, Verg. **II.** 1. a mound, rampart; apparatus, jacere, facere, instruere, Caes.; agger Tarquinii, or simply agger, a rampart said to have been built by Tarquinius Superbus to protect Rome; 2. a rampart to protect a harbour, Verg.; the bank of a river, gramineus ripae agger, Verg.; the causeway of a road; agger viae, Verg.; 3. poet., any kind of elevation; tumuli ex aggere, Verg.; aggeres Alpini, Verg.; arenae, Verg.; a funeral pile, Ov.

1. **aggēro**, 1. (agger), to form a mound, to heap up. **I.** Lit., Tac.; cadavera, Verg. **II.** Fig., to increase; dictis iras, Verg.

2. **aggero** (ad-gero)-gessi-gestum, 3. (ad and gero). **I.** Lit., to carry to, bring to; luta et limum, Cic.; with dat., aggeritur tumulo tellus, Verg. **II.** Fig., to load, heap on; probra, Tac.

aggestus-ūs, m. (2. aggero), a carrying to, accumulation; pabulae, materiae, lignorum, Tac.

agglōmēro (ad-glomero), 1. Lit. to wind on a ball, to add; addunt se socios et lateri agglomerant nostro, throng to our side, Verg.

agglūtino (ad-glutino), 1. to glue to, to fasten to, Cic.

aggravesco (ad-gravesco), 3. *to become sicker, to grow worse* (of sickness), Ter.

aggrāvo (ad-gravo), 1. **I. Lit.**, *to make heavier*, Plin. **II. Transf.**, *to make worse*; inopiam sociorum, Liv.; *to heighten*; summam indignitatem ejus, Liv.

aggrēdiō, 3. active form of *aggrēdiōr* (q.v.).

aggrēdiōr-gressus sum, 3. dep. (ad and gradiōr). **A. 1.**, *to go to, approach*; ad aliquem, Plaut.; non repellitur quo aggrēdi cupiet, Cic.; **2.**, *to approach a person*; a, in a friendly manner, quem ego Romae aggrēdiar, Cic.; aliquem pecunia, Sall.; Venerem dictis, *to address*, Verg.; b, in a hostile manner, *to attack*; eos impeditos et inopinantes, Caes.; murum, Sall. **B. Transf.**, *to begin, to undertake, to attempt*; ancipitem causam, Cic.; facinus, *to begin*, Liv.; with ad and the acc., *ad causam, ad crimen, ad disputationem, ad historiam, Cic.*; with ad and the gerund, *ad dicendum, Cic.*; followed by the infin., *oppidum altissimis moenibus oppugnare, Caes.*

aggrēgo (ad-grego), 1. *to add to, join with*; a, with adv., eodem ceteros undique collectos naufragos, Cic.; b, with in and the acc., ego te in nostrum numerum aggregare soleo, Cic.; c, with ad and the acc., se ad eorum amicitiam, Caes.; d, with dat., se Romanis, Liv.; e, absol., alius alia ex navi, quibuscurque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, Caes.

aggressiō-ōnis, f. (aggrēdiōr), *the introduction to a speech*; prima aggressione animos occupare, Cic.

āgilis-e (ago), **A.** Of things, 1, *easily moved, light*; classis, Liv.; 2, *quick*; rivus agilior, Plin. **B.** Of persons, 1, *light, nimble*; dea, Diana, Ov.; Cyllenius, Mercury, Ov.; 2, *active*; oderunt agilem gnævumque remissi, Hor.; nunc agilis filio, busy, Hor.

āgilitas-ātis, f. (agilis), *the power of being easily moved, quickness, agility, lightness*; navium, Liv.; naturae, Cic.

Agis-idis, m. (Ἄγης), *name of three kings of Sparta*.

āgitābilis-e (agito), *easily moved, light*; aer, Ov.

āgitātiō-ōnis, f. (agito). **I. Act.**, **A. Lit.**, *motion*; anceps telorum armorumque, Liv. **B. management**; rerum magnarum agitatio atque administratio, Cic. **II. Pass.**, *state of motion*. **A. Lit.**, *agitatio et motus linguae, Cic.*; tantas agitationes fluctuum, Cic. **B. Transf.**, *activity*; nunquam animus agitatione et motu -see vacuus potest, Cic.

āgitātor-ōris, m. (agito), 1, *one who sets in motion, a driver*; aselli, Verg.; 2, *a charioteer, who contended for the prize in the circus*, Cic.

āgitātus-us, m. = *agitatio* (q.v.).

āgito, 1. (intens. of ago), *to put in constant motion, to drive about*. **I. Lit.**, 1, of animals, *to drive*; spumantem equum, Verg.; or *to hunt*; aquila insectans alias aves et agitans, Cic.; 2, of the wind on the sea, *to agitate, toss up and down*; mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic.; 3, *to stir up in any way, to move hastily*; quod prius agitatur externo, Cic.; corpora huc illuc, Sall. **II. Transf.**, 1 *to vex, agitate, harass*; ut eos agent insecteturque furiae, Cic.; Tyr-rhenam fidem aut gentes agitare quietas, *to trouble*, Verg.; seditionibus tribunicis atrociter res publica agitabatur, Sall.; *to ridicule*, quas personas agitare solenus, non sustinere, Cic.; 2, in speech, *to handle, treat of, argue, discuss*; agraria lex vehementer agitabatur, Cic.; 3, in thought, *to think about, consider* (with or without in corde, in mente, in animo, or simply

animo or mente); in animo bellum, Liv., *contem-plate*, Cic.; a, with infin., aliquid invadere magnum mens agitatur mihi, Verg.; b, with de, de inferendo bello, Liv.; c, with rel. sent., id plebes agitabat quoniam modo, etc., Liv.; 4, *to practise, exercise*; quibus agitatus et exercitatus animus, Cic.; 5, of festivals, *to keep*; dies festos, Cic.; 6, *to manage, observe, keep*; imperium, Sall.; gaudium atque laetitiam, *to express*, Sall.; praecepta parentis mei, *to observe or practise*, Sall.; 7, of time, *to live*; sub legibus aevum, Verg.; 8, (sc. se), *to pass time, stay*; laeti neque procul Germani agitant, Tac.; Libyes propius mare agitant, Sall.; 9, *to act* (on the stage), Plaut.

Agilāiē-ēs, f. (Ἀγλαία and Ἀγλαΐη), *the oldest of the graces*, Verg.

aglaspts-idis, m. ἀγλαΐη ἀσπίς, *a bright shield*, soldiers with bright shields, name of a division in the Macedonian army, Liv.

agmēn-inis, n. (ago), *something driven or moved, a mass in movement*. **I. Gen.**, **A.** Of things with life 1, of men, a band, a throng; stipatus agmine patriciorum, Liv.; Eumenidum agmina, Verg.; 2, of animals, agmen ferarum, Ov.; aligerum agmen, swans, Verg.; graniferum agmen, ants, Ov. **B.** Of things without life, 1, a large stream of water, leni fluit agmine flumen, Verg.; so of rain, immensum agmen aquarum, Verg.; 2, of the atoms, Lucr.; 3, of the clouds, Lucr.; 4, of the movement of oars, Verg.; 5, of the gliding of snakes, extrinsecus agmina caudae, Verg. **II.** As milit. t. t., an army. **A. Abstr.**, *the march of an army*; citato agmine, Liv.; rudis agminum, Hor. **B. Concr.**, 1, *the army on march*; a, of infantry, phalanx agmen magis quam acies (acies, *the army in line of battle*), Liv.; agmine ingredi, ire, Liv.; agmine instructo, ready for march, Liv.; agmine facto, in close marching order, Verg.; tripartito agmine, a march in three columns, Tac.; agmen pilatum, Verg., or justum, an army in close marching order, Tac.; quadratum, a march in a hollow square, Sall.; primum, the vanguard, Caes.; medium, the centre, Caes.; extremum or novissimum, the rear, Cic.; ducere, to lead, Cic.; cogere, to act as rearward, Caes. so fig., ut nec duces sumus nec agmen cogamus, Cic.; b, of cavalry, equitum, Liv.; 2, of a fleet, Liv.; 3, of the baggage of an army, impedimentorum, Tac.; rerum captarum, Liv.; 4, *Transf.*, of animals marching in order, decedens agmine magno corvorum exercitus, Verg.; and so of things personified, venti velut agmine facto, qua data porta, ruunt, Verg.; stellae quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, Ov.

agna-ae, f. (agnus), *a female lamb*, Hor.

Agnālia-ium = Agonalia (q.v.).

agnascor (ad-agnascor)-natus, 3. *to be born in addition to, legal* t. t. of children born after their father's will, either in his lifetime or after his death, Cic.

agnātiō-ōnis, f. (agnascor), *relationship reckoned through males only*, Cic.

agnātus-i, m. (agnascor), 1, *a relation descended from a common ancestor in the male line*, Cic.; 2, *a child born into a family where a regular heir already exists*, Tac.

agnellus-i, m. (dim. of agnus), *a little lamb*, Plaut.

agninus-a -um (agnus), *relating to a lamb*, Plaut. Subst., **agnina**-ae, f. (sc. caro), *lamb's flesh*, Hor.

agnitio-ōnis, f. (agnosco). 1, *recognition*; cadaveris, Plin.; 2, *knowledge*; animi. *of the nature of the mind*, Cic.

agnōmen (ad-nomen) -inis, n. *surname, name given to a man for some service, e.g. Africanus, Asiaticus.*

agnosco (ad-gnosco) -nōvi -nītum, 3. (ad and gnosco = nosco). **I.** to perceive (in its true character), to recognise; deum ex operibus suis, Cic.; veterem Anchisen agnoscit anicūm, Verg.; parvam Trojam, Verg. **II.** to recognise as true or genuine, to acknowledge; filium quem ille natum non agnorat, eundem moriens suum dixerat, Nep.; aliquem non ducem, Liv.; of things, crimen, Cic.; quod meum quoddammodo agnosco, Cic.; with acc. and infin., et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, Cic.

agnus -i, m. a lamb; collect., abundare agno, Cic.; prov., agnum lupo eripere velle, to wish for the impossible, Plaut.

ago, ēgi, actum (ἀγω), 3. to set in motion. **I.** Lit., **A.** to drive, 1, cattle, etc.; boves Romam, Liv.; 2, to lead or drive men, agmen agere, to set an army in motion, Liv.; se agere, to go, Plaut.; 3, to ride a horse or drive a carriage, to set a ship in motion, equum, Tac.; carpentum, Liv.; naves, Liv.; 4, of things, to put in motion, drive, vineas turresque, Caes.; nubes ventus agens, Lucr. **B.** 1, to drive with force or violence; turba fugientium, actus, Liv.; animam agere, to give up the ghost, Cic.; glebis aut fistibus aliquem de fundo, Cic.; 2, Esp., to plunder, to drive away cattle, often with ferre or portare, res quae ferri aequie possunt, Liv.; 3, to construct, build, lay; fundamenta, Cic.; 4, of plants, to strike root, Plin.; fig., vera gloria radices agit, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., as regards actions, to drive, incite; in arma, Liv.; aliquem in fraudem, Verg.; se agere or agere absol., to live; multo et familiariter cum aliquo, Sall. **B.** 1, of time, to pass; quantum annum ago et octogesimum, I am in my eighty-fourth year, Cic.; aetatem in litteris, Cic.; 2, to act, to do; quid vos agitis? Cic.; quid agam? Ter.; absol., industria in agendo, Cic.; male, bene, praecclare agere cum aliquo, to treat a person well or badly, Cic.; nihil agere, Cic.; id agere ut or ne, to give attention to, to do one's best; id agunt ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic.; 3, of outward expression, a, of orators, to declaim, agere cum dignitate ac venustate, Cic.; b, of actors, to play, represent, deliver, nunquam agit Roscius hunc versum eo gestu quo potest, Cic.; fabulam, to play in a piece (comedy), Cic.; primas partes, to play leading parts, Ter.; agere aliquem, to represent some character; ministrum imperatoris, Tac.; c, to express gratitude; grates, Cic.; 4, a, of a festival, to keep; festos dies anniversarios, Cic.; b, to keep, observe, pacem, Sall.; c, to keep watch, Sall.; vigiliis, Cic.; d, to hold a meeting, to execute some function, to transact; forum or conventum, to hold the assembles, Cic., Caes.; esp., agere bellum, to have the conduct of a war, Liv.; 5, a, to treat with; ut agerem cum Lucullo de vestra vetere gratia reconcilianda agente Servilia, through the agency of Servilia, Cic.; b, in politics, to bring questions before the senate or people for decision; in senatu de aliqua re, Ov.; cum populo, Cic.; nihil omnino actum est de nobis, Cic.; agere causam alicuius, to take the side of some politician, Cic.; c, in law, agere causam, to plead some one's cause, Cic.; absol., agere, to bring an action, to sue; ex syngrapha, Cic.; non enim gladiis tecum sed iustis agitur, Cic.; used esp. with iure and lege, agere lege in hereditate, Cic.; with genit. of accusation, furti, to indict for theft, Cic.; qua de re agitur, the point at dispute, Cic.; in quo agitur populi Romani gloria, is at stake, Cic.; acta res est or actum est, the transaction is finished, so followed by de, it is all over with; acta ne agamus, act when it is too late, Cic. Im-

perat., age, agite, used with dum, as an interjection, come! well! good! Cic.

agōn -ōnis, m. (ἀγών), a contest in the public games, Plin., Suet.

Agōnalia -ium and -ōrum, n. the festival of Janus; hence adj., **Agōnālis** -e, relating to the Agonalia; Agonalis lux, the day of the Agonalia, Ov.

Agōnia -ōrum, n. 1, the animals for sacrifice; 2, = Agonalia, Ov.

agōrānōmus -i, m. (ἀγορανόμος), a market inspector in Greece, Plaut.

agrārius -a -um (ager), relating to land; lex, law relating to the division of the public land, Cic.; res, the division of public lands, Cic.; triumphus, the officer who presided over the division, Liv. Subst., **agrāril** -ōrum, m. the agrarian party, who proposed to distribute the public land among the people, Cic.; **agrāria** -ae, f. (sc. lex), an agrarian law, Cic.

agrestis -e (ager), relating to the fields or country. **A.** 1, wild; taurus, Liv.; 2, savage; vultus, Ov. **B.** 1, belonging to the country, rustic; hospitium, Cic.; homo, Cic. Subst., **agrestis** -is, m. a countryman, Cic.; 2, rough, boorish, clownish; servi agrestes et barbari, Cic.; rustica vox et agrestis, Cic.; agrestiores Musae, the muses of the coarser, practical arts, e.g. eloquence, opposed to mansuetiores Musae, e.g. philosophy, Cic.

1. **agricōla** -ae, m. (ager and colo), a tiller of the fields, farmer; agricola et pecuarius, Cic.; deus agricola, Silvanus, Tib.; caelites agricola, the gods of the country, Tib.

2. **Agricōla** -ae, m. Gnaeus Julius (40-93 A.D.), father-in-law of Tacitus, governor of Britain.

agrioultio -ōnis, f. = agricultura (q.v.).

agricultor -ōris, m. = agricola (q.v.).

agricultura -ae, f. agriculture, Cic.

Agriumentum -i, n. (Gr. Ἀκράγας and Lat. Acrāgās), a flourishing Greek town on the south coast of Sicily. Adj., **Agrientinus** -a -um, and **Acragantinus** -a -um, Agrigentine.

agripēta -ae, m. (ager and peto), a land-grabber, Cic.; a settler or squatter, Cic.

Agrippa -ae, m. **I.** Roman family name. **A.** Menenius Agrippa, the author of the fable of the belly and the members, by which he was said to have reconciled the plebeians and patricians, Liv. ii. 32. **B.** 1, M. Vipsanius Agrippa, (63-12 B.C.), the friend and adviser of Augustus, whose niece, Marcella, and daughter, Julia, he successively married, a celebrated general and statesman, who adorned Rome with many large buildings. 2, Agrippa Postumus, son of the above, banished to Planasia by Augustus, said to have been murdered there at the beginning of Tiberius's reign. **II.** Name of two kings of the Herod family in Judaea, Herodes Agrippa I. and Herodes Agrippa II.

Agrippina -ae, f. the name of several Roman women. **I.** A. daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, by his first wife, wife of Tiberius. **B.** daughter of Agrippa by Julia, and wife of Germanicus, banished to Pandataria after her husband's death. **II.** The granddaughter of Agrippa, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina (I. B.), gen. known as the Younger Agrippina, wife of her uncle, the Emperor Claudius, murdered by order of her son, the Emperor Nero; hence **Colonia Agrippinensis**, a town of Germany (now Cologne), named in honour of Agrippina (II.).

Agyieus -ēi or -ēos, m. (Ἀγυεύς), surname of Apollo, as protector of streets, Hor.

Agylla -ae, f. (Ἀγύλλα), Greek name of the

Virroscan town Caere. Adj., a, **Agyllinus** -a -um, relating to Agylla, urbs = Agylla, Verg.; b, **Agylleus** -ēos, m. epithet of Apollo, who had a temple at Agylla, Hor.

Agȳrium -ii, n. (Ἀγȳριον), a town in Sicily, birth-place of the historian Diodorus, now S. Filippo d'Argiro; hence **Agyrinensis** -e, relating to Agyrum.

ah, interj., ah! oh!

Ahāla -ae, m., C. Servilius, the master of the horse under the dictator Cincinnatus, B.C. 439, who slew Sp. Maelius.

Aharna -ae, f. a town in Etruria, now Bargiano.

Ahenobarbus, v. Domitius.

ai (ai), ah! an interjection of grief, Ov.

Alax -ācis, m. (Ἀλας), the name of two Homeric heroes: 1, Alax Telamonius, son of Telamon, king of Salamis, who committed suicide because he failed in the contest with Ulysses for the arms of Achilles; 2, Alax Oileus, king of the Locri.

aiens -entis (partic. of aio), affirmative, Cic.

aio, defective verb. **I.** to say yes, to affirm (opp. nego), Plaut. **II.** to say, to assert, to state, Cic.; ut aiunt, as the people say, Cic.; quid ais? what is your opinion? Ter.; ain!, ais-ne, do you really mean it? is it possible? Cic.

Āius Lōquens or **Āius Locūtius**, m. (aio and loquor), the speaker saying, i.e. the voice which is said to have warned the Romans of the coming of the Gauls, afterwards honoured as a god in a temple erected to him, Cic.

āla -ae, f. (for ag-la, from ago). **I.** a wing; of birds, galli plausu premunt alas, Cic.; of gods, hic paribus nitens Cyllenius alis constitit, Verg.; poet., of the oars of a ship, classis centenis remigat alis, Prop.; or the sails, velorum pandimus alas, Verg.; and to express anything swift, fulminis oclor alis, Verg.; used of death, Hor.; of sleep, Tib. **II.** Transf., **A.** the shoulders and armpits of a man; sub ala fasciculum portare librorum, Hor. **B.** Milit. t. t., the cavalry (originally disposed on both sides of the legions like wings); a squadron (generally composed of allied troops), Cic.

Ālabanda -ae, f., and -orum, n. (ἡ and τὰ Ἀλαβανδα), a town in Caria, near the Maeander, famous for its wealth and luxury, founded by Alabandus, son of Eurippus and Callirrhoe; hence, 1, **Ālabandensis** -e, belonging to Alabanda; 2, **Ālabandēus** -ēos, m. born at Alabanda. Plur. Gr. nom., **Alabandis** (Ἀλαβανδείς), the inhabitants of Alabanda, Cic.

Ālabarches (Arabarches) -ae, m. (Ἀλαβάρχης), a magistrate of Arabia, a tax-gatherer, a nickname applied to Pompey, who largely increased the revenue by his Eastern conquests, Cic.

ālābaster -stri, m., and **ālābastrum** -i, n. (ἀλαβαστρος and -ov), 1, a pear-shaped perfume casket, Cic.; 2, a rose-bud, Plin.

ālācer -cris -cre and (rarely) **ālācris** -e, adj. with compar. **I.** Gen., excited; multos lacres expectare quid statuetur, Cic. **II.** quick, cheerful, lively; a, of men, Catilina alacer atque laetus, Cic.; with ad and the gerund, ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes.; voluptas, Verg.; b, of animals, equus, Cic.

ālācritas -ātis, f. (alacer), quickness, briskness, eagerness, alacrity; 1, of men, quae alacritas civitatis fuit? Cic.; with genit., reipublicae defendendae, Cic.; ad and gerund, mira alacritate ad litigandum, Cic.; 2, of animals, caprum tanta alacritas in venando, Cic.

Ālāmānni (Ālāmāni, Alēmānni) -ōr, m. name of a German confederacy between the Danube and the Rhine.

Ālāni -ōrum, m. a Scythian race, originally from the Caucasus.

ālāpa -ae, f. a box on the ear, Juv.; given by a master to his slave on the manumission of the slave; hence, multo majoris alapae mecum veniunt, I sell freedom at a much higher price, Phaedr.

ālārĭus -a -um, and **ālārĭs** -e (ala), belonging to the wings of an army; equites, Liv.; cohortes, Cic.; hence **ālārĭi**, allied troops, Caes. See ala II. B

ālātus -a -um (ala), winged, Verg.

ālāuda -ae, f. (a Celtic word), a lark. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., the name of a legion formed by Caesar in Gaul, Suet.; hence, the soldiers of the legion; Alaudae, Cic.

ālāzōn -ōnis, m. (ἀλάζων), a braggart, boaster, Plaut.

Alba -ae, f. (connected with albus, ἀλφός, alp, a high mountain). **A.** Alba Longa, the oldest Latin town, according to the legend built by Ascanius on a ridge of the Mons Albanus, the mother city of Rome, said to have been destroyed by Tullus Hostilius; hence, a, **Albanus** -a -um, Alban; mons, a holy mountain of the Latins (now Monte Cavo); lacus, the lake at the foot of mons Albanus (now Lago di Albano); municipium, a later town, not far from the site of Alba Longa; **Albanum** -i, n. (sc. praedium), name of the villa of Pompeius, and afterwards of Nero and Domitian; b, **Albenses** populi, the people of Latium, who kept the feriae Latinae. **B.** Alba Fuentis or Albenstium Alba, a town of the Marsi, afterwards a Roman colony, in Samnium; hence **Albensis** -e, belonging to Alba F.

1. **Albāni**, sc. Alba.

2. **Albāni** -ōrum, m. the Albanians, inhabitants of Albania; hence, a, **Albania** -ae, f. a country on the west of the Caspian sea (now Daghestan); b, **Albanus** -a -um, Albanian.

albātus -a -um (albus), clothed in white, Cic.

albēo, 2. (albus), to be white; membra in eum pallorem albeant ut, etc., Tac.; albente coelo, at daybreak, Caes.

albescō, 3. (albeo), to become white; albescens capillus, Hor.; lux albescit, day dawns, Verg.

albicērātus -a -um, or **albicēris** -e, or **albicērus** -a -um, whitish yellow, Plin.

albico, 1. (albus), 1, to make white, Varr.; 2, to be white; prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor.

albidus -a -um (albus), whitish, Ov.

Albinōvānus -i, m. **I.** C. Pedo Albinovanus, an epic poet, contemporary and friend of Ovid. **II.** Celsus Albinovanus, a secretary in the retinue of Tiberius, to whom Horace addressed one of his Epistles.

Albĭnus -i, m. the name of a family of the Gens Postumia. Aulus Postumius Albinus, consul 151 B.C., writer of a Roman history in Greek.

Albion -ōnis, f. (from alb, i.e. high), the "high" country, old name of Britain, from its cliffs, Plin.

Albis -is, m. the Elbe, Tac.

albitūdo -inis, f. (albus), whiteness, Plaut.

Albius -ii, m. name of a Roman gens; 1, Albius Tibullus, the celebrated Roman elegiac poet; 2, Statius Albius Oppianicus, of Lateranum, whom Cluentius was accused of murdering; hence adj., **Albiānus** -a -um, relating to Albius

albōr -ōris, m. (albus), the white of an egg, Plin.

albūlus -a -um (dim. of albus), whitish; columbus, Cat.; freta, foaming, Mart.; hence as proper name, **I. Albula** -ae, f. (sc. aqua), old name of the Tiber; davius Albula quem nunc Tiberim vocant, Liv. **II. Albula** -ae, m and f., or **Albulae** aquae, or **Albulae** -arum, f. medicinal springs near Tiber (Tivoli), now Solutura di Tivoli, or *Aqua Zofa*.

album -i, n., v. albus.

Albūnēa -ae, f. a prophetic nymph to whom was dedicated a fountain and grotto at Tibur.

Alburnus -i, m. a high mountain of Lucania, near Puestum (now Monte di Postiglione).

albus -a -um (root ALB, connected with αλβός), white, dead white (opp. candidus = glittering white). **I. Adj.**, **A. Lit.**, 1, white; equi, Liv.; nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis, slaves who came to Rome with feet chalked to show they were for sale, Juv.; prov., alba avis, a white bird, a rarity, Cic.; albis dentibus deridere, to laugh so as to show the teeth, i.e. heartily, Plaut.; filius albae gallinae, a lucky fellow, Juv.; albis equis praecurrere, to surpass greatly (referring to the triumphing general whose car was driven by a white horse), Hor.; 2, grey; barba, Plaut. **B. Esp.**, 1, pale; albus ora pallor incit, Hor.; 2, bright; admisso Lucifer albus equo, Ov.; so making bright; notus, Hor.; and fig., fortunate; stella, Hor. **II. Subst.**, **album** -i, n. **A.** white colour; alba discernere st. atra non posse, Cic.; esp., 1, white paint or cement; columnas albo polire, Liv.; 2, a white spot in the eye, Col.; 3, album oculi, the white of the eye, Cels.; 4, album ovi, the white of an egg, Cels. **B.** a white tablet, esp., 1, the tablet on which the pontifex maximus at Rome published the events of the year, Cic.; 2, album (praetoris), the tablet on which the praetor published his edict; 3, album senatorium, the list of senators, Tac.; album iudicium, the jury-list, Suet.

Alcaeus -i, m. (Ἀλκαῖος), a Greek lyric poet of Mitylene, flourishing about 610-602 B.C.; hence **Alcaicus** -a -um, metrum, a metre named after him.

Alcāmēnēs -is, m. (Ἀλκαμένης), a sculptor, scholar of Phidias.

Alcāthōē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκαθῶη), a mountain in Megara named after Alcathous, poet, for the whole district of Megaris, Ov.

Alcāthōus -i, m. (Ἀλκαθῶος), son of Pelops, rebuilder of Megara after it had been destroyed by the Cretans; hence urbs Alcathoi, Megara, Ov.

Alcē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκή), town of the Carpetani in Hispania Tarraconensis.

alcēdo -inis f. (= alcyon, ἀλκυὼν), the kingfisher, Plaut.; hence **alcēdonia** -ōrum, n. (sc. temporal). **I.** the fourteen days of winter, during which the kingfisher is hatching its eggs, and the sea was believed to be calm. **II. Transf.**, quietness, calm, Plaut.

alces -is, f. the elk, Caes.

Alcestis -idis, f. and **Alcestē** -ēs f. (Ἀλκείστις or Ἀλκίστη), wife of Admetus, king of Phæae, whose life she was said to have saved by dying for him, sent back to life by Proserpina, or, as in another legend, rescued from Hades by Hercules.

Alcēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Ἀλκαῖος), son of Perseus, father of Amphitryon, grandfather of Hercules; hence **Alcides** -ae, m. a descendant of Alceus, Hercules, Verg.

Alcibiādēs -is, m. (Ἀλκιβιάδης). **I.** an Athenian, son of Cleinias, cousin of Pericles, pupil of Socrates. **II.** a Lacedaemonian living at the time of the war of the Romans with the Achaeans.

Alcīdāmas -antis, m. (Ἀλκίδαμας), a Greek rhetorician of Ilaea in Aetolia, pupil of Gorgias.

Alcīmēde -ēs, f. (Ἀλκιμένης), daughter of Autolycus, wife of Aeson, mother of Jason.

Alcīnōus -i, m. (Ἀλκίνοος), king of the Phaeacians, the host of Odysseus noted for his gardens and orchards, hence *poma dare Alcīnoo*, to carry cuds to Neocastell. Ov.; Alcīnoi sylvae, orchards, Verg.; juvenus, luxurious young men, Hor.

Alcmaeo and **Alcmaeōn**, lengthened to **Alcūmaeo** (Alcūmēo, Alcūmēo) -ōnis, m., and **Alcūmēus** -i, m. (Ἀλκμαιων). **I.** son of Amphicraus and Eriphyle, who murdered his mother at the wish of his father and with the approval of the oracle, and was afterwards driven mad; hence att., **Alcmaeōnius** -a -um. **II.** a Greek philosopher and physician of Crotona, pupil of Pythagoras.

Alcmān -ānis, m. (Ἀλκμάν), an old Greek poet of Sardis, in Lydia (circ. 670-640 B.C.).

Alcmēna -ae, f., and **Alcmēnē** -ēs, f. lengthened to **Alcūmēna** -ae, f. (Ἀλκμηνή), wife of the Theban Amphitryon and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.

Alco and **Alcōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἀλκων). **I.** a son of Atreus, Cic. **II.** a sculptor of Sicily, Ov. **III.** a shepherd, Verg. **IV.** a slave's name, Hor. **V.** a Saguntine, Liv.

alcýōn, alcýōnia = alcedo, alcedonia (q.v.).

Alcýōnō -ēs, f. (Ἀλκυονη), daughter of Aëolus, who jumped into the sea on seeing her husband, Ceyx, drowned, and was changed with her husband into a kingfisher.

ālea -ae, f. 1, a game with dice, hazard; ludere alea, Cic.; aleam exercere, Tac.; de alea condemnatus (dice-playing being forbidden at Rome by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia, except during the Saturnalia), Cic.; 2, Transf., chance, risk, uncertainty; rem in aleam dare, to risk, Liv.; subire, Cic.; in dubiam imperii servitiq. aleam ire, Liv.

alcētor -ōris, m. (alea), a dicer, hazard-player, Cic.

ālēatōrius -a -um (aleator), relating to dicer; damna, losses at play, Cic.

ālec (altec) -ēcis, n. a sauce prepared from fish, Hor., Plin.

Ālectō (Allecto), acc. -ō, f. (Ἀλλεκτώ, or Ἀλληκτώ), one of the three furies. (Only found in nom. and acc.)

āles, ālītis (gen. pl. alitum, Verg.) (ala) **I.** Adj., winged. **A. Lit.**, winged; Pegasus, Ov.; deus, Mercury, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Hor. **B.** Transf., swift, quick; auster, Verg.; passu alite Ov. **II.** Subst., f. bird (m. only in poetry), mostly of large birds; regia, the eagle, Ov.; Phoebeus, the raven, Ov.; Daulias, the nightingale, Ov.; Junonia, the peacock, Ov.; imitatrix rara the parrot, Ov.; sacer, the hawk, Verg.; cristatus, the cock, Ov.; Palladis, the owl, Ov.; Caystrius, the swan, Ov.; ales Maconii carminis, a poet of Homeric strain, Hor. In augury, birds whose flight was examined (while oscines = birds whose note was observed), Cic.; hence poet. a sign, an omen; so bona or secunda alite with favourable omen, Hor.

ālesco, 3. (alo), to grow up, Lucr.

Ālēsia -ae, f. town of the Mandubii in Gallia Lugdunensis, now St. Reine d'Alise.

Ālēsus, v. Halesus.

Aletrium (Alatrium) -ii, n. an old town of the Hernici in Latium, afterwards a Roman colony and municipium, now Alatri; hence **Aletrinas** -ātis, relating to Aletrium.

Alēvas -ae, m. (Ἀλέβας), a descendant of Heracles who ruled in Larissa.

Alexander -dri, m. (Ἀλέξανδρος). **I.** Mythol., Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. **II.** Hist., 1, Alexander of Pherae, tyrant in Thessaly from 370-357 B.C.; 2, Alexander, son of Neoptolemus, prince of the Molossi, uncle of Alexander the Great; 3, Alexander the Great (b. 356, d. 323 B.C.), king of Macedonia, who conquered the Persians and extended the Macedonian empire to the Indus; hence **A. Alexandria** or **-ea** -ae, f. (Ἀλεξάνδρεια), name of several cities founded by Alexander, the most famous of which was the Egyptian city, at the Canopic mouth of the Nile, capital of the kingdom of the Ptolemies. **B.** **Alexandrius** -a -um. **C.** **Alexandrinus** -a -um, belonging to Alexandria.

alga -ae, f. 1, sea-weed, Hor.; used for a thing of little worth; villior algā, Hor.; 2, the sea-coast, Juv.

algens -tis (partic. of algeo), cold, cool, Plin.

algēo, alsi, 2 to be cold, Juv.; transf., probitas laudatur et algēo, i.e. is neglected.

algescō, alsi, 3. (inch. of algeo), to become cold, Ter.

1. **algidus** -a -um (algeo), cold, Cat.

2. **algidus** -i, m. (sc. mons), a range of mountains in Latium, from Tusculum to Praeneste (now Monte Compatri); hence, a, **Algidum** -i, n. a town of the Aequi on one of the mountains in this range; b, **Algidus** -a -um, belonging to Algidus.

algor -ōris, m. (algeo). **I.** the sensation of cold, Sall. **II.** that which causes cold, frost, Lucr.

algosus -a -um (alga), abounding in sea-weed, Plin.

algu -ūs, m. = algor (q.v.).

aliā, adv. (alias), sc. via, by another way, Liv.

aliās (sc. vicies), adv. **I.** at another time, Cic.; alias . . . alias, at one time . . . at another time, Cic.; alius alias, one person at one time, another at another, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, elsewhere, Cic.; 2, non alias quam, on no other condition than, Tac.; non alias nisi, not otherwise than, as if, Tac.

alibi, adv. (alius), 1, elsewhere, at another place, Cic.; alibi . . . alibi, here . . . there, Liv.; alibi alius, one here, the other there, Liv.; alibi atque alibi, now here, now there, Plin.; 2, in other respects, Liv.

ālīca (hālīca) -ae f. 1, spelt, a kind of grain, Plin.; 2, a drink prepared from spelt, Mart.

ālīcārius (hālīcārius) -a -um, belonging to spelt. **Subst.**, a, **ālīcārius** -īi, m. one who grinds spelt; b, **ālīcāria** -ae, f. a prostitute; one who sat before the spelt-mills, Plaut.

ālīcūbi, adv. (aliquis and ubi), anywhere, somewhere, Cic.

ālīcūla -ae, f. (ἀλλίξ), a light upper garment, Mart.

ālīcundē, adv. (aliquis and unde), from anywhere, from somewhere, Cic.

ālīenātio -ōnis, f. (alieno). **I.** Active, a transference or alienation of property; sacrorum, transfer of the sacra gentilitia from one gens to another, Cic. **II.** Middle, 1, mentis, mental alienation, loss of reason, Plin.; 2, a separation between persons, a desertion, enmity, alienation of feeling; tua a me alienatio, Cic.

ālīenīgēna -ae, m. (alienus and gigno), strange, foreign; hostis, Cic. **Subst.**, a foreigner; quid alienigenae de vobis loqui solent, Cic.

ālīenīgēnus -a -um (alienus and geno = gigno), of different elements, heterogeneous, Lucr.

ālīēno, 1. (alienus), to make something another's. **I.** Lit., **A.** to take away; usus fructus iam mihi harum aedium alienatus est, Plaut. **B.** 1, legal term, to transfer property; vectigalia, Cic.; 2, to sell a child or slave to a new family, Liv.; 3, alieuius mentem, to cause a person to lose his reason; Junonis iram ob spoliatum templum alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv.; oftener in pass., alienari, to go out of one's mind; mente alienata, Caes.; velut alienatis sensibus, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** to remove from the mind, to banish; alienatis a memoria periculi animis, having forgotten danger, Liv. **B.** to estrange, put at variance; omnes a se bonos, Cic.; with dat., alienati Romanis, Liv.; alienari ab interitu, to have a repugnance to, to shun, Cic.

ālīēnus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (alius), that which belongs or relates to another (opp. meus, tuus, suus, proprius). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., domus, Cic.; aēs, debt, Cic.; nomina, debts contracted in the names of others, Sall.; alienis mensibus aestas, the winter months, Verg.; alieno vulnere, a wound meant for another, Verg. **Subst.**, **ālīēnum** -i, n. another man's property, Cic. **B.** 1, not related (opp. propinquus) with dat., non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv.; with a and the abl., alienissimus a Clodio, Cic.; 2, foreign; domi atque in patria mallem, quam in externis atque alienis locis, Cic. **Subst.**, **ālīēnus** -i, m. a, a stranger, clives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni; b, a foreigner, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** of persons, 1, not at home in, not acquainted with, strange to; in physicis totus alienus est, Cic.; 2, estranged, unfriendly; with ab and the abl., ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, Cic.; with dat., homo mihi alienissimus, Cic. **B.** of things, unfavourable; alieno loco proelium committere, in a disadvantageous place, Caes.; aliena verba, unsuitable, Cic.; non alienum est, followed by the infin., it is not out of place to, etc., Cic.; aliena loqui, to talk nonsense, Ov.; with ab and the abl., labor alienus non ab aetate nostra, verum etiam a dignitate, Cic.; with simple abl., dignitate imperii, Cic.; with dat., quod maxime huic causae est alienum, Cic.; with genit., aliena firmæ et constantis assensionis, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad committendum proelium tempus alienum, Cic.

ālīgēr -gēra -gērūm (ala and gero), winged; amor, Verg.

ālīmentārius -a -um, relating to food; lex with regard to a distribution of bread among the poor, ap. Cic.

ālīmentum -i, n. (alo), 1, food (gen. used in the plural); alimenta corporis, Cic. alimenta arcu expedire, to get food by the bow, Tac.; used of fire, ignis, Liv.; transf., seditio, Tac.; 2, maintenance, hence (like Gr τροφεια), the return due by children to their parents for their bring ing up, Cic.

ālīmonīum -īi, n. (alo), nourishment, Tac.

ālīō, adv. (alius), to another place. **I.** Lit., si offenderet me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, Cic.; alius alio, one in this direction, the other in that, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to another person; quo alio nisi ad nos socios confugerent, Liv.; 2, for another end; nusquam alio natus quam ad serviendum, born only for slavery, Liv.; 3, to another object; si placeat sermonem alio transferemus, to another topic, Cic.

ālīōquī (ālīōquū), adv. (alius and quot or quā, alius and quōque or quine). **I.** 1, otherwise, in other respects, introducing an exception; nunc pudore a fuga contineri, alioquin pro victis haberi, Liv.; 2, concessive, triumphatum de Tiburtibus, alioquin mitis victoria fuit, Liv. **II.**

Vel, besides, moreover, else, in general; Caesar validus aliquoquin spernendis honoribus, Tac.

aliorsum et **aliorsus**, adv. (contr. from *alioversum* (*alioversum*) et *alioversus* (*alioversus*)), **1**, in another direction, elsewhere; *inter ancillas jubet aliam aliorsum ire, in different directions, Plaut.*; **2**, in another manner, *Ter*

alipes -pēdis (ala and pes), **1**, having wings on the feet; deus, or absol., *Mercury, Ov.*; **2**, swift of foot; equi, *Verg.* Subst., **alipēdes**, horses, *Verg.*

Aliphera -ae, f. (Ἀλῑφῑρα or Ἀλῑφῑρα), a town of Arcadia not far from the border of Elis.

ālipta -ae, m., and **āliptēs** -ae, m. (ἀλῑπῑτης), the anointer in the wrestling-school or the baths; hence the master of the wrestling school, *Cic.*

āliquā (aliquis), adv. **I**, by some road; *evolare, Cic.* **II**, in some way; nocere, *Verg.*

āliquamdiū, adv. (aliqui and diu), for a moderately long time, *Cic.*

āliquammultus or **aliquam** (sc. partem) **multus** -a -um (aliqui and multus), considerable in number or quantity, a pretty good many; *vestrum aliquam multū, Cic.*

āliquandō, adv. (aliquis). **I**, **1**, at any time, at some time, once; sero, verum aliquando tamen, *Cic.*; si forte aliquando, if by chance ever, *Cic.*; **2**, once; dicendum aliquando est, *Cic.*; **3**, sometimes, occasionally; scribe aliquando ad nos quid agas, *Cic.* **II**, at times, on some occasion; aliquando . . . aliquando, at times . . . at times, *Cic.*

āliquantillus -a -um (dim. of *aliquantus*), a very little, *Plaut.*

āliquantisper, adv. (aliquantus and per), a moderately long time, *Plaut.*

āliquanto, **āliquantum**, v. *aliquantus*.

āliquantulus -a -um (dim. of *aliquantus*), little, small. Adv., **āliquantulum**, a little, *Cic.*

āliquantus -a -um (alius and quantus), moderate, not small; timor aliquantus, spes amplior, *Sall.* Subst., **āliquantum** -i, n. a good deal; *nummorum, Cic.*; *temporis, Liv.*; acc. aliquantum and abl. aliquanto, considerably, somewhat; qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, had made considerable progress towards, *Cic.*; epulamur intra legem et quidem aliquando, not sparingly, *Cic.*; esp. with comparative, aliquanto majorem locum occupatis, *Cic.*; aliquanto post or ante, some time after or before, *Cic.*

āliqnātēnus, adv. (sc. parte; from aliquis and tenus), to a certain degree, in some measure, *Sen.*

āliqui, *aliquae*, *aliquod* (alius and qui), some, any; **1**, masc., dolor aliqui, *Cic.*; aliqui ex nostris, *Caes.*; **2**, fem., *aliquae res, Lucr.*; **3**, neut., simulacrum aliquod, *Cic.* (For other cases see aliquis.)

āliquis, *aliqua*, *aliquid*, pron. indef. (aliquis), some one, something, any one, anything. **I**, Gen., **1**, used by itself, a, subst., quisquis est ille, si modo aliquis, if he be any one at all, *Cic.*; b, adj., aliquis dens, *Cic.*; *aliquā republicā, if only the state is in existence at all, Cic.*; **2**, strengthened by alius, *aliquid aliud videbimus, Cic.*; **3**, by unus, aliquis unus pluresve divitiores, *Cic.*; **4**, partitive with ex, aliquis ex vobis, *Cic.*; **5**, like the Gr. τις (Engl. some), to express an unascertained number, tres aliqui aut quatuor, *Cic.*; **6**, *aliquid* with genit. of a subst. or adj., *aliquid virum, Cic.*; *falsi aliquid, Cic.*; **7**, with *adj.*, *aliquid divinum, Cic.*; **8**, with *si* or *nisi*, acc. *aliquid*, in any respect; *si in me*

aliquid offendistis, Cic. **II**, Esp., **1**, some person or other; dixerit hic aliquis, *Cat.*; **2**, somebody or something great or significant; si nunc aliquid assequi se putant, *Cic.*; hence, a, esse aliquem or aliquid, to be somebody, to be something, *Cic.*; est aliquid nupsisse Jovi, *Ov.*; b, dicere aliquid, to say something weighty, *Cic.*; Vestorio aliquid significes, say something agreeable, *Cic.*

aliquō, adv. (aliquis), some or any whither, aliquem secum rus aliquo educere, in some direction or other, *Cic.*; aliquo concedere ab eorum oculis, *Cic.*

āliquot, numer. indef. indecl., some, several; *aliquot epistolae, Cic.*; *aliquot diebus ante, Cic.*

āliquoties, adv. (aliquot), several times *aliquoties ex aliquo audisse, Cic.*

ālis, alid, old form of *alius*, aliud.

āliter, adv. (from *alis* = *alius*), **1**, otherwise, in another way; non fuit faciendum aliter, *Cic.*; *alius aliter, in different ways, Cic.*; in comparisons, *aliter . . . atque, aliter rem cecidisse atque opinatus sis, in a different way from what you expected, Cic.*; so *aliter . . . quam, Cic.*; *aliter . . . atque ut, Cic.*; non (or haud) *aliter . . . quam si, quam quum, ac si, just as, Ov.*; non *aliter . . . nisi, Cic.*; quod certe scio longe aliter esse, is far from being the case, *Cic.*; *aliter evenire, to happen differently, Sall.*; **2**, otherwise, else; jus semper est quaesitum aequabile neque enim aliter jus esset, *Cic.*

āliubi, adv. (alius and ubi), elsewhere, *Plin.*

āliundē, adv. (alius and unde), from some other direction; *alii aliunde coibant, from different directions, Liv.*; *aliunde quam, from a different direction from, Cic.*; *āliunde . . . aliunde, Liv.*

ālius -a -ud (genit. *alius*), another, other. **I**, Lit., **A**, Gen., **1**, distributively, one, another; aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, *Cic.*; *alii . . . alii, some . . . others, Cic.*; also, *alii . . . reliqui, Cic.*; *alii . . . quidam, Liv.*; *alii . . . pars, Sall.*; *alii . . . alii quidam, Cic.*; aliud alio melius, one is better than the other, *Cic.*; *alius alia via, the one in this way, the other in that, Liv.*; *alius ex alio, Cic.*; *super alium, Liv.*; *post alium, one after another, Sall.*; *alius atque alius, now this, now that, Cic.*; **2**, followed by *ac*, *atque*, et, after a negative by *nisi*, *quam*, *praeter*, or the *abl.*; *ex longae alia est solis et lychnorum, there is a great difference between the light of the sun and of lamps, Cic.*; *alius essem atque nunc sum, Cic.*; *nec quidquam aliud philosophia est praeter studium sapientiae, Cic.*; *nec quidquam aliud libertate quaesisse, anything else but liberty, Cic.*; *tribunatus Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic.*; **3**, plur., *alia*, subst., *si alia desint, Liv.*; acc. plur., *alia, in other respects; alia clarus, Tac.*; **4**, aliud, subst. with genit., *aliud commodi, Cic.* **B**, Esp., **1**, of auguries, *alio die, si unus augur alio die dixerit, if an augur pronounces the word "on another day," i.e. postpones the comitia on the ground of unfavourable omens, Cic.*; **2**, of another nature, different; *alium facere, to change, transform, Plaut.*; *alium fieri, to be transformed, Cic.*; in *alia omnia ire, discedere, transire, to dissent from a proposition, be of a contrary opinion (in the Roman senate), Cic.* **II**, Transf., **1**, the rest; *Divitiaco ex aliis (Gallis) maximum fidem habebat, Caes.*; **2**, = alter, one of two; *alius Ariovistus, a second Ariovistus, Tac.*; *duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, Liv.*

āliūsmōdi (alius and modus), of another kind, *Cic.*

allābor -lapsus, **3**, to glide to, come to, flow to; *argues duo ex occulto allapsi, Liv.*; with

all and acc., antiquis allabimur oris, *we land on*, Verg.; fama allabitur aures, Verg.

allāboro (ad-lāboro), 1. to labour at, Hor.

allācrimo (ad-lācrimo), 1. to weep at, Verg.

allapsus -ūs, m. (allabor), a gliding approach, Hor.

allātro (ad-lātro), 1. to bark at; fig., to rail at; magnitudinem Africani, Liv.

allaudābilis (ad-laudābilis) -e, praiseworthy, Lucr.

allaudo, 1. to praise, Plaut.

altec, v. alec.

allecto (allicio), 1. to entice, Cic.

allectus -a -um (partic. of 2. allego), plur., members elected into any collegium, Varr.; under the empire, persons raised by the emperor to a higher rank, Plin.

allēgatio -ōnis, f. (1. allego), a sending of a person on a mission; quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic.

allēgatus, abl. -ū, m. (1. allego), instigation, Plaut.

1. **allego** (ad-lēgo), 1. **I. A.**, to send on private business, to commission (lego of state business); aliquem ad aliquem or alium, Cic.; patrem allegando fatigare, by sending messages, Cic.; allegati, deputies, Cic. **B.**, to instigate, to suborn, Ter.

II. Transf., to allude or allege in excuse; munera, preces, mandata regis sui Scyrothemidi allegant, Tac.

2. **allego** (ad-lēgo) -lēgi -lectum, 3. to choose, to elect; de plebe omnes, Liv.; with in & the acc., aliquem in senatum, Suet.

allēvamentum -i, n. (allevo), a means of alleviation, Cic.

allēvatio -ōnis, f. **A. Lit.**, a lifting up, Quint. **B. Transf.**, alleviation; doloris, Cic.

allēvo (ad-lēvo), 1. **A. Lit.**, to lift up, to erect; circumstantium humeris, Tac. **B. Transf.**, to lighten, to alleviate; sollicitudines, Cic.; pass., allevari, to be cheered; allevor, quum loquor tecum absens, Cic.

Allia (Alia) -ae, f. river in Latium, flowing into the Tiber, near which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, b.c. 389; infantum Alliae nomen, Verg. Adj., **Alliensis** -e.

allīcēfācio, 3. to entice, Sen.

allīcio -lexi -lectum, 3 (ad and *lacio), to allure, entice, draw to oneself; ad se allīci et attrahere ferrum (of the magnet), Cic.; fig., oratione benigna multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam, Cic.

allīdo -līsi -līsum, 3. (ad and laedo). **A. Lit.**, to strike against, dash against; allīdi ad scopulos, Caes. **B. Transf.**, allīdi, to suffer damage; in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allīsus est, Cic.

Allifae -ārum, f. a town of the Samnites on the left bank of the Volturnus, now Alife in the Terra di Lavoro; hence **Allifanus** -a -um, relating to Allifae. Subst., **Allifana** -ōrum, n. (sc. poculi), earthenware drinking-vessels of some size, Hor.

alligo (ad-līgo), 1. to tie to, bind to. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, aliquem ad palum, bind a criminal to the stake for punishment, Cic. **B. Esp.**, 1, to make fast; unco dente velut manu ferrea injecta alligavit alterius proram, Liv.; unco non alligat (naves) ancora morsu, Verg.; 2, to bind by a fastening, a, of a wound, vulnus, Cic.; b, of fetters, Tac. **II. Transf.**, **A. Gen.**, to fetter, bind; videas civitatis voluntatem solutam, virtutem alligatam, Cic.; tristi palus inamabilis unda alligat, confines, imprisons Verg. **B. Esp.**, 1, to bind the friendship or obligations: non modo

beneficio sed etiam benevolentia alligari, Cic.; 2, in rhet., of the constraints of metre, ut verba neque alligata sint quasi certa lege versus, Cic.; 3, to bind by promise, oath, etc.; lex omnes mortales alligat, Cic.; sacris alligari, to pledge oneself to perform the sacra gentilicia, Cic.; alligare se scelere, to become an accomplice in a crime, Cic.; alligatus, implicated or involved in a crime, Cic.

allino (ad-līno) -lēvi -lītum, 3. to smear on, or over, to bedaub, Cic.

allium -i, n. garlic, Plin.

Allōbroges -um, m. the Allobroges, a Gallio people between the Rhone and the Isère; nom. sing., **Allōbrox**, Hor.; Ciceronem Allobroga (i.e. speaking bad Latin) dixit, Juv. Adj., **Allōbrogius** -a -um, as a surname of Q. Fabius Maximus, conqueror of the Allobroges.

allōcūtio -ōnis, f. (alloquor), an address, a speaking to, Plin.

allōquium -i, n. (alloquor), exhortation, encouragement, consolation; benigni voluit et alloquia, Liv.; alloquio firmare militem, Tac.

allōquor -lōcūtus sum, 3. to address, exhort, encourage, Cic.; aliquem benigne, leniter, Liv.; patriam maesta voce ita miseriter, Cat.

allūbesco, 8. inch. (ad and lubet), to begin to please, Plaut.

allūceo -lūxi, 2. to shine at, or upon; Fortuna faculam tibi allucet, offers thee a favourable opportunity, Plaut.

alludo (ad-lūdo) -lūsi -lūsum, 3. 1, to jest at, to sport with; Galba alludens varie et copiose, Cic.; 2, of waves, to play or dash upon; alludentibus undis, Ov.; quae fluctus salis alludent, Cat.

allūo (ad-lūo) -tūi, 3. to wash; used of the sea, alluuntur a mari moenia, Cic.; fig., Massilia quum barbariae fluctibus alluatur, exposed to barbarians, Cic.

allūvies -ei, f. (alluo), a pool caused by the overflow of a river, Liv.

allūvio -ōnis, f. (alluo), alluvial land, earth deposited by water, Cic.

Almo -ōnis, m. a small brook on the south side of Rome, near Aquatacio.

almus -a -um (alo), nourishing; ager, Verg.; fair, gracious, propitious, kind; Venus, Hor.

alnus -i, f. the alder. **I. Lit.**, Plin. **II. Meton.**, a ship of alderwood, Verg.

ālo, ālūi, altum and ālītum, 3. to nourish, support. **I. Lit.**, **A.** Of living things, 1, to rear; altus educatusque inter arma, Liv.; 2, to keep; anseres in Capitolio, Cic.; magnū numerum equitatis suo sumptu, Caes.; se alere or ali, with abl., or ex and the abl., to support oneself; se suosque latrocinis, to live by brigandage, Caes. **B.** Of things, 1, of land, etc., to provide means of existence; cum agellus eum non satis aleret, Cic.; venatus viros pariter ac feminas alit, Tac.; 2, of the earth, to nourish; tellus humida majores herbas alit, Verg.; 3, to support; a, plants, gramen erat circa quod proximus humor alebat, Ov.; b, of rivers, annis imbres quem super notas aliere ripas, have swollen, Hor.; idem (Libanus mons) amnem Jordanem alit funditque, Tac.; c, of fire, flammās, Ov.; 4, of the means that support the body, to give strength to; otia corpus alunt, Ov. **II. Transf.**, to increase, promote, advance; honos alit artes, Cic.; hos successus alit, encourages, Verg.; civitatem, promote the good of the state, Caes.; alere spem molibus sententis, Cic.

ālōē -ēs, f. (ἀλόν), the aloe; transp., bitter ness; alius aloe quam mellis habet, Juv.

Alōeus -ēi, m. (Ἀλωεύς), a giant, son of Neptune. **Alōidae** -arum, m. sons of Aloeus (Otus and Ephialtes), giants who tried to storm heaven.

Alōidae -arum, m. (Ἀλωεῖδαι), v. Aloeus.

Alōpē -ēs, f. (Ἀλόπη), a town in Opuntian Locri.

Alpēs -ium, f. (Keltic alb, alp = height, high mountain), the Alps; hence **A. Alpinus** -a -um. **B. Alpicus** -a -um, Alpine.

alpha, indecl. n. (ἄλφα), the name of the first letter in the Greek alphabet, Juv.; prov., the first, Mart.

Alphēus -i, m. (Ἀλφειός), the principal river of the Peloponnesus flowing through Elis to the sea; the river-god Alpheus was said to have dived under the sea in pursuit of the nymph Arethusa, and to have come up in Sicily; hence **Alpheias** -ādis, f. surname of the nymph Arethusa. Adj., **Alphēus** -a -um, belonging to the river Alpheus, Verg.

Alsiūm -ii, n. one of the oldest towns in Etruria (now the village Palo), near which Pompeius had an estate; hence adj., **Alsiensis** -e, belonging to Alsiūm, villa (of Pompeius), Cic. Subst., **Alsiense** -is, n. (sc. praedium), the estate of Pompeius, Cic.

alsius (alsus) -a -um, frosty, cold, Lucr., Cic.

altānus -i, m. a S.W. wind, Suet.

altāria -ium, n. (altus). **I.** the slab upon the altar (ara), on which the fire is lighted, Quint. **II.** a high altar; ecce duas tibi, Daphni, quas altaria Phoebo, Verg.; an altar, Cic.

altē, adv. (altus). **I.** on high, highly. **A.** Lit., cadere, from a height, Cic. **B.** Transf., spectare, to have high aims, Cic. **II.** deeply. **A.** Lit., sulcus altius impressus, Cic. **B.** Transf., quod verbum in Jugurthae pectus altius quam quisquam ratus erat descendit, Sall.; petere, to seek far and wide, Cic.; altius perspicere, to see farther, Cic.

altēr -tēra -tērum (genit., altērius, in poetry also altērius; dat., alteri), one of two, the one, the other. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., consulum alter, Liv.; alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other; so alter . . . ille or hic or iste, or a subst.; in plur., alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic.; with the second alter in a different case, alter alterius ova frangit, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, alter ambove, S. E. V., a form in the senate, one of the consuls, or both, si eis videbitur, Cic.; 2, the second; fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, you will be second to him, Verg.; unus et alter dies, one or two, Cic.; 3, used appellat., another, a second; me sicut alterum parentem diligit, a second parent, Cic.; tamquam alter idem, a second self, Cic.; 4, the other, i.e. the opposite; ripa, Caes.; pars, the opposite faction, Cic.; quoties te speculo videris alterum, changed, Hor. **II.** Transf., another, in the sense of your neighbour, fellow creature; qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic.

altercātio -ōnis, f. (altercor), 1, a dispute, wrangling, debate; magna non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv.; 2, legal t. t., cross-examination in a court of justice, Cic.

altercātor -ōris, m. (altercor), a disputant, Quint.

altercor, 1, dep. (alter), to dispute, contend in words, quarrel. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., altercari cum aliquo, Caes. **B.** Transf., poet., altercante ibidinitus pavore, contending with, Hor. **II.** Legal t. t. to cross-examine, to cross-question; in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic.

alterno, 1. (alternus). **I.** Trans., to do first one thing, then another; fidem, make at one time credible, at another not, Ov.; vices, Ov. **II.**

Intrans., **A.** Lit. to change; illi alternantes magna vi proelia miscent, changing sides, Verg. **B.** Transf., to hesitate; haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, Verg.

alternus -a -um (alter). **I.** one after the other, by turns, alternate, interchanging; sermones, dialogue, Hor.; versibus, in alternate song, Verg.; alterni metus, mutual fear, Liv.; alterno pede terram quatiunt, first with one foot then with another, Hor. - alterna loqui cum aliquo, to hold a conversation with, Hor. **II.**, **A.** Of metre, elegiac verse, where hexameter and pentameter alternate; pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic.; canere alterno carmine, Ov. **B.** Legal t. t., rejicere alterna consilia or alternos iudices (o. plaintiff and defendant), to challenge a number of jurors, Cic.

altērūter, **altērutra** (altera utra), alterutrum (alterum utrum); genit., altērutrius, one of two, Cic.

Althaea -ae, f. (Ἀλθαία), wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, mother of Meleager.

alticinctus -a -um (altus and cingo), high girt; hence busy, Phaedr.

altilis -e (alo). **A.** Of domestic animals, fattened, fed up; hence subst., altilis, f. (sc. avis), a fowl, Hor. **B.** Transf., rich, Plaut.

altisōnus -a -um (alte and sono). **I.** sounding from on high; Juppiter, Cic. **II.** Transf., high-sounding, sublime; Maronis altisoni carmina Juv.

altitōnans -tis, thundering from on high, Lucr.

altitūdō -inis, f. (altus). **I.** height. **A.** Lit., montium, Cic. **B.** Transf., sublimity; orationis, Cic. **II.** depth. **A.** Lit., fluminis, Caes. **B.** Transf., altitudo animi, secrecy, reserve, Cic.

altiuscūlus -a -um (dim. of altius), a little too high, Suet.

altivōlans -antis (altus and volo), flying high, Lucr.

altor -ōris, m. (alo), a nourisher, a foster-father; omnium rerum seminator et sator et parens, ut ita dicam, atque educator et altor est mundus, Cic.

altrinsēcūs, adv. (alter and secus), on the other side, Plaut.

altrix -icis, f. (altor), a nurse, foster-mother; terra altrix nostra, Cic.

altrōvorsum, adv. (alter and versus), on the other side, Plaut.

altus -a -um (alo). **I.** high. **A.** Lit., Cic., Caes.; with acc. of measure, signum septem pedes altum, Liv. Subst., **altum** -i, n. height; a., aedificia in altum edita, Tac.; b., esp., the height of the heavens; ab alto, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, of position, altior dignitatis gradus, Cic.; 2, of the voice, shrill; altiore voce, Quint.; 3, of gods and exalted persons, Apollo, Verg.; Caesar, Hor.; Aeneas, high-born, Verg.; 4, of speech, elevated; nimis altam et exaggeratam (orationem), Cic.; 5, of character or intellect, lofty; te natura excelsum quendam et altum genuit, Cic.; vultus, a lofty mien, Hor.; 6, ancient; altior memoria, Cic.; aliquid ex alto petere, Verg. **II.** deep. **A.** Lit., flumen, Caes.; with acc. of measure, quinquaginta cubita altum mare, Plin. Subst., **altum** -i, n. depth, esp. the deep sea; in portum ex alto provehi, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, of quiet, etc., deep: somnus altus, Liv.; 2, deep-seated; pavor, Tac.; 3, secret; si altior istia sub precibus venia ulla latet, Verg.; 4, depth (of mind); ex alto dissimulare, to dissimulate profoundly, Ov.

alucinātio -ōnis, f. (alucinar), hallucination, delusion, Sen.

ālucīnār, 1. dep. (connected with ἀλῶ) to wander in mind, dream, to talk idly; ego tamen suscipior, hunc, ut solet, alucinari, Cic.

ālūmna -ae, f., v. alumnus.

ālūmnus -a -um (alo), a nursing, a foster-son. **I.** Masc., **A.** Lit., child of a country, inhabitant, Verg.; Italia alumnus suum videret, Cic.; sutrinae tabernae, a cobbler, Tac.; legionum, brought up in the camp, Tac.; of animals, parvi alumni, the young of the flock, Hor. **B.** Transf., pupil, disciple; Platonis, Cic.; fig., ego, ut ita dicam, pater alumnus, Cic. **II.** **A.** Fem., foster-child; nostra haec alumna et tua profecto filia, Plaut.; aquae dulcis alumnae, frogs, Cic. poet. **B.** Transf., bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam eloquentia, Cic. **III.** Neut., numen alumnus, Ov.

Āluntium (Haluntium) -ii, n. (Ἀλούντιον), a town on the north coast of Sicily, now Caronia. Adj., **Aluntinus** -a -um.

ālūta, -ae, f. a kind of soft leather, Caes.; hence, meton., 1, a shoe, Ov.; 2, a purse, Juv.; 3, an ornamental patch, Ov.

alvēārium -ii, n. a beehive, Verg.

alvēātus -a -um (alveus), hollowed like a trough, Cato.

alvēolus -i, m. (dim. of alveus), 1, a little hollow, a tray, trough, bucket, Juv., Liv.; 2, a gaming board, Cic.

alvēus -i, m. (connected with alo), a hollow, an excavation; 1, a trough, Liv.; 2, a boat, Verg.; the hold of a ship, Sall.; 3, a bathing-tub, Ov.; 4, the bed of a stream; quia sicco alveo transiri poterat, Liv.; 5, a beehive, Tib.; vitiosae illic alveo, the hollow of a tree in which bees settled, Verg.; 6, a gaming-table, Plin.

alvus -i, f. (alo). **I.** the belly. **A.** Lit., purgatio alvi, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, the womb, Cic.; 2, the stomach, Cic. **II.** the hold of a ship, Tac. **III.** a bee-hive, Plin.

Ālyattēs -is or -ēi, m. (Ἀλυάτης), king of Lydia, father of Croesus.

Alyzia -ae, f. (Ἀλυσία), a small town of Acarnania, with a temple of Hercules, now Porto Candello.

āmābilis -e (amo), amiable, lovable; amabilior mihi Vella fuit, quod te ab ea amari sensi, Cic.; amabile carmen, lovely, Hor.

āmābilitas -ātis (amabilis), amiableness, Plaut.

āmābilitēr, adv. (amabilis), 1, amiably, Hor.; 2, lovingly, Cic.

Āmalthēa -ae, f. (Ἀμάλθεια), a nymph, the nurse of Jupiter in Crete, according to others, the goat on the milk of which Jupiter was reared; the cornu Amaltheae or Copiae was placed among the stars; hence **Amalthea** -ae, f., and **Amalthēum** or **Amalthium** -i, n. a sanctuary of Amalthea, in Epirus, near to the estate of Atticus.

āmāndatio -ōnis, f. (amando), a sending away, Cic.

āmāndo, 1. to send away, to send to a distance; aliquem Lilybaeum, Cic.; transf., natura es similes procul amandavit a sensibus, Cic.

āmāns -antis, p. adj. (amo), 1, loving, fond, affectionate. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., pater amantissimus, Cic.; with gen., amantissimus reipublicae, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, mea fidelissima atque amantissima consilia, Cic. **II.** Subst., c. a lover, Cic.

āmāntēr, adv. (amans), lovingly, Cic.

Amantia -ae, f. (Ἀμαντία), a town in Illyria, now Nivitz; hence **Amantiāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Amantia.

āmānūensis -is, m. = a manu servus, a secretary, clerk, Suet.

Āmānus -i, m. (Ἄμανος), a range of mountains in Asia Minor, dividing Cilicia from Syria (now Alma Dagh); hence **Amānienses** -ium, m. the mountaineers of Mount Amanus.

āmārācinus -a -um, made of marjoram. Subst., **āmārācinum** -i, n. (sc. unguentum), marjoram ointment, Lucr.

āmārācus -i, c., and **āmārācum** -i, n. (ἀμάρακος), marjoram, Verg.

āmārāntus -i, m. (ἀμάραντος, unfading), the amaranth, Ov.

āmārē, adv. (amarus), bitterly, Sen.

āmārītudo -inis, f. (amarus). **I.** Lit., bitterness of taste, Varr. **II.** Transf., a, that which is bitter, unpleasant, Plin.; b, in rhet., vocis, a excessive vehemence, harshness of voice, Quint.

āmārōr -ōris, m. (amarus), bitterness, Lucr., Verg.

āmārus -a -um, bitter. **A.** Lit., 1, of taste, Cic.; 2, of smell, pungent; fumus, Verg.; **B.** Transf., 1, disagreeable, unpleasant; historiae, tedious, Hor.; curae, Ov. Neut. plur., **āmāra** -ōrum, what is unpleasant, Hor.; 2, irritable, susceptible; amariorem me senectus facit, Verg.; 3, of speech, biting, acrimonious; lingua, Ov.

Āmāryllis -idis, acc. -ida, f. (Ἀμαρυλλίς) name of a shepherdess.

Āmārynthos -idis, f. surname of Diana, from Amarynthos, a place in Euboea where Diana was worshipped.

Āmāsēnus -i, m. a river in Latium, now Amaseno.

Āmāsīs, acc.-im, abl. -i, -e, or -idē, m. (Ἄμασις), one of the Egyptian Pharaohs.

āmāsīus -ii, m. (amo), a lover, Plaut.

Āmastris -idis, f. (Ἀμαστρίς), a town in Paphlagonia, now Amassera; hence **Amastriacus** -a -um, belonging to Amastria; orae, coasts of Pontus, Ov.

Āmāta -ae, f. myth., wife of king Latinus, mother of Lavinia.

Āmāthūs -untis, f. (Ἀμαθούς), a city of Cyprus, famous for the worship of Venus; hence **Āmāthūsia**, Venus; **Āmāthūsīacus** -a -um, Amathusian.

āmātio -ōnis, f. (amo), love-making, intrigue, Plaut.

āmātor -ōris, m. (amo), 1, one who loves, a friend; vir bonus amatorque noster, Cic.; amatores huic (Catoni) desunt, admirers, readers of his works, Cic.; so of a thing, puri sermonis, Caes.; sapientiae, pacis, Cic.; 2, lover of a woman, parvo mōre; virginem ab amatorum impetu prohibere, Cic.

āmātorcūlus -i, m. (dim. of amator), a little lover, Plaut.

āmātorīē, adv. (amatorius), amorously, Cic.

āmātorīus -a -um (amator), loving, amorous; sermo, Cic.; poesis (Anacreontis), Cic.; frui voluptate amatoria, Cic.

āmātrix -icis, f. (amator), a mistress, sweetheart, Plaut.

Āmāzon -ōnis, f., gen. in plur., **Amāzōnes** -um (Ἀμαζόνες), myth., nation of female warriors; hence, 1, **Amāzōnis** -idis, f. = Amazon, Verg.; 2, **Amāzōnicus** -a -um, Amazonian; 3, **Amāzōnius** -a -um, Amazonian; vir, Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov.

amb, **ambi**, and **ambe**, an inseparable preposition, entering into the composition of words, around, round about (as in ambulo, etc.).

ambactus -i, m. a *vassal*, Caes.

ambādēdo, 3. to eat round, consume utterly, Plaut.

ambāges, abl. -e, f. (of sing. only abl. found, complete in the plur.), going round, roundabout way, winding. **I.** Lit. variorum ambage viarum, of a labyrinth, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** circumlocution; missis ambagibus, without circumlocution, Hor. **B.** obscuritas, ambiguity;

ambages camere, of the Sibyl, Verg.; immemor ambagum, of the Sphinx, Ov.; **C.** shifts, prevarication; falsi positis ambagibus oris, Ov.

Ambarri -orum, m. a Gallic people east of the Aedui, with whom they were related.

ambēdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to eat round, consume, Verg.

Ambiāni -ōrum, m. people in North Gaul, on the Somme.

Ambibarī -ōrum, m. Gallic people in Normandy (whence the modern Ambrières).

ambigo, 3. (amb and ago). **I.** Lit., to go about or round. **II.** Transf., **A.** to doubt, hesitate, be uncertain; jus quod ambigitur, Cic.; ambigitur, impers., followed by de and the abl., or with relative or infinitive clause, or with negative followed by quin and the subj., quum de vero ambigitur, Cic. **B.** to dispute, contend, at law or otherwise; cum eo qui heres est, Cic.; de hereditate, Cic.

ambiguē, adv. (ambiguus), **1.** ambiguously; scribere, Cic.; **2.** indecisively; equites ambigue scribavere, Tac.

ambiguitas -ātis, f. (ambiguus), ambiguity; verborum, Cic.

ambigūus -a -um (ambigo). **I.** moving from side to side, of doubtful nature; Proteus, Ov.; virgo, Siren or Sphinx, Ov.; viri, Centaurs, Ov.; ambiguum promisit Salamina, a second Salamis, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** uncertain, doubtful; ambiguis tanti certaminis heres, Ov.; imperandi, not resolved on, Tac. Subst., **ambiguum** -i, n. uncertainty; non habui ambiguum, I had no doubt, Cic.; relinquere in ambiguo, Lucr. **B.** Of speech, ambiguous, obscure; oracula, Cic. Subst., **ambiguum** -i, n. ambiguity; ex ambiguo dicta, Cic. **C.** uncertain, untrustworthy; fides, Liv.; tribuni, Tac.; res possessionis haud ambiguae, with a clear title, Liv.; res, insecure, Tac.; aquae, changing, Ov.

Ambiliati -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the Somme.

ambio -īvi and -īi -itum, 4. (amb and eo, but conjugated regularly acc. to the 4th conj. except imperf. ambibat, Liv.). **I.** to go round. **A.** Lit., ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic. **B.** Transf., to surround; silvas profunda palus ambibat, Tac.; vallum armis, Tac. **II.** **A.** to go round canvassing for votes, or help; ad id quod aqi videbatur ambientes, Liv.; pass., populus facit eos a quibus est maxime ambitus, Cic.; **B.** to address individuals; roginam aīatu, Verg.; te pauper ambit sollicita prece ruris colonus, approaches with prayer, Hor.

Ambiōrix -igis, m. prince of the Eburones in Gallia Belgica.

ambitio -ōnis, f. (ambio). **A.** a canvassing for office in a lawful manner; opp. ambitus (q.v.); me ambitio et forensis labor ab omni illa cogitatione abstrahēbat, Cic. **B.** Transf., striving after honours; **1.** after public office, desire for office; me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic.; **2.** desire for fame, display, pomp; funerum nulla ambitio, no empty pomp, Tac.; **3.** factiousness; non puto existimare te ambitione me labi, Cic.; **4.** striving after something; conciliandae provinciae ad novas spes, Tac.

ambitiōse, adv. (ambitiosus), **1.** aspiringly; petere regnum, Liv.; **2.** with a view to one's interest, selfishly; non vulgariter nec ambitiose scribere, Cic.

ambitiōsus -a -um (asiabito). **1.** twining around; lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor.; ambitiosa ornamenta, excessive, Hor.; **2.** a, eager for public office, ambitious; patres mollem consulem et ambitiosum rati, Liv.; **b.** vain, ostentatious, pretentious; amicitiae, interested, Cic.; mors, ostentatious, studied, Tac.; **c.** eager to win favour, seeking after popularity; dux indulgens ambitiosusque, Liv.; rogationes, meant to win popularity, Cic.; **d.** striving after anything; Musa nec in plausus ambitiosa mea est, Ov.; amor, Ov.

ambitus -ūs, m. (ambio), a going round. **I.** Gen., **A.** Abstr., circuit, revolution; siderum, Cic. **B.** Concr., **1.** course, orbit; stellarum rotundi ambitus, Cic.; transf., circumlocution; multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv.; **2.** circle, edge; extremus ambitus campi, Tac.; esp., the space left round a house, Cic.; **3.** extent, castra lato ambitu, Tac. **II.** going round to entreat. **A.** Lit., illegal canvassing for office, bribery; lex de ambitu, Cic.; ambitus aliquem accusare, damnare, Cic. **B.** Transf., striving after honours, Plin.; popularity-hunting, Tac. **C.** striving for, with genit., ambitu remanendi aut eundi, Tac.

Ambivareti -ōrum, m. a Gallic people, allies of the Aedui.

Ambivariti -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the Maas, near modern Breda.

Ambivius, L. Ambivius Turpio, a celebrated actor in Rome, contemporary of Terence.

ambō -ae -ō (ἀμφω), both, two together (uterque, two considered separately); hic qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic.

Ambrācia -ae, f. (Ἀμβρακία), town on the south border of Epirus, near the sea, now Arta; hence, **1.** adj., **Ambraciensis** -e, Ambracian; **2.** **Ambrācius** -a -um, Ambracian; **3.** subst., **Ambraciōtēs** -ae, m. inhabitant of Ambracia.

Ambrōnes -um, m. a Celtic people defeated by Marius in the war with the Cimbrī.

ambrōsia -ae, f. (ἀμβροσία), **1.** ambrosia, the food of the gods, Cic.; orator ambrosia alendus, of a distinguished orator, Cic.; **2.** a miraculous unguent, giving divine beauty and making immortal, Verg.

ambrōsius -a -um (ἀμβρόσιος), divine, immortal, ambrosial; dapes, Mart.; comae, anointed with ambrosia, Verg.

Ambrýsus -i, f. a town in Phocis, now Dystomo.

ambūbājae -ārum, f. (Syrian abub, anub, the flute), Syrian music women and prostitutes in Rome, Hor.

ambūlācerum -i, n. a walk shaded with trees, Plaut.

ambūlātiō -ōnis, f. (ambulo), **1.** a walk, Cic.; **2.** a place for walking, a promenade, Cic.

ambūlātiuncūla -ae, f. **1.** a little walk, Cic.; **2.** a little promenade, Cic.

ambūlātor -ōris, m. (ambulo), one who walks about, a lounge, Cato; pedlar, Mart.

ambūlātōrius -a -um (ambulo), moving, Plin.

ambūlātrix -icis, f. a gadding woman, Cato.

ambūlo, **1.** (dim. of ambio). **I.** to go backwards and forwards, to walk, Cic.; defessus sum ambulando, Ter.; bene ambula, bon voyage, Plaut.; ergo ambula, be off with you, Plaut.; ambulare in ius, to go to law, Plaut.; of soldiers, to march; eodem modo ambulat

usar **at**, etc., Cic.; *to travel over, to traverse*; with acc., quum (Xerxes) maria ambulavisset, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** Of things, Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin. **B.** *to go for a walk*, in hortis cum Galba, Cic.

ambūro -ussi -ustum, **3.** **I. A.** *to burn round, to scorch, to burn up*; ille domi suae vivus exustus est; hic sociorum ambustus incendio tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic.; ambusta tigna, Liv.; of lightning, *to scorch*; ambustus Phaethon, Hor. Subst., **ambustum** -i, n. *a burn*, Plin. **B.** Of cold, *to nip, numb*; ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. **II.** Transf., *to injure*; ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, Cic.; damnatione collegae et sua prope ambustus evaserat, Liv.

ambustus -a -um, partic. of amburo.

ānellus -i, m. *the purple Italian starwort*, Verg.

Āmenānus -i, m. (Ἀμένανος), *a river of Sicily, now Indicoello*; also used as an adjct., Amenana flumina, Ov.

āmens -entis, *mad, insane, senseless*; metu, Liv.; animi, *in mind*, Verg.; homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic.; consilium amentissimum, Cic.

āmentia -ae, f. (amens), *insanity, madness, folly*; in istam amentiam incidere, Cic.

āmento, l. (amentum), *to furnish with a strap*; hastae, Cic.; and (in a figure) hatsae amentatae, *ready-made arguments*, Cic.

amentum -i, n. (for agimentum). **I.** *a strap, thong*, Caes. **II.** *a shoe-tie*, Plin.

Āmēria -ae, f. *a town in Umbria, now Amelia*; hence adj., **Āmerinus** -a -um, *belonging to America*.

Āmēriola -ae, f. *a town in the Sabine country*.

āmēs -itis, m. *a forked pole, for suspending fowlers' nets*, Hor.

Āmestrātus -i, f. (Ἀμεστράτος), *a town on the north coast of Sicily, on the Halaesus, now Mes-tretta*; hence **Āmestrātinus** -a -um, *belonging to Amestratus*.

āmēthystinus -a -um, l. *amethyst-coloured*; vestes, Mart. Subst., **āmēthystina** -rum, n. (sc. vestimenta), *dresses of that colour*, Juv.; **2**, *set with amethysts*, Mart.

āmēthystus -i, f. (ἀμβυστος), *an amethyst*, Plin.

amfractus = anfractus (q.v.).

āmica -ae, f. (v. amicus).

āmīcē, adv. (amicus), *in a friendly manner*; amice facis, Cic.; amice pauperiem pati, willingly, Hor.; with dat., vivere vitae hominum amice, *as the friend of man*, Cic.

āmīcio -icui and -ixi -ictum, **4.** **1.** *to clothe, wrap round*; amictus toga, laena, pallio, Cic.; **2**, Transf., *to cover, conceal*; nube cava amictus, Verg.; piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, *wrapped up in*, Hor.

āmīcītēr = amice (q.v.).

āmīcītia -ae, f. (amicus), *friendship. **I.** Lit., **A.** *friendship between persons*; est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, Cic.; amicitiam facere, jungere, gerere, dimittere, dissolvere, Cic. **B.** In politics, *friendship between states*; omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse, Caes.; in amicitiam populi Romani venire, Liv.; **C.** Of inanimate things, *sympathy*, Plin. **II.** Meton., *friends*; parcat amicitis et dignitati, Cic.*

āmīcītēs -ēi, f = amicitia (q.v.).

āmīctus -ūs, m. (amicio). **A.** *putting on of*

a garment, Cic.; esp., *the manner of wearing the toga*; nihil est facilius quam amictum imitari alicuius aut statum aut motum, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1**, *a garment*, Verg.; **2**, *covering*; nebulae amictus, Verg.

āmīcūla -ae, f. v. amiculum.

āmīcūlum -i, n. (amicio), *a mantle, cloak*, Cic.

āmīcūlus -i, m., and **āmīcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of amicus), *a little friend*, Cic.

āmīcus -a -um (amo). **I.** *friendly, well-wishing, inclined, favourable to*, **A.** Absol., amicus amicissimus annus, Cic.; homines sibi conciliare amiciores, Cic. **B.** With inter se, or erga aliquem, or dat., velim ut tibi amicus sit, Cic.; amica luto sus, Hor.; of things, silentia lunae, Verg.; amicum est mihi, *it pleases me*; secundum te nihil est mihi amicus solitudine, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** amicus -i, m., **a**, *a friend*; intimus, Cic.; veritatis, Cic.; oi states, socius atque amicus, Cic.; **b**, in plur., *the retinue of a Roman governor*, Suet.; *the courtiers of the emperor*, Suet. **B.** amica -ae, f. *a friend or a mistress*, Cic.

Āminaeus -a -um, *belonging to Aminaea, a district of Picenum, famous for its wine*, Verg.

Amisia -ae. **I.** m. (ὁ Ἀμισίας), *a river in North Germany, now the Enns*. **II.** f. *a place at the mouth of the Enns*,

āmīssio -ōnis, f. (amitto), *a loss; oppidorum*, Cic.; esp. *of a loss through death*; liberorum, Cic.

āmīssus -ūs, m. = amissio (q.v.).

Āmisus (Ἀμισός) -i, f. (Ἀμισος), and **Āmīsum** -i, n. *a town in Pontus, now Samsun*.

āmīta -ae, f. *a father's sister* (opp. matertera, q.v.), *an aunt*, Cic.

Āmīternum -i, n. *a town in the Sabine country, birthplace of the historian Sallust*; hence adj., **Āmīterninus** -a -um, and **Āmīternus** -a -um, *Amīternian*.

āmīto -misi -missum, **3.** *to send away, to let go*. **I.** A. Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., *to give up*; omnes has provincias, Cic. **II.** *to let go, to let slip*. **A.** Lit., praedam de manibus, Cic.; occasionem, Cic.; tempus, Cic. **B.** *to lose; vitam*, Cic.; *litem*, Cic.; *mentem*, Cic. *fidem, credit*, Phaedr.; esp. *to lose by death*; filium consularem, Cic.

Āmmiānus Marcellinus -i, m. *historian of the fourth century A.D., who wrote a history of Rome from Nerva to Valens (91-378 A.D.), the first books of which are lost*.

Āmmōn (Hammon) -ōnis, m. (Ἄμμων), *a Libyan deity, with a temple in the Oasis of Siwah, worshipped in Rome under the name of Jupiter Ammon*, Cic. Adj., **Āmmōniācus** -a -um.

āmīcōla -ae, c. (amnis and colō), *dwelling by the river-side*; salix, Ov.

āmīcūlus -i, m. (dim. of amnis), *a little river*, Liv.

amnis -is, m. (orig. apnis, from same root as Lat. aqua, Skr. ap.) **A.** *a stream of water, a river*; non tenuis rivulus sed abundantissimus amnis, Cic. **B.** Poet., *the stream*; secundo amni, down stream, Verg.; *the ocean*, Verg.; *a torrent*; riuat de montibus annes, Verg.; *water*, Verg.

āmo, **1.** *to love from inclination or passion* (diligere, *to love from esteem*); me non diligis solum, verum etiam amari, Cic.; **1**, **a**, *aliquem* mirifice, Cic.; **b**, *amare se, to love oneself selfishly*, Cic.; **c**, *aliquem de, or in aliqua re* or quod, *to feel obliged or bound to a person*; te multum amamus, quod ea abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, Cic.; *amabo te, o*

amabo, *please, be so good*; **amabo te**, *advola*, Cic.; **d**, *to love something*; **amavi amorem tuum** *prout ipse amabat litteras*, Cic.; **amat janua limen**, *clings to*, Hor.; with *infin.*, *hic amies dici pater atque princeps*, Hor.; **e**, *to be wont, accustomed*; *quae ira fieri amat*, Sall.; **2**, *to love passionately, sensually*; *ibi primum insequit exercitus populi Romani amare, to lust*, Sall.

amoenē, *adv.* (*amoenus*), *pleasantly*, Plaut.

amoenitas -ātis, *f.* (*amoenus*). **I.** Gen., *pleasantness*. **II.** Esp., *a*, of situation, hortorum, Cic.; *urbium*, Liv.; plur., *amoenitates orarum ac litorum*, Cic.; *absol.*, *pleasant situation*, Cic.; **b**, of other things, vitae, Tac.; *as a term of endearment, mea amoenitas*, Plaut.

amoenus -a -um. **I.** Gen., *pleasant, delightful*. **II.** Esp., *a*, of place; locus, Cic. Subst., **amoena** -orum, *n.* *pleasant places*, Tac.; **b**, of other things, vita, Tac.; *cultus, luxuriosus, splendid*, Liv.; **c**, of persons, Venus, Plaut.

amoliōr, *4. dep. to remove*. **I.** Lit., *objecta onera*, Liv.; *se, to take oneself off*, Plaut. **II.** *to get rid of*. **A.** Of persons, Octavian uxorem, Tac. **B.** Of something unpleasant, *to remove*; *dedecus*, Tac. **C.** In speech, *to pass over*; *amoliōr et amoveō nomen meum*, Liv.

amōmum -i, *n.* (*ἀμωμον*), *a shrub, from which a costly balsam was prepared*, Verg.

āmōr (*amos*) -ōris, *m.* (*amo*), *love from inclination (caritas, love from esteem)*. **I. A.** Lit., *noster in te amor*, Cic.; *ampliōr et prosequi aliquem amore*, Cic.; *habere aliquem in amore*, Cic.; *habere amorem erga aliquem*, Cic.; *in amore esse alicui, to be loved by some one*, Cic.; *in a bad sense, passion*; *amore perditā est*, Plaut.; plur., *amores hominum in te*, Cic.; *mihi est in amoribus, he is loved by me*, Cic.; *in a bad sense, amores et hae deliciae quae vocantur*, Cic.; *personif.*, *the god Cupid*, Verg. **B.** Meton., *the object of love, darling*; *amor et deliciae generis humani* (Titus), Suet.; *esp. in plur.*, *amores et deliciae tuae*, Cic. **II.** *love for something, desire*; *consulatus*, Cic.; *cognitiois*, Cic.; *scribendi*, Hor.

āmōtiō -ōnis, *f.* (*amoveo*), *a removing*; *doloris*, Cic.

āmōvēō -mōvi -mōtam, *2. to move away, remove*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *1*, of things, *neque in amovendo neque in exportando frumento*, Cic.; **2**, of persons, *aliquem ex istis locis*, Cic.; *aliquem ab altaribus*, Liv.; *amotō patre, in the absence of the father*, Tac.; *se amovere, to depart*, Ter. **B.** Esp., *1*, euphem., *to steal*; *boves per dolum amotae*, Hor.; **2**, *to banish*; *in insulam*, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to remove something unpleasant*; *ab se culpam*, Liv. **B.** Partic., *1*, of things, *sensum doloris mei a sententiā dicenda amovebo*, Cic.; **2**, of persons, *to remove from a post*; *Saturnium quaestorem a sua frumentaria procuratorie*, Cic.

Amphiarāus -i, *m.* (*Ἀμφιάραος*), *a celebrated Argive soothsayer, son of Oicles (or Apollo) and Hypermetra, wife of Eriphyle, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus, participator against his will in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes; when flying from Polyclymenus he was, by the order of Zeus, taken up from the earth and made immortal*; hence, **a**, **Amphiarāus** -a -um, *belonging to Amphiararus*; **b**, **Amphiarēiades** -ae, *m.* *son of Amphiararus = Alcmaeon*, Ov.

amphibōlia -ae, *f.* (*ἀμφιβολία*), *ambiguity, double meaning*, Cic.

Amphictyōnes -um, *m.* (*Ἀμφικτυόνες*), *the Amphictyons, a religious assembly of representatives of the Greek states, held first at Thermopylae and afterwards at Delphi*.

Amphilōchi -ōrum, *m.* *a people in Acarnania*; hence **Amphilōchia** -ae, *f.* *their country*; and **Argos Amphilōchium**, or **Amphilochicum** -i, *n.* *its chief town, now Philoia*.

Amphion -ōnis, *m.* (*Ἀμφίων*), *king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe*; *said to have raised the walls of Thebes by the magical power of his lyre*; hence *arces Amphionis, i.e. Thebes*, Ov. Adj., **Amphionius** -a -um, *belonging to Amphion*.

Amphipōlis, *acc.* -im, *f.* (*Ἀμφίπολις*), *Athenian colony in Macedonia, on the Strymon*.

amphisbaena -ae, *f.* (*ἀμφίβαυνα*), *a kind of African snake*, Plin.

Amphissa -ae, *f.* (*Ἀμφίσσα*), *a town of the Ozolian Locrians, near modern Salona*; hence **Amphissus** -a -um.

amphithēatralis -e (*amphitheatrum*), *belonging to the amphitheatre*; *spectaculum*, Plin.

amphithēatricus -a -um = *amphitheatralis* (q.v.).

amphithēatrum -i, *n.* (*ἀμφιθέατρον*), *an amphitheatre, an oval building for gladiatorial shows and public spectacles*, Tac.

Amphitritē -ēs, *f.* (*Ἀμφιτρίτη*), *the wife of Neptune, goddess of the sea*; hence, *the sea*, Ov.

Amphitryōa and **Amphitryō** -ōnis, *m.* (*Ἀμφιτρυών*), *king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmaena, the mother of Hercules by Jupiter*; hence **Amphitryōniades** -ae, *m.* *the son of Amphitryon, i.e. Hercules*, Verg.

amphōra -ae, *f.* (*ἀμφορεύς*). **A.** *a two-handled vase, pitcher, or jug, generally made of clay or glass, chiefly used for wine*, Hor.; hence, *meton., wine*, Hor.; *used also for honey*, Cic., oil, Cato. **B.** *1*, *a measure for liquids*, *2 urnae* or *8 congi* or *48 sextarii*, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; **2**, *measure of the tonnage of a ship, as we use ton, about 80 Roman pounds*; *naves onerariae quarum minor nulla erat duum milliū amphorum*, Cic.

amphōrālis -e (*amphora*), *containing an amphora*, Plin.

Amphrysōs -i, *m.* (*Ἀμφρυσιός*), *a stream in Phthiotis, near which Apollo kept the flocks of Admetus*; *pastor ab Amphrysō, Apollo*, Verg. Adj., **Amphrysianus** -a -um; *Amphrysia vates, the Sibyll (beloved by Apollo)*, Verg.

amplē, *adv.* (*amplus*). **I.** *richly, amply*; *amplissime dare agrum, most liberally*, Cic. **II.** *magnificently, splendidly, exornare triclinium*, Cic.; *of oratory, elate et ample loqui, with dignity and weight*, Cic. Esp. in compar., **amplus**, **I.** *more*; *amplus aequo lamentari*, Lucr. **II. A.** Of space or time, *more, further*; *non luctabor tecum amplius*, Cic.; *a*, *amplus pronuntiare, a judicial formula, to adjourn the hearing of a case*; *quum consules re audita amplius de consilii sententiā pronuntiavissent*, Cic.; **b**, *a formula in contracts, sales, etc.*, *amplus non peti, that no further claim is made*, Cic.; **c**, *esp. of definite measures of time, with nom.*, *acc.*, *abl.*, *genit.*, generally without *quam*; *amplus centum cives Romani*, Cic.; *non amplius pedum DC.*, Caes.; *triennio amplius*, Cic.; *absol.*, *xvi. non amplius legiones, 16 legions and no more*, Liv. **B.** *further, more, in addition*; *quid est quod jam amplius expectes*, Cic.; hence the formulae, **a**, *non dico amplius, I say nothing further*, Cic.; **b**, *hoc or eo amplius*; *besides, moreover*; *esp. t. t. in the senate, Servilius assentior et hoc amplius censeo, I give my adhesion to Servilius' proposal, but make an addition to it*, Cic.

amplector -plexus sum -plecti, *3. dep.* (*amb and plecto*). **I.** Lit., *to surround, encircle*. **A.** *with the arms or hands, to embrace*; **1**, *aram,*

Tae.; **dextram**, Verg.; **2**, to embrace lovingly, Ov. **B.** to surround; tellurem alis (of night), to cover, Verg.; **hostium aciem**, Liv.; of fire, ignis proxima quaeque et deinceps continua amplexus, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to welcome, receive; libenter talein amicum, Cic. **B.** 1, to love, esteem; aliquem amore, Cic.; **2**, to prize; tanto amore suas possessiones, Cic.; **3**, to embrace in thought, to consider; si iudex non omnia amplectetur consilio, Cic.; **4**, to embrace, in the sense of to include or comprise; quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic.; **5**, to embrace or touch or in discourse; argumentum pluribus verbis, Cic.; omnia committere, Liv.

amplexor, 1. dep. (intens. of amplector); **1**, to surround, encircle, embrace, Cic.; transf., Appius totum me amplector, Cic.; **2**, to honour, esteem; aequabilitatem juris, Cic.

amplexus -ūs, m. (amplector). **A.** a surrounding, encircling, embrace; draconis or serpentis, Cic.; aliquem amplexibus necare (of a snake), Ov. **B.** Transf., terrarum amplexu, the circuit of the earth, Liv.

ampliatio -ōnis, f. (amplio), the adjournment of a suit, Sen.

amplificatio -ōnis, f. (amplifico), an enlarging, increasing. **I.** Lit., rei familiaris, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, an enlarging, heightening; honoris et gloriae, Cic.; b, in rhetoric, enlargement, amplification, Cic.

amplificator -ōris, m. (amplifico), one who enlarges; dignitatis, Cic.

amplifico 1. (amplus and facio), to enlarge. **A.** Lit., civitatem, Cic.; divitias, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to increase; voluptatē, Cic.; **2**, in rhetoric, to dilate upon, magnify; aliquid dicendo amplificare atque ornare, Cic.

amplio, 1. (amplus), to make wide, enlarge, increase. **I.** Lit., civitatem, Plin.; equitum centurias, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, to glorify; nomen, Mart.; b, legal t.t., to adjourn the hearing of a case (see under ample II. A.); causam, Cic.

ampliter, adv. = ample (q.v.).

amplitudo -inis, f. (amplus), breadth, size. **A.** Lit., simulacrum modica amplitudine, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, amplitudines quaedam bonorum, increase of property, Cic.; **2**, greatness; nominis, Cic.; **3**, dignity, grandeur; maxima cum gloria ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, Cic.; **4**, dignity of expression; Platonis, Cic.

amplus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl., large, spacious, ample. **A.** Lit., 1, of space, size, etc.; domus, Cic.; **2**, of number, height, quantity, etc.; pecunia amplissima, Cic.; ampliores copiae, Caes. Neut. subst., **amplius**, imponebat amplius quam ferre possent, Cic.; with genit., si amplius obsidum dare velit, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, great, important; occasio, Cic.; ampla spes, Sall.; **2**, honourable; praemia, Cic.; amplum Tuscis ratus, thinking it an honour for the Etruscans, Liv.; **3**, excellent, highly esteemed; amplae et honestae familiae, Cic.; amplissimi viri, men of the highest position, Cic.; especially of public offices, amplissimus honor, the consulship, Cic.

Ampsanti (sc. lacus), or **Ampsantus** -i, m. a lake in the country of the Hirpini, said to be one of the entrances to the lower world.

ampulla -ae, f. (dim. of amphora; amp(h)-orula, amphora, ampuria, ampulla). **A.** a flask, bottle, Cic. **B.** Transf., bombast; projicit ampullas, Hor.

ampullaceus -a -um (ampulla), bottle-shaped, Plin.

ampullarius -i, m. (ampulla), a bottle-maker, Plaut.

ampullor, 1. dep. (ampulla, R.), to speak bombastically, Hor.

ampūtatio -ōnis, f. (amputo), a cutting off, pruning, Cic.

ampūto, 1. to cut off. **A.** Lit., 1, of plants or trees, to lop or prune; ramos inutilis, Hor.; fig., non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic.; **2**, to cut off a part of the body; caput, Tac.; as medical t. t., to amputate; in corpore quidquid est pestiferum, Cic. **B.** 1, to shorten, diminish; multitudinem sententiarum, Cic.; **2**, amputata loqui, to speak disconnectedly, Cic.

Ampŷcus -i, m. (Ἀμπυκος). **I.** son of Iapetus, a singer and priest of Ceres, killed at the wedding of Perseus by Pettalus. **II.** one of the Lapithae, father of Mopsus; hence, **Ampŷcides** -ae, m. a descendant of Ampŷcus, i.e. Mopsus.

Ampyx -pŷcis, m. (Ἀμπυξ). **I.** a comrade of Phineus, turned into stone by the Medusa's head at the wedding of Perseus. **II.** one of the Lapithae, killed by the centaur Oichus at the wedding of Pirithous.

āmŷlētum -i, n. (Arab. hamalet = a pendant), a charm, amulet, Plin.

Āmŷlius -ii, m. king of Alba Longa, who drove his elder brother, Numitor, from the throne, and exposed in the Tiber Numitor's grandsons, Romulus and Remus.

āmurca -ae, f. (ἀμόργη), the oil- lees, Plin.

āmussis (acc. -im), f. a carpenter's rule; ad amussini, exactly, Varr.

Āmyclae -arum, f. (Ἀμύκλαι). **I.** a town in Laconia, south-east of Sparta; myth., home of the Dioscuri and of Helena. **II.** an old town in Latium (said to have been founded from Amyclae I.). Adj. **Āmyclaeus** -a -um, belonging to Amyclae, Amyclaeian; pluma, of the swan, in allusion to the story of Jupiter and Leda, Mart.; fratres, the Dioscuri, Verg.; hence poet. Laconian; canis, Verg.

āmŷgdālum -i, n. (ἀμύγδαλον), an almond, Ov.

Āmŷmōnē -ēs, f. (Ἀμνμόνη), daughter of Danaus, beloved by Neptune, who in her honour caused a fountain to spring out of the rock near Argos.

Amyntas -ae, m. (Ἀμύντας), name of several Macedonian kings, the most famous of whom was Amyntas II., father of Philip of Macedon, and grandfather of Alexander the Great; hence **Amyntiades** -ae, m. Philip.

Āmyntōr -ōris, m. (Ἀμύντωρ), king of the Dolopes, father of Phoenix; hence **Amyntōrides** -ae, m. a son of Amyntor = Phoenix, Ov.

āmŷstis -idis, f. (ἄμυστις), the emptying of a goblet at a draught, Hor.

Āmŷthāōn -ōnis, m. (Ἀμυθῶν) father of Melampus, Bias, and Aeolia; hence, **Āmŷthāōnius** -a -um, son of Amythaon.

ān, conj. or, whether, introduces the second clause of a direct or indirect double question, or of a sentence implying doubt. **I.** **A.** Of sentences implying doubt; **1**, after utrum, utrumque and ne, honestumne factu sit an turpe, dubitant, Cic.; **2**, without a verb of doubt, or rather; non plus dubitas an tribus mensibus, Cic. **B.** Elliptically, where the first clause is to be understood, dubito an, haud scio an, or nescio an, I don't know whether it is not, perhaps, possibly; haud scio an satis sit, eum qui iacesserit, injuriae suae poenitere, Cic.; with a negative, I don't know whether it is; dubitet an turpe non sit, whether it is base, Cic. **C.** Like num, whether

(poet. or in post-Augustan prose), quis scit an adjiciant hodiernae crastina summae tempora di superi, Hor. **II.** In direct or indirect questions.

A. Where both sentences are expressed; **1**, in direct questions, utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est, Cic.; **2**, in indirect questions, id utrum Romano more locutus sit an quo modo Stoici dicunt, postea video, Cic. **B.** Elliptically, where the first part of the question is suppressed, often to express irony or astonishment, or then?; an etiam id dubium est? Cic.; an censes nihil inter nos convenire? Cic.

ānābathrum -i, n. (ἀνάβαθρον), a raised seat Juv.

Ānācharsis -idis, m. (Ἀνάχαρσις), a Scythian who, it was said, visited Athens in the time of Solon.

Ānacrēōn -ontis, m. (Ἀνακρέων), a lyric poet of Teos in Ionia (559—478 B.C.). Adj., **Anacrēontius** -a -um, Anacreontic.

ānādēma -ātis, n. (ἀνάδημα), an ornament or fillet for the head, Lucr.

Ānagnīa -ae, f. (Ἀναγνία), a town in Latium, capital of the Hernici, now Anagni. Adj., **Anagninus** -a -um, belonging to Anagnīa.

ānagnostēs -ae, m. (ἀναγνώστης), a reader, Cic.

ānālecta -ae, m. (ἀναλέγω), a slave whose duty it was to collect and remove crumbs after a meal, Mart.

ānālōgia -ae, f. (ἀναλογία), proportion, comparison, analogy, Varr., Quint.

ānanaeum -i, n. (ἀναγκαῖον, unanoidadie), a large drinking cup, bumper, Plaut.

ānāpaestus -a -um (ἀνάπαιστος), pes, or simply anapaestus, a metrical foot, an anapaest (v-v-), Cic. Subst., a, **anapaestus** -i, m. a verse composed of anapaests, Cic.; b, **anapaestum** -i, n., a poem in anapaestic verse, Cic.

ānāphōrā -ae f. (ἀναφορά), **1**, the rising of the heavenly bodies, Plin.; **2**, in rhetoric, the repetition of a word at the beginning of several sentences (as in Cic. Verr. ii. 26).

Ānāphē -ēs, f. (Ἀναφή), an island east of Thera, one of the Sporades, now Naxos, or Anafi.

Ānāpus -i, m. (Ἀναπός), a river in Sicily, near Syracuse, now Anapo.

Anartes -ium, m. (Ἀναρτοι), a people in Dacia.

1. Ānās -ae, m. (Ἄνας), a river in Spain, now Wadi-ana or Guadiana.

2. ānas, ānātis, f. a duck, Cic.

ānāticūla -ae, f. (dim. of anas), a little duck, Cic.

ānātōcismus -i, m. (ἀνατοκισμός), compound interest, Cic.

Ānaxāgorās -ae, m. (Ἀναξαγόρας), a philosopher of the old Ionian school, friend and teacher of Pericles and Euripides.

Ānaxarchus -i, m. (Ἀνάξαρχος), a philosopher of Abdera.

Ānaximander -dri, m. (Ἀναξίμανδρος), a philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Thales.

Ānaximēnes -is, m. (Ἀναξίμενης), a philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaximander.

anceps -cipitis, abl. sing. -cipiti (an and caput). **I.** Lit., two-headed; Janus, Ov.; acumen montis, two-peaked, Ov. **II.** Transf., with two sides. **A.** two-edged; securis, Ov. **B. 1**, coming on both sides, behind and before; quum anceps hostis et a fronte et a tergo urgetur, Liv.; anceps proelium, a battle where the enemy attack on both sides, Caes.; anceps metus et ab cive et ab hoste, Liv.; **2**, of two natures; bestiae quasi

anceps, *amphibious*, Cic.; anceps faciendi dicendique sapientia, Cic. **C. 1**, ambiguous; oraculum, Liv.; **2**, uncertain, undecided; belli fortuna, Cic.; proelium, Liv.; **3**, unsettled; Lucanus an Apulus anceps, uncertain whether a Lucanian or an Apulian, Hor.; **4**, dangerous, hic locus tam anceps, Cic.

Anchīalos (tis) -i, f. (Ἀγκυῖαλος), a small town of Thrace on the Pontus Euxinus, now Akiali.

Anchīsēs -ae, m. (Ἀγκίσσης), son of Ceyx and father of Aeneas; hence **1**, adj., **Anchīsēs** -a -um, belonging to Anchises; **2**, **Anchisiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of Anchīsēs, i.e. Aeneas, Verg.

ancile -is, n. (connected with *ancus, curved), **1**, a shield which fell from heaven in the time of Numa, on the preservation of which the safety of the Roman empire was supposed to depend, Liv.; **2**, any oval shield, Verg. (heterocl. genit. plur. anciliorum, Hor.).

ancilla -ae, f. a maid-servant, female slave, Cic.; used as an attrib., mulier ancilla, Sall.

ancillārīolus -i, m. (ancilla), a lover of maid-servants, Mart.

ancillārīs -e (ancilla), relating to a maid-servant; artificium, Cic.

ancillor, **1**, dep. (ancilla), to serve as a maid-servant; hence, to serve slavishly, Plin.

ancillūla -ae, f. (dim. of ancilla), a little maid-servant, Liv.; fig., idecirco istam juris scientiam tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic.

ancīsus -a -um (amb and caedo), cut round, Lucr.

Āncōn -ōnis, f. (Ἀγκών, elbow), and **Ancona** -ae, f. a town in Picenum, on the Adriatic Sea; hence **Anconitanus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Ancona.

āncōra -ae, f. (ἄγκυρα), an anchor; ancoram jacere, Caes.; figere, pangere, to cast anchor, Ov.; tollere, to weigh anchor, Caes.; consistere ad ancoram, in ancoris, to lie at anchor, Caes.

āncōrāle -is, n. (ancora), a cable, Liv.

āncōrārius -a -um (ancora), belonging to an anchor; funis, Caes.

Ancus (see Marcius).

Ancyra -ae, f. (Ἄγκυρα). **I.** the chief town of the Tectosages, capital of Galatia, now *Angora*; hence, **Ancyranus** -a -um, belonging to Ancyra; Ancyranum monumentum, an inscription put up by Augustus at the entrance to his temple at Ancyra, relating the chief events of his life. **II.** a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Mysia and Lydia.

andābātā -ae, m. a kind of gladiator who fought with a helmet that had no openings for the eyes, Cic.

Andania -ae, f. (Ἀνδανία), an old town in Messenia, between Megalopolis and Messene, now Andarossa.

Andecavi -ōrum, m. and **Andes** -ium, m. a Gallic people on the Loire with a town of the same name, now Angers.

1. Andes, v. Andecavi.

2. Andēs -ium, f. town in the Mantuan country, birthplace of Virgil, now Pietola.

Andraemōn -ōnis, m. (Ἀνδραίμων). **I.** father of Amphissus, husband of Dryope. **II.** (also Andremōn) king of Calydon, father of Thoas.

Andriscus -i, m. (Ἀνδρίσκος), a slave who gave himself out to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and caused the Third Macedonian War, which ended with the reduction of Macedonia into a Roman province by Metellus.

Ai-d.-o-s, -ōs, or **-gēus -i**, m. (*Ἀιδόγεις*), son of Minos and Pasiphaea, killed by the Athenians, who were consequently attacked and subdued by Minos, and forced to pay a tribute of youths and maidens to the Minotaur.

androgynus -i, m. (*ἀνδρόγυνος*), a hermaphrodite Liv., Cic.

Andrōmachē -ēs and **-cha -ae**, f. (*Ἀνδρομάχη*), wife of Hector, and, after the capture of Troy, the captive of Pyrrhus and subsequently wife of Helenus; appell., a young and beautiful wife, Mart.

Andrōmedē -ēs, f., and **-da -ae**, f. (*Ἀνδρομέδη*), daughter of the Aethiopian king Cepheus and of Cassiopeia, exposed to a sea-monster, but rescued by Perseus (acc. -an, Ov., Met. iv. 671, and Ars Am. i. 53.)

Andronicus -i, m. (*Ἀνδρόνικος*), L. or T., Livius, the earliest of the Roman tragic poets, a native of Magna Graecia, the slave of M. Livius Salinator (about 240 B.C.).

Andrōs and **Andrus -i**, f. (*Ἀνδρος*), the most northerly of the Cyclades, now *Andro*; hence adj., **Andrius -a -um**, *Andrian*; subst., **Andria -ae**, f. the Woman of Andros, name of one of Terence's comedies.

anellus -i, m. (dim. of *anulus*), a little ring Hor.

anēthum -i, n. (*ἄνηθον*), dill, anise, Verg.

anfractus -ūs, m. (an and frango). **A.** a turning, bending; solis, revolution, Cic.; anfractus curvus vallis, winding, Verg.; recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, no tortuous windings, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, legal intricacies; judiciorum, Cic.; b, prolixity, Cic.

angellus -i, m. (dim. of *angulus*) a little corner, Lucr.

angina -ae, f. (*ἄγχονη*), the quinsy, Plaut.

angiportus -i, n. and (rarely) **angiportus -ūs**, m. (ango and portus), a narrow street, Cic.

Angitia (Ancitia, Anguitia) -ae, f. a goddess of the dwellers round the lake Fucinus (now Lago di Celano), of the Marci and Marrubii; nemus Angitiaae, a grove on the west bank of lake Fucinus (now Selva d'Albi).

Anglii -ōrum, m. a branch of the Suevi, living in modern Altmärk.

ango, 3. (root ANG, Gr. ATX, whence *angulus*, *angustus*, ἄγχω). **I.** to press together, to throttle; a, guttur, Verg.; b, to distress; ea collisio mistorum omnis generis animantium odore insolito urbanos et agrestem confertum in arta tecta aestu ac vigilis angebat, Liv. **II.** to torment, make anxious; alicuius animum and alicquem, Cic.;angebant ingentis spiritus virum Sicilia Sardiniaque amissae, Liv.; pass., angī animi or animo or simply angī, to be grieved or troubled; alicuius decessu, Cic.; de Statio manumisso et nonnullis aliis rebus, Cic.; me angit or angor, followed by quod, or the acc. and the infin., Cic.

angor -ōris, m. (ango). **I.** 1, a pressing together of the gullet, throttling, Plin.; 2, physical distress; aestu et angore vexata, Liv. **II.** mental distress, anguish, trouble; confici angoribus, Cic.

Angrivarii -ōrum, m. a German tribe on the Weser.

anguicōmus -a -um (anguis and coma), having snakey hair, Ov.

anguiculus -i, m. (dim. of *anguis*), a little snake, Ov.

anguifer -fēra -fērum (anguis and fero), snake-bearing; Gorgo, Prop.

anguigēna -ae, c. (anguis and geno = *gigno*), snake-born, Ov.

anguilla -ae, f. an eel, Plaut.

angui mānus -ūs, m. snake-handed; elephantus (so called from the snake-like movements of its trunk), Lucr.

anguineus -a -um (anguis), pertaining to a snake, snakey, Ov.

anguinus -a -um = anguineus (q.v.).

angui pes -pēdis (anguis and pes), snake-footed, Ov.

anguis -is, c. (ango). **I.** a snake, Cic.; prov., frigidus latet anguis in herba, there is danger, Verg. **II.** 1, the constellation Draco, Verg.; 2, the constellation Ophiuchus, Ov. (abl. angue, rarely—but sometimes in Cicero—anguis).

Anguitēnus -entis, m. (anguis and tenes), translation of Gr. Ὠφιοῦχος the Snake-holder; the constellation Ophiuchus, Cic.

Anguitia, v. Angitia.

angulātus -a -um (angulus), angular, cornered, Cic.

angulōsus -a -um (angulus), full of corners, Plin.

angulus -i, m. (root ANG, Gr. ATX, whence *ango*, *angustus*, ἄγχω). **A.** a corner, angle, Cic. **B.** 1, an angle in mathematics, Cic.; 2, the extremity or corner of a country; extremus angulus agri Brutii, Liv.; 3, a bastion, Liv.; 4, a retired spot; in ullo angulo Italiae, Cic.; fig., ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes litterarum angulos, Cic.

angustō, adv. with compar. and superl. (*angustus*), narrowly, in a confined manner. **I.** Lit., **A.** of space, sedere, Cic. **B.** Of number or quantity, sparingly; uti re frumentaria, Caes. **II.** **A.** in a narrow, circumscribed manner; angustus apud Graecos valere, Cic. **B.** briefly; dicere, Cic.

angustia -ae, f.; gen. pl. **angustiae** -ārum, f. (*angustus*), narrowness. **A.** Lit., fretorum, Cic.; spiritus, shortness of breath, Cic.; absol., defiles, narrow passes, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, obscure or narrow reasoning; tantas in angustias et stoicorum dumeta (orationem) compellimus, Cic.; 2, of time, shortness; angustiae temporis, Cic.; 3, of circumstances, straitened condition, poverty; pecuniae, aerarii, rei familiaris, Cic.; absol., poverty, ap. Cic.; 4, difficulty, distress; in angustias adduci, Cic.; 5, of disposition, narrow-mindedness, Cic.

angusticlavius ii, m. (*angustus* and clavus), wearing a narrow stripe of purple on his tunic; epithet of a plebeian military tribune, Suet.

angustus -a -um (root ANG, Gr. ATX, whence *ango*, ἄγχω, *angulus*), narrow. **A.** Lit., 1, of space, narrow, strait (opp. *latus*); pons, Cic.; 2, of other things, habenae, tightly drawn, Tib.; spiritus angustior, short breath, Cic. Subst., **angustum -i**, n. a narrow space; in angusti tendere, to encamp in a narrow space, Liv.; angusta viarum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, in angustum deducere perturbaciones, to bridle, Cic.; in angustum concludere, to confine, limit, Cic.; 2, of time, short; nox, Ov.; 3, of circumstances, straitened, poor, scarce; res frumentaria, Caes.; angustae civium domos, Tac.; liberalitas angustior, Cic. 4, of other things, precarious, critical, uncertain; res angustae, Cic.; fides angustior, Caes.; 5, of character, narrow-minded; aliū minuti et angusti, Cic.; of perception, sensus, Cic.; 6, of speech, a, concise; disputaciones, Cic.; b, petty, narrow, subtle; concertaciones, Cic. Subst., **angustum -i**, n. difficulty; res est in angusto, Caes.

anhēlatiō -ōnis = anhelitus (q. v.).

anhelātor -ōris, m. (anhelo), *one who breathes with difficulty*, Plin.

anhēlitus -ūs, m. (anhelo). **A.** *short, quick breathing, puffing, panting*; anhelitum ducere, Plaut.; anhelitus moventur, Cic.; *asthma*, Plin. **B.** *Transf.* **1**, *breath*, Ov.; **2**, *exhalation, vapour*; terrae, Cic.

anhēlo, 1. (am and helo). **I.** *Intransit.*, to draw a heavy breath, puff, pant. **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** *Of lifeless objects, to roar*; fornacibus ignis anhelat, Verg. **II.** *Transit.*, **A.** *to produce with panting*; verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. **B.** *to pant for, desire eagerly*; scelus, Cic.

anhēlus -a -um (anhelo) = anhelans. **I.** *puffing, panting*; equi, Verg. **II.** *Meton.*, *causing to pant*; febris, Ov.

anicūla -ae, f. (dim. of anus), *a little old woman*, Cic.

Aniēn -ēnis, v. Anio.

Aniensis, **Aniēnus**, v. Anio.

Anigrōs -ī, m. (Ἄνυρος), *a river in Triphylia (Elis)*.

ānilis -e (anus), *belonging to or like an old woman*; vultus, Verg.; rugae, Ov.; esp. with the notion of superstition or folly, superstitio, Cic.; fabellae, *old wives' tales*, Cic.

ānilitas -ātis, f. (anilis), *old age (of women)*, Cat.

ānilitēr, adv. (anilis), *like an old woman*; id dicitis superstitiose atque aniliter, Cic.

ānima -ae, f. (connected with *āno*, *ἀναι*). **I.** Lit. **A.** *wind*; impellunt animae lintea Thraciae, the north winds, Hor.; quantum ignes animaeque valent, of Vulcan's bellows, Verg. **B.** **1**, *the air as an element*, Cic.; **2**, *the breath*; animam ducere, Cic.; continere, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, **A.** *the vital principle, the soul (anima, physical; animus, spiritual)*; **1**, Lit., **a**, *neque in homine inesse animum vel animam nec in bestia*, Cic.; *the spirits of the dead*, Suet.; *the vital principle in plants*, Plin.; **b**, *life*; animam edere, *to give up the ghost*, Cic.; animam agere, *to be in the agonies of death*, Cic.; trahere, *to drag on existence*, Liv.; dum anima est, *as long as he is alive*, Cic.; of the blood as the source of life, purpuream vomit animam, *life-blood*, Verg.; **2**, *Meton.*, *a living being*; ova parire, non animam, Enn.; used as a term of endearment, *soul*; vos meae carissimae animae, Cic.; egregiae animae, Verg. **B.** (Like animus), *the rational soul*; anima rationis consilique particeps, Cic.

ānimābilis, -e (animō), *animating, giving life*; natura, Cic.

ānimadvērsiō -ōnis, f. (animadverto). **I.** *perception, observation*; excitare animadversionem et diligentiam ut ne, &c., Cic. **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *punishment*; censoria, Cic.; Dolabellae in audaces sceleratos, Cic.; vitiatorum, Cic.; used euphem. for capital punishment, Cic. **B.** *censure, blame*, Cic.

ānimadvorsor -ōris, m. (animadverto), *an observer*, Cic.

ānimadverto - (ānimadvorto), -verti (-vorti), -versum (-vorsum), 3. (for animum advorto). **I.** *to take notice of, attend to*; non animadverto in pace, Cic.; followed by relat. sent.; ut animadvortam quae fiant, Cic.; by ut or ne and the subj., animadvortant ne callida assentatione capiantur, Cic.; t. t., of the lictor, to clear the road for the consul; consul animadvortere proximum lictorem iussit, Liv. **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *to perceive*: eequid animadvortis horum silentium, Cic.; with acc. and infin., animadvortit

Caesar unos Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, Caes.; with rel. sent., animadvortant quid de religione existimandum sit, Cic.; with quum and the subj., animadvorsum saepe est, quum cor animantis alicuius evulsus palpitaret, Cic. **B.** **1**, *to take notice of, i. e. to take measures against, to punish*; generally followed by in; in iudices quosdam, Cic.; res animadvortenda, Cic.; euphem. *to punish with death*, Tac.; **2**, *to blame*; ea sunt animadvortenda peccata maxime, Cic.

ānimal -ālis, n. (for animale, from anima), **1**, *a living being, animal*; quum inter innumum atque animal hoc maximum intersit, q. d. animal agit aliquid, Cic.; **2**, *an animal*, as opposed to a man, Cic.; so contemptuously of an animal (like English brute, beast), funestum illud animal, Cic.

ānimalis -e (anima), **1**, *consisting of air, airy*; natura, Cic.; **2**, *belonging to life, living*; intelligentia, Cic.; exemplum, Cic.

ānimans -antis (p. adj. from animo), *living*. **I.** Adj.; mundus, Cic. **II.** Subst., masc., fem., and neut., *a living being, animal*; masc., alius animans, Cic.; fem., ceterae animantes, Cic.; neut., animantia omnia, Cic.

ānimatiō -ōnis, f. (animō). **I.** Lit., *an animating*. **II.** *Meton.* (= animal), *a living being*; divinae animationis species, Cic.

1. ānimātus -a -um (p. adj. from animo), **1**, *alive, animated*; antepouantur animata inanimis, Cic.; **2**, *disposed in mind, inclined*; **a**, morally or politically, Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus, Cic.; with erga and acc., Cic.; with in and acc., Cic.; **b**, *courageously inclined, courageous*, Cic.

2. ānimātus -ūs, m. (animō), *life, animation*, Plin.

ānimo, 1. (anima and animus), **1**, *to animate, give life to*; omnia animat, format, alit, Cic.; animare in, with acc., *to change a lifeless into a living thing*; guttas animant in angues, Ov.; **2**, *to endow with a particular disposition*; pueros orientes animari atque formari, Cic.

ānimōse, adv. (animosus), *courageously*; animose et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic.

ānimōsus -a -um (animus), *courageous, high-spirited, ardent, passionate, furious*. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., fortis et animosus vir, Cic.; equus, Ov. **B.** *Transf.*, of winds, poet., ventus, Ov.; Euri, Verg.; with abl., *proud of*; animosus spoliis, Ov. **II.** Esp., *intent on*; corruptor, a briber who spares no expense, Tac.

ānimūla -ae, f. (dim. of anima). **I.** *a little soul*, ap. Cic. **II.** *a little life*; tuae litterae quae mihi quidquam quasi animulae instillarunt, have refreshed me a little, Cic.

ānimūlus -ī, m. (dim. of animus), *a term of endearment*; mi animule, my life, Plaut.

ānimus -ī, m. (root AN, connected with anima and ἀνέμος). **I.** *the spiritual principle of life in man*, opposed to corpus, the body, and to anima, the principle of physical life; credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic.; rarely of animals, bestiae quarum animi sunt rationis expertes, Cic. **II.** **A.** *the soul as the seat of feeling*; **1**, animus alius ad alta vitia propensor, Cic.; genit. animi (almost pleonastic) with adj. or subst., aeger animi, Liv.; dubius animi, Verg.; animi metus, Cic.; with animo or animi and a verb, animo tremere, Cic.; animi or animus pendere, *to be anxious*, Cic.; **2**, *character, disposition*; apertus et simplex, Cic.; esse angusti animi atque demissi, Cic.; poet., *transf.*, nature; exuerint silvestrem animum, Verg.; **3**, *inclination towards some*

one; bono (or alieno) animo esse in aliquem, **Caes.**; mi anime, "my dear," **Plaut.**; **4.** *courage, confidence, spirit*; fac animo magno fortique sis, **Cic.**; neutris animus est ad pugandum, **Liv.**; so in plur., animi cadunt, *courage sinks*, **Cic.**; transf., *fire or vivacity* in a speech, quae vis, qui animus, quae dignitas illi oratori defuit, **Cic.**; poet., of a top, dant animos plagae, **Verg.**; so (esp. in plural) *pride, arrogance, uxor, inflata adhuc regis animis et muliebri spiritu*, **Liv.**; jam insolentiam noratis hominis, noratis animos ejus et spiritus tribunicios, **Cic.**; pone animos, **Verg.**; **5.** *wish, desire*; militum animis expletis, **Liv.**; animi voluptatisque causa, **Caes.** **B.** *the soul as the seat of the will*; ad omnia et animo et consilio paratus, **Cic.**; eo ad te animo venimus ut, &c., *with the resolve to*, &c., **Cic.**; habeo in animo, with infin., *I am resolved*, **Cic.**; so in animum habeo, **Liv.**; est mihi in animo, **Cic.**; avet animus, with infin., **Cic.**; inclinat animus, with ut and the subj., **Liv.**; ex animo willingly, **Cic.** **C.** *the soul as the seat of the thoughts*; **1.** omnium mentes animosque perturbare, **Caes.**; **2.** *consciousness*; deficientibus animis, **Liv.**; thought, memor in bene meritis animus, **Cic.**

Aniō -ōnis (or -enis from original Sabine form **Aniēn**), m., poet., **Aniēnus** -i, m. *the Anio, a river, tributary to the Tiber*. Adj., **1.** **Aniēnsis** -e, **2.** **Aniēnus** -a -um, *belonging to the Anio*.

Ānīus -īi, m. *priest of Apollo, and king of the island of Delos, friend of Anchises and Aeneas*.

Anna -ae, f., a, *sister of Dido*; **b.** **Anna Perenna**, a Roman goddess.

annālis -e (annus). **I.** Adj., **A.** *lasting a year*, **Varr.** **B.** *relating to a year*; lex, the law which determined the minimum age for the great offices of state, **Cic.** **II.** Subst., **annālis** -is, m. (sc. liber) and plur. **annāles** -lum, m. (libri) *yearly records, annals*, in early times kept by the Pontifices (hence *annales pontificum* or *annales maximi*), in later times composed by the so-called annalists (as **Q. Fabius Pictor**), **Cic.**

annāto, **1.** (ad-nato), **1.** *to swim to*, **Plin.**; **2.** *to swim by the side of*, **Sen.**

annāvigo, **1.** (ad-navigo), *to voyage to*, **Plin.**

annecto (ad-necto) -necti -nexum, **3.** *to bind to, connect with*. **I.** Lit., stomachus ad linguam annectitur, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., **1.** *physically, animos corporibus*, **Lucr.**; **2.** *to connect, in a speech, rebus praesentibus futuras adjungere atque annectere*, **Cic.**

annexus -ūs, m. (annecto), *a binding to, a connection*, **Tac.**

Annibal, v. **Hannibal**.

Annioērii -ōrium, m. (**Ἀννικέμιοι**), *a sect of Cyrenaic philosophers*.

annicūlus -a -um (annus), *one year old*; neptis, **Nep.**

annitor (ad-nitor) -nisus or -nixus, **3.** dep. **I.** Lit., *to lean upon*; ad aliquod tanquam ad mimiculum, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., *to strive after*; de triumpho, **Cic.**; with ad and the acc. of the gerund, ad obtinendum hesternum decus, **Liv.**; foll. by ut or ne, with the subj., **Liv.**; also by the infin., **Liv.**

Annius -a -um, gens, *an old plebeian family at Rome*, of which **T. Annius Milo** was a member, v. **Milo**. Adj. **Annianus** -a -um, *belonging to an Annius or Annia*.

anniversārius -a -um (annus and verto), *recurring every year*; sacra, **Cic.**; arma, **Liv.**

1. anno (ad-no), **1. I.** *to swim to, or near*; with acc., *naves*, **Caes.**; with dat., *vestris oris*, **Verg.**; *navibus*, **Liv.**; generally with ad and

the acc., *ad eam urbem*, **Cic.** **II.** *to swim with, or alongside of*; *pedites annantes equis*, **Tac.**

2. Anno, v. **HALMO**.

annona -ae, f. (annus). **I.** *yearly produce, crop*; **1.** **Gen.**, **Col.**; **2.** *means of subsistence, esp. grain*; *annona caritas, dearth*, **Cic.**; *vilitas, cheapness*, **Cic.** **II.** **Meton.**, *price of provisions*; *annona salaria, price of salt*, **Liv.**; *esp. of corn*; *annona varietas, fluctuation in the price of corn*, **Cic.**; *esp. high price of corn*; *solatium annonae*, **Cic.**; *annonam queri, to complain of the high price of corn*, **Liv.**; fig., *vilis amicorum annona, friends are to be had cheap*, **Hor.**

annosus -a -um (annus), *full of years, long-lived*; cornix, **Hor.**

annōtātio (ad-notatio) -ōnis, f. (annoto), *remark, annotation*, **Plin.**

annōtātor -ōris, m. (annoto), *one who remarks, an observer*, **Plin.**

annōtinus -a -um (annus), *a year old, be-longing to last year*; *naves*, **Caes.**

annōto (ad-noto), **1.** *to note down*. **I.** Lit., *annotatum est, with acc. and infin.*, **Tac.**; *librum, to make remarks on a book*, **Plin.** **II.** Transf. *to remark, take notice of*, **Plin.**

annūmēro (ad-numero), **1. I.** *to count out, pay*; *tibi denarios*, **Cic.** **II.** *to reckon with*; with dat., *aliquem his duobus*, **Cic.**; with in and the abl., *aliquem patronorum in grege*, **Cic.**

annuntio (ad-nuntio), **1.** *to announce, tell, relate*, **Plin.**

annūo (ad-nuo) -ūi, **3. I.** *to nod to*; simul atque sibi annuisset, **Cic.** **II. A.** *to assent by a nod or sign*; id toto capite, **Cic.**; with dat., of person, petenti, **Verg.**; of the thing, quibus (praeniis) etiam rex ipse annuerat, **Liv.**; *annue coepit, be favourable to our undertaking*, **Verg.**; with fut. infin., *quum annuisset se venturum*, **Liv.** **B.** *alicui aliquid, to promise*; *caeli arcem*, **Verg.** **C.** *to point out by a sign*; *quos iste annuerat*, **Cic.**

annus -i, m. (root AN connected with annulus); *revolution of time, hence year*. **I.** Lit., *exunte anno*, **Cic.**; *anno superiore*, **Cic.**; *omnibus annis, annually*, **Caes.**; *tempus anni, time of the year, season*, **Cic.**; adv. phrases, **1.** *anno, a whole year*, **Liv.**; *in each year, yearly*, **Liv.**; so, *in anno, in each year*, **Cic.**; *annum, a full year*, **Cic.**; *in annum, for a year*, **Liv.**; *ad annum, next year*, **Cic.**; *intra annum, within the space of a year*, **Liv.**; **2.** of the years of a person's life; *annus LXX natus, seventy years old*, **Cic.**; *Hannibal annorum ferme novem, when nine years old*, **Caes.**; *habere annos viginti*, **Cic.**; *annum agere quartum et octogesimum*, **Cic.**; hence, *like aetas, old age, confectus annis*, **Sall.**; **3.** *the year of a person's life at which he could stand for a magistracy*; *is enim erat annus, quo per leges ei consulere heri coeuret*, **Caes.**; *annus meus, tuus, suus*, **Cic.**; so, *the year of office*; *prorogare annum*, **Cic.**; **4.** *a year with relation to the weather, healthiness, &c.*; *loemples frugibus*, **Hor.**; *gravissimus et pestilentissimus*, **Cic.**; **5.** *annus magnus, a cycle of years*, **Cic.** **II.** Transf. (poet.), **1.** *time of year*; *pomifer, autumnus*; *hibernus, winter*, **Hor.**; **2.** *the growth of a year*, **Cic.**

annūto (ad-nuto), **1.** (intens. of annuo), *to nod to, make a sign to*, **Plaut.**

annūtrio (ad-nutrio), **4.** *to nourish at or near to*, **Plin.**

annūus -a -um (annus). **I.** *lasting for a year*; *magistratus*, **Caes.** **II.** *returning every year, annual*; *labor agricolarum*, **Cic.**; hence, subst., **annūum** -i, n. or **annua** -orum, n. *a yearly salary, pension, annuity*, **Plin.**

anquiro -quisivi -quisitum (an and quaero), 3. *to search carefully, to inquire after.* **I.** Lit., omnia quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria anquirere et parare, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. Transf., *to investigate*; mens semper aliquid anquirat aut agit, Cic. **B.** Intransit., legal t. t. *to set an inquiry on foot*; de perduellione, Liv.; capite or capitis, or a charge involving capital punishment, Liv.

ansa -ae, f. a handle, haft. **I.** Lit., ansa poculi, canthari, Verg.; crepidae, the eye through which a shoe-tie is passed, Tib. **II.** Transf., occasion, opportunity; habere reprehensionis ansam aliquam, Cic.

Ansanti, v Ampsancti.

ansatus -a -um (ansa), *provided with a handle*; homo, a man with handles, i.e., with arms akimbo, Plaut.

1. **anser** -eris, m. a goose, Cic.

2. **Anser** -eris, m. a wanton poet, friend of the triumvir Antonius.

anserinus -a -um (anser), *relating or belonging to a goose*, Plin.

Antaeus -i, m. (Ἀνταῖος), a powerful giant, ruler of Libya, who compelled all strangers coming to his country to wrestle with him, at last slain by Hercules, who, observing that each time Antaeus fell on the earth he gained new force, held him aloft in the air and so killed him.

Antandros (us) -i, f. (Ἀντανδρος), a town of Mysia, now Antandrio; hence adj., **Antandrius** -a -um, of Antandros.

antē (old form, anti, whence antidea, antideo, connected with ἀντα, ἀντι, ἀντι, prep. & adv. before. **I.** Adv., A. Of place, ante aut post pugnare, Liv. **B.** Of time, a, before; multis ante saeculis, Cic.; ante quam, before that; ut te ante videret quam a vita discederet, Cic.; anno ante quam mortuus est, Cic.; b, very rarely used as adj., neque ignari sumus ante malorum (= τῶν πρὶν κακῶν), of former sufferings, Verg. **II.** Prep., before. **A.** Of place, 1, Lit., ante pedes, Cic.; causam ante aliquem dicere, before a judge, Cic.; 2, Transf., of preference, quem ante me diligo, whom I love more than myself, Cic.; so ante alios, Liv.; ante omnes, Tac. **B.** of time, ante lucem, Cic.; ante me, before my time, Cic.; often with a partic., ante urbem conditam, before the founding of the city, Cic.; esp. a, ante annum, a year ago, Plin.; b, ante rem, before the fight, Liv.; ante tempus, before the right time, Liv.; c, ante diem, (a) before the day, Ov., (b) before the day fixed by fate, Ov.; d, ante id tempus, up to the present time, Caes.; e, ante certam diem, within a fixed time; equites ante certam diem decederent, Cic.; f, so to mark the date, ante diem quartum Idus Martias (a. d. IV. Id. Mart.), the fourth day before the Ides of March, i.e. the twelfth of March, Cic.

antēa (ante and abl. eā), adv., before, formerly, Cic.; followed by quam, Cic.

antēambulo -ōnis, m. (ante and ambulare), a running footman to clear the way, Mart.

antēcānem (translation of προκύων), a star, the little dog, Cic.

antēcāpio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. **I.** Lit., to seize beforehand; pontem Mosae fluminis, Tac.; locum castris, Sall. **II.** Transf., a, to anticipate, to prepare beforehand; quae bello usui forent, Sall.; to excite, or provoke beforehand; ea omnia (famem aut sitim, etc.) luxu, Sall.; to use beforehand; noctem, not to wait for, Sall.; b, philosoph. t. t., anteciptam animo rei quandam informationem, preconceived idea, Cic.

antēcēdens -entis, p. adj. (from antecedo), preceding. **I.** Plin. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t. t.,

causa, the antecedent cause. Subst., **antēcēdens**, the antecedent cause; oftener in plur. antecedentia, Cic.

antēcēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go before, precede. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., in space, agmen, Caes.; absol., stellae tum antecedunt, tum subsequuntur, Cic. **B.** Transf., in time (with dat. and acc.), alicui aetate paulum, Cic. **II.** Esp. to hasten before, to overtake. **A.** Lit., nuntios oppugnatī oppidi famaque, Caes. **B.** Transf., to excel; with dat., quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bestiis antecedit, Cic. with acc., aliquem scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum, Caes.; absol., et auctoritate et aetate et usu rerum, Cic.

antēcēlo -ēre, no perf. or sup., to distinguish oneself, excel; 1, of persons, with dat. of person and abl. of thing, omnibus ingenii gloria, Cic.; with acc. of the person and abl. of the thing, omnes fortuna, Tac.; with abl. of thing alone, militari laude, Cic.; 2, of things, duae aedes sacrae quae longe ceteris antecellant, Cic.

antēcēssio -ōnis, f. (antecedo), 1, a preceding or going before; quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic.; 2, the antecedent cause; homo causas rerum videt earumque praegressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, Cic.

antēcēssus -ūs, m. (antecedo), a going before; in antecessum, in advance, Sen.

antēcūrsor -ōris, m. (antecurro), one who runs before; plur. pioneers, advance guard of an army, Caes.

antēco -ivi (and gen.) -ii, -ire (old form, antideo), to go before. **I.** Lit., alicui, Cic.; aliquem, Hor. **II.** Transf., A. to go before in time; alicui aetate, Cic.; aliquem aetate, Cic.; si anteissent delicta, had happened before, Tac. **B. 1.** to excel; alicui sapientia, Cic.; omnes intelligentia, Cic.; absol., to distinguish oneself; operibus, by actions, Cic.; 2, to anticipate; damnationem veneno Tac. (in poets and post-Augustan prose, the syllable after ante disappears, antēat, Ov.; antibo, Tac.)

antēfero -tūli -lātum, -ferre. **I.** to carry before; viginti clarissimarum familiarum imagines, Tac. **II.** Transf., A. to prefer; longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic.; iniquissimam poëtem justissimo bello, Cic. **B.** to anticipate, consider beforehand; quod est dies allatura, id consilio anteferre debemus, Cic.

antēfixus -a -um, fastened in front; truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. Subst., **antēfixa** -ōrum, n. ornaments fixed on the roofs and gutters of houses; antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv.

antēgrēdiōr -gressus -grēdi, Stella (ante and gradior), to go before. **I.** Lit., stella Veneris antegreditur solem, Cic. **II.** Transf. causae antegressae, antecedent causes, Cic.

antēhābēo, 2. to prefer, Tac.

antēhāc (old form, antidihae), adv. (ante and abl. hāc), before this time, formerly, Cic.

antēlātus -a -um, v. antefero.

antēlūcānus -a -um (ante and lux), happening before daybreak; tempus, Cic.; cena, Cic.

antēmēdiānus -a -um, before noon, Cic.

antēmīto, more properly separated, ante and mitto q.v.

Antennae -arum, f. Sabie, born at the junction of the Anio with the Tiber; hence, **Antennates** -um, m. the inhabitants of Antennae.

antenna (antenna) -ae, f. (an = āvā and tendere), a sail-yard; antennas ad maōs destinare, Caes.

Antenor -ōris, m. (Ἀντήνωρ) a Trojan, the legendary founder of Patavium (Padua); hence, **1**, **Antenorēus** -a -um, belonging to Antenor, Patavian; **2**, **Antenorides** -ae, m. (Ἀντηνορίδης), a descendant of Antenor.

antepagamentum -i, n. the lining of a door or post, a jamb, Catō.

antepēs -pēdis, m. the forefoot, Cic.

antepilāni -ōrum, m. the soldiers who fought in front of the pilani or triarii, i.e. the hastati and principes, Liv.

antepōno -pōsui -pōsitum, 3. **I**. to place before; alicui prandium, Plaut. **II**. to place in front. **A**. Lit., equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. **B**. Transf., to prefer; se alicui, Cic.; amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis, Cic.

antépōtens -entis, very powerful, very fortunate, Plaut.

Antērōs -ōtis, m. (Ἀντέρως), **1**, the genius or avenger of slighted love, Cic.; **2**, a kind of amethyst, Plin.

antes -ium, m. rows or ranks, e.g. of vines, Verg.

antēsignānus -i, m. (ante and signum), plur. antesignani, chosen soldiers who fought in front of the line to support the cavalry, skirmishers, Caes.; hence, sing., a leader, Cic.

antesto (antisto) -stiti, 1. to stand before; transf., to surpass; with dat. of person and abl. of thing, multum omnibus (dat.) corporum viribus (abl.), Cic.; absol., to be prominent, Cic.

antestor, 1. dep. (confr. from antetester), legal t. t., to call to witness, Hor. The formula was "licet antestari?" used by the demandant, and the person whose witness was required held up the lap of his ear to express his consent: used once by Cicero without reference to judicial proceedings.

antēvēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. **I**. Lit., **A**. to come before, to get the start of; per tramites occultos exercitum Metelli, Sall. **II**. Transf., **A**. to anticipate, prevent; consilia et insidias hostium, Sall. **B**. to excel; per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall.

antēverto, **antēvorto** -verti (-vorti) -vortum (-vorsum), 3. and dep. **antēvortor** -vortum. **I**. Lit., to come or go before, to precede; stella tum antevertens tum subsequens, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**. to anticipate, hinder by anticipating; atque id ipsum quum tecum agere conarer, Fannius antevortit, Cic. **B**. to prefer; Caesar omnibus consiliis antevortendum existimavit ut Narbonem proficisceretur, Caes.

Anthēdōn -ōnis, f. (Ἀνθηδών), town and state of the Boeotian league on the river Messapius, now Lukist.

Anthēmūsia -ae, f. and **Anthēmūsias** -adis, f. a town in Mesopotamia.

anthiās -ae, m. (ἀνθίας), a sea-fish, Ov.

anthōlogica, genit. -ōn, n. (ανθολογικά), anthology, a collection of extracts and small poems, Plin.

Antianus, **Antias**, v. Antium.

Anticoāto -ōnis, m. the Anticato, a work of C. Jul. Caesar in two books, in answer to Cicero's Catō, Juv.

anticipātiō -ōnis, f. (anticipo), a preconception, innate idea, Cic.

anticipo, 1. (ante and capio), 1, to take or receive before, anticipare; quod ita sit informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, Cic.; viam, to travel over before, Ov.; ludos, to celebrate before their time, Suet.; **2**, to come before, Lucr.

Anticlēa and **-clia** -ae, f. (Ἀντίκλεια),

daughter of Autolycus, wife of Laertes, mother of Ulysses.

anticus -a -um (ante), forward, in front (opp. posticus), pars, Cic.

Antiōyra -ae, f. (Ἀντιόυρα), a town in Phocis, famous for its hellebore, now Aspro Spiti, Hor.

antidea, **antideo**, **antidhac**, v. antea, anteo, antehac.

antidōtum -i, n. (ἀντιδότην), an antidote, Suet.

Antigēnēs -is, m. (Ἀντιγηνής). **I**. a general of Alexander the Great, Nep.; **II**. a shepherd, Verg.

Antigēnidas -ae, m. and **-idēs** -ae, m. (Ἀντιγηνίδης), name of two celebrated flute-players, one of whom, a Theban, flourished about 440 B.C., the other, a son of Dionysius, about 338 B.C.

Antigōnē -ēs, f. and **Antigōna** -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόνη). **I**. daughter of Oedipus, sister of Polynices and Electra, put to death for burying her brother against the command of the king of Thebes. **II**. daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, changed into a stork by Hera.

Antigōnea -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόνηα or Ἀντιγονία) name of several towns, the most important of which were—**a**, a town on the Celydnus, in Epirus; hence, **Antigōnensis** -e, belonging to Antigonia; **b**, a town in Macedonia.

Antigōnus -i, m. (Ἀντιγόνος), name of several of the successors of Alexander the Great, the most celebrated of whom was Antigonus I., born 385 B.C., father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, ruler of Phrygia, and, after Alexander's death, of Pamphylia and Lycia, killed at Ipsus 301 B.C.

Antillānus -i, m. (Ἀντιλλήανος) a mountain range in Phoenicia, running parallel to Mount Libān is, now Dschebel Escharki.

Antilōchus -i, m. (Ἀντίλοχος), son of Nestor, friend of Achilles.

Antimāchus -i, m. (Ἀντίμαχος), a Greek poet, contemporary with Plato.

Antinōus -i, m. (Ἀντίνος), a beautiful youth, beloved by the emperor Hadrian, who gave him divine honours on his early death.

Antiochia -ae, f. (Ἀντιόχεια), name of several towns. **I**. Antiochia Epidaphnes (ἡ ἐπὶ Δάφνης, Plin.), capital of Syria, on the river Orontes, now Antakia. **II**. town of Curia, on the Maeander; hence, adj., **Antiochensis** -e and **Antiochinus** -a -um, belonging to Antioch.

Antiochus -i, m. (Ἀντίοχος). **I**. name of thirteen Syrian kings, the most important of whom were—**a**, Antiochus III., Magnus, protector of Hannibal in his exile, conquered by L. Corn. Scipio; **b**, Antiochus IV., Epiphanes, who was deterred by the Roman envoy, L. Popilius, from seizing Egypt; **c**, Antiochus X., whose son, Antiochus XIII., came to Rome with his brother to uphold their claims on Egypt. **II**. name of several kings of Commagene. **III**. Antiochus of Ascalon, the last philosopher of the Academic school of philosophers, teacher of Varro and Cicero; hence **1**, **Antiochius** -a -um, belonging to the philosopher Antiochus. Subst., **a**, **Antiochii** -orum, m. the disciples of Antiochus; **b**, ista Antiochia, the dogmas of Antiochus; **2**, **Antiochinus** -a -um, a, belonging to Antiochus III.; **b**, belonging to the philosopher Antiochus.

Antiope -ae, f. and **Antiope** -ēs, f. (Ἀντιόπη), 1, daughter of Nycteus, mother of Amphion and Zethus; **2**, mother of the Pierides.

Antipāter -tri, m. (Ἀντίπατρος). **I**. name of several kings of Macedonia, the most important of whom was the confidant of Philip and Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia after Alexan-

der's death. **II.** a name of several Greek philosophers; **a.**, Antipater Cyrenaicus, a disciple of the elder Aristippus; **b.**, Antipater of Tarsus, a Stoic, teacher of Panaetius. **III.** L. Caelius Antipater, v. Caelius.

Antipáttria -ae, f. (Ἀντιπατρία), a town in Macedonia, on the border of Illyria.

Antiphátēs -ae, m. (Ἀντιφάτης). **I.** ruler of the cannibal Laestrygonēs. **II.** a son of Sarpēdon, killed by Turnus.

Antiphōn -ontis (Ἀντιφών), **1.**, a celebrated Athenian orator, 479-411 B.C.; **2.**, a sophist, contemporary and adversary of Socrates; **3.**, a freed-man and actor.

Antipōlis -is, f. (Ἀντιπόλις), town of the Massilians in Gallia Narbonensis, now Antibes.

antiquārius -a -um (antiquus), belonging to antiquity. Subst., **antiquārius** -ii, m. and **antiquāria** -ae, f., an antiquary, Juv., Suet.

antiquē, adv. (antiquus), in an ancient manner, Hor.

antiquitas -ātis, f. (antiquus). **I.** antiquity, ancient times, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.**, the history of ancient times, Cic.; hence plur. the ancients, Cic.; **2.**, the good old times, primitive virtue, integrity, Cic.; **3.**, great age; generis, Cic.

antiquitūs, adv. (antiquus), **1.**, formerly, in ancient times, Caes.; **2.**, from antiquity, Liv.

antiquo, l. (antiquus), to leave in its former state; hence, to reject a bill; legem, rogationem, Cic.

antiquus -a -um (for anticus, from ante). **I.** that which excels all other things in worth; in compar. and superl., more or most weighty, important, preferable; id antiquus consuli fuit, the consul preferred that, Liv.; ne quid vita existimem antiquius, more important, Cic.; nihil ei fuisset antiquius quam (followed by the infinitive), Cic.; navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit. **II.** that which is before in point of time. **A.** Relative, old, ancient previous, once existing; **a.**, antiquae munitiones, Caes.; causa antiquior memoria tua, Cic.; subst., nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, Cic.; **b.**, esp. of the notion of what is simple, pure, innocent; antiqui homines, Cic. **B.** Absol., having existed for a long time, old, ancient, venerable; tuus antiquissimus amicus, Cic.; esp. of towns, urbs, Verg. Subst., **antiqui** -orum, m. the people of old time, ancient authors, old statesmen, men of old, Cic.

Antissa -ae, f. (Ἀντίσσα), a town on a small island near Lesbos; hence, **Antissaei** -orum, m. the Antissaean.

antistēs -stis, c. (antisto). **I.** a presiding priest or priestess; sacrorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., master in any art; artis dicendi, Cic.

Antisthēnēs -is and -ae, m. (Ἀντισθένης), a Greek philosopher, founder of the Cynic school.

antistita -ae, f. (antistes), a presiding priestess, Cic., Ov.

antisto, v. antesto.

antithēton -i, n. (ἀντίθετον), a figure of rhetoric, antithesis, opposition, Cic.

Antium -ii, n. (Ἀντίον), an old town of Latium on the sea-coast, now Torre or Porto d'Anzio; hence, **1.** **Antianus** -a -um; **2.** **Antias** -ātis, belonging to Antium.

antlia -ae, f. (ἀντλιον), a pump, Mart.

Antōniaster -tri, m. an imitator of the oratory of Antonius, Cic.

Antōninus -i, m. a name of several Roman emperors, the most notable of whom are, **1.** Antoninus Pius, ruled from 138-161 A.D.; **2.** M. Aurelius

Antoninus Philosphus, son-in-law and adopted son of the former, ruled from 161-180 A.D.; **3.** M. Aurelius Antoninus, v. Heliogabalus.

Antōnius -a -um, gens. the name of a Roman family, the most distinguished members of which were: (1) M. Antonius, surnamed Orator, born B.C. 144, put to death by Marius and Cinna 88; introduced by Cicero as a speaker in the dialogue De Oratore. (2) M. Antonius Creticus, son of (1) despatched against the pirates of the eastern Mediterranean in 74 B.C. (3) C. Antonius, second son of the preceding, the accomplice of Catiline, colleague with Cicero in the consulship, B.C. 68. (4) M. Antonius Triumvir, son of (2), born B.C. 83, the bitter enemy of Cicero, after Caesar's death triumvir with Octavianus and Lepidus, defeated by Octavianus at the battle of Actium (B.C. 31); killed himself shortly after. (5) Iulus Antonius, son of (4), by Fulvia, brought up by the elder Octavia; hence, adj., **Antōniānus** -a -um, of or relating to Antonius.

antrum -i, n. (ἀντρον), a cave, Ov., Verg.; transf., the hollow of a tree; exesae arboris antrum, Verg.; of a litter, vehi clauso antrum, Juv.

Anūbis -bidis, m. (Ἄνουβις, Egyptian Anup, or Anupu), an Egyptian god, represented with a dog's head; latrator A., Verg.

anulārius -a -um (anulus), belonging to a seal ring; scalae, a place in Rome, Suet. Subst., **anularius** -i, m. a ring maker, Cic.

anulātus -a -um (anulus), berringed, ornamented with rings; aures, Plaut.

anūlus, **annūlus** -i, m. (l. anus), a ring, Esp. **I.** a finger or signet ring; in ejusmodi cera centum sigilla imprimere hoc anulo, Cic.; villissima utensilium anulo clausa, sealed up, Tac.; anulus equestris, the gold ring which was the sign of a knight in Rome, Hor.; anulum invenire, to be raised to the rank of a knight, Cic. **II.** Of objects similar in form, **1.** a curtain ring, Plin.; **2.**, the link of a fetter, Plin.; **3.** a ringlet of hair, Mart.

1. ānus -i, m. the fundament, Cic.

2. ānūs -ūs, f. an old woman, Cic.; anus Cumaea, the Sibyl, Ov.; in apposition, old; sacerdos, Verg.; of animals and things, cerva, Ov.; amphora, Mart.; Appia via, Prop.

anxiē, adv. (anxius), anxiously, Sall.

anxiētās -ātis, f. (anxius). **I.** anxiety, anxiousness, as a trait in a person's character, while anger is the transitory feeling of anxiety, Cic.; also = angor, grief, anguish, Ov. **II.** Transf. painful accuracy, Quint.

anxifer -fēra -fērum (anxius and fero), causing anxiety, Cic.

anxitudo -inis, f. (anxius), anxiousness, Cic.

anxius -a -um (ango). **I.** anxious, uneasy; anxii senes, Cic.; anxium habere aliquem, to make anxious, Tac.; anxius animo, Sall.; with abl. of cause, ira et metu, Sall.; with genit., furti, Ov.; with de and the abl., de successore, Suet.; with pro, pro mundi regno, Ov.; followed by ne, Sall.; an . . . an, Tac.; -ne (enclitic) . . . an, Sall.; quoniam modo, Tac.; unde, Hor. **II.** Transf., causing anxiety or anguish; aegritudines, Cic.

Anxūr -ūris, m. and n. **I.** m. Anxur (Axur), and Anxurus, a deity of the Volscians, identified with the Etruscan Vejovis; Anxurus Jupiter, Verg. **II.** n. an old town of the Volsci, on the sea-coast, afterwards called Terracina. Adj., **Anxūrnas** -ātis, belonging to Anxur.

Āōn -ōnis, m. (Ἄων), son of Poseidon, an old Boeotian hero; hence **1.** **Āōnes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Ἄωνες), Boeotian; **2.** **Āōnia** -ae, f. (Ἀωνία), mythic name of Boeotia, in which were

the mountain Helicon and the spring Aganippe, the resort of the Muses; **3**, **Aōnidēs** -um, f. the Muses; **4**, **Aōnius** -a -um (Ἀόνιος) belonging to Aonia; vertex, Helicon, Verg.; vir, Hercules, born at Thebes, Ov.; juvenis, Hippomenes, Ov.; deus, Bacchus, Ov.; fons and aquae, Aganippe, Ov.; sorores, the Muses, Ov.; vates, a poet, Ov.

Āornos -i, m. and f. (ἄορνος, without birds), the lake of Avernus, Verg.

Āous -i, m. (Ἄῶς), a river in Illyria, now Viosa or Vorussa.

āpāgē, interj., away with thee! be off! Ter., Plaut.

Āpāmēa and **-ia** -ae, f. (Ἀπάμεια), **1**, a town of Syria on the Orontes, now Afamiah or Famit; **2**, a town of Phrygia on the Maeander; **3**, a town of Bithynia, Adj., **Āpāmensis** -e and **Āpāmēnus** -a -um, belonging to Apamea.

Āpellēs -is, m. (Ἀπελλῆς), one of the greatest Greek painters, friend of Alexander the Great. Adj., **Āpellēus** -a -um.

Āpenniniciōla -ae, c. (Apenninus and colo), an inhabitant of the Apennines, Verg.

Āpenninigēna -ae, c. (Apenninus and gigno), one born upon the Apennines, Ov.

Āpenninus -i, m. (connected with Celtic Pen, a mountain-top), the chain of the Apennines, a mountain range running down through the centre of Italy.

āper, apri, m. a wild boar, Cic.; prov., uno in saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Plaut.; apros immittere liquidis fontibus, to do something absurd and perverse, Verg.

Āperantīl -ōrum, m. (Ἀπεραντιοί), a people in northern Aetolia; hence **Āperantia** -ae, f. their country.

āpērio -pērii -pertum, 4. (ad-pario, from root PAR, whence pario). **I**, to uncover, to lay bare, to expose to view. **A**. Lit., caput, to uncover, Cic. **B**. Transf., occulta, to make known, Cic.; sententiam suam, to pronounce, Cic.; casus futuros, to predict, Ov.; refl., se aperire and middle aperiri, to reveal one's true character; studioque aperimur in ipso, Ov.; memet ipse aperio quis sim, Liv. **II**, to open what was shut, to unclose. **A**. Lit., fores, Cic.; epistolam, Cic.; fundamenta templi, to excavate, Liv.; fig., fontes eloquentiae, Cic. **B**. Transf., to open up a country, render it accessible; Pontum, Cic.; Syriam, Tac.; locum asylum, to throw open as an asylum, Liv.; ludum, to open a school, Cic.; annum, to begin the year (poet., of the constellation Aries, because, on the entry of the sun into it the new year began for the farmer), Verg.

āpertē, adv., with compar. and superl. (apertus), **a**, openly; mentiri, Cic.; **b**, without concealment, straightforwardly; scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.

āpērio, 1. (intens. of aperio), to lay bare, Plaut.

āpertus -a -un, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (from aperio), open, uncovered. **I**. **A**. Lit., aether, caelum, clear, Verg.; naut. t.t., naves, undecked, Cic.; milit. t.t., undefended; latus, humerus, unshielded, exposed, Caes. **B**. Transf., clear, unconcealed, manifest; **a**, actio, Cic.; apertum atrocium, Cic.; apertum est, it is clear, followed by acc. and infin., esse aliquod numen praestantissimae mentis, Cic.; in aperto esse, (a), to be evident; quo ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto sint, Sall.; (β), to be practicable; fessos hieme hostes aggredi, Tac.; **b**, of speech, clear, intelligible, unconcealed; narratio aperta, Cic.; apertis or apertissimis verbis, Cic.; **c**, of character, frank, straightforward, open; animus, Cic.; homo, Cic.

II, unclosed, open, free, unhindered, accessible.

A. Lit., **a**, vastum atque apertum mare, Caes.; campi ad dimicandum aperti, Liv. Subst., **āpertum** -i, n. an open space; in aperto castra locare, Liv.; **b**, milit. t.t., open; proelium, Liv. **B**. Transf., open, accessible; beate vivendi via, Cic.

āpex -icis, m. the top or summit. **I** Gen., montis, Ov.; flammae, Ov. **II**. Esp., **A**, the top of the conical cap of the Roman flames, hence the cap itself; lanigeri apices, Verg.; apicem Dialecti alicui imponere, to make a person flamen of Jove, Liv.; also the tiara of eastern kings and satraps, regum apices, Hor.; so fig., crown; apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. **B**, a helmet, Verg. **C**. Gramin., the long mark over a vowel, Quint.

āphaerēma -ātis, n. (ἀφαιρέμα), a coarse kind of grits, Plin.

Āphāreus, -ēi, m. (Ἀφάρειος). **I**, a king of the Messenians, father of Lynceus and Idas; hence **Aphareus** -a -um, belonging to Aphareus. **II**, a Centaur, whose arm was broken by Theseus at the wedding of Pirithous.

aphractus -i, f. (ἀφρακτος), a long undecked boat, Cic.

Āphrōdisia -ōrum, n. (Ἀφροδισία), the festival of Aphrodite, Plaut.

Āphrōdisias -ādis, f. (Ἀφροδισιάς), name of several towns; **1**, a town on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, now Gheira; hence **Āphrōdisiens** -ium, m. the people of Aphrodisias; **2**, a harbour in Cilicia, near Porto Cavaliere.

āpiācus -a -um (apium), like parsley, Cato.

āpianus -a -um (apis), relating or belonging to bees, Plin.

āpiārius -ii, m. (apis), a bee-keeper, Plin.

āpicātus -a -um (apex), adorned with the priest's cap, Ov.

Āpicus -ii, m. a Roman name; M. Gabius Apicius, a celebrated epicure in the time of Tiberius.

Āpidānus -i, m. (Ἀπιδανός), a river in Thesaly, tributary of the Peneus.

āpīnae -arum, f. trifles, Mart.

Āpiōlae -arum, f. a town in Latium.

Āpiōn -ōnis, m. surname of Ptolemaeus, king of Cyrene.

1, **āpis** -is, f. (ἐμπίς), a bee, Cic., Verg.

2, **Āpis** -is, acc. -im, m. (Ἄπις), a sacred bull of the Egyptians at Memphis.

āpiscor, aptus, 3. dep. **II**, to attain to, come up to, reach; mare, Cic. **II**. Transf., **1**, to lay hold of, grasp, Lucr.; **2**, to attain to (the object of one's desire), ejus (finis bonorum) apiscendi causa, Cic.; summum honorem, Liv.; once in Tac., with genit., dominationis.

āpiūm -ii, n. parsley, Hor.

āplustrē -is, n. (ἀπλουστρον), generally plur. aplustria -ium, n. and aplustra -ōrum, n. the carved stern of a ship, with its ornaments, Lucr.

āpōclēti -ōrum, m. (ἀποκλήτοι), the supreme council of the Aetolian League, Liv.

āpōdyterium -i, n. (ἀποδυτήριον), the dressing-room in a bath, Cic.

Apollo -inis (-ōnis), m. (Ἀπόλλων), Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, brother of Diana, god of archery, music, poetry, prophesying, and the sun, born at Delos; hence, Delius vates, Verg.; and simply Delius, Cic.; ad Apollinis (sc. aedem) to the temple of Apollo, Liv.; aperitur Apollē, the temple of Apollo becomes visible, Verg.; promontorium Apollinis, a promontory north of Utica, over against Sardinia, now Cape Zibit, Liv.; hence, **A**. Adj., **Āpollināris** -e. sacra.

to Apollo; ludi, games held in honour of Apollo on the 5th of July, Cic. Subst., **Āpollināre** -is, n. a place sacred to Apollo, Liv.; **B. Āpollinēus** -a -um, pertaining to Apollo; urbs, Delos, Ov.; proles, Aesculapius, Ov.; vates, Orpheus, Ov.; ars, prophecy or medicine, Ov.

Āpollōdōrus -i, m. (Ἀπολλόδορος), 1, a rhetorician of Pergamum, teacher of Augustus; 2, grammarian and mythological writer of Athens, about 140 B.C.

Āpollōnia -ae, f. (Ἀπολλωνία), 1, citadel near Naupactus, Liv.; 2, town in Illyria, now Polonia or Polina, Cic.; 3, town in Macedonia, now Polina, Liv.; hence, a, **Āpollōniātēs** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Apollonia; b, **Āpollōniensis** -e, belonging to Apollonia.

Āpollōnis -idis, f. (Ἀπολλωνίς), a town in Lydia; hence **Āpollōnidensis** -e, belonging to Apollonis.

Āpollōniūs -ī, m. (Ἀπολλώνιος), 1, Apollonius Alabandensis, Greek rhetorician, living about 120 B.C.; 2, Apollonius Molo, a Greek rhetorician, living about 110 B.C.; 3, Apollonius Rhodius, author of the Argonautica; 4, Apollonius Tyaneus, philosopher and magician in 1st cent. A.D.

āpōlōgus -i, m. (ἀπόλογος), a narrative, a fable, in the manner of Aesop, Cic.

āpōphōrēta -ōrum, n. (ἀποφῶρητα), presents given to guests, especially at the time of the Saturnalia, Suet.

āpōprōōgmēna -ōrum, n. plur. (ἀποπροογμένα), in the philosophy of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected (opp. to proegmena), Cic.

āpōtheca -ae, f. (ἀποθήκη), a store-room, magazine, especially for wine, Cic.

appārātē, adv. with compar. (apparatus), with much preparation, splendidly; opipare et apparate edere et bibere, Cic.

appārātio -ōnis, f. (apparo), preparation, popularium munus, Cic.

1. **appārātus** -ūs, m. (apparatus). **I.** Abstr. a preparation, preparing; operis, Cic.; belli, Liv.; **II.** Concr., preparation, provision, equipment. **A.** Gen. tenuiculus, Cic.; omnis apparatus opugmandarum urbium, Liv.; plur. apparatus regii, Cic. **B.** Esp. brilliant preparations, splendour, magnificence, pomp; 1, Lit. pomp; regius, Cic.; 2, Transf., of a speech, display, parade; dixit causam illam nullo apparatu pure et dilucide, Cic.

2. **appārātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from apparo), prepared, ready; of things, well supplied, sumptuous, splendid; domus apparator, Cic.

appareo (ad-pāreo) -ī -ītum, 2. to become visible, to appear. **I.** Gen. A. Lit. equus mecum demersus rursum apparuit, Cic.; with dat. of person, anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, Cic.; so of appearance before a court of justice, in his sublellis me apparere nollem, Cic.; of daylight, stars, &c., Tib. **B.** Transf., 1, to be visible, to show itself, be manifest; non apparere labores nostros, Hor.; 2, res apparat and apparat, with acc. and infin. or relat. sentence, it is clear, plain, manifest, Cic. **II.** Esp. to appear as a servant to some person in authority, or deity, to serve; a, saevi in limine regis apparent, Cic.; b, to serve a magistrate, as lictor, clerk, &c.; with dat. of person, consulibus, Liv.; with dat. of thing, quaestioni, Cic.

appārio, 3. to get, obtain, Lucr.

apparitio -ōnis, f. (appareo, No. II.) **A.** A waiting upon, serving, Cic. **B.** Meton. plur. = apparitores, servants, Cic.

appāritor -ōris, m. (appareo, No. II.), a servant; esp. a public servant, e.g., a lictor, etc., Cic.

appāro (ad-pāro), 1. to prepare for, get ready for, provide; convivium, Cic.; bellum, iter, ludos, Cic.; crimina in aliquem, get up charges, Cic.; foll. by infin., Caes.

appellatio -ōnis, f. (1. appello), an addressing. **I.** with words, speaking to. **A.** Gen. hanc nactus appellations causam, Caes. **B.** Legal t.t., appeal; tribunorum, to the tribunes, Cic.; **II.** Of sounds. **A.** Pronunciation, litterarum, Cic. **B.** Naming; hence, meton. = nomen, name, title; inanis, Cic.; plur., regum appellations, Cic.

appellātor -ōris, m. (1. appello), an appellant, Cic.

appellito 1. (freq. of 1. appello), to be accustomed to name, Tac.

1. **appello** 1. (intens. of 2. appello). **I.** to address, accost, with words. **A.** Gen. 1, singulos appellare, Cic.; nominatim, Caes.; 2, to ask a person to do something, to make a proposal to a person; a, aliquem, Cic.; aliquem de proditione, Liv.; b, legal t.t., to appeal to; praetorem, Cic.; tribunos, Liv.; a praetore tribunos, Cic.; de aestinatione et solutionibus, Caes.; c, to apply to for payment; aliquem de pecunia, Cic.; d, to sue; cavendum est ne iisdem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic.; **II.** Of sounds, 1, to pronounce, litteras, Cic.; 2, to name, entitle; aliquem sapientem, Cic.; appellata est ex viro virtus, Cic.; (Scipio) Africanus ob egregiam victoriam de Hannibale Poenisque appellatus, Liv.; hence, to mention by name; quos ideo non appello hoc loco, Cic.; aliquem nutu significationeque, to make known, Cic.

2. **appello** (ad-pello), -pūli -pulsum, 3. to drive to, bring to. **I.** Gen. A. Lit. turres ad opera Caesaris, Caes. **B.** Transf., animum or mentem ad aliquid, to direct the mind to something; mentem ad philosophiam, Cic. **II.** Esp., Nautical t.t., to bring to land; navem ad ripam, Cic.; classem in insulam, Liv.; poet., aliquem, with dat., hinc me digressus vestris Deus appulit oris, Verg.; pass., appelli of the ship; navis appellitur ad villam, Cic.; of the persons in the ship, alios ad Siciliam appulos esse, Cic.; refl., se appellere, in portum classe, Liv.; absol., huc appelle, put in here, Hor.

appendicūla -ae, f. (dim. of appendix), a little addition, Cic.

appendix -icis, f. (appendo), an appendage, addition, an appendix to anything; vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic.; appendices Olcadum, smaller contingents, Liv.

appendo (ad-pendo), -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh to; aurum alicui, Cic.; transf., non enim ea verba me annumerare, pay out, like small coin; lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere, weigh out, like whole bars, Cic.

appētens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from appeto), 1, desirous of; gloriae, Cic.; 2, desirous of gold, avaricious; homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic.

appētentēr, adv. (appetens), greedily, Cic.

appētentia -ae, f. (appetens), desire, longing, laudis, Cic.

appētitiō -ōnis, f. (appeto), 1, grasping at, Cic.; 2, longing for, desire; with genit., principatus, Cic.

appētītus -ūs, m. (appeto), a passionate longing, passion, appetite; voluptatis, Cic.

appēto (ad-peto), -īvi and -ī -ītum, 3. to reach to. **I.** Gen. to grasp at, seize on; **A.** Lit., solem manibus, Cic.; haec enim ipsa sunt hon orabilia, salutari, appeti, to have their hands

kissed, Cic. **B.** Transf., to desire, seek; regnum, Cic.; with infin., ut appetat animus aliquid agere semper, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** to make for or go to a place, to go to, arrive at; Europam, Cic.; mare terram appetens, pressing on the land, Cic. **B.** to attack; aliquem lapidibus, Cic.; transf., ignominia omnibus appetitus, Cic. **C.** to draw near, of time; dies appetebat septimus, quem constituerat, Cic.

1. **Appia (Apia)** -ae, f. a town in Phrygia; hence **Appianus** -a -um, of Appia, Appian.

2. **Appia**, fem. of Appius.

appingo (ad-pingo) -pinxi -pictum, 3. to point to, or upon. **I.** Lit. delphinum silvis, Hor. **II.** Transf., to write in addition; aliquid novi, Cic.

Appius -fi, m., **Appia** -ae, f. a Roman praenomen, common in the gens Claudia, v. Claudius; hence, 1. **Appius** -a -um, Appian; via, the celebrated road from Rome to Capua, afterwards extended to Brundisium, constructed A.U.C. 442 by the Censor, App. Claudius Caecus; aqua, a conduit constructed by the same, Liv.; Appii Forum, v. forum; 2. **Appias** -adis, f. a, the statue of a nymph which stood at the commencement of the above-mentioned aqueduct, Ov.; b, Applades deae, statues in the temple of Venus, which stood near this aqueduct, Ov.: 3. **Appianus** -a -um, belonging to an Appius, Appian; libido (of the Decemvir App. Claudius), Liv.

Appiētas -ātis, f. the antiquity of the Appian family, a word invented by Cicero to flatter Appius.

applaudo (ad-plaudo) -plausi -plausum, 3. **I.** Trans., to strike upon, to clap; cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. **II.** Intrans. to applaud, Plaut.

applicatio -ōnis, f. (applico). **I.** inclination; animi, Cic. **II.** jus applicationis, the rights springing from the relation of patron and client, Cic.

applicatus -a -um, p. adj. (from applico), applied to, lying near, Varr.

applico (ad-plico) -āvī -ātum and -ūi -itum, 1. **I.** to add to, apply to, place to or near, join to, put to. **A.** Lit., a, se ad flammam, Cic.; oscula feretro, to kiss, Ov.; ense capulo tenus, to drive in, Verg.; milit. t.t., corpora corporibus, to close up the ranks, Liv.; b, in passive, esp. in partic. perf., lying near, situated near, built near; Leucas colli applicata, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to connect; voluptatem ad honestatem, Cic.; 2, se ad and se alicui, to attach oneself to; se ad aliquem quasi patronum, Cic.; se ad alicujus familiaritatem, or amicitiam, or societatem, Cic. **II.** to turn or direct towards. **A.** Lit. nautical t.t., to steer a ship towards, to bring to land; naves ad terram, Caes.; navem ad aliquem, Cic.; absol., to land; quocumque litore applicuisse naves hostium audissent, Liv. **B.** Transf., to devote oneself to; se ad eloquentiam, Cic.; (perf. applicui, only once in Cic.; sup. applicitum and partic. applicitus not used by Cic.).

applōro, 1. to lament, deplore, Hor.

appōno (ad-pono) -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. **I.** to place near, to put to. **A.** Gen. gladium, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, to serve, put on the table; patellam, Cic.; apposita secunda mensa, Cic.; b, in writing, to place near; notam ad versum, or epistolam, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** a, to appoint; custodem me Tullio, Cic.; b, to procure, suborn; calumniatores, Cic. **B.** to put to, add to; 1, Gen., annos alicui, Hor.; vitis modum, Cic.; lucro, reckon as a gain, Hor.; 2, to add, by way of command, aqua et igni interdictum reo apponeturque, at teneretur insula, Tac.

apporrectus -a -um (ad and porrigo), extended near, Ov.

apporto (ad-porto), 1. to carry, bring to; lapidem, signa, Cic.

apposco (ad-posco), 3. to ask in addition, Hor.

appōsītē, adv. (appositus), appropriately, appositely; dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic.

appōsītus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from appono), placed near. **I.** Lit., situated, or lying near; castellum flumini app., Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., audacia fidentiae non contrarium sed appositum et propinquum, Cic.; **B.** Esp., fit, appropriate, apposite; menses apppositi ad agendum, Cic.; homo bene appositus ad istius audaciam, Cic.

appōtus (ad-pōtus) -a -um, very drunk, Plaut.

apprēcor (ad-prēcor), 1. dep. to worship, pray to; rite deos, Hor.

apprehendo (ad-prēhendo) -prēhendi -prēhensum, 3. and poet. **apprendo** (ad-prendo) -prendi -prenum, 3. to seize, lay hold of. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., clavieulis adminicula tamquam manibus, Cic. **B.** Esp., to take possession of; Hispanias, Cic. **II.** Transf., of discourse, to bring forward, allege; ut quidquid ego apprehenderam statim accusator extorquebat, Cic.

apprimē (apprimus), adv., by far, above all exceedingly, Plaut., Nep.

apprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (ad and premo), to press to; dextram alicujus, Tac.

approbatio -ōnis, f. (approbo). **I.** approbation, approval, assent, Cic. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t.t., proof; quae (propositio) non indiget approbatione, Cic.

approbator -ōris, m. (approbo), one who approves or assents; protectionis meae, Cic.

approbē, adv. (ad and probus), very well; illum novisse, Plaut.

approbo (ad-prōbo), 1. **I.** to approve of, assent to; consilium alicujus, Cic.; esp. of a deity, to bless, approve of; quod actum est dii approbent, Cic.; 2, to prove, to establish; propositionem app. et firmare, Cic.

appromitto (ad-promitto) -misi -missum, 3. to promise in addition, i.e. to promise also in one's own name, Cic.

appropēro (ad-propēro) -āvī, ātūm, āre. **I.** Trans., to hasten; coemptum opus, Liv.; **II.** Intrans., to hasten; appropriate, Cic.; appr. ad cogitatum facinus, Cic.

appropinquatio -ōnis, f. (appropinquo), approach; mortis, Cic.

appropinquo (ad-prōpinquo), 1. to approach, draw near. **I.** Of place, ad summam aquam, Cic.; with dat. januae, Liv.; Oceano, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, of time, hiems appropinquat, Caes.; illi poena, nobis libertas appropinquat, Cic.; b, of persons, qui jam appropinquat ut videat, is near to seeing, Cic.

appugno (ad-pugno), 1. to storm, assault; castra, Tac.

Appūlējus, or **Āpūlējus** -i, m. a Roman name; 1, L. Appulejus Saturninus, tribune of the people, 100 B.C.; 2, a Roman writer, born about 130 A.D., at Madaura, in Africa. Adj., 1. **Appūlējus** -a -um, of or belonging to Appulejus; lex (de majestate) introduced by the tribune Appulejus; 2. **Appūlējanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Appulejus.

Appūlia, **Āpūlia** -ae, f. a country in the south of Italy. Adj., a, **Appūlicus** -a -um, mare, the Adriatic Sea, Hor.; b, **Appūlus** -a -um, Apulian.

appulsus -ūs, m. (2. appello). **I.** a driving towards. **A.** an approach; quod pars earum (reazionum) appulsu solis exarserit, Cic. **B.** in-

fluence produced by approach; caloris, Cic. II. landing on, landing; litorum, Liv.

ap̄ricatio -ōnis, f. (apricor), a basking in the sun, Cic.

ap̄ricitas -ātis, f. (apricus), sunniness, sunshine, warmth, Plin.

ap̄ricor, 1., dep. (apricus), to sun oneself, Cic.

ap̄ricus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (for apericus, from aperio). **I.** Lit., Of places, open to the sun, sunny; locus, Cic.; in ap̄ricum proferre, to bring to light, Hor. **II.** Transf., loving the sun; flores, Hor.; mergi, Verg.; senes, Pers.

Aprilis -e (aperio), Aprilis mensis or subst., the month of April, Cic.

ap̄rinus -a -um (aper), relating or belonging to a wild boar, Plin.

ap̄rūgnus -a -um (aper), belonging to a wild boar, Plaut.

Ap̄sus -i, m. (Ἀψος), a river of Illyria, now Berzatinò.

aptatus -a -um (partic. of apto), fitted, appropriate, Cic.

aptē, adv., with compar. and superl. (aptus), fitly, appropriately; facere, dicere, Cic.

ap̄to, 1. (intens. of *apo), to fit to, adapt to, adjust. **I.** Gen., corpori arma, Liv.; enses dexteris, Hor. **II.** to prepare, get ready. **A.** Lit., arma, Liv.; classem velis, Verg.; se armis, Liv. **B.** Transf., to make fit or appropriate; hoc verbum est ad id aptatum quod, etc., Cic.

aptus -a -um, 1. (partic. of obsolete verb, *apo). **I.** Partic., 1, Lit., fastened to; gladius e lacunari seta equina aptus, Cic.; 2, Transf., depending upon; honestum ex quo aptum est officium, Cic.; with abl. alone, rudentibus apta fortuna, Cic. **B.** connected, joined, allied; 1, Lit., a, omnia inter se connexa et apta, Cic.; b, prepared, equipped, fitted out; omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta et parata, Cic.; caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, adorned with, Verg.; 2, Transf., Thucydidēs verbis aptus et pressus, Cic.

II. Adj., with compar. and superl., suitable, appropriate, fitting; with ad and the acc., milites minus apti ad hujus generis hostem, Cic.; id pallium esse aptum ad omne anni tempus, Cic.; with in and the acc., in quod (genus) minus apti sunt, Liv.; with dat., haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus, Cic.; absol., verbis quam maxime aptis, Cic.

āp̄ūd (aput), prep., with acc. (root AP, whence apo, aptus, apud thus meaning being fastened to, near to), at, near, by, with, chiefly used of persons. **I.** Of nearness to persons, 1, apud aliquem sedere, near, Cic.; plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, Cic.; hence a, apud me, at my house, Cic.; apud se esse (fig.), to be in possession of one's faculties, Plaut.; b, apud exercitum esse, to be serving as a soldier, Cic.; 2, before, in the presence of; apud judices, Cic.; 3, with; consequi gratiam apud bonos viros, Cic.; hence, with = in the time of; apud patres nostros, Cic.; 4, of an author, in the works of; apud Xenophontem, Cic.; 5, to; apud aliquem queri, Cic. **II.** Of places, 1, in the neighbourhood of; apud Alyziam, Cic.; 2, at, in; apud villam, Cic.

Āp̄ulejus, v. Appulejus.

Āp̄ulia, v. Appulia.

āqua -ae, f. (akin to Keltic ach and Sanscrit apa = water), water. **I.** Lit., a water in the broadest meaning of the word; pluvia, Cic.; marina, Cic.; plur., aquae dulces, Cic.; special phrases, a, aspergere alicui aquam, to re-animate, Plaut.; b, aquam praebere, to entertain, Hor.; c, aqua et ignis, the necessities of life; non aqua, non

igni, ut aiunt, locis pluribus utimur quam amicitia, Cic.; hence, (a) aqua et igni interdicere alicui, Cic.; or aqua et igni aliquem arcere, Tac.; to banish; (b) aquam terraque petere or poscere ab aliquo, to demand submission from the enemy, a Persian custom, Liv.; d, aqua haeret, there is a difficulty or a hitch, Cic.; e, in aqua scribere, to write in water, Cat. **B.** water in a narrower sense; 1, a, the sea; ad aquam, on the sea-coast, Cic.; b, a lake; Albanæ aquae deductio, Cic.; c, a river; secunda aqua, down stream, Liv.; 2, rain, Hor.; 3, plur., aquae; a, springs, Verg.; b, hot medicinal springs; ad aquas venire, Cic.; hence as a proper name, Aquae Sextiae, &c.; 4, of an aqueduct, aquam ducere non longe e villa, Cic.; 5, water in the water-clock; hence, aquam dare, to give time, Plin.; aquam perdere, to lose time, Quint.; 6, tears, Prop. **II.** Transf., Aqua, a constellation, Cic. poet.

aqueductus -ūs, m.; 1, an aqueduct, Cic.; 2, the right of conveying water to a place, Cic.

āquālicūlus -i, m. (dim. of aqualis), a small water-vessel; hence, the belly, Pers.

āquālis -e (aqua), watery. Subst., āquālis -is, c, a wash-bowl, Plaut.

āquārius -a -um (aqua), belonging to water. **I.** Adj., provincia, superintendence of the supply of water, Cic. **II.** Subst., āquārius -ii, m. 1, a water-carrier, Juv.; 2, an inspector of conduits, ap. Cic.; 3, the constellation so called, Hor.

āquaticus -a -um (aqua). **I.** living in water, aquatic; lotos, Ov. **II.** full of water, watery; auster, bringing rain, Ov.

āquātīlis -e (aqua), living or growing in the water, Cic.

āquātio -ōnis, f. (aquor). **A.** A fetching of water, Caes. **B.** Meton., a place whence water may be fetched, a watering-place, Plin.

āquātor -ōris, m. (aquor), a person that fetches water, Caes.

āquila -ae, f. (perhaps fem. of aquilus), an eagle. **I.** Lit., in mythology, the bearer of the lightning of Jove, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, an eagle as the standard of each Roman legion, Cic.; Meton., a, a legion, Plin.; b, the post of standard-bearer, Juv.; 2, the Eagle, a constellation, Cic.; 3, plur. aquilae, the eagle on the front and rear of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, which seemed to support the gable, Tac.

Āquileja -ae, f. a town in the north of Italy, now Aquileja or Aglar; hence adj., Āquilejensis -e, of or belonging to Aquileja.

aquilifer -feri (aquila and fero), m. an eagle or standard-bearer, Cic.

āquīlinus -a -um (aquila), relating to an eagle, Plaut.

Āquilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were—1, C. Aquilius Gallus, friend of and colleague with Cicero in the praetorship (166 B.C.), a famous orator and jurist; 2, Aquilius Regulus, an informer under the empire; hence, Āquiliānus -a -um, belonging to Aquilius.

āquilo -ōnis, m. (connected with aquilus, the black stormy one); 1, the north wind, Cic.; meton., the north, Cic.; 2, Aquilo, as a myth. person, husband of Orithyia, father of Calais and Zetes.

āquilonālis, -e (aquilo), northern, Cic.

Āquilonia -ae, f. a town in the country of the Hirpini, now Carbonara.

āquilonius -a -um, 1, northern, Cic.; 2, belonging to Aquilo (2); proles, Calais and Zeta, Prop.

āquīlus -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish, Plaut.

Aquīnum -i, n. town in Latium, now Aquino. Adj., **Aquinās** -ātis, belonging to Aquinum.

Aquitāni -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Aquitania; hence **Aquitānia** -ae, f. Aquitania, the south-west part of Gaul, between the Garonne and the Pyrenees.

āquor, 1. dep. (aqua), to fetch water, Caes.

āquosus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (aqua), full of water, watery; Orion, Verg.; Eurus, rain-bringing, Hor.; mater, Theis, Ov.

āquūla -ae, f. (dim. of aqua), a little water, a small stream, Cic.

ara -ae, f. (connected with αἶρω, I raise); 1, an elevation of earth, stone, &c.; 2, ara sepulcra, a funeral pyre, Verg.; 3, plur., arae, rocks, Verg.; 3, a monument of stone; virtutis, Cic.; 4, an altar; 5, aram consecrare deo, Cic.; pro aris et focis, for hearths and homes, Cic.; fig., a refuge, protection; legum, Cic.; 6, transf. a constellation, Cic. poet.

Ārābarchēs -ae, m. (Ἀραβάρχης), an Egyptian magistrate, a superior tax-collector, Juv.; used sarcastically of Pompey (who by his conquests increased the tribute paid to Rome), Cic.

Ārābes -um, m. (Ἀραβες), the inhabitants of Arabia, the Arabs; hence, 1, **Ārabs** -ābis, Arabian; 2, **Ārābia** -ae, f. (Ἀραβία), the country of Arabia, in the south-west of Asia, used loosely for any country inhabited by nomadic tribes akin to the Arabs; 3, **Ārābicus** -a -um, Arabian; 4, **Ārābius** -a -um, Arabian; 5, **Ārābus** -a -um, Arabian.

ārābilis -e (aro), that can be ploughed, arable. Plin.

Ārachnē -ēs, f. (Ἀράχνη), a Lydian maiden who entered into a contest in spinning with Minerva and was turned into a spider.

Ārādus -i, f. (Ἀραδος), a Phoenician town, now Ruad. Adj., **Ārādus** -a -um.

ārānēa -ae f. (ἀράχνη), 1, a spider; 2 the spider's web, Plaut.

ārānēōla -ae, f. (dim. of aranea), a little spider, Cic.

ārānēolus -i, m. (dim. of aranea), a little spider, Verg.

ārānēosus -a -um (aranea), 1, full of cobwebs, Cat.; 2, like a cobweb, Plin.

1. **ārānēus** -i, m. a spider, Lucr.

2. **ārānēus** -a -um, relating to a spider, Plin. Subst., **ārānēum** -i, n. a cobweb, Phaedr.

Ārār and **Ārāris** -is, m. a river in Gaul, the Saône.

ārātio -ōnis, f. (aro). I. ploughing, agriculture, Cic. II. Meton., a ploughed field, Plaut.; esp., arationes = the public domains let at a rent of one-tenth of their produce, Cic.

ārātor -ōris, m. 1, a ploughman, a husbandman, Cic.; appel. taurus, Ov.; 2, aratores, tenants of the arationes, q. v., Cic.

ārātrum -i, n. the plough; aratrum circumducere, Cic.; aliquem ab aratro arcessere, Cic.

Ārāthrus -i, m. (Ἀραθρος), a river in Epirus, now Arta.

Ārātus -i, m. (Ἀρατος). I. a Greek poet, born in Cilicia, whose astronomical poem Φαινόμενα was translated by Cicero. Adj., **Ārātus** and **Ārātius** -a -um, belonging to Aratus; carmina, Cic.; and absol. nostra quaedam Aratea, Cicero's translation of the poem, Cic. II. a celebrated Greek general, founder of the Achaean League.

Āraxēs -is, m. (Ἀράξης), a river in Armenia.

arbitēr -tri, m. (from ar = ad, and bitere, to go). I. a witness, spectator, hearer; locus arbitris remotus, Cic.; remotis arbitris, Cic. II. A. Legal t. t., an umpire, arbitrator; arbitrolitis, Cic.; aliquem arbitrum adigere, Cic.; arbitrum dare, Cic.; sumere, Cic.; esse in aliquem rem arbitrum, Cic.; ad arbitrum configere, Cic.; uti aliquo arbitro, Cic. B. Transf., 1, a judge of any matter; formae (of Paris), Ov.; armorum, Ov.; 2, ruler, lord, master; bibendi, Hor.; Adriae, the south wind, Hor.; elegantiae, Tac.

arbitra -ae, f. (arbitrator) a female witness, Hor. **arbitrārius** -a -um, depending on the will, arbitrary, uncertain, Plaut.

arbitrātus -ūs, m. approval, will, choice, wish; tuo arbitratu, Cic.; ejus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic.

arbitrium -i, n. A. The umpire's decision; aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium; iudicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae, Cic. B. Transf., 1, any decision, judgment, free choice; arbitrium eligendi, Tac.; libera arbitria de aliquo agere, Liv.; res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae, Cic.; arbitria funeris, the expenses of a funeral, Cic.; 2, might, mastery, authority; arbitrio suo, Cic.

arbitror, 1. dep. (pass. Plaut., Cic., arbitro, Plaut.). I. to hear, perceive, Plaut. II. Transf., to express an opinion as witness, Cic.; hence, to think, be of opinion; qui se natos ad homines juvandos arbitrantur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., ut quisque minimum in se esse arbitraretur, Cic.

arbōr (arbos) -ōris, f. a tree. A. Lit., fici, a fig tree, Cic.; Jovis, the oak, Ov.; Phoebe, the laurel, Ov.; Palladis, the olive, Ov. B. Meton., infelix, the galloway, Cic.; mali, a mast, Verg.; arbor, an oar, Verg.; a ship, Pelias, the Argo, Ov.

arbōrēus -a -um, relating to trees, Verg.; cornua, branching, Verg.

arbutum -i, n. (arbor), a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees, Cic.

arbutus -a -um, full of trees; ager, Cic.

arbutēus -a -um, relating to the arbutus, Ov., Verg.

arbutum -i, n., 1, the fruit of the wild strawberry or arbutus tree, Verg.; 2, the wild strawberry tree or arbutus, Verg.

arbutus -i, f. the wild strawberry or arbutus tree, Verg.

arca -ae, f. (root ARC, whence also arceo). I. a chest, box. A. Gen., Cic. B. Esp., a, a coffin, Liv.; b, money coffer, Cic.; meton. = the money in the coffer; arcae nostrae confidito, Cic. II. a cell for close imprisonment, Cic.

Arcādia -ae, f. (Ἀρκαδία), a country of the Peloponnesus. Adj., 1, **Arcādus** -a -um; 2, **Arcādicus** -a -um; deus, Pan, Prop.; juvenis, a simoleon, Juv.; virgo, **Arcthusa**, Ov.; 3, **Arcās** -adis, tyrannus, **Lycæon**, Ov. Subst., **Arcās** -adis, Mercury, Mart.; **Arcādes** -um, m. the Arcadians, Cic.

arcānō, adv., secretly, Cic.

arcānus -a -um (arca, arceo), 1, silent, homo, Plaut.; nox, Ov.; 2, secret, Cic.; arcana consilia, Liv.; sacra, Ov. Subst., **arcānum** -i, n. a secret, Liv., Juv.

Arcās -adis, m. (Ἀρκάς), son of Jupiter and Callisto, placed in the heavens as the star Arctophylax.

arcēo -cui, 2. (root ARC, whence arca). I. to shut in, shut up; alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic. II. A. to prohibit access to, to keep at a distance, to hinder, prevent; copias hostium, Cic.; followed by ne with subj., Liv.; with the

acc. and ab with the abl., aliquem ab urbe, Cic.; with the acc. and abl. alone, hostem Gallia, Cic.; with dat., Verg. **B.** to protect from; aliquem periculis, Verg.

Arceſilās -ae, m. (Ἀρκεσίλαος) and **Arceſilaus** -i, m. (Ἀρκεσίλαος), a Greek philosopher of Pitane in Aetolia (316-241 B.C.), founder of the Middle Academy.

Arceſius -ii, m. (Ἀρκεσίσιος), father of Laertes, and grandfather of Ulysses.

arcessitor -ōris, m. one who calls or fetches, Plin.

arcessitus, abl. -ū, m. calling for, summons; ipsius rogatu arcessitque, Cic.

arcesso (accerso) -ivi -itum, 3. (accedo), to fetch or call to a place, to summon, **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., aliquem litteris Capua, Cic.; aliquem in senatū, Cic.; sacra ab exteris nationibus asciscere et arcessere, Cic. **B.** Transf., of a thought, to bring, derive; argumentum usque a capite, Cic.; hence arcessitis, strained, far-fetched; dictum, Cic. **II.** Esp. **1.** to bring the dead from the lower world, Verg.; **2.** to bring the bride to the bridegroom's house, Ter.; **3.** legal t. t., to summon, bring before a court of justice; aliquem iudicio capitis, Cic.; aliquem capitis, Cic.

Archēlāus -i, m. (Ἀρχέλαος). **I.** a Greek philosopher of Miletus. **II.** King of Macedonia from 413 B.C., friend of Euripides. **III.** General of Mithridates. **IV.** Son of **III.**, husband of Berenice. **V.** the grandson of **IV.**, the last king of Cappadocia.

archētȳpus -a -um (ἀρχέτυπος), original, Juv.

Archias -ae, m. (Ἀρχίας). **I.** Aulus Licinius, a Greek poet of Antioch, defended by Cicero. **II.** a celebrated cabinet-maker, hence **Archiaēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Archias.

archigallus -i, m. a high priest of Cybele, Plin.

Archilōchus -i, m. (Ἀρχίλοχος), a Greek satiric poet, inventor of iambic verse. Adj., **Archilochianus** -a -um, Archilochian; appel., sharp, biting, Cic.

archimāgirus -i, m. (ἀρχιμάγειρος), head cook, Ov.

Archimēdes -is, m. (Ἀρχιμήδης), celebrated mathematical and mechanical philosopher, killed on the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus (212 B.C.).

archimimus -i, m. (ἀρχίμιμος), chief mime or buffoon, Suet.

archipirāta -ae, m. (ἀρχιπειρατής), chief pirate, Cic.

architectōn -ōnis, m. (ἀρχιτεκτων), **1.** master-builder, Plaut.; **2.** a master in cunning, Plaut.

architector, 1. dep. **A.** to build. **B.** Transf., to devise, to prepare, provide; voluptates, Cic.

architectūra -ae, f. architecture, Cic.

architectus -i, m. (ἀρχιτέκτων), **1.** an architect, master-builder; architecti operum, Cic.; **2.** Transf., an inventor, author, maker; hujus legis, Cic.; quasi arch. beatæ vitæ, Cic.

archōn -ontis, m. (ἀρχων), an archon, one of the chief magistrates of Athens, Cic.

Archytās -ae, m. (Ἀρχύτας), a philosopher of Tarentum (about 400-365 B.C.).

arcitēnens -entis (arcus and teneo), holding the bow, epithet of Apollo and Diana, Verg., Ov.

arct . . . = art . . . q.v.

Arctōs -i, f. (ἄρκτος), **1.** the great and little bear, Verg., Ov.; juncta Aquilonibus Arctos, the North Pole, Ov.; opacum exelpere Arcton, to be towards the North, Hor.; **2.** the night, Prop.

Arctōus -a -um (ἀρκτικός) belonging to the north pole, northern, Mart.

Arctūrus -i, m. (ἀρκτούρος), **1.** the brightest star of the constellation Boötes, Cic.; **2.** Boötes, Verg.

arcuātus -a -um (partic. of arcuo), bent like a bow, curved; currus, Liv.

arcūla -ae, f. (dim. of arca), **1.** a casket for money, jewels, or perfume; arculae muliebres, Cic.; **2.** Transf., rhetorical ornament; omnes (Isocrati) discipulorum arculae, Cic.

arculārius -i, m. a casket maker, Plaut.

arcuō, **1.** to bend or shape like a bow, Plin.

arcūs -ūs, m. **1.** a bow; a, arcum intendere, Cic.; adducere, Verg.; arcus Haemonii, the constellation Sagittarius, Ov.; **b.** the rainbow, Cic.; **c.** an arch, vault, triumphal arch, Suet. **II.** Transf., **1.** anything arched or curved, Verg., Ov.; **2.** a mathematical arc, Sen.; the parallel circles which bound the zones of the earth, Ov.

1. **ardēa** -ae, f. a heron, Verg.

2. **Ardeā** -ae, f. (Ἀρδέα), town of the Rutuli in Latium. Adj., a, **Ardeās** -ātis, b, **Ardeātinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Ardea.

ardēllo -ōnis, m. a busybody, Mart.

ardens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (ardeo), hot, glowing. **A.** Lit., lapides, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, of the eyes, glowing; oculi, Verg.; b, of colour, glittering; apes ardentes auro, Verg.; c, of wine, strong, fiery; Falernum, Hor.; d, of passions, &c., burning, eager, hot; odium, Liv.; avaritia, Cic.; ardentes in aliquem litterae, Cic.; ardentes equi, spirited, Verg.; e, of oratory, fiery; orator, Cic.; oratio, actio, Cic.

ardenter, adv. with compar. and superl. (ardens), hotly, violently; cupere, Cic.

ardēo, arsi, arsum, **2.** to burn, glow, be on fire.

I. Lit., faces, Cic.; domus, Cic.; mare arsit eo anno, Liv.; jam proximus ardet Ucalegon, the house of U., Verg.; ardent altaria, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** of the eyes, to glow, Cic.; **2.** of colours, to flash, sparkle, glow; ardebat murice laena, Verg.; **3.** of feelings, a, of the body, quum omnes artus ardere viderentur, be in pain, Cic.; b, of the mind, amore, dolore, furore, Cic.; ardere in proelia, eagerly to desire fight, Verg.; esp. in poets, to burn with love; ardere aliqua or in aliqua or aliquam, Hor., Verg., Ov.; ardere invidia, to be heated, Cic.; c, of conspiracies, wars, &c., to burst out; quum arderet conjuratio, Cic.; quum arderet Syria bello, be in a state of excitement, Cic.

ardēōla -ae, f. (dim. of ardea), a heron, Plin.

ardesco, arsi, 3. (inch. of ardeo), to take fire, kindle. **I.** Lit., arsit arundo, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** to glitter; fulmineis ignibus ardescunt undae, Ov.; **2.** of the passions, to become inflamed; tuendo, Verg.; libidibus, Tac.

ardor -ōris, m. flame, burning, heat. **I.** Lit., solis, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** the glow of the eyes, oculorum, Cic.; **2.** gleam, glimmer; stellarum, Cic.; **3.** of the feelings or passions, ardour, fierceness; cupiditatum, Cic.; animorum et armorum, Cic.; pugnandi, for fighting, Liv.; with ad and the acc., mentis ad gloriam, Cic.; ad bellum armaque, Liv.; esp. the passion of love, Ov.; virginis, for a maiden, Ov.

Arduēna -ae, f. a forest in Gallia Belgica, now the forest of Ardennes.

ardūus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (root AR, Gr. AP, whence arca, ἀρα), steep. **I.** Lit., **A.** collis, Liv.; ascensus difficilis atque arduus, Cic. Subst., **arduum** -i, n. a steep place; per arduum ducuntur, Liv. **B.** Poet., lofty; aether, Ov.; nubes, Hor.; esse arduus infert (Turnus), with proud mien, Verg. **II.** Transf., difficult to undertake or reach; res

arduae ac difficiles, Cic.; arduum videtur, or est followed by infinit., Sall., Liv. Subst., **arduum** -i, n. what is difficult to accomplish, Hor., Ov.

arēa -ae, f. (Root AR, Gr. AP, whence arduus and ἀραι), a high-lying open space, surface. **I.** Gen. collemque super planissima campi area, Ov. **II.** Esp., 1, an open space in a town, Liv.; 2, a site for a house, Cic.; 3, the court-yard, Liv.; 4, threshing-floor, Cic.; 5, the part of the circus where the games were held; fig., sphere, scope, Ov.

arēfācio -fēci -factum, 3, to make dry, Lucr.

Arēlātē, n. and **Arēlās** -atis, f. town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Arles. Adj., **Arēlātensis** -e.

Arēmōricus -a -um (from Keltic are = on, and mor = sea), lying on the sea; civitates, Gallie states on the coast of the English Channel.

arēna -ae, f. sand. **I.** Lit., saxa globosa arenae immixta, Liv.; arenae carae, the sands of Paotulus, Ov.; prov., arenae mandare semina, to sow the sand, of a fruitless work, Ov. **II.** Meton., 1, a sandy place; arenam aliquam aut paludes emere, Cic.; 2, the sea-shore; optata potiri arena, Verg.; 3, the arena in the amphitheatre (covered with sand); promittere operas arenae, Tac. **III.** Transf., the scene of any contention or struggle, Plin.

arēnārius -a -um, relating to sand, sandy. Subst., **arēnāria** -ae, f. (sc. fodina), a sand pit, Cic.

arēnōsus -a -um, sandy, Verg.

arēns -entis, p. adj. (areo), dry. **I.** Gen. rivus, Verg. **II.** dry with thirst; ora, Ov.; poet. sitis, Ov.

arēo, 2. **A.** to be dry; aret ager, Verg. **B.** Esp., to be dry with thirst, Liv.

arēōla -ae, f. (dim. of area), a little open space, Plin.

Arēōpāgus -i, m. (Ἀρειος πάγος), Mars' hill at Athens, upon which the court called Areopagus held its sittings, Cic.; hence, **Arēōpāgites** -ae, m. a member of the court, Cic.

Arēs -is, m. (Ἄρης), the Greek god of war, appell., a warrior, Plaut.

aresco, 3. (inch. of areo), to become dry; cito arescit lacrima, Cic.

Arēstoridēs -ae, m. (Ἀρεστροπιδής), a descendant of Arestor, i.e., Argus, his son.

arētālōgus -i, m. (ἀρεταλόγος), a babbler about virtue, a kind of philosophical buffoon, Juv.

Arēthūsa -ae, f. (Ἀρέθουσα), a fountain in the island of Ortygia at Syracuse; myth. a Nereid beloved by the river Alpheus, who dived under the sea in pursuit of her. Adj., 1, **Arēthūsis** -idis; 2, **Arēthūsius** -a -um, of or belonging to Arēthūsa.

Arēns -a -um, relating to Mars; judicium, the Areopagus, Tac.

Arganthōnius -ii, m. (Ἀργανθώνιος), a king of Tartessus, who lived to a great age.

Argēi -orum, m. 1, chapels of local deities in Rome; 2, figures of men, thrown into the Tiber every year on the Ides of May.

Argentānum -i, n. a town in Bruttium, now Argentino.

argentārius -a -um, 1, relating to silver; ietalla, silver mines, Plin.; 2, relating to money; inopia, Plaut.; taberna, a banker's stall, Liv. Subst., **A.** **argentārius** -ii, m. a money-changer, banker, Cic. **B.** **argentāria** -ae, f. 1, (sc. taberna), a banker's office, Liv.; 2, (sc. ars), a banker's trade, Cic.; 3, (sc. fodina), a silver mine, Liv.

argentātus -a -um, 1, ornament w silver; milites, with silvered shields, Liv.; 2, provided with money, Plaut.

argentēus -a -um, 1, 1, made of silver; aquila, Cic.; nummus, Varr.; denarius, Plin.; or simply argenteus, Tac.; 2, ornamented or covered with silver; scena, Cic.; 3, of the colour of silver; anser, Verg. **II.** Transf., belonging to the Silver Age; proles, Ov.

argentifōdina -ae, f. a silver mine, Varr., Plin.

argentōsus -a -um, full of silver, rich in silver, Plin.

argentum -i, n. (ἀργός), silver; **I.** signatum, stamped with a pattern, Cic.; **II.** Esp., 1, silver plate, Cic.; 2, silver coin, and generally money, Cic., Liv.

Argiletum -i, n. a part of Rome where were many booksellers' shops. Adj., **Argiletānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Argiletum.

argilla -ae, f. (ἀργιλλος), white clay, potter's clay, Cic.

argillacēus -a -um, clayey, of clay, Plin.

Arginussae (Arginūsae) -arum, f. (Ἀργινούσαι), islands on the coast of Aeolis, scene of a naval victory of the Athenians over the Spartans.

Argō -ūs, f. (Ἀργώ), the ship Argos, in which many Greek heroes sailed to Colchis, under Jason, to fetch the Golden Fleece. Adj., **Argōus** -a -um.

Argōnautae -arum, m. (Ἀργοναῦται), the Argonauts, the heroes who sailed in the Argos.

Argōs, n. and **Argi** -ōrum, m. **I.** the capital of Argolis, a country of the Peloponnese. Adj., **A.**

argēus -a -um. **B.** **Argivus** -a -um, Argive; augur, Amphiarus, Hor.; plur. subst., Argivi -orum, and poet. -um, m. the Argives. **C.** **Argōlis** -idis, f. 1, Adj., Argolic; 2, Subst., the district Argolis; hence adj., **Argōlicus** -a -um, Argolic. **II.** Argos Amphilochoium, a town in Epirus.

argumentātiō -ōnis, f. the bringing forward of a proof; argumentatio est explicatio argumenti, Cic.

argumentor, 1, dep. **I.** Intransit. to bring forward a proof; quid porro argumenter, qua de re dubitare nemo possit, Cic. **II.** Transsit. to allege as a proof, Liv.

argumentum -i, n. (arguo), 1, an argument, proof, Cic.; afferre argumenta, Cic.; multis argumentis deos esse docere, Cic.; argumenta atque indicia sceleris, Cic.; 2, subject, contents, matter; a, epistolae, Cic.; b, subject of a drama; fabulae, Ter.; c, a drama itself; explicare argumenti exitum, Cic.; d, subject of a work of art, ex eboze diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis (bas-reliefs), Cic.

argūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (connected with ἀργός), to put in clear light. **I.** Gen. A. Lit. to maintain, prove; speculatores non legatos venisse, Liv. B. Transl., to betray, prove; degeneres animos timor arguit, Verg.; laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor. **II.** Esp. A. to charge, accuse, expose, convict; with gen., summi sceleris, Cic.; with abl., hoc crimine te non arguo, Cic.; with double acc., id quod me arguis, Cic.; with infinit., Roscius arguitur occidisse patrem, Cic. B. to censure, complain of; culpa, quam arguo, Liv.

Argus -i, m. (Ἄργος), the hundred-eyed guardian of Io, slain by Mercury.

argūtatiō -ōnis, f. a rustling, Cat.

argūtē, adv., with compar. and superl. (argutus), sagaciously, acutely; callide arguteque dicere, Cic.

argūtiae -arum, f. 1, liveliness, animation; digitorum, quick movement of the fingers, Cic.;

2, a. *cleverness, subtlety, sagacity*; hujus orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, Cic.; **b.** in a bad sense, *cunning, quibbling*, Cic.

argūtōr, *1. dep. to chatter*, Plaut.

argūtūlus -a -um, *somewhat acute*; libri, Cic.

argūtus -a -um, *p. adj. with compar. and superl. (arguo), 1.* in relation to the senses: **a.** to the eye, *expressive, lively*; manus, oculi, Cic.; **b.** to the ear, *piercing, penetrating, shrill*; hirundo, Verg.; *forum, noisy*, Ov.; *poets, melodious*, Hor.; **2.** relating to the mind, *a.* significant, clear; of omens, *argutissima exta*, Cic.; **b.** of the understanding, *a.* in a good sense, *sagacious, acute*; argutus orator, Cic.; **β.** in a bad sense, *wily, cunning*; meretrix, Hor.

argyraspides -pidum, *m.* (ἀργυράσπιδες), name of a picked corps in the Macedonian army, the wearers of the silver shield, Liv.

Ariadna -ae, & **Āriadnē** -ēs, *f.* (Ἀριάδνη), daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, who helped Theseus to slay the Minotaur, but was deserted by him and then beloved by Bacchus.

Āriārathēs -is, *m.* (Ἀριαράθης), name of several kings of Cappadocia.

Aricia -ae, *f.* town in Latium at the foot of the Alban Mount. Adj. **Āricinus** -a -um, belonging to Aricia.

aridūlus -a -um (dim. of aridus), *somewhat dry*, Cat.

aridus -a -um, *adj. with compar. and superl. (areo), dry, arid.* **I.** Lit., **1.** folia, Cic.; poet. sonus, *a dry, crackling sound*, Verg.; **2.** dry with thirst; viator, Verg.; **3.** shrivelled, fleshless; crura, Ov.; absol., *exsiccati atque aridi*, Cic. Subst., **aridum** -i, *n.* dry ground; naves in aridum subducere, Caes. **II.** Transf., **1.** of manner of living, *poor, meagre*; vita, Cic.; **2.** intellectually dry, *jejune*; genus orationis, Cic.; **3.** avaricious, Ter.

āries -ētis, *m.* (ἄρην, ἄρην). **I.** Lit. a ram, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** a battering ram, Caes. **B.** a prop, beam, Caes. **C.** one of the signs of the zodiac, Cic.

āriētatio -ōnis, *f.* a butting like a ram, Sen.

ārieto, *1.* to butt like a ram, Verg.

Ariminum -i, *n.* town and river in Umbria. Adj., **Ariminensis** -e, belonging to Ariminum.

Āriōbarzānēs -is, *m.* (Ἀριοβαρζάνης), name of several kings of Cappadocia, and of one of Armenia.

Ārion or **Ārio** -ōnis, *m.* (Ἀρίων). **I.** Myth. a harp-player, saved from drowning by a dolphin. Adj., **Ārionius** -a -um, belonging to Arion. **II.** a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary of Plato.

Āriovistus -i, *m.* a German prince, conquered by Caesar.

Ārisba -ae, and **Ārisbē** -ēs, *f.* (Ἀρίσβη), town in the Troad.

ārīsta -ae, *f.* **I. A.** the point of an ear of corn, Cic. **B.** Meton., the ear itself, Verg. **II.** Transf., *bristly hair*, Pers.

Āristaeus -i, *m.* (Ἀρισταῖος), son of Apollo and Cyrene, legendary introducer of bee-keeping.

Āristarchus -i, *m.* (Ἀριστάρχος), a celebrated grammarian and critic of Alexandria; appell. a severe critic, Cic.

Āristides -is, *m.* (Ἀριστίδης), **I.** a celebrated Athenian statesman and general, rival of Themistocles. **II.** a poet of Miletus.

Āristippus -i, *m.* (Ἀριστίππος), a philosopher of Cyrene (about 380 B.C.) founder of the Cynic school. Adj., **Āristippeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Aristippus.

Āristo and **Āriston** -ōnis, *m.* (Ἀρίστης), a philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno, contemporary with Caesar; hence adj., **Āristonēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Aristo.

Āristodēmūs -i, *m.* (Ἀριστοδῆμος). **I.** a tragic actor at Athens. **II.** a tyrant of Cumae in Campania, about 502 B.C.

aristolōchia -ae, *f.* (ἀριστολογία), a plant useful in childbirth, Cic.

Āristophānēs -is, *m.* (Ἀριστοφάνης). **I.** the great Athenian comic dramatist. Adj., **Āristophāneus** -a -um, of or relating to Aristophanes. **II.** a celebrated grammarian, pupil of Eratosthenes.

Āristotēlēs -is and -i, *m.* (Ἀριστοτέλης), the celebrated Greek philosopher, founder of the Peripatetic school. Adj., **Āristotēleus** -a -um, of or relating to Aristotle.

ārithmētica -ae and -ē -ēs, *f.* (ἀριθμητική, sc. τέχνη), arithmetic, Sen.

ārithmētica -ōrum, *n.* arithmetic, Cic.

ārītūdo -īnis, *f.* dryness, Plaut.

arma -ōrum, *n.* (Root AR, Greek AP, cf. τὰ ἄρματα), tools, implements. **I.** Gen., arma equestris, the fittings of a horse, Liv.; cerealia, implements for grinding and baking corn, Verg.; building tools, Cic. **II.** implements of war. **A.** In the broadest sense, Liv. **B.** In a narrower meaning, *defensive armour* (tela, offensive weapons), **1.** Lit. arma his imperata, galea, clypeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, Liv.; arma capere, sumere, Cic.; ad arma ire, Cic.; armis decertare or decernere, Cic.; in armis esse or stare, to be under arms, Liv.; CL milia habere in armis, Liv.; arma deponere, Liv.; tradere, Liv.; ad arma "to arms," Caes.; **2.** Meton., war; arma civilia, Cic.; **3.** military power; Romana arma ingruere, Liv. **4.** soldiers; levia, light-armed troops, Liv.; **5.** Fig. defence; arma prudentiae, Cic.

armamenta -ōrum, *n.* implements, tackle; esp. of a ship, vela armamentaque, Caes.

armamentarium -i, *n.* an armoury, Cic.

armāriolum -i, *n.* (dim. of armarium), a little cupboard, Plaut.

armarium -i, *n.* a cupboard, chest, Cic.

armātūra -ae, *f.* **A.** equipment, armour; Numidae levis armaturae, light-armed, Caes. **B.** Meton., armed soldiers; armatura levis, light-armed troops, Cic.

1. armatus, abl. -ī, *m.* armour. **A.** Lit., haud dispari armatu, Liv. **B.** Meton., armed troops; gravis, heavy-armed troops, Liv.

2. armātus -a -um, *p. adj. with superl. (armo), armed, equipped.* **A.** Lit., armatus togatusque, both in war and in peace, Liv.; armatae classes, Verg. **B.** Transf., erat incredibili armatus audacia, Cic.

Armōnia -ae, *f.* (Ἀρμονία), a country in Asia; hence, **Armēnius** -a -um. **A.** Adj., Armenian. **B.** Subst., an Armenian.

armentālis -e, belonging to a herd; equae, Verg.

armentum -i, *n.* cattle living in herds; Esp. oxen and horses; **1.** sing. collective, a herd; Pan erat armenti custos, Ov.; **2.** plur., oxen; greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic.

armifēr -fēra -fērum (arma and fero), bearing arms, warlike, Ov.

armigēr -gēra -gērum (arma and gero), bearing arms. Subst., **a.** armiger -geri, *n.* an armour-bearer, Cic.; Jovis, the eagle, Verg.; Catilinae, adherent, Cic.; **b.** armigera -ae, *f.* a female armour-bearer, Ov.

armilla -ae, *f.* a bracelet, worn by both men and women, Cic., Liv.

armillātus -a um, adorned with a bracelet, Suet.; canes, wearing a collar, Prop.

armilustrum -ī, n. (arma and lustrum), a festival at which arms were consecrated, celebrated at a spot in Rome called Armilustrum.

armipōtens -entis, mighty in arms, warlike; Mars, Verg.; diva, Minerva, Verg.

armisōnus -a -um, resounding with arms, Verg.

armo, 1., 1, to provide with implements, to equip; naves, Caes.; 2, to arm, prepare for battle; a, aliquem in rempublicam, Cic.; milites, Caes.; servum in or contra dominum, Cic.; equum bello, for battle, Verg.; gladiis dextris, Liv.; b, transf. to supply, arm; multitudinem auctoritate publica, Cic.; se eloquentia, Cic.

armōrācia -ae, f. (-cium -ii, n.), horse-rudish (cochlearia armoraia, Linn.), Plin.

armus -ī, m. (ἀρμός), 1, the shoulder-blade; latos huic hasta per armos tremit, Verg.; in animals, the shoulder; ex humeris armi fiunt, Ov.; 2, the side of an animal, Verg.

Arnus -ī, m. (Ἄρνος), the chief river of Etruria, now the Arno. Adj., **Arniensis**, -e.

āro, 1. (ἀρόω), to plough. **A.** Lit., 1, arare terram et sulcum altius imprimere, Cic.; prov., non profecturis litora bubus aras, to labour uselessly, Ov.; 2, to farm, cultivate; Falerni mille fundi jugera, Hor.; absol., cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, tenants of the domain-lands, (cf. aratio), Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to furrow, wrinkle; rugae quae tibi corpus arent, Ov.; 2, of ships, to plough the sea; vastum maris aequor, Verg.

Arpi -ōrum, m. a town in Apulia. Adj., **Arpinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Arpi.

Arpinum -ī, n. a town in Latium, birthplace of Cicero and Marius. Adj., **Arpinas** -ātis, **Arpinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Arpinum.

arquātus, v. arcuatus.

arra, v. arrha.

arrectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from arriŕgo), steep, Liv.

arrēpo (ad-repo), -repsi, -reptum, 3, to creep to, to glide gently to; quibus rebus non sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam adreperat, Cic.

Arrētum -ī, n. a town in Etruria, birthplace of Maecenas.

arrha -ae, f., and **arrhābo** -ōnis, m. earnest money, Plaut., Ter.

arridēo (ad-ridēo), -risi -risum, 2, to laugh to; 1, to laugh with; ridentibus arrident, Hor. **II.** to laugh at, either in approval or ridicule. **A.** Lit., with dat. of pers., vix notis familiariter arridere, Liv.; with acc. of the thing, video quid arriseris, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to be favourable; quum tempestas arridet, Lucr.; b, to please; "inhibere" illud tuum quod mihi valde arriserat, Cic.

arrigo -rexi -rectum, 3. (ad and rego). **A.** to erect, lift up; aures, comas, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, to excite; arrigere animos Itali, Verg.; b, to encourage, animate; aliquem oratione, Sall.

arripio -ripui -reptum, 3. (ad and rapio). **I.** to seize on, lay hold of, snatch. **A.** Gen. arma, Liv.; cibum unguinum tenuitate, Cic.; aliquem manu, Liv.; tabulam de naufragio, Cic.; cohortes arripas in urbem inducere, Liv.; terram velis, to sail quickly to, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, to seize upon, appropriate, take; facultatem laedendi, quaecumque detur, Cic.; maledicta ex trivio, Cic.; b, to comprehend quickly; celeriter res innumerabiles, Cic.; litteras Graecas, take to with zeal, Cic.; **II.** to seize with violence; a, of diseases, &c., dolor, qui simul arripuit interfecit, Cic.; b, legal t.t. to drag before a tribunal, accuse, Cic.;

c, transf., to satirize; primores populi populumque, Hor.

arrior -ōris, m. one who smiles approvingly, a flatterer, Sen.

arrōdo (ad-rōdo) -rōsi -rōsum, 3, to gnaw at; mures Antii coronam auream arrosere, Liv.; fig., ut illa ex vepreulis extracta nitidula rempublicam conaretur arrodere, Cic.

arrōgans -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from arrogo), assuming, arrogant, haughty; Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans, Cic.

arrōgānter, adv. arrogantly, haughtily; dicere aliquid, Cic.; scribere ad aliquem, Cic.; facere, Caes.

arrōgāntia -ae, f. arrogance, assumption, pride, haughtiness; ex arrogantia odium, ex insolentia arrogantia oritur, Cic.

arrōgo (ad-rōgo), 1. **I.** 1, sibi aliquid, to appropriate to oneself something to which one has no claim; sibi sapientiam, Cic.; 2, alicui aliquid, to claim, confer upon; decus imperii, Hor. **II.** 1, to ask, Plaut.; 2, to associate one public officer with another; cui unico consuli dictatorem arrigari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv.

arrōsor -ōris, m. one who gnaws at, Sen.

Arrūs (Ārūs) -antis, m. name of a younger son of Turquinius Superbus.

ars -tis, f. (stem AR, whence ar -mus, art -us; Gr. ἄρσ, ἀρτῶν, ἀρτή). **I.** **A.** a trade, profession, art; disserendi, dialectics, Cic.; artes sordidae, mean occupations, those of slaves, Cic.; ingenuae, liberales, honourable occupations, Cic.; urbanae, jurisprudence and rhetoric, Liv.; artem aliquam facitare, Cic.; exercere, to practise, pursue, Hor. **B.** Meton., 1, art, knowledge, theory (opp. practice); res mihi videtur esse facultate (in practice) praeclara, arte (in theory) medicis, Cic.; ex arte (dicere, scribere, &c.), according to the rules of art, Cic.; hence as title of treatises on a subject, artes oratoriae, Cic.; 2, skill, cleverness; opus est vel arte vel diligentia, Cic.; arte laboratae vestes, Verg.; arte canere, Ov.; 3, plur., artes, works of art, Cic.; 4, Artes, the Muses, Phaed. **II.** Transf., 1, conduct, character, method of acting, good or bad; bonae artes, good qualities, Sall.; hac arte Pollux attingit aereis igneas, Hor.; 2, absol., cunning, deceit, Verg.

Arsāces -is, m. (Ἀρσάκης), the first king of the Parthians; hence, 1, **Arsācides** -ae, m. a descendant of Arsaces; 2, **Arsācius** -a -um, Parthian.

Artaxāta -ōrum, n. (-a -ae, f., Tac.), capital of Armenia on the Araxes.

Artaxerxēs -is, m. (Ἀρταξέρξης), name of three Persian kings.

artē (arctē), adv. with compar. and superl. (artus), narrowly, tightly, closely. **I.** Lit. artius completi aliquem, Cic.; signa artius collocare, Sall.; fig., artius astringere rationem, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, fast, soundly; dormire, Cic.; b, shortly; artius appellare aliquem, to cut a name short, Ov.; aliquem arte colere, stingily, Sall.

arteria -ae, f. (ἀρτηρία), 1, the wind-pipe, Cic.; neut. plur., heterocl. arteria, Lucr.; 2, an artery, Cic.

arthriticus -a -um (ἀρθριτικός), gouty, Cic.

articulārīs -e, relating to the joints; morbus, gout, Suet.

articulātīm, adv. **A.** limb by limb, piecemeal Plaut. **B.** Transf., in a manner properly divided, distinctly; articulatin distincteque dici, Cic.

articūlo, 1, to articulate, speak distinctly, Lucr.

articūlus -ī, m. (dim. of artus). **I.** Lit. 1, a joint; articulorum dolores, gouty or rheumatic

pains, Cic.; plur. meton., the limbs, esp., the fingers, Lucr., Ov.; 2, of plants, a knob, knot, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a division of a discourse; articuli membraque, Cic.; 2, of time, a moment, crisis; in ipso articulo temporis, Cic.; 3, of other abstractions, part, division, point; per cosdem articulos et gradus, Suet.

artifex -ficus (ars and facio). **I.** 1, an artist, artificer, painter, sculptor; artifices scenici, actors, Cic.; artifex equus, a trained horse, Ov.; with genit. of gerund; Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic.; 2, the maker, author, contriver; probus ejus (mundi) artifex, Cic.; 3, a master of any art; tractandi animos artifices, Liv.; artifex conquirendae et comparandae voluptatis, Cic.; artifices ad corrumpendum judicium, Cic. **II.** Of inanimate objects, 1, active, clever, skilled; artifex stilus, Cic.; 2, passive, skilfully wrought or made; artifices boves, Prop.

artificiosè, adv. skilfully; id multo artificiosius efficere, Cic.

artificiosus -a -um. **A.** skilful, accomplished; rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic.; opus, Cic. **B.** Transf., artificial (opp. to natural); ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic.

artificium -i, n. **I.** an occupation, handicraft; ancillare, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** theory, system; componere artificium de jure civili, Cic. **B. a.** cleverness, skill, art; simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, Cic.; **b.** dexterity, and, in a bad sense, cunning, craft; artificio simulationis, Cic.; **c.** work of art; haec opera atque artificia, Cic.

arto (arcto), 1. (artus), 1, to press together, reduce to small compass, Lucr.; 2, to abridge, curtail; in praemiis, in honoribus omnia artata, Liv.

artolāgānus -i, m. (ἀρτολάγανος), a cake made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper, Cic.

artopta -ae, m. (ἀρτόπτης), 1, a baker, Juv.; 2, a baker's vessel, Plaut.

1. **artus** (arctus), -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl. (root AR, Gr. AP, whence 2. artus, arma, &c.), narrow, tight, close. **I.** Lit., catena, Ov.; vinculum ad astringendam fidem artius, Cic.; vallis, Liv. Subst., **artum** -i, n., narrow space; pugna in arto, Tac. **II.** Transf., **a.** fast, sound; somnus, Cic.; **b.** oppressed by care; animus, Hor.; **c.** small, meagre; numerus, Tac.; commeatus, Liv.; **d.** difficult, distressing; res, Ov. Subst., quum in arte res esset, Liv.

2. **artus** -ūs, m. (root AR, Gr. ἄρθρον), usually plur., artūs -ūum, the joints; dolor artuum, gout, Cic.; omnibus artubus contremisco, I tremble in all my limbs, Cic.; fig., nervi atque artus sapientiae, Cic.; poet. limbs; salsus per artus sudor iit, Verg.

ārūla -ae, f. (dim. of ara), a little altar, Cic.

ārundifer -fēra -fērūm (arū'ō and fero), reed-bearing; caput, Ov.

ārundinēus -a -um, reedy; cana'is, Verg.; eumen, a shepherd's song, Ov.

ārundinōsus -a -um, full of reeds, Cat.

ārundo -inis, f. a reed. **A.** Lit., crines umbrosa tegebat arundo, Verg.; casae ex arundine lextae, Liv. **B.** Meton., for an object made of reeds; 1, a fishing-rod; moderator arundinis, a fisherman, Ov.; 2, limed twigs for catching birds, Plaut., 3, a pen; tristis, a severe style, Mart.; 4, the shaft of an arrow, Ov.; poet., the arrow itself, Verg.; 5, a shepherd's pipe, Verg.; 6, a flute, Ov.; 7, a weaver's comb, Ov.; 8, a scare-crow, Hor.; 9, a plaything for children, a hobby-horse, Hor.

arvēho = adveho.

Arverni -drum, m. a Gallic people in Aquitaine, in what is now Auvergne. Adj., **Arvernus** -a -um, Arvernian.

arvīna -ae, f. fat, lard, Verg.

arvum -i, n. (aro), 1, a ploughed or sown field, Verg.; 2, a country, region; arva laeta, Verg.; arva Neptunia, the sea, Verg.

arvus -a -um, ploughed, Cic.

arx -cis, f. (from ARC, root of arceo), a fortress, citadel, stronghold. **I.** Lit., **A.** In the narrow sense; ne quando arx hostium esset, Liv.; at Rome the arx was the S. W. height of the Capitol; ne quis patricius in arce aut in Capitolio habitaret, Liv.; used also of the whole hill; Capitolina, Liv.; the stronghold or chief place of a town; amisso oppido fugerat in arcem, Cic.; the stronghold of a kingdom; ad caput arcemque regni Pergamum, Liv.; prov., arcem facere e cloaca, to make a mountain of a mole-hill, Cic.; **B.** In wider sense, the height of heaven; sidera arx, Ov.; temples of the gods, Hor.; (of towers), beatae arces, Corinth, Hor.; the height of a mountain; Parnassi arx, Ov. **II.** Transf. **A.** refuge, bulwark, protection; haec urbs arx omnium gentium, Cic. **B.** head-quarters, chief place; ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, Liv.

as, assis, m. (ēis), the whole as unity, divided into twelve unciae, called uncia 1/2, sextans 1/4, quadrans 1/8, triens 3/8, quincunx 5/16, semis 1 1/2, septunx 7/8, bes 3/4, dodrans 3/2, dextans 5/4, deunx 1 1/4. **A.** Gen., esp. in terms relating to inheritance, haeres ex asse, sole heir, Plin. **B.** Esp., 1, as a coin, the as, which originally consisted of a pound of copper, but was ultimately reduced to 1/16 lb., and from the time of the second Punic war was worth a little over a farthing; hence prov., omnia ad assem perdere, to the last farthing, Hor.; not assis facere, not to estimate at a farthing, Cat.; 2, as a weight, a pound, Ov.; 3, an acre, Plin.

asbestinum -i, n. sc. linum (ἀσβέστινον), incombustible cloth, Plin.

1. **Ascanius** -ii, m. son of Aeneas and Creusa, Verg.; or of Lavinia, Liv.

2. **Ascānūs** -ii, m. a river in Bithynia, now Tschatirgha Su.

ascaules -is, m. (ἀσκαύλης), a dag pipe, Mart.

ascendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (ad and scan-do), to mount, ascend, go up. **I.** Lit. with in and the acc., in murum, Cic.; in equum, Cic.; in concionem, to go up to speak to the people, Cic.; with ad, ad Gitanas, Liv.; with acc. alone, murum, Caes.; ripam equo, Cic. **II.** Transf., to rise, in tantum honorem, Cic.; altiore gradum, Cic.; gradatim ascendere vocem ntile et suave est, the voice rising higher and higher, Cic.

ascensio -ōnis, f. an ascent, Plaut.; transf., oratorum, lofty flight, Cic.

ascensus -ūs, m. a going up, climbing up, ascent. **I.** **A.** Lit., in Capitolium, Cic. **B.** Transf., primus ad honoris gradum, Cic. **II.** Meton., the place for ascending; difficilis atque arduus, Cic.

ascia -ae, f. a carpenter's axe or adze, ap. Cic.

ascio, (ad-scio), 4. to take to oneself, adopt, as one's own; socios, Verg.; asciri per adoptionem, Tac.

ascisco (adscisco), ascivi, ascitum, 3. (ascio) to receive, admit. **I.** Lit., with ad and the acc., ad hoc sceleris foedus, Cic.; with in, aliquem in numerum civium, Cic.; with inter, inter

patricios, Tac.; with dat., *superis ascitus*, Caesar, Ov.; with double acc., *aliquem patrum*, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** to adopt, hanc consuetudinem, Cic. **B.** to approve of; quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asceverunt, Cic.; **2.** to claim for oneself, sibi sapientium, Cic.

1. ascitus -a -um (partic. of *ascisco*), foreign, derived from without (opp. *nativus*), Nep.

2. ascitus -us, m. an acceptance, reception, Cic.

ascōpera -ae, f. (ἀσκόπηρα), a leather knapsack, Suet.

Ascra -ae, f. (Ἀσκρα), a small town in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the home of Hesiod. Adj., **Ascraeus** -a -um; **a.** Ascraean, of Ascra; poeta, Prop.; senex, Verg.; simply **Ascraeus** = Hesiod, Ov.; **b.** carmen, Hesiodic, or rural, Verg.; **c.** fontes, Heliconian, Prop.

ascribo (ad-scribo) -scripsi -scriptum, 3. (ad and scribo), to write to, or in addition. **A.** Lit. **1.** with dat., poemam foederibus, Cic.; with in and the acc., aliquem in eandem legem, Cic.; **2.** to fix, appoint; aliquem tutorem liberis, Cic.; **3.** to enrol; aliquem in civitatem, Cic.; esp., **a.** as a colonist, colonos, Liv.; with acc., of the colony, colonos Venusiam, Liv.; **β.** to enrol as a soldier; urbanae militiae ascribi, Tac. **B.** Transf. **1.** to reckon under a class, include; with ad or in and the acc., or with the dat., tu vero me ascribe in talem numerum, Cic.; aliquem ordinibus deorum, Hor.; with two acc., opinio socium me ascribit tuis laudibus, Cic.; **2.** to attribute, impute, alicui incommodum, Cic.

ascripticius -a -um, one who is enrolled as a member of a community, Cic.

ascriptio -ōnis, f. an addition in writing, Cic.

ascriptivus -a -um, enrolled as a supernumerary, Plaut.

ascriptor -ōris, m. one who willingly adds his name, one who approves of; legis agrariae, Cic.

Ascūlum -i, n. town of the Picentines. Adj.,

Asculānus -a -um, of or belonging to Asculum.

āsella -ae, f. (dim. of *asina*), a little she-ass, Ov.

āsellus -i, m. (dim. of *asinus*), a little ass, Cic.

Asia -ae, f. (Ἀσία). **I.** the district in Lydia near the river Cayster. **II.** The continent of Asia. **III.** The peninsula of Asia Minor; sometimes used specially for the kingdom of Pergamus (Liv.), or of the Troad (Ov.). **IV.** In the narrowest sense (the ordinary meaning of the word), the Roman province of Asia, formed out of the kingdom of Pergamus; hence, **1.** **Āsiāgēnes**

-is, m. surname of L. Corn. Scipio; **2.** **Āsiānus** -a -um, belonging to the province of Asia. Plur. subst., **Āsiāni** -orum, m. the farmers of the taxes of the province of Asia, Cic.; **3.** **Āsiātici** -a -um, Asiatic, surname of L. Corn. Scipio; Asiatic oratores, bombastic, ornate, Cic.; **4.** **Āsis** -idis, f. Asiatic; **5.** **Āsius** -a -um, palus, the marsh round Ephesus, Verg.

āsilus -i, m. the gad-fly, Verg.

āsina -ae, f. a she ass, Varr.

āsininus -a -um, belonging to an ass, Plin.

Āsinīus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was C. Asinius Pollio, friend of J. Caesar and Augustus, statesman, orator, poet, historian.

āsinus -i, m. **A.** an ass, Cic. **B.** Transf., a dull, blockhead; quid nunc te, asine, litteras doceam, Cic.

Āsōpus -i, m. (Ἀσωνός). **I.** **a.** a river in Boeotia; **b.** the river-god Asopus; hence, **A.** **Āsōpiādes** -ao, m. a descendant of Asopus

(Aeacus), Ov. **B.** **Āsōpis** -idis, f. **1.** **Aegina**, daughter of Asopus, mother of Aeacus by Jupiter, Ov.; **2.** **Euadne**, daughter of Aegina, Ov. **II.** a river in Phthiotis.

āsōtus -i, m. (ἄσωτος), a sensualist, libertine, Cic.

aspārāgus -i, m. (ἀσπάραγος), asparagus, Suet.

aspargo, v. aspergo.

Aspāsia -ae, f. (Ἀσπασία), the most celebrated of the Greek hetærae, mistress of Pericles.

aspectābilis -e, visible, Cic.

aspecto, 1. **I.** to look at earnestly, or with respect; **a.** quid me aspectas, Cic.; **b.** of place, to lie towards, to face; mare quod Iliberniam insulam aspectat, Tac. **II.** to observe, attend to; jussa principis, Tac.

aspectus -us, m. **A.** Act. **1.** a seeing, looking, sight; uno aspectu, Cic.; oculi mobiles ut aspectum quo vellent facile converterent, Cic.; **2.** *visus*, limit of vision; orbes qui aspectum nostrum definiunt, Cic.; **3.** power of vision; omnia quae sub aspectum cadunt, Cic. **B.** Pass. **1.** sight, power of being seen; patriam private aspectu tuo, Cic.; situs Syracusarum laetus ad aspectum, Cic.; **2.** look, aspect, appearance; pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic.

aspello -puli -pulsum (abs and pello), **1.** to drive away, Plaut.

Aspendus -i, f. (Ἀσπενδος), a town in Pamphylia. Adj., **Aspendius** -a -um, of or belonging to Aspendus.

asper -era -erum (-pra -prum, Verg.), rough; **1.** physically, **a.** to the sense of touch; loca, uneven, Caes.; mare, stormy, Liv.; **aspera** caelo, inclement in climate, Liv. Subst., **asperum** -i, n. roughness, a rough place, Tac.; **b.** to the senses of taste and smell, pungent, sour; vinum, Ter.; **c.** to the sense of hearing, harsh, grating, Cic.; **litera aspera**, the letter R, Ov.; **2.** morally, rough, wild, harsh; homo asper et durus, Cic.; of animals, fierce, angustia asper siti, Verg.; of events, adverse, troublesome, dangerous; res, tempora, Cic.; sententia, severe, Liv.; of speech, harsh, bitter; facetiae, Cic.

aspere, adv. (asper), roughly; loqui, Cic.; scribere, Cic.

1. aspergo (aspargo) -spersi -spersum, **3.** (ad and spargo). **I.** to sprinkle; **a.** guttam bulbo, Cic.; virus pecori, Verg.; **b.** to cast upon, mingle with, add; saporis huc, Verg.; transf., alicui molestiam, Cic. **II.** to bespatter; **a.** aram sanguine, Cic.; transf., to sully, stain, asperere splendorem vitae maculis, Cic.; **b.** to strew over; olivam sale, Plin.; transf., aliquid mendaciunculis, Cic.

2. aspergo (aspargo) -inis, f. a sprinkling, besprinkling, spray; aquarum, Ov.; salsa adspargo, Verg.

asperitas -ātis, f. roughness. **I.** Lit. **1.** to the touch, unevenness; saxorum, Cic.; **2.** to the taste, sourness; vini, Plin.; **3.** to the ear, harshness; soni, Tac. **II.** Transf., **1.** of character, harshness, fierceness, severity, austerity; Stoicorum, Cic.; **2.** of inanimate things, severity; frigus, severe cold, Sal.; of circumstances, calamity, difficulty; rerum, Cic.; of speech, harshness; judicialis verborum, Cic.

aspernatio -ōnis, f. contempt, Cic.

asperor, 1. dep. to despise, condemn, reject, spurn; aspernatur dolorem ut malum, Cic.; amicitiam alicujus, Cic.; with a and the abl. proscriptionem nisi hoc judicio a vobis rejectis atque aspernamini, Cic.

aspero, 1. to make rough. **I.** Lit., **a.** glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, mare stormy, Verg.; **b.** to sharpen, whet; sapientia

ossibus, Tac. **II.** Transf., to excite, arouse; aliquem in saevitiam, Tac.

aspersio -ōnis, f. a sprinkling; aquae, Cic.

aspersus -ūs, m. a sprinkling, Plin.

aspicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (ad and specio). **I.** to look at, behold, see. **A.** Lit., 1, a, of persons, lucem aspicere vix possum, endure the light of day, live, Cic.; b, of places, to look towards, to face; ea pars Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac.; 2, a, to survey, inspect; tabulas, Cic.; b, to look straight in the face, to withstand, confront; aliquem in acie, Nep.; hostem aspicere non possunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to weigh, consider; neque tanta est in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic.; 2, to investigate; res sociorum, Liv. **II.** Inchoative, to perceive; simulacrum Lentulum aspexit, Cic.

aspiratio -ōnis, f. 1, a breathing; aëris, Cic.; 2, exhalation; terrarum, Cic.; 3, the pronunciation of the letter H, aspiration, Cic.

aspiro, 1. to breathe, blow upon. **I.** Intransit., to breathe or blow upon. **A.** Lit., pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, exhaling, Cic.; aspirant auras in noctem, towards evening, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to be favourable to, assist; aspiravit neminem eorum, Cic.; with dat., vos, Calliope, aspirate canenti, Verg.; 2, to approach, Februario mense aspiravit in Curiam, Cic.; 3, to climb up to, to endeavour to obtain, to reach to (in Cic. only with negatives), ex bellica laude ad Africanum aspirare nemo potest, Cic. **II.** Transf., to breathe upon, blow on. **A.** Lit., Juno ventos aspirat eunti, give them a favourable wind, Verg. **B.** Transf., to infuse, divinum amorem dictis, Verg.

aspis -idis, f. (ἄσπις), an adder, asp, Cic.

asportatio -ōnis, f. a taking away, carrying off; signorum, Cic.

asporto, 1. (abs and porto), to carry off, take away; multa de suis rebus secum, Cic.; abreptam ex eo loco virginem secum, Cic.

asprētum -i, n. (asper), a rough, uneven spot, Liv.

Assārācus -i, m. (Ἀσάρακος), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede, grandfather of Anchises; Assaraci nurus, Venus, Ov.; domus Assaraci, the Romans, Verg.; Assaraci tellus, Troy, Hor.

assēcla (assēcūla) -ae, m. (assequor), a follower, servant, sycophant; assentatores eorum atque assēcūlae, Cic.

assectatio -ōnis, f. respectful attendance, e.g., of a client on a patron, Cic.

assēctator -ōris, m., 1, a companion, follower; cum duobus ipsis, non cum comitatu assēctatoribusque conflant, Cic.; 2, a disciple; philosophiae, Plin.

assector, 1, dep., to follow, attend assidue (esp. of friends of candidates); quum adilitatem P. Crassus peteret eumque Ser. Galba assectaretur, Cic.

assensio -ōnis, 1, assent, agreement, applause; popularis, Cic.; rem assensione comprobare, Cic.; plur., crebrae assensiones, Cic.; 2, as philosoph. t.t., belief in the reality of sensible appearances (Gr. συναρθεσις), Cic.

assensor -ōris, m. one who assents or agrees; quicquid commemorabam te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse assensorem, Cic.

assensus -ūs, m. **I.** assent, agreement; assensu omnium dicere, Cic. **II.** Esp. A. Philosoph. t.t. belief in the reality of sensible appearances; assensum retinere, Cic. **B.** Poet., echo; aemorum, Verg.

assentatio -ōnis, f. a flattering assent or ap-

plause, flattery; faceta parasitorum, Cic.; nihil in amicitias pestem esse majorem quam adulatorem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic.; plur., blanditiae et assentationes, Cic.

assentatiunculā -ae, f. (dim. of assentatio), trivial flattery, Cic.

assentator -ōris, m. (assentor), a flatterer; cavendum est ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures, Cic.

assentatōrīē, adv. (assentator), flatteringly, Cic.

assentatrix -trix, f. (assentator), a female flatterer, Plaut.

assentio -sensi -sensum, 4. and (gen. in classical authors) **assentior** -sensus sum, -sentiri (ad and sentio), to assent to, agree with; a, deponent form, gov. dat. of pers., de Vennonianis rebus tibi assentior, Cic.; with dat. of the thing, ut ego assentior orationi, Cic.; with acc. of obj., ego illud assentior Theophrasto, Cic.; b, active form, cavendum est ne his rebus temere assentiamus, Cic.; c, pass., neque percepta neque assensa, Cic.; assentiendum temporibus, ut must accommodate ourselves to the times, Cic.

assentor, 1. dep. (intens. of assentior), to assent constantly, to flatter; benevolentiam civium blanditiis et assentando colligere, Cic.; with obj. in acc., ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur, Cic.; Baiae tibi assentantur, woos thee, Cic.

assēquor -cūtus sum, 3. dep., to follow. **I.** Lit., Porcius deinde assēcutus cum levi armatura, Liv. **II.** Transf., to reach by following, come up to, attain; a, aliquem, Cic.; merita alicujus non assequi, Cic.; b, esp., to gain or attain to something for which one strives; eosdem honorum gradus, Cic.; immortalitatem, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic.; or by the infin., Cic.; c, of the mind, to grasp, comprehend; aliquid cogitatione, Cic.

asser -ēris, m. (root ASS, whence also assis or axis) a stake, a pole. **A.** Gen., Caes. **B.** Esp., a pole for carrying a litter, Suet.

asserculum -i, n., or -us -i, m. a small stake or pole, Cato.

1. **assēro** -sēvi -sītum 3. (ad and sero), to plant at or near; populus assita limitibus, Hor.

2. **assēro** -sērti -sertum, 3. (ad and sero), to join to. **I.** Legal t. t., **A.** to lay hold of a slave, and thereby declare him free; aliquem in libertatem, Liv.; aliquem manu liberali causa, Plaut.; aliquem in liberali causa, Cic.; asserui jam me, I have freed myself, Ov. **B.** to claim as a slave; aliquem in servitute, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to set free from, protect; se a mortalitate, Plin. **B.** to claim; alicui regnum, Liv.; aliquem caelo, declare the celestial origin of a person, Ov.

assertio -ōnis, f. a formal declaration as to freedom, Suet.

assertor -ōris, m. (2. assero), one who asserts that another person is free or a slave. **I.** Lit., **A.** one who defends the liberty of another; assertor libertatis, Plin. **B.** one who asserts that another is a slave; assertor puellae, Liv. **II.** Transf., a liberator, saviour, Ov.

asservio, 4. to assist, help; toto corpore contentioni vocis, Cic.

asservo, 1, a, to preserve; tabulas negligentius, Cic.; aliquem domi suae, Cic.; b, to watch, observe; oram, Caes.; fig., to attend to; jus negligentius, Cic.

assessio -ōnis, f. (assideo), a sitting by the side of one (to console); quae tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti, Cic.

assessor -ōris, m. (assideo), one who sits by the side to assist; Lacedaemonio regibus suis augu-

rem assessorem dederunt; esp., an assistant, a judicial assessor, Suet.

assessus, abl. -ū, m. (assideo), a sitting by the side of, Prop.

assēverāntēr, adv., with compar. (asseverans), earnestly, emphatically; loqui, Cic.

assēveratio -ōnis, f. (assevero), 1, earnestness in action; multa asseveratione coguntur patres, Tac.; 2, vehement assertion, asseveration; omni asseveratione tibi affirmo (foll. by acc. with infin.), Cic.

assēvero, 1. (ad and severus), 1, to act with earnestness; bella ironia, si jocemur; sin asseveramus, vide ne, &c., Cic.; 2, to assert confidently, strongly; with acc. and infin., idque se facturum asseveravit, Cic.; with de and the abl., nemo de ulla re potest contendere neque asseverare, Cic.

assideo -sedī, -sedium, 2. (ad and sedeo), to sit near, or by the side of. I. Gen., A. Lit., Sthenius est, is qui nobis assidet, Cic. B. Transf., to be next door to; parcus assidet insano, Hor. II. Esp., A. to sit at a person's side, to give comfort, advice, protection, &c.; in carcere mater noctes diesque assidebat, Cic.; assidere aegro collegae, to sit at the bedside of, Liv.; quum, Cn. Pompeius Lentulo frequens assideret, Cic.; iudiciis assidebat, frequenter, Tac.; totā vitā litteris, to devote oneself to, Plin. B. Milit. t. t. to bestige, blockade; with dat., intactis muris, Liv.; assidens Casilino, Liv.

assīdo (ad -sido) -sēdi -sedium, 3. to sit down; in bibliotheca, Cic.; super aspidem, Cic.; propter Tiberonem, Cic.; of an orator, to break down in a speech; subito assedit, Cic.

assīdūc, adv. (assiduus), continuously, without remission; voces quas audio assidue, Cic.; quibus (litteris) assidue utor, Cic.

assīdūitas -ātis, f. (assiduus). I. continual presence, attention of friends, clients, candidates; quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Cic.; medicis, Cic. II. Transf., A. constancy; id assiduitate et virtute consequere, Cic. B. constant repetition; epistolarum, unintermittent correspondence, Cic.; molestiarum, Cic.; bellorum, Cic.

assīduo = assidue, q. v.

assīdūus -a, -um (assideo). I. sitting in a place constantly, established. Political t. t., assīdūus -ī, m. a settled and hence a well-to-do, tax-paying citizen, gen. in plur. assīdūi, the citizens of the upper classes; opp. to proletarii (who paid no taxes), Cic. II. continuously in one place, or engaged in one occupation; a, ruri assīdūum semper vivere, Cic.; audiui Romae esse hominem et fuisse assīdūum, Cic.; esp. of the friends who attended candidates and magistrates, mecum fuit assīdūus praetore me, Cic.; b, constant, steady; qui filios suos agricolas assīdūos esse cupiunt, Cic.; c, of things, constant, unceasing; imbres, Cic.; homines labore assīdūo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.

assignatio -ōnis, f. assignment, allotment; agrorum, Cic.

assigno, 1. to assign to any one, allot. I. A. Lit., inferiorum aedium partem alicui, Cic.; esp., of allotting lands to colonists, loca, Cic.; agros colonis, Cic.; agrum militibus, Cic. B. Transf., munus humanum a deo assignatum, Cic. C. to ascribe; hoc preceptum deo, Cic.; aliquid homini, non temporis, Cic. II. to seal, Pers.

assilio -silii, 4. (ad and salio), to leap to, or on. I. Gen., a, of persons moenibus, Ov.; b, of water, to dash up; assiliens aqua, Ov. II. Transf., to jump to; neque assiliendum statim est ad genus illud orationis, Cic.

assimilis -e, like, similar; with dat., assimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic.; with gen., Ov.

assimiliter, adv. (assimilis), in like manner, Plaut.

assimulatus -a -um (partic. of assimulo), 1, similar, Lucr.; 2, feigned, pretended, simulated; virtus, Cic.

assimulo, 1. to make like. I. A. deos in humani oris speciem, Tac.; litterae lituraeque omnes assimulatae, Cic. B. to compare, Cic.; formam totius Britanniae auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimulavere, Tac. II. to imitate, counterfeit, pretend; animum, Ov.; with acc. and infin., Plaut.; with quasi and the subj., Plaut.

assisto, astiti, no sup., 3. to place oneself, take up a position. I. Lit., a, ad fores, Cic.; b, to stand by; foribus principum, Cic.; ad epulas regis, Cic. II. Transf. to help, Tac.

assolō, 2. to be accustomed; used only in the third person sing. and plur., deinde quae assolent (scribi), Cic.; ut assolent as is usual, Cic.

assōno, 1. to answer with a sound; plangentibus assonat echo, Ov.

assuefacto -feci -factum, 3. (*assueo and facio), to accustom to; ad supplicia patrum plebem, Liv.; with abl., quorum sermone qui assuefacti erant, Cic.; with dat., pedites operi aliusque iustis militaribus, Liv.; with infin., equos eodem remanere vestigio, Caes.

assuesco -suevi -suetum, 3. (*assueo). I. Transf., to accustom; qui pluribus assueficientem, Hor. II. Intransf., to accustom oneself; assuevi, I am wont, Cic.; assuetus, accustomed; with in and the acc., in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, Liv.; with abl., homines labore assiduus et quotidiano assueti, Cic.; with dat., quaestui, Liv.; with acc., ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Verg.; with infin., assueti vinci, Liv. (synop. perf. forms assuesti, assuerim, assueram, assuesse).

assuetudo -inis, f. 1, custom, use, Liv.; 2, carnal intercourse, Tac.

assuetus -a -um, adj. (from assuesco), 1, used to, accustomed to; assueta oculis regio, Liv.; 2, usual; assueti collis cultores, Liv.

assūgo -suctum, 3. to suck, Lucr.

assūla -ae, f. a shaving, chip, Plaut.

assulātīm, adv. (assula), in shivers or splinters, Plaut.

assulōsc, adv. (assula), splinter-wise, Plin.

assulto, 1. (Intens. of assilio), to leap violently upon. I. Gen., feminae assultabant ut sacrificantes aut insanientes Bacchae, Tac. II. Esp., to attack, assault; tergis pugnatum, Tac.; latera et frontem (agminis), Tac.

assultus -ū, m. (assilio), a leaping upon, assault, Verg.

assum (adsum), affūi (ad-fūi), adesse, to be present, to be at. I. Gen., A. Of persons, 1, of bodily presence, heri quum non adessetis, Cic.; omnes qui aderant, Caes.; mane ad portam adesse, Cic.; in foro, Liv.; ante oculos, Verg.; portis (dat.), Verg.; huc ades, come here, Verg.; 2, of the mind, in the phrase adesse animo or animis, to attend; adestote omnes animis, Cic.; also, to be of good courage; ades animo et omite timorem, Cic. B. Of things, to be near, at hand; frumentum conferri, comportari, adesse, Caes.; tanti aderant morbi, Cic.; adesse Romanis ultimi diem, Liv. II. to be present with a fixed object, to be in one's place. A. 1, of men, primum me ipsum vigilare, adesse, Cic.; adversi hostes, Sall.; jam omnes feroces aderant, fall; num ades ad parendum vel ad imperandū potius, Cic.; 2, of deities, adis placidusque juves, Verg.;

rebus Romanis, to be favourable to, Liv.; si fortuna coepris affuerit, Tac. **B.** Esp., 1, to be present to witness, or to share in; ad suffragium, Cic.; with dat., comitiis, Cic.; pugnae, Liv.; adesse scribendo senatus consulto or decreto, to witness, Cic.; 2, to be present to help or advise; semper absenti Delotaro, Cic.; alicujus rebus, Cic.; alicui adesse in consilio, to be an assessor to, Cic.; to support or defend in the law-courts; adesse Quinctio, Cic.; contra Satrium, Cic.; 3, to be present in a court of justice; a, as the accused, adesse Juberi, Cic.; or b, as the accuser, adesse in judicio, Cic.

assūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3, to take to oneself. **A.** Lit. novas humeris alas, Ov.; plura sibi assumunt quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. **B.** Transf., 1, to take for one's assistance; a, of persons, legiones in Italia, Cic.; aliquem in societatem armorum, Liv.; aliquem in nomen familiarumque, Tac.; b, of things, aliquantum noctis, Cic.; assumpta verba, words borrowed from another source, Cic.; auxilia extrinsecus, Cic.; 2, to appropriate to oneself, to take; a, regni insignia, Tac.; Cereris sacra de Graecia, Cic.; b, to claim, in eo sibi praecipuam laudem assumere, Liv.; 3, to take in addition to; a, si quis in aliqua arte excellens aliam quoque artem sibi assumperit, Cic.; b, logical t.t. to state the minor premises of a syllogism, Cic.

assumptio -ōnis, f. (assumo), 1, choice, adoption, Cic.; 2, the minor premises of a syllogism, Cic.

assumptivus -a -um (assumo), which derives a defence from an extraneous cause; causa, Cic.

assūo, 3, to sew on; unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor.

assurgō -surrexi -surrectum, 3, to rise up, stand up. **I.** Of persons, **A.** Gen., assurgentem regem umbone resupinat, Liv.; quae dum recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic.; assurgere alicui, to rise up in the presence of, as a sign of respect, Cic.; pass., haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutaria, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic.; firmissima vina, Tmolius assurgit quibus et rex ipse Phanaeus, yields the preference, Verg. **B.** Esp., a, to rise from a sick-bed; ne assurrexisset quidem ex morbo, Liv.; b, to rise to give more force to a blow; quantus in clipeum assurgat, Verg.; c, to rise into the air; assurgere in auras, Verg.; d, querelis haud justis assurgis, break out into, Verg. **II.** Of things, to rise. **A.** colles assurgunt, Liv. **B.** to appear, show itself; non coepris assurgent tures, Verg.

assus -a -um (from areo, as cassus from careo), dried. **I.** Lit., a, roasted, Plaut.; assum vitulinum, roast veal, Cic.; b, of bathing, sol, basking in the sun without being anointed, Cic.; balnearia assa, a sweating bath, Cic. **II.** Transf., nutrix, a dry-nurse, Juv.

Assyria -ae, f. (Ἀσσυρία), a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia. Adj., **Assyrius** -a -um, Assyrian; poet., for Median, Phrygian, Phoenician, Indian, &c.; **Assyrii** -orum, m. the Assyrians.

ast = at, q.v.

Asta -ae, f. (Ἀστα), a town in Hispania Baetica, now Mesa de Asta; hence adj., **Astensis** -e, of or belonging to Asta.

Astācus -i, m. father of Melanippus; hence, **Astācidēs** -ae, m. the son of Astacus.

Astāpa -ae, f. town in Hispania Baetica, now Estepa.

Astōria -ae, f., and -iēs -ēs, f. (Ἀστωρία). **I.** daughter of Coeus and Phoebe, changed into an island, first called Asteria, afterwards Ortygia, and later still Delos. **II.** (Asterie), a woman's name. Hor.

asterno, 3, to scatter upon; pass. to be stretched out; asternuntur sepulchro, Ov.

astipulatio -ōnis, f., 1, the assenting to, confirmation of, Plin.

astipulator -ōris m. **A.** Legal t.t., at Rome, one who joined another (the stipulator) in the Roman contract called stipulatio. **B.** Transf., a supporter: Stoici et eorum astipulator Antiochus, Cic.

astipulor, 1, dep. to assent to, Liv.

astitio -titi -tutum, m. (ad and statuo), 3, to put, or place somewhere, Plaut.

asto -stīti, no sup., 1. **I.** to stand by. **A.** Gen. alicui, Plaut.; astante inspectante ipso, Caes.; astat in conspectu meo, Cic. **B.** to stand by the side to help, to assist, Plaut. **II.** to stand upright, Verg.

Astraea -ae, f. (Ἀστροαία), Astraea, goddess of justice, who left the earth in the iron age, and was placed among the stars under the name *Virgo*.

astrēpo (ad-strepto), -strēptui -strēpitum, 3., 1, to make a noise at; astrēpebat vulgus, Tac.; 2, to applaud; haec dicenti, Tac.

astriect, adv. (astriectus), of discourse, concisely, briefly, Cic.

astriectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from astringo), tight, compressed, drawn together. **A.** Lit., limen, shut, Ov.; non astriectus soccus, negligent, slatternly writing, Hor.; frons, wrinkled, Mart.; aquae, frozen, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, close-fisted, avaricious; pater, Prop.; mos, Tac.; 2, of oratory, a, bound by the limits of rhythm; numero et astriecto et soluto, Cic.; b, concise; contracta et astriecta eloquentia, Cic.

astrifer -fēra -fērum (astrum and fero), starry, placed among the stars, Mart.

astringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **I.** Lit. to tighten, draw together, compress, contract, bind together; a, quae (vinculum) astringit, Cic.; aliquem ad statum, Cic.; b, of cold, to contract, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, to draw tight; pater nimis indulgens quidquid ego astrinxi relaxat, Cic.; b, of writing or speech, to compress; brevis argumenta, Cic.; c, to bind, fetter, oblige; vel armis vel legibus totam Galliam sempiternis vinculis, Cic.; se videre astringere or astringi, to commit oneself to, become guilty of, Cic.

astrōlōgia -ae, f. (ἀστρολογία), astronomy, Cic.

astrōlōgus -i, m. (ἀστρολόγος), 1, an astronomer, Cic.; 2, an astrologer, Cic.

astrum -i, n. (ἄστρον), a star, a constellation. **A.** Lit., cognitio astrorum, Cic.; astrum natale, Hor.; poet., of a great height, turris educta ad astra, Verg. **B.** Transf., tollere in astra, to exalt sky-high, Cic.; ex astris decidere, from the highest glory, Cic.; sic itur ad astra, thus is immortality gained, Verg.

astrūo (ad and strūo), -struxi -structum, 3. **I.** Gen. to build to or near, to build in addition; gradus, Liv. **II.** Transf., to add to; formae animum, Ov.

astu (asty), only acc. and abl. astū, n. (ἄστυ), the city (only used of Athens), Cic.

astūpēo, 2, to be astonished at, Ov.

Astūra -ae, f. (Ἀστυρα), a river in Latium, still called Astura.

Asturco -ōnis, m. an Asturian horse, Plin.

Astūres -um, m. (Ἀστυρες), the Asturians, a people in Spain; sing. **Astūr** -ōris, m.; hence, a, **Astūra** -ae, f. the country of the Astures; b, **Astūricus** -a -um, Asturian.

astus -ūs, m. cleverness, adroitness, cunning, Verg.; Liv.

astūtē, adv., with compar. and superl. (astutus), cunningly, astutely, Cic.

astūtia -ae, f. *adroitness, astuteness, craft*, Cic.
astūtus -a -um (astutus), *adroit, clever, astute, cunning, crafty*, Cic.

Astyāges -is, m. (Ἀστυάγης). **I.** King of Media, grandfather of the elder Cyrus. **II.** a companion of Phineus.

Astyanax -āctis, m. (Ἀστυνάξ). **I.** son of Hector and Andromache. **II.** a tragic actor of Cicero's time.

Astypalaea -ae, f. (Ἀστυπάλεια), island near Crete. Adj., **1, Astypalaecensis** -e; **2, Astypalaicus** -a -um, belonging to Astypalaea.

asylum -i, n. (ἀσύλον), a sanctuary, place of refuge, asylum, Cic.; templa quae asyla Graeci appellant, Liv.

asymbolus -a -um (ἀσύμβολος), one who contributes nothing to the cost of an entertainment, Ter.

at (ast), conj., but, moreover. **I.** To introduce an idea different from, but not entirely opposed to, one that has gone before. **A.** una (navis) cum Nasidaniis profugit, at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam, Cic. **B.** **1,** in prayers, exhortations, etc., at videte hominis intolerabilem audaciam, Cic.; **2,** in expressions of astonishment or impatience, at per deos immortales quid est quod dici possit, Cic. **II.** To express an idea entirely opposed to the preceding one. **A.** non cognoscebantur foris, at domi, Cic.; strengthened, at contra, Cic.; at etiam, Cic.; at vero, Cic. **B.** **1,** to introduce an imaginary objection in an argument, factumne sit? at constat, Cic.; **2,** but at least, yet at least; non est, inquit, in parietibus res publica, at in aris et focis, Cic.

atābilus -i, m. a hot wind in Apulia, the sirocco, Hor.

Ātālanta -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (Ἀταλάντη), a maiden of Boeotia or Arcadia, famous for her speed in running; she refused to marry any one except the person who could beat her in a race; finally conquered by Milanion by the aid of Aphrodite. Adj., **Ātālantaeus** -a, m. of or belonging to Atalanta.

ātāt, attāt, attatae, attattatae, etc. (ἄταται), an interjection expressive of pain, astonishment, fear, warning, etc., *oh! ah! alas!* Plaut., Ter.

ātāvus -i, m. **I.** the father of the abavus or great-great-grandfather, Cic. **II.** atavi, plur. = ancestors, Maecenas atavis edite regibus, Hor.

Ātella -ae, f. a very ancient city of Campania. Adj., **a, Ātellānus** -a, -um; fabella, or gen. simply **Ātellāna** -ae, f. a species of popular farce, long popular in Rome, Liv., Juv.; hence, **a, Ātellānus** -i, m. a player in these dramas; **b, Ātellānius** -a -um; **Ātellānicus** -a -um.

āter, atra, atrum, black, dark (dead black, while niger is shining black). **I.** Lit., nernus, Verg.; mare, stormy, Hor.; alba discernere et atra non posse, Cic.; poet. = atratus, clothed in black; lictores, Hor. **II.** Transf. **A.** black, as a sign of mourning, calamity, etc.; dark, gloomy, sad, unfortunate, mors, cura, Hor.; atri dies, in the Roman calendar, those on which the republic had suffered a great misfortune, Liv. **B.** malicious, poisonous; atro dente petere aliquem, Hor.

Āthāmānes -um, m. (Ἀθαμᾶνες), the Athamans, inhabitants of Athamania; hence **Āthāmānia** -ae, f. a country in the south of Epirus.

Āthāmas -antis, m. (Ἀθάμας), son of Aeolus and king of Thessaly, father of Phrixus and Helle, Melicerta and Leorchus; hence, **a, Āthamātheus** -a -um, aurum, the golden fleece, Mart.; **b, Āthāmantiādes** -ae, m. Palaeumon, Ov.; **c, Āthāmantiis** -idis, f. Helle, Ov.

Āthēnae -ārum, f. (Ἀθῆναι), Athens; *μετὰ, learning*, Juv.; hence, **a, Āthēnaeus** -a -um; **b, Āthēniensis** -e, Athenian. Subst., **Āthēnienses** -ium, m. the Athenians.

Āthēnio -ōnis, m. a Sicilian shepherd, leader of the slaves in the 2nd Slave War (102 B.C.).

āthēos and **āthēus** -i, m. (ἄθεος), an atheist, Cic.

Āthesis, acc. -sim, abl. -si, m. (Ἄθεσις), a river in Rhaetia, now Aaiga, Etsch.

athlēta -ae, m. (ἀθλητής), one who contends in the public games, wrestler, athlete, Cic.

athlēticus -a -um (ἀθλητικός), relating to an athlete.

Āthōs, dat. -o, acc. -o, and -on, abl. -o (Ἄθως), and **Ātho** or **Āthōn** -ōnis, m. a rocky mountain at the end of the peninsula of Chalcidice.

Ātilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; **1, M** Atilius Regulus (see Regulus); **2, M** Atilius, an early Roman poet. Adj., **Ātilianus** -a -um.

Ātina -ae, f. a town in Latium, still called *Atina*; hence **Ātinas** -ātis, belonging to *Atina*.

Atlās -antis, m. (Ἄτλας), **1,** a high mountain in Africa, on which the sky was supposed to rest; **2,** a mythical king and giant, son of Iapetus and Clymene, king of Mauretania, changed into a mountain by Perseus; hence, **a, Atlantis** -idis, f. a female descendant of Atlas, Electra, Ov.; Calypso, Tib.; plur., Atlantides, the Pleiades and Hyades; **b, Atlanticus** -a -um, mare, the Atlantic ocean; **c, Atlantēus** -a -um, finis, Libyan, Hor.; **d, Atlantiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of Atlas, Mercury (son of Maia, daughter of Atlas); or Hermaphroditus (son of Mercury and great-grandson of Atlas).

ātōmus -i, f. (ἄτομος), that which is incapable of division, an atom, Cic.

atque, or **ac** (ac only before consonants), and, and also. **A.** Joining single words; **1,** Gen., spargere ac disseminare, Cic.; **a,** and also; nobiles atque ignobiles, Sall.; **b,** and moreover, and even; alii intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, Sall.; with the pron., hic, is, idem, etc., negotium magnum est navigare atque id mens Quintili, and especially, Cic.; so atque etiam, Cic.; **2,** with comparisons; **a,** with words expressing comparison, as aequē, aequus, idem, item, juxta, par, proxime, similis, similiter, talis, totidem; or expressing dissimilarity, as aliter, aliorum, alius, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus; **b,** with comparatives, for quam, artius atque hedera procera astringitur illex, Hor.; **c,** simul atque, as soon as, Cic.; **3,** with negatives, and not rather (also with potius); si hoc dissuadere est, ac non disturbare atque pervertere, Cic. **B.** Joining sentences, and so; **1,** atque illi omnes sine dubitatione condemnant, Cic.; **2,** to join a more important thought, and especially; id estne numerandum in bonis? Ac maximis quidem, Cic.; **3,** to introduce an adversative clause, ac tamen, Cic.; **4,** to introduce an objection raised by the speaker or writer himself, ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, Cic.; **5,** in narration, and so; atque iis, quos nominavi, Cic.; **6,** at the end of a speech or treatise, ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus, Cic. **C.** Particular connections and phrases; **1,** alius atque alius, now this, now that, Liv.; **2,** atque utinam, to express a wish, Cic.; **3,** to make an assertion general, atque omnia, or omnes, atque haec omnia verbo continentur, Cic.; **4,** with other conjunctions, after et, non minis et vi ac metu, Cic.; after que (Gr. τε . . . καὶ), subverberique atque in castra redigi, Liv.; with nec, Mart.; repeated in poetry, atque deos atque astra, Verg.

atqui, conj. (atand qui = quoi = quo), *nevertheless, notwithstanding*. **I.** Gen., atqui non ego te frangere persequor, Hor.; *indeed, certainly*, Cic. **II.** Esp. in logical conclusions, to introduce the minor premise, *but now, now*, Cic.

atramentum -i, n. (ater), **1**, any black fluid; sepiæ, Cic.; **2**, ink, Cic.; **3**, blue vitriol, shoemaker's black; sutorium atramentum, Cic.

atratus -a -um (ater), *clothed in black, in mourning*, Cic.

Atrax -âcis ("Αραξ), **1**, a river in Aetolia; **2**, a city in Thessaly; hence, **a**, **Atracides** -ae, m. the Thessalian Caeneus, Ov.; **Atrâcis** -idis, f. Hippodamia, Ov.

Atrébates -um, m. a people in Gallia Belgica; sing., **Atrébas** -bâtis, m., Caes.

Atreus -êi, m ("Αρπης), son of Pelops, king of Argos and Mycenæ, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus; hence, **Atrides** -ae, m. Agamemnon or Menelaus; plur., Atridae, Agamemnon and Menelaus.

atriensis -is, m. (atrium), a head slave, steward, Cic.

atriolum -i, n. (dim. of atrium), a little atrium, or fore-court, Cic.

atritas -âtis, f. (ater), *blackness*, Plant.

atrium -ii, n. (ater), the room blackened by smoke; the open court in a Roman house, into which opened the janua, or gate; plur., atria -orum, n. = atrium, Verg.; meton., a house, Ov.; the halls of the gods, Ov.; the hall of a temple or public building; atrium Libertatis, Cic.; auctionarium, an auctioneer's sale-room, Cic.

âtrocitatis -âtis, f. (atrox). **A.** *fierceness, harshness, cruelty*; ipsius facti atrocitatis aut indignitatis, Cic.; habet atrocitatis aliquid legatio, has a threatening aspect, Cic. **B.** *Transf., severity, barbarity*; invidiosa atrocitatis verborum, Cic.; atrocitatis ista quo modo in veterem Academiam iruperit, Cic.

âtrociter, adv., with compar. and superl. (atrox), *severely, harshly, cruelly*; Verri nimis âtrociter minitans, Cic.

Atrôpôs -i, f. (ἀτροπος, not to be averted), one of the three Parcae.

âtrox -ôcis (from ater, as ferox from ferus). **I.** Lit., *terrible, fearful, cruel, horrible*; res scelestæ, atrox, nefaria, Cic.; of war, proelium, Liv.; of the seasons, hora flagrantis Caniculæ, Hor.; of commands, threatening; imperium, Liv.; atrocissimæ litteræ, Cic.; of speeches, violent; vehementes atque atrox orationis genus, Cic. **II.** Transf., of persons and character, gloomy, morose, severe; Agrippina semper atrox, Tac.; animus Catonis, unbending, Hor.

Atta -ae, m. a Roman surname; C. Quintius Atta, a comic poet (d. 102 B.C.).

attactus -ûs, m. (attingo), a touching, touch, contact, Verg.

attâgên -ênis, m. (ἀτταγῆν), a woodcock, Hor.

Attâlus -i, m. ("Ατταλος), the name of several kings of Pergamos, the last of whom, Attalus III., left his territory to the Romans; hence, **a**, **Attâlicus** -a -um, belonging to Pergamos; agri, Cic.; hence rich, splendid; conditiones, Hor.; peripetasinata, woven with threads of gold, Cic.; **b**, **Attâlis** -idis, f. ("Ατταλῖς), name of a guild at Athens.

attâmên, conj. *but yet*, Cic.

attat = **atat**.

attégia -ae, f. a hut, Juv.

attêmpêrâtê, adv. (attemperatus), in a fit or appropriate manner, Ter.

attêpêro (ad and tempero), **1**, to fit to, adjust to, Sen.

attendo (ad and tendo) -tendi -tentum, **3**, to stretch to; animum, or absol., attendere; to direct the attention towards, attend to; with ad and the acc., attendite animos ad ea quæ consequuntur, Cic.; with acc., primum versum legis, Cic.; with acc. and infin., non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum, Cic.; with rel. sent., si paulo diligentius, quid de his rebus dicat attenderis, Cic.; with de and the abl., animus tamen erit sollicitus, ut nihil possit de officiis legationis attendere, Cic.

attentê, adv., with compar. and superl. (attentus), *attentively, carefully*; audire, Cic.; cogitare, Cic.

attentio -ônis, f. (attendo), attentiveness, attention; animi, Cic.

attento (ad-tento), or **attempo** (ad-tempo), **1**, to strive after, to attempt; **I**, ut præteriri omnino fuerit satius quam attentatum deseri, Cic.; **2**, to tamper with, try to corrupt, classem, Cic.; **3**, to attack; aliquid lingua, Cic.; aliquem vi, Tac.

attentus (ad-tentus) -a -um. **I.** Partic. of attendo and attineo. **II.** Adj. with compar. and superl. (attendo), **1**, *attentive*; animus, Cic.; cogitatio, Cic.; auditor, Cic.; judex, Cic.; **2**, careful after one's property; attentus quaesitis, Hor.; paternis, Hor.; attenta vita et rusticana, Cic.

attênûâtê, adv. (attenuatus), simply, without ornament; dicere, Cic.

attênûâtus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (from attenuo), *made weak*; of discourse, alleviated; ipsa illa pro Roscio juvenilis abundantia multa habet attenuata, Cic.; over-refined; ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata, Cic.

attênûo (ad-tênûo), **1**, to make thin. **A.** Lit., **1**, corpus, Ov.; **2**, of number, to lessen, legio proeliis attenuata, Caes.; **3**, of strength, to weaken; vires diutino morbo attenuatae, Liv.; **4**, of the voice, to make shrill, Cic. **B.** Transf., curas, Ov.; insignem, degrade, Hor.

attêro (ad and têro) -trivi (-têrûi) -trîtum, **3**. **A.** Lit., **1**, to rub against; leniter caudam, Hor. **2**, to rub or wear away; attrita ansa, Verg. **B.** Transf., to weaken, ruin; opes, Sall.; aliquem, Sall.

attestor (ad and testor), **1**, dep. to attest, bear witness to, Phædr.

attexo (ad and texo) -textûi -textum, **3**, to weave or plait on or to. **A.** Lit., loricae ex cratibus, Caes. **B.** Transf., to add, vos ad id, quod erit immortale, partem atexitote mortalem, Cic.

Atthis -idis, f. ("Αθήσις), Attic, Athenian, Mart. Subst., **f**, **1**, Attica, Lucr.; **2**, nightingale or swallow, Mart.; **3**, name of a friend of Sappho, Ov.

Attîca -ae, f. ("Αττική), Attica, the most celebrated country of Greece, with Athens for its capital.

Attîcê, adv. (Atticus), in the Attic or Athenian manner, dicere, Cic.

atticisso, **1** ("ἀττικίζω), to imitate the Athenian mode of speaking, Plant.

Attîcius -a -um ("Αττικύος), **1**, belonging to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian; virgo, i.e., Canephoros, Hor.; pelex, Philomela, Mart. Plur. **Attici** -orum, m. the Athenians, Cic.; **2**, Attic, Athenian, with reference to style, art, etc., stilus, simple, Cic.; aures, delicate, Cic.; hence Attici = the Athenian orators, Cic.

Attîcus, T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, who received his surname of Atticus from his long residence in Athens.

attîneo -tînûi -tentum, **2** (ad and teneo). **I.** Trans., to hold near, keep. **A.** Lit., aliquem castris, carcere, publica custodia, Tac. **B.**

Transf., simul Romanum et Numidam spe pacis, *to amuse*, Sall. **II.** Intransit., *to pertain to, or concern*, only in 3rd person; cetera quae ad colendam vitem attinebunt, Cic.; esp. in the expression, quod attinet ad alium or aliquid, *in respect to*; qui omnes, quod ad me attinet, vellem viverent, *as far as I am concerned*, Cic.; nihil attinet me plura scribere, *it is of no use*, Cic.

attingo -tigi -tactum, 3. (ad and tango), *to touch*. **A.** Lit., 1, digito se caelum attigisse putare, Cic.; 2, *to arrive at a place*; Italiam, Cic.; arces igneas, Hor.; 3, *of places, to touch upon, border upon*, Cappadocia regio ea quae Ciliciam attingit, Cic.; 4, *to attack*; Sulla quem primum hostes attigerant, Sall.; 5, *to touch, i.e., to appropriate to oneself*; de praeda mea nec teruncium attigit, Cic.; 6, *to strike*, si digito quem attigisset, poenas dedisset, Cic.; 7, *to embrace*, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, *to touch*; of sensations, voluptas aut dolor alium attingit, Cic.; 2, *to have to do with, to touch, to reach to*; corporis similitudo attingit naturam animi, Cic.; attingere alium necessitudine, *to be closely connected with*, Cic.; 3, a, *to handle, manage, devote oneself to*; reipublicam, Cic.; Graecas litteras, Cic.; rem militare, Caes.; b, *to glance at cursorily*; librum strictim, Cic.; 4, *in writing or speech, to mention*; illam injuriam non attingere, Cic.

Attis (Atthis and Atys) -idis, m. a Phrygian shepherd, beloved by Cybele.

Attius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was P. Attius Varus, a praetor in Africa at the time of the war between Caesar and Pompeius, a supporter of the latter; hence adj., **Attianus** -a -um, *Attian*.

attollo, no perf. or sup., 3. *to raise up, lift up*. **I.** Lit. **A.** vix prae lacrimis oculos, Liv.; minas, iras (of a snake raising its head in anger), Verg.; se attollere, or middle, attolli, *to raise oneself*, Verg. **B.** *to erect, raise*; molem, Verg.; terra se attollere tandem visa, *to rise, appear*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to raise, elevate*; a, *voce*, Quint.; b, *to elevate, excite, distinguish*; animos ad spem consulatus, Liv.; reipublicam bello armisque, Tac.

attondéo -tondi -tonsum, 2. **I.** Lit. *to shear, shave, cut*; vitem, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to make less, diminish*, Cic., poet.

attonitus -a -um, p. adj. (from attono), *struck by thunder*; hence, 1, *stunned, terrified, senseless*; magna pars integris corporibus attoniti concidunt, Liv.; 2, *inspired*; vates, Hor.; attonitae Baccho matres, Verg.

attōno -tōnū -tōnitum, 1. *to strike with thunder, stun, make senseless*, Ov.

attorquēo, 2. *to whirl, swing upward*, Verg. **attractio** -ōnis, f. (attraho), *a drawing to oneself*; hence, litterarum, *assimilation*, Varr.

attrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. *to draw to, attract*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of things, magnes lapis, qui ferrum ad se allicit et attrahat, Cic. **B.** Of persons, *to drag*; tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, *to attract*; nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam allicit et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic.; 2, *to take with one*; aliqueum Roman, Cic.

attrectatus -ū, m. (attrecto), *a handling, touching*, ap. Cic.

attrecto, 1. (ad and tracto), *to touch, handle*. **I.** Gen., blanditia popularis aspiciunt, non attrectatur, Cic. **II.** **A.** *to touch unlawfully, in an improper manner*; libros (Sibyllinos) contaminatis manibus attrectare, Cic. **B.** *to lay hands on, to appropriate*; gazas, Liv.

attrepido, 1. *to stumble along*, Plaut.

attribūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. *to allot to, assign to*. **A.** Lit. 1, servos, pastores armat atque is equos attribuit, Caes.; 2, *of money, to assign, lend*; si modo attribueretur, quantum debetur, Cic.; 3, *of money paid from the public treasury*; pecunia attributa, numerata est, Cic.; 3, *to assign (to some one to keep or do something)*; attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego, Cic.; esp. of a military command, oppidum civibus Romanis, Caes.; 4, *of a country, to annex, subject*; insulae, quae erant a Sulla Rhodiis attributae, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *to add, give, cause*; summus timor quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, Cic.; 2, *gramm.* t. t. *to add as an attribute*, Cic.; 3, *to ascribe, impute*; bonos exitus diis immortalibus, Cic.

attributio -ōnis, f. (attribuo), 1, *the assignment of a debt*, Cic.; 2, *rhet. t.t., an accessory or attribute*, Cic.

attributum, -i, n. (attribuo), *the predicate*, Cic.

attritus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. (from attero). **A.** *rubbed away, worn out*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *frons, shameless*, Juv.

Attus Navius, a celebrated augur of the time of Tarquinius Priscus.

Atys (Attys) -yos, abl. -ye, m. (Ἄτρυς, Ἄτρυς). **I.** a son of Hercules and Omphale, father of Tyrrhenus and Lydus, myth. ancestor of the Lydian kings. **II.** the founder of the gens Atia.

au, interj., oh! ha; Plaut.

auceps -cāpis, m. (for aviceps, from avis and capio). **I.** Lit., a fowler, bird-catcher, Plaut., Hor. **II.** Transf., peritissimum voluptatum aucupem sapientem esse, Cic.; syllabarum, a quibbling critic, caviller, Cic.

auctārium -i, n. (augeo), *an increase*, Plaut.

auctio -ōnis, f. (augeo), 1, *an auction*; auctionem facere, constituere, *to appoint an auction*, Cic.; praedicare, proscribere, Cic.; propinere, *to announce publicly*, Quint.; proferre, *to put off*, Cic.; 2, *that which is sold by auction*; auctionem vendere, Cic.

auctionārius -a -um (auctio), *relating to an auction*; atrium, *auction-room*, Cic.

auctionor, 1. (auctio) *to hold an auction*, Cic.

auctio, 1. (freq. of augeo), *to increase very much*, Tac.

aucto, 1. = auctio, Plaut., Lucr.

auctor -ōris, m. (augeo). **A.** *originator, causer, doer*; incendii, Cic.; vulneris, Verg.; esp., 1, *the producer of a work of art, artist*; templi, architect, Liv.; 2, *the founder of a family, ancestor*; praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, Cic.; 3, *writer, author*; carminis, Hor. **B.** *the originator of a proposal or undertaking, leader, beginner*; nec auctor quamvis audaci facinori deorat, Liv.; me auctore, *at my request*, Cic.; auctor interficiendi alieuius, Cic.; with dat., ille legibus Caecilii Metelli contra auspicia ferendis auctor, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad instituendum (rem), Cic.; with in and the abl., in restituendo auctorem fuisse, Cic.; alieui auctorem esse, *to advise, recommend*, semper senatus auctor pacis fui, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic. **C.** *the author of a piece of information, warrant for its truth*; a, certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; b, *an authority*; malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic.; Cratippo auctore, *on the authority of Cratippus*, Cic.; non sordidus auctori naturae verique, investigator, Hor.; c, *an author of note*; Homerus optimus auctor, Cic.; auctor rerum Romanarum, historian, Cic.; hence, auctorem esse, *to answer for, state positively*; nec pauci sunt auctores On. Flavius scribam libros protulisse, Cic. **D.** Esp., 1, *auctor legis or senatus*

consulti, proposer, Liv.; **2**, supporter of a law, multarum legum aut auctor aut dissuasor, Cic.; **3**, auctores sunt patres, the senators sanction a law, Cic.; **4**, defender, protector; praeclearus iste auctor suae civitatis, Cic.; **5**, the guarantee of a right to an estate; a malo auctore emere, Cic.; **6**, of a guardian, etc., approver, sanctioner; quod mulier sine tutore auctore promiserit, without the approval of her guardian, Cic.

auctoramentum -i, n. (auctor), the pay or hire for the performance of any duty, Cic.

auctoritas -ātis, f. (auctor), continuance, a causing to continue. **I. A.** validity, **1**, in the case of property, usus et auctoritas, or simply auctoritas, valid right to property arising from prescription; usus et auctoritas fundi, Cic.; **2**, in case of an assertion, attestation, security, authority; publicarum tabularum, Cic.; **3**, example, majorum, Cic.; alicuius auctoritatem sequi, Cic. **B.** the origination of a proposal or proceeding, support, aid; cuius auctoritas multum apud me valet, Cic. **C.** the expression of approval or assent, resolve; **1**, hominum consilia et auctoritates, Cic.; **2**, of the will of the people, populi Romani, Cic.; **3**, of public bodies or magistrates, collegii, Liv.; **4**, of the senate, **a**, a measure to which the senate has assented, the approval of the senate; auctoritatem senatus, jussa populi Romani vendere, Cic.; **b**, a resolution of the senate, prevented from being made a decree by the veto of the tribunes, si quis huic senatus consulto intercessisset, auctoritas perscriberetur, Cic. **D.** authorisation, full power, legatos cum auctoritate mittere, Cic.; hence, power, might, command; manere in alicuius auctoritate, Liv. **II.** influence, authority; **1**, of a person, **a**, lit., auctoritatem habere apud aliquem, Cic.; auctoritatem restituere, levare, amittere, Cic.; **b**, meton., a person in authority, an influential person, Cic.; **2**, of things, legum, Cic.; orationis, Cic.

auctōro, 1. (auctor). **I.** to hire for money; refl. auctorare se, or pass. to hire, engage oneself, Hor. **II.** Transf. to bind oneself; eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorum ratus est, Liv.

aetumnālis -e (aetunpnus), autumnal, Liv.

1. aetumnus -i, m. (augeo), autumn, Cic.; meton., septem aetumni = seven years, Ov.

2. aetumnus -a -um (1. aetumnus), autumnal; frigus, Ov.

1. auctus -a -um, p. adj. (from augeo), only used in compar., increased, enlarged, enriched; majestas auctior, Liv.; socii honore auctiores, Caes.

2. auctus -ūs, m. (augeo), an increase, enlargement, growth; corporis, Lucr.; fluminum, Tac.; imperii, Tac.; maximis auctibus crescere, Liv.

aucūpātio -ōnis, f. (aucupor), fowling, bird-catching, Quint.

aucupātorius -a -um (aucupor), relating to fowling, Plin.

aucūpiū -i, n. (auceps), bird-catching, fowling. **I. A.** Lit., vitam propagare aucupio, Cic. **B.** Meton., the birds caught, Cat. **II.** Transf. hunting after anything; delectationis, after pleasure, Cic.; aucupia verborum, cavilling, quibbling, Cic.

aucūpor, 1. dep. (auceps). **I.** Lit. to catch birds, Varr. **II.** Transf. to chase, strive for, he in wait for; verba, Cic.; errores hominum, Cic.; incanem rumorem, Cic.; tempestates, to wait for finer weather, Cic.

audācia -ae, f. (audax), 1, courage, boldness, daring; audacia in bello, Sall.; **2**, audacity, imprudence, temerity; audacia et impudentia

fretus, Cic.; alicuius audaciam debilitare, Cic.; frangere, Liv.; contumere et frangere, Cic.; plur. audaciae, audacious deeds, Cic.

audāciter, and **audaciter**, adv. with compar. and superl. (audax), boldly (in a good or bad sense), audaciously, rashly, impudently, Cic.

audax -ācis, adj., with compar. and superl. (audeo), daring (in a good or bad sense), bold, courageous, audacious, rash, foolhardy; **a**, of persons, Verres homo audacissimus atque amenissimus, Cic.; paulo ad facinus audacior, Cic.; **b**, of things, consilium prima specie temerarium magis quam audax, Liv.

audens -entis, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (from audeo), daring, bold, Verg.

audentē, adv. (audens), boldly, Tac.

audentiā -ae, f. (audens), boldness, courage, Cic.

audēo, ausus sum, 2. (connected with avidus), to dare, venture; audeo dicere, I venture to assert, Cic.; with acc., tantum facinus, Liv.; proelium, aciem, Tac.; with in and the abl., ausurum se in tribunis, quod princeps familiae suae ausus in regibus esset, Liv.; with pro and the abl., pro vita maiora audere probavi, Verg.; absol., quod sperant, quod audent, omne Caesari acceptum referre possunt, Cic.; adversus Neronem ausus, Tac.; audere in proelia, Verg.

audiens -entis. **I.** Partic. of audio (q.v.). **II.** Subst. a hearer, Cic.

audientia -ae, f. (audio), hearing, listening, attention; alicui audientiam facere, to get a hearing for any one by commanding silence, Cic., Liv.

audio, 4. (connected with auris), to hear. **I.** to have the power of hearing; audiendi sensu carere, Cic. **II.** to hear something. **A.** clamorem, Caes.; galli cantum, Cic.; with double acc., te, ut spero, propediem censorem audiemus, Cic.; with acc. and infin., saepe hoc majores natu dicere audivi, Cic.; with acc. and partic., idque Socratem audio dicentem, Cic.; with relative clause, audire enim cupio quid non probes, Cic.; with de and the abl., multa falsa de me audierunt, Cic.; the person from whom a thing is heard is put in the abl. with ab or de, Cic. Perf. part., as subst., **auditum** -i, n. hearsay; nihil habeo praeter auditum, Cic. **B.** to listen to; **a**, aliquem lubenter studioseque, Cic.; of judges, to hear a case; audire de ambitu, Cic.; of pupils, to listen to a master, to attend the classes or lectures of a professor; annum jam audire Cratippum, Cic.; **b**, to listen to requests; preces, Cic.; **c**, of stories or persons, to listen to, i.e., to give credence to; si fabulas audire volumus, Cic.; audio, I believe it, Cic.; **d**, to obey, to follow; aliquem amicissime mouentem, Cic.; dicti audientem esse; with dat., to obey; non for dicto audientes milites, Caes. **C.** to be called (like Gr. ἀκούω), Matutine pater, seu Jane libentius audis, Hor.; bene audire, to be well spoken of; a propinquis, Cic.

auditio -ōnis, f. 1. (audio), hearing, listening; aliquid multa lectione atque auditione assequi, Cic.; **2**, hearsay report; levem auditionem habere pro re comperta, Cic.; plur., fictae auditiones, Cic.

auditor -ōris, m. (audio), a hearer, auditor, scholar; alicui auditorem venire, Cic.

auditorium -i, n. (audio), a place of audience, lecture-room, court of justice, etc., Tac.; a school Quint.; circle of listeners, Plin.

auditus -ūs, m. (audio). **I.** Gen., hearing; the sense of hearing, Cic. **II.** Esp., listening, Tac.

aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablātum, 3. (ab and fero). **I.** to carry away, carry off remove. **A.**

lit, inter manus e convicio tamquam e proelio auferri, Cic.; se e conspectu alienius, Cic.; auferor in scopulis, Ov. **B.** Transf., to draw away from one's aim, seduce; ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. **II.** to take away with, bear off; sometimes in good, but oftener in bad sense, to rob, steal. **A.** Lit., a, of persons; multa palam domum, Cic.; auriculam mordicus, b bite off, Cic.; b, of things; hi ludi XV. dies auferent, Cic.; mors Achillem abstulit, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, illa audent, quae contrariis commotionibus auferenda sunt, Cic.; 2, to carry off, i.e. to gain, obtain; tantum abstulit quantum petiit, Cic.; responsum ab aliquo, Cic.; 3, to lay aside, cease from; aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr.

Aufidēna -ae, f. a town in Samnium, now *Afidena*.

Aufidius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

Aufidus -i, m. a river in Apulia, now *Ofanto*.

auſugĭo -fugi, 3. (ab and fugio), to flee away, Cic.

Augē -ēs, f. (Αὔγη), daughter of Aleus and Neaera, mother of Telephus by Hercules.

Augēas and **Augias** -ae, m. (Αὔγείας), king of the Epeans in Elis, the cleansing of whose stable, which had not been cleansed for thirty years, was one of the labours of Hercules.

augēo, auxi, auctum, 2. (connected with αὐξανω), to make to increase. **I.** to cause to grow, to fertilise; aer humorem colligens terram auget inbribus, makes fertile, Cic. **II.** In a wide sense, to make larger; a, to strengthen, has munitiones, Caes.; b, of rivers, to cause to rise, gen. in pass., augeri = to be swollen; amnis nimis hiemalibus auctus, Ov.; c, of number or quantity, to increase; numerum legatorum, Cic.; d, of degree, vitium ventris est guttaris, Cic.; populi Romani imperium, Cic.; e, of moral or intellectual qualities or feelings, benevolentiam, Cic.; luctum, Cic.; f, in speech, to extol, set forth; hostium vim et copias et felicitatem, Cic.; g, to enrich, to honour; cives suos copia rerum, Cic.; augeri cognomento Augustae, Tac.

augesco, auxi, 2. (inch. of augēo), to begin to grow, to increase; a, quae (uva) et suco terrae et calore solis augescens primo est peracerba gustu, Cic.; b, politically, to increase in strength; quum hostium res tantis augescere rebus cerneret, Liv.

augmē -inis, n. (augēo), an increase, growth, Lucr.

augur -ŭris, c. an augur, soothsayer, seer, Cic.; aquae augur annosa cornix, prophetess of rain, Hor.

augūrālis -e (augur), relating to an augur or augury; coena, Cic. Subst., **augūrale** -is, n. the part of the Roman camp where the auguries were taken, Tac.

augūrātio -ōnis, f. (auguro), divining, soothsaying, Cic.

augūrātus -ūs, m. (auguro), the office of an augur, Cic.

augūrium -i, n. (augur), the observation and interpretation of omens, augury. **I.** **A.** Lit., augurium capere, Liv.; salutis, an augury in time of peace (to inquire if it were permitted to pray to the gods de salute reipublicae), Cic. **B.** Transf., a, any kind of prophecy; o mea frustra semper verissima auguria rerum futurarum, Cic.; b, presentiment; inhaeret in mentibus quasi saeculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** Subject., the science of augury; Apollo augurium citharamque dabat, Verg. **B.** Object., 1, an omen; augurium accipere, Liv.; 2, a sign, tokē, Ov.

augūrus -a -um (augur), relating to an augur, Cic.

augūro, 1. (augur). **I.** to act as an augur; sacerdotes salutem populi augurando, take the auguries for, etc., Cic.; pass., locus auguratur, the place is consecrated by auguries, Cic.; augurato (abl. absol.), after taking the auguries, Liv. **II.** Transf. **A.** to prophesy, Cic. **B.** to have a foreboding or presentiment; praesentit animus et augurat quodammodo. quae futura sit suavitas, Cic.

augūrōr, 1. dep. (augur). **I.** to perform the functions of an augur, to foretell by auguries; ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to foretell; alicui mortem, Cic.; 2, to guess; quantum auguror conjectura aut opinione, Cic.; quum ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perriçeule homines augurarentur, Cic.

Augusta -ae, f. **I.** name of the wife, daughter, mother, or sister of the Roman Emperor. **II.** name of several towns named after the emperor, Augusta Taurinorum (Turin), Augusta Praetoria (Aosta), Augusta Treverorum (Trèves), Augusta Emerita (Merida), Augusta Vindelicum (Augsburg).

Augustālis -e (Augustus), belonging to or in honour of the Emperor Augustus.

augustō, adv. with compar. (augustus), reverentially; auguste et sancte venerari deos, Cic.

Augustōdūnum -i, town of the Aedui in Gaul, now *Autun*.

1. **augustus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (augēo), 1, consecrated, holy; Eleusis sancta illa et augusta, Cic.; 2, majestic, dignified; vestis augustissima, Liv.

2. **Augustus** -i, m. surname of Octavianus after his elevation to the imperial power, and of all subsequent Roman emperors.

3. **Augustus** -a -um, relating to Augustus; pax, Ov.; mensis, August, formerly called Sextilis, changed to Augustus in honour of the emperor.

aula -ae, f. (αὐλή). **I.** the fore-court in a building, Hor.; yard for cattle, Prop. **II.** = atrium, an inner court, Verg. **III.** a palace. **A.** Lit., aula Priami, Hor.; so of the dwellings of the gods, illa se jactat in aula Aeolus, Verg.; of the lower world, immanis janitor aulae (of Cerberus), Verg.; of a bee-hive, Verg. **B.** Meton. a, the court, courtiers; puer ex aula, Hor.; divi et discors aula erat, Tac.; b, princely power, auctoritate aulae constituta, Cic.

aulaeum -i, n. (αὐλαία), usually plur., 1, curtain, tapestry; aulae superba, Verg.; 2, a canopy, Hor.; 3, curtain of a theatre, fastened below and let down at the beginning of a piece, and drawn up at the end; aulaeum tollitur, Cic.; 4, an embroidered upper garment, Juv.

Aulerci -orum, m. a people of Gallia Celtica, divided into four branches; a, Aulerci Eburones, in modern Normandy; b, Aulerci Cenomani, in modern Dép. de la Sarthe; c, Aulerci Brannovices, on the Loire; d, Aulerci Diablintes or Diablinti, in Modern Dép. de la Maine.

aulicus -a -um, (αὐλή), belonging to the court, princely, Suet. Subst., **aulici** -orum, m. courtiers, Nep.

Aulis -idis, f. (Ἀῤίς), a port in Boeotia, where the Greek fleet collected before sailing to Troy.

auloedus -i, m. (αὐλοῦδός), one who sings to the flute, Cic.

Aulōn -ōnis, m. a celebrated wine-aiſtrict near Tarentum.

Aulūlaria -ae, f. the title of a comedy of Plautus.

aura -ae, old genit. aurai (αὔρα), *atr.* **A. 1.** the motion of the air, wind; nocturna aura utilis of ships), Caes.; venti et aerae client mare, Liv.; **2.** meton., plur. aurae, *a.* the heavens; cursum per auras dirigere, Verg.; stat ferrea turris ad auras, Verg.; *b.* the world above; venire superas ad auras, the light of day, Verg.; ferre sub auras, to make known, Verg.; **3.** transf., breath, sign; rumoris, Cic.; aura popularis, the breath of popular favour, Cic.; **4.** the air that we breathe; auris vitalibus vesci, Verg. **B. 1.** smell, Verg.; **2.** glitter; auri, Verg.; **3.** echo, Prop.

aurarius -a -um (aurum), golden, relating to gold, Plin. Subst., **auraria** -ae, f. (sc. fodina), a gold mine, Tac.

auratus -a -um (aurum), golden, gilt; tecta, Cic.; vestis, Ov.

Aurelius -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens (with the surnames Cotta, Orestes, Scaurus).

Aurelius, M., v. Antoninus.

aurēolus -a -um (dim. of aureus). **A.** Lit., golden, Plant. **B.** Transf., glittering, splendid, beautiful; libellus, Cic.

aurēus -a -um (aurum), golden. **I. 1.** made of gold; *a.* lit., anulus, Cic.; nummus, and absol., a golden coin, Cic.; *b.* transf., excellent, beautiful; Venus, Verg.; mores, Hor.; **2.** gilt, ornamented with gold; amiculum, Cic.; sella, Cic.; currus, the triumphal car, Cic.; Pactolus, with golden sands, Ov. **II.** of the colour of gold; color, Ov.; caesaries, Verg.

aurichalchum = orichalchum (q.v.).

auricomus -a -um (aurum and coma). **I.** golden-haired, P. Aug. **II.** Transf., golden-leaved; fetus arboris, Verg.

auricula -ae, f. (dim. of auris), the lobe of the ear, the ear. **I.** Lit., auricula infima, Cic.; auriculam mordicus auferre, Cic.; praeceptum auriculis instillare, Hor. **II.** Meton., plur. = favourable hearing, Pers.

aurifer -fēra -fērum (aurum and fero). **I.** gold-bearing, gold-producing, arbor (of a tree in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. poet. **II.** bringing gold; Tagus, Ov.; amnis, Cat.

aurifex -fīcis, m. (aurum and facio), a goldsmith, Cic.

aurifodina -ae, f. a gold mine, Plin.

auriga -ae, c. (from old aurea = reins and ago), charioteer, driver. **I.** Lit., Verg., Caes.; esp. one who contends in the chariot race in the circus, Cic. **II.** Transf., poet., a helmsman, Ov.

Aurigēna -ae, c. (aurum and gigno), begotten of gold; epithet of Perseus, son of Danaë, Ov.

auriger -gēra -gērum (aurum and gero), gold-bearing; taurus, with gilt horns, Cic. poet.

aurigo, l. (auriga), to be a charioteer, contend in the chariot race, Suet.

auripigmentum -i, n. orpiment, Plin.

auris -is, f. (connected with audio), the ear. **I. A.** Lit., aures; erigere, Cic., arrigere, Ter., to prick up the ears; adhibere, admove, Cic., applicare, Hor., to listen; praebere aures conviciis adolescentium, Liv.; dare, Cic., to give a hearing to; accipere auribus, Cic.; aliquem admonere ad aures, to whisper advice in the ear, Cic.; claudere aures alicui, Cic.; demittere aures (as a sign of submission), Hor.; dicere in aures alicui aliquid, Cic.; insurrexere ad aures or in aures, Cic.; offendere aures, Cic.; aures referre aliqua re, Cic.; aures respuunt aliquid, Cic.; servare alicuius auribus, to speak according to the wish of, Caes.; dormire in utramvis aures, to sleep soundly, be without anxiety, Ter. **B.** Meton., *a.* the hearing, as judging of the merits of a speech. Atticorum aures tere et religiosae,

Cic. **II.** Transf., aures; the earth or mouldboards of a plough, Verg.

auriscalpium -i, n. an ear-pick, Mart.

auritulus -i, m. (dim. of auritus), the long-eared one, i.e., the ass, Phaedr.

auritus -a -um (auris). **A.** Lit., long-eared; lepus, Verg. **B.** Transf., attentive, Hor.; testis auritus, a hearsay witness, Plaut.

aurōra -ae, f. (αὔρος, δῶς, ἥως), the break of day, redness of morning. **I.** Lit., *A.* Gen., Verg., Liv. **B.** Personified, Aurora, goddess of morning, Ov. **II.** Meton., the east, Ov.

aurum -i, n. gold. **I. A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., something made of gold, gold plate, Lucr.; a golden goblet, Verg.; chain, necklace, Verg.; ring, Juv.; bit, Verg.; the golden fleece, Ov.; gold coin, money, Cic. **II.** Transf., *A.* the colour or glittering of gold, Ov. **B.** the golden age, Hor.

Aurunci -orum, m. the people of Aurunca; **Aurunca** -ae, f. a town in Campania. Adj., **Auruncus** -a -um, Auruncian.

Ausci -orum, m. a people in Aquitania.

auscultatio -ōnis, f. (ausculto); **1.** a listening, Sen.; **2.** obedience, Plaut.

auscultator -ōris, m. (ausculto), a listener, Cic.

ausculto, l. (for ausculito, from auscula = auricula). **I.** to hear attentively; populum, Cat. **II.** Esp., *A.* to listen in secret, to overhear, Plaut.; in a good sense, to attend, wait at the door, Hor. **B.** to obey; mihi ausculta; vide ne tibi desis, Cic.

Ausetāni -ōrum, m. a Spanish people in modern Catalonia; hence adj., **Ausetanus** -a -um, Ausetanian.

Ausōnes -um, m. (Αἰσωνες), aborigines of Central and Southern Italy; hence, *A.* **Ausōnia** -ae, f. Ausonia, Lower Italy, Ov.; Italy, Verg. **B.** Adj., **Ausōnius** -a -um; poet., Italian, Verg. Subst., **Ausōni** = Ausones, Verg. **C.** **Ausōnidae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Ausonia, or generally of Italy, Verg. **D.** **Ausōnis** -idis, Ausonian, Italian, Verg.

auspex -icis, c. (for avispex, from avis and specio). **I.** one who observes the habits of birds for purposes of divination; latrores et auspices legis curiae (Caesar and Pompeius), Cic. **II.** Transf., *A.* favourer, protector, leader; Teucro dūc et auspice Teucro, Hor. **B.** a person who witnessed the marriage contract, best man, bridegroom's friend, etc. (παράνυμφος), Cic.

auspicatō, adv. (lit. abl. absol. of auspico), in a fortunate hour; urbem condere, Cic.

auspicatus -a -um (auspico), **1.** consecrated by auguries, Cic.; **2.** favourable, auspicious; initium, Tac.

auspicium -i, n. (for avispicium), divination by means of birds. **I. A.** Lit., in auspicio esse, to act as augur, Cic.; praesse auspiciis, Cic.; adhibere aliquem in auspicio, Cic.; auspicio uti, Cic.; auspicia dissolvere, Cic.; esp., the right to take auspices, praetores auspicia non habent, Cic.; auspicia ponere, to lay down a magistracy, Cic.; imperio atque auspicio alicuius, under the command of (in war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices), Liv. **B.** Transf., control, protection, guidance; suis auspiciis ducere vitam, Verg. **II.** Meton., an omen, sign; optimum, Cic.; aves auspicio ratum fecere, Cic.

auspicio, l. (auspex), to take the auspices; aliquid, to accept as an omen, Plaut.

auspicio, l. dep. (auspex), l. to take the auspices; auspiciari oblitus est, Cic.; **2.** to begin under good auspices. Tac.; to begin, Suet.

auster -stri, m. *I. the south wind*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *the south*, Verg.

austērē adv. (austerus), *severely, gravely, austere*, Cic.

austeriās -ātis, f. (austerus). **I.** Lit., a, *harshness, sourness of taste*, Plin.; **b.**, *darkness of colour*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *strictness, austerity*, Quint.

austērus -a -um (αὐστήρως). **I.** *sour, harsh in taste*, Plin. **II.** Transf. **1.** *strict, severe, austere*; illo austero more ac modo, Cic.; **2.** *sad, gloomy, melancholy, burdensome*; labor, Hor.

austrālis -e (auster), *southern*, Cic.

austrinus -a -um (auster), *southern*, Verg.

ausum -i, n. (ausus, from audeo), *a daring deed, undertaking*, Verg.

aut, conj. disjunct., *or, or else, or rather*, Cic.; **aut** . . . **aut**, *either . . . or*, Cic.; **neque** . . . **aut**, = **neque** . . . **neque**, poet.; **aut vero**, or *indeed* (used ironically), Cic.; **aut certe**, or *at least*, Cic.; **aut saltem**, **aut potius**, **aut etiam**, Cic.

autem, conj. adversat. (αὐτε), *but, on the contrary, however, moreover*; never used at the beginning of a clause; joined with adeo, porro, tum, ast, even with sed; when used to correct a word before used = *did I say?* num quis testis Postumum appellavit? Testis autem? Num accusator? Cic.

authēpsa -ae, f. (αὐτός and ἔψω), *a cooking-stove*, Cic.

autōgrāphus -a -um (αὐτογράφος), *written with one's own hand*, Suet.

Autōlŷcus -i, m. (Αὐτολύκος), *son of Mercury, famous for his thefts*.

autōmātus (ōs) -a -um (-ōn), adj. (αὐτόματος), *self-acting*, Petr. Subst., **autōmāton** -i, n. *an automaton*, Suet.

Autōmēdōn -ontis, m. (Αὐτομέδων), *the charioteer of Achilles*; appell., *a charioteer*, Cic.

Autōnōē -ēs, f. (Αὐτονόη), *mother of Actaeon*. Adj., **Autōnēus** -a -um, *heros, Actaeon*, Ov.

autumaus, etc., v. auctumnus.

autūmo, 1. (orig. aitumo, from aio), *to say, assert*, Plaut., Ter.

auxiliāris -e (auxilium), *giving help, assisting, auxiliary*. **I.** Gen., Ov. **II.** Esp., *auxiliaries*, (sc. milites, cohortes), *auxiliary or allied troops*, Caes.; **Tac.**; hence, *belonging to the allied troops*; auxilia stipendia, Tac.

auxiliārius -a -um (auxilium), **1.** *helping, auxiliary*, Plaut.; **2.** milit. t. t., *milites, auxiliary troops*, Cic.

auxiliātor -ōris, m. (auxilior), *a helper, assister*, Tac.

auxiliātus -ūs, m. (auxilior), *help, assistance*, Lucr.

auxilior, 1. dep. (auxilium), *to help, assist, support*; aliquid, Cic.; especially used of medical aid, Ov.

auxilium -i, n. (augeo), *help, aid, assistance*. **I.** Gen., adjuungere sibi auxilium, Cic.; accessere aliquem auxilio, *to help*, Caes.; ad auxilium venire, Caes.; dare adversus aliquem auxilium, Liv.; esse auxilio alicui, Caes.; consuli adversus intercessionem collegae auxilio esse, Liv.; alicui nemo auxilio est, quin, etc., Liv.; auxilio ei futurum ne causam dicat, Liv.; expetere auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; expectare vestrum auxilium, Cic.; alicui ferre auxilium, Cic.; ferre alicui auxilium contra tantam vim, Cic.; implorare auxilium alicuius, Cic.; aliquem auxilio mittere, Cic.; petere auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; polliceri auxilium alicui rei, Cic.; venire auxilio alicui, Caes.; plur., illorum auxiliis uti, Cic.

II. Esp., plur., a, *military power*; equitum peditumque, Caes.; **b.**, *auxilia, auxiliary troops*, Cic., Caes.

āvāre, adv. with compar. and superl. (avarus), *avariciously, covetously*, Cic.

Avāricum -i, n. *capital of the Bituriges Cubi in Aquitania, now Bourges*.

āvāritēr, adv. (avarus), *greedily*, Plaut.

āvāritia -ae (āvārities -ei, Lucr.), f. *avarice, cupidity, covetousness*; ardere avaritia, Cic. avaritia perire, Cic.; plur., omnes avaritiae, a kinds of avarice, Cic.

āvārus -a -um (connected with aveo and avidus). **I.** Gen., *covetous, greedy*; mare, Hor.; with genit., publicae pecuniae avarus, Tac. **II.** Esp., *greedy after money, avaricious*; homo avarus et furax, Cic. Subst., **avarus** -i, m. *the avaricious man*, Hor.

āvēho -vexi -vectum, 3. *to carry off, bear away*, Verg., Liv.; pass. *to ride off*, Liv.

āvello -velli and -vulsi (-volsi) -vulsim (-volsum), 3. *to tear away, pluck away*. **I.** Lit., *poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi aveluntur*, Cic.; sive secetur aliquid sive avelletur a corpore, Cic. **II.** *to take away with violence, separate*.

A. Lit., *de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere*, Cic.; ex complexu avelli, Cic.; avulsus a meis, Cic. **B.** Transf., *aliquem convicio ab errore*, Cic.

āvena -ae, f. **I.** a, *oats*, Verg.; **b.**, *wild oats*, Cic.; steriles, Verg. **II.** Transf., *the shepherd's pipe*, Ov.; plur., junctae avenae or structae avenae, the Pan-pipes, Ov.

āvenācēus -a -um (avena), *eaten*; farina, Plin.

āvenārius -a -um, *relating or belonging to oats*, Plin.

Āventīnum -i, n. and **Āventinus** -i, m. *the Aventine, one of the hills of Rome*, Cic. Adj.,

Āventinus -a -um, *of or belonging to the Aventine*.

1. āvēo, 2. (cf. Sanskr. av, *to wish*), lit., *to pant after*; hence, *to desire*; aveo genus legationis, Cic.; gen. with infin., valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic.

2. āvēo (hāvēo), 2. *to be well*; found only in the imp. ave, aveto, avete, hail! farewell! a formula of greeting and farewell used by the Romans, Cic.

Āvernus -a -um (ἄσπρος), *without birds*; loca, places where birds cannot live on account of the pestilential exhalations, Lucr. Subst., **Āvernus** -i, the lake *Avernus*, near Cumae, said to be the entrance to the infernal regions; the infernal regions themselves, Ov.; hence, adj., **Āvernus** -a -um, **Āvernālis** -e, *relating to Avernus, or the lower world*.

āverrunco, 1. *to turn away, avert*; iram deorum, Liv.

āvērābilis (aversor), *that from which one must turn away, horrible*, Lucr.

1. āversor, dep. (averto). **A.** *to turn away* (on account of shame, disgust, etc.); aversari advocati, vix etiam ferre posse, Cic.; with acc., filium, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to repel, turn away, avoid, shun*; principes Syracusanorum, Liv.; preces, Liv.; aliquem ut parricidam liberum, Liv.

2. āversor -ōris, m. (averto), *an embezzler*; pecuniae publicae, Cic.

āvērsum -a -um, p. adj. (from averto). **A.** *turned away, backward, behind* (opp. adversus); adversus et aversus impudicus es, before and behind, Cic.; quendam actorem aversum (turning his back on the people) solitum esse dicere

Cic.; **aversus** **boves** in speiuncam traxit, Liv. Plur. subst., **āversus** -orum, n. *the back parts*; urbis, Liv. **B.** *disinclined, unfavourable to, averse from*; **aversus** **vero**, Cic.; with dat., **aversus** mercaturis, Hor.

āve **to** (**avorto**) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3, *to turn away, turn off, remove*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen. Lepidus se avertit, Cic.; aliquid ab oculis, Cic.; flumina, divert, Cic.; iter, Caes., Liv.; hence, **1**, pass., averti (as middle), **aversus** ab suo itinere, *turning away*, Liv.; **2**, active, as reflexive, prora avertit, Verg. **B.** Esp. **1**, *to drive away by violence*; barbaros a portis castrorum, Caes.; **2**, *to carry off, appropriate to oneself, embezzle*; pecuniam publicam, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic.; quatuor tauros a stabulis, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., **1**, *to keep off something dangerous*; pestem ab Aegyptiis, Cic.; quod omen dii avertant, Cic.; **2**, *to keep something dangerous or disgraceful off some one*; qui me tanta infamia avertit, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, *to turn away, divert* (thoughts or wishes, etc.), Antonii furorem a perniciē reipublicae, Cic.; cogitationem a miseris, Cic.; aliquem a consiliis pacis, **2**, *to estrange*; alicuius animum a se, Cic.

āvīa -ae, f. (avus), *a grandmother*, Cic.

āvīarius -a -um (avis), *relating to birds*; rete, Varr. Subst., **āvīarium** -ii, n., **a**, *a place where birds are kept, an aviary*, Cic.; **b**, *the haunts of wild birds in the woods*, Verg.

āvidē, adv. (avidus), *greedily*; expectare, appetere, arripere, Cic.

āviditas -ātis (avidus), f. **A.** Gen., *vehement desire, avidity*; cibi, pecuniae, *for food, money*, Cic.; legendi, Cic. **B.** Esp., *desire of money, avarice*, Cic.

āvidus -a -um (I. aevo), *vehemently desiring, greedy*. **I.** a, with genit., cibi, Ter.; laudis, Cic.; novarum rerum, Liv.; belli gerendi, Sall.; **b**, with infin., Verg.; **c**, with in and the acc., Liv.; **d**, with ad and the acc., Liv.; **e**, with in and the abl., in pecuniis locupletium, Cic. **II.** Absol. **A.** Lit., **a**, *covetous, greedy of money*; heres, Hor.; subst., *a miser*, Cic.; **b**, *greedy in respect of food, gluttonous*; convivae, Hor.; leones, bloodthirsty, Ov.; **c**, transf., aures avidae, *eager to hear*, Cic.; libido, insatiable, Cic.; mare, Hor.; **d**, *hot, ardent, eager to fight*; legiones, Tac. **B.** Fig., *wide, large, vast*, Lucr.

āvis -is, f. (connected with ἄνιμ). **I.** Gen., *a bird*, and coll. *the whole race of birds*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *omen*, as the chief method of divination among the Romans was by birds; avibus bonis Ov.; secundis, Liv., *with good omens*; avi mala, Hor.; sinistra, Plaut.; adversa, *with bad omen*, Cic.

āvitus -a -um (avus), *relating to a grandfather, ancestral*; bona paterna et avita, Cic.; merum, *very old*, Ov.

āvius -a -um (a and via). **I.** out of the right way, untrodden; avii saltus montesque, Liv. Subst., **āvium** -i, n. *a by-way, a solitary place*; avia dum sequor, Verg. **II.** Poet., **A.** out of the way, wandering, remote; in montes se avius abdidit altos, Verg. **B.** Transf., *straying, wandering*; a vera ratione, Lucr.

āvōcātio -ōnis, f. (avoco), *a calling away from*; a cogitanda molestia, Cic.

āvōco, 1, *to call away, or off*. **A.** Lit., populum ab armis, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1**, *to withdraw, remove, divert*; Socrates videtur primus a rebus occultis avocasse philosophiam, Cic.; senectus avocata a rebus gerendis, Cic.; **2**, *to relieve*; luctum lusbis, Sen.

āvōlo, 1, *to fly away*. **A.** Lit. Cat. **B.**

Transf., *to hasten away*; experiar certe ut hinc avolem; so of the dying, hinc avolare, Cic.

āvuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of avus), *a mother's brother, uncle* (patruus, *a father's brother*); magnus, *a grandmother's brother, a great-uncle*, Cic.

āvus -i, m. *a grandfather*, Cic.; generally an ancestor, Hor.

Axēnus (ἄξενος, inhospitable), earlier name of the Pontus Euxinus, Ov.

1. axis -is, m. (root AC, AG, whence ago, Gr. ἄξων), *an axle-tree*. **I.** A. Lit., Verg. **B.** Meton., *a chariot, waggon*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** the axis of the earth; terra circum axem se convertit, Cic. **B.** Meton., **a**, *the north pole*, Verg.; **b**, *the heavens*; sub axe, in the open air, Verg.; **c**, *a part of the heavens*; boreus, the north, Ov.

2. axis (assis) -is, m. (root AC, whence ἄγνυμι, ἄγμα), *a board, plank*, Caes.

Axōna -ae, m. *a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Aisne*.

B

B, the second letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding with the Greek beta (β).

bābae (βαβαί, or παπαί), an exclamation of astonishment or joy, *wonderful!* Plaut.

Bābŷlo -ōnis, m. *a Babylonian*; appell. = a nabob, Ter.

Bābŷlōn -ōnis, f. (Βαβυλών), *a city of Asia on the Euphrates*. Hence, **A.** **Babŷlonia** -ae, f. *a tract of country extending between the Euphrates and the Tigris, of which the aforementioned city was the capital*. **B.** **Bābŷlonicus** -a -um, *Babylonian*; *Babylonica* peristromata, *embroidered tapestry*, Plaut. **C.** **Bābŷlonius** -a -um; numeri, *astrological calculations, for which the Babylonians (or more properly the Chaldeans) were noted*, Hor.; *Babyloni, inhabitants of Babylon*. **D.** **Bābŷloniensis** -e, *Babylonian*.

bacca (bāca) -ae, f. a berry. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., lauri baccae, Verg. **B.** Esp., *the fruit of the olive*; bicolor bacca Minervae, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** any fruit of a round shape; arborum baccae, Cic. **B.** anything of the shape of a berry, a pearl, Hor.

baccar (bacchar) -āris, n. and **baccaris** -is, f. (βάκκαρις), the Valeriana Celtica of Linnaeus; also called nardum rusticum, *a plant which yielded a kind of oil*; Celtici Valerian, Verg.

baccātus -a -um, set with pearls, Verg.

Baccha -ae, f. a Bacchant, Ov.; Bacchis aliquem initiare, *to initiate any one into the festival of Bacchus*, Liv.

Bacchānāl -is, n. *the place where the festival of Bacchus was held*, Plaut.; plur. **Bacchanalia**, the (Greek) festival of Bacchus (not to be confounded with the Roman feast of Liber), celebrated at Rome every three years, and suppressed by a decree of the senate, B.C. 186; Bacchanalia vivere, poet., *to live riotously or wantonly*, Juv.

bacchātio -ōnis, f. **1**, *the celebration of the Bacchanalia*, P. Aug.; **2**, *Bacchanatian revelling*, Cic.

Bacchēius -a -um, belonging to Bacchus; dona, Verg.

Bacchēus -a -um (Βακχεῖος), belonging to Bacchus; sacra, Ov.; ululatus, of the Bacchantes, Ov.

Bacchiādae -ārum, m. (Βακχιάδαι), the Bacchiadae, an ancient noble family of Corinth.

Bacchis -idis, f. = Baccha.

Bacchius -a -um, belonging to Bacchus, sacra, Ov.

bacchor, 1. dep. (Bacchus). **I.** Intransit., **A.** 1, to celebrate the festival of Bacchus, Plaut.; partic. Bacchantes = Bacchae, Ov.; 2, to rage; tum baccharis, tum furis, Cic.; quanta in volupate bacchabere, Cic. **B.** to run about in a furious manner, to rave; totam per urbem, Verg.; of a fiery orator, eos furere et bacchari arbitretur, Cic.; of prophetic inspiration, in antro, Verg.; of lifeless objects, the wind, Hor.; rumour, fama bacchatur per urbem, Verg. **II.** Transi., **A.** to raise the Bacchic cry; bacchari Evoë, Cat. **B.** Pass., of places, to be made the scene of Bacchic revels; bacchata jugis Naxos, Verg.; virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Verg.

Bacchus -i, m. (Βάκχος). **A.** the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele. **B.** Meton., 1, the vine, Verg.; 2, more frequently, wine, Verg.; 3, the Bacchic cry (Io Bacche); Baccho audit, Verg.

baccifer -fēra -fērum, 1, bearing berries, Sen.; 2, bearing olive berries, Pallas, Ov.

Bācenis -is, f. a forest in Germany, probably the west part of the Thuringian Forest.

bacillum -i, n. (dim. of baculum), 1, a little staff, Cic.; 2, the victor's staff, Cic.

Bactra -ōrum n. (Βάκτρα), the chief city of Bactria, now Balk; hence **Bactri** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Bactria; **Bactria** -ae, f. the country of the Bactri; **Bactriānus** -a -um, **Bactrinus** -a -um, **Bactrian**.

bācūlum -i, n. and **bācūlus** -i, m. (connected with βάκτρον, from páo, βάω, to go), a stick, staff, Liv.; a shepherd's staff, Ov.; an augur's staff, Liv.; a walking-stick, Liv.

bādissō, 1. (Βαδίζω), to walk, march, Plaut.

Bacius -a -um, adj., name of a plebeian Roman gens, with the surnames Dives, Sulca, Tamphilus; hence, lex Baebia (de praetoribus creandis).

Baeūla -ae, f. a town in Hispania Baetica.

Baetis -is, m. a river in Spain, the Guadalquivir; hence, **Baetigēna** -ae, born on the Baetis; **Baeticōla** -ae, living near the Baetis; **Baeticus** -a -um, relating to the Baetis; Baetica provincia, now Andalusia and a part of Granada; **Baetici** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Baetica; **Baeticātus** -a -um, clothed in Baetican wool, Mart.

Bāgōus -i, m. and **Bāgōas** -ae, m. (Βαγώας), a eunuch at the Persian court; hence any person set to guard women, Ov.

Bāgrāda -ae, m. (Βαγράδας), a river near Carthage.

Bājae -ārum, f. **I.** a town on the coast of Campania, a favourite resort of the Romans, celebrated for its baths. **II.** Meton., any watering place, Cic. Adj., **Bajānus** -a -um, belonging to Bajae.

bājūlo, 1. (bajulus), to carry a burden, Plaut.

bājūlus -i, m. a porter, Plaut., Cic.

bālaena -ae, f. (φάλανα), a whale, Ov.

balanātus -a -um (balarus), anointed with balsam, embalmed, Pers.

balānus -i, f. rarely m. (βάλανος), 1, an acorn, Plin.; 2, any fruit of similar form, e.g. a kind of large chestnut, Plin.; a date, Plin.; a fruit, the Arabian behen-nut, from which an ointment was extracted, Hor.; or the tree which produces it, usually called myrobalanus, Plin.

bālātro -ōnis, m. a buffoon, jester, Hor.

bālātus -us, m. (balo), the bleating of sheep and goats, Verg.. Ov.

balbē, adv. (balbus), in a stammering manner, Lucr.

1. balbus -a -um (connected with balare), stammering (opp. planus); quum (Demosthenes) ita balbus esset ut, etc., Cic.; verba balba, Hor.

2. Balbus -i, m. surname of the Atti, Corneli, etc.

balbūtio, 4. (balbus). **I.** Intransit., **A.** to stammer, stutter, Cels. **B.** Transf., to speak obscurely; desinant balbutire, aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere, Cic. **II.** Transi., to stammer or stutter out; illum balbutit Scaurus, Hor.

Bālēares -i-um, f. (Βαλιαρής), insulae, or absol. the Balearic Islands, Majorca, Minorca; hence, adj., **Bālēaris** -e, **Bālēaricus** -a -um.

balinēum or **balnēum** -i, n. **balinēa** or **balnēa** -ōrum, n.; heteroclitē p. **balinēae** or **balnēae** -ārum (Βαλναειν), a bath, bathing place, Cic.; a balineo or a balneis, after bathing, Plin.

Ballio -ōnis, m. a worthless fellow, from a character so named in the Pseudolus of Plautus, Cic.

ballista (bālīsta), -ae, f. (βάλλω). **A.** a military engine for throwing large stones, Cic., Caes. **B.** Transf., the missiles thrown, Plaut.

ballistārium -i, n. = ballista (q.v.).

balnēae, v. balineum.

balnēarius -a -um (balneum), belonging to the bath; fur, lurking about baths, Cat. Subst., **balnēaria** -ōrum, n. baths, bathing-rooms, Cic.

balnēator -ōris, m. (balneum), the keeper of a bath, Cic.

balnēolūm -i, n. (dim. of balneum), a little bath, Cic.

balnēum, v. balineum.

bālo, 1. to bleat, Plaut.; partic. balantes -i-um and um, f. = oves, Verg.

balsānum -i n. (βάλσαμον), 1, the sweet-smelling gum of the balsam-tree, Verg.; 2, the tree itself, Tac.

balteus -i, m. (-um -i, n.), the girdle; a, esp., as serving to hold a weapon; sutils, Verg.; b, a woman's girdle, Mart. (baltei dissyll., Verg. 10, 496).

Bandusia -ae, f. a fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace.

Bantia -ae, f. (Βαντία), town of Apulia, near Venusia. Adj., **Bantinus** -a -um.

Baptae -arum, m. (Βάπται = baptists, from the rite of initiation), priests of the Thracian goddess Cotytto, Juv.

baptistērīum -i, n. (βαπτιστήριον), a cold plunging bath, Plin.

bārāthrum -i, n. (Βάραθρον), **A.** the abyss, the lower world, Plaut.; barathro donare (to squander), Hor. **B.** Transf., barathrum maselli (of a greedy man), the abyss of the market, Hor.

bārāthrus -i, m. (Βάραθρος), worthless fellow, Lucr.

barba -ae, f. the beard. **I.** Lit. **A.** of men promittere barbam, to let the beard grow, Liv. barbam tondere, Cic.; barbani ponere, Hor. **B.** of animals, lupi, Hor. **II.** Transf., of plants, nucum, Plin.

barbāre, adv. (barbarus), 1, like a foreigner; loqui, Cic.; 2, cruelly. barbarously, laedere oscula, Hor.

barbāria -ae, f. and **barbāritēs**, acc. -em. abl. -e, f. (barbarus), **I.** a foreign country, as opposed to Greece and Rome; a quo non solum Graecia et Italia sed etiam omnis barbaries commota est, Cic.; Persia, Cic.; Phrygia, Hor.; Gallia, Cic.; Scythia and Britannia, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** want of culture, rudeness, roughness;

haec turba et barbaries forensis, Cic.; so of mistakes in speech, nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic. **B.** savageness; inveteratum quandam barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplina delevit, Cic.

barbāricus, -a -um, *foreign*, i.e., not Greek or Roman; supellex, Liv.; esp., eastern; aurum, Verg.; ope barbarica, Verg.; manus (of the Phrygian Briseis), Ov.

barbārus -a -um (βάρβαρος). **I.** *foreign*, as opposed to Greek, *Italian, Roman*, poeta (Naevius), Plaut.; used for Phrygian, carmen, Hor.; for Persian, Nep. Subst., a foreigner, one strange to Greek or Roman life, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** *intellectually uncultivated, rough*; homines barbari atque imperiti, Caes; **2.** *morally rough, savage*; homines feri ac barbari, Caes.

barbātulus -a -um (dim. of barbatus), with a slight beard; juvenis, Cic.

barbātus -a -um (barba), *bearded*. **I.** Of living beings. **A.** Of men; **1.** quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatus videtis, Cic.; si quem delectet barbatus, a man grown up, Hor.; **2.** esp., a, of men of the old Roman time, when the beard was worn, unus aliquis ex barbatus illis, Cic.; b, barbatus magister, a philosopher, Pers. **B.** Of animals, hirculus, Cat. **II.** Transf., of plants, nux, Plin.

barbigēr -gēra, -gērūm (barba and gero), wearing a beard, Lucr.

barbitōs -i, m. and f. (βάρβιτος). **A.** the lyre, Hor. **B.** Meton., the song sung to the lyre, Ov.

barbūla -ae, f. (dim. of barba), a little beard, Cic.

Barcās -ae, m. (Βάρκας, connected with Hebrew Barak, *lightning*), the founder of the Barcine family of Carthage, to which belonged Hannibal and Hamilcar; hence, adj., **Barcinius** -a -um, *Barcine*.

Barcē -ēs, f. (Βάρκη), town in Cyrenaica; **Barcaeī** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Barce.

Bardaeī -ōrum, m. a people of Illyria. Adj., **Bardaicus** -a -um, *calceus, a kind of soldier's boot*, in jest = a centurion, Juv.

bardocucullus -i, m. a Gallic overcoat, with a hood made of wool, Mart.

1. bardus -a -um (βαδύς), *stupid, slow, dull*, Cic.

2. bardus -i, m. a bard, a poet among the Gauls, Lucan.

Bargyllae -ārum, f. and **Bargylla** -ōrum, n. (Βαργύλια), a town in Caria. Hence, a, **Bargyllēae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Bargyllae; b, **Bargyllieticus** -a -um, relating to Bargyllae.

bāris -idos, f. a small Egyptian skiff, Prop. **baritus** v. barritus.

Barium -ii, n. (Βάριον), a port in Apulia, on the Adriatic.

bāro -ōn's, m. a blockhead, simpleton, Cic.

barrio -ire (barrus), to roar (of elephants), Suet.

barritus -ūs, m. (barrio), **1.** the roar of an elephant; **2.** the cry of the Germans, Tac.

barrus -i, m. (an Indian word), the elephant, Hor.

bascauda -ae, f. a basket, Mart., Juv.

basatiō -ōnis, f. (basio), *kissing, a kiss*, Cat.

vasiātor -is, m. (basio), a kisser, Mart.

bāsiliac, adv. (basiliacus), *royally, splendidly*, Plaut.

bāsiliacus -a -um (Βασίλικος). **I.** Adj. *royal, kingly, princely*, Plaut.; vitis, a kind of vine,

Plin. **II.** Subst. **A. bāsiliacus** -i -a (sc. jactus), the best cast of the dice, Plaut. **B. bāsiliaca** -ae, f. (Βασίλική sc. oikia or στοά), a basilica, the name of a building (in Rome and other towns) usually adorned with a double row of columns, and situated near the forum, used as a meeting-place of merchants and for the administration of justice; qui forum et basilicas non spoliis provinciarum, sed ornamentis amicorum ornarent, Cic.; basilicam habeo, non villam, frequentia Formianorum (of a much-frequented place), Cic. **C. bāsiliacum** -i, n. a splendid dress, Plaut.

basiliscus -i, m. (Βασίλισκος), a kind of lizard, a basilisk, Plin.

bāsio, **1.** to kiss, Cat., Mart.

bāsīs -is and ēos, f. (bāris), **1.** a pedestal, base; statuae, Cic.; **2.** foundation, wall; villae, Cic.; **3.** mathemat. t.t., trianguli. base, Cic.

bāsium -īl, n. a kiss, either of the hand or lip, Cat.; basia jactare, to throw kisses, Juv.

Bassāreus -ei, m. (Βασσαρεύς, from Βασσαρά, a fox-skin, as forming part of the clothing of the Bacchantes), a name of Bacchus, Hor.; hence, **Bassāricus** -a -um, adj., Prop.; **Bassāris** -idis, f. a Bacchant, Pers.

Bastarnae and **Basternae** -ārum, m. a German people near the mouth of the Danube.

Bātāvia -ae, f. the peninsula Batavia, Holland; **Bātāvi** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Batavia; **Bātāvus** -a -um, *Batavian*; Batavorum insula = Batavia, Tac.

bātillum (vatillum), -i, n. a chafing-dish, Hor.

bātiōla -ae, f. a small drinking-vessel, Plin.

battūo (bātuo), **3.** to beat, knock, Plaut.

Battus -i, m. (Βάττος), the founder of the African city Cyrene; hence **Battiādes** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Cyrene; especially applied to the poet Callimachus, a native of Cyrene, Ov.

baubor, **1.** dep., to bark, Lucr.

beāte, adv. (beatus), *happily*; bene et beate vivere, Cic.

bēātītās -ātis, f. (beatus), *happiness, blessedness*, Cic.

bēātītūdō -inis, f. (beatus), *happiness, beatitude*, Cic.

bēātūlus -a -um (dim. of beatus), *somewhat happy*, Pers.

bēātus -a -um, p. adj. (from beo), *happy, blessed*. **I.** Gen. **1.** of persons, qui beatus est, non intelligo quid requirit, ut sit beator; si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est, Cic.; agricolae parvo beati, happy on little means, Hor.; **2.** of events or circumstances, beata mors, Cic. Neut. subst., **bēātum** -i. *happiness*, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** *wealthy, prosperous*; **1.** of persons, quise locupletes, honoratos, beatos putant, Cic.; **2.** of states, Dionysius tyrannum opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis, Cic.; **3.** of property, possessions, gazae beatae Arabum, Hor. **B.** *beatorum insulae, the islands of the blest*, Cic.

Bebrýces um, m. (Βεβρυκες), people in Bithynia. Adj., **Bebrýcius** -a -um, *Bebrýcian*.

Belgae -ārum, m. the Belgae, a warlike people of German and Celtic race, inhabiting the north of Gaul. Adj., **Belgicus** -a -um, *Belgic*; hence, Gallia Belgica, or simply Belgica, the country between the Rhine, the Seine, the Marne, and the German Ocean.

bellāria -ōrum, n. (bellus), *dessert, including fruit, nuts, confectionery, sweet wine*, Plaut.

bellātor -ōris, m. (bello), a warrior, Cic.; used adj., *warlike, courageous*; deus, Mars, Verg.; equus, Verz. also absol. a war-horse, Juv.

bellatōrius -a -um (belio), *skewed in carrying on war; stilius, a pugnacious, controversial style*, Plin.

bellatrix -icis, f. (bellator), *a female warrior; poet., adj., warlike; diva, Pallas, Ov.; Roma, Ov.; ira, Cic*

bellatulus -a -um (dim.), *jocosely formed from bellus, pretty, Plaut.*

bellē, adv. (bellus), *finely, prettily, elegantly, neatly. I. Gen. scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.; negare, politely, Cic.; bellissime navigare, Cic.; praediola belle aedificata, Cic. II. belle se habere, or esse, to be in good health, Cic.*

Bellerōphōn -ontis, m. (Βελλεροφών), or **Bellerōphōntēs** -ae, m. (Βελλεροφόντης), *the slayer of the Chimæra. Adj., Bellerōphōntēus* -a -um, equus, *Pegasus, Prop.*

bellicosus -a -um (bellicus), *warlike, bellicose. A. gentes immanes et barbarae et bellicosae, Cic. B. Transf., differre sibi consulatum in bellicosiore annum, a more warlike year, Liv.*

bellicus -a -um (bellum), *relating to war. I. disciplina, Cic.; virtus, Cic. Subst., bellicum* -i, n. *the signal for the attack; a, bellicum canere, Cic.; b, transf., to excite, Cic. II. Transf., l, vigorous, fiery (of style), albus (Thucydides) incitator fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum, Cic.; 2, warlike; dea, Pallas, Ov.*

belliger -gēra -gērum (bellum and gero), *warlike, fond of war; poet., gentes, Ov.; of inanimate things, hasta, Mart.; manus, Ov.*

belligēro, l. (bellum and gero), *to wage war; qui isti par in belligerando esse possit, Cic.*

bellipotēs -entis (bellum and potēs), *mighty in war. Poet., subst. = Mars, Verg.*

bello, l. (bello, dep., Verg.). **A.** *to wage war; cum aliquo, Cic.; adversus aliquem, Nep.; bellare bellum, Liv. B. Transf., to fight; pictis armis, Verg.*

Bellōna -ae f. (bellum), *the goddess of war, Verg.*

Bellōvaci -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Beauvais.*

bellūa, v. belua.

bellulus -a -um (dim. of bellus), *pretty, elegant, beautiful.*

bellum -i, n. (old form, **duellum**, *a contest between two*), *war. I. Lit. domesticum, Cic.; sociale, Liv.; piraticum, Cic.; civile, Cic.; navale, Cic.; terrestre, Liv.; concitare, excitare, suscitare, Cic.; movere, commovere, conflare, Cic.; parare or comparare, Cic.; in bellum incumbere, Caes.; instruere, Cic.; nuntiare, denuntiare, indicere, to declare war, Cic.; suscipere, Cic.; iudicare, Cic.; alicui inferre, Cic.; inferre contra patriam, Cic.; prorogare, Cic.; alere, Cic.; trahere, to prolong, Cic.; ducere, Caes.; deponere, Cic.; componere, Cic.; conficere, Cic.; extinguere, restinguere, delere, Cic.; renovare, Cic.; impendē, Cic.; oritur, Cic.; renascitur, Cic.; in bello, in time of war, Cic.; locative, belli, in time of war, Cic.; vel domi vel belli, Cic. II. Transf., a, tribuniciū, contest, Liv.; b, bellum indicere philosophis, Cic. III. Fig., contention, fight, Sall.*

bellus -a -um (concr. from benulus, dim. of bonus, i.e., bonus), *pretty, handsome, charming, neat, agreeable; homo, Cic.; epistola, Cic.; locus, Cic.; vultu et fronte, cheerful, Cic.; cheerful from good health; fac bellus revertare, Cic.*

belūa -ae, f. (stem FE, whence fera and θήρ), *l, any very large animal, e.g. the elephant, lion, whale; quantū natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedit, Cic.; belua fera et im-*

manis, Cic.; esp. of the elephant, Ov.; 2, as a term of reproach, monster, brute, beast; tætram et pestiferam beluam, Caes.

belūatus -a -um (belua), *covered with figures of animals, of tapestry, Plin.*

belūosus -a -um (belua), *full of monsters; Oceanus, Hor.*

Belus -i, m., *Myth. an Asiatic king, founder of Babylon, father of Danaus and Aegyptus; hence, A. Belis* -idis, f., gen. plur., **Belides** -um, *the grand-daughters of Belus, the Danaides, Ov. B. Belides -ae, m. *Lynceus, son of Aegyptus, Ov.**

benē, adv. (from bonus for bonus), *comp. melius, superl. optime. I. well, rightly, honourably; coenare, Hor.; habitare, Nep.; narrare, Cic.; promittere, Cic.; polliceri, Sall. II. Particular phrases. A. With verbs, l, bene agere, to act fairly, Cic.; 2, bene audire, et audio; 3, bene dicere; a, to speak well; bene dicere, id est, Attice dicere, Cic.; b, to speak words of good omen (εὐφημεῖν), Plaut.; c, to speak well of a person, to commend, Cic.; absol., Hor.; 4, bene facere; a, to do well, Cic.; hence, bene facta, famous deeds; b, med., to be of good effect, Cato; c, bene facis, excellent, I am much obliged, Plaut.; d, to do good to, Cic., hence bene facta, benefits, Plaut.; 5, bene est or bene habet; a, alicui, it is well with, Pompeio melius est factum, Pompeius is better in health, Cic.; b, it is well, I am pleased, Cic.; si bene habet, bene agitur, Cic.; 6, bene vivere, to live well, i.e., a, luxuriously, Ter.; b, happily, Cic.; vivitur parvo bene, Hor.; 7, bene vocas, you are very kind (polite refusal), Plaut.; 8, bene vendere, to sell dear, Plaut.; emere, to sell cheap, Plaut. B. As an exclamation, good, excellent, Cic.; with acc. and dat., good health to you, Plaut. III. With adj. and adv., well, thoroughly, bene robustus, Cic.; bene penitus, Cic.; bene mane, Cic.*

benēdictum -i, n. (benedico), *praise, Plaut.*

benēfācio -fēci, -factum, 3. v. bene.

benēfactum -i, n. v. bene.

benēficientia -ae, f. (beneficus), *kindness, liberality, beneficence, Cic.*

benēficiārius -a -um (beneficium), *relating to a favour, Sen. Subst., benēficiārīi* -ōrum, m. *soldiers who by favour of their commanders were exempt from the severer military labours, as throwing up intrenchments, fetching wood, water, etc.; privileged soldiers, Caes.*

beneficium -i, n. (bene and facio), *a kindness, favour, benefit, service. I. Gen. alicui beneficium iare, tribuere, Cic.; in aliquem conferre, Cic.; apud aliquem collocare, Cic.; aliquem beneficio afficere, complecti, ornare, to do any one a service, Cic.; beneficium accipere, to receive a kindness, Cic.; beneficium tueri, to be mindful of a service, Cic.; in beneficio, Liv.; in beneficii loco, beneficii causa, per beneficium, as a kindness, service, Cic.; beneficio tuo, by your kindness, Cic.; deorum beneficio, sortium beneficio, Caes. II. In political life. A. a favour, grant, distinction, promotion; populi, favour of the people, Cic.; centuriones sui beneficii, his creatures, Suet.; quum suo magno beneficio esset, since he owed much to his recommendation, Cic.; used of military promotions, tribuni militum quae antea dictatorum fuerant beneficia, Liv.; in beneficiis delatus est, among those recommended for promotion, Cic. B. privilege, exemption; liberorum, exemption from the judicial office in consequence of having a specified number of children, Suet.*

benēficus -a -um, comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus (beneficissimus, Cat.), (bene and facio), *kind, generous, obliging, Cic.*

Benēventum -i, n. *a town of the Hirpini in*

Samnium, seat of a Roman colony (modern Benevento); hence, **Bēnēventānus** -a -um, belonging to Beneventum; in plur. **Bēnēventāni** -orum, m. the people of Beneventum.

bēnēvōlē, adv. (benevolus), benevolently, kindly, Cic.

bēnēvolens -antis, **A.** Adj. well-wishing, benevolent, obliging, Plaut. **B.** Subst., friend, patron, Plaut., Ter.

bēnēvōlentia -ae, f. (benevolens), good-will, friendly disposition, kindness, friendship, benevolence; alicui praestare, conferre, Cic.; colligere, Ores.; erga aliquem habere, conferre, Cic.

bēnēvōlus -a -um (comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus), (bene and volo), kind, obliging; alicui, Cic.; erga aliquem, Plaut.; servus benevolus domino, a faithful slave, Cic.

benignē, adv. (benignus), 1, kindly, obligingly, willingly; benigne respondere, Liv.; benigne attenteque audire, Cic.; arma capere, Liv.; benigne dicis, or absol., benigne, much obliged, a phrase used either in accepting or refusing an offer, Cic.; 2, generously; pecuniam praebere, Plaut.; benigne facere alicui, to confer benefits on a person, Cic.

benignitas -ātis, f. (benignus), 1, kindness, mildness, Cic.; 2, liberality, generosity, Cic.

benigniter = benigne, q.v.

benignus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (contr. from benignus, from bonus and genus). **I.** kindly, friendly, mild, pleasing. **A.** homines benefici et benigni, Cic.; vultus benigni, Liv.; dies, fortunate, Stat. **II.** liberal, generous; **A.** erga aliquem, Plaut.; alicui, Plaut., Hor.; vini somnique benignus, indulging in wine and sleep, Hor.; prodigal, Plaut.; **B.** rich, abundant; ager, Ov.; daps, Hor.

bēo, 1. (connected with bonus, bonus), 1, to bless, make happy; beas or beasti, that pleases me, I'm glad of it, Ter.; 2, to make rich; aliquem munere, Hor.

Bēreocyntus -i, m. a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele; hence adj., **Bēreocyntius** -a -um, mater, Cybele, Verg.; heros, Midas, son of Cybele, Ov.; tibia, the flute used at the festivals of Cybele, Hor.

Bērenicē -ēs, f. (Βερενίκη), 1, queen of Ptolemy Euergetes, whose hair was placed among the stars as a constellation; 2, daughter of the Jewish king Agrippa I., mistress of Titus.

Bēroea -ae, f. (Βερόεια) a town in Macedonia. Hence, **Bēroeaues** -i, m., and **Bēroecensis** -is, m. an inhabitant of Beroea.

beryllus -i, c. (βήρυλλος). **A.** a beryl, a precious stone, of a sea-green colour, found in India, Juv. **B.** Meton., a ring set with a beryl, Prop.

Bērytus -i, f. (Βηρυτός) an old Phoenician town, afterwards a Roman colony, and under the empire seat of a law school, modern Beyrout. Adj., **Bērytius** -a -um, and **Bērytensis** -e.

bēs, bēsis, m. (for be -is = binae partes assis), two-thirds (= eight unciae) of any whole composed of twelve parts. **A.** Lit., a, of a pound, eight ounces, Plin.; b, of the as (as a coin), fenus ex triente Id. Quint. factum erat bessibus, the interest was raised from one-third per cent. for the month to two-thirds per cent.—i.e., from 4 per cent. for the year to 8 per cent., Cic. **B.** Meton. = eight, Mart.

bessalis -e (bes), containing the number 8.

Bessi -ōrum, m. (Βέσσοι), a people in Thrace. Adj., **Bessicus** -a -um.

Bessus -i, m. satrap of Bactria, who murdered Darius Codomanus.

bestia -ae, f. (from stem FE, whence belua and fera), an animal without reason (opp. homo), beast. **A.** Gen., bestiae mutae, Cic.; mala bestia, as a term of reproach, Plaut. **B.** Particularly used of the animals exhibited in the amphitheatre; aliquem ad bestias mittere, to condemn to be devoured by the beasts of the amphitheatre, Cic.

bestiarius -a -um (bestia), belonging to animals; ludus, a fight with wild beasts at a show, Sen. Subst., **bestiarius** -i, m. one who fought with wild beasts at the public shows, Cic.

bestiola -ae, f. (dim. of bestia), a small animal, Cic.

1. **bēta** -ae, f. a vegetable, beet, Cic.

2. **bēta**, indecl. (Βῆτα), the beta, the second letter in the Greek alphabet; sometimes used prov. for the second, Mart.

bēto (baeto, bīto), 3, to go, Plaut.

Biās -antis, m. (Bías), a philosopher of Priene in Ionia, contemporary of Croesus of Lydia, one of the so-called seven wise men of Greece.

bibliōpōla -ae, m. (Βιβλιοπωλῆς), a bookseller, Plin.

bibliōthēca -ae, f., and **bibliōthēcē** -ēs, f. (Βιβλιοθήκη), 1, a collection of books, a library; 2, the place where books are kept, Cic.

bībo, bibi, bibitum, 3. **I.** Lit., to drink (from natural desire); gemmā, from a cup set with jewels, Verg.; sanguinem alicujus, Cic.; dare bibere, to give to drink, Cic. **II.** Particular phrases, a, aut bibat aut abeat (transl. of Greek ἢ πῖθι ἢ ἀπέθι), Cic.; b, Graeco more, to drink to one, Cic.; c, ad numerum, according to the number of years that a person wishes to live, Ov.; d, poet., bibere flumen, to live on the banks of a river, Verg.; Danuvium, to dwell on the banks of the Danube, Hor. **II.** **A.** Of things, to drink in, sat prata biberunt, Verg.; hortus aquas bibit, Ov.; arcus bibit, the rainbow draws up water, Verg. **B.** Of persons, fig., amorem, Verg.; aure (of attentive listeners), to drink in, Hor.

Bibractē -is, n. a town in Gaul, capital of the Aedui on the modern town Beauray.

Bibrax -actis, f. fortress of the Remi in Gaul.

bībūlus -a -um (bibō), fond of drinking. **I.** Act., fond of drinking; 1, with genit., Falerni, Hor.; 2, of inanimate things, lapis, sandstone, Verg.; lana, Ov.; nubes, Ov.; charta, blotting paper, Plin. **II.** Pass. drinkable, Falernum, Hor.

biceps -cēpitis (bis and caput), having two heads, two-headed. **A.** Lit., puer, Cic.; Janus, Ov. **B.** Poet., Parnassus, double-peaked, Ov.

bīclinium -i, n. (bis and κλίνη), a dining sofa for the use of two persons, Plaut.

bīcōlor -ōris (bis and color), of two colours; equus, Verg.; myrtus, Ov.

bicorniger -gēri, m. (bis and corniger), two-horned, an epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

bicornis -e (bis and cornu), two horned, Ov.; poet., luna, the new moon, Hor.; furcae bicornes, two-pronged forks, Verg.; Rhēnus, with two mouths, Verg.

bīcorpor -ōris (bis and corpus), having two bodies, Cic. poet.

bīdens -entis (bis and dens), having two teeth; forfex, Verg.; ancora, Plin. Subst., a, m. a hoe with two crooked teeth for breaking clods, Verg.; b, f. an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth were complete, Verg., Ov.; and esp., a sheep, Phaedr.

bīdental -ālis, n. (bīdens), a place struck with lightning, which was afterwards consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep (bīdens), and enclosed, Hor.

Bidis -is, f. a town in Sicily, north-west of Syracuse. Hence, **Bidinus** -a -um, belonging to Bidis.

biduum -i, n. (bis and dies), the space of two days; in its operibus consiliiue biduum consumitur, Caes.; aliquem biduum cibo tectoque prohibere, Cic.; abl. biduo, in the course of two days, Cic.; eo biduo, in the course of these two days, Cic.; biduo aut summum triduo, in two days or three at the most, Cic.; biduo post, two days afterwards, Caes.; biduo quo haec gesta sunt, two days after this was done, Caes.; bidui iter abesse, to be two days' march distant, Caes.; so bidui by itself (iter understood), castra quae aberant bidui, Cic.

biennium -ii, n. (bis and annus), a space of two years; biennio jam confecto fere, Cic.; biennium jam factum est postquam abii domo, it is now two years since I left home, Plaut.; acc., biennium, for the space of two years; biennium provinciam obtinere, Cic.; abl., biennio, with compar., biennio major natu Domitius, older by two years, Tac.; biennio proximo, in the course of two years, Tac.; biennio ante, two years before, Cic.

bifariam, adv. (acc. of bifarius, double), in two parts; distribuere, Cic.; castra bifariam facta sunt, Liv.

bifer -fëra -fërum (bis and fero), of a tree, bearing fruit twice a year, Verg.

bifidus -a -um (bis and findo), split into two parts, Ov.

biforis -e (bis and foris), 1, having two doors, valves, or openings; valvae, Ov.; 2, with two openings; ubi biforem dat tibia cantum, the changing deep and high notes of the flute, Verg.

biformatus -a -um, Cic. poet., v. biformis.

biformis -e (biformatus -a -um), of double form; Janus, Ov.; vates, the poet turned into a swan, Hor.

bifrons -frontis (bis and frons), with double forehead or countenance, epithet of Janus, Verg.

bifurcus -a -um (bis and furca), having two prongs, or forks; valli, Liv.; ramus, Ov.

bigae -ârum, f. and P. Aug. **biga** -ae, f. (contr. from bijugae or bijuga), a pair of horses, Liv., Verg.

bigatus -a -um (bigae), stamped with a pair of horses; argentum, Liv. Subst., **bigati** -orum, m. sc. nummi, silver denarii so marked.

bijugis -e, v. bijugus.

bijugus -a -um (bis and jugum), yoked two together; certamen, a race between two-horse chariots, Verg. Subst., **bijugi** -ôrum, m. a pair of horses, Verg.

libbra -ae, f. (bis and libra), a mass of two pounds weight, Liv.

libbris -e (bis and libra), 1, weighing two pounds; offae, Plin.; 2, containing two pounds; cornu, Hor.

bilinguis -e (bis and lingua), having two tongues; a, speaking two languages; canusini more bilinguis, Hor.; b, double-tongued, treacherous, Verg.

bilis -is, f. gall, bile. I. Lit., Cic.; suffusa, jaundice, Plin. II. Fig., a, anger, displeasure; commovere, Cic.; b, atra bilis (Gr. μελαγχολία), black bile—i.e., melancholy, Cic.; madness, Plaut.

bilix -icis (bis and licium), only acc. sing. bilicem found, having a double thread, Verg.

bilustris -e (bis and lustrum), lasting ten years, Ov.

birâris -e (bis and mare), lying on two seas; Corinthus, Hor.; Isthmus, Ov.

bimâritus, m. (bis and maritus), the husband of two wives, ap. Cic.

bimâter -tris, m. (bis and mater), having two mothers; epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

bimâtus -ûs, m. (bimus), the age of two years (of plants and animals), Plin.

bimembris -e (bis and membrum), having double members, half man, half animal; forma, used of the Centaurs, Ov.; binembres, subst., Centaurs, Verg.

bimestris -e (bis and mensis), lasting two months; consulatus, ap. Cic.; porcus, a pig two months old, Hor.; stipendium, pay for two months, Liv.

bimûlus -a -um (dim. of bimus), two years old, Cat., Suet.

bimûs -a -um (bis and annus), two years old; equus, Plin.; vix bimûm hunc Tiberium Caesarem, Vell.; legio, a legion that had served for two years, Cic.; merum, Hor.; nix, snow lying for two years, Ov.; honor, office conferred for two years, Ov.; sententia, a vote of the senate prolonging a governor's time to two years, ap. Cic.

binî -ae -a (sing., binus -a -um, Lucr.), two by two, Lucr.; 1, two apiece, sometimes simply two; unicuique binos pedes assignare, two feet each, Cic.; binos imperatores, two consuls a year, Sall.; with subst. that are used only in the plur., or that have a different meaning in the plur., two; bina castra, Cic.; binae litterae, Cic.; with other numerals, bina millia passuum, two miles, Quint.; 2, of things that match, boves, a yoke of oxen, Plin.; scyphi, a pair of goblets, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., findi in bina, to be cleft in twain, Lucr.; si bis bina quot essent didicisset, if he had learnt that twice two is four, Cic.

binocetium -ii, n. (bis and nox), a space of two nights, Tac.

binominis -e (bis and nomen), having two names; Ascanius (because also called Iulus), Ov.; Ister (because also called Danuvius), Ov.

Biôn -ônis, m. (Βίων), a satirical philosopher, first of the Cyrenaic, then of the Stoic school; hence

Biôneus -a -um, sermons, witty, caustic, Hor.

biôs -ii, m. (βίος, life, cf. eau de vie), a celebrated Greek wine, Plin.

bipalmis -e (bis and palmus), two palms or spans long or broad, Liv.

bipartio, or **bipertio** (-ivi), -itum, 4. (bis and partio), to divide into two parts, Cic.

bipartito, adv., from partic. of bipartio, in two parts, in two ways; distribuere, Cic.; inferre signa, Caes.

bipatens -entis (bis and patens), doubly open; open in two directions; portis bipatentibus, Verg.

bipëdalis -e (bis and pedalis), two feet long, broad, thick, or high; trabes, Caes.

bipennifer -fëra -fërum, armed with a two edged axe (bipennis), Ov.

bipennis -e (bis and penna), 1, having two wings, Plin.; 2, transf., double-edged; ferrum, Verg. Subst., **bipennis** -is, f. (sc. securis), a double-edged axe, Verg., Hor.

bipes -ëdis (bis and pes), having two feet, biped, Cic., Verg. Subst. plur., used contemptuously, men; omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Cic.

birëmis -e (bis and remus). I. two-oared, Liv. Subst., **birëmis** -is, f. a skiff with two oars, Lucan. II. with two banks of oars; used only as subst., a ship with two banks of oars, Cic.

bis, adv. *twice, in two ways*; **bis** terque, Cic.; **bis** tri-ve, Cic.; *twice or thrice*; **bis** die, Cic.; **bis** consul, *a man who has been consul twice* (iterum consul, *a man who is consul for the second time*), Cic.; **bis** tanto or tantum, *twice as great*, Plaut.; with ascriptive numerals, **bis** bina, Cic.; with cardinal numerals, only in poet., **bis** quinque viri (the decem viri), Hor.; prov., **bis** ad eundem (sc. lapidem cōtendere), *to make the same mistake twice*, Cic.

Bistōnes -um, m. (Βίστορες), the Bistones, a Thracian people settled not far from Abdera; used poet. for Thracians; hence adj., **Bistōnius** -a -um, Bistonian or Thracian; tyrannus, Diomedes, Ov.; chelys, the lyre of Orpheus, Claud.; turbo, violent north wind, Lucan; Minerva, goddess of the warlike Thracians, Ov. Subst., **Bistōnia** -ae, f. Thrace; **Bistonis** -idis, f. a Thracian woman = Bacchante, Hor.; ales, Progne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus, Sen. poet.

bisulcis -e (bis and sulcus), cloven. **A.** bisulci lingua (anguis), Pac. **B.** Meton., a double-tongued person, a hypocrite, Plaut.

bisulcus -a -um (bis and sulcus), split into two parts; lingua, forked, Ov.; ungula, cloven hoof, Plin.; pes, Lucr., Plin. Subst., **bisulca** -ūrum, n. animals with cloven hoofs (opp. solipedes), Plin.

Bithynia -ae, f. a country of Asia Minor, between the sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; hence adj., **Bithynicus** -a -um, surname of Pompeius, conqueror of the Bithynians, and of his son, Cic.; **Bithynius** -a -um; **Bithynus** -a -um, Bithynian; **Bithynii** -ōrum, m., Plin.; **Bithyni** -ōrum, m. the Bithynians, Tac.; **Bithynis** -idis, f. a Bithynian woman, Ov.

bitūmen -inis, n. asphaltum, bitumen, Verg., Ov.

bitūminēus -a -um (bitumen), bituminous, Ov.

Bitūriges -um, m. a people of Aquitanian Gaul, near the modern town Bourges, Caes.

bivium -ii, n. a place where two roads meet, Verg.; in bivio distineri, to be distracted by a love for two persons, Ov.

bivius -a -um, having two ways or passages, Verg.

blaesus -a -um (Βλαῖός), lisping, indistinct; lingua, sonus, Ov.; used of the talk of a parrot, Ov. Subst., madidi et blaesi, drunken men, Juv.

blandē, adv. (blandus), caressingly, softly, tenderly, flattering; rogare, Cic.; blandissime appellare hominem, Cic.

blandidicus -a -um (blande and dico), flat-teringly, Plaut.

blandilōquentulus -a -um, talking flat-teringly, Plaut.

blandilōquus -a -um (blande and loquor), flattering, fair-spoken, Plaut.

blandimentum -n. (blandior). **I.** flattery; usually plur. blandi entis corrumpere, Cic.; blandimenta muliebria, Tac. **II.** 1. whatever pleases the senses, an allurements; sine blandimentis expellunt famem, without sauces, delicacies, Tac.; 2. careful tending, of a plant, Plin.

blandior, 4. dep. to flatter, caress, coax. **A.** Lit., governing the dative, mihi et per se et per Pompeium blanditur Appius, Cic.; Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri Hamilcari, ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv.; auribus, to tickle the ears, Plin.; sibi, to deceive oneself, Sen.; votis meis, to delude oneself into believing what one wishes, Ov. **B.** Transf., of things, blandiebatur coeptis fortuna, fortune favoured his undertakings, Tac.; voluntas sensibus blanditur, Cic.; blan-

diente inertia, idleness pleasing him, Tac. Hence poet. partic., **blanditus** -a -um, charming, Prop.

blanditer = blande (q.v.).

blanditia -ae, f. (blandus), a caress, flattery, used in both a good and a bad and not always in an invidious sense, as assentatio, and adulation. **A.** Lit., popularis, Cic.; plur. benevolentiam civium blanditiis et assentando colligere, Cic.; adhibere, Ov.; muliebres, Liv. **B.** that which is alluring or attractive; blanditiae praesentium voluptatum, Cic.

blanditiēs -ei, f. = blanditia (q.v.).

blandus -a -um, flattering, fondling, caressing; 1. blandum amicum a vero secernere, Cic.; voluptates, blandissimae dominae, Cic.; with dat., blandiores alienis quam vestris, Liv.; 2. of things, enticing, alluring, tempting; litterae, Cic.; soni, Ov.; oculi, Plin.; otium consuetudine in dies blandius, ease becoming by habit every day more attractive, Liv.

blātēro, 1. to chatter, babble, Hor.

blātio, 4. to talk idly, babble; nugas, Plaut.

blatta -ae, f. a cockroach, chafer of uncertain species, Verg., Hor.

blennus -i, m. (Βλενός), a stupid fellow, Plaut.

blitum -i, n. (Βαίρον), a tasteless herb used in salad, Plaut.; hence adj., **blitēus** -a -um, insipid, silly, Plaut.

boārius, and **bovārius** -a -um (bos), relating to oxen; forum, the cattle market, Liv.

Boccar -āris m. a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war; hence = an African, Juv.

Bocchus -i, 1. king of Mauritania, the friend and afterwards the betrayer of Jugurtha; 2. a plant named after him, Verg.

Boebe -ēs, f. (Βοιβή), a lake in Thessaly and also a place on its shores; hence **Boebēis** -idis and **idos**, f. the lake Boebe. Adj., **Boebēius** -a -um.

boeōtarchēs -ae, m. (Βοιωτάρχης), the highest magistrate of Boeotia, Liv.

Boeōti -ōrum, m. (Βοιωτοί), and **Boeōtīi** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Boeotia, proverbial for their dullness; hence **Boeōtia** -ae, f. a country in Greece, north-west of Attica; **Boeōticus** -a -um, Boeotian; **Boeōtis** -idis, f. Boeotia; **Boeōtius** -a -um, Boeotian; moenia, Thebes, Ov.; **Boeōtus** -a -um, Boeotian.

Bōethius -ii, m. (Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severus), a distinguished Roman philosopher and theologian of the post-classical period; beheaded in prison (where he wrote his most celebrated work, De Consolatione Philosophiae Libri v.) 524 A.D.

Bōgud -ūdis, m. son of Bocchus and king of Mauritania Tingitana, ally of Caesar and afterwards of Antonius, taken prisoner by Agrippa and executed (b.c. 31).

bōjae -ārum, f., plur., a species of collar, of wood or iron, for slaves and criminals, Plaut.

Bōji (Bōi), and **Bōi** -ōrum, m. a Celtic people, settled partly in north Italy, partly in central Germany, partly in central Gaul. Sing., **Bōius** -i, m. one of the Bōi; **Bōia** -ae, f. a woman of the Bōi; hence, **a**, **Bōia** -ae, f. the country of the Bōi; **b**, **Bōiohaemum** -i, n. (Germ. Boienheim), the land of the Bōi (hence modern Bohemia).

Bōla -ae, f. a town of the Aequi in Latium, now Lugnano. Hence **Bōlānus** -a -um, relating to Bola.

Bolkitinē -ēs, f. (Βολκίτινή), town in Upper

Ēgypt, now *Rosetta*; hence **Bolbitinus** -a -um, of *Bolbitine*; ostium, the *Rosetta mouth of the Nile*, Plin.

bōlēus -i, m. (βωλήτης), the best kind of mushroom, Plin.

bōlus -i, m. (βόλος), a throw (classical jactus); 1, of dice, Plaut.; 2, of a fishing net, and hence 3, what is caught at one throw; bolum emere, Suet.; b, fig., a good haul, gain; is primus bōst, Plaut.; bolo tangere, or multare, or emungere alicui, to cheat a man of his game, Plaut.

bombax, interj. (βόμβαξ), an exclamation of ironical astonishment; is it possible? Plaut.

bombycinus -a -um (boubyx), silken, Plin. Plur. subst., **bombycina** -ōrum, n. silken garments, Mart.

bombyx -ycis, m. and f. (βόμβυξ). I. the silkworm, Plin. II. silk, silk-stuff, Prop.

Bōna Dēa, the good goddess, the deity of fertility, worshipped by the Roman women.

bonitas -ātis, f. (bonus), goodness, excellence. I. Of material things, agorum, praediorum, vocis, Cic. II. A. Of abstract things, naturae bonitate, Cic.; bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic.; bonitas verborum, Cic. B. Of character, goodness, kindness, integrity; bonitas et beneficentia, Cic.; facit parentes bonitas (parental love), non necessitas, Phaedr.; with in or erga followed by the acc., bonitas in suos, Cic.; divina bonitate erga homines, Cic.

Bōnōnia -ae, f. (Βωνωνία), 1, a town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Bologna); hence adj. **Bōnōnensis** -e; 2, a port in Gallia Belgica (now Boulogne); 3, a town on the Danube (now Banastor).

bonum -, n. good, material or moral; 1, material, generally plural, **bona** -ōrum, property; bona fortunaeque, Cic.; bonorum omnium heres, sole heir, Liv.; esse in bonis, to be in possession, Cic.; 2, moral, bonum mentis est virtus, Cic.; summum bonum, the supreme good (in philosoph. sense), Cic.; bona pacis, the blessings of peace, Tac.; bonum naturale, inborn talent, Cic.; 3, profit, advantage; bonum publicum, the common weal, Liv.; bono esse alicui, to profit one, Cic.; cui bono fuisset, for whose advantage, Cic.

bonus -a -um (old form, **duonus**), compar. melior -ius, gen. -ōris, superl. optimus -a -um (from opto), good. I. Physically and mentally, 1, good in itself; nummi boni, genuine coin, Cic.; bona voce, Plaut.; dicta, good things = jests, Enn.; bona indole, Cic.; esp., a, beautiful; forma bona, Ter.; cervix, Suet.; b, of good birth; bono genere natus, Cic.; c, able, clever; imperator, Cic.; poeta, Cic.; jaculo, good at hurling the javelin, Verg.; hence, subst., **boni**, able men, Cic.; d, in war, brave; vir pace belloque bonus, Liv.; bonus militia, Sall.; 2, good as regards the sensations, position, etc.; a, physically, of health, valetudo bona, Cic.; mens bona, Liv.; bono animo, of good courage, Cic.; b, of physical qualities, color, good complexion, Lucr.; aetas bona, youth, Cic.; of the weather, bona tempestas, Cic.; c, pleasant to the senses; bonae res, good things, delicacies, Nep.; d, of news, bona fama, good news, Cic.; e, of human actions, etc., bonum exemplum, Tac.; navigatio, a good voyage, Cic.; mors, a happy death, Plin.; bona gratia, in all kindness, Cic.; bona venia, with your permission, Cic.; bonae res, good fortune, Cic.; in bonam partem accipere, to take in good part, Cic.; f, of time, lucky (poet.); dies, Verg.; g, of good omen, auspiciū, Cic.; bona verba, auspicious words, Ov.; quod bonum felix faustumque sit, Cic.; 3, good, with regard

to some object; aetas trionum plerumque melior, Cic.; with ad, ad proelium boni, Tac.; with dat., civitatibus suis, Cic.; optimum factu, Cic.; 4, as regards number or quantity, bona pars hominum, Hor.; bonam partem sermonis, Cic. II. Morally, honest, faithful. A. Gen., viri boni esse misereri, Cic.; often ironical, homines optimi, Cic.; bona atque honesta amicitia, Cic.; in vocative, as a familiar greeting, O bone! my good fellow, Hor. B. Esp. a, with regard to the state, patriotic, loyal; bonus et fortis civis, Cic.; and often in Cic. and Sall. boni = conservatives, the supporters of the existing system; b, chaste; femina, Cic.; c, kind; bonus atque benignus, Hor.; di boni, gracious gods! Cic.; with dat., tuis, Verg.; with in and the acc., in me, Cic.; d, name of Juppiter, Optimus Maximus, Cic.

bōo, 1, (βῶω), to shout, roar; of places, to echo; redde meum! toto voce boante foro, Ov.

Bōōtes -ae and -is, m. (βωώτης, the ox-driver), a constellation in the northern hemisphere, also called Arctophylax.

Bōrēas -ae, m. (Βορέας), A. the north wind, Verg. (Class. Lat. aquilo). B. Meton., the north, Hor. B. Mythol., the husband of Orithyia, and father of Calais and Zetes; hence adj., **Bōrēus** -a -um, northern.

bōria -ae, f. a kind of jasper, Plin.

Bōrysthēnes -is, m. (Βορυσθένης), a large river in Sarmatia (now the Dnieper); hence **Bōrysthēnidae** or -itae -ārum, m. dwellers on the Borysthēnes; **Bōrysthēnis** -idis, f. a Greek colony on the Borysthēnes; **Bōrysthēnius** -a -um, belonging to the Borysthēnes.

bōs, bōvis, c. (βούς), 1, ox, bullock, cow, Cic.; Liv.; bos Luca, an elephant, Lucr.; prov. bovi clitellas imponere, to saddle an ox, i.e. to impose on any one an office for which he is not fit, ap. Cic.; 2, a kind of flat fish, Ov.

Bospōrus (Bosphorus), -i, m. (Βόσπορος), 1, Bosphorus Thracicus, the straits between Thrace and Asia Minor (now the Straits of Constantinople); 2, Bosphorus Cimmerius, off the Crimea (now the Straits of Yenikale); hence a, adj., **Bospōrānus** -a -um, belonging to the Bosphorus; subst. a dweller on the Bosphorus; b, **Bospōrius** and **Bospōreus** -a -um, belonging to the Bosphorus.

Bostra -ae, f. capital of the Roman province of Arabia (the Bozrah of the Bible); hence **Bōstrenus** -a -um, of or belonging to Bostra.

Bottiaea -ae, f. (Βοττιαία), a district of Macedonia; hence **Bottiaei** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of the district.

Bōvianum -i, n. (Βοβιανόν), town in Samnium (now Bojano); hence adj., **Bōvianus** -a -um.

bōvile = bubile (q.v.).

Bōvillae -ārum, f. 1, town in Latium, not far from Rome, near which Clodius was murdered by Milo; hence adj., **Bōvillānus** -a -um, pugna (with a play on the word bovillus), the murder of Clodius, Cic.; 2, town in the district of Arpinum.

bōvillus -a -um (bos), an old form of bubulus, relating to oxen; grex, ap. Liv.

brābēuta -ae, m. (βραβευτής), a judge, umpire in the public games, Suet.

brācae (braccae) -ārum, f. pl. (sing. once in Ov.), breeches, trousers, hose; originally worn by Persians, Gauls, and Germans, Tac., Ov.

brācātus (braccātus) -a -um (bracae). I. Lit., wearing breeches. II. Transf., A. foreign, barbarian -effeminate; natio, Cic. B. Asgeograph.

name = transalpinus, Gallia braccata, Gaul on the north side of the Alps, the old name of Gallia Narbonensis, Plin.; cognatio braccata, kindred with people of Transalpine Gaul, Cic.

braccæ, acc. -em, f. a kind of corn, Plin.

brachiâlis -e (brachium), belonging to the arm, Plaut.

brâchiolum -i, n. (dim. of brachium), a small delicate arm, Cat.

brachium -ii, n. (βραχίον). **I.** the arm from the elbow to the wrist (lacertus = the fore-arm); brachia et lacerti, Ov. **II.** Gen., the whole arm.

A. Lit., brachium frangere, Cic.; diu jactato brachio scutum emittere, Caes.; dare collo brachia, to embrace, Verg.; as used in speaking, porrecto brachii, Cic.; in dancing, brachia numeris movere, Ov.; prov., esp., brachia sua præbere sceleri, to assist in a crime, Ov.; levi brachio agere, to act without energy, Cic.; molli brachio objurgare, to upbraid lightly, Cic.; dirigere brachia contra torrentem, to swim against the stream, Juv. **B.** Transf., **1.** the limbs of animals, the claw of a crab, Ov.; the thigh of an elephant, Plin.; the leg of a lion, Plin.; the claw of the nautilus, Plin.; used of the sign Cancer, Ov., and Scorpio, Verg.; **2.** of things resembling the arm, the branch of a tree, Verg.; arm of the sea, Ov.; the spur of a mountain chain, Plin.; the yard of a sail = antenna, Verg.; an outwork connecting two points of a fortification, Liv.; the long walls connecting Athens with the Piræus, Liv.

bractæa (brattæa) -ae, f. a thin plate of metal, gold leaf, Lucr., Verg., Ov.

bractæatus -a -um. **A.** Lit. covered with gold leaf. **B.** Transf. **1.** gilt, glittering like gold, magnificent; **2.** glittering, unreal, delusive; felicitas, Sen.

bractœola -ae, f. (dim. of bractea), a little leaf of gold, Juv.

Branchus -i, m. (Βράχχος), a Greek to whom Apollo gave the gift of prophecy; hence **Branchidae** -arum, m. (Βραχχίδαι), descendants of Branchus, the hereditary caste of priests at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, near Miletus.

brassica -ae, f. cabbage, Plaut.

Bratuspantium -ii, n. town in Gallia Belgica, now ruins of Bratuspante, near Breteuil.

Brennus -i, m. (Βρέννος), **1.** leader of the Senonian Gauls who took and burned Rome, B.C. 389; **2.** leader of a Gallic horde who invaded Greece. Adj. **Brenninus** -a -um.

brévianus -a -um (brevis), abridged. Subst., **brévianum** -i, n. short summary, report, epitome; imperii, statistical report, Suet.

bréviciulus -a -um (dim. of brevis), somewhat short or little, Plaut.

bréviloquens -entis (brevis and loquor), brief in speech, Cic.

bréviloquentia -ae, f. (breviloquens), brevity of speech, Cic.

brevis -e (βραχύς). **A.** In regard to space, **1.** as to length and breadth (opp. to longus, latus), short; via, Verg.; in breve cogere, to contract into a small space, Hor.; **2.** as to height (opp. to longus, altus, procerus), judex brevior quam testis, of shorter stature, Cic.; **3.** as to depth (opp. to profundus), shallow; brevia rata, Verg. Subst., **bréviana** -ium, n. shallows, Verg., fac., and sing., a shoal, Tac. **B.** In regard to time (opp. to longus), **1.** short; ad breve tempus, Cic.; brevi post, shortly afterwards, Liv.; brevi, for a little time, Ov.; **2.** of short duration; vitae curriculum, Cic.; rosa, flos, lilium, blooming only for a short time, Hor.; breves populi

Romani amores, short-lived, Tac.; **3.** of the quantity of syllables, short; syllaba, Cic.; **4.** of discourse or writing, short, concise; breves litterae tuae, Cic.; brevis narratio, Cic.; brevi, in a few words, Cic.; breve faciam, I will make it short, Cic.; in breve cogere, to shorten, Cic.; so meton. of persons, quum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic.; brevis esse laboro, Hor.

brévitās -âtis, f. (brevis), shortness. **I.** Of space, **1.** in regard to length or breadth, spatii, Caes.; **2.** of height, brevitās nostra, our short stature, Caes. **II.** Of time, **A.** Lit., temporis, diei, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** of the quantity of syllables, syllabarum, Cic.; **b.** of speech and writing, brevity, conciseness; litterarum, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; brevitati servire, to study brevity, Cic.

bréviter, adv. (brevis), shortly. **I.** of space, Tib. **II.** Transf., **a.** of the quantity of syllables, Cic.; **b.** of conciseness in speaking or writing, briefly; rem breviter narrare, Cic.

Brîareus -êi, m. (Βριάρεύς), also called Aegæon, son of Uranus, a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads; centungeminus, Verg. Hence **Brîareus** -a -um.

Brigantes -um, m. a tribe in the north of Britain, in Northumberland or Cumberland; hence adj., **Brigantinus** -a -um, surname of Julius, nephew of Civilis.

Brigantia -ae, f. town of the Vindelici on the lake of Constance (now Bregenz); hence adj., **Brigantinus** -a -um, Brigantine.

Brimo -ûs, f. (Βριμώ), the terrible one, epithet of Hecate, used of Proserpina, Prop.

Britannia -ae, f. and plur. **Britanniae** -arum, used both of Great Britain and the British Isles; hence adj., **1.** **Britannicus** -a -um, herba, the plant water-dock, Plin.; **2.** **Britannus** -a -um, and subst., **Britannus** -i, m. a Briton, Hor.; plur. **Britanni** -orum, m. the Britons, Caes.; **Brito** -onis, m. a Briton, Juv.; a Breton, poet. for a Gaul, Mart.

Britannicus -i, m. the son of Claudius and Messalina, born in 42, so called from his father's pretended victories in Britain. He was set aside from the succession in favour of Nero, the son of his step-mother Agrippina, and murdered after Nero became Emperor.

Britomartis -is, f. (Βριτομαρτίς), a Cretan deity, afterwards identified with Diana.

Brixia -ae, f. town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Brescia), the mother-city of Verona. Hence adj., **Brixianus** -a -um, of or relating to Brixia.

brocchitās -âtis, f. projection of the teeth in animals, Plin.

brocchus, (brochus, bronchus), projecting (of teeth); of men and animals, having projecting teeth, Plaut.

Brômîus -ii, m. (Βρόμιος, the noisy), a surname of Bacchus, Plaut., Ov.

Bructeri -orum, m. a people of North Germany.

bruma -ae, f. (for brevina, contracted from brevissima, sc. dies), the time of the shortest day of the year, the winter solstice. **I.** Lit., ante brumam, Cic.; sub bruma, Caes. **II.** Poet. winter, wintry cold; bruma recurrit iners, Hor. **III.** Meton., the year, Mart.

brumâlis -e (bruma), **1.** relating to the shortest day; dies, Cic.; signum, Capricorn, Cic.; **2.** wintry; horae, Ov.; frigus, Verg.

Brundisium -i, n. a town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour, the port most used by the Romans for journeys to Greece and the East (now Brindisi); hence adj., **Brundisinus** -a -um, Brundisian.

Bruttii (**Brütii**, **Brittiii**) -ōrum, m. the *Bruttii*, the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy (now Calabria Ulteriore); hence adj., **Bruttinus** -a -um, *Bruttian*.

1. **brūtus** -a -um (connected with βαρύς and βραθύς), 1, *heavy, immovable*; pondus, Lucr.; 2, *dull, insensible, without feeling or reason*; aliorum brutorum qui se cautos ac sapientes putant, Cic.

2. **Brūtus** -i. m. a cognomen of the Roman Gens Junia. 1, L. Junius Brutus, relative of Tarquinius Superbus, feigned idiocy, freed Rome from the kingly power, B.C. 509. 2, M. Junius Brutus, nephew of Cato Uticensis, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar, intimate friend of Cicero, philosopher and orator. 3, D. Junius Brutus, fellow conspirator with 2. Adj., **Brūtīnus** -a -um, *belonging to (M. Junius) Brutus*; consilia Brutina, Cic.

Būbastis -is, f. (Βούβαστις), an Egyptian goddess, represented with the head of a cat.

būbile -is, n. (bos), an ox-stall, Plaut.

būbo -ōnis, m. (βῡας, βῡβα), the screech owl, Verg.

būbuleītor, 1. dep., and **būbuleīto**, 1. to be a cow-herd, Plaut.

būbuleus -i, m. (bos), one who ploughs with oxen, Cic.

būbūlus -a -um (bos), relating to cows or oxen; caro, Plin. Subst., **būbūla** -ae, f. (sc. caro), beef, Plaut.

būcaeda -ae, m. (bos and caedo), one who has been beaten with thongs of ox hide, Plaut.

bucca -ae, f. the cheek; esp. when puffed out. I. Lit., buccas inflate, to swell with rage, Hor.; prov., quod in buccam venerit, scribitur, whatever comes into your mouth, Cic. II. Meton., 1, a declamator, bawler, Juv.; 2, one who fills his mouth very full, a parasite, Petr.; 3, a mouthful, Mart.; 4, a person with swollen cheeks (of a trumpeter), Juv.

buccella -ae, f. (dim. of bucca), a little mouthful, Mart.

buccina, **buccinator**, etc., v. buccina, etc.

bucco -ōnis, m. (bucca), a babbling foolish fellow, Plaut.

buccūla -ae, f. (dim. of bucca); 1, the cheek, Juv., Plaut.; 2, the beaver, the visor, the part of a helmet which covers the cheeks, Liv.

bucculentus -a -um (bucca), puffy-cheeked, Plaut.

Būcēphālās -ae, acc. -an, and -us -i, m. (Macedonian Βουκέφαλος, Gr. Βουκέφαλος), the horse of Alexander the Great. **Būcēphāla** -ae, f. and **Būcēphālē** -ēs, f. (Βουκέφαλη), a town founded in its honour on the Hydaspes.

būcērōs -ōn, and **būcērīus** -a -um, Lucr. (βουκερός), having ox's horns, Ov.

būcina -ae, f. (from the sound bu and cano, or contr. from bovicina, from bos and cano). I. a crooked trumpet; a, the shepherd's horn, Prop.; b, a military trumpet, Cic.; used as a signal for relieving guard, hence ad tertiam bucinam (= vigiliam), Liv.; c, the trumpet used to summon the popular assemblies, Prop. II. Triton's horn, Ov.

būcīnātr -ōris, m. a trumpeter, Caes.

būcīnum -i, n. 1, the sound of a trumpet, Plin.; 2, a shell fish, Plin.

būcōlicus -a -um, and -ōs -ē -ōn (Βουκολικός), relating to shepherds, rural; modī, Ov.

būcūla -ae, f. (dim. of bos), a heifer, Verg., Cic.

būfo -ōnis, m. a toad, Verg.

bulbus -i, m. (βολβός), an onion, Ov.

būlentēriōn -ii, n. (Βουλευτήριον), the place of meeting of a Greek senate, Cic.

bullā -ae, f. a hollow swelling, a bladder, bubble. I. Lit., a water bubble; ut pluvio per lucida caelo surgere bulla solet, Ov. II. Transf., A. a boss, stud; 1, on girdles, aurea bullis cingula, Verg.; 2, on doors, bullas aureas omnes ex his valvis non dubitavit auferre, Cic. B. bulla aurea, a golden ornament, an amulet (of Etruscan origin), worn by triumphing generals and by boys of good family, laid aside by the latter when the toga virilis was put on; hence dignus bulla = childish, Juv.

bullātus -a -um (bulla). I. inflated, bombastic, or perishable, transitory, Pers. II. Transf., 1, furnished with a bulla, in the sense of a boss, knob, cingulum, Varr.; 2, wearing the bulla, and consequently not yet arrived at years of discretion, heres, Juv.

bullio, 4. (bulia), to well up, bubble up, boil up, Pers.

Bullis (Byllis) -idis, f. an Illyrian town and district between Dyrrhachium and Apollonia; hence **Bullīdenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Bullis; also **Bulienses** -ium, m. and **Bullini** -ōrum, m.

būmastus -i, f. a kind of vine bearing very large grapes, Verg.

Būra -ae, f. (Βούρα), and **Būris** -is, f. a town in Achaia, forty stadia from the sea.

Burdigāla -ae, f. a town in Aquitania (now Bordeaux).

būris -is, m. the crooked hinder part of the plough, Verg.

Būsiris -rīdis, m. (Βούσιρς), an old king of Egypt who sacrificed all foreigners who came to his country.

bustirāpus -i, m. (bustum and rapio), a robber of tombs, Plaut.

bustūārius -a -um (bustum), belonging to the place where corpses were burned; gladiator, one who fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead, Cic.

bustum -i, n. (from buro, old Lat. for uro). I. the place where corpses were burned, Lucr. II. a grave, sepulchre. A. Lit., Cic. B. Fig., tu bustum reipublicae, the destroyer of the State, Cic.; bustum miserabile nati, Terentius who ate his own son, Ov.

Buthrōtum -i, n. and -tōs -i, f. (Βουθρότον and -τός), a town on the coast of Epirus, opposite Corcyra, now Butrinto.

buthysia -ae, f. (Βουθυσία), a sacrifice of oxen, Suet.

Butrōtus -i, m. a river in Bruttium, now Bruciano.

Buxentum -i, n. a town in Lucania, now Policastro.

buxifēr -a -um (buxus and fero), producing the box-tree, Cat.

buxus -i, f. and **buxum** i. n. (πύξος). I. 1, the evergreen box-tree, Ov.; 2, box-wood, Verg. II. Meton., articles made of box-wood—e.g., flute, Verg.; top, Verg.; comb, Ov.; writing-tablets, Prop.

Byrsa -ae, f. (Βύρσα), the citadel of Carthage.

Byzantium -ii, n. (Βυζάντιον), Byzantium, a city in Thrace on the Bosphorus, opposite the Asiatic Chalcedon (now Constantinople). Adj., **Byzantinus** -a -um, **Byzantius** -a -um, *Byzantine*.

C

C e, the third letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in place and originally in sound with the Greek Γ, γ. At an early period it was substituted for K, which, except in a few instances, disappeared from the language.

cāballinus -a -um, belonging to a horse; fons (in jest) = *Hippocrène*, Pers.

cāballus -i, m. a pack-horse, nag, Hor., Juv.

Cābillonum -i, n. a town of the Aedui in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Châlons-sur-Saône.

Cābiri -ōrum, m. (Κάβειροι), gods honoured by secret rites in Lemnos and Samothrace.

cāchinnatio -ōnis, f. a violent laughing, cachinnation, Cic.

1. **cāchinno**, 1. (cachinnus), to laugh aloud; ridere convivae, cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic.

2. **cāchinno** -ōnis, m. (cachinnus), one who laughs heartily, a jester, Plaut.; scoffer, Pers.

cāchinus -i, m. (καρχναμός), loud laughter, jeering; cachinnos irriduntium commovere, Cic.; poet. transf., the splashing of the sea, Cat.

cāco, 1. (κακάω), 1, to void the excrement, Hor.; 2, to defile with excrement, Cat.

cācōthēs -is, n. (κακόνθες), an obstinate disease, an itch or incurable passion; scribendi, an incurable itch to write, Juv.

cācūla -ae, m. a soldier's or officer's servant, Plaut.

cācūmen -inis, n. 1, the extreme point, top, summit; montis, Cat.; arboris, Verg.; ramorum, Caes.; 2, height, perfection; aescendi, the greatest growth, Lucr.

cācūmino, 1. (cacumen), to point, make pointed, Ov.

Cācus -i, m. (Κάκος), son of Vulcan, an Italian cattle-robber slain by Hercules.

cādāver -ēris (cado), n. a dead body, carcass, of men or animals. 1. Lit., Cic.; as a term of reproach, ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expetebam, Cic. 2. Transf., of the ruins of towns, cadavera oppidū, ap. Cic.

cādāverōsus -a -um (cadaver), like a corpse, cadaverous, Ter.

Cadmus -i, m. (Κάδμος), the son of Agenor, king of Phoenicia and brother of Europa; father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoe, and Agave; founder of Thebes in Boeotia. Adj., **Cadmēus** -a -um, Thebae, Prop.; hence subst., **Cadmēa** -ae, f. the citadel of Thebes, Nep.; **Cadmōis** -itis, f. arx, Theban, Ov.; and subst., a female descendant of Cadmus, Ov.

cādo, cēdidi, cāsum, 3. to fall. 1. Gen., A. Lit., 1, of lifeless things, arma alicui cadunt de manibus, Cic.; of weapons, levius, with less violence, Caes.; of thunderbolts, caelo cadunt fulmina, Petr.; of dice, ut (talus) cadat rectus, Cic.; of sails, vela cadunt, are furled, Verg.; of rain, snow, tears, and other liquids, guttae cadentes, Cic.; of shadows, altis de montibus, Verg.; of things which naturally fall—e.g., fruit, leaves, &c.; motis poma cadunt ramis, Ov.; barba cadit, Verg.; of the sun, stars, the day, etc., to set; sol cadens, poet., the west: juxta solem cadentem, Verg.; of winds, to be lulled; cadente jam euro, Liv.; of words, to fall from the mouth; verba cadentia tollit, Hor.; grammat. and rhet. t. t., to come to an end; verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic.; 2, of living things, si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv.; in terram, Cic.; de equo, Cic. B. Transf., 1, of payments, to fall due; in eam diem cadere nummos qui a Quinto

debentur, Cic.; 2, of perception, to fall to the notice of; sub oculos, Cic.; 3, to fall under a certain class; in idem genus orationis, Cic.; 4, to fall under; in unius potestatem, Cic.; 5, to agree with, be consistent with; non cadit in horum mores, non in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic.; 6, to happen; si quid adversi casurum foret, Liv.; fortuito, Cic.; male, Caes.; cadere ad or in irritum, to become of no effect, Liv.; insperanti mihi cecidit ut, etc., Cic.; 7, to fail, in power, honour, etc., tam graviter, Cic.; to lose or be cast in a law-suit, in judicio, Cic.; causa, Cic.; to lose courage; non debemus ita cadere animis quasi, etc., Cic. 2. Esp., A. to be destroyed; non tota cadet Troja, Ov. B. Of persons, to be killed; pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes.; in acie, Cic.; sua manu, to commit suicide, Tac.; of the victims of a sacrifice, ovis cadit deo, Ov.

cādūcēator -ōris, m. (caduceus), a herald, Liv.

cādūcēus -i, m. a herald's staff, Cic.; the wand or staff of Mercury, Suet.

cādūcifer -fēri (caduceus and fero), he that bears the caduceus, surname of Mercury, Ov.; absol., Ov.

cādūcus -a -um (cado), that which has fallen or is falling. 1. A. Lit., bello, fallen in war, Verg. B. Transf., legal t. t., bona, a legacy rendered void by the death or legal incapacity of the legatee, which fell to other heirs or to the exchequer, Cic.; legatum omne capis necnon et dulce caducum, Juv. 2. A. Lit., inclined or ready to fall; 1, gen., vitis, Cic.; flos, Ov.; 2, esp., destined to die, devoted to death; juvenis, Verg. B. Transf., frail, perishable, transitory; res humanae fragiles caducaque, Cic.

Cādurel -ōrum, m. a Gaulish people in Aquitania, famous for their linen manufactures; hence A., adj., **Cadureus** -a -um; b, subst., **Cadureum** -i, n. (sc. stragulum). A. a coverlet of Cadurcian linen. B. Meton., the marriage-bed, Juv.

cādus -i, m. (κάδος), a wine jar; capite sistere, to overturn, Plaut.; meton., wine, Hor.; also used for other purposes, for honey, Mart.; = urna, a funeral urn, Verg.

Cadusil -ōrum, m. (Καδούσιος), a warlike nation on the Caspian Sea.

caecias -ae, m. (κακίας), a north-east wind, Plin.

caeciġenus -a -um (caecus and gigno), born blind, Lucr.

Caecilius -a -um, name of a celebrated plebeian gens, the most important family of which was the Metelli; of these the most illustrious were: 1, Qu. Caec. Metellus, praetor B.C. 148, surnamed Macedonicus, for his conquests in Macedonia; 2, his son, Qu. Caec. Metellus, consul B.C. 123, surnamed Balearicus for his victories over the Balears; 3, Caecilia, the daughter of Balearicus, the mother of the tribune Clodius; 4, C. Caecilius Statius, Roman comic poet, contemporary of Ennius, died about 168 B.C. Adj., **Caecilius** -a -um, Caecilian, lex (de ambitu), Cic.; **Caecilianus** -a -um, fabula, of Caecilius Statius, Cic.; senex, in a play of the same, Cic.

caecitas -atis, f. (caecus), blindness, Cic.; fig., of the mind, an tibi luminis obsesset caecitas plus quam libidinis? Cic.

caeco, 1. to make blind, Lucr.; fig., argutione mentes imperitorum, Cic.; celeritate caecata oratio, made obscure, Cic.

Caecūbum -i, n. and **Caecūbus ager**, a district in Latium, famed for its wine; hence adj., **Caecūbus** -a -um, Caec. Ven.; vinum Caecubum and simply Caecubum, wine of Caecubum, Hor.

caecus -a -um, adj. with compar. **I.** Active. **A.** Lit., *blind, not seeing*; ille qui caecus factus est, Cic.; subst., apparet id etiam caeco, Liv. **B.** Transf., *intellectually or morally blind, blinded*; **1.** of persons, caecus animi, Cic.; **2.** of passions, timor, Cic. **II.** Passive. **A.** Lit., **1.** of places that have no light, *dark*; domus, Cic.; **2.** of objects, appearances, etc., *invisible, unseen*; fores, Verg.; pericula, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** *dark, unintelligible, unknown*; fata, Hor.; **2.** *blind, uncertain, objectless*; caeca expectatio, Cic.

caedes -is, f. (caedo). **A.** *a cutting off, a cutting down, killing, slaughter, carnage*; a, caedem facere, Cic.; plur. multae et atroces inter se caedes, Liv.; **b.** *killing of victims for sacrifice*; bidulentum, Hor. **B.** Meton., **a.** *the persons slain*; caedis acervi, Verg.; **b.** *blood shed in slaughter, (currus) respersus fraterna caede*, Cat.

caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3. *to hew, fell, cut down, hew in pieces, strike, beat*. **I.** **A.** januam saxis, Cic.; aliquem virgis, Cic.; silvum, Caes. **B.** Transf., testibus caedi, *to be hard pressed*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *to kill*; consulem exercitumque, Liv.; poet., caesi acervi, *heaps of the slain*, Cat.; caesus sanguis, *the blood of the slain*, Verg.; of sacrificial victims, hostias, Cic. **B.** *to cut out, securibus humida vina (of wine when frozen)*, Verg.; latius (murus) quam caederetur ruebat, Liv.

caelāmēn -inis (caelo), n. *a bas-relief*, Ov.

caelātor -ōris, m. (caelo), *a chaser, graver, or carver*, Cic.

caelātūra -ae, f. (caelo), *the art of engraving or chasing, chiefly in metals or ivory*, Quint.; meton., *an engraving*, Suet.

caelebs -libis, *unmarried, single (of the man)*. **I.** **A.** Lit., se rectius viduam et illum caelibem esse futurum, Liv. **B.** Meton., *vina (of an unmarried man)*, Hor. **II.** Transf., of trees, platanus, *to which no vine is trained*, Hor.

caelēs -itis (caelum), *heavenly*; regna, Ov. Subst., *a god, Ov.*; oftener in plur., *caelites, the gods*, Cic.

caelestis -e (caelum), **a.** *belonging to heaven, heavenly*; corpora, Cic.; hence subst., **caelestia** -ium, n. *things in heaven, the heavenly bodies*, Cic.; **b.** *coming from the heavens or seen in the heavens*; aqua, Hor.; spiritus, Cic.; **c.** *belonging to heaven as the seat of the gods, celestial, divine*; dii, Cic.; sapientia, Cic.; quem prope caelestem fecerint, *whom they almost deified*, Liv.; hence subst., **caelestis** -is, f. *a goddess*, Tib.; plur., m. and f. *the gods*, Cic.; transf. for what is excellent, glorious, superhuman; ingenium, Ov.

caelibātus -ūs, m. (caelebs), *celibacy*, Suet.

caelicōla -ae, m. (caelum and colo), *a dweller in heaven*; poet., *a god*, Verg.

caelifēr -fēra -fērūm, *bearing the heavens*; Atlas, Verg.

Caelius -a -um. **I.** *name of a Roman plebeian gens, the most celebrated members of which were*: **1.** C. Caelius Caldus, *Roman orator and lawyer*; **2.** L. Caelius Antipater, *annalist of the Second Punic War, contemporary of the Gracchi*; **3.** M. Caelius Rufus, *intimate friend and client of Cicero*. **II.** Caelius Mons, *a hill in Rome south of the Palatine and east of the Aventine (now the Lateran)*. Adj., **Caeliānus** -a -um, *Caelian*.

caelo, 1. (1. caelum), **1.** *to engrave or chase metals or ivory, to carve in bas-relief*; speciem caelare argento, Cic.; vasa caelata, Cic.; **2.** of poetry, caelatum novem Musis opus, adorned by, Hor.

1. caelum -i, n. (caedo), *the burin or engraving-tool*, Mart.

2. caelum -i, n. (connected with Gr. κοῖλος, hollow), **1.** *the heavens*; caelum totum astris distinctum et ornatum, Cic.; non de caelo demissos, sed qui patrem ciere possent, Liv.; caelum ac terras miscere, Liv.; findere caelum atrato, *to do something impossible*, Ov.; hence, **a.** of a great height, *it caelo clamor*, Verg.; juncta caelo montium juga, Liv.; minari in caelum, Verg.; **b.** fig., as the height of joy, renown, etc., esse in caelo, Cic.; aliquem or aliquid ferre ad or in caelum, Cic.; **2.** *the heavens, a.* as the home of light, clouds, etc., caelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall.; de caelo cadere (of meteors), Liv.; caelum discedit, *light*, Cic.; ictus e caelo, Cic.; **b.** *the air*, caelum liberum, Cic.; of climate, gravitas huius caeli, *unhealthiness*, Cic.; caelum crassum, Cic.; **3.** *heaven as the home of the gods, de caelo delapsus, a messenger of the gods*, Cic.; non ad mortem trudi, verum in caelum videri escendere, Cic.; quid me caelum sperare jubebas, *marriage with a god*, Verg.

Caelus -i, m. = Caelum personified as a god, son of Aether and Dies.

caementum -i, n. (caedo), *rough stone from the quarry*, Cic.

Caeneus -ēi, m. (Καινεύς), *originally a maiden, daughter of Eolus, changed by Neptune into a boy and then into a bird*.

Caenina -ae, f. (Καινίον), *town in Latium*; hence adj., **Caeniniensis** -e and **Caeninus** -a -um, of or belonging to Caenina.

caenōsus -a -um (caenum), *muddy*, Juv.

caenum -i, n. (connected with in-quinō), *mud, dirt, filth*; male olere omne caenum, Cic.; as a term of reproach, labes illa atque caenum, Cic.

caepa (cēpa) -ae, f. and **caepe** (cēpe) -is, n. *an onion*, Hor.

Caepio -ōnis, m. *the cognomen of a patrician branch of the gens Servilia*.

Caerō, n. indecl., and **Caerēs** -itis or -ētis, f. *a very old city of Etruria, whose inhabitants received the Roman citizenship, except the right of voting*; hence, **Caerēs** -itis and -ētis, *belonging to Caere*; subst., **Caerites** or **Caerētes** -um, m. *the inhabitants of Caere*; Caerite cera (i.e., tabula) digni = *deserving of civic degradation*, Hor.

caerimōnīa -ae, f. **I.** *holiness, sacredness*; deorum, Cic.; legationis, Cic. **II.** **1.** *holy awe, reverence*; summa religione caerimoniae sacra conficere, Cic.; **2.** *religious usage, sacred ceremony (gen. in plur.)*, Cic.

Caerōesi -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Luxembourg or Lüttich*.

caerūleus (poet. caerūlus) -a -um (connected with caesus). **I.** *dark-coloured, dark blue*, epithet of the sea and sky; **a.** of the sky, caerula caeli, or simply caerula, *the azure of the sky*, Lucr., Ov.; **b.** of the sea, aquae, Ov.; **caerūla** -orum, n. *the sea, Etna*; of sea-gods, deus, Neptune, Ov.; mater, Thetis, Ov.; equi, of Triton, Ov.; via, Ov.; puppis, Ov.; **c.** of rivers, Thybris, Verg.; **d.** of other things, angues, Verg.; Germanorum pubes, *blue-eyed*, Hor. Subst., **caerūleum** -i, *a blue colour*, Plin. **II.** Poet., *dark green*, Ov.; dark, Verg.

Caesar -āris, m. *a Roman family name of the gens Julia, the most famous of which were*, **1.** C. Julius Caesar, *who conquered Pompeius, overthrew the power of the senate, was made Dictator with supreme power, and was murdered by Brutus and Cassius, 44 B.C.*; **2.** his nephew, Octavius, *who took his name, with the addition of Octavianus, and established the empire*. After him all the emperors bore the name of Caesar with the title Augustus.

till, under Hadrian, a distinction was made, and the reigning emperor was called Caesar Augustus, and the appointed heir Caesar. Adj. **A. Caes-āreus** -a -um, belonging to Julius Caesar; sauguis, Ov. **B. Caesarianus** -a -um, Caesarian; subst. Caesariani, the partisans of Caesar. **C. Caesariensis** -e, Mauritania, the east part of Mauritania. **D. Caesarius** -a -um, of (Julius) Caesar; celeritas, Cic.

Caesarea -ae, f. (Καίσαρεια), name of several towns, 1, in Palestine; 2, in Mauritania Caesariensis; 3, in Cappadocia; 4, in Phoenicia.

caesariatus -a -um (caesaries), long-haired, Plaut.

caesariēs -ēi, f. a bushy head of hair, Verg.; barbae, the hair of the beard, Ov.

caesini, adv. (caedo). **A.** with cutting, with the edge of the sword (opp. to punctum, with the point), petere hostem, Liv. **B.** Transf., of discourse, in short sentences; membratim adhuc, deinde caesim diximus, Cic.

caesius -a -um, bluish grey, used of the colour of the eyes; caesios oculos Minervae, caeruleos Neptuni, Cic.; leo, with grey eyes, Cat.

caespes (cespes) -itis (caedo), grass that has been cut. **I. A.** Lit. turf, used for altars, tombs, mounds; primum extruendo tumulo caespitem Caesar posuit, Tac.; plur., gladiis caespites circumcidere, Caes.; non esse arma caespites neque glebas, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, a hut of turf, Hor.; b, an altar of turf, Hor.; c, a clump of plants, Verg. **II.** Transf. grassy sward; gramineus, Verg.

1. **caestus** -ūs, m. (caedo), gauntlet for boxers, made of leathern thongs, Cic.

2. **caestus** -i, m., v. cestus.

caeterus, etc. . . . v. ceterus, etc.

Caicus -i, m. (Καῖκος), a river in Mysia flowing into the Sinus Eleaticus.

Cajeta -ae (and -ē -ēs, f. **I.** the nurse of Aeneas. **II.** a town on the sea-coast, on the borders of Latium and Campania, now Gaeta.

Cājus (poet. Cāius), -i, m., and **Cāja** -ae, f., 1, a common praenomen among the Romans. At a wedding, the bride and bridegroom were called by these names, and the bride said ubi tu Cajus, ego Cāja; 2, the name of a celebrated Roman jurist, more frequently written Gaius, who flourished under the Antonines at the beginning of the second century.

Calabri -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Calabria; hence, **Calāber** -bra -brum, belonging to Calabria; poet., Pierides, the poems of Ennius, Hor.; **Calabria** -ae, f. the peninsula at the south-east extremity of Italy.

Calactē -ēs, f. (Καλὴ ἀκτὴ), a town on the north coast of Sicily; hence, **Calactinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Calactē.

Cālāgurris -is, f. a town in Spain, now Loharre; hence **Cālāgurritāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Calagurris.

Cālāis, acc. -in, abl. -i, m. (Κάλαις) son of Boreas and Orithyia, brothers of Zetes, who accompanied the Argonauts and drove off the Harpies.

Cālāmis -midis, m. (Κάλαμς), one of the greatest sculptors of the age of Phidias.

calāmister -tri, m. and **calāmistrum** -tri, n. (calamus). **A.** a curling-iron for the hair; frons calāmistri notata vestigiis, Cic. **B.** Transf. excessive ornament or flourish in discourse; ineptis fortasse grati in fecit, qui volent illa calāmistris inurere, Cic.

calāmistrātus -us -um, curled with the curling-iron; comis, Cic.; agitator, Cic.

calāmītas -ātis, f. **A.** damage, loss, failure, especially in agriculture, Cic. **B.** Transf. misfortune, damage, calamity, loss; calamitatem tolerare, Cic.; calamitate prohibere aliquem, Cic.; plur., calamitates reipublicae; especially misfortune, reverse in war; Cannensis illa calamitas, Cic.

calāmītosē, adv. (calamitosus), unfortunately; vivere, Cic.

calāmītosus -a -um (calamitas), 1, act., causing loss, destructive; tempestas, Cic.; bellum, calamitosus, Cic.; 2, pass., suffering great loss, miserable; agri vectigali oppressi, Cic.; homines miseri et fortuna magis quam culpa calamitosi, Cic.

calāmus -i, m. (κάλαμος), **I.** a reed. **A.** Lit., Ov. **B.** Meton., various articles made of reed, a writing reed, pen, Cic.; a reed-pipe, Pan-pipe, Verg.; an arrow, Hor.; a fishing-rod, Ov.; a lined twig for fowling, Prop. **F.** any reed-shaped stalk, Verg.

calāthiscus -i, m. (dim. of calathus), a small wicker basket, Cat.

calāthus -i, m. (καλαθος), 1, a wicker basket, used for fruit or flowers, Verg.; for spinning, Ov.; 2, a vessel of similar form of metal or wood; a cheese-basket, Verg.; a wine-bowl, Verg.

Calātia -ae, and **Calātiae** -ārum, f. a town in Campania. Adj., **Calātinius** -a -um, Calatine.

calātor -ōris, m. (1. calo), a servant, attendant upon priests, Suet.

calautica -ae, f. a kind of female headdress with pendent lappets, Cic.

calcānēum -i, n. the heel, Verg. (?)

calcar -āris, n. (calx), a spur. **I.** Lit. equo calcaria subdere, Liv.; equum calcaribus concitare, Liv.; prov., addere calcaria sponte currenti, to spur the willing horse, Plin. **II.** Transf. stimulus, incitement; admovere, Cic.; gen. in plur., alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus, Cic.; calcaria adhibere, Cic.

calcēamentum -i, n. (calceo), a covering for the foot; calcementum solorum callum, Cic.

calcēarium -i, n. (calceus), shoe money, Suet.

calcēātus -ūs, m. = calcementum (q.v.).

calcēo, 1, to shoe, provide with shoes; homines non satis commodae calcēati et vestiti, Cic.

calcēolārius -i, m. (calceolus), a shoemaker, Plaut.

calcēōlus -i, m. (dim. of calceus), a half shoe, Cic.

calcēus -i, m. (calx, the heel), a shoe, distinguished from the sandal (solea) as covering the whole foot, Cic; calcei Sicyonii, of Samian leather, Cic.; (as the Romans took off their shoes when reclining at dinner), calceos poscere = to rise from table, Plin.; calceos mutare, to become a senator (from a particular kind of shoe worn only by senators), Cic.

Calchās (Calcās) -antis, acc. -antem and -anta, m. (Κάλχας), son of Thestor, soothsayer to the Greeks before Troy.

Calchedon -ōnis and -ōnos, acc. -ōnem and -ōna, f. (Χαλκηδών), town in Bithynia on the Propontis, opposite Byzantium. Adj., **Calchedōnius** -a -um, Calchedonian.

calcio = calceo (q.v.).

calcitrātus -ūs, m. a kicking, Plin.

1. **calcitro**, 1. (1. calx). **A.** Lit. to strike with the heel, kick, Plin. **B.** Transf. to oppose perversely and obstinately, Cic.

2. **calcitro** -ōnis, m. (1. calcitro), a kicker, Varr.; of men, a bully, blusterer, Plin.

calco, 1. (i. calx), to tread, to tread upon. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. aliquem pede, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, to trample under foot, conquer; amorem, Ov.; b, to mock, insult, Prop. **II.** Esp. **A.** to tread upon (grapes) in the wine-press; uvas, Ov. **B.** to stamp, compress, Verg. **C.** to visit (a place); viam, Hor.

calculātor -ōris, m. a calculator, bookkeeper, accountant, Mart.

calculus -i, m. (dim. of 2. calx), a little stone, pebble. **I.** Gen., Cic.; collectively, gravel, Verg. **II.** Esp., a, a piece used in the Roman game of Latrunculi or Duodecim scripta; calculum reducere, to retract a move, Cic.; b, a voting pebble, a white one being thrown into the urn to acquit or to affirm, a black one to condemn or to negative; album calculum adicere errori nostro, Plin.; c, a counter for reckoning, hence a calculation; ad calculos vocare aliquid, to subject to a strict reckoning, Cic.

caldus = calidus (q.v.).

Caledōnes -um, acc. -as, m. the inhabitants of Caledonia. Hence **A.** **Caledōnia** -ae, f. the north-west of Scotland. **B.** Adj., **Caledōnius** -a -um, Caledonian.

calēfactio (calfacio) -fēci -factum, 3., pass. **calēfio** (calfio) -factus sum -fierī. **A.** Lit., to make warm, heat; 1, of things, balineum calferi jubeo, Cic.; 2, of animals, corpus, Cic. **B.** Transf., to disturb, excite; Gabinium ad populum luculente calefecerat Mummium, Cic.; calefacta corda tumultu, Verg.

calēfacto, 1. (intens. of calefacio), to make warm, heat, Hor.

Calēndae (Kalēndae) -ārum, f. (from calare, to call, the calends being the day on which the times of the Nones and the festivals were proclaimed), 1, the first day of the month; Cal. Februariæ, the first of February; femineæ Calēndae, the first of March, the day of the Matronalia, when Roman matrons sacrificed to Juno, Juv.; on the calends, interest of money was paid; hence tristes Calēndae — i.e., for debtors — Hor.; as there were no calends in the Greek year, ad Græcas Calēndas solvere = never to pay, Suet.; 2, month, Ov.

Calēnus, v. Cales.

calēo -ui, 2. (connected with καίω), to be warm, hot, to glow. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of physical heat, ignis calet, Cic.; centum Sabaeo ture calent arae, Verg.; terrae alio sole calentes, Hor. **B.** Of animal heat, os calet tibi, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, to be inflamed, aroused, excited; calebat in agendo, he was all fire in acting, Cic.; Romani calentes adhuc ab recenti pugna, Liv.; cupidine laudis, Ov.; so of love, to be in love with; juvene, femina, Hor. **B.** Of things, 1, to be urged on zealously; indicia calent, Cic.; res calet, is ripe for execution, Cic.; 2, to be yet warm, fresh of interest; illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, Cic.

Calēs -ium, f. town in Campania, famous for its wine, now Calvi. Adj., **Calēnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cales.

calēscō, 3. (inch. of caleo), to become warm, to grow hot; calescere vel apricatione vel igni, Cic.; tunc primum radiis gelidi caluere triones, Ov.; fig., of love, quo propior nunc es, flamma propiore caleso, Ov.

Calēti -ōrum and **Calētes** -um, m. a Gallie tribe in Normandy on the Seine.

caliandrum -i, n. v. calendrum.

calidō, adv., with superl. (calidus), warmly, speedily, Plaut.

calidus (= alidus) -a -um, warm, hot. **A.** Lit.,

dies, Cic. Subst., a, **calida** -ae, f. (v. aqua), warm water, Plin.; b, **calidum** -i, n. warm wine and water, Plaut. **B.** 1, hot, fiery, passionate, violent; equus, Verg.; calidus juvenis, Hor.; consilium calidum, Cic.; 2, quick, speedy, Plaut.

caliendrum -i, n. a head-dress of Roman women, Hor.

caliga -ae, f. (connected with calceus and calx, heel), a stout shoe, esp. soldier's shoe, Cic.

caligātus -a -um, wearing the caliga; caligatum venire, booted and spurred, Juv. Subst. m., a common soldier, Suet.

caliginosus -a -um (l. caligo). **I.** Lit., foggy, misty; caelum nebulosum et caliginosum, Cic. **II.** Transf., dark; nox, the unknown future, Hor.

1. **caligo** -inis, f. **I.** fog, mist, vapour; fulvae nubes caligo crassa, Verg. **II.** Meton., darkness. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., tetrae tenebrae et caligo, Cic.; 2, esp., mist before the eyes; aliquid cernere quasi per caliginem, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, mental darkness, dullness; haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo, Cic.; 2, calamity; superioris anni caligo et tenebrae, Cic.; 3, gloominess, sadness, Cic.

2. **caligo**, 1. (l. caligo). **I.** to spread a dark mist around, Verg.; meton., caligantes fenestrae, making dizzy, Juv. **II.** to be dark; caligans lucus, Verg. **II.** Esp., of the eyes, to be misty; caligant oculi, Lucr., transf., to be in darkness, Plin.; prov., caligare in sole, to grope in daylight, Quint.

Calīgūla -ae, m. (dim. of caliga, lit., a little soldier's shoe), nickname of C. Caesar, the third Roman Emperor, so called because when a boy in the camp of his father Germanicus he was dressed as a common soldier.

calix -icis, m. (καλῑξ), 1, a goblet, drinking vessel; calix mulsi, Cic.; 2, a cooking vessel, Ov.

Callaeci (Gallaeci) -ōrum, m. a people in the north-west of Spain. Hence **Callaecia** (Gallaecia) -ae, f., the country of the Callaeci; adj., **Callaecus** -a -um and **Callaecus** -a -um.

callēo, 2. (callum). **I.** to be thick-skinned, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** Intransit., to be clever, experienced, ap. Cic.; usu alieui rei, Liv. **B.** Transit., to know by experience, understand; Poenorum iura, Liv.

Callicratīdās -ae, m. (Καλλικρατίδας), a Spartan commander, killed at the battle of Arginusae.

Callicūla -ae, f. a small hill in Campania.

callidō, adv. (callidus), in a good sense, cleverly; in a bad sense, cunningly, slyly; callide arguteque dicere, Cic.; omnia decreta eius peritissime et callidissime venditare, Cic.

calliditas -ātis, f. **I.** In a good sense, expertness, cleverness; vincere omnes calliditate et celeritate ingenii, Nep. **II.** More frequently in a bad sense, cunning, craft, artifice; scientia quae est remota ab iustitia calliditas potius quam sapientia appellanda, Cic.; stragem in war, Liv.; in oratory, artifice; genus eiusmodi calliditatis atque calumniae, Cic.

callidus -a -um (calleo), 1, clever by reason of experience, dexterous, skilful, sly, cunning; a, absol., agitator (equi), Cic.; artifex, Cic.; legum scriptor peritus et callidus, Cic.; a connoisseur in art, Hor.; b, with ad and the acc., ad fraudem, Cic.; c, with in and the abl., in dicendo vehementer callidus, Cic.; d, with the genit., rei militaris, Tac.; e, with the abl., homines callidi usu, Cic.; 2, of things, cunningly or slyly devised; audacia, Cic.; nimis callida iuris interpretatio, too subtle, Cic.

Callifae -ārum, f. a town in Samnium

Callimachus -i, m. (Καλλίμαχος), a celebrated Greek poet of Cyrene.

Calliōpē -ēs, f. (Καλλιόπη, the beautiful-voiced), and **Calliōpēa** -ae, f. **I.** Calliope, the Muse of epic poetry, or of poetry in general, Hor., Ov. **II.** Meton., 1. vos, O Calliope, etc., all the Muses collectively, Verg.; 2. poetry, Ov.

Callipōlis -is, f. (Καλλίπολις). **I.** a town on the Thracian Chersonese, now Gallipoli. **II.** a town in the Tauric Chersonese.

Callirrhōē -ēs, f. (Καλλιρρόή), 1. daughter of the river Achelous, wife of Alcaemon; 2. a well at Athens, on the south side of the Acropolis.

callis -is, m. and (in prose, Gen.) f. a narrow track, footpath, cattle track; Italiae calles et pastorum stabula, Cic.

Callisthēnēs -is, m. (Καλλισθένης), a philosopher of Olynthus, who accompanied Alexander the Great into Asia, and died a violent death there.

Callistō -ūs, f. (Καλλιστώ), daughter of the Arcadian king Lycæon, mother of Arcas by Jupiter, changed by Juno into a bear, and placed by Jupiter among the stars as Ursa Major or Helice.

callosus -a -um (callum), having a hard skin, hard; ova, Hor.

callum -i, n. and **callus** -i, m. **I.** the hard skin of animals; calceamentum callum solorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., insensibility; ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, Cic.; quorum animis diuturna cogitatio callum vetustatis obdlexerat, Cic.

1. **cālo**, 1 (καλῶ), to call, summon; t.t. of religious ceremonies, Quint.; comitia calata, an assembly of the curiæ for merely formal business, Cic.

2. **cālo** -ōnis, m. (perhaps contr. for caballo, from caballus), a horse-boy, groom, a litter-bearer. Cic.; a soldier's slave, camp-mential, Caes.

1. **cālōr** -ōris, m. (caleo), warmth, heat. **I.** Phys., A. Gen., vis frigidior et calor, Cic. B. Esp., heat of the sun or day; vitaudivi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, Cic.; calores maximi, Cic.; mediis caloribus, in full summer, Liv. C. heat of a hot wind; calores austrini, Verg. **II.** animal heat. A. Lit., Tib. B. Transf., love, Ov., Hor.

2. **Cālōr** -ōris, m. a river in Samnium, now Calore.

Calpē -ēs, f. (Κάλπη), one of the pillars of Hercules, now Gibraltar.

Calpurnius -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens, the families of which bore the names of Flamma, Asprenas, Pison, Bestia, Bibulus. The most remarkable of this gens were: 1. C. Calp. Piso, praetor and proprætor in Spain, 186 A.C.; 2. L. Calp. Piso, consul in 112 A.C.; 3. L. Calp. Frugi, tribune 149 A.C., consul 133 A.C.; 4. L. Calp. Bestia, tribune 121, consul 111, and general against Jugurtha; 5. L. Calp. Bibulus, step-son of M. Brutus; 6. C. Calp. Piso, son-in-law of Cicero; 7. L. Calp. Piso Caesonius, father-in-law of Caesar; 8. Calpurnia, wife of Caesar; 9. T. Calp. Siculus, Roman bucolic poet of third century A.C. Adj., Calpurnian, Calpurnia lex; a, de repetundis of L. Calp. Piso Frugi; b, de ambitu of the consul C. Calp. Piso.

caltha -ae, f. a plant, prob. the common marigold, Verg.

calthula -ae, f. (caltha), a woman's robe of a yellow colour, Plaut.

calūmnia -ae, f. (Old Lat. calvère, connected with carpere), trick, artifice, chicanery, craft; a, Gen., inimicorum calūmnia, Cic.; religionis calūmnia, deceitful pretence, Cic.; calūmnia adhibere, Cic.; in hac calūmnia timoris, mis-

giving caused by ill-grounded fear, Cic.; b, esp., false accusation, malicious prosecution; calūmnia litium alienos fundos petere, Cic.; calūmnia jurare, to swear that an accusation is not malicious, Cic.; meton., action for false accusation; calūmnia privato iudicio non effugere, Cic.

calūmniātor -ōris, m. (calūmniator), an intriguer, petty-fogger; scriptum sequi calūmniatoris esse; boni iudicis voluntatem "criptoria auctoritateque defendere, Cic.

calūmniōr, 1. dep. (calūmnia), to contrive tricks, to attack with artifices; jacet res in controversiis isto calūmniante biennium, Cic.; calūmniabar ipse; putabam, etc., I made myself unnecessarily anxious, Cic.

calva -ae, f. (calvus), the bald scalp of the head, Liv.

calvō, 2. to be bare of hair, bald, Plin.

Calvisius -ii, m. Roman name, 1. C. Calv. Sabinus, legate of Caesar; 2. Calvisius, the accuser of Agrippina, the mother of Nero.

calvitēs -ēi, f. (calvus), baldness, Suet.

calvitium -ii, n. (calvus), baldness, Cic.

calvor, 3. dep. to form intrigues, deceive. Plaut.

calvus -a -um, bald, without hair, Plaut.

Calvus, the name of a family of the gens Licinia, v. Licinius.

1. **calx** -cis, f. the heel; certare pugnīs, calibus, Cic.; calcem terere calce, to tread close on the heels, Verg.; calces remittere, to kick, Nep.; prov., adversus stimulum calces (sc. jactare), to kick against the pricks, Ter.

2. **calx** -cis, f. and (rarely) m. (χάλιξ), a stone. **I.** a pebble used as a counter in various games, Plaut. **II.** lime, chalk; litribus in eam insulam materiam, calcem, camenta convolvere, Cic.; as the goal in a racecourse was marked with chalk, meton., = a goal, end (opp. carceres, the starting-point); quibuscum tanquam e carceribus emissus sis, cum iisdem ad calcem, ut dicitur, pervenire, Cic.; ad carceres a calce revocari, to turn back from the end to the beginning, Cic.

Calycadnus -i, m. (Καλύκαδνος). **I.** a river in Cilicia. **II.** promontory in Cilicia at the mouth of the river of the same name.

Cālŷdon -ōnis, f. (Καλŷδών), a very ancient city in Aetolia. Hence adj., 1. **Cālŷdonius** -a -um, Calydonian; heros, Meleager, Ov.; annis, the Achelous, Ov.; regna, the kingdom of Diomedes in Lower Italy, Ov.; sus, aper, the boat slain by Meleager, Mart.; 2. **Cālŷdonis** -idis, f. Calydonian; subst. = Deianira, Ov.

Cālŷpsō -ūs, acc. -o. f. (Καλŷψω), a nymph, daughter of Atlas, who entertained Ulysses in the island of Ortygia, and kept him there seven years.

cāmāra = camera (q.v.).

Cāmārīna (Cāmŷrina) -ae, f. (Καμαρίνα), town in the south-west of Sicily, now Camarina or Camarana.

Cambūnī montes, m. mountains forming the boundary between Thessaly and Macedonia.

Cambŷsēs -is, m. (Καμβŷσής), 1. husband of Mandane, father of Cyrus the Elder; 2. son and successor of Cyrus the Elder.

camēlla -ae, f. (dim. of camera), a kind of goblet, Ov.

camēlus -i, m. and f. (κάμηλος), a camel, Cic.

Cāmēna (Camoena) -ae, f. (from cano, orig. casmena, then carmena), gen. plur. the prophesying goddesses of springs, in later times identified with the Greek Muses; meton., poetry, Hor.

cāmēra (camara) -ae, f. (καμάρα), 1. a vaulted

chamber, vault, Cic.; **2**, a kind of flat covered boat, Tac.

Cāmēria -ae, f. and **Cāmērium** -ii, n. town in Latium. Adj., **Cāmērinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cameria.

Cāmillus -i, m. cognomen of several members of the gens Furia, the most famous of whom, M. Furius Camillus, took Veii, and freed Rome from the Gauls. Appell., a saviour of one's country; novus Camillus, Liv.

cāmīnus -i, m. (κάμινος), **1**, a forge, Ov.; prov., semper ardente camino, with ceaseless industry, Juv.; **2**, a fire-place, Hor.; meton., fire; luculentus, Cic.; prov., oleum addere camino, to aggravate an evil, Hor.

cammarus -i, m. (κάμματος), a crab, lobster, Juv.

Campania -ae, f. (campus, cf. Fr. champagne, the level country), a district of Central Italy, the capital of which was Capua, now Terra di Lavoro. Adj., **Campanus** -a -um, Campanian; via, a by-road connected with the via Appia, Suet.; morbus, a kind of wart on the face common in Campania, Hor.; pons, the bridge over the Sarno (Saona), Hor.; colonia, Capua, Cic.; arrogantia, Cic. Subst., **Campāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Campania, Cic.

campester -tris -tre (campus), **1**, relating to level country, flat; loca campestris, Liv.; iter, march in a level country, Caes.; hence subst., **campestris** -ium, n. a plain, Tac.; **2**, a, relating to the Campus Martius and its gymnastic exercises; ludus, Cic.; hence subst., **campestre** -is, n. (sc. velamentum), a covering worn by wrestlers round their loins, Hor.; b, relating to the comitia; certamen, Liv.; quaestus, Cic.

campus -i, m. (connected with κάπος), **1**, a flat spot, a plain; campos et montes peragrarē, Cic.; hence, a meadow, field; herbidus aquosusque, Liv.; field of battle, Liv.; poet., a level surface of any kind, the sea, Verg.; so of the level surface of a rock, Verg.; **2**, the Campus, or Campus Martius at Rome, the place of meeting of the comitia centuriata; hence meton., the comitia, fors domina campi, Cic.; also used as a place of exercise, Cic.; meton., any free space, field, or theatre of action; quum sit campus, in quo exultare possit oratio, Cic.

Camulōdūnum -i, n. a town of the Trinobantes in Britain, now Colchester.

cāmūr -a -um (connected with κάμνω), hooked, curved, Verg.

Cānācē -ēs, f. (Κανάκη), daughter of Aeolus.

Canae -ārum, f. a coast town in Aeolis, now Kanot-Koet.

cānālis -is, m. (orig. adj. of cānna, in the shape of a reed), a waterpipe, channel, canal, Verg., Caes.

cānārius -a -um (canis), relating to a dog, canine, Plin. Adj. prop., **Cānāria** (insula), one of the Happy Islands in the Atlantic; plur. **Cānāriae**, the Canaries.

cancelli -ōrum, m. (dim. of cancer), a lattice, grating, or trellis-work. **A.** Lit., for, the bar of a tribunal, Cic. **B.** Transf., bounds, limits; extra cancellos egredi, Cic.

cancer -cri, m. (connected with καρκίνος). **A.** the crab, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is at the summer solstice, Ov. **B.** Meton., a, the south, Ov.; b, summer heat, Ov.

Candāvia -ae, f. (Κανδαυία), a mountainous district of Illyria.

candefācio -fēcī -factum (candeo and facio), to make of a shining white, Plaut.

candēla -ae, f. (candeo), **1**, a wax or tallow

candle, taper; candēlam apponere vāvia, to set the house on fire, Juv.; **2**, a rope coated with wax to preserve it from decay; fascēs involuti candēlis, Liv.

candēlabrum -i, n. (candela), a candlestick; candēlabrum, Cic.

candēo -ūi, **2**. (from caneo as ardeo from areo). **A.** to be of a shining white, to shine, glitter; candet ebur solis, Cat. **B.** Esp., to glow with heat; candente carbone, Cic.

candescere, **3**. (inch. of candeo), **1**, to begin to shine, Ov.; **2**, to begin to glow with heat, Lucr.

candīcātorius -a -um, relating to a candidate; munus, Cic.

candīdātus -a -um (candidus), clothed in white, Plaut. Subst., **candīdātus** -i, m. a candidate for office, who, among the Romans, was always clothed in white; consularis, for the consulship, Cic.

candīdē, adv. (candidus), **1**, in white. Plaut.; **2**, clearly, candidly, ap. Cic.

candīdulus -a -um, (dim. of candidus), shining, dazzling; dentes, Cic.

candidus -a -um (candeo), shining white, glittering white (albus, dead white). **I.** Lit., a, lilia, Verg.; tunicae lintae, Liv.; tentoria, Ov.; candidum altā nive Soracte, Hor.; hence subst., **candidum** -i, n. white colour, Ov.; candidum ovi, the white of the egg, Plin.; b, of the hair or beard, silver white, silver grey, barba, Verg.; c, of the body, snow-white, corpora (Gallorum), Liv.; brachia candidiora nive, Ov.; of dazzling beauty; puer, Hor.; of animals, avis, the stork, Verg.; of deities, Bassareus, of heavenly beauty, Hor.; d, of the stars or the day, bright; luna, Verg.; dies, Ov.; e, of the white toga of candidates, Cic.; f, of a white stone, (a) candida sententia, an acquittal, Ov.; (B) a sign of a lucky day; candidiore or candidissimo calculo notare diem, Cat. **II.** Transf., a, of time, happy; hora, Ov.; b, of writing, clear, lucid; genus dicendi, Cic.; c, of character, honest, straightforward; pauperis ingenium, Hor.

candor -ōris m. (candeo), dazzling white colour. **I.** Of paint, fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris, Cic. **II.** As a quality, whiteness, lustre. **A.** candor inarmoreus, Lucr.; **1**, of the body, candor huius et proceritas, Cic.; **2**, of the sun or stars, solis, Cic.; of the Milky Way, via candore notabilis ipso, Ov. **B.** Transf., of character, sincerity, candour; animi, Ov.

canens -entis, partic. of caneo and cano.

cānēo -ūi, **2**. (from canus, as albeo from albus), to be white or hoary; temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Verg.; gramina canent, of dew, Verg.; partic. canens, hoary.

cānēphōros -i, f. (κανήφορος), a basket-bearer, and plur. **cānēphōres** (κανήφοροι), statues by Greek sculptors representing Athenian maidens bearing sacrificial baskets.

cānescere, **3**. (inch. of caneo), to become white or hoary. **I.** canescunt aequora, Ov. **II.** Transf., to become old, Ov.; fig., quum oratio nostra jam canesceret, Cic.

cānicūla -ae, f. (dim. of canis). **I.** A, a little dog, Plin. **B.** Appell., a violent woman, Plaut. **II.** A, the dog-star, Sirius; canicula exoritur, Cic.; sitiens, Hor. **B.** the worst throw upon the dice, all aces, Pers.

cāninus -a -um (canis). **A.** relating to a dog, canine; lac, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, littera, the letter R, Pers.; **2**, of character, snarling, spiteful; latrare canina verba in foro, Ov.

cānis -is, c. a dog. **I.** Lit., venaticus, Cic.; alere canes in Capitolio, Cic.; cave canem, s

were of the dog, inscription on a house-door, Varr.; prov., cane pejus et angue vitare, Hor. **II.** Transf., **a.**, as a term of reproach, a malicious, spiteful person; of accusers, Cic.; a parasite, ranger-on; Clodianus canis, Cic.; **b.**, as a star, canis major, Verg.; canis minor, Ov.; **c.**, the sea-dog, Plin.; canes, the dogs of Scylla, Verg.; **d.**, in dice, the worst throw; canes damnos, Prop.

cānistrā -ōrum, n. (κάναστρα), a bread, fruit, or flower basket, Cic.

cānitēs, acc. -em, abl. -e, f. (canus). **A.** a whitish-grey colour, esp. of the hair. **B.** Meton., grey hair, Verg.; old age, Hor.

canna -ae, f. (κάνα). **A.** a reed; palustris, Ov. **B.** Meton., a reed-pipe, Ov.; a small boat, Juv.

cannābis -is, acc. -im, abl. -i, f. (κάναβις), **cannābus** -i, m., **cannābul** -i, n. hemp, Plin.

Cannae -ārum, f. a small town in Apulia, near the Apulius, scene of a defeat of the Romans by Hannibal 216 A.C. Adj., **Cannensis** -e, of or belonging to Cannae, prov., pugna, any disastrous slaughter (e.g., the proscription of Sulla), Cic.

cāno, cecini, cantum, 3. to sing. **I.** Intransit. **1.**, of men, voce, Cic.; ad tibicenem, Cic.; in oratory of a sing-song delivery, inclinata ululante voce more Asiatico canere, Cic.; **2.**, of animals, of the cock, to crow, Cic.; of frogs, to croak, Plin. **B.** to play; **1.**, of men, fidulus, Cic.; canere receptui, to sound the signal for retreat, Liv.; **2.**, of instruments, tubae cornuque cecinerunt, Liv.; classicum canit, Liv. **II.** Transl., **A.** to sing with the voice; **1.**, carmen, Cic.; **2.**, a, to sing of, to celebrate in song; ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic.; **b.**, of animals, to give warning by a cry; anser Gallos adesse canebat. **B.** to play on a musical instrument; signum canere, Liv.; prov., hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non volbis, sed sibi intus canit, thinks only of his own advantage, Cic. **C.** Of gods, oracles, seers, to prophesy; ut haec quae fiunt canere dii immortales viderentur, Cic.; with acc and infin., te mihi mater, veridica interpres deum, aucturum caelestium numerum cecini, Liv.; of fame, to announce; fama facta atque infecta canens, Verg.

Canōpis -i, m. (Κανώπιος), a city in Lower Egypt, hence meton., Lower Egypt, Verg., and Egypt generally, Juv. Adj., **Canōpeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Canopus; **Canōpitae** -arum, m. inhabitants of Canopus, Cic.

cānor -ōris, m. (cano), melody, song, sound; Martius aeris rauci, Verg.

cānōrus -a -um (canor), melodious, harmonious, sweet-sounding. **I.** Neut., profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, Cic.; so of a fault in delivery, of a sing-song pronunciation; vox nec languens nec canora, Cic. Subst., **canorum** -i, n. harmonious sound, Cic. **II.** Act., of men, orator, Cic.; of animals, ales, the swan, Hor.; gallus, Cic.; of instruments, aes, the trumpet, Verg.

Cantābri -ōrum, m. (Κανταβροί), a people in the north of Spain, not subdued till the reign of Augustus. Sing., **Cantāber** -bri, m. Cantabrian; hence, **Cantābria** -ae, f. (Κανταβρία), the country of the Cantabri; adj., **Cantābrius** -a -um, Cantabrian.

cantāmen -inis, n. (canto), incantation, Prop.

cantātor -ōris, m. a singer, Mart.

cantērinus (cantērinus) -a -um (canterius), relating to a horse, equine, Plaut.

cantērius (canthērius) -i, m. (perhaps κανθῆρος), a beast of burden, a gelding, nag, Cic.;

cantherius in fossa, a person in a helpless condition, Liv.; meton., an impotent person, Plaut.

canthāris -idis, f. (κανθάρης), a beetle, the Spanish fly, Cic.

canthārus -i, m. (κάνθαρος), **1.**, a large goblet with handles, a tankard, Plaut.; **2.**, a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

canthus -i, m. (κανθός), the tire of a wheel; meton., a wheel, Pers.

canticum -i, n. (cano), **1.**, a scene in the Roman comedy, enacted by one person and accompanied by music and dancing, Cic.; canticum agere, Liv.; **2.**, a song, Mart.; a sing-song delivery in an orator, Cic.

cantilēna -ae, f. an old song, twaddle, chatter; ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic.

cantio -ōnis, f. (cano), **1.**, a song, Plaut.; **2.**, an incantation, enchantment; veneficia et cantiones, Cic.

cantito, 1. (freq. of canto), to sing repeatedly; carmina in epulis, Cic.

Cantium -ii, n. (Κάντιον), a district on the south-east coast of Britain, now Kent.

cantiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of cantio), a flattering, enticing song; si cantiunculis tantus vir irretitus teneretur, Cic.

canto -āvi -ātum -are (intens. of cano), to sing or play. **I.** Intransit. **A.** Of the voice, to sing; **1.**, of men, ad manum histrionum, to sing and play to the dumb-show of an actor, Cic.; **2.**, of birds, cantantes aves, Prop.; of the cock, to crow, Cic. **B.** to play on an instrument; aenis, Ov.; of the instrument itself, bucina cantat, Ov. **C.** to sing an incantation, Verg. **II.** Transl., **A.** to sing or play; **1.**, with cognate object, carmina, Hor.; doctum Catullum, the songs of Catullus, Hor.; **2.**, to celebrate in singing; convivium, Hor.; cantari dignus, worthy to be celebrated in song, Verg.; so to praise; nam ut scis, jam pridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic.; **3.**, to recite; elegos, Juv. **B.** to announce, tell; vera cantas, Plaut. **C.** to sing an incantation; carmen, Ov.; hence, to bewitch; cantatae herbae, Ov.

cantor -ōris, m. (cano), **1.**, a singer, poet; cantor Apollo, player on the harp, Hor.; contemptuously, cantor formularum, Cic.; cantores Euphronis, eulogists, Cic.; **2.**, an actor, esp. the actor who cried plaudite at the end of the piece, Hor.

cantrix -icis, f. (cantor), a female singer, Plaut.

cantus -ūs, m. (cano). **I.** song, melody, poetry, Lucr. **II.** Concrete, a song, a melody. **A.** Gen., a, of persons, Sirenum, Cic.; **b.**, of animals, avium, Cic.; **c.**, of an instrument, playing, music; bucinarum, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, prophecy, veridici cantus, Cat.; **b.**, incantation, Ov.

Canulējus -i, m. name of a Roman plebeian gens, to which belonged C. Canulejus, tribune of the people 445 B.C., author of the law permitting marriages between plebeians and patricians.

cānus -a -um. **I.** Lit., whitish-grey, grey; fluctus, Lucr.; lupus, Verg.; esp. of hair, capilli, Hor. Subst., **cāni** -ōrum (sc. capilli), grey hair, Cic. **II.** Meton - old, aged; senectus, Cat.

Cānūsium -ii, n. a town of Apulia (now Canosa). Adj., **Cānūsini** -a -um, Canusian; lana, Canusian wool, which was very celebrated, Plin.; hence, **Cānūsina** -ae, f. (sc. vestis), a garment of Canusian wool, Mart.; **Cānūsiniatus** -a -um, clothed in such a garment, Suet.

cāpācitas -ātis, f. (capax), breadth, roominess, Cic.

Cāpāneus -ēi, acc. -ēa. voc. -eu, m. (Καπᾶνέυς), one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes, killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt.

cāpax -ācis (capio), able to hold. **I.** Lit., able to hold much, broad, wide, roomy; urbs, Ov.; with genit., circūs capax populī, Ov.; cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. **II.** Transf., able to grasp, apt, capable, fit for; aures avidae et capaces, Cic.; with genit., capax imperiī, Tac.; with ad and the acc., animus ad praecepta capax, Ov.

cāpēdo -idis, f. (capis), a bowl used in sacrifices, Cic.

cāpēduncūla -ae, f. (dim. of capedo), a small bowl, Cic.

cāpella -ae, f. (dim. of capra), 1, a she-goat, Cic.; 2, a constellation so called, Ov.

Cāpēna -ae, f. a town in Etruria, at the foot of Mount Soracte. Adj., **Cāpēnās** -ātis, **Cāpēnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Capena; porta Capēna, a gate in Rome at the commencement of the via Appia.

cāper -ri, m. **A.** Lit., a he-goat, Verg. **B.** Meton., the smell under the arm-pits, Ov.

cāpēro, 1. (caper), to be wrinkled, Plaut.

cāpesso -ivi and -ii -itum, 3. (desider. of capio), to seize, lay hold of eagerly. **I.** **A.** Lit., arma, Verg.; cibum oris hiatu et dentibus (of animals), Cic. **B.** Transf., to take to, to gain; a, fugam, Liv.; libertatem, Cic.; b, to take in hand, busy oneself with; rempublicam, to enter public life, Cic.; so magistratus, imperium, honores, provincias, Tac.; bellum, Liv. **II.** to strive to reach, to hasten, to make for; omnes mundi partes medium locum capecentes, Cic.; animus superiora capessat necesse est, aims after, Cic.; Melitani, Cic.; Italiam, Verg.; reflex., se in uitam, Plaut. (perf. infin., capessisse, Liv.).

Cāphāreus and **Cāphēreus**, or **Cāpē-reus** -ēi and -ēos, acc. -ēa, voc. -eu, m. (ὁ Καφᾶρ-εύς), a dangerous promontory on the south coast of Euboea, where the Greek fleet on returning from Troy was shipwrecked. Adj., **Cāphāreus** -a -um, of or belonging to Caphareus.

cāpillātus -a -um (capillus), hairy, having hair; adolescens bene capillatus, Cic.; vinum capillato diffusum consule, made when long hair was worn (i.e., very old), Juv.

capillus -i, m. (dim. form from root CAP, whence caput, and κεφαλή, prop. adj. sc. crinis). **A.** the hair of the head or of the beard (crinis, any hair); compositus, Cic.; plur., compti capilli, Cic. **B.** Transf., the hair of animals, Cat.

cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3. (obs. fut. capso, Plaut.), **I.** to take, to seize. **A.** Lit., a, with the hand, arma, Cic.; b, to take possession of, esp. as milit. t.t., collem, Caes.; to arrive at, esp. of ships, portum, Caes.; to select a place; locum oculis, Verg.; locum castris, Liv.; so of auguries, templa ad inaugurandum, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, of acts, to take in hand, to begin; fugam, Caes.; consulatum, Cic.; b, of an opportunity, satis scite et commodè tempus ad aliquem adeundi, Cic.; c, to take as an example or proof, documentum ex aliquo, Cic.; d, of a quality, to take, adopt; avi prudentiam, Cic.; e, to take as a companion, aliquem consiliis socium, Verg.; to select out of a number, in singulos annos sacerdotem Jovis sortito, Cic.; aliquem flaminem, as a flamen, Liv. **C.** to take possession of by force, in a hostile manner; 1, lit., a, lubido reipublicae capienda, Sall.; b, in war, (a) to take booty, etc.; agros de hostibus, Cic.; (b) to take a town, etc.; urbem, castra hostium, Cic.; (y) to take prisoner; belli nefarios duces, Cic.; partē, as subst., **captus** -i, m. (= captivus)

a captive, Nep.; c, to take animals; pisces, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to seize, take possession of; admiratio, metus capit aliquem, Liv.; nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic.; b, esp., to attack, to injure; pass. capi, to be injured or diseased; oculis et auribus captus, blind and deaf, Cic.; captus mente, distracted, Cic.; c, to deceive; adolescentium animos dolis, Sall.; adversarium, Cic.; capere aliquem sua humanitate, Nep. **II.** to take, receive. **A.** Lit., a, with the hand, per aliquem aut honores aut divitias, Cic.; pecuniam, to take money by force or bribery; per vim atque injuriam, Cic.; legal t.t., to take as heir, ex hereditate nihil, Cic.; of tribute, pay, etc., stipendium jure belli, Caes.; b, to receive into one's body; cibum, Sall. **B.** Transf., to receive, suffer, undergo; somnum capere non posse, Cic.; aliquid detrimenti (esp. in the formula, videant consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat), Cic.; laetitiam, Cic. **III.** to contain. **A.** Lit., una domo capi non possunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., to allow of, to comprehend; nullam esse gratiam tantam quam non capere animus meus posset, Cic.

cāpis -idis, f. (capio), a one-handed vessel, used in sacrifices, Liv.

cāpistro, 1. (capistrum), to fasten with a halter, Cic.

capistrum -i, n. a halter, Verg.

capital -ālis, n. (capitalis), sc. facinus, a capital crime, Cic.

capitalis -e (caput), 1, relating to the head, relating to life, that which imperils a man's life, or caput (i.e., social position and civil rights in Rome); esp. used of capital crimes, res, Cic.; inimicus, a deadly enemy, Cic.; odium, mortal hatred, Cic.; oratio, dangerous, Cic.; 2, first, chief, distinguished; Siculus ille capitalis, crebre, acutus, Cic.; ingenium, Ov.

cāpio -ōnis, m. (caput), a man with a large head, Cic.

Cāpitōlium -iī, n. (caput), the temple of Jupiter built upon the Tarpēian rock at Rome, the Capitol; used often of the whole hill or mons Capitoliū. Adj., **Capitolinus** -a -um, Capitoline; Iudi, in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, Liv.; hence subst., **Capitolini** -ōrum, m. the superintendents of these games, Cic.

cāpitulātīm, adv. (capitulum), briefly, summarily, Nep.

capitulum -i, n. (dim. of caput), a little head, Plaut.

Cappādōces -um, m. (Καππάδοκες), the inhabitants of Cappadocia; sing., **Cappadox** -ōcis, m. a Cappadocian; **Cappadōcia** -ae, f. a district of Asia Minor, the most eastern Asiatic province of the Romans. Adj., **Cappadōcius** and **Cappadōcus** -a -um, Cappadocian.

capra -ae, f. (caper). **I.** a she-goat. **A.** Lit., Cic.; ferae, perhaps chamois, Verg. **B.** Meton., the odour under the armpits, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** a constellation, Cic. **B.** Caprae palus, the place in Rome where Romulus disappeared, Liv.

cāprēa -ae, f. (capra), a roe, roebuck, Verg.; prov., prius junguntur caprae lupis quam, etc. (of an impossibility), Hor.

Caprēae -ārum, f. (Καπρᾶε), small island on the Campanian coast off Puteoli, to which Tiberius retired at the end of his life, now Capri.

caprēolus -i, m. (caper). **I.** a roebuck, Verg. **II.** Meton., plur., props, supports, Caes.

capricornus -i, m. a sign of the Zodiac, Capricorn, Hor.

cāprificus -i, m. the wild fig-tree, and its fruit, Pers.

cāprīgēns -a -um (caper and gigno). *born of goats*, Verg.

cāprimulgs -i, m. (capra and mulgeo), *a goat-milker*—i.e., *a countryman*, Cat.

caprinus -a -um (caper), *relating to a goat*; *pellis*, Cic.; *prov.*, de laa caprina rixari, *to contend about trifles*, Hor.

cāripes -pēdis (caper and pes), *goat-footed*; *satyr*, Hor.

1. **capsa** -ae, f. (capio), *a box or case for books*, Cic.

2. **Capsa** -ae, f. (Κάψα), *a town in Byzacium, now Kapsu (south of Tunis)*; hence, **Capsenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Capsa*.

capsārius -i, m. (capsa), *a slave who carried to school his young master's satchel*, Suet.

capsūla -ae, f. (dim. of capsa), *a little chest*, Cat.

captatio -ōnis, f. (capto), *an eager seizing, a catching*; *verborum*, *quibbling*, *logomachy*, Cic.

captator -ōris, m. (capto), *one who eagerly seizes*; *aurae popularis*, *eager after favour of the people*, Liv.; *absol.* *a legacy-hunter*, Hor., Juv.

captio -ōnis, f. (capio), *a, a cheat, deception*; *in parvula re captiosis aliquid vereri*, Cic.; *meton.*, *harm. loss*; *mea captio est*, si, etc., Cic.; *b, a fallacy, sophism*; *quanta esset in verbis captio*, si, etc., Cic.; *captiones discutere, explicare, repellere*, Cic.

captiosē, adv. (captiosus), *insidiously*; *interrogare*, Cic.

captiosus -a -um (capto), *1, deceitful*; *societatem captiosam et indignam*, Cic.; *2, sophisticated, captious, insidious*; *captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti*, Cic. Subst., **captiosa** -ōrum, n. *sophistries*, Cic.

captiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of capto), *fallacy, quibble*; *omnes captiunculas pertimescere*, Cic.

captivitas -ātis, f. (captivus), *captivity*, Tac.; *urbium, conquest*, Tac.

captivus -a -um (captus, capio), *taken, captured*. *I.* *taken in war, captive*; *a, of persons, civēs Romani*, Cic.; *gen. subst., captivus* -i, m.; *captiva* -ae, f. *a captive*, Cic.; *poet., relating to a prisoner*; *sanguis*, Verg.; *crines*, Ov.; *b, used of inanimate things, conquered, obtained as a prey*; *naves*, Caes.; *agri*, Tac. *II.* *Gen., captured, taken*; *pisces*, Ov.

capto, *1.* (intens. of capio), *to seize, catch at, lay hold of, hunt*. *I.* *Lit.*, *feras*, Verg. *II.* *Transf. A.* *Gen.* *to strive after, desire, seek*; *sermonem alicuius*, Plaut.; *plausus, risus*, Cic. *B.* *Esp.* *to seek to win, entice, allure craftily*; *insidiis hostem*, Liv.; *testamenta, to hunt for legacies*, Hor.

captus -ūs, m. (capio) *1, a catching, taking*; *meton., that which is taken*, Plin.; *2, power of comprehension, manner of comprehension, idea*; *ut est captus hominum*, Cic.; *Germanorum*, Caes.

Cāpūa -ae, f. (Καπύη), *chief town of Campania*. Adj., **Cāpūānus** -a -um.

cāpūlus -i, m. (capio). *I.* *a coffin*; *ire ad capulū, to go to the grave*, Lucr. *II.* *a handle*. *A.* *Ger.* *aratri*, Ov. *B.* *Esp.* *the hilt of a sword*, Cic.

caput -itīs, n. (root CAP, connected with κεφαλή), *the head*. *I.* *Lit.* and *Meton.* *A.* *Of living things, 1, of men, a, lit., the head*; *capite aperto, obvoluto, involuto*, Cic.; *caput alicui auferre, abscondere, praecidere, percutere*, Liv.; *capita conferre, to put their heads together (of secret conversation)*, Liv.; *per caputque pedesque ire praecipitem in lutum, to go over head and heels*, Cat.; *nec caput nec pedes (habere)*, *prov.*, *of a business which one does not*

know how to begin with, Cic.; *supra caput esse, of enemies, to threaten*, Cic.; *caput extollere, to raise one's head again*, Cic.; *b, meton., a person*; *caput liberum*, Cic.; *carum caput*, Verg. and Hor.; *in counting numbers, capitum Helvetiorum millia cclxxiii*, Caes.; *exactio capitum, poll-tax*, Cic.; *of curses, quod illorum capiti sit, may it fall on their heads*, ap. Cic.; *c, life, existence*; *conjuratio in tyranni caput facta*, Liv.; *esp. in Rome, a man's political and social rights*; *judicium capitis, a sentence involving loss of caput*—i.e., *not necessarily of life, but of citizenship, e.g., exile*; *so capitis damnare*, Cic.; *capite damnari*, Cic.; *capitis minor, a person who has suffered a loss of caput*, Hor.; *so capite deminui or minui, to lose caput, to suffer a loss of status, to suffer a loss of political or social rights*, Cic.; *2, of animals, jumentum*, Nep.; *belua multorum es capitum*, Hor.; *meton., a head of cattle*; *bina boum capita*, Verg. *B.* *Of things without life, the top, summit, outside*; *papaveris*, Liv.; *arcus capita, the ends*, Verg.; *capita aspera montis*, Verg.; *of rivers, the source*; *amnis*, Verg.; *Rheni, Caes.*; *fig., the source*; *quo invento ab eo quasi capite disputatio ducitur*, Cic.; *in ea est fons miseriarum et caput*, Cic. *II.* *Transf. 1, of persons, the head, chief*; *omnium Graecorum concitandorum*, Cic.; *2, a, of things without life, the chief, principal*; *cenae, the main dish*, Cic.; *civilis prudentiae, leading principle*, Cic.; *b, in laws and writings, the most important part*; *legis*, Cic.; *c, of money, capital, de capite ipso demere*, Cic.; *d, of places, the capital*; *Roma caput orbis terrarum*, Liv.

Cāpys -yis, acc. yn, abl. -ye or -y, m. (Κάπυς), *1, son of Asaracus, father of Anchises*; *2, king of Alba*; *3, a companion of Aeneas*; *4, a king of Capua*.

Cārālis -is, f. (Κάραλις), and plur., **Cārāles** -ium, f. *a town and promontory of the same name in Sardinia, now Cagliari*; hence **Cārālitānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Caralis*.

carbāsēus -a -um (carbasus), *made of canvas*; *vela*, Cic.

carbāsus -i, m. (κάραρος), plur. heterocl. *gen., carbāsa* -ōrum, *fine Spanish flax*; *gen. meton., articles produced from it, a linen garment, a sail*, Verg.

carbātīnus (carpatinus), -a -um (καρβάτινος), *of untanned leather*; *crepidae, rustic shoes*, Cat.

carbo -ōnis, m. *I.* *coal, charcoal*; *candens*, Cic.; *fig., carbone notare, to mark with black, i.e., think ill of any one*, Hor.; *prov. carbonem pro thesauro invenire, to find something of little value*, Phaedr. *II.* *cognomen of the Papirii*.

carbōnārius -ii, m. (carbo), *a charcoal burner*, Plaut.

carbunculūs -i, m. (dim. of carbo). *I.* *Lit.* *a little coal*, Plaut. *II.* *Transf. A.* *a kind of stone*, Plin. *B.* *a carbuncle*, Plin.

carcer -ōris, m. (connected with arceo and Gr. ἐρκος), *1, a prison, jail, cell*; *in carcerem ducere, condere, conficere, contrudere, includere*, Cic.; *emitti e carcere*, Cic.; *fig., qui e corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt*, Cic.; *meton., the prisoners confined in a jail*; *in me carcerem effudistis, you have emptied the prison on me*, Cic.; *2, gen. used in plur. carceres, the starting-place of a racecourse (opp. meta, calx)*; *e carceribus emitti cum aliquo*, Cic.; *ad carceres a calce revocari, to begin life anew*, Cic.

carcērārius -a -um (carcer), *belonging to a prison*, Plaut.

Carchēdōniūs -a -um (Καρχηδόνιος), *Carthaginian*, Plaut.

carchesium -ii, n. (καρχήσιον), a goblet with handles, contracted in the middle, Verg.

cardāces -um, m. (Persian carda, brave, warlike), a Persian troop, Nep.

cardiācus -a -um (καρδιακός), pertaining to the stomach; of persons, suffering from a disease of the stomach; amicus, Juv. Subst., **cardiācus** -i, m. one who so suffers, Cic.

cardo -inis, m. (connected with Gr. καρδάω, καρδαίω, to swing). **I.** Lit. **A.** the hinge of a door; cardinem versare, to open a door, Ov. **B.** the point round which anything turns, a pole of the heavens; cardo duplex, the ends of the earth's axis, Cic; poet., a point through which a line is drawn from north to south, Liv.; quatuor cardines mundi, the four cardinal points, Quint. **II.** Transf. a chief circumstance, or consideration upon which many others depend; haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, Verg.

carduus -i, m. a thistle, Verg.

cāre, adv. (carus), dearly, at a high price; aestimare, ap. Cic.

cārectum -i, n. (for caricetum, from carex), a sedgy spot, Verg.

cāreo -di -itūrus, 2. to be without, destitute of, to want; gov. the abl. **I.** Gen. **A.** of persons, dolore, febrī, Cic. **B.** of things, lege carens civitas, lawless, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** to make no use of; teneto, Cic.; hence, of a place, to absent oneself from; foro, senatu, publico, Cic.; patria, to leave Rome, Tac. **B.** to be deprived of, to miss; consuetudine amicorum, Cic.; libertate, Hor.; absol., quumquam non caret is qui non desiderat, Cic.

Cāres -um, m. (Κάρες), inhabitants of Caria; sing., **Cār**, **Cāris**. Hence, **Cāria** -ae, f. (Καρία), the most southerly district of Asia Minor. **Cāricus** -a -um, Carian. Subst., **Cārica** -ae, f. (sc. flens), a kind of dried fig, Cic.

cārex -icis, f. sedge, Verg.

cāriēs, acc. -em, abl. -e (other cases not found), f. rottenness, decay, Ov.

cārīna -ae, f. **I.** the keel of a ship. **A.** Lit., carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, Caes. **B.** Meton., a ship, vessel, Verg. **II.** Transf. plur., **Cārīnae** -arum, f. a spot in Rome on the Esquiline where Pompey's house stood.

cārīosus -a -um (caries), rotten, decayed, carious; dentes, Plin.; transf., senectus, Ov.

cāris -idis, f. (καρίς), a kind of crab, Ov.

cāristia = charistia (q.v.).

cāritas -ātis, f. (carus), dearness, high price. **I.** Lit., humorum, scarcity of money, Cic.; absol. (sc. annonae), high price of the necessities of life; annus in summa caritate est, it is a very dear year, Cic. **II.** Transf. affection, love, esteem; in caritate et honore esse, Liv.; compliciti aliquem amicitia et caritate, Cic.; benevolentia devincere homines et caritate, Cic.; civium, esteem of the citizens, Cic.; in pastores, Cic.; inter natos et parentes, Cic.; liberorum, for one's children, Cic.; in plur., omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic.

carmen -inis, n. (from cano and suffix -men, orig. carmen, then casmen, then carmen), a song, tune, either vocal or instrumental. **I.** Gen. carmina vocum, Ov.; the song of the swan, Ov.; the screech of the owl, Verg. **II.** Esp. **A.** poetry, a poem of any kind; a., fundere, condere, contexere, Cic.; componere, fingere, scribere, Hor.; facere, Verg.; b., lyric poetry, Hor.; amabile, erotic poetry, Hor.; c., a part of a poem, Lucr.; a passage in a poem; illud mollissimum carmen, Cic.; d., a prediction, oracular declaration, Liv. **B.** incantation, Verg. **C.** a religious or legal formula, in ancient times composed in verse; cruciatus. Cic.; lex horrendi carminis, Liv

Carmentis -is, f., and **Carmenta** -ae, f. (carmen = oracle), a prophetess, the mother of Evander, who came with him to Latium, prophesied on the Capitoline hill, and was afterwards revered as a deity. Adj., **Carmentalis** -e, of or belonging to Carmentis; porta, a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, the right arch of which was called the porta sclerata, because the Fabii went through it on their journey to Cremera, where they were destroyed; plur., **Carmentalia** -ium, n. the festival of Carmentis.

Carmo -ōnis, f. town in Hispania Baetica, now Carmone, in Andalusia.

Carna -ae, f. (caro), the tutelary goddess of the nobler parts of the body, the heart, etc., confused by Ovid with Cardea, the goddess of hinges.

carnarium -ii, n. (caro), the larder, pantry, Plaut.; a frame provided with hooks to which provisions were hung, Plaut.

Carnēādēs -is, m. (Καρνεάδης), philosopher of Cyrene, founder of the third Academic school, opponent of Zeno.

carnifex -ficis, m. (2. caro and facio), the public executioner, hangman, Cic.; used also as a term of reproach, tormentor, carnifex civium socorumque, Cic.

carnificina -ae, f. (carnifex), 1, the hangman's office, Plaut.; 2, place of torture, Liv.; transf., torture, Cic.

carnifico, 1. (carnifex), to slay, behead, Liv.

Carnūtes -um, m. people in the middle of Gaul, whose chief town was Genabum, the modern Orleans, Caes.

1. **cāro**, 3. to card wool, Plaut.

2. **cāro**, carnis, f. flesh. **I.** Lit. **A.** lacte et carne vivere, Cic.; plur., carnes viperae, Ov. **B.** Meton., used contemptuously of a man, ista pecus et caro putida, Cic. **II.** Transf. the pulpy parts of fruit, Plin. (old nom. carnis, Liv.).

Carpāthus (-ōs) -i, f. (Κάρπαθος), an island in the Aegean sea, now Scarpanto. Adj., **Carpāthius** -a -um; vates, senex, Proteus, Ov.

carpentum -i, n. 1, a two-wheeled carriage, a coach; carpento in forum invehī, Liv.; 2, a baggage waggon; carpenta Gallica multa praeda onerata, Liv.

Carpetāni -ōrum, m. the Carpetani, a Spanish tribe in modern Castile and Estremadura, with chief town Toletum (now Toledo).

carpo -psi -ptum, 3. (connected with κάρπω, ἀρπάζω), **I.** to pluck, pluck off. **A.** Lit. 1, with the hand, flores ex arbore, Ov.; uvam de palmitē, Verg.; pensum, to spin, Hor.; 2, with the mouth, a, to take something as food; gramen, to graze, of a horse, Verg.; thyma, of bees, to suck, Hor.; b, to tear, pull to pieces; cibum, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to pluck off; a, to select, choose out; flosculos, Cic.; paucos ad ignominiam, Cic.; b, poet., (a) to enjoy; diem, Hor.; auras vitales, Verg.; (β) of places, to pass over, hasten over; prata fuga, Verg.; mare, Ov.; 2, a, to carp at, slander, calumniate; aliquem maledico deute, Cic.; b, milit. t.t., to annoy, harass; equitatu agmen adversariorum, Caes.; c, to weaken; vires paulatim, Verg. **II.** **A.** Lit. to rend; jecur, Ov. **B.** Transf. to separate, divide; in multas parvasque partes exercitum, Liv.

carptim, adv. (carptus, carpo), 1, in pieces, in single portions, in small parts, Sall.; 2, in different places; aggredi, Liv.; 3, at different times; dimissi carptim et singuli, Tac.

carptor -ōris, m. (carpo), one who carves food, Juv.

carrūcia -ae, f. a kind of four-wheeled carriage, Suet.

carrus -i, m. (carrum -i, n.), a kind of four-wheeled baggage-wagon, Caes.

Carsēōli (Carsiōli) -ōrum, m. (Καρσεόλοι) a town in Latium, now Arsoli; hence, **Carsē-ōlānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Carsēoli.

Carteja -ae, f., 1, a town in Hispania Baetica; hence, adj., **Cartejānus** -a -um; 2, town of the Olcades in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Carthaea -ae, f. (Καρθαία), town on the south coast of the island Ceä; hence adj., **Carthaeus** -a -um, and **Cartheus** -a -um, of or belonging to Carthaea.

Carthāgo -inīs, f., 1, the city of Carthage in N. Africa; 2, Carthago (Nova), colony of the Carthaginians in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Carthagenā. Adj., **Carthāginiensis** -e, Carthaginā.

cārucūla -ae, f. (dim. of caro), a small piece of flesh, Cic.

cārus -a -um, 1, high-priced, dear; annona carior, annona carissima, Cic.; 2, dear, beloved, esteemed; patria, quae est mihi vita mea multo carior, Cic.; carum habere, to love, esteem, Cic.

Cārŷae -ārum, f. (Καρŷαί), town in Laconia, with a temple to Artemis (Diana); hence, **Cār-ŷatides**, acc. -idas, f. the Laconian maidens who served in the temple of Artemis; hence, in architecture, the figures of women in the place of pillars, Vitruv.

Cārystōs -i, f. (Κάρυστος), 1, town on the south coast of Euboea, famous for its marble; hence adj., **Carysteus** -a -um, and **Cārystius** -a -um, of or belonging to Carystos; 2, town of the Ligurians.

cāsa -ae, f. (root CAS, whence castrum), a hut, cottage, cabin, Cic.; barrack, Caes.

caseōlus -i, m. (dim. of caseus), a little cheese, Verg.

caseus -i, m. (cāseum -i, n., Plaut.), a cheese; caseum premere, to make cheese, Verg.; collect., villa abundat caseo, Cic.

cāsia -ae, f. (κασία), 1, a tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon, Verg.; 2, the sweet-smelling mezereon, Verg.

Cāsīlinum -i, n. a town in Campania on the Volturnus; hence, **Cāsīlinātes** -um, and **Cāsīlinenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Cāsīlinum.

Cāsīnum -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj., **Cāsīnas** -ātis, of or belonging to Cāsīnum.

Caspium mārē or **pēlāgus**, and **Caspīus oceanus** (τὸ Κασπίον πέλᾱγος), the Caspian Sea. Adj., **Caspīus** -a -um, Caspian.

Cassandra -ae, f. (Κασσάνδρα), daughter of Priam, on whom the gift of prophecy was conferred by Apollo, with the reservation that no one should believe her.

Cassandrēa and **īa**, ae, f. (Κασσάνδρεα), the town of Pntidae in Chalcidice, destroyed by Philip, re-built and re-named by Cassander; hence, a, **Cassandreus** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Cassandra; b, **Cassandreus** -ēi, m. (Κασσανδρεΐς) = Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandra, Ov.

cassē, adv. (cassus), in vain, without result, Liv.

cassīda -ae, f. a helmet, Verg.

1. **Cassiōpē** -ēs, f. (Κασσιόπη), wife of Cepheus, mother of Andromeda, changed into a star.

2. **Cassiōpē** -ēs, f. (Κασσιόπη), town in Corcyra.

1. **cassī** -īdis, f. **A.** a metal helmet, Caes. **B.** Meton., war, Juv.

2. **cassis** -is, gen. plur. **casses** -ium, m. a net. **I. A.** a hunter's net; casses ponere, Ov. **B.** Transf., a trap, a snare, or. **II.** a spider's web, Verg.

cassitērum -i, n. (κασίτερος), tin; hence **Cassitērides** -um, f. (Κασσιτερίδες), the tin islands, the Scilly Isles, Plin.

Cassius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, originally patrician, afterwards plebeian. The most notable members were; 1, L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla, celebrated as an upright judge, author of the lex tabellaria Cassia, that jurymen should vote by ballot; hence **Cassianus** -a -um: Cassian; judex, an upright judge, Cic.; 2, the consul L. Cassius, conquered and killed by the Helvetii, 107 A.C.; 3, C. Cassius Longinus, one of the murderers of Caesar; 4, Cassius Parmensis, a poet, another of Caesar's murderers; 5, C. Cassius Longinus, a celebrated lawyer under Tiberius.

cassus -a -um (perhaps from careo). **I.** Lit., empty, hollow; nux, Plaut.; poet., with abl. or genit., deprived of; lumine cassus or aethere cassus, dead, Verg. **II.** Transf. worthless, useless, vain; cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum, Cic.; in cassum, in vain, Liv.

Castālia -ae, f. (Καστάλια), a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Adj., **Castālius** -a -um, and **Castālis** -īdis, f. Castalian; sorores, the Muses, Mart.

castānea -ae, f., 1, the chestnut-tree, Col. 2, the chestnut; castaneae nuces, Verg.

castē, adv. (castus). **I.** purely, spotlessly; caste et integre vivere, Cic. **II.** a, innocently, chastely, Cic.; b, piously, religiously; caste ad deos adire, Cic.

castellānus -a -um (castellum), relating to a fortress; triumph, on the capture of fortresses, Cic. Subst., **castellāni** -ōrum, m. the garrison of a fortress, Sall.

castellātīm, adv. (castellum), in single fortresses; dissipati, Liv.

castellum -i, n. (dim. of castrum). **I. A.** a castle, fortress, fort, Cic. **B.** Transf. protection refuge; omnium scelerum, Liv. **II.** a dwelling on a height, Verg.

castēria -ae, f. a portion of a ship, used as a resting-place for rowers, Plaut.

castigābīlis -e (castigo), worthy of punishment, Plaut.

castigātio -ōnis, f. (castigo), punishment, chastisement, reproof; afflicere aliquem castigatiōibus, Cic.; verborum, Liv.

cāstigātor -ōris, m. (castigo), one who re-proves or punishes, Liv.

castigātorius -a -um (castigo), correcting, Plin.

castigātus -a -um (partic. of castigo), checked, restrained, hence small, neat, as a term of praise; pectus, Ov.

castigo (castum-ago, as purgo = purum ago), 1, to reprove, chasten, punish. **I.** Lit., pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to correct, amend; carmen, Hor.; b, to check, restrain, fig., examen in trutinā, to amend one's opinion, Pers.

castimōnia -ae, f. (castus), 1, bodily purity, Cic.; 2, moral purity, Cic.

castitas -ātis, f. (castus), abstinence from sensual pleasure, chastity, Cic.

1. **castor** -ōris, m. (κάστωρ), the beaver, Cic.

2. **Castor** -ōris, m. (Κάστωρ), the son of Tyndarus and Leda, twin-brother of Pollux and Helen. Ecator, mēcastor, By Castor! a common form of oath in Rome.

castoreum, -i, n. an aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver, Verg.

castrensis -e (castra), pertaining to a camp, Cic.

castro, 1, to castrate, Plant.

castrum -i, n. (root CAS, whence casa). **I.** Sing., a castle, fort, fortress, Nep.; oftener in sing. as a proper name, e.g., Castrum Inui in Latium. **II.** Plur., **castra** -orum, n. **A.** Lit., 1, a camp fortified by a ditch (fossa) and a mound (agger) surmounted by palisades (vallum); stativa, permanent, Cic.; aestiva, summer quarters, Suet.; hiberna, winter quarters, Liv.; navalia, a naval encampment, when the ships were drawn up on the beach and protected by an entrenchment, Caes.; ponere, Liv.; locare, facere, to encamp, Cic.; movere, to break up the camp, Caes.; promovere, to advance, Caes.; removere, or movere retro, to retreat, Liv.; hostem castris exuere, to take the enemy's camp, Liv.; fig., like the English camp, of a party, in Epicuri nos adversarii nostri castra conjecimus, Cic.; **2**, esp., a, the camp of the praetorian guard at Rome; praetoriana, Suet.; b, as a proper name, Castra Cornelia, a height near Utica. **B.** Transf., of a bee-hive, cerea castra, Verg. **C.** Meton., 1, a day's march; tertiis castris pervenit, Liv.; **2**, martial service, magnum in castris usum habere, Caes.

castus -a -um (connected with Gr. καθάρος). **I.** pure, spotless, innocent; homo castissimus, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** 1, temperate, unselfish; homo castus ac non cupidus, Cic.; **2**, chaste; matronarum castissima, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, Cassii castissima domus, Cic. **C.** of religion, pious, religious, holy; hac casti maneant in religione nepotes, Verg.; castam contionem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic.

cāsula -ae, f. (dim. of casa), a little hut, cottage, Plin.

cāsus -us, m. (cado), a falling, fall, Liv. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., a, nivis, Liv.; b, of a season, end; extremae sub casum hiemis, Verg.; c, in grammar, case; casus rectus, the nominative, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, fall; quum gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall.; b, occasion, opportunity; aut vi aut dolis se casum victorie inventurum, Sall.; c, accident, event, occurrence; novi casus temporum, Cic.; abl. casu, by chance; evenire non temere nec casu, Cic.; d, disaster, mishap; meus ille casus tam horribilis, tam gravis, etc., Cic.; reipublicae, Sall. **II.** destruction, ruin; a, of things, urbis Trojanae, Verg.; b, of persons, violent death; Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus (plur.), Caes.

Cātābathmōs -i, n. (Καταβαθμός), a valley on the borders of Africa and Asia, now the valley of Akabah.

cātādrōmus -i, m. (κατάδρομος), a rope for rope-dancing, Suet.

Cātādūpa -ōrum, n. (Κατάδουπα), the Nile cataracts on the Ethiopian frontier, now cataracts of Wadi Halfa.

cātāgēlāsīmus -a -um (καταγελάσιμος), serving as a subject of jest, Plaut.

cātāgrāphus -a -um (κατάγραφος), painted, parti-coloured, Cat.

Cātāmītus -i, m. the Latin name for Gany-medes.

Cātāōnia -ae, f. a district of the Roman province Cappadocia.

cātāphractes -ae, m. (καταφρακτής), a breast-plate of iron scales, Tac.; hence, adj., **cātāphractus** -a -um, mail-clad, Liv.

cātāplūs -i, m. (κατάπλους), the arrival of a ship; hence meton., a ship that is arriving, Cic.

cātāpulta -ae, f. (καταπέλτης), an engine of war for throwing arrows, a catapult, Liv.

cātāpultārius -a -um (catapulta), relating to a catapult, Plaut.

cātāracta (catarr.) -ae, f., and **cātāractes** -ae, m. (καταράκτες), 1, a waterfall, esp. a cataract of the Nile, Sen.; **2**, a sluice or flood-gate, Plin.; **3**, a portcullis, Liv.

cātasta -ae, f. (κατάστασις), a stage upon which slaves were exposed in the market, Pers.

cātē, adv. (catus), skilfully, cleverly, Cic.

cātēja -ae, f. a kind of dart, Verg.

1. **cātella** -ae, f. (dim. of catula), a little bitch, Juv.

2. **cātella** -ae, f. (dim. of catena), a little chain, Liv.

cātellus -i, m. (dim. of catulus), a little dog, Cic.

cātēna -ae f. (root CAT, CAS, whence cassis), 1, a chain, fetter; aliquem catenis vincire, Liv.; aliquem in catenas conjicere, Liv.; alicui catenas injicere, Cic.; in catenis tenere, Caes.; fig., restraint; legum catenae, Cic.; **2**, a chain series, Liv.

cātēnātus -a -um (catena), chained, bound, Britannus, Hor.; labores, unremitting, Mart.

cāterva -ae, f. crowd, troop. **I.** Of men. **A.** Gen., magna togatorum, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, a troop of soldiers, esp. of barbarian soldiers, of mercenaries as opp. to Roman legionaries, Hor., Tac.; **2**, a company of actors, Cic.; **3**, the chorus in the drama, Cic. **II.** Of animals, Verg.

cātervārius -a -um (caterva), belonging to a troop, Suet.

cātervātīm, adv. (caterva), in troops, in masses, Sall., Lucr.

cāthēdra -ae, f. (καθέδρα). **I.** A, a chair, principally used by ladies, Hor.; also, a titler for women, Juv. **B.** Meton., cathedrae molles, luxurious women, Juv. **II.** a professor's chair, Juv.

Cātīlina ae, m., L. Sergius, a Roman of noble birth, who headed a conspiracy against the state, and was killed in battle at Foesulæ, B.C. 62; hence adj., **Cātīlinārius** -a -um, Catilinarian.

cātīlo, 1. (catillus), to lick plates, Plaut.

1. **cātillus** -i, m. (dim. of catinus), a small dish or plate, Hor.

2. **Cātillus** -i, m. son of Amphiarus, one of the legendary founders of Tibur.

Cātīna -ae, f. (Κατίνη), and **Cātānē** -ēs, f. a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Aetna, now Catania. Adj., **Cātīnensis** -e, of or belonging to Catina.

cātīnum -i, n. and **cātīnus** -i, m. a broad, flat dish, Hor.

Cāto -ōnis, m. **I.** a cognomen belonging to the plebeian gens Porcia. 1, M. Porcius Cato Censorius (235-147 B.C.), celebrated for his uprightness and strenuous support of the old Roman simplicity and discipline, author of several works, among which the most noted are the Origines and de Re rustica; **2**, M. Porcius Cato the younger, leader of the senatorial party on the death of Pompeius, killed himself at Utica, B.C. 46, on the final ruin of his party (hence called Uticensis). Adj., **Cātōnianus** -a -um, Catonian. Subst., **Cātōnini** -orum, m. the party of the younger Cato. Plur., **Cātōnes**, men of the old Roman type, like Cato, Cic. **II.** M. Valerius Cato, a freedman of Gaul, grammarian and poet in the time of Sulla.

cātōnium i, n. (κάτω), the lower world; with

a play on the word Cato, vereor ne in cationum
Cato, ne Cato

catta -ae, f. cat or weasel, Mart.

cātūla -ae, f. a little bitch, Prop.

cātūlinus -a -um (catulus), relating to a
dog; caro, Plant.; or subst., **cātūlina** -ae, f.
dog's flesh, Plin.

Catūllus -i, m., Q. Valerius Catullus, a cele-
brated Roman elegiac and epigrammatic poet, born
in or near Verona, B.C. 87. Adj., **Catullianus**
-a -um.

1. cātūlus -i, m (dim. of catus), a young
animal, esp. of the dog or cat kind; a, suis,
Plaut.; leonis, Hor.; lupi, Verg.; ursae, Ov;
b, esp. a young dog, whelp, puppy, Cic.

2. Cātūlus -i, m., the name of a branch of the
plebeian gens Lutatia. **I.** C. Lutatius Catulus,
consul B.C. 242, who brought the First Punic War
to a close by the victory of Aegusa, B.C. 241. **II.**
Q. Lutatius Catulus, consul with Marius, B.C.
102, defeated the Cimbri at the battle of Vercellae;
perished in the proscription of Sulla, B.C. 87.
III. Q. Lutatius Catulus, son of the preceding, an
honest and popular aristocratic statesman, con-
temporary with Cicero; consul, B.C. 78; died B.C. 60.

cātus -a -um, 1, sagacious, acute, clever (opp.
stultus), Cic.; 2, cunning, sly, in a bad sense,
Hor.

Caucāsus -i, m. (Καυκάσιος), mountains se-
parating Asia from Europe. Adj., **Caucasianus**
-a -um, Caucasian.

cauda -ae, f. the tail of an animal; 1, leonis,
Cic.; caudam trahere, to wear a tail, a fool's cap,
Hor.; 2, cauda Verrina, the appendage to the
name of Verres which was changed to Verrucius,
with a play on the word verres (boar).

caudēns -a -um, made of rushes, Plaut.

caudex (oedex) -icis, m. the stem or trunk
of a tree, Verg.

candicālis -e (caudex), relating to wood,
Plaut.

caudicārius, v. codicarius.

Caudium -ii, n. an old city in Samnium,
near the pass of the Caudine Forks, in which the
Roman army was enclosed by the Samnites, B.C.
221. Adj., **Caudinus** -a -um, Caudine; fur-
culae, Liv.; proellum, Cic.

caulae -ārum, f. (contr. for cavillae, from
cavus), 1, a hole, opening, Lucr.; 2, a sheep-fold,
Verg.

caulis -is, m. (connected with καυλός). **A.**
the stalk of a plant, esp. the cabbage-plant, Plin.
B. Transf., anything of similar form; pennae,
a quill, Plin.

Caulōn -ōnis, m. and **Caulōnia** -ae, f.
(Καυλών), Italian town in Brutti.

Cannus (Cannōs) -i, f. (Καννός), a town in
Garia. Adj., **Cannēus** or -ius -a -um.

caupo -ōnis, m. a small shopkeeper, or inn-
keeper, Cic.

caupōna -ae, f. (caupo), a tavern, inn, Cic.,
Hor.

caupōnius -a -um (caupo), belonging to an
innkeeper, Plaut.

caupōnor, 1. dep. (caupo), to trade in any-
thing, Enn.

caupōnūla -ae, f. (dim. of caupo), a little
inn, Cic.

caurus (cōras) -i, m. the north-west wind,
Verg., Caes.

causa (caussa) -ae, f. (cado), a cause, reason,
motive, inducement. **A.** 1, magna, levis, justa,
Cic.; cum causa, with good reason, Cic.; sine
causa, without reason, Cic.; with genit., causa

belli, Cic.; with infin. (poet.), quae causa fuit
concurrere in arma, Verg.; ob eam causam quia,
etc., Cic.; quidnam esse causae cur, etc., Cic.;
propter hanc causam quod, etc., Cic.; ea est
causa ut (with subj.), Liv.; quid est causae quin
(with subj.), Cic.; eis causis quoniam (with
subj.), Caes.; in causa haec sunt, Cic.; afferre
causam, Cic.; alieui inferre causam, Cic.; alieui
causam alieuius rei dare, Cic.; causae esse, Caes.;
causam alieuius rei sustinere, to bear the blame,
Cic.; 2, excuse; causam accipere, Cic.; 3, pre-
text; causas novarum postulationum quaerere,
Cic.; fingere causam, Cic.; 4, cause of a disease,
Cic.; 5, abl., causa, on account of; joci causa,
Cic.; verbi causa, for example, Cic.; nea causa,
Cic.; so tua, nostra, etc. **B.** 1, case; armis in
feriores, non causa fiunt, Cic.; 2, situation,
condition; erat in meliore causa, Cic.; 3, side,
party; causa quam Pompeius susceperat, Cic.;
4, point in an argument, subject; causam disse-
rendi, Cic.; 5, lawsuit; causa capitis, Cic.;
causae dictio, pleading, Cic.; causam defendere,
Cic.; causam dicere, to plead, Cic.; causam sur-
ripere, Cic.; causam perdere or causa cadere,
to lose a suit, Cic.

causarius -a -um (causa A. 4), sickly, dis-
eased, Sen.; hence subst., **causarii** -orum, m.
milit. t.t., invalided, discharged on account of
illness, Liv.

causia -ae, f. (καυρία), a white broad-brimmed
Macedonian hat, Plaut.

causidicus -i, m. (causa and dico), an advo-
cate, barrister, used contemptuously to denote
one who pleads for money and without skill;
distinguished from orator, Cic.

causificor, 1. (causa and facio), to bring
forward as a reason or pretext, Plaut.

causor, 1. dep. (causa), to give as a reason, or
pretext; to plead, pretend; multa, Lucr.; con-
sensum patrum, Liv.; valetudinem, Tac.

causticus -a -um (καυστικός), burning, caus-
tic. Subst., **causticum** -i, n. caustic, Plin.

causūla -ae, f. (dim. of causa), 1, a little law
suit, Cic.; 2, a slight occasion, Auct. B. Afr.

cautē, adv. (cautus), cautiously, carefully;
caute pedetemptimque dicere, Cic.

cautēs (cōtes) -is, f. a rough sharp rock,
Caes., Verg.

cautim, adv. (cautus), cautiously, carefully,
Ter.

cautio -ōnis, f. (contr. from cavito, from
caveo). **I.** caution, care, foresight, precaution;
cautionem adhibere, Cic.; hence, res cautionem
habet, a, the affair needs caution, Cic.; b, al-
lows of foresight, Cic. **II.** Legal t.t., security,
bail, bond, Cic.; chirographi, written, Cic.

cautor -ōris, m. (caveo), 1, one who is on
his guard, Plaut.; 2, one who gives bail for
another, Cic.

cautus -a -um (caveo), 1, a, cautious, wary,
careful, circumspect; parum putantur cauti pro-
vidique fuisse, Cic.; in scribendo, Cic.; consilia
cautiora, Cic.; b, sly; vulpes, Hor.; 2, of
property, made safe, secured; quo mulieri esset
res cautior, Cic.

cāvaedium -i, n. = cavum aedium. the open
quadrangle formed by the inner walls of a house,
Plin.

cāvēa -ae, f. (cavus). **I.** a hollow place,
cavity, Plin. **II.** Esp. **A.** an inclosure, a den
for wild animals, Lucr.; esp. **a**, a birdage,
Cic.; **b**, a beehive, Verg. **B.** **a**, the seats in a
theatre or amphitheatre; prima, the first tier,
the place of honour where the knights sat; media,
summa, less distinguished seats. Cic.; **b**, the
whole theatre, Cic.

cāveō, cāvī, cautum, 2 to be on one's guard, **I.** to guard against, beware, avoid; absol., nisi cavetis, Cic.; with ab, ab aliquo, Cic.; with acc., aliqueum, to be on one's guard against, Cic.; pass., cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, we must be on our guard against, Cic.; with infin., in quibus cave vereri ne, etc., Cic.; with ne, ut ne, and the subj., quod ut ne accidat cavendum est, Cic.; with subj. alone, cave ignoscas, Cic.; with ut and the subj., **Cic. II.** to take precautions. **A.** With dat. of persons for whom, qui in Oratore tuo caves tibi per Brutum, Cic.; with ad, satis cautum tibi ad defensionem, Cic.; with ut an l the subj., to take care, Cic. **B.** Esp., legal t.t., 1, to give security for; praedibus et praediis populo, Cic.; 2, to get security; ab sese caveat, Cic.; 3, to provide for in writing, to order; a, by will, heredi velle cavere, Cic.; b, in a treaty, de quibus cautum sit foedere, Cic.; c, in a law, cautum est in legibus Scipionis ne, etc., Cic. (Imper. cāvē sometimes in poet.)

cāverna -ae, f. (cavus), a hollow place, grotto, cavern, Cic.; navis, the hold, Cic.; coeli, the vault of heaven, Lucr.

cāvilla -ae, f. (dim. of cavus), empty jesting, raillery, scoffing, Plaut.

cāvillatio -ōnis, f. (cavillor), raillery, jesting, irony, Cic.

cāvillator -ōris, m. (cavillor), a jester, joker, humourist, Cic.

cāvillor, 1. dep. (cavilla), to jest, joke, satirise, make game of; 1, cum aliquo, Cic.; in eo cavillatus est, Cic.; alicuius praetextam, Cic.; tribunos plebei cavillans, Liv.; 2, to make captious objections; cavillari tribuni, Liv.

cāvillula -ae, f. (dim. of cavilla), a little jest, Plaut.

cāvo, 1. (cavus), to hollow, make hollow, excavate; naves ex arboribus, Liv.; oppida cuniculis, to undermine, Plin.; parmam gladio, to pierce, Verg.; luna cavans cornua, waning, Plin. Partic. **cīvātus** -a -um, hollowed out, hollow; rupes, Verg.

cāvum, -i, n. (cavus), a hole, cavity, cave, Liv.

cāvus -a -um, (cavus), concave (opp. plenus). **I.** Lit., vena, Cic.; vallis, Liv.; nubes, Verg.; flumina, deep-channelled, Verg.; luna, waning, Plin. **II.** Meton., empty; imago formae, Verg.

Cāystrus -i, m. (Καΐστρος), a river in Lydia, famous for its swans; hence adj., **Cāystrius** -a -um, Caystrian; ales, the swan, Ov.

cē, an inseparable particle joined on to pronouns and adverbs—e.g., hisce, Cic.

Cēa -ae, f. and **Cēos**, ace. Ceo (Κέως), one of the Cyclades Islands, birthplace of the poet Simonides. Adj., **Cēus** -a -um, Cean, Camenae, the poetry of Simonides, Hor.

Cebenna (Gebenna) mons, m. a mountain-chain in Gaul (now the Cevennes).

Cēbrēn -ēnis, m. (Κεβρήν), a river-god in Troas, father of Oenone and Hesperie. Hence, **Cēbrēnis** -idis, f. the daughter of Cēbrēn, i.e., Hesperie, Ov.

Cēorops -ōpis, m. (Κέροψ), the first king of Attica, mythical founder of Athens; hence, a, **Cēoropidēs** -ae, m. descendant of Cēorops, e.g., Theseus, Ov.; plur. the Athenians, Verg.; b, **Cēorōpis** -idis, f. a female descendant of Cēorops, e.g., Aglauros, daughter of Cēorops, Ov.; Proene and Philomela, daughters of Pandion, Ov.; Adj., terra, Attica, Ov.; ales, Proene, Ov.; c, **Cēorōpis** -a -um, Cēoropian, arx, Ov. and subst., **Cēorōpia** -ae, f. the citadel of Athens, Plin.; also, relating to Attica and Athens; Athenian, Attic.

1. **cēdo**, cessi, cessum, 3. **I.** Gen., to go, proceed. **A.** Lit., per ora, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to come to something, to turn out, to happen; alicui male, Ov.; 2, to fall to the lot of; ut etiam is quaestus huic cederet, Cic.; res omnis Allana in Romanum cedit imperium, Liv.; 3, to change to, to become; huc omnis atrati cessi honos, Verg. **II.** Esp., **A.** Lit., to give ground, retire; cedam atque abibo, Cic.; horae cedunt et dies, Cic.; e patria, or (simply) patria, Cic.; ab or de oppido, Cic.; e vita or vita, Cic.; e memoria or memoria, Liv.; with dat. of the person before whom one retreats, infenso hosti, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to submit, yield; minis alicuius, Cic.; temporis, Cic.; precibus alicuius, Cic.; 2, to be inferior to; alicui virtute, Caes.; 3, to give up a right or some property; with abl. and dat., alicui possessione bonorum, Cic.; with acc., multa multis de jure, Cic.; permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, do adolescentiae, celo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic.

2. **cēdō** and plur. **cettē** (contracted from cedito and cedite), 1, here with it! give here: cedo aquam manibus, Plaut.; cede ut bibamus, Plaut.; 2, out with it! let us hear, tell us; also, cedo dum, Plaut., Ter.; 3, to call attention, see here; cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furius, Cic.

cēdrus -i, f. (κέδρος). **I.** the cedar, or juniper tree, Plin. **II.** Meton., **A.** cedar-wood, Verg. **B.** cedar oil; carmina linenda cedro, worthy of immortality (as the cedar oil preserved from decay), Hor.

Cēlaenae -arum, f. (Κελαιναί), a town in Phrygia, near the Maeander, Plaut. Adj., **Cēlaenaeus** -a -um, Cēlaenean.

Cēlaeno -ūs, f. (Κελαινώ), **I.** daughter of Atlas, placed in the sky as one of the Pleiades. **II.** one of the Harpies. Appell., a covetous woman, Juv.

cēlātor -ōris, m. (celo), a concealer, Lucr.

cēlēber -bris -bre and **cēlēbris** -e, numerous. **I.** Of places, meetings, etc., **A.** Lit., much frequented; portus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, honoured; funus fit regium, magis amore civium et caritate quam cura suorum celebre, Liv.; 2, renowned, distinguished, well-known; a, of things, res tota Sicilia celeberrima atque notissima, Cic.; b, of persons, famous; clarissimarum urbium exidit celeberrimi viri, Liv. **II.** often repeated; vox celeberrima, Ov.

cēlēbratio -ōnis, f. (celebro), 1, a numerous assembly; quae celebratio quotidiana, Cic.; 2, numerous attendance upon a festival, celebration; ludorum, Cic.

cēlēbrātor -ōris, m. (celebro), one who praises or extols, Mart.

cēlēbrātus -a -um, p. adj. (from celebrō), 1, numerously attended; a, of places, much frequented; forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall.; b, of festivals, kept solemn, festive; dies festus celebratusque per omnem Africam, Liv.; 2, known; a, res celebratissimae omnium sermone, Cic.; b, praised, honoured; eloquentia, Tac.

cēlēbritas -ātis, f. (celeber), 1, a frequenting in large numbers, numerous attendance at; loci, Cic.; of a festival, celebration; supremi diei, at a funeral, Cic.; 2, a multitude, concourse; virorum ac mulierum, Cic.; 3, fame, renown; celebritatem sermonis hominum consequi, Cic.

cēlēbro, 1. (celeber), 1 to visit frequently, or in large numbers; domum alicuius, Cic.; sepulcrum hominum conventu epulisque, Cic.; 2, to celebrate, solemnise; festos dies ludorum, Cic.; celebratur omnium sermone laetitiaeque convivium, Cic.; 3, to publish, make known; factum esse consulem Murenam nuntii litteraque

celebrassent, Cic.; 4, to praise, honour; egres-
sum alicuius ornare atque celebrare, Cic.; nomen
alicuius scriptis, Cic.; 5, to practise often,
exercise; artes, Cic.; nec unum genus est divina-
tionis publice privatimque celebratum, Cic.

Cēlemna -ae, f. a town in Campania, not
far from Teanum.

cēler -ēris, -ēre (root CEL, connected with
celox, κέλω, κέλης), swift, quick, rapid. I.
Lit., navis, Ov. II. Transf., A. 1, in a good
sense, mens qua nihil est celerius, Cic.; 2, in a
bad sense, hasty, rash, precipitate; consilia
celeriora, over hasty plans, Liv.

cēlēre, adv. (celer), quickly, swiftly, Plant.

Cēlēres -um, m. (connected with κέλης),
the name of the body-guard of the Roman kings,
Liv.

cēlēripēs -pēdis (celer and pes), swift-
footed, Cic.

cēlēritas -ātis, f. (celer), quickness, swiftness,
celerity. I. Lit., eorum, Cic. II. Transf.,
orationis, Cic.; actionis, Cic.; animorum, Cic.

cēlēritēr, adv. (celer), quickly, swiftly, Cic.

cēlēro, 1. (celer). I. Transit., to make quick,
hasten, accelerate; fugam, Verg. II. Intransit.,
hasten, Lucr., Cat.

Cēlēus -i, m. (Κελεός), king in Eleusis, who
hospitably entertained Ceres, and was taught by
her agriculture and the mysteries of her worship.

cella -ae, f. a room. I. In a Roman house,
A. Of a town-house, 1, a room for persons, esp.
the servants' rooms, Cic.; 2, a storehouse; with or
without penaria, Cic.; in cellam dare, imperare,
emere, to give out, order, buy things for the house,
Cic. B. Of a country-house, 1, storehouse;
penaria,* for corn, olearia, for oil, vinaria, for
wine, Cic.; transf., Capua cella atque horreum
Campani agri, Cic.; 2, place for keeping birds,
Col. C. In a lodging-house, a mean apartment,
Mart. II. In a temple, the shrine of the god's
image, Cic. III. the cell of a beehive, Verg.

cellārius -a -um (cella), relating to a store-
room, Plant. Subst., **cellārius** -i, m. a store-
keeper, cellarer, Plant.

cellūla -ae, f. (dim. of cella), a little cham-
ber, or cell, Ter.

cēlo, 1. to hide, conceal, keep secret; senten-
tiam suam, Cic.; dolorem vultu tegere et taci-
turnitate celare, Cic.; with acc. of the thing
concealed and acc. of person from whom it is
concealed; non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii,
Cic.; with de and the abl. of the person; de in-
sidis te celare noluit, Cic.

celox -ōcis, f. (root CEL, v. celer), a swift
vessel, or yacht, Liv.; publica, packet-boat, Plant.

1. **celsus** -a -um (from *cello, lit. driven
up on high), high, upright. A. Lit., natura
hominis humo excitatos celsos et erectos con-
stituit, Cic. B. Transf., 1, of rank, eminent;
celsissima sedes dignitatis et honoris, Cic.; 2,
morally, lofty, elevated; celsus et erectus, Cic.;
3, in a bad sense, proud, haughty, Cic.; celsi
Rāmes, Hor.

2. **Celsus** -i, m. A. Cornelius, a Latin writer
on medicine.

Celtae -ārum, m. the Celts. Adj., **Celticus**
-a -um, Celtic.

Celtiberi -ōrum, m. the Celtiberians, a race
in the middle of Spain of mixed Celtic and Ibe-
rian blood. Adj., **Celtiber** -ēra -ērum and
Celtibericus -a -um, Celtiberian. Subst.,
Celtiberia -ae, f. the land of the Celtiberi.

cēna -ae, f. the principal meal of the Romans,
taken about three or four o'clock in the afternoon,
dinner, supper. I. Lit., **cena recta**, a complete

dinner of three courses, Suet.; caput cenae, the
chief dish, Cic.; inter cenam, at dinner-time, Cic.;
invitare ad cenam, to ask to dinner, Cic.; obire
cenas, itare ad cenas, Cic.; cenam alicui dare,
to give any one a dinner, Cic.; venire ad cenam,
Cic.; redire a cena, Cic. II. Meton., a, the
courses at a dinner; prima, altera, tertia, Mart.;
b, the company invited; ingens cena sedet, Juv.;
c, the place where the dinner is given, Plin.

cēnācūlum -i, n. (ceno), literally an eating-
room, Varr.; and as these were often in the
upper storey, the upper storey of a house, the gar-
ret, attic; Roma cenaculis subлата atque sus-
pensa, Cic.; mutat cenacula, Hor.

Cēnaeum -i, n. (Κηναίων ἀκρον), the north-
western promontory of Euboea, on which was a
temple of Jupiter; hence, adj., **Cenaeus** -a
-um, of Cenaeum; Juppiter, Ov.

cēnaticus -a -um (cena), relating to dinner;
spes, Plant.

cēnatio -ōnis, f. (cena), an eating-room, din-
ing-hall, Plin.

cēnātorius -a -um (cena), relating to dinner
Subst., **cēnātoria** -ōrum n. clothes to dine in,
Petr.

cēnātūrīo, 4. (ceno), to wish to dine, Mart.

cēnātus -a -um, v. ceno.

Cenchreāe -ārum, f. (Κενχρεάι), port of the
Corinthians on the Saronic gulf. Adj., **Cen-
chreus** -a -um, Cenchrean.

cēnito, 1. (freq. of ceno), to dine often, be
accustomed to dine; apud aliquem, Cic.

cēno, 1. (cena). I. Intransit., to take the
cena, to dine, sup, eat; cenare bene, Cic.; cenare
apud aliquem, Cic.; impers., quum cenaratur
apud Vitellios, Liv.; partic. perf., cenatus, with
a middle meaning, having dined, after dinner;
cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. II. Transit.,
to dine on, to eat; aprum, Hor.

Cenomāni -ōrum, a Celtic people in Gaul.
Adj., **Cenomānus** -a -um, Cenomanian.

censeo -sui -sum, 2. (root CENS, CONS,
whence consulo), to give an opinion. I. Gen.,
to appraise, estimate. A. Lit., 1, si censenda
nobis atque aestimanda res sit, Cic.; 2, esp.
of the censor at Rome; a, to take an account of
the names and property of Roman citizens; cen-
sore populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuni-
asque censento, Cic.; capite censi, the lowest
class of Roman citizens, whose persons only were
counted, Sall.; si iure ista praedia censui censen-
do? are those estates fit to be put on the censor's list?
(as the property of the possessors), Cic.; b, to
make a return to the censor; in qua tribu denique
ista praedia censuisti, Cic. B. Transf., censeri
de aliquo, to be regarded as belonging to a certain
person, Ov. II. A. to express an opinion, be of
an opinion; ita prorsus censeo, Cic.; tibi igitur
hoc censeo, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.;
with the subj. alone, magno opere censeo de-
stistas, Cic.; with infin., delubra esse in urbis
censeo, Cic. B. to vote, recum ut by vote or
advice; captivos reddendos in senatu non cen-
suist, Cic.; pars deditionem, pars eruptionem
censebant, Caes. C. Of the senate (as jubere
for the populus), to resolve, order; senatus cen-
sui uti, etc., Caes.

censio -ōnis, f. (censeo). A. an assessment,
estimate, esp. the censor's estimate, Plant. B.
Transf., in jest, bubula, a scourging, Plant.

censor -ōris, m. (censeo), the censor. I. Lit.,
a Roman magistrate, of whom two were elected,
originally at intervals of five years, afterwards
of one year and a half. Their business was: a,
to hold the census; b, to punish persons for
offences against morals by degradation to a

lower rank; **c.**, to look after the roads and bridges, public buildings, and the revenues of the state. **II.** Transf., a severe judge, a rigid moralist, a censorer, **Cic.**; castigator censorque minorum, **Hor.**

censorius -a -um. **A.** relating to the censor; homo, one who has filled the office of censor, **Cic.**; tabulae, the censor's lists, **Cic.**; lex, locatio, a contract relating to building or to the public revenue, **Cic.**; opus, a fault which was punished by the censor, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., rigid, severe, **Quint.**

censura -ae, f. (censor), the censor's dignity, the censorship; censuram gerere, **Cic.**

census -ūs, m. (censeo). **A.** the enrolment of the names and the assessment of the property of all Roman citizens, the census; censum habere, **Cic.**; agere, to take a census, **Liv.**; censu prohibere, **Cic.**; censu excludere, to refuse to enrol in the census, **Liv.**; censum perficere, **Liv.**; censum accipere, **Liv.**; censum aliquid augere, extenuare, **Cic.** **B.** Meton., a, the censor's list, **Cic.**; b, the amount of property necessary for enrolment in a certain rank; senatorius = 800,000 sesterces, **Suet.**; equester = 400,000 sesterces, **Suet.**; homo sine censu, a poor man, **Cic.**; dat census honores, **Ov.**

centaurēum -ēi, n. and **centaurium** -ii, n. (κентаύρειον), the plant centaur, **Verg.**

Centaurus -i, m. (Κένταυρος). **I.** a centaur, a monster, half man and half horse, **Verg.**; nobilis, **Chiron**, **Hor.**; hence adj., **Centaurēus** -a -um. **II.** f. the name of a ship, **Verg.**

centenārius -a -um (centenus), containing a hundred, relating to a hundred, **Varr.**, **Plin.**

centēnus -a -um (centum). **I.** Sing., used collectively, a hundred; centena arbore, **Verg.** **II.** Plur., num. distrib., a hundred each, **Cic.**

centēsimus -a -um, num. ordin. (centum), the hundredth; lux ab interitu **Clodii**, **Cic.** Subst., **centesima** -ae, f. (sc. pars), the hundredth part; a, a tax of one per cent., **Cic.**; b, of interest of money, one per cent. (reckoned at Rome by the month, therefore = 12 per cent. per annum); binas centesimas = 24 per cent.; quaternae, **Cic.**; perpetuae, compound interest, **Cic.**

centiceps -cipitis (centum and caput), hundred-headed; belua, **Cerberus**, **Hor.**

centiens or **centiēs**, adv. (centum), a hundred times; HS. centies (sc. centena milia), ten million sesterces, **Cic.**

centimānus -a -um (centum and manus), hundred-handed, **Hor.**, **Ov.**

centiplex, v. centuplex.

cento -ōnis, m. (κέντρον), patchwork, a covering of rags; in war, coverings to ward off missiles or extinguish fires, **Caes.**

centum, indecl. numer., **1**, a hundred, **Cic.**; **2**, hyperbol., any indefinitely large number; centum puer artium, **Hor.**

centumgēminus -a -um, hundred-fold; Briareus, hundred-armed, **Verg.**

centumpondium -ii, n. a weight of a hundred pounds, **Plaut.**

centumvīr -i, m., plur. **centumvīri** -ōrum, m. a college of 105 magistrates (increased under the emperors to 180), yearly elected at Rome, having jurisdiction over cases relating to inheritance, **Cic.**

centumvīralis -is, relating to the centumviri; causa, heard before the centumviri, **Cic.**

centuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of cento), a little patch, or patchwork, **Liv.**

centūplex -icis, a hundred-fold, **Plaut.**

centūria -ae, f. (centum), a division of 100;

1, a company of soldiers, originally 100, afterwards 60, **Liv.**; **2**, a century, one of the 193 divisions into which **Servius Tullius** distributed the Roman people; praerogativa, the century which obtained by lot the privilege of first voting, **Cic.**

centūriatim, adv. (centuria), by centuries or companies, **Caes.**, **Cic.**

1. centūriatus -ūs, m. (1. centurio), the division into companies or centuries, **Liv.**

2. centūriatus -ūs, m. (2. centurio), the century's office, **Cic.**

1. centūrio, 1. (centuria), to divide into centuries; juventutem, **Liv.**; comitia centuriata, the assembly in which the whole Roman people voted in their centuries (e.g., at the election of a consul), **Cic.**; lex centuriata, a law passed in such an assembly, **Cic.**

2. centūrio -ōnis, m. (centuria), a commander of a century, a centurion, **Cic.**

centūriōnātus -ūs, m. (2. centurio), the election of centurions, **Tac.**

Centūripae -ārum, f. and **Centūripa** -ōrum, n. (τὰ Κεντάριπα), a town in Sicily, now **Centorbi**; hence, **Centūripinus** -a -um, of or belonging to **Centuripa**.

centussis -is, m. (centum and as), a hundred asses, **Pers.**

cēnula -ae, f. (dim. of cena), a little meal, **Cic.**

cēnum, v. caenum.

Cēos, v. Cea.

cēpa, v. caepa.

Cēphallēnia -ae, f. (Κεφαλληνία), island in the Ionic Sea (now **Cephalonia**); hence, **Cēphallēnes** -um, m. inhabitants of **Cephalenia**.

Cēphāloedis -idis, f. (-ium -ii, n.), town on the north coast of Sicily. Adj., **Cēphāloeditānus** -a -um, of or belonging to **Cephaloedis**.

Cēphēnes -um, m. (Κηφῆνες), a people of **Aethiopia**, hence adj., **Cēphēnus** -a -um, **Cephenian**.

Cēpheus -ēi, m. (Κηφεύς), a mythical king of **Aethiopia**, husband of **Cassiope**, father of **Andromeda**. Adj., **Cēpheus** -a -um, of or belonging to **Cepheus**; virgo, **Andromeda**, **Ov.**; arva, **Aethiopia**, **Ov.**; **Cēpheus** -a -um, **Ethiopian**; also, **Cēpheis** -idos, f. **Andromeda**, **Ov.**

Cēphissus, or **Cēphissus** -i, m. (Κηφισός, Κηφισός). **I.** a river in **Boeotia**, and, as a river-god, the father of **Narcissus**; hence, **Cēphissius** -ii, m. = **Narcissus**, **Ov.** Adj., **Cēphissis** -idis, f. of or belonging to **Cephisus**; undae, **Ov.** **II.** a river of **Attica**, **Ov.** Adj., **Cēphissias** -idis, f. of or belonging to the **Cephisus**.

cēra -a, f. (connected with κηρός), wax. **A.** Lit., mollissima, **Cic.**; ceras excludere (of bees making their hive), **Verg.** **B.** Meton., articles made of wax; a, writing-tablets coated with wax, **Cic.**; b, a waxen seal, **Cic.**; c, a waxen image, **Sall.**

Cērāmīcus -i, m. (Κεραμικός), lit., the pottery market, the name of two places at **Athens**, one within, the other without the wall, in the latter of which statues were erected to the heroes who fell in war.

cērārium -i, n. (cera), a fee for sealing a document, **Cic.**

cērastēs -ae, m. (κεράστης), the horned snake, **Plin.**

1. cērāsus -i, f. (Cerasio), **1**, a cherry-tree, **Ov.**; **2**, a cherry, **Prop.**

2. Cērāsus -untis, f. (Κερασούς), a town in **Pontus**, whence came the cherry.

cēraunius -a -um (κεραύνιος), *ceraunia* gemma, or subst., **cēraunium** -ī, n., a kind of precious stone, Plin.

Cēraunii montes, and alone **Cēraunia** -Grum, n. mountains in Epirus.

Cerberōs and -us -ī, m. (Κέρβερος), the three-headed dog at the gates of Tartarus. Adj., **Cerberēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cerberus.

Cercina -ae, f. (Κερκίνα), a large island off the African coast, now Kerke or Cherkara or Zerbi.

cercōpithēcōs and -us -ī, m. (κερκοπίθηκος), a kind of long-tailed ape, Mart., Juv.

cercūrus -ī, m. (κέρκουρος), 1, a light species of vessel peculiar to Cyprus, Liv.; 2, a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

Cercyō -ōnis, m. (Κερκύων), a brigand in Attica, killed by Theseus. Adj., **Cercyōneus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cercyō.

cerdo -ōnis, m. (κέρδος), a handicraftsman, artisan, Juv.; sutor cerdo, a cobbler, Mart.

cerebrōsus -a -um (cerebrum), hot-brained, hot-tempered, Hor.

cerebrum -ī, n. **A.** the brain, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the understanding, Hor.; b, anger, Hor.

Cērēs -ēris (root CER, CRE, whence creo). **I.** the Roman goddess of agriculture, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpine; prov., Cerei has nuptias facere, i.e., without wine, Plaut. **II.** Meton., grain, corn, Verg.; Hor.; whence the proverb, sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Adj., **Cērēalis** -e, relating to Ceres, relating to cultivation and agriculture, Ov.; papaver, the emblem of Ceres, Verg.; cenae, splendat, as at the festival of Ceres, Plaut.; aediles, who superintended the supply of provisions; hence subst., **Cērēalia** -ium, n. the festival of Ceres.

cērēus -a -um (cera). **I.** waxen, Cic.; castra, the cells of a hive, Verg. Subst., **cērēus** -ī, m. a wax taper, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, wax-coloured; pruna, Verg.; brachia Telephi, smooth as wax, Hor.; 2, flexible like wax; cereus in vitium flecti, Hor.

cērīntha -ae, f. (κηρίνθη), the wax flower, a plant of which bees are fond, Verg.

cērīnus -a -um (κρίνιος), wax-coloured, Plin.

cerno, cerni, cernere, 3. (Root CER, CRI, Gr. KPI, whence κρίνω, cribrum). **I.** to separate, sift; aliquid in cribris, Ov. **II.** Transf. **A.** to distinguish; 1, with the senses, a, ut non sensu, sed mente cernatur, Cic.; b, esp. of the eyes, acies ipsa, qua cernimus, quae pupula vocatur, Cic.; with acc., Pompeianum non cerno, Cic.; with acc. and infin., cernebatur novissimis illorum premi, Caes.; 2, with the mind, a, to perceive; animus plus cernit et longius, Cic.; b, cerni in aliqua re, to show oneself, to be shown; fortis animus et magnus duobus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. **B.** to decide, 1, in battle = to contend; magnis in rebus inter se, Lucr.; 2, to resolve, determine; quodcumque senatus creverit, agunto, Cic.; 3, as legal t.t., to accept an inheritance; hereditatem cernere, Cic.; fig., hanc quasi falsam hereditatem alienae gloriae, Cic.

cernūus -a -um, falling headlong, with the face towards the ground; equus, Verg.

cēro, 1. to smear or cover with wax, gen. in perf. partic. pass., cerata tabella, Cic.

cēroma -ātis, n. (κέρωμα). **A.** an ointment of oil and wax used by wrestlers, Juv. **B.** Meton., a, the arena for wrestling, Plin.; b, wrestling itself, Mart.

cēromāticus -a -um (κερωματικός), anointed with the ceroma, Juv.

ceritūs -a -um (contracted from cerebitus, from cerebrum), frantic, mad, Plaut., Hor.

cerrus -ī, m. a kind of oak, the Turkey oak, Plin.

certāmen -inis, n. (2. certo), contest; a, in gymnastics; gladiatorum vitae, Cic.; b, any kind of rivalry; honoris et gloriae, Cic.; in certamen virtutis venire, Cic.; c, a fight; proelii, Cic.; vario certamine pugnatum est, Caes.; d, contention, rivalry; est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, Cic.

certātī, adv. (certatus, from 2. certo), emulously, eagerly, as if striving for a prize, Cic.

certatīo -ōnis, f. (2. certo), a contest; a, in games, corporum, Cic.; b, in words or actions, virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic.; c, a legal contest; multae poenae, as to the amount of a fine to be inflicted, Cic.; d, emulation; certatio honesta inter amicos, Cic.

certē, adv. (certus). **I.** a, certainly, assuredly; ea quae certe vera sunt, Cic.; in answers, without doubt, Cic.; b, certe scio, certainly, I know it, Cic. **II.** at least, at all events; mihi certe, Cic.; certe tamen, Cic.

1. certō, adv. (certus), certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly; nihil ita expectare quasi certo futurum, Cic.; esp. in phrase, certo scio, I am sure of it, Cic.

2. certo, 1. (Root CER, whence cerno and cretus), to contend, struggle (with the idea of rivalry). **A.** Lit., de imperio cum populo Romano, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, in words, verbis, oratione, Liv.; 2, of law, to dispute; inter se, Cic.; 3, to vie with; officiis inter se, Cic.; foll. by infin., vincere, Verg.

certus -a -um (cerno). **I.** Lit., separated, Cato. **II.** Transf., **A.** certain, definite, fixed, decided; 1, certum est mihi consilium, Plaut.; certum est (mihi, etc.), I am resolved; sibi certum esse a iudicii causisque discedere, Cic.; 2, of persons, certus mori, determined to die, Verg.; certus eundi, determined to go, Verg. **B.** 1, certain, fixed; certus ac definitus locus, Cic.; certi homines, certain men, Cic.; 2, secure, to be depended on; bona et certa tempestas, Cic.; certissima populi Romani vectigalia, Cic.; of persons, homo certissimus, to be depended upon, Cic.; 3, true, undoubtedly, sure; argumentum odii certius, Cic.; certum est, it is certain; est certum quid respondeam, Cic.; aliquid certi est, something is certain; si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv.; certum scio, I know it for certain; quamdiu affutura sunt, certum sciri nullo modo potest, Cic.; certum habeo, I have it for certain, Cic.; certum inveniri non potest (followed by ne (enclit.) . . . an), Caes.; certum respondeo, Cic.; pro certo scio, Liv.; pro certo habeo, Cic.; pro certo puto, ap. Cic.; pro certo nego, Cic.; polliceor, Cic.; dico, Cic.; affirmo, Liv.; pono, Liv.; creditur, Sall.; ad certum redigere, to make it certain, Liv.; certum (as adv.), nondum certum constituerat, Cic.; of persons, certi patres, undoubtedly, Cic.; 4, certain of a thing; certi sumus perisse omnia, Cic.; certum facere aliquem, to inform, Verg.; in prose, certiorum facere aliquem; with genit., sui consilii, Cic.; with de, de Germanorum discusso, Caes.; with acc. and infin., P. Africanum simulacrum Dianae majoribus suis restituere, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid egerim, Cic.; with subj. (without a particle), paulisper intermitterent proelium, gives orders to, etc., Cic.

cērūla -ae, f. (dim. of cera), a little piece of wax; miniata, a kind of red pencil for marking errors in MSS., Cic.; cerulas tuas miniatulas extimescebam, criticisms, Cic.

cerva -ae, f. (cervus), a hind, Liv.; poet., deer, Verg.

cervarius -a -um (cervus), relating to deer, Plin.

cervical -ālis n. (cervix), a cushion for the head, a pillow, bolster, Plin.

cervicula -ae, f. *dim.* of cervix), a little neck, Cic.

cervinus -a -um (cervus), relating to a stag; pellis, Hor.; senectus, extreme old age, because the stag was believed to be very long-lived, Juv.

cervix -icis, f. the nape of the neck, the neck.

I. Of living beings, Cic.; alicui cervicem frangere, to break the neck of any one, Cic.; dare cervices alicui, to submit to death, Cic.; also, cervices securi subicere, Cic.; fig., imponere in cervicibus alicuius sempiternum dominium, to lay the yoke of mastery on Cic.; in cervicibus alicuius esse, to be in burdensome and dangerous proximity, Liv. **II.** Used of inanimate things, amphorae, Mart.; Peloponnesi, the Isthmus of Corinth, Plin.

cervus -i, m. (κερῶς), a stag. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., cervi, military t.t., branches of trees stuck in the ground as a palisade, to impede the advance of an enemy, Caes.

cespes, v. caespes.

cessatio -ōnis, f. (cesso), **1.** a delaying, Plaut.; **2.** inactivity, cessation, laziness, leaving off, idleness; libera atque otiosa, Cic.

cessator -ōris, m. (cesso), one who loiters and lingers; cessatorem esse solere, praesertim in litteris, Cic.

cessio -ōnis, f. (cedo), a giving up, a cession; legal t.t., in iure cessio, a fictitious surrender, Cic.

cesso, **1.** (freq. of cedo). **I.** Lit., to leave off, linger, delay, cease; si tabellarii non cessarint, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** to loiter, to be idle; **a.** quid cessaret, Liv.; in suo studio atque opere, Cic.; **b.** to be negligent in one's duty, Hor.; **2.** **a.** to rest, to take rest; non nocte, non die unquam cessaverunt ab opere, Liv.; non cessare with infin., not to cease; ille in Achaia non cessat de nobis detrahare, Cic.; **b.** to be idle, make holiday, do nothing; cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur, Cic.; cessasse Letioides aras, remained unvisited, Ov.; of land, to lie fallow; alternis cessare novales, Verg.

cestrospendōnē -ēs, f. (κεστροσπενδόνη), an engine for hurling stones, Liv.

1. cestus -i, m. (κεστός), a girdle, esp. the girdle of Venus, Mart.

2. cēstus -ūs, m. v. caestus.

cētārius -a -um (cetus), relating to sea-fish, particularly to the tunny-fish. **I.** Adj., Tac. **II.** Subst. **A.** cētārius -ii, m. a fishmonger, a dealer in sea-fish, particularly tunny-fish, Ter. **B.** cētāria -ae, f. and cētārium -ii, n. (κηρέα), a bay in the sea where the tunny-fish collected and were caught, Hor.

cēte, v. cetus.

cēterōquī or **cēterōquīn**, adv. otherwise, else, Cic.

cēterus -a -um (= ἕτερος), the other, the rest; (sing. only used collectively, cetera classis, Liv.; nom. sing. masc. not found); usually found in the plur. **cēteri** -ae -a; omnes ceterae res, Cic.; et cetera or simply cetera, and so on, Cic.; adv., ceterum, for the rest, moreover, Cic.; cetera, besides, Cic.; so, de cetero, Cic.; ad cetera, Liv.

Cēthēgus -i, m. the name of an old patrician family of the gens Cornelia, to which belonged C. Cornelius Cethegus, a conspirator with Catiline, put to death by Cicero.

cētra -ae, f. a small Spanish shield, Verg., Liv.

cētrātus -a -um (cetra), armed with the cetra, Caes., Liv.

cette, v. cēdo.

cētus (κῆτος), -i, m. and cētos, plur. cēte, n. (κῆτα, contr. κήτη), any large sea-fish, the whale, dolphin; used esp. of the tunny-fish, Verg.

ceu, adv. (contr. from ce-ve, as neu from neve), as, like as; ceu quum, as when, Verg.; ceu si, as if, Verg.; esp. in comparison, as if; per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, aequora, Verg.

Centrōnes -um, acc. -as, m. **1.** a people in Galia provincia; **2.** a people in Gallia Belgica.

Cēyx -ycis, m. (Κήγυξ). **I.** king of Trachin, husband of Aleyone, changed with her into a kingfisher, Ov. **II.** Plur., appell. cēcyces -um, m., the mau kingfishers, Plin.

Chaerōnēa -ae, f. (Χαιρώνεια), a town in Boeotia, birth-place of Philarch, scene of a victory of Philip of Macedonia over the Athenians.

Chalcioecōs -i, f. (Χαλκίοκος), with the brazen house, name of the Greek Athena, the temple of Minerva.

Chalcioṓpē -ēs, f. (Χαλκιοῖπη), daughter of Aectes, sister of Medea, wife of Phryxus.

Chalcis -idis, f. (Χαλκίς), the chief city of Euboea, on the banks of the Euripus; hence adj.

Chalcidicus -a -um, Chalcidian; versus, poems of Euphorion, born at Chalcis, Verg.; arx, Cumae, said to have been a colony of Chalcis, Verg.; **Chalcidensis** -e, Chalcidian.

chalcitis -idis, f. (χαλκίτις), copper ore, Plin.

Chaldaea -ae, f. (Χαλδαία), the south-west part of Babylonia from the Euphrates to the Arabian desert, the inhabitants of which were famous for astrology and soothsaying; hence, **a.** Chaldaeus -a -um, Chaldaean; subst., Chaldaei -orum, m. (Χαλδαῖοι), soothsayers, Cic.; **b.** Chaldaeiūs -a -um, Chaldaea.

chālŷbēūs -a -um, made of steel, Ov.

Chālŷbes -um, m. (Χάλυβες), a people in Pontus, famous for their steel.

chālŷbs -ybis, m. (χάλυβ). **A.** steel; vulnificus, Verg. **B.** Meton., articles made of steel; a sword, Sen.; a horse's bit, Lucr.; the tip of an arrow, Lucr.

chamaeleōn -ōnis and -ōntis m. (χαμαιλέον), the chameleon, Plin.

Chāōnes -um, m. (Χάονες), a people of north-western Epirus; hence adj., **Chāōnius** -a -um, Epirote; pater, Jupiter, whose oracle was at Dodona, Verg.; **Chāōnis** -idis, f. Chaonian; ales, the pigeon of Dodona, Ov.; arbos, the oak, Ov. **Chāōnia** -ae, f. the district of Chaonia.

chāos, acc. chaos, abl. chao (other cases not found), n. (χάος), **1.** the lower world, Ov.; personified, the father of Night and Erebus, Verg.; **2.** the shapeless mass out of which the universe was made, chaos, Ov.

chara -ae, f. a root, perhaps wild cabbage, Caes.

Charistia (cāristia) -ōrum, n. (χαρίστια), a festival celebrated among the Romans on the 22nd of February, the chief object of which was the reconciliation of family disagreements, Ov.

Charītes -um, f. (Χάριτες), the Graces (pure Lat. Gratiae), Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, Ov.

Charmādās -ae, m. (Χαρμάδας), a disciple of Carneades, belonging to the Academic school (teaching at Athens, 109 B.C.).

Chārōn -ōntis, m. (Χάρων), Charon, the ferryman, who took the souls of the dead over the river Styx.

Chārōndās -ae, m. (Χαρώνδας), a celebrated

legislator of Catana, living about the middle of the seventh century B.C.

charta -ae, f. (χάρτης), a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper. **I. A.** Lit., charta dentata, smoothed, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the papyrus plant, Plin.; b, that which is written upon it, a letter, poem, etc.; ne charta nos prodat, Cic. **II.** Transf., a thin leaf of any substance; plumbea, Suet.

chartula -ae, f. (dim. of charta), a little paper, a small writing, Cic.

Charybdis -is, f. (Χάρυβδις), a dangerous whirlpool in the Sicilian straits, opposite the rock Scylla, Cic.; fig., anything voracious, greedy, or destructive; Charybdim bonorum, voraginein potius dixerim, Cic.; quanta laborabas Charybdi, Hor.

Chatti (Catthi, Catti) -ōrum, m. (Χάττοι), a German people (in modern Hesse).

Chauci -ōrum, m. a German people on the sea-coast.

chēlē -ēs, f. (χηλή), plur. chelae, the arms of the Scorpion in the signs of the Zodiac, and (since these reach into the constellation of Libra) Libra, Verg.

Chelidoniae insulae, islands on the coast of Lycia (lit. swallow islands), facing the Chelidonium or Chelidonium promontorium.

chelydrus -i, m. (χέλιδρος), an amphibious snake, Verg.

chēlys, acc. -ym and -yn, voc. -y, f. (χέλυσ), 1, the tortoise, Petr.; and hence, 2, the lyre made of its shell (pure Latin, testudo), Ov.

Cherronēsus and **Chersonēsus** -i, f. (Χερρόνησος), 1, a peninsula, Cic.; 2, Thracia, the Thracian peninsula on the Hellespont, Cic.

Chérusci -ōrum, m. a people in North Germany.

chiliarchus -i, m. (χιλιάρχης), 1, a commander of 1,000 soldiers, Tac.; 2, among the Persians, the chancellor, or prime minister, Nep.

Chimaera -ae, f. (χίμαιρα), a goat, a fire-breathing monster with the fore parts of a lion, the middle of a goat, and the hind parts of a dragon, killed by Bellerophon. Adj., **Chimaereus** -a -um.

chimaerifēr -fēra, -fērū (Chimaera and fero), producing the Chimaera, an epithet of Lyci.

Chione -ēs, f. (Χιόνη), 1, mother of Eumolpus by Neptune; whence **Chionides** -ae, m. = Eumolpus, Ov.; 2, mother of Autolycus by Mercury.

Chios or **Chius** -i, f. (Χίος), an island in the Aegean Sea (now Scio), famous for its wine; hence adj., **Chius** -a -um, Chian; vinum, Plaut.; or subst., **Chium** -i, n. Chian wine, Hor.; **Chil** -orum, m. the Chians, Cic.

chiragra -ae, f. (χειράγρα), the gout in the hands, Hor., Mart.

chirōgraphum -i, n. (χειρόγραφον), an autograph, a person's own handwriting; alicuius chirōgraphum imitari, Cic.

Chirōn, **Chiro** -ōnis, m. (Χείρων), a centaur, son of Saturn and Philyra, the preceptor of Aesculapius, Jason, and Achilles, killed by Hercules.

chirōnōmos -i, c., and **chirōnōmōn** -ontis, m. (χειρονόμος, χειρονομῶν), one who uses the hands skilfully, a mime, Juv.

chirurgia -ae, f. (χειρουργία), surgery; fig., sed ego diaetā curare incipio, chirurgiae taedet, violent remedies, Cic.

chlāmýdatus -a -um (chlamys), clothed in the chlamys, Cic.

chlāmýs -ýdis, f., and **chlāmýda** -ae, f. (χλαμύς), a large upper garment of wool, often of purple and gold, worn in Greece, Cic., Verg.

Chloris -idis, f. (Χλωρίς, the green one), a, = Lat. Flora, the goddess of flowers, Ov.; b, a Greek female name, Hor.

Choerilus -i, m. (Χοιρίλλης), a poet who accompanied Alexander the Great in his Persian expedition.

chōrāgiū -ii, n. (χορήγιον), the training of a chorus, Plaut.

chōrāgus -i, m. (χορηγός), he who supplies the chorus and all appurtenances, Plaut.

chōraulēs -ae, m. (χοραύλης), a flute-player, Mart.

chorā -ae, f. (χορδή), string, cat-gut (of a musical instrument), Cic.

chōrēa -ae, f. (χορεία), a dance to the sound of the dancers' voices, Verg.

chōrēus -i, m., and **chōrius** -i, m. (χορείος), the metrical foot — u, afterwards called a trochee, Cic.

chōrōcitharistēs -ae, m. (χοροκιθαριστής), one who accompanies a chorus on the cithara, Suet.

chōrus -i, m. (χορός). **I.** a dance in a circle, a choral dance; agitare, exercere, Verg. **II.** Meton., the persons singing and dancing, the chorus, Cic. **A.** Lit., Dryadum, Verg.; Nereidum, Verg.; the chorus of a tragedy, Hor. **B.** Transf., a crowd, troop of any kind; Catilinam stipatum choro juventutis, Cic.

Chrēmes -mētis, m. an old miser in several of the plays of Terence.

Christianus -i, m. (Χριστιανός), a Christian, Tac.

Christus -i, m. (Χριστός), Christ, Tac., Plin.

chrōmis -is, m. (χρόμις), a sea-fish, Ov.

Chrysa -ae, f. and **Chrysē** -ēs, f. (Χρυσή), a town in Mysia, near which was a temple of Apollo Smintheus.

Chrysās -ae, m. a river in Sicily, now Dittaino.

Chrysēs -ae, m. (Χρυσής), the priest of Apollo at Chrysa, whose daughter was carried off by the Greeks; hence, **Chrysēis** -idos, f. (Χρυσήϊς), the daughter of Chryses = Astynome.

Chrysippus -i, m. (Χρυσίππος), 1, Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, b. 282, B.C.; 2, a freedman of Cicero's. Adj., **Chrysippeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Chrysippus.

Chrysis -idis, f. (Χρυσίς), name of one of the female characters in the Andria of Terence.

chrysōlithus -i, m. and f. (χρυσόλιθος), chrysolite, or topaz, Plin.

chrysōphrys, acc. -yn, f. (χρυσόφρυς), a kind of sea-fish with a golden spot over each eye, Ov.

chrysos -i, m. (χρυσός), gold, Plaut.

chus, v. congius.

cibārius -a -um (cibus), relating to food. **A.** Lit., uva; used for eating only, not for wine, Plaut.

Subst., **cibāria** -orum, n. food, rations, fodder; corn allowed to provincial magistrates, Cic.; rations for soldiers, Caes. **B.** Meton. (from the food usually given to servants), ordinary, common; panis, black bread, Cic.

cibātus -ūs, m. (cibo), food, nourishment, Plaut.

cibo, i. (cibus), to feed, Suet.

cibōrium -ii, n. (κιβώριον), and **cibōria** -ae, f. literally, the seed pod of the Egyptian bean; and hence, a large drinking-vessel of similar shape, Hor.

cibus -i, m. food for man and beast, nourishment, fodder. **I.** Lit. **A.** Gen., cibum sumere, Nep.; subducere, **Cic.** **B.** Esp., a, animalis, nourishment that the lungs draw from the air, **Cic.**; b, built; fallax, **Ov.** **II.** Transf., sustenance; quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, **Sic.**

Cibyra -ae, f. (Κιβύρα), a town in *Psidia*; hence, **A.** **Cibyrites** -ae, c, of *Cibyra*. **B.** **Cibyriticus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Cibyra*.

cicada -ae, f. a cicada, or tree cricket, **Verg.**; expectate cicadas, summer, **Juv.**

cicatricosus -r -um (cicatrix), covered with scars, **Plaut.**

cicatrix -icis, f. a scar, cicatrice; adversae or exceptae corpore adverso, wounds received in front, and therefore honourable, **Cic.**; the marks of incisions in plants, **Verg.**; the patch upon an old shoe, **Juv.**; fig., refricare obductam jam reipublicae cicatrice, **Cic.**

ciccum -i, n. (κίκκος), the core of a pomegranate; hence something worthless; ciccum non interduim, **Plaut.**

cicer -ëris, n. a chick-pea, **Hor.**

Cicero ònis, m. name of a family of the gens *Tullia*, to which belonged, **1.** M. Tullius Cicero, the greatest Roman orator and writer, born A.C. 106, at Arpinum, murdered at the command of Antonius A.C. 43; **2.** Qu. Tullius Cicero, brother of the above. Hence adj., **Cicéronianus** -a -um, *Ciceronian*.

Cicōnes -um, m. (Κίκωνες), a Thracian people.

cicōnia -ae, f. **1.** a stork, **Hor.**, **Ov.**; **2.** a gesture of ridicule, made by bending the fore-finger into the shape of a stork's neck, **Pers.**

cicur -üris, tame; bestia, **Cic.**

cicūta -ae, f. **A.** hemlock, **Hor.** **B.** Meton., **1.** poison extracted from the hemlock, **Hor.**; **2.** a shepherd's pipe, made from the hemlock stalk, **Verg.**

cicō, cīvi, cītum, 2. (connected with κίω, κινέω), to cause to move, to move, shake. **I.** a, natura omnia ciens et agitans motibus et mutationibus suis, **Cic.**; b, legal t.t., herctum ciere, to divide the inheritance, **Cic.**; c, pugnam ciere, to give new impulse to the battle, **Liv.**; d, to disturb, agitate; mare venti et aurae cient, **Liv.**; e, to summon to battle; aliquem ad arma, **Liv.**; f, to summon to help; nocturnos manes carminibus, **Verg.** **II.** a, to excite, to arouse; procellas proelia atque acies, **Liv.**; seditioes, **Liv.**; b, to utter; gemitus, **Verg.**; c, to call by name; aliquem magna voce, **Verg.**; patrem, name one's father, i.e., prove one's free birth, **Liv.**

Cilicia -ae, f. (Κιλικία), a country of Asia Minor; hence adj., **1.** **Cilix** -icis, *Cilician*: pl. **Cilices** -um, m. the *Cilicians*; **Cilissa** -ae, f., *Cilician*; spica, saffron, **Ov.**; **2.** **Cilicius** -a -um, *Cilician*. Subst., **Cilicium** -ii, n. a coarse cloth, or covering made of *Cilician* goats' hair.

cilium -ii, n. the eye-lid, **Plin.**

Cilla -ae, acc. -an, f. (Κίλλα), a town in *Aeolis*.

Cilnius -a -um, *Cilnia* gens, a distinguished *Etruscan* family, from which *Maeceenas* was descended.

Cimbri -ōrum, m. (Κίμβροι), the *Cimbrians*, a German tribe who invaded the Roman Empire and were defeated by *Marius*; sing., **Kimber** -bri, m. a *Cimbrian*. Adj., **Cimbricus** -a -um, *Cimbrian*.

cimex -icis, m. a bug, **Cat.**; as a term of reproach, **Hor.**

Ciminius -i, m. and **Cimīnius** lacus, a lake in *Etruria* near to a mountain of the same name.

Cimmērii -ōrum, m. (Κίμμεριοι). **I.** a

Thracian people, living on the *Dnieper*. Adj., **Cimmērius** -a -um, *Cimmerian*. **II.** a mythical people, living in the extreme west in darkness and mist. Adj., **Cimmērius** -a -um, *Cimmerian* = dark; lacus, the lower world, **Tib.**

Cimōlus -i, f. (Κίμωλος), one of the *Cyclades* Islands.

Cimōn -ōnis, m. (Κίμων), an *Athenian* general.

cinaedīcus -a -um (cinaedus), unchaste, **Plaut.**

cinaedus -i, m. (κίναϊδος), one who indulges in unnatural lust, a, **Plaut.**, **Cat.** Adj., **cinaedus** -a -um = bold, shameless; homo cinaeda fronte, **Mart.**; b, a wanton dancer, **Plaut.**

Cināra -ae, f. (Κινάρα), an island in the *Aegean* Sea; b, a woman's name, **Hor.**

1. **cincinnātus** -a -um (cincinnus), having curled hair, **Cic.**; of comets, stellae eas quas Graeci cometas, nostri cincinnatas vocant, **Cic.**

2. **Cincinnātus** -i, m. the name of a patrician family of the gens *Quinctia*, to which belonged *L. Quinctius Cincinnatus*, a type of old Roman honesty and simplicity, consul 460 B.C., in 458 B.C. called from the plough to be dictator.

cincinnus -i, m. (κίκιννος). **A.** curled hair, a lock of hair, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., artificial rhetorical ornament, **Cic.**

Cincius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. **I.** *L. Cincius Alimentus*, annalist at the time of the Second Punic War. **II.** *M. Cincius Alimentus*, tribune of the people, 205 B.C., author of the lex *Cincia* forbidding advocates to receive pay.

cinctūra -ae, f. (cingo), a girdle, **Suet.**

cinctus -ūs, m. (cingo), a girding; **1.** *Gabinus*, a particular way of wearing the toga, at religious festivals, in which one end was thrown over the head, and the other passed round the waist, so as to look like a girdle, **Liv.**; **2.** a girdle, **Suet.**

cinctūs -a -um (cinctus), girded, **Hor.**, **Ov.**

cinēfactus -a -um (cinis and facio), changed into ashes, **Lucr.**

cinērārīus -ii, m. (cinis), a slave who heated in hot ashes the irons for the hair-dresser, **Cat.**

Cinga -ae, m. a tributary of the *Iberus* in *Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Cinca*.

Cingētōrix -rīgis, m. **I.** a prince of the *Treveri* in *Gaul*. **II.** a prince in *Britain*.

cingo, cingi, cinctum, 3. to surround. **I.** in a narrow sense, **1.** to surround the body with a girdle, to gird; pass. cingi, as middle, to gird oneself; a, cincta conjux *Dialis*, **Ov.**; b, to gird oneself with a weapon; ense, **Ov.**; gladio, **Liv.**; poet. with acc., inutile ferrum cingitur, **Verg.**; hence cingor, to be prepared, ready, **Plaut.**; **2.** to surround the head with a chaplet, to crown; cinge tempora lanro, **Hor.**; anuli cingunt lacertos, **Mart.** **II.** in a wider sense, to surround, encircle; **1.** of localities, to surround, inclose; tellus oras maris undique cingens, **Lucr.**; colles cingunt oppidum, **Caes.**; milit. t. t., to surround with hostile intent or for protection; hiber a castra vallo, **Caes.**; urbem obsidione, **Verg.**; transf., *Sicilia* multis undique cincta periculis, **Cic.**; **2.** to surround a person in society, accompany; cingere alicui latus, **Liv.**; **3.** to circle round a place; polum coetu (of swans), **Verg.**

cingūla -ae, f. (cingo), a girdle, **Ov.**

1. **cingulum** -i, n. (cingo), a girdle, a sword belt (*plur.*), **Verg.**

2. **Cingulum** -i, n. a town in *Picenum*.

cingūlus -i, m. (cingo), a girdle of the ear, a zone. **Cic.**

cinis -ōnis, m. = cinerarius, Hor.

cinis -ēris, m., rarely f. (connected with *κίνης*), ashes. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., in cinerem dilabi, to become ashes, Hor.; from the use of ashes for scouring came the prov. huius sermo cinerem haud quaeritat, Plaut. **B.** Esp., **1.** the ashes of a corpse after being burned; cinis atque ossa alioqui, Cic.; **2.** ruins of a city that has been burnt; patriae cineres, Verg. **II.** Transf., as a symbol of destruction; Troja virum atque virtutum omnium acerba cinis, the grave, Cat.

Cinna -ae, m. the name of a family of the Corneli and Helvi. **I.** L. Cornelius Cinna, partisan of Marius in the civil war against Sulla, noted for his cruelty. Adj., **Cinnānus** -a -um, Cinran. **II.** son of **I.**, one of Caesar's murderers. **III.** son of **II.**, twice pardoned by Augustus. **IV.** C. Helvius Cinna, a poet, the friend of Catullus.

cinnāmōmum or **cinnānum** -i, n. (κιννάμωμον, κιννάμων), cinnamon, Ov.; as a term of endearment, Plaut.

Cinyphs -yphis, m. (Κίνυψ), a river in Libya, between the two Syrtis; hence adj., **Cinýphius** -a -um, **1.** relating or belonging to the Cinyphs, Verg.; **2.** African, Ov.

Cinyras -ae, m. (Κινύρας), a mythical king of Assyria or Cyprus, father of Myrrha, and by her of Adonis. Adj., **Cinýreus** -a -um, Cinyrean; virgo, Myrrha, Ov.; juvenis, Adonis, Ov.

Cios and **Cius** -ii, f. (ἡ Κίος), a town in Bithynia, now Chio; hence, **Ciāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Cios.

cippus -i, m. **1.** a tombstone or small tomb, Hor.; **2.** plur. milit. t. t., palisades, Caes.

circā (contr. for circum ae). **I.** Adv., round about; gramen erat circa, Ov.; hence, circa esse, to be round about, in the neighbourhood, Liv.; sometimes directly connected with the subst. without esse, multarum circa civitatum, Liv.; omnia circa or circa undique, all things around, Liv. **II.** Prep. with acc., **1.** of space, a, around, at the side of; ligna contulerunt circa casam, Nep.; b, round about to; legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv.; c, in the neighbourhood of, near to; templa circa forum, Cic.; d, around or in company of a person; trecentos juvenes circa se habebat, Liv.; 2, of time, about; circa eandem horam, Liv.; lucem, Suet.; Demetrium, about the time of Demetrius, Quint.; 3, of number = circiter, about; ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv.; 4, about, in respect to; circa bonas artes publica sociordia, Tac.

circāmoerium -ii, n. = pomœrium (q.v.), Liv.

Circē -ēs and -ae, acc. -am, abl. -a, f. (Κίρκη), an enchantress who lived in the neighbourhood of Circeji, where she turned her victims into swine, mother of Telegonus by Ulysses; hence adj., **Circaeus** -a -um, Circean; poculum, enchanted, Cic.; moenia, Tusculum, said to have been built by Telegonus, Hor.; litus, the promontory of Circeji, Ov.

Circēji -ōrum, m. the town of Circeji on a promontory of the same name in Latium. Adj., **Circējensis** -e, of or belonging to Circeji.

circensis -e (circus), belonging to the circus; ludi, the games in the circus, Cic. Subst., **circenses** -ium, m. (sc. ludi), the circus games, Sen.

circino, l. (circinus), to make round, to form into a circle, Plin.; poet., easdem circinat auras, flies through in a circle, Ov.

circinus -i, m. (κίρκινος), a pair of compasses for describing a circle, Caes.

circiter, adv. (circus). **I.** Of place, about, near, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **1.** of time, a, adv.

with abl., media circiter nocte, Caes.; b, prep. with acc., circiter Calendas, Cic.; **2.** of number, about; circiter CCXX naves, Caes.

circulus = circulus (q.v.).

circueo, v. circumeo.

circuitio and **circumitio** -ōnis, f. (circueo, circumeo), **1.** a going round; milit. t. t. patrol, Liv.; **2.** a roundabout way of speaking or acting; quid opus est circumitione et amfractu, Cic.

circuitus (circūnitus), -ūs, m. (circueo = circumeo), a going round in a circle, circuit, revolution. **I.** Abstract., **A.** Lit., circuitus orbis, Cic. **B.** Transf., miri sunt orbes et quasi circuitus in rebus publicis commutationum et vicissitudinum, Cic. **II.** Concrete, a, the path traversed in going round, a roundabout way, circuitous course; longo circuitu petere aliquem locum, Caes., Liv.; b, in rhetoric, a period, Cic.; c, compass, circumference, extent; eius munitionis circuitus XI milia passuum teuebat, Caes.

circulātim, adv. (circulor), circle-wise, in a circle, Suet.

circulor, l. dep. (circulus), a, to gather in groups for conversation, Caes.; b, to enter a group, to converse, Cic.

circulus (syncop. circulus) -i, m. (dim. of circus), a circle, circular figure. **I.** circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic.; priusquam hoc circulo excedas, Liv.; hence, the orbit of a planet; stellae circulos suos orbesque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, any circular body; flexilis obtorti circulus auri, poet. = a golden collar, Verg.; circulus muri exterior, Liv.; b, a circle or group for conversation; circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consecari, Cic.

circum (prop. acc. of circus = κύκλος, in a circle). **I.** Adv. round about, around; quae circum essent, Caes.; circum sub moenibus, Verg.; circum undique, round about, on all sides, Verg. **II.** Prep. with acc., **A.** round about; terra circum axem se convertit, Cic. **B.** round about, near, in the vicinity of, around; circum aliquem esse, to be in any one's company, Cic.; habere aliquem circum se, Sall.; circum haec loca commorabor, Cic.; urbes quae circum Capuam sunt, Cic.; circum pedes, in attendance, Cic.; used with verbs of motion, circum villulas nostras errare, Cic.; legatio circum insulas inissa, Liv. (circum sometimes after the subst. which it governs, Cic., often in Verg.).

circumactus -a -um, partic. of circumago.

circumāgo -ēgi -actum, 3. **I.** **A.** to drive or turn round, to drive in a circle, hence a technical term for the manumission of a slave, because his master took him by the right hand, and turned him round, Sen. **B.** Transf., of time, circumagi or circumagere se, to pass away, to be spent; annus se circumagat, Liv. **II.** to turn or twist round. **A.** Lit., equos frenis, Liv.; circumagente se vento, Liv. **B.** Transf., quo te circumagas? how will thou evade the difficulty? Juv. **III.** to lead or drive about from one place to another. **A.** Lit., huc illic clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac.; nihil opus est te circumagi, follow me about, Hor. **B.** Transf., to drive about, distract, mislead; rumoribus vulgi circumagi, Liv.

circumāro, to plough round, Liv.

circumcaesūra ae, f. the external outline of a body, Lucr.

circumcido -cidi -cisum, 3. (circum and caedo), to cut round, to cut, trim. **A.** Lit., ars agricolarum quae circumcidat, Cic.; caespitem gladiis, Caes. **B.** Transf., to make less, by cutting, diminish, cut off; multitudinem, Cic.; sumptus, Liv.

circumcirā, adv., *all round about*, ap. Cic., Plaut.

circumcisus -a -um, p. adj. (from circum-eido), of localities, *abrupt, steep, inaccessible*, saxum, Cic.; collis ex omni parte circumcisus, Caes.

circumclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. **1.**, to shut in, enclose on all sides, surround; cornua argento, Caes.; **2.**, to surround in a hostile manner; circumcludi duobus exercitibus, Caes.; transf., Catilina meis praesidiis, mea diligentia circumplussus, Cic.

circumcōlo, 3. to dwell around, dwell near, Liv.

circumcurso, 1. (intens. of circumcurro), to run round, Plaut., Lucr., Cat.

circumdo -dēdi -dātum, 1. surround. **I. A.** to put something round something else; with acc., of the thing placed, and dat., of the thing round which it is placed, tectis ac moenibus subjicere ignes circumdareque, Cic.; arma humeris, Verg.; in tmesis, collo dare brachia circum, Verg. **B.** Transf. to supply, paci egregiam famam, Tac. **C.** to build or place round; murum, Caes.; equites cornibus, Liv. **II.** to surround something with something else; with acc. and abl. **A.** Lit. animum corpore, Liv.; tempora vittis, Ov.; regio insulis circumdata, Cic. **B.** to surround in a hostile manner; omnem aciem suam rediis et carris, Caes.; oppidum coronā, Liv. **C.** Transf., exiguis quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus, Cic.

circumdūco -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to lead round, move or drive round. **A.** exercitum, Plaut.; aratrum (of the founding of a colony when a plough was driven around the site of the wall), Cic.; flumen ut circino circumductum, Caes. **B.** to lead round, to lead by a round-about course; **1.** lit., cohortes quatuor longiore itinere, Caes.; absol., praeter castra hostium circumducit, he marches round, Liv.; **2.** transf., a, to lead astray, deceive, Plaut.; b, of discourse, to extend, amplify, Quint. **II.** to lead round about, to take round; aliquem omnia sua praesidia circumducere, atque ostentare, Caes.

circumductiō -ōnis, f. (circumduco), cheating, deceiving, Plaut.

circumductus -a -um, partic. of circumduco.

circumēō (circuēō) -ivi or -ii -itum -ire, to go, travel, or walk round. **I. A.** Gen., **1.**, in a circle; flagrantēs aras, Ov.; hostium castra, Caes.; **2.**, a, to go round in a curve; metam ferenti rotā, Ov.; b, transf., (a) to cheat, Ter.; (8) to express by circumlocution; Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumcibant, avoided mentioning, Tac. **B.** to enclose, surround; aciem a latere aperto, Caes.; fig., in pass., circumiri totius belli fluctibus, Cic. **II.** to go the round, go about. **A.** ipse equo circumiens unum quemque nominans appellat, Sall.; urbem, Liv.; plebem, Liv.; praedia, to visit, Cic.; oram maris, Cic.; vigiliās, Liv. **B.** Esp., to go round to curvass or solicit; senatum cum veste sordida, Liv.; circumire ordines et hortari, Caes.

circumēquito, 1. to ride round; moenia, Liv.

circumferro, 1. to wander round, Sen.

circumfēro -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry round, bring round. **I. 1.**, circumferuntur tabulae inspicendi nominis causa, Cic; poculum circumfertur, Liv.; **2.**, to spread around; circa ea omnia testa infestos ignes, Liv.; incendia et caedes et terrorem, Tac.; bellum, Liv.; **3.**, to move round, turn in all directions (of a part of the body, esp. the eyes): oculos, Liv.; **4.**

to spread a report, disseminate news; quae se circumferat esse Corinnum, Ov. **II.** to carry round in a circle; **1.** middle, sol ut circumferatur, revolves, Cic.; **2.**, religious t. t., to lustrate, purify, by carrying round consecrated objects; socios pura circumtulit unda, Verg.

circumflecto -flexi -flexum, 3. to bend round, to turn about; longos cursus, Verg.

circumfio, 1. to blow round; fig., ut ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari posse videatur, Cic.

circumflūo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. **I.** to flow round, Ov. **II. A.** to overflow; fig., nec ea redundans tamen nec circumfluens oratiō diffuse, Cic. **B.** Transf. to abound in; circumfluere omnibus copiis, Cic.; gloria, Cic.

circumflūus -a -um (circumfluo), 1. act., flowing round, circumfluent; humor, Ov.; **2.**, pass., flowed round, surrounded by water; insula, Ov.

circumfōrānēus -a -um (circum and forum), 1. round the forum; aes, money borrowed from the bankers whose shops were round the forum = debt, Cic.; **2.**, attending at markets; pharmacopola, Cic.

circumfundo -fūdī -fūsum, 3. to pour around. **I. A.** Lit., gen. in pass., circumfundi, or reflexive, se circumfundere, to be poured round = to surround; with dat., annis circumfunditur parvae insulae, Liv. **B.** Transf., of persons, refl., se circumfundere, or simply circumfundere, to flock round; with dat., equites Hannoni Afrisq. se circumfundere, Liv.; so pass., as middle, circumfunditur equitatus Caesaris, Caes.; of things, undique circumfusis molestiis or voluptatibus, Cic. **II.** to encompass, surround. **A.** Lit., 1. act., mortuum cera, Nep.; **2.**, pass., to be washed by; parva quaedam insula est circumfusa illo mari quem oceanum appellatis, Cic. **B.** Transf., to surround, encircle, hem in; praefectum castrorum et legionarios milites circumfundunt, Tac.; gen. in pass., multis circumfusus Stoicorum libris, Cic.

circumgēmo, 3. to growl round about; ovile, Hor.

circumgesto, 1. to carry round; epistolam, Cic.

circumgrēdiōr -gressus sum -grēdi (circum and gradior), to go round, travel round, especially with hostile intent; exercitum, Sall.: terga, Tac.

circumicō = circumjicio (q.v.).

circuminjicio, 3. to throw around; vallum, Liv.

circumjācēo, 2. to lie round about, adjoin; quaeque circumjacent Europae, Liv.

circumjēctus -us, m. (circumjicio). **I.** a surrounding, enclosing; qui (aether) teneram circumjectu amplectitur, Cic. **II.** Meton., ut ita munita arx circumjectu arduo niteretur, Cic.

circumjicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (circum and jacio); **1.** to throw round, put round; multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes.; hence of localities, **circumjēctus** -a -um, surrounding, adjacent; nationes, Tac.; aedificia circumjecta muris, Liv.; **2.** aliquid aliquā re, to surround, enclose with anything, Cic.; circumjicere extremam coeli rotundam ambitu, Cic.

circumlāvo -āre and -ēre, to wash round, to overflow round, Sall.

circumlīgo, 1. **1.**, to bind round, bind to; natam mediae hastae, Verg.; **2.**, to bind round with; ferrum stuppae, Liv.; circumligatum esse angui, Cic.

circumlīno. no perf. -litum, 3. and also

circumlinio -lini, 4. 1, to smear anything on anything; sulfura tædis, Ov.; 2, to besmear with anything, to cover; circumlitus auro, Ov.; circumlita saxa musco, Hor.

circumlūo, 3, to wash round, flow round; quo (mari) in paeninsulae modum pars major (arcis) circumluitur, Liv.

circumlustrans -antis, illuminating all round, Lucr.

circumlūvīo -ōnis, f. (circumluo), the formation of an island by the encroachment of a river, Cic.

circummitto -misi -missum, 3. I. to send by a roundabout way, to send round; tribuno cum duorum signorum militibus circummisso, Liv. II. to send round about, to send in all directions; legationes, Caes.

circummunio (circummoenio, Plaut.), 4, to fortify round, to wall round, to shut in by lines of circumvallation; Uticam vallo, Caes.

circumūnitio -ōnis, f. (circummunio), the investing or circumvallation of a fortress, Caes.

circumpādānus -a -um, round about the Po, near the river Po; campi, Liv.

circumplaudo, 3, to clap or applaud on all sides; aliquem, Ov.

circumplector -plexus, 3. dep. to embrace, enclose, surround; domini patrimonium circumplexus quasi thesaurum draco, Cic.; collem opere, Caes.

circumplīco, 1, to fold round, wind round; si anguem vectis circumplivisset, Cic.

circumpōno -pōsi -pōsitum, 3, to place or put round, encircle; nemus stagno, Tac.; piper catillis, Hor.

circumpōtātio -ōnis, f. (circum and poto), drinking round in succession, ap. Cic.

circumrētio, 4. (circum and rete), to enclose in a net, ensnare; transf., aliquem, Lucr.; te circumretitum frequentia populi Romani video, Cic.

circumrōdo -rōsi, 3, to gnaw round; escam, Plin.; transf., dudum enim circumrōdo quod devorandum est, I have long hesitated to speak out, Cic.; qui dente Theonino quum circumroditur, slandered, Hor.

circumsaepio -saeptus, 4, to he're round, enclose; corpus armatis, Liv.

circumscindo, 3, to tear off, strip; quo ferocius clamitabat, eo infestius circumscindere et spoliare lictor, Liv.

circumscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3, to describe a circle round, to enclose in a circular line. I. Lit., orbem, Cic.; stantem virgula, Cic. II. Transf. A. to draw the outline of an object, to fix the boundaries of; locum habitandi alicui, Cic. B. to draw together, confine, limit, circumscribe, hamper, restrain; tribunum plebis, Cic. C. 1, to take in, deceive, circumvent, ensnare; fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripsi, Cic.; 2, to defraud; adolescentulos, Cic.; vectigalia, to embezzle, Quint.; 3, to put aside as invalid, invalidate, annul; sententias, Cic.

circumscriptē, adv. (circumscriptus), in rhetorical periods; circumscripse numerosque dicere, Cic.

circumscriptio -ōnis, f. (circumscribo), encircling. I. Lit., concrete, circumference, Cic. II. Transf., A. outline, boundary; 1, gen., terrae, Cic.; temporis, limit, Cic.; 2, in rhetoric, a period, Cic. B. deceit, swindling, defrauding, esp. in pecuniary matters; adolescentium, Cic.

circumscriptor -ōris, m. (circumscribo), a cheat, swindler, Cic.

circumscriptus -a -um, p. adj. (from circumscribo), concise; brevis et circumscripta quaedam explicatio, Cic.

circumsēco -sectum, 1, to cut round about; aliquid serra, Cic.

circumsēdeo -sēdi -sessum, 2. I. Gen., to sit round, Sen. II. Esp., to surround with hostile intent, besiege, beleaguer; aliquem vallo, Cic.; transf., a lacrimis omnium circumsessus, assailed, Cic.

circumsessio -ōnis, f. (circumsedeo), an encircling with hostile intent, a beleaguering, Cic.

circumsīdo -sēdi, 3, to sit down before a place, besiege; oppidum, Sall.

circumsilio, 4. (circum and salio), to leap or jump round; (passer) circumsiliens, Cat.; transf., to surround; morborum omne genus, Juv.

circumsisto -stēti, or (more rarely) -stīti, 3, to place oneself round, to surround. A. Gen., aliquem, Caes. B. Esp., to surround hostilely, press round; plures paucos circumsistebant, Caes.; sex lictores circumsistunt, Cic.

circumsōno -sōnū -sōnātum, 1, a, to sound around; clamor hostes circumsonat, Liv.; b, to echo with; locus qui circumsonat ululatus, Liv.; talibus aures tuas vocibus undique circumsonare, Cic.

circumsōnus -a -um (circumsono), sounding around; turba canum, Ov.

circumspectātrix -icis, f. (circumspecto), a female who looks round about, Plaut.

circumspectio -ōnis, f. (circumspicio), foresight, circumspicion, caution; circumspectio aliqua et accurata consideratio, Cic.

circumspecto, 1. (freq. of circumspicio), to look around. I. Intransit., to look round repeatedly; circumspiciant bestiae in pastu, Cic.; fig., dubitans, circumspiciens, haesitans, Cic. II. Transit., a, to look round at, esp. with anxiety or suspicion; omnia, Cic.; patriciorum vultus, Liv.; b, to look round to seek for something or somebody; circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque usquam noscitare, Liv.; c, to wait for, watch for; defectionis tempus, Liv.

1. **circumspectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from circumspicio), 1, pass., of things, deliberate, well considered; verba circumspecta, Ov.; 2, active, of persons, circumspect, cautious, Sen.

2. **circumspectus** -ūs, m. (circumspicio), 1, looking round, Plin.; transf., attention to; detinere aliquem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, Liv.; 2, prospect, view on every side, Cic.

circumspicio -spexi -spectum, 3, to look round. I. Intransit. A. qui in auspiciis adhibetur nec suspiciat nec circumspicit, Cic.; circumspicit (looks round anxiously), aestuat, Cic. B. Transf., to consider; circumspicite celeriter animo qui sint rerum exitus consecuti, Cic. II. Transit., to look round at. A. 1, lit., urbis situm, Liv.; 2, transf., to consider carefully; omnia pericula, Cic. B. to look around for; 1, lit., Caes.; saxum ingens, Verg.; 2, transf., to look for, seek for; externa auxilia, Tac.

circumsto -stēti, 1. I. to stand round or in a circle, to surround, encircle; sellam, Liv.; hence partic. subst., circumstantes, the bystanders, Liv. II. to surround with hostile intent, to beleaguer. A. Lit., circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, Cic. B. Transf., quum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, Liv.

circumstrēpo -strēpūi -strēpītum, 3, to roar, make a noise round, shout clamorously around; legatus clamore seditiosorum circum-

streptitur, Tac.; with acc., quidam atrociora circumstrebebant, Tac.

circumstrūo -struxi -structum, 3. to build round, Suet.

circumsurgens -entis, rising round, Tac.

circumtēgo, 3. to cover all round, Lucr. (?)

circumtēro, 3. to rub against on all sides; poet., to crowd round, Tib.

circumtextus -a -um, woven all round; circumtextum croceo velamen acantho, Verg.

circumtōno -tōnūi, 1. to thunder round; qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov.

circumtonsus -a -um, 1. shaven or shorn all round, Suet.; 2. transf., of discourse, artificial, Sen.

circumvado -vāsi, 3. to attack from every side, to surround. **I.** Lit., immobiles naves circumvadunt, Liv. **II.** Transf., cum terror circumvasisset aciem, Liv.

circumvāgus -a -um, wandering round, or in a circle; Oceanus, Hor.

circumvālo, 1. to surround with a wall, or fortification, to blockade, beleague; oppidum, Caes.; Pompeium, Cic.; fig., tot res repente circumvallant, Ter.

circumvectio -ōnis, f. (circumvehor), 1. a carrying round of merchandise; portorium circumvectionis, transit dues, Cic.; 2. solis, circuit, revolution, Cic.

circumvector, 1. dep. (intens. of circumvehor), 1. to ride or sail round; Ligurem oras, Liv.; 2. poet., to go through, describe; singula dum circumvectamur, Verg.

circumvēhor -vectus, 3. dep., 1. to ride or sail round; jubet circumvectos (equites), ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem, Liv.; navibus circumvecti, Caes.; with acc., cum classe Corsicae oram, Liv.; transf., frustra circumvehor omnia verbis, to try to describe at once, Verg.; 2. to ride or sail in every direction, Liv.

circumvēlo, 1. to veil or conceal on all sides; aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov.

circumvēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come round, surround, encircle. **I.** Gen. A. Of persons, homines circumventi flamma, Caes. **B.** Of places, Rhenus modicas insulas circumveniens, Tac. **II.** to surround with hostile intent. **A.** Lit., 1. of persons, hostes a tergo, Caes.; 2. of things, cuncta moenia exercitu, Sall. **B.** Transf., 1. to beset, oppress, assail; aliquem judicio capitis, Cic.; 2. to cheat; innocentem pecunia, Cic.

circumversor, 1. dep., to twist or turn round, Lucr.

circumvorto (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. **A.** to turn, twist round; rota perpetuum qua circumvertitur axem, Ov.; mancipium, to manumit, Quint. **B.** Transf., to defraud; qui me argento circumvortant, Plaut.

circumvestio, 4. to clothe all round, poet., sp. Cic.

circumvincio -vincetus, 4. to bind all round, Plaut.

circumvisō, 3. to look all round, Plaut.

circumvōlito, 1. 1. to fly round; lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Verg.; 2. transf., to rove about, hover round; circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

circumvōlo, 1. to fly round; aliquem atris slis (of death), Hor.

circumvolvō -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. to roll round; sol magnum circumvolvitur annum, completes its annual course, Verg.

circus -i m. (κῑρκος). **I.** a circular line;

caudens, the milky way, Cic. **II.** a circus, hippodrome. **A.** in Rome; 1. Circus Maximus, or Circus, the great circus or racecourse in Rome, surrounded by galleries which accommodated 150,000 spectators, Liv.; 2. Circus Flaminius, outside the town, Cic. **B.** a circus in other places; 1. Circus maritimus at Anagnia, Liv.; 2. any circus or place where games are held, Verg.

ciris -is, f. (κεῖρις), a bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Nisus, was transformed, Ov.

cirrātus -a -um (cirrus), curled, crisped, Mart.

Cirrhā -ae, f. (Κῑρῑά), a city of Phocis, the port of Delphi, sacred to Apollo; hence, **Cirrhāus** -a -um, relating to Cirrhā or Apollo.

cirrus -i, m., 1. a lock, curl, or ringlet of hair, Juv.; 2. the fringe of a garment, Phaedr.

Cirta -ae, f. (Κῑρτά), a town of Numidia.

cis, prep., with acc. (connected with is and hic, with demonstrative c prefixed), on this side; 1. of place, cis Taurum, Cic.; 2. of time, cis dies paucos, within a few days, Sall.

cisalpinus -a -um, on this side (the Roman), i.e., the south side of the Alps; Gallia, Caes.

cisium -ii, n. a light two-wheeled gig, Cic.

cisrhenānus -a -um, on this side the Rhine; Germani, Caes.

Cisseus -ēi, m. (Κῑσσεύς), king of Thrace, father of Hecuba; hence **Cisseis** -idis, f. (Κῑσσεῖς), daughter of Cisseus, Hecuba.

cista -ae, f. (κῑστή), a chest, casket for keeping money, fruit, books, etc., Cic.; for sacred utensils, Tib.; a ballot-box, Plin.

cistella -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a little chest, or casket, Plaut.

cistellātrix -icis, f. (cistella), the female slave whose business it was to keep the cash-box, Plaut.

cistellūla -ae, f. (dim. of cistella), a little casket, Plaut.

cisterna -ae, f. a subterranean reservoir, a cistern; piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac.

cistifer -fēri, m. (cista and fero), one who carries a box or chest, Mart.

cistophōrus -i, m. (κῑστροφός), an Asiatic coin worth about four drachmae, so called from the impression of a cista upon it; in cistophoro in Asia habeo ad H.S. bis et vicies, in Asiatic coinage, Cic.

cistūla -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a casket, Plaut.

citātīm, adv. (citatus), quickly, hastily, Cic.

citātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from cito), quick, rapid, speedy; Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes.; citato equo or citatis equis, at full gallop, Liv.

citē -tra -trum (eis), on this side. **I.** Positive, Cato. **II.** Compar. **citēriōr** -us, genit. -ōris, on this side. **A.** Gallia, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1. ad haec citēriora veniam et notiora nobis, more closely concerning us, Cic.; 2. of time, earlier; citēriores nondum audiebamus, Cic. **III.** Superl., **citīmus** or **citīmūs** -a -um, very near, nearest; stella ultima a caelo citima terris, Cic.

Cithaerōn -ōnis, m. (Κῑθαῑρῑν), a mountain in the south-west of Boeotia, scene of the Bacchic orgies.

cithāra -ae, f. (κῑθάρα). **A.** a four-stringed instrument, Hor. **B.** Meton., 1. the music of the cithara, Hor.; 2. the art of playing the cithara, Hor.

cithārista -ae, m. (κῑθαριστής), a player on the cithara, Ter.

citharistria -ae, f. (κιθαρίστρια), a female player on the cithara, Ter.

citharizo, 1. (κιθαρίζω), to play the cithara, Nep.

citharoedicus -a -um (κιθαροδικός), relating to the citharoedus, Suet.

citharoedus -i, m. (κιθαροδός), one who sings to the cithara, Cic.

Citium -ii, n. (Κίτιον), a maritime city of Cyprus, birthplace of the Stoic philosopher, Zeno; hence, **A. Citiensis** -e, belonging to Citium.

B. Citicus -a -um, belonging to Citium. **C. Citicus** -ei, m. of Citium; Zeno, Cic.

1. **citō**, comp. **citius**, sup. **citissime**, adv. (citus). **A.** quickly, speedily, Cic.; cito discere aliquid, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.**, non cito, not easily, Cic.; **b.**, compar., citius quam, sooner than, Cic.

2. **cito**, 1. (freq. of cito = cieo). **I.** to put into violent motion, hence to cite, summon; **a.**, the senate; patres in curiam, Liv.; **b.**, the people to vote; in campo Martio centuriatum populum, Liv.; **c.**, the knights; "Cita," inquit Nero, "M. Livium," Liv.; **d.**, the citizens to take the oath of military allegiance; citati milites nominatim apud tribunos militum in verba P. Scipionis iuraverunt, Liv.; **e.**, in a court of justice, (*a*) the jury; si Lysiaides citatus iudex non responderit, Cic.; (*β*) the prosecutor or defendant; citat reum, non respondet; citat accusatorem, Cic.; omnes i ab te capitis C. Rabirii nomine citantur, Cic.; (*γ*) a witness; in hanc rem te, Naevi, testem citabo, Cic.; transf., quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, Cic.; (*δ*) the condemned; praecoris audita vox citantur nomina damnatorum, Liv.; **f.**, to call upon a god for help; aliquem falso, Ov. **II. a.**, to shout out; paeanem, Cic.; **b.**, to call forth, to produce; isque (animi) motus aut boni aut mali opinione citatur, Cic.

citrā, adv. and prep. with acc. (from citer). **I.** on this side; citra Vellam, Cic.; citra Rhenum, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** on this side of (a certain boundary), within, before; **1.** of space, paucis citra milibus, Liv.; citra tertiam syllabam, before the third syllable, Cic.; **2.** of time, within; citra Trojana tempora, Ov. **B.** = sine, praeter, without, except; citra vulnus, Plin.

citrēus -a -um (citrus), **1.** belonging to the citrus tree; mensa, made of citrus wood, Cic.; **2.** belonging to the citron tree; citrea, the citron tree, Plin.; citreum, the citron, Plin.

citrō, adv. (citer), found only in combination with ultro; ultro et citro, ultro citroque, ultro citro, ultro ac citro, up and down hither and thither, Cic.

citrum -i, n. citrus wood, Plin.

citrus -i, m. the citrus, a kind of African cypress, from the aromatic timber of which the Romans manufactured costly articles of furniture (perhaps Thuia orientalis, Linn.), Plin.

cītus -a -um, p. adj. (from cieo), quick, speedy; vox, Cic.; inessus, Sall.; pes, the iambus, Ov.

civicus -a -um (civis), relating to a citizen, civic; bella, civil war, Ov.; corona, and simply **civica** -ae, f. the civic crown, a chaplet of oak leaves presented to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in war, bearing the inscription, *ob civem servatum*, Cic.

civilis -e (civis). **I.** relating to a citizen, civic, civil. **A.** Lit., conjuratio, Cic.; discordia, Sall.; quercus = corona civica (v. civicus), Verg.; jus, either the civil law of the Romans (opp. jus naturale) or the law of private rights (opp. jus publicum), Cic.; dies, from midnight to midnight, as opp. to the naturalis dies, from sunrise to sunset, Varr. **B.** Transf., **a.**, becoming a citizen, befitting a citizen; nulli civilis animus, Liv.; **b.**,

popular, affable, courteous; quid civilius illo, Ov. **II.** relating to public life or the state; **a.**, scientia, Cic.; civilium rerum peritus, Tac.; **b.**, civil, as opp. to military; non militaria solum sed civilia quoque munera, Liv.

civilitas -ātis, f. (civilis), **1.** the science of politics, used by Quint. as a translation of η πολιτική; **2.** politeness, condescension, civility, Suet.

civilitēr, adv. (civilis), **1.** like a citizen; vivere, Cic.; **2.** politely, Ov.

civis -is, c. (from cio or cieo, summoned). **I.** a citizen (opp. hostis or peregrinus), civis Romanus, Cic.; aliquem civem asciscere, Cic.; fieri civem Romanum, Cic.; fem., civis Attica, Ter. **II. A.** fellow citizen; cives mei, Cic. **B.** subject; imperare corpori ut rex civibus suis, Cic.

civitas -ātis, f. (civis). **I.** Abstr., citizenship, the condition or rights of a citizen; civitatem dare alicui, Cic.; amittere, Cic.; aliquem civitate donare, Cic.; aliquem in civitatem asciscere, Cic.; in populi Romani civitatem suscipi, Cic.; civitatem consequi, adipisci, habere, impetrare, adimere, Cic.; civitate mutari, Cic. **II.** Concr. **A.** a union of citizens, a state, commonwealth; civitates aut nationes, civilised states or barbarous tribes, Cic.; civitatem instituire, administrare, Cic.; civitates condere, Cic. **B.** Meton., a town, city, Cic.

clādes -is, f. (connected with gladius), destruction. **I.** destruction of plants, etc., by hail or rain, loss, damage, Plant.; loss of a limb; dextrae manus, Liv. **II. A.** disaster, injury, civitatis, Cic. **B.** Meton., persons who caused the disaster; militum clades, Cic.; geminis Scipiadis cladem Libyae, Verg. **C.** Esp., mis fortune in war, defeat; cladem inferre, Liv. facere, Sall.; accipere, Liv.; hosti inferre, Cic.

clam (old Lat. cālam or cālim, from rod. CAL, CEL, whence cel-o). **I.** Adv., secretly (opp. palam), in secret; esse, to remain incognito, Liv.; plura clam remove, Cic. **II.** Prep. **a.**, with abl., clam vobis, Caes.; clam istis, Cic.; **b.**, gen. with acc., clam me est, it is unknown to me, Cic.

clāmātor -ōris, m. (clamō), a shouter, a bawler, noisy declaimer, Cic.

clāmīto, 1. (intens. of clamō), to cry loudly, shout violently; **1.** absol. or with acc., Caeneas clamitabat, cried figs of Cavinus, Cic.; of things, nonne ipsum caput et supercilia illa penitus abrasa clamitare calliditatem videntur, Cic.; **2.**, followed by an exclamation in direct speech, ad arma! clamitans, Liv.; **3.**, foll. by acc. and infin. in indirect speech, saepe clamitans liberum se liberaeque civitatis esse, Caes.; **4.**, with the acc., aliquem sycophantam, Ter.

clāmo, 1. (connected with καλέω). **I.** Intransit., to shout, cry aloud. **A.** Of men, loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, Cic.; de suo et uxoris interitu, Cic. **B.** Of animals, anseres qui tantummodo clamant, nocere non possunt, Cic. **II.** Transit., **1.** to call to or upon; comites, Ov.; morientem nomine, Verg.; with double acc., to call aloud; aliquem furem, Hor.; **2.**, to proclaim aloud; **a.**, with acc., hoc de pecunia, Cic.; **b.**, in direct speech, infantem To triumph! clamasse, Liv.; **c.**, in indirect speech, clamare ille quum rapere, nihil se miserum fecisse, Cic.; **d.**, with ut and the subj., clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic.

clāmōr -ōris, m. a loud shouting, cry. **A.** Of men, clamor populi infestus atque inimicus, Cic.; clamorem edere, tollere, Cic.; excitare, Liv.; clamor oritur, Sall.; auditur, Caes.; esp. **1.** shout of applause; haec sunt, quae clamorū et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic.; **2.** wild cry; aliquem clamoribus et con-

viciis et sibilis consecrari, Cic. 3, *war-cry*; clamorem tollere, Caes.; 4, *cry of sorrow*; lamentantium militum, Liv. B. Of animals, gruum, Lucr. C. a sound of lifeless things; montium, Hor.

clāmōsus -a -um (clamo), 1, act., noisy, clamorous, Quint.; 2, pass., filled with noise; circus, Mart.

clancūlum, adv. (clam), secretly, in secret, Plaut., Ter.; prep. with acc., clanculum patres, Ter.

clandestinus -a -um (clam), secret, concealed, hidden, clandestine; colloquia cum hostibus, Cic.

clangor -ōris, m. a sound, clang, noise; 1, the cry of birds, Ov.; of the eagle, Cic. poet.; the hissing of geese, Liv.; 2, the sound of a trumpet, Verg.

Clānis -is, m. a river of Etruria.

Clānius -ii, m. a river of Campania.

clārē, adv. (clarus). I. Lit. A. As regards sight, clearly, brightly; videre, Plaut.; fulgere, Cat. B. As regards hearing, aloud; plaudere, dicere, Plaut.; genere, Cic. II. Transf. A. clearly, distinctly; apparere, ap. Cic.; ostendere, Quint. B. illustriously; explendescere, Nep.

clārēo, 2. (clarus). I. to be bright, to shine, Cic. poet. II. Transf. A. to be clear to the mind, be evident, Lucr. B. to be distinguished, illustrious, Enn.

clāresco, clārū, 3. (inch. of clareo). I. A. to become clear, bright, Tac. B. to sound or resound clearly; clarescent sonitus, Verg. II. Transf. A. to become clear to the mind, become evident, Lucr. B. to become illustrious, Tac.; ex gente Domitiā duae familiae clarescunt, Suet.

clārīgatio -ōnis, f. (clarigo), 1, the demand of satisfaction and declaration of war by a Fetalis, Plin.; 2, the fine imposed on a man caught beyond the limits within which he has been ordered to remain, Liv.

clārigo (clare—i.e., clara voce—and ago), 1. to declare war, used of the Fetalis, Plin.

clārisonus -a -um (clarus and sono), clearly sounding; vox, Cat.

clārītās ātis, f. (clarus). I. Lit. A. Of the sight, clearness, brightness, brilliancy, Plin. B. Of the voice, vocis, Cic. II. Transf. A. clearness to the mind, plainness, Quint. B. fame, celebrity, renown; hominis, Cic.

clārītudo -inis, f. (clarus), clearness, brilliancy. I. Lit., of the sight, deae (i.e., lunae), Tac. II. Transf., fame, renown, celebrity, Sall.

clāro, 1. (clarus). I. to make clear, make bright, Cic. poet. II. Transf. A. to make plain, evident; animi naturam versibus, Lucr. B. to make illustrious, renowned, Hor.

clārōr -ōris, m. (clarus), brightness, Plaut.

Clārōs, i. f. (Κλάρος), a small town in Ionia, on a promontory near Colophon, famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo; hence **Clārīus** -a -um (Κλάριος), Clarian, surname of Apollo, Ov.; poeta, the poet Antimachus, born at Claros.

clārus -a -um (connected with κλεῖνός), clear, bright (opp. obscurus, caecus). I. Lit. A. In regard to objects of sight, bright, shining, brilliant; lumina mundi, Verg.; locus, Cic.; poet., of the wind, making clear, bringing fair weather; aquilo, Verg. B. In regard to objects of hearing, clear, loud; voce, Cic. II. Transf. A. clear, evident, plain; luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, Cic. B. 1, illustrious, renowned, distinguished; a, of persons, vir clarissimus, Cic.; clarus gloria, Cic.; clarus in philosophia et nobilis, Cic.; ex doctrina nobilis et clarus,

Cic.; b, of things oppidum Cic.; victoria clarissima, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, notorious; illa oppugnatio fani antiquissimi quam clara apud omnes, Cic.; populus luxuriā superbiāque clarus, Liv.

classiārius -i, m. (classis), 1 (sc. miles), a soldier on board ship, a marine, Tac.; 2 (sc. nauta), a rower, or sailor, on board a war galley, Caes.

classicūla -ae, f. (dim. of classis), a little fleet, flotilla, Cic.

classicus -a -um (classis). I. A. relating to the classes into which the Roman citizens were distributed; hence, **classicus** -i, m. a citizen of the first or highest class. B. Transf., classicus scriptor, an author of the first rank, Gell. II. relating to the army or the fleet. A. relating to the army; subst., **classicum** -i, n. the signal of engagement given by a trumpet; classicum canit, Liv.; or the signal by which the classes were called to the comitia; classico ad contionem convocat, Liv.; and meton., the trumpet itself; classicum inflare, Verg. B. relating to the fleet; milites, Liv.; bella, naval war, Prop.; and subst., **classici** -ōrum, m. marines, Tac.

classis -is, f. (connected with κλάσις, κλῆσις, from κλέω, and calo, to summon, lit. the multitude summoned). I. a class. A. Lit., one of the divisions into which Servius Tullius divided the whole Roman people; hence fig., quintae classis, of the lowest rank, Cic. B. Transf., any division; servorum, Petr. II. In milit. lang., the forces. A. a land army; Hortinae classes, Verg. B. the fleet; classem facere, comparare, aedificare, to build a fleet, Cic.; instruere atque ornare, to fit out a fleet, Cic.; classem appellare ad Delum, to land, Cic.; poet., a ship, Hor., Verg.; hence, plur. classes = naves, Verg. Aen. ii. 30.

Clastidium -ii, n. a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Casteggio or Chiateggio.

Claterna -ae, f., stronghold in Cispadana Gaul (now Maggio).

clātri -ōrum, m. and **clātra** -ōrum, n. (κλῆτρα), a trellis or grating, Hor.

clatro, 1. (clatri), to provide or cover with a trellis or grating, Plaut.

claudéo -ēre, 2. and gen. **claudio**, clausurus, 3. (claudus), to limp, halt, be lame; gen. used fig., si (beata vita) una ex parte clauderet, Cic.; esp. of orators, in quacunque enim una (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset, Cic.

Claudīanus -i, m. (Claudius), a Latin poet, who lived in the reigns of Theodosius the Great, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius.

claudicatio -ōnis, f. (claudico), a limping, Cic.

claudīco, 1. (claudus), to limp, be lame; graviter claudicare ex vulnere ob rempublicam accepto, Cic.; claudicat axis mundi, inclinet, Lucr.; fig., to halt, waver, be defective; tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic.; esp. of speech, nihil curtum, nihil claudicans, Cic.

Claudīus (Clōdīus) -a -um, the name of a Roman family, both patrician and plebeian, of whom the most celebrated members were:—I. Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, the founder of the family, a Sabine of Regillum, whose name was said to have been originally Attus Clausus. II. Appius Claudius Crassus, the most notorious of the decemvirs. III. Appius Claudius Caecus, censor 312 B.C., the builder of several great public works. IV. Publius Clodius Pulcher, tribune of the people, murdered by Milo, B.C. 62. V. Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus, the fourth Roman emperor. Adj., **Claudīanus** -a -um, **Claudīalis** -e, **Clodīanus** -a -um, **Clodian**.

1. claudo, clausi, clausum, 3. and **clūdo**, clūsi, clusum, 3. (root **CLA**, whence **clavis**, Gr. Dor. **κλαίς** = **κλείς**). **I.** Gen., to shut close (opp. aperire). **A.** Lit., 1, forem cubiculi, Cic.; portas alicui, Caes.; Januin, to close the gates of the temple of Janus, Liv.; fig., claudere aures alicui rei, Cic.; in ipsius consuetudinem, quam adhuc meus pudor mihi clausit, me insinuahe, Cic.; 2, to close up a road or a country, to make inaccessible; omnes aditus clauduntur, Cic.; quod clausae hieme Alpes essent, Liv.; adhuc clausum fuisse mare scio, Cic.; 3, to close up; a, geograph. t. t., insula ea sinum ab alto claudit; b, milit. t. t., agmen claudere, to bring up the rear, Caes. Subst., **clausum** -i, n. a bolt or lock; clausa effringere, Sall.; **B.** Transf., 1, to bring to an end; opus, Ov.; octavum lustrum, Hor.; 2, of character, partic. clausus, secret, close; Tiberius, Tac. **II.** **A.** = intercludere, to dam up, stop, intercept; rivos, Verg.; commentus, Liv.; horum ferocia vocem Evandri clausit, Liv. **B.** = concludere, includere; 1, lit., a, to shut up in; aliquem in curiam or in curia, Liv.; b, milit. t. t., to invest; oppidum undique, Sall.; of hunting, nemorum saltus, Verg.; c, to encompass, surround; urbs loci natura terra marique clauditur, Cic.; 2, transf., a, aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habere; b, as rhet. t. t., sententias numeris, Cic.

2. claudio = claudio (q.v.).

claudus (clūdus) -a -um. **I.** Lit., limping, halting, lame; claudus altero pede, lame on one foot, Nep.; claudi ac debiles equi, Liv.; prov., iste claudus pilam, one who can make proper use of nothing, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** crippled, defective, wavering; naves, Liv.; poet., carmina alterno versu, elegiac verse, Ov. **B.** wavering, insecure; clauda nec officii pars erit ulla tui, Ov.

claustrum -i, n. (claudō), gen. plur. **I.** a bolt, bar; claustra revellere, Cic.; laxare, Verg.; relaxare, Ov.; fig., portarum naturae effringere, to lay bare the secrets of nature, Lucr. **II.** a gate, inclosure, dam, limit, boundary; a, venti circum claustra ferunt, Verg.; b, custody, confinement; of animals, a den, cage; diu claustris retentae ferae, Liv.; c, a pass or narrow place; claustra montium, Tac.; milit. t. t., the key or critical point of a position; terra claustra locorum tenet; claustra Aegypti, Liv.; fig., claustra ista (barrier) nobilitatis refregissem, Cic.

clausula -ae, f. (claudō), the end, conclusion. **A.** Gen., epistolae, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, the closing scene or closing word in a drama; in quo (mino) quum clausula non invenitur, Cic.; 2, in rhet., the close of a period, Cic.

clāva -ae, f. (clavus), a knotty staff or cudgel, Cic.; also the staff used in the drill of recruits or in exercises in the use of weapons, Cic.; the club of Hercules, Verg. Ov.

clāvārium -i, n. (clavus), a gift of money to Roman soldiers, Tac.

clāvātor -ōris, m. (clava), one who carries the clava, Plaut.

clāvicūla -ae, f. (dim. of clavis, a little key), hence, the twig or tendril by which the vine clings to its prop, Cic.

1. clāviger -gēri, m. (clava and gero), the club-bearer, epithet of Hercules, Ov.

2. clāviger -gēri, m. (clavis and gero), the key-carrier, epithet of Janus as god of doors, Ov.

clāvis -is, f. (κλαίς, κλείς), 1, a key; adulterina portarum, a false or skeleton key, Sall.; claves adimere uxori, to separate from one's wife, Cic.; 2, a lock; alias claves omnibus portis imponere, Liv.; 3, clavis adunca trochi, a stick for turning a hoop, Prop.

clāvus -i, m. a nail. **A.** Lit., clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Caes.; clavus trabalis, a spike, as a sign of firmness, an attribute of Necessitas, Hor.; hence, prov., trabali clavo figere, to fix firmly, Cic.; annalis, the nail which on the ides of September every year was driven into the wall of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome; hence fig., ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, reckon the beginning of the year, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a helm, rudder, Verg.; fig., clavum imperii tenere, Cic.; 2, a stripe of purple on the tunic, worn broad by the senators (latus), narrow by the knights (angustus), latus clavum a Caesare impetravi, I have become a senator, Plin.; the latus clavus was also worn by the boys of noble families at Rome, Ov.; meton., clavus = the tunic with the broad or narrow stripe, Hor.

Clāzōménāe -ārum, f. (Κλαζομεναι), one of the twelve Ionic towns in Asia Minor.

Cleānthēs -is, m. (Κλεάνθης), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno; hence adj., **Cleātheus** -a -um, Stoic, Pers.

clemens -entis, adj. with compar. and superl., mild, placid, kind, merciful. **I.** a, of persons, clementes iudices et misericordes, Cic.; ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic.; b, of circumstances, events, etc., castigatio, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, of the weather, mild; flamen, Cat.; b, of water, quiet, calm; annis clementissimus, still, Ov.

clementēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (clemens), mildly, gently, mercifully. **I.** Lit., clementer facere or ferre aliquid, Cic.; clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes.; clementer ductis militibus, without plundering, Liv. **II.** Transf., of places, gently rising; clementer editum jugum, Tac.

clementia -ae, f. (clemens). **A.** mildness, mercy, clemency; clementia mansuetudine, Cic.; confutere in clementiam alicuius, Cic.; clementia uti, Cic. **B.** Transf., mildness of weather; aestatis, Plin.

Cleōmbrotus -i, m. (Κλέωμβροτος), 1, a general of the Lacedaemonians; 2, a Greek philosopher of Ambracia.

Cleōn -ōnis, m. (Κλέων), a celebrated Athenian demagogue.

Cleōnae -ārum, f. (Κλεωναι), a city in Argolis, near Nemea; hence adj., **Cleōnaeus** -a -um, Cleonean.

Clēōpātra -ae, f. **I.** the daughter of Philip of Macedon and of Olympias, wife of Alexander I. of Epirus. **II.** the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, queen of Egypt, the mistress of Antonius, whose forces allied with hers were overthrown by Augustus at Actium.

clēpo, clepsi, cleptum, 3. (κλέπτω), to steal, ap. Cic.; se, to conceal oneself, Sen.

clepsydra -ae, f. (κλεψύδρα), the water clock used to measure the time during which an orator spoke; binas clepsydrias petere, to wish to speak for the length of two clepsydrae, Plin.; dare, to give leave to speak, Plin.; cras ergo ad clepsydram, rhetorical exercises, Cic.; so, aliquem ad clepsydram latrare docere, Cic.

clepta -ae, m. (κλέπτης), a thief, Plaut.

clībānus -i, m. (κλιβανός), an earthen or iron vessel perforated with small holes used for baking bread, Plin.

cliens -entis, m. (archaie cliens, from cluo, κλύω, to hear, lit. a listener). **I.** In Rome, client, dependant, one under the protection of a patronus. **II.** Transf., 1, in Gaul and Germany, a vassal; used of entire nations, allies, Caes.; 2, the worshipper of a god; Bacchi, Hor.

clīenta -ae, f. (cliens), a female client, Hor.

clientēla -ae, f. (cliens). **I. A.** *clientship, the relation between the client and his patron*; esse in alius cliens clientela, Cic.; in alius cliens clientela se conferre, Cic. **B.** Meton. (gen. in plur.), *clients*, Cic. **II.** *the relation of a weaker nation to a more powerful one, dependence*; magnae eorum erant clientelae, Caes.; dicare se alicui in clientelam, Caes.

clientūlus -i, m. (dim. of cliens), *a little client*, Tac.

clināmen -inis, n. (*clino), *the inclination of a thing*, Lucr.

clinātus -a -um (partic. from obsolete verb clino = κλίνω), *inclined, bent, leaning*, Lucr., Cic. poet.

Clīnias -ae, m. (Κλεινίας), *the father of Alcibiades*; hence, **Cliniādes** -ae, m. *Alcibiades*.

Clīō -ūs, f. (Κλειώ), **1.** *the Muse of history*; **2.** *a daughter of Oceanus*.

clipēo (clupeo), **1.** *to provide with a shield*; clipeata agmina, Verg. Subst., **clipeatī** -ōrum, m. *soldiers bearing shields*, Liv.

clipeus (clipēus) -i, m. and **clipeum** (clipēum) -i, n. *the round metal shield of the Roman soldiers*. **I.** Lit., Cic.; prov., clipeum potius sumere, to do anything too late, Ov. **II.** Transf., of objects resembling a shield in shape, **a.** *the disk of the sun*, Ov.; **b.** (gen. clipeum), *a medallion portrait of a god or distinguished man*, Liv., Tac.

Clisithēnēs -is, m. (Κλεισθένης), *an Athenian statesman*.

Clitarchus -i, m. (Κλειταρχος), *a Greek historian who accompanied Alexander the Great on his expeditions*.

clitellae -ārum, f. (*clino), *a pack saddle, a pair of panniers*, Cic.

clitellarius -a -um (clitellae), *belonging or relating to a pack saddle*, Cic.

Cliternum -i, n. *a town of the Aequi*. Adj., **Cliterninus** -a -um, *Cliternian*.

Clitōmāchus -i, m. (Κλειτόμαχος), *an Academic philosopher, pupil of Carneades*.

Clitōr -ōris, m. (Κλείτωρ) and **Clitōrium** -i, n. *a town in Arcadia*. Adj., **Clitōrius** -a -um, *Clitorian*.

Clitumnus -i, m. *a river in Umbria, now Clitunno*.

clivusos -a -um (clivus), *hilly, steep, precipitous*, rus, Verg.; Olympus, Cic.

clivus -i, m. (from root CLI, whence acclivis and declivis, and clino in acclino, etc.), *a gentle ascent or elevation, a hill*; lenis ab tergo clivus erat, Liv.; clivum mollire, Caes.; clivus Capitolinus, the ascent from the forum to the Capitoline hill, and the Capitoline hill itself, Liv.; so clivus sacer, Hor.; prov. for an obstacle which is to be surmounted; clivo sudamus in imo, Ov.

clōāca -ae, f. (from cluo = I cleanse), **a.** *a sewer or drain*; fossas cloacasque exhaure, Liv.; **b.** *cloaca maxima, the sewer constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, through which the filth of Rome was discharged into the Tiber*, Liv.

Clōācina -ae, f. (from cluo, I cleanse), *the cleanser, surname of Venus whose image stood at the place where the Romans and Sabines were reconciled after the rape of the Sabine women, and where they purified themselves with myrtle boughs*.

Clōdīus = Claudius (q.v.).

Cloelius (Cluilius) -a -um, *name of an Alban and afterwards of a Roman gens, the most celebrated of the name being: 1.* Cluilius or Cloelius, the last king of Alba, who invaded the Roman territory and made the Clivilia fossa or

fossae Cloeliae, Liv.; **2.** Cloelia -ae, f. *a Roman maiden, hostage to Porsena, who swam back across the Tiber to Rome*.

Clōthō -ūs, f. (Κλωθώ), *the spinner, one of the Parcae*.

clūō, 2. (κλώω), *I hear myself called, I am called, am named*; quaecunque client, whatever has a name, Lucr.

clūnis -is, m. and f. *the buttocks, hinder parts*, Hor., Liv.

Clūpēa (Clŷpēa) -ae, f. and plur. **Clūpēae** -ārum, f. (translation of Gr. Ἀσπίς), *a promontory and town in Byzacium in Africa*.

Clūsium -ii, n. *a town of Etruria*. Adj., **Clūsīnus** -a -um, of Clusium.

Clūsus -ii, m. (cludo), *the shutter, epithet of Janus*.

Clŷmēne -ēs, f. (Κλυμένη), *the wife of the Ethiopian king Merope, and mother of Phaethon*; hence adj., **Clŷmēneus** -a -um; proles, Phaethon, Ov.

clystēr -ēris, m. (κυστήρ), **1.** *a clyster*, Suet.; **2.** *syringe*, Suet.

Clŷtaemnestra -ae, f. (Κλυταιμνήστρα), *daughter of Leda, sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux, wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigenia, slew her husband with the help of Aegisthus*.

Clŷtiē -ēs, f. (Κλυτή), *daughter of Oceanus, beloved by Apollo, changed into the flower heliotropium*.

Cnidus (-ōs), or **Gnidus** (-ōs), -i, f. (Κνίδος), *a town in Caria, famed for the worship of Venus*. Adj., **Cnidīus** -a -um, *Cnidian*.

coācervatio -ōnis, f. (coacervo), *a heaping up (of proofs)*, Cic.

coācervo, **1.** *to heap up, accumulate*; pecuniae coacervantur, Cic.; transf., argumenta, Cic.

coācesco -ācūl, 3. *to become thoroughly sour*; ut enim non omne vinum, sic non omnis natura vetustate coacescit, Cic.; fig., quam valde eam (gentem Sardorum) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse, Cic.

coāctio -ōnis, f. (cogo), *a collecting*; coactiones argentariae facitavit, Suet.

coācto, **1.** (intens. of cogo), *to compel*, Lucr.

coāctor -ōris, m. (cogo). **I.** Lit., **a.** *a collector of rents, money at auctions, etc.*, Hor.; **b.** *coactores agminis, the rear-guard*, Tac. **II.** Transf., *one who compels*, Sen.

coāctum -i, n. (cogo), *a coverlet of thick cloth*, Caes.

coāctus -ūs, m. (cogo), *a compulsion, compelling*; coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.

coāddo, 3. *to add in with*, Plaut.

coāedificō, **1.** *to build on*; campum Martium, Cic.

coāequo, **1.** *to level, make plain, even*. **A.** montes, Sall. **B.** Transf., omnia ad libidines suas, placed on the same footing, Cic.

coāgmentatio -ōnis (coagmento), *a connection, binding together*; corporis, Cic.

coāgmento, **1.** (coagmentum), *to fix together, stick together, join together*. **I.** Lit., opus ipsa summum eadem, quae coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. **II.** Transf., verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic.; pacem, to conclude, Cic.

coāgmentum -i, n. (cogo), *a joining together, a joint*; lapidum, Caes.

coāgūlum -i, n. (cogo), **1.** *that which causes to curdle, rennet*, Plin.; **2.** meton., *curds*, Plin.

coālesco -ālūl, -ālūtum, 3. (com and alesco),

1, to grow together, to become one in growth, to coalesce, unite; saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr.; fig., sic brevi spatio novi veteresque (milites) coaluere, Sall.; ut cum Patribus coalescant animi plebis, Liv.; followed by in, in hunc consensum, Tac.; **2**, of plants, to grow; dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov.; to take root; grandis illex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall.; **3**, of wounds, to close, be healed, grow together; fig., vixdum coalescens foveitis regnum, Liv.

cōangusto, **1**, to narrow, limit, confine; haec lex coangustari potest, Cic.

coareto, etc. = coarto, etc. (q.v.).

cōargūo -gūi -gūtum, but -gūturus, **3**, (com and arguo), to show in a clear light. **1**, Gen., to demonstrate fully, to prove by evidence; certum crimen multis suspiciōibus, Cic.; perfidiam alius, Cic.; sin autem fuga laboris desidiam, repudiatio supplicum superbiam coarguit, Cic. **II. A.** to prove to be false; **1**, of things, id quidem coarguere nihil attinere ratus, Liv.; **2**, to prove a person to be wrong, to convict a person of an error, to confute; quo (decreto) maxime et refelli et coargui potest, Cic. **B.** to prove a person to be guilty, to convict of a crime; aliquem, Cic.; with abl. of means, criminibus coarguitur, Cic.; with genit., of crime, aliquem avaritiae, Cic.

cōartātio -ōnis, f. (coarto), a drawing together, a confining or straightening in a small space, Liv.

cōarto, **1**, to confine, draw together (opp. laxare, dilatare). **A.** Lit., Theroopylarum sal tunc, ubi angustiae fauces coartant iter, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1**, of discourse, to compress, abbreviate; ut quae coartavit, dilatet nobis, Cic.; **2**, of time, to shorten; consiliatum aliorum, Tac.

cōaxo, **1**, (onomatop.), to croak (of a frog), Suet.

coccinātus -a -um (coccinus), clad in scarlet, Suet.

coccinēus -a -um (coccum), scarlet coloured, Petr.

coccinus -a -um (coccum), scarlet coloured, Juv. Subst., **coccina** -orum, n. scarlet clothes, Mart.

coccum -i, n. (κόκκος). **A.** the berry of the scarlet oak (querus coccifera, Linn.), used as a scarlet dye by the ancients (the real source of the dye has since been discovered to be an insect), Plin. **B.** Meton., **1**, scarlet hue, Hor.; **2**, scarlet cloth or garments, Suet.

cochlēa -ae, f. (κοχλίας). **A.** a snail, Cic. **B.** Meton. the snail shell, Mart.

cochlēar -āris, n. and **cochlēarium** -ii, n. Plin., and **cochlēare** -is, n. Mart. (cochlea), a spoon, Mart.

Cocles -itis, m. the one-eyed man, Plaut.; esp. Horatius Cocles, the Roman who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Por-sena.

coctana = cottana (q.v.).

coctilis -e (coquo), baked; lateres, Varr.; muri Babylonis, made of burnt brick, Ov.

Cōcýtōs and **itis**, -i, m. (Κωκυτός, the stream of wailing), a river of the Lower World. Adj., **Cōcýtus** and **Cōcýtius** -a -um, Cocythian; virgo, Alecto, Verg.

cōda = cauda, (q.v.)

codex -dicis, m. = caudex. **1**, the trunk of a tree, Ov. **II.** Meton., a book, composed of wooden tablets, covered with wax. **A.** Gen., a book, writing, document, a falsus, Cic. **B.** Esp., codex accepti et expensi, an account-book, a ledger (adversaria, a day-book, the accounts

from which were entered into the codex every month), in codicem referre, Cic.

cōdicārius (caudicārius) -a -um (codex), made of wooden blocks, naves, Sall.

cōdicilli -ōrum, m. (dim. of codex), **1**, small tablets upon which to make memoranda; in codicillis exarare, Cic.; **2**, something written on tablets; a, a letter, Cic.; b, a petition, Tac.; c, a codicil, Tac.; d, an imperial rescript or order, Tac.

Codrus -i, m. (Κόδρος), the last king of Athens, who was said to have voluntarily sought death in order to obtain victory for the Athenians over the Spartans.

Coele Sýria -ae, f. (Κοίλη Σýρια, hollow Syria), the district between Libanus and Anti-libanus.

coelebs = caelebs.

coeles -itis, v. caeles.

coelestis -e, v. caelestis.

coelicōla -ae, v. caelicolā.

coelifer, v. caelifer.

Coelius, v. Caelius.

coelo = caelo, q.v.

coelum -i, v. caelum.

cōemo -ēmi -emptum, **3**, to buy in large quantities, buy up, te quae te delectarint coemisse, Cic.

cōemptio -ōnis, f. (coemo), **1**, a form of marriage which consisted in a reciprocal sale of the parties to one another, Cic.; **2**, a fictitious marriage to enable a woman to acquire certain rights, Cic.

cōemptionālis -e (coemptio), relating to a coemptio; senex, an old man used for a fictitious marriage, Cic.

coena, &c., v. cena.

coenōsus -a -um, v. caenosus.

coenūla -ae, f., v. cenula.

coenum, v. caenum.

cōeo -ji (rarely -ivi) -itum, **4**, (com and eo), to go together, come together, assemble. **1**, Gen., **A.** Of persons, **1**, as friends, Capuae, Liv.; **2**, as enemies, to engage; inter se colisse viros et cernere ferro, Verg. **B.** Of things, vix memini nobis verba coisse decem, that ten words have been exchanged between us, Prop. **II.** to unite so as to form a whole, to combine. **A.** Of persons, **1**, milit. t. t., coire inter se, Caes.; in unum, Liv.; in orbem, Liv.; **2**, to unite in some relation; a, politically, cum hoc tu coire ausus es, ut, etc., Cic.; adversus rempublicam, Liv.; with acc., societatem vel periculi vel laboris, Cic.; in pass., societas coitur, Cic.; b, to unite in marriage; hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum, Verg. **B.** Of things, to unite together; **1**, ut placidis coeant immitia, Hor.; **2**, of wounds, neve retractando nondum coenuntia rumpam vulnera, Ov.; **3**, to curdle; coit formidine sanguis, Verg.; **4**, to be frozen; mentiar, an coeat duratus frigore pontus, Ov.

coepio, coepi, coeptum, **3**, (the present tenses very rare and only A. Aug.; the perfect tenses more commonly used), v. transit. and intransit. (com and apio = apo) to begin, commence. **1**, Transit., **A.** Act., coepit quum talia vates, Verg.; dicere coepi, Caes.; si quae rapinae fieri coeperunt, Cic.; fut. partic., coepturus, with acc., Romanos omnibus instructores rebus coepturos bellum, Liv. **B.** Pass., only in perf., lapides jaci coepi sunt, Caes.; postquam armis disceptari coeptum sit, Cic.; partic., coeptum bellum, Sall.; nocte coepta, Tac. **II.** Intransit. to begin, arise; quoniam coepit Graecorum mentio, Juv.; ubi dies coepit, Sall.

coepto, 1. (intens. of coepi). **A.** Transit. *to begin or undertake eagerly*; with *infin.*, coercere seditionem, Tac.; appetere ea, Cic. **B.** Intransit., coeptantem conjurationem disjecit, Tac.

coeptum -i, n. (coepi), *a beginning, undertaking*, Liv.

coeptus -ūs m. (coepi), *a beginning, undertaking*, Cic.

coēpūlōnus -ī, m. *a fellow-reveller*, Plant.

coercēo -ēdi -ctum, 2. (com and arceo). **I.** Gen., *to enclose on all sides and hold fast, to encompass, enclose*; mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1.** *to confine, restrain*; (aqua) jubetur coerceri, Cic.; quibus (operibus) intra muros coercetur hostis, Liv.; **2.** *to keep in order*; virgā levem aureā turbam, Hor.; **3.** *to prune*; vitem ferro amputans coercet, Cic.; **4.** *to check, curb*; cupiditates, Cic.; seditionem, Liv.; **5.** *to punish*; magistratus noxium civem multā, vinculis verberibusque coerceto, Cic.

coercitio -ōnis, f. (coerceo), **1.** *a confining, restraining*; profusarum cupiditatum, Tac.; **2.** *punishing*; magistratus, Liv.

coeruleus = caeruleus (q.v.).

coetus -ūs, m. (for coitus, from coeo). **I.** *a meeting together*, Lucr. **II.** *a meeting, assemblage*; in a bad sense, *a seditious meeting*; coetus nocturni, Liv.; coetum or coetus celebrare, to assemble in large numbers, Verg., Cic. poet.

Coeus -ī, m. (Κοῖος), *a Titan, father of Latoona*.

cogitātā, adv. (cogitatus, from cogito), *carefully, thoughtfully, with consideration*; scribere, Cic.

cogitatio -ōnis, f. (cogito), *thinking*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Act., **a.** *the act of thinking, conception*; dicebas, speciem dei percipi cogitatione, non sensu, Cic.; ea quae cogitatione depingimus, Cic.; **b.** *reflection, meditation, consideration, reasoning*; ad hanc causam non sine aliqua spe et cogitatione venerunt, Cic.; ad reliquam cogitationem belli se recepit, Caes. **B.** Pass., *a thought, idea*; num ullam cogitationem habuissē videantur il, etc., Cic.; esp. in plur., *mandare litteris cogitationes suas*, Cic.; posteriores enim cogitationes sapientiores solent esse, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1.** *a thinking of, intention, design*; accusatiois cogitatio, Cic.; **2.** *pass., a thought, plan, purpose*; minor cogitatio intervenit majori, Liv.; magnae cogitationis manifestis, Tac.; **3.** *the faculty of thought and reflection*; homo solus particeps rationis et cogitationis, Cic.

cogitatus -a -um (partic. of cogito). Subst., **cogitata** -orum, n. *thoughts, reflections, ideas*, Cic.

cogito, 1. (co-igito, for com and agito), *to put together in the mind, to think, reflect, consider*. **A.** Gen., *cui vivere est cogitare*, Cic.; with acc., *beneficia alicuius*, Cic.; Scipionem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *homines ea si bis accidere posse non cogitant*, Cic.; with de and the abl., *de deo*, Cic.; with relative sentence, *cogita qui sis*, Cic.; with ad and the acc., *ad haec igitur cogita*, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., Caes. **B.** **a.** *to think of, intend, plan*; nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, Caes.; qui noceri alteri cogitat, Cic.; de parricidio, Cic.; ellipt. (in letters), inde ad Taurum cogitabam, *I intended to go*, Cic.; **b.** *to be disposed to*; si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Cic.

cognatio -ōnis f. (com and gnascor = nascor). **I.** Lit., *relationship, connexion by blood*. **A.** Lit., *cognatio quae mihi tecum est*, Cic.; *cognatione cum aliquo conjunctum esse*, Cic.; *aliquem cognatione attingere*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *persons related, kindred, family*; cognationis

magnae homo, *with a large connexion*, Caes. **II.** Transf., *connexion, agreement, resemblance*; studiorum et artium, Cic.

cognātus -a -um (gnatus = natus, from nascor). **A.** related, *connected by blood*, Cic. Subst., **cognātus** -ī, m., **cognata** -ae, f. *a relation either on the father or mother's side*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *related, similar, cognate*; nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri, Cic.

cognitio -ōnis, f. (cognosco). **I.** *knowledge*, **A.** *knowledge of or acquaintance with a thing or person*; aliquem cognitione atque hospitio dignum habere, Cic. **B.** *knowledge of, study of*; **1.** gen., *cognitio contemplatioque naturae*, Cic.; plur., *meton., an idea, a conception*; insitas deorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic.; **2.** *legal t. t., a legal investigation*; consilium cognitionem dare, Cic.; *cognitionem de existimatione alicuius constituere*, Cic. **II.** = agnitio, *recognition*, Ter.

cognitor -ōris, m. (cognosco). **I.** *Legal t. t., 1. a witness to the identity of a Roman citizen in a foreign country*, Cic. **II.** **1.** *the procurator or attorney who took charge of an action at law*, Cic.; transf., *huius sententiae, voucher for*, Cic.; **2.** *a kind of public prosecutor in fiscal matters*, Ov.

cognitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from cognosco), *known, tried, proved*; homo virtute cognitā, Cic.

cognōmēn -inis, n. (com and gnomen = nomen). **A.** *a surname, family name, the name following the name of the gens* (e.g., Cicero); alicui cognomen Coriolano or Capitoni est, Cic., Liv.; cognomen habere sapientis, Cic.; cognomen sumere or trahere or sibi arripere ex aliqua re, Cic. **B.** *name of a place*; Hesperiam Graji cognomine dicunt, Verg.

cognōmentum -i, n. **1.** *a surname*, Plaut.; **2.** *a name*, Tac.

cognōminātus -a -um (com and nominatus) = συνώνυμος, *of the same meaning*; verba, synonymys.

cognōminis -e (cognomen), *having the same name*; gaudet cognomine terra, Verg.; with dat., cognomine Insuubris pago, Liv.

cognōmīno, 1. (cognomev), *to give a surname to, call by a surname*, Varr.

cognosco -gnōvi -gnitum (com and gnosco = nosco), **3.** *to become acquainted with, remark, notice, perceive, see*; and in the perf. tenses, *to know*. **I.** Gen., with acc., *cognoscere naturam rerum*, Cic.; *aliquem bene cognovisse*, Cic.; with abl. of means, *aliquid experiendo magis quam discendo*, Cic.; with per, *homo per se cognitus*, Cic.; with ab or ex, *aliquem ex litteris alicuius*, Cic.; with two accusatives, *aliquem hominem pudenter et officiosum*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Attici nostri te valde studiosum esse cognovi, Cic.; abl. absol., *cognito, it being known*, *cognito vivere Ptolemaeum*, Liv.; with relative sentence, *cognoscite nunc, quae potestas decemviris et quanta detur*, Cic. **II.** **a.** *to recognise*; quum eum Syracensis amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic.; **b.** *to study*; Demosthenem totum, Cic.; **c.** *of judges, to hear, decide*; causa cognita, Cic.; *cognoscere de actis Caesaris*, Cic.

cogo, cōegi, cōactum, **3.** (coigo for com and ago). **I.** *to bring, drive, or draw to one point, to collect*. **A.** Lit., **a.** *pecudes stabulis*, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., *exercitum magnasque copias*, Caes.; **b.** *political t. t., to assemble a public body*; senatum, Cic.; *judices*, Cic.; *comitum*, Caes.; **c.** *to bring together gifts or money*; pecuniam ex decumis, Cic.; **d.** *to unite, gather together*; nubes impres ventique coguntur, Cic.;

of liquids, or of a thin material, to *thicken*; *frigore mella cogit hiems*, Verg.; *lac coactum, wadded*, Ov.; subst., **coacta** -orum, n. *thick woven cloth*, felt, Caes.; **c**, milit. t. t., *agmen cogere, to bring up the rear*, Caes.; fig., *to be the last*; ut nec duces sinus nec agmen cogamus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, *to unite, collect*; *jus civile in certa genera*, Cic.; **b**, *to infer, conclude, prove*; *nec cogere volebat falsas litteras esse*, Cic. **II.** *to drive, force into a narrow space*. **A.** Lit., **a**, *vi necessario sumus in portum coacti*, Cic.; **b**, of liquids and places, *to confine*; in artissimas ripas Aous cogitur amnis, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, *to force*; Boios in jus judiciumque populi Romani, Liv.; **b**, *to compel to do something*; aliquid ad militiam, Sall.; with infin., *te emere coegit*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., *cogere incipit eos ut absentem Heraculum condemnarent*, Cic.; with acc. of the thing one is compelled to do, *cogere cives id omnes*, Cic.; partic., *coactus, constrained*; *invitus et coactus*, Cic.

cohaerentia -ae, f. (*cohaereo*), *a coherence, connexion*; *mundi*, Cic.

cohaeréo -haesi -haesum, 2. **I. A.** *to adhere to, hang together, be closely connected with*; *cohaerens cum corpore membrum*, Cic.; *nec equo mea membra cohaerent*, Ov. **B.** Transf., *haec ratio pecuniarum implicita est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret*, Cic. **II. A.** *to have coherence, subsist, hold together*; *mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *vix deserti adolescentis cohaerebat oratio*, Cic.

cohaeresco -haesi, 3. (*inchoat. of cohaereo*), *to hang together, mutually adhere*; *atomi inter se cohaerentes*, Cic.

cōhērēs -ēdis, m. *a coheir*, Cic.

cōhibeo -hū -itum, 2. (*com and habeo*). **I.** *to hold, contain, hold together*; *brachium togā*, Cic.; *omnes naturas ipsa (natura) cohibet et continet*, Cic. **II.** *to confine, restrain*. **A.** Lit., *ventos carcerē*, Ov.; *crimen nodo, to tie*, Hor. **B.** Transf., *to hinder, hold back, control, repress*; *conatus alicuius*, Cic.; *manum, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia*, Cic.; *foli. by quominus and the subj.*, Tac.

cōhōnesto, 1. (*com and honesto*), *to honour or reverence*; *statuas*, Cic.

cōhorresco -horruī, 3. (*com and horresco*), *to shudder or shiver*; *quo (sudore) quum cohorruisset*, Cic.; esp., *to shudder from fright, to be horrified at*; *quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorruī*, Cic.

cōhors (cors, chors) -tis, f. (*connected with (όρος)*). **I.** *an enclosure for cattle*, Ov. **II.** Meton., **A.** *a troop, throng*; *fratrum stipata, veteri*; *februium*, Hor. **B.** Esp. milit. t. t., 1, *a cohort, a division of the Roman army, being the sixth part of a legion*, Caes.; often = *the auxiliary forces of the allies*, Sall.; 2, *praetoria cohors*, **a**, *a body-guard for the general*, Caes.; **b**, *the retinue of the governor of a province*, Cic.

cōhortatio -ōnis, f. (*cohortor*), *an exhortation, encouragement*; *cohortatio quaedam iudicium ad honeste iudicandum*, Cic.

cōhorticūla -ae, f. (*dim. of cohors*), *a little cohort*, ap. Cic.

cōhortor, 1. dep. (*ecm and hortor*), *to encourage, incite, exhort*; *using esp. of the general's speech to his soldiers before a battle, aliquid ad virtutis studium*, Cic.; *exercitum more militari ad pugnam*, Caes.; *foli. by ut or ne with the subj.*, or by the subj. alone, Cic., Caes.; with *ad* and the gerund, *aliquid ad honorandum serv. Sulpicium*, Cic.

cōinquinō, 1. *no perf., to pollute, defile*. Col.

cōitio -ōnis, f. (*coeo*), 1, *a coming together, meeting*, Ter.; 2, *a faction, party, coalition, conspiracy*; *suspicio coitionis*, Cic.; *coitiones tribunorum adversus nobilium juventutem ortae*, Liv.

cōitus -ūs, m. (*coeo*), *a coming together, union, connexion*, Ov.

cōlāphus -i, m. (*κόλαφος*), *a box on the ear*; *colapho icere, or ferire aliquem*, Plaut., Nep.

Colchis -idis, f. (*Κολχίς*), *Colchis, a country on the eastern shore of the Black Sea*; hence adj., **Colchis** -idis, f. *Colchian*, and used subst. = *Medea*, Hor.; **Colchus** -a -um, *Colchian, venaena (of Medea)*, Ov. Subst., **Colchus** -i, m. *a Colchian*, and appell. = *a barbarian*, Hor.

cōlēns -entis, p. adj. (*colo*), *honouring, reverent*; *qui sunt religionum colentes (cives)*, Cic.

cōlēns -i, m. *a testicle*, Cic.

cōliphia (cōliphia) -drum, n. *a kind of nourishing food used by wrestlers*, Juv.

cōlis = *caulis* (q.v.).

collābasco, 3. (*com and labasco*), *to begin to fall, to totter*, Plaut.

collābēfacto, 1. (*com and labefacto*), *to cause to totter*, Ov.; used also of the liquefaction of hard bodies, Lucr.

collābēfio -factus -fiēri (*com and labefacio*). **A.** Lit., *to be made to totter or fall*; *altera (navis), praefracto rostro tota collabeneret, was dashed to pieces*; *igni collabefacta, melted*, Lucr. **B.** Transf., *a Themistocle collabefactus, overthrown*, Nep.

collābor -lapsus sum, -iabi, dep. (*com and labor*), *to fall down, sink down, collapse*; **a**, of buildings, towns, etc., *collapsa quaedam ruinas sunt*, Liv.; **b**, of persons, *to fall down in a swoon or death*; *cecidit collapsus in artus*, Verg.

collācēratūs -a -um (*com and lacero*), *very much lacerated or torn*; *corpus*, Tac.

collācrimatio -ōnis, f. (*collacrimo*), *a weeping*, Cic.

collācrino, 1. (*com and lacrimo*), *to break out into tears*, Cic.; with acc., *to bemoan, weep for very much*; *histrio casum meum totiens collacrimavit*, Cic.

collactēus -i, m. -a -ae, f. *a foster-brother, or sister*, Juv.

collāre -is, n. (*collum*), *an iron collar or chain for the neck*, Plaut.

Collatia -ae, f. *town of the Sabines near Rome*; hence, **Collatinus** -a -um, *belonging to Collatia*; surname of L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, native of Collatia.

collatio -ōnis, f. (*confero*). **A.** Lit. *a bringing together*; **a**, *signorum, a hostile collision in the field*, Cic.; **b**, *a contribution, collection*; *stipis aut decimae*, Liv.; *a present for the emperor*, Tac. **B.** Transf. *comparison, simile*; *collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens*, Cic.

collativus -a -um (*collatus*), *brought together, united*; *venter, swollen*, Plaut.

collātor -ōris, m. (*confero*), *a contributor*, Plaut.

collātus -a -um, partic. of *confero*.

collaudatio -ōnis, f. (*collaudo*), *strong, or hearty praise*, Cic.

collaudo, 1. (*com and laudo*), *to praise very much*; *orationem satis multis verbis*, Cic.

collaxo, 1. (*com and laxo*), *to widen, extend*, Lucr.

collecta -ae, f. (*collectus, from l. colligo*), *a contribution in money*; *collectam a conviva exigere*, Cic.

collecticius (*collectitius*) -a -um (l. *col-*

ligo, gathered together; exercitus, quickly levied, Cic.

collectio -ōnis, f. (1. colligo). **I.** a collecting, gathering together, collection; membrorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, in rhetoric, a brief recapitulation, Cic.; 2, in logic, a conclusion, inference, Sen.

collectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (1. colligo), contracted, concise, concentrated; dicendi genus, Tac.

collēga -ae, m. (com and lēgo), 1, one who is deputed with another, a colleague, partner in office; alicuius collegam in questura fuisse, Cic.; 2, a comrade, Juv.

collēgium -ii, n. (collega). **I.** Abstract, collegueship, the connexion between colleagues, between those who jointly fill the same office; P. Decius per tot collegia expertus, Liv. **II.** Concrete, persons united in collegueship, a body, guild, corporation, college; a, of magistrates, praetorum, tribunorum, Cic.; b, of priests, pontificum, augurum, Cic.; c, a political club; innumerable quaedam collegia ex omni faece urbis ac servitio constituta, Cic.; d, a trade guild; mercatorum, Liv.; e, a band, body; ambubajarum, Hor.

collibertus -i, m. (com and libertus), a fellow freedman, Cic.

collibet, or **collūbet** -būt or -bītum est, 2. (com and lubet or libet), impers. it pleases, is agreeable; simul ac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare, Cic.

collido -lisi -līsum (com and laedo), 3. to strike together, dash together; 1, humor ita molis est, ut facile comprimi collidique possit, Cic.; 2, pass, to come into hostile collision; Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor.

colligatio -ōnis, f. (2. colligo), a binding together, connexion; causarum omnium, Cic.

1. **colligo** -lēgi -lectum, 3. (com and lēgo), to bring together, collect. **I.** Lit., a, radices, Cic.; vasa, to pack up, Liv.; b, to bring together, assemble; ex agris ingentem numerum perditorum hominum, Cic.; milites, Cic.; c, to gather into a smaller space, contract; se colligere or colligi in arma, to cover oneself with a shield, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, to gather together; multa in conventu vitia in aliquid, Cic.; b, to gain, acquire; ex hoc labore magnam gratiam magnamque dignitatem, Cic.; c, colligere se, or animum, or mentem, to compose oneself, gain courage; se ex timore, Caes.; d, in speech, to bring together, tell of; omnia bella civilia, Cic.; e, to think of; quin maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic.; f, of numbers, to reckon; centum et viginti anni ab interitu Ciceronis in hunc diem colliguntur, Tac.; g, to infer, conclude; bene etiam colligit haec pueris et mulierculis esse grata, Cic.

2. **colligo**, 1. (com and ligo), to bind, tie, fasten together. **I.** A. Lit., manus, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to connect; (mens) homines antea dissociatos jucundissimo inter se sermonis vinulo colligavit, Cic.; gen. in pass., res omnes inter se aptas colligataeque, Cic.; b, to join together in writing; ut verbis colliguntur sententiae, Cic.; c, to join politically; se cum multis, Cic.; d, to detain; aliquem in Graecia, Cic. **II.** to bind together the parts of a thing. **A.** Lit., omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to join together in narration; septingentorum annorum memoriam uno libro, Cic.; b, to hinder, stop; impetum furentis vitae suae periculo, Cic.

collinēo, 1. (com and lineo), to direct in a straight line; hastam aut sagittam, Cic.; absol., quis est enim qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collinēet, hits the mark, Cic.

collino -lēvi -lītum, 3. (com and īno), to besmear, daub; aliquid aliqua re, Hor.

collinus -a -um (collis). **I.** hilly, relating to a hill, situate on a hill. **II.** Esp. **Collinus**, of or on the Quirinal hill; tribus, Cic.; esp., porta Collina, a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill, Liv.; herbae, growing near the Porta Collina, Prop.

colliquēfactus -a -um (com and liqueſco), liquefied, melted, Cic.

collis -is, m. a hill, high ground, Cic.

collocatio -ōnis, f. (colloco). **I.** Act., a placing, esp. a giving in marriage; filiae, Cic. **II.** Pass., a position; a, siderum, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., position, arrangement, order; verborum, Cic.; argumentorum, Cic.; bene structam collocaſionem dissolvere, Cic.

colloco (con-loco), 1. to place, lay, set. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., 1, tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine, Cic.; simulacrum Victoriae ante ipsam Minervam, Caes.; aliquem in curru, Cic.; 2, milit. t. t., to station; duas legiones et omnia auxilia in summo jugo, Caes.; alicui insidias ante fundum suum, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to place, lay, put; res eae, quae agentur aut dicentur, suo loco collocandae, Cic.; 2, to place, cause to rest; in aliquo magnam spem dignitatis suae, to build hopes on, Cic.; 3, of time, to pass; adolescentiam suam in amore atque voluptatibus, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** Lit., 1, to set up in a particular place, erect; sedes ac domicilium, Cic.; 2, chlamydem, ut pendat apte, to arrange, Ov.; 3, of persons, to settle, station; in eius tetrarchia unum ex Graecis comitibus suis, Cic.; colonias, Cic.; milit. t. t. to billet, quarter; exercitum in Auleris Lexovisque in hibernis, Caes.; 4, to settle in possession or property; aliquem in patrimonio suo, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to place; aliquem in amplissimo consilio et in altissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic.; 2, of women, to settle in marriage; aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.; alicuius filio filiam suam, Cic.; 3, of money, to invest; pecuniam in praediis collocare, Cic.; or to employ, spend; patrimonium in reipublicae salute, Cic.; 4, to arrange in proper order; verba diligenter collocata, Cic.; 5, to direct, manage; rem militare, Cic.

collōcūpleto, 1. (com and locūpleto), to enrich exceedingly, Ter.

collōcūtio -ōnis, f. (colloquor), conversation; collocaſiones familiarissimae cum aliquo, Cic.

collōquium -ii, n. (colloquor), talk, conversation, colloquy, conference; colloquia secreta serere cum aliquo, Liv.; clandestina colloquia cum hostibus, Cic.; colloquium expetere, Caes.; dare, Liv.; crebra colloquia inter se habere, Caes.; per colloquia de pace agere, Caes.; aliquem ad colloquium evocare, Cic.; ad colloquium congreſſi, Liv.; dirimere, Caes.; interrompere, Caes.; in alicuius congressum colloquiumque pervenire, Cic.

collōquor -eūtus or -quītus sum, -loqui (com and loquor), 3. dep. to speak, talk; converse with any one, to treat or negotiate with; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; cum aliquo per litteras, Cic.

collūcēo, 2. (com and luceo), to shine on all sides, to be completely illuminated. **I.** Lit., sol qui tam longe lateque collicat, Cic.; collucens moenia flammis, Verg. **II.** Transf., vidi col lucere omnia furtis tuis, Cic.

collūdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. (com and ludo). **A.** Lit. to play with; paribus, Hor. **B.** Transf. to have a secret understanding with another person, to act collusively, Cic.

collum -i, n. (collus -i, m.), the neck; 1, of

men and animals, in collum invasit, fell on his neck, Cic.; collum torquere, to drag before a tribunal, or to prison, Liv.; posuit collum in pulvere, Hor.; 2, the neck of a bottle, Phaedr.; of a poppy, Verg.

collūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. (oom and luo), to wash thoroughly, rinse; os, Plin.; ora, to quench the thirst, Ov.

collus -i, m. = collum (q.v.).

collūsiō -ōnis, f. (colludo), collusion, a secret understanding; cum aliquo, Cic.

collūsor -ōris, m. (colludo), a, a play-fellow, Juv.; b, a fellow-gambler, Cic.

collustro, 1. (com and lustrō). A. to illuminate on all sides; sol omnia clarissima luce collustrans, Cic.; in picturis alios opaca, alios collustrata delectant, brilliant colouring, Cic. B. Transf., to survey, look at on all sides; omnia oculis, Cic.

collūtūlente, 1, to dirty or defile all over, Plaut.

collūviō -ōnis, and **collūviēs** -ēi, f. (colluo). A. a flowing together, or collection of imperiities, Aeth. Plin. B. Transf., rattle, medley, effcourings; omnia scelerum, Cic.; quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, Cic.

collýbus -i, m. (κόλλυβος). A. the agio or percentage charged in money-changing, Cic. B. Transf., the money-changer's occupation, Cic.

collýra -ae, f. (κόλληρα), a kind of cake or bun which was broken into broth, Plaut.

collýricus -a -um, jus, the broth with which the collýra was eaten, Plaut.

collýtrium -ii, n. (κόλλυτριον), eye-salve, Hor.

cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3. I. 1, to cultivate, till the ground, farm; agrum, Cic.; praedia studiose, Cic.; vitum, Cic.; 2, to dwell in a place, inhabit; urbem, Cic.; insulas, Liv.; absol., circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. II. 1, to take care of, attend to; formam augere colendo, Ov.; 2, to cultivate, practise, study; studium philosophiae a prima adolescentia, Cic.; fidem virtutem, sapientiam, Cic.; 3, to pay respect to; a, of deities, to worship; deos, Cic.; Musarum delubra, Cic.; templum miro honore, Verg.; b, of men, to honour, reverence, court; aliquem summa observantia, Cic.

cōlōcāsia -ae, f. and **cōlōcāsium** -ii, n. (κολοκασία), the Egyptian bean, Verg.

cōlōna -ae, f. (colonus), a country woman, Ov.

Cōlōnae -ārum, f. (Κολωναί), a town in Troas.

Cōlōnēus -a -um, belonging to the Attic deme Colonus; Oedipus Coloneus, a tragedy of Sophocles.

cōlōnīa -ae, f. (colonus). I. a farm, estate, Col. II. a colony. A. Lit., constituitur coloniam, Cic.; colonos deducere in colonias, Cic. B. Meton., the colonists; deducere, Cic.; mittere in locum, Cic.

cōlōnicus -a -um (colonus), 1, relating or belonging to agriculture or a farm; leges, Varr.; 2, relating or belonging to a colony, colonial; cohortes, levied in Roman colonies, Caes.

cōlōnus -i, m. (colo), 1, a farmer, agriculturist, Cic.; 2, a colonist, inhabitant of a colony, Cic.; poet. transf. = inhabitant, Verg.

Cōlōphōn -ōnis, f. (Κολοφών), one of the twelve Ionian towns on the coast of Lydia, famed for its cavalry. Adj., **Cōlōphōniācus** -a -um, **Cōlōphōnius** -a -um, Colophonian.

cōlor (colos) -ōris, m. (colo). I. Lit., A. Gen. colour, tint, hue, Cic.; colorem ducere, of the grape, to become coloured, Verg. B. Esp. 1, complexion; verus, real, Ter.; fucatus, artificial,

Hor.; mutare, to change colour, Hor., Ov.; 2, beautiful complexion, beauty; nimium ne crede colori, Verg. II. Transf., 1, outward show, external appearance; civitatis, Cic.; 2, esp. of oratory or speech, cast, character, tone; color urbanitatis, Cic.; 3, ornaments, embellishment; flos et color pigmentorum, Cic.; 4, an artificial excuse, or colouring of a questionable action, Juv.

cōlōrātus -a -um (partic. of coloro), 1, coloured; arcus, Cic.; 2, red, embrowned, Tac.

cōlōro, 1. (color). A. Lit., to colour; a, corpora, Cic.; b, to tan (of the sun); quum in sole ambulatione natura fit ut color, Cic. B. Transf., to give tone or colour to style; urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic.

cōlōssēs -a -um (κολοσσῆες), colossal, gigantic, Plin.

cōlōssiōis -a -um (κολοσσικῆς), colossal, gigantic, Plin.

cōlossus -i, m. (κολοσσῆς), a colossus, a statue larger than life; esp. applied to the gigantic statue of Apollo at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes, Plin.

cōlostra -ae, f. (cōlostra -ōrum, n.), the first milk after calving, biestings, Mart.; used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

cōlūber -bri, m. a serpent, snake, Verg., Ov.

cōlūbra -ae, f. a female serpent, a snake, Hor.

cōlūbrifer -fēra -fērum (coluber and fero), snake-bearing, snake-haired, epithet of Medusa, Ov.

cōlūbrinus -a -um (coluber), snake-like; transf., cunning, wily, Plaut.

cōlum -i, n. a colander, sieve, strainer, Verg.

cōlumba -ae, f. (columbus), a pigeon, dove, Cic.; Cytheriades (as sacred to Venus), Ov.

cōlūmbar -āris, n. (columba), a kind of collar for slaves like a pigeon-hole, Plaut.

cōlūmbinus -a -um (columba), relating or belonging to a pigeon; pulli, Cic.

cōlūmbūlus -i, m. (dim. of columbus), a little pigeon, Plin.

cōlūmbus -i, m. a male dove or pigeon, Hor.

1. **cōlūmella** -ae, f. (dim. of columba), a little columb, Cic.

2. **Cōlūmella** -ae, m. L. Junius Moderatus, a Roman writer upon agriculture, native of Cadix, contemporary of Seneca and Celsus.

cōlūmen -inis, n. (*cello, that which is raised on high). I. a height. A. Lit., sub altis Phrygiae columinibus, mountains, Cat. B. Transf., of persons, the chief, most distinguished; columen amicorum Antonii Cotyla Varius, Cic. II. a pillar. A. Lit., Cic. poet. B. Transf., columen reipublicae, support, Cic.

cōlūmna -ae, f. (connected with columen), a pillar, column. A. Lit., marmorea, Cic.; prov., incurere amentem in columnas, to run one's head against a stone wall, Cic.; columna rostrata, a column adorned with beaks of ships erected in honour of the victory of Duilius over the Carthaginians, Quint.; columna Maenia, a pillar in the Roman forum to which thieves and slaves were tied to receive punishment, Cic.; hence, adhaerescere ad columnam, Cic.; ad columnam pervenire, Cic.; columnae, the pillars in Rome round which books were exposed for sale, Hor.; columnae Protei, the boundaries of Egypt, (columns being used to mark boundaries), Verg.; columnae Herculis, the mountains of Calpe and Abyla at the straits of Gibraltar, Plin. B. Transf., a, a support, pillar of the state; injuriose ne pede promas stantem columnam, Hor.; b, a water-spout, Lucr.

cōlūmniārius -a -um (columna), belonging

co a pillar. Subst., **1**, *cōlumnārī* -ōrum, m. those who have been punished at the column Maenia (v. *columna*), rascals, thieves, ap. Cic.; **2**, *cōlumnārium* -īi, n. a tax on pillars, Cic.

cōlumnātus -a -um (*columna*), supported on columns, Varr.; os, resting on the hand, Plaut.

cōlurnus -a -um (for *corulus*, from *corulus*), made of hazel wood; hastilia, Verg.

cōlus -i and -ūs, abl. *colo*, f. (m. Cat., Ov.), a distaff, Cic.

com, old Latin = *cum*, in classical Latin; only found in composition.

cōma -ae, f. (*κόμη*). **A.** Lit., the hair of the head, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, the leaves of trees, Hor.; **2**, the wool of sheep, ap. Cic.

cōmans -antis (*coma*), hairy; colla equorum, Verg.; galea, crested, Verg.; stella, a comet, Ov.; narcissus sera *comans*, covered with leaves, Verg.

cōmarchus -i, m. (*κόμαρχος*), the mayor or chief officer of a village, Plaut.

cōmātus -a -um (*coma*), **1**, hairy, Mart.; *comata* Gallia = *Transalpinga*, Plin.; **2**, silva, in full leaf, Cat.

1. combibo -bibi, **3**, to drink in, suck up, imbibe. **A.** Lit., venenum corpore, Hor. **B.** Fig., quas (artes) si dum est tener combiberit, Cic.

2. combibo -ōnis, m. a boon companion, comrade in drinking, Cic.

Combultēria -ae, f. town of the Samnites on the south-west borders of Campania.

combūro -bussi -bustum, **3**, (com and uro). **A.** Lit., to burn up, consume entirely; libros, Caes.; aliquem vivum, Cic.; of the burning of the dead, aliquem in foro, Cic. **B.** Transf., aliquem judicio, to ruin, Cic.; diem, to consume in revelling, Plaut.

combustum -i, n. a burn or scald, Plin.

Cōmē -ēs, f. (*κώμη*, village). **I.** Hiera Come, a place in Caria. **II.** Xyline Come, a place in Pisidia. **III.** Antoridos Come, a place in Phrygia.

cōmēdo -ēdi -ēsum (-essum) or -estum, **3**, to eat up, consume entirely. **A.** Lit., ex se natos (of Saturn), Cic. **B.** Transf., aliquem oculis, to devour with one's eyes, Mart.; se, to consume oneself in grief, Cic. **C.** to consume, waste, squander; patrimonium, Cic.

cōmes -itis, c. (com and eo or meo), **1**, a companion, comrade, associate; seditionum, Tac.; fugae, Cic.; victoriae, Caes.; esse comitem alicuius, Cic.; aliquem comitem habere, Cic.; non praebere se comitem illius furoris sed ducent, Cic.; used of things and abstractions, mortis comes gloria, Cic.; **2**, esp. an attendant; a, the attendant or tutor of a boy, Verg.; b, plur., comites, the retinue which accompanied a Roman magistrate into his province, and generally, any body of attendants; comites omnes magistratum, Cic.; in later times, the body of courtiers, the imperial court, Suet.

cōmētēs -ae, m. (*κομήτης*), a comet, Cic.

cōmicē, adv. (*comicus*), in the manner of comedy; comice res tragicas tractare, Cic.

cōmicus -a -um (*κομικός*). **A.** Adj., a, relating to comedy, comic; poeta, Cic.; b, represented in comedy; senes, Cic.; adulescens, Cic. **B.** Subst., a, an actor in comedy, Plaut.; b, a comic poet, Cic.

cominus = *cominus* (q.v.).

cōmis -e (*como*), courteous, kind, friendly, obliging, amiable; a, of persons, dominus, Cic.; in amicis tuendis, Cic.; erga aliquem, Cic.; b, of things, comi hospitio accipi, Liv.; sermo, Tac.

cōmissābundus -a -um (*comissor*), revelling, rioting; temulento agmine per Indiam *comissābundus* incessit, Liv.

cōmissatiō -ōnis, f. (*comissor*), a revel, riotous feasting, Cic.

cōmissator -ōris, m. (*comissor*), a reveller, riotous feaster, Cic.; transf., *comissatores* conjurationis, accomplices, Cic.

cōmissor (*κομᾶζω*), **1**, dep. to make a joyful procession with music and dancing, to revel, feast riotously; *comissatum* ire ad aliquem, Liv.; *comissari* in domum Pauli, Hor.

cōmitas -ātis, f. (*comis*), courtesy, friendliness, obligingness, civility (opp. *gravitas*, severeitas); *comitas* affabilitasque sermonis, Cic.

cōmitātus -ūs, m. (*comitor*), **1**, attendance, companionship; optimorum et clarissimorum civium, Cic.; transf., tanto virtutum comitatu (opus est), Cic.; **2**, a train, retinue, following; praedonis impromissi societas atque comitatus, Cic. esp. a, in imperial times, the court, imperial suite, Tac.; b, a caravan, convoy; magnus, Caes.

cōmitēr, adv. (*comis*), courteously, civilly, kindly, affably, Cic.

cōmitia, v. *comitium*.

cōmitiālis -e (*comitia*), relating to the comitia; dies, mensis, when the comitia were held, Cic.; homines, men constantly in attendance on the comitia, and ready to sell their votes, Plaut.; morbus, epilepsy, so called because its occurrence put a stop to the comitia, Cels.; hence subst., **cōmitiālis** -is, m. one afflicted with epilepsy, Plin.

cōmitiātus -ūs, m. (*comitia*), the assembly of the people in the comitia, Cic.

cōmītium -īi, n. (*comeo* = *coeo*). **I.** Sing. an enclosed place in or near the Roman forum, where the comitia were held. **II.** Plur. **cōmitia** -ōrum, n. the assembly of the Roman people, under three distinct forms; centuriata, an assembly according to the centuries instituted by Servius Tullius; curiata, an assembly of the curies, in later times rarely held except formally; tributa, the assembly of the people in their tribes; comitia habere, to hold an assembly of the people, Cic.; consularia, assembly for the purpose of electing a consul, Liv.; tribunicia quaestoria, Cic.; comitia instituere, obire, dimittere, Cic.

cōmīto, **1**. = *comitor*, partic. *comitatus*, accompanied; with abl., alienis viris, Cic.; dolore, Ov.; abs. bene comitare, Cic.

cōmītor, **1**. dep. (*comes*), **1**, to join as a companion or follower, to accompany, to follow; aliquem, Caes.; nautas fuga, Verg.; absol., magni comitante caterva, Verg.; with dat., tardis mentibus virtus non facile comitur, Cic.; **2**, to follow to the grave; aliquem, Nep., Verg.

commāculo, **1**. to spot all over, pollute. **I.** Lit., manus sanguine, Verg. **II.** Transf., se isto infinito ambitu, Cic.

Commāgēnē -ēs, f. (*Κομμαγενή*), a province of Syria (capital Samosata), now Camash. Adj., **Commāgenus** -a -um, *Commagenian*.

commānīpūlaris -is, m. a soldier belonging to the same manipule or company, a comrade, Tac.

commēātus -ūs, m. (*commeo*). **I.** free passage, going and coming, Plaut. **II.** Meton., **1**, liberty to go unhindered; milit. t. t., leave of absence, furlough; sumere, dare, Liv.; in commeatu esse, to be on furlough, Liv.; cum commeatu Syracusis remanere, Cic.; **2**, that which is going or coming; a, a company of merchants, caravan; Londinium copiā negotiatorum et commeatuum maxime celebre, Tac.; b, supply of provisions, food, forage; commeatum or commeatas

parare, Liv., Sall.; accipere, arcessere, convehere, advehere, portare, Liv.; petere, Caes.; aliquem commeatu prohibere, Caes.; aliquem commeatu et reliquis copiis intercludere, Cic.

commēditor, 1, dep. to remind, call to remembrance, Lucr.

commemīni -isse, to remember fully; utrum hoc tu parum commemorinisti, an ego non satis intellexi? Cic.

commemōrābilis -e (commemoro), worthy of remembrance, worthy of mention, memorable; pietas, Cic.

commemōrātiō -ōnis, f. (commemoro), remembrance, mention, reminding; officiorum, Cic.

commemōro, 1. **I.** to call to mind, recollect; quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic. **II.** a, to remind another person of something, to bring to another person's remembrance; gratiam, amicitiam cognitionemque, Cic.; b, to mention, relate, recount; humanam societatem, Cic.; Critolaus iste, quem cum Diogene venisse commemoras, Cic.; de alicuius virtute, Cic.

commendābilis -e (commendo), commendable, praiseworthy; nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.

commendātiōis -a -un (commendatus), relating to a recommendation; literae, a letter of introduction, Cic.

commendātiō -ōnis, f. (commendo), 1, recommendation, commendation; commendatio nostra ceterorumque amicorum, Cic.; 2, that which recommends, excellence; ingenii, liberalitatis, Cic.

commendātrix -icis, f. (commendo), that which commends; legem commendatricem virtutum, Cic.

commendātus -a -um, p. adj. (from commendo), 1, recommended, commended; quae (res) commendator erit memoriae hominum? Cic.; 2, esteemed, prized, valued, Plin.

commendo, 1. (com and mando), to commit to the care, keeping, or protection of any one. **I.** Lit., tibi eius omnia negotia, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., nomen suum immortalitati, Cic.; aliquid literis, to commit to writing, ap. Cic. **B.** Esp. a, to recommend; aliquem alicui diligenter, Cic.; se Caesari, Caes.; b, to set off, grace, render agreeable; nulla re una magis orationem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia, Cic.

commensus, partic. of commetior.

commentāriolum -i, n. (dim. of commentarius), a short treatise, Cic.

commentārius -ii, m. and **commentārium** -ii, n. (commentus, from comminiscor); 1, a memorandum, or note-book, a diary; in commentarium referre, Cic.; commentarii belli Gallici, the notes of Caesar on the Gallic war, Cic.; 2, legal t. t., a brief, Cic.

commentātiō -ōnis, f. (commentor), 1, deep reflection, careful consideration, meditation; tota philosophorum vita commentatio mortis est, Cic.; 2, practice, study of an orator; commentationes quotidianae, Cic.; 3, a dissertation, Plin.

commenticius -a -um (commentus, from comminiscor), invented, fictitious; nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic.; civitas Platonis, ideal, Cic.; crimen, false, Cic.

1. commentor, 1. dep. (com and MEN, root of mens). **A.** to consider thoroughly, reflect upon deeply; futuras secum miseria, Cic.; de populi Romani libertate, Cic.; with rel. clause, ut ante commentemur inter nos qua ratione nobis traducendum sit hoc tempus, Cic. **B.**

Esp., to study, practise, prepare for; commentabar declamans saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio quotidie, Cic.; with acc., commentari orationem in reum, Cic.; partic. perf. passive, commentata oratio, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., sua et commentata et scripta, Cic. **C.** to sketch, compose, write down; minus, Cic.

2. commentor -ōris, m. (comminiscor), a discoverer, inventor; uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

commentum -i, n. (commentus fr. m. comminiscor), 1, a fiction, an invention, contrivance; opiniorum commenta, fancies, Cic.; miraculi, Liv.; 2, a lie, falsehood; millia rumorum commenta, Ov.

commēo, 1. to go up and down, come and go, visit frequently; vulgatum erat inter Vejoes Romanque nuncios commeare, Liv.; ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursum etiam singuli commeare possent, Caes.; Delos quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, Cic.; of ships, navis, quae ad ea furta, quae reliquisses, commearet, Cic.; of the heavenly bodies, sursum deorsum, ultro citro, Cic.; of letters, crebro enim illius litterae ab aliis ad nos commeant, find their way to us, Cic.

commercium -ii, n. (com and merx). **I.** **A.** trade, commerce; commercio prohibere aliquem, Sall. **B.** Meton., a, the right of trade; commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic.; salis commercium dedit, Liv.; b, an article of traffic, Plin.; c, a place of trade, commercial depot, Plin. **II.** intercourse, communication, correspondence; commercium sermonum facere, Liv.; commercium belli, negotiations as to ransom of prisoners, truces, etc., Tac.; habere commercium cum aliquo, Cic.

commercior, 1. dep. to buy together, buy up; arma, tela alia, Sall.

commērō -ii -itum, 2. (commereor, dep. Plaut.), 1, to deserve fully; aestimationem (poenae), Cic.; 2, to commit a fault; culpam, Plaut.

commētiōr -mensus, 4. 1, to measure; sidereum ambitus, Cic.; 2, to measure with anything, compare; negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commēto, 1. (intens. of commeo), to go frequently, Ter.

commigro, 1. to remove in a body, to migrate; in domum suam, Cic.

commilitium -ii, n. (com and miles). **A.** a companionship in war or military service, Tac. **B.** Transf., companionship, fellowship, Ov.

commilitō -ōnis, m. (com and milito), a companion or comrade in war, Cic.

comminatiō -ōnis, f. (comminor), a threatening, threat, Cic.

commingo -minxi -minctum or -mictum, 3. to make water on, Hor.; transf., to defile, Cat.

comminiscor -mentus, 3. dep. to feign, invent; monogrammos deos, Cic.; mendacium, Plaut.; perf. partic. pass., feigned, invented. commenta funera, Ov.

comminor, 1. dep. to threaten; comminatus inter se, Liv.; with acc., pugnam, obsidionem, oppugnationem, Liv.

comminūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. **A.** to make small, lessen, break into small pieces, crush to pieces; statuum, anulum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to lessen, diminish, to weaken, deprive of strength; operis civitatis, Cic.; vires ingenii, Ov.

comminus, adv. (con and manus). **A.** Lit., a, milit. t. t. (opp. minus), hand to hand, in close combat; nec minus hastis aut minus gladiis uteretur, Cic.; minus acriter instare, Sall.; manus minus conserere, Liv.; of hunting, minus ire in apros, Ov.; b, gen.,

close at hand; **comminus** ad aliquem accedere, **Cic. B.** Transf., *face to face*; **comminus** aspicere aliquem, **Ov.**

commis, **commi**, **cummis** = **gummi** (q.v.).

commiscéo -miscēi -mixtum, or -mistum, 2. *to mix together, to mix up.* **A.** Lit., ignem Vestae cum communi urbis incendio, **Cic.**; **commixta** frusta mero cruento, **Verg. B.** Transf., temeritatem cum sapientia, **Cic.**

commiserāto -ōnis, f. (**commiseror**), in rhetoric, *the part of an oration intended to excite pity*, **Cic.**; **absol.**, *an affecting tone (of voice)*, **Cic.**

commisēresco, 3. *to pity*, **Ter**

commiserōr, 1. dep. 1. *to p^r.g. commiserate*, *bewail*; fortunam, **Nep.**; 2. *of a speaker, to excite pity*; quum commiserari, conqueri coepit, **Cic.**

commissio -ōnis, f. (**committo**). **A.** *a contest or struggle for a prize*, **Cic. B.** Meton., *a showy declamation*, **Sen.**

commisum -i, n. (**committo**). **I.** *something undertaken, an undertaking*; supererat nihil aliud in tenere commissum quam, etc., **Liv.**; esp., **a**, *a crime, fault, transgression*; factum aut commissum audacis, **Cic.**; **b**, *confiscation*, **Quint.** **II.** *a secret*; commissa enuntiare, **Cic.**

commissūra -ae, f. (**committo**). **A.** *a joining together, connection, joint, knot*; molles digitorum, **Cic. B.** Transf., *connection of a speech, the thread of a discourse*, **Quint.**

committo -misi -missum, 3. *to unite, connect, combine.* **I.** Lit., duas noctes, **Ov.**; opera, **Liv.**; nondum commissa inter se munimenta, **Liv.** **II.** Transf., 1. **a**, *to begin, set on foot*; pugnam or pugnam cum aliquo, **Cic.**; proelium, **Caes.**; bellum, **Liv.**; ludos, **Cic.**; **b**, *to commit a crime*; tantum facinus, **Cic.**; multa et in deos et in homines impie, **Cic.**; **c**, **absol.**, *to commit a crime, to sin*; nemo enim committeret, **Cic.**; contra legem, **Cic.**; with ut and the subj., *to bring it about that*; non committam posthac ut me accusare de epistolarum negligentia possis, **Cic.**; **d**, *to incur a punishment*; poenam, **Cic.**; perf. partic., *forfeited*; hereditas Veneri Erycinæ commissa, **Cic.**; **e**, *to entrust, commit to, reflex.*, *to venture, risk oneself*; se in senatum, **Cic.**; se urbi, **Cic.**; aliquem fidel potestatisque eius, **Cic.**; collum tonsori, **Cic.**; alicui reipublicae, **Liv.**; committere alicui, ut videat ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat, **Cic.**

commōdē, adv. (**commodus**), **a**, *rightly, properly, fitly, appropriately*; dicere, **Cic.**; minus commode audire, *to have an indifferent reputation*, **Cic.**; **b**, *agreeably, pleasantly*; feceris igitur commode mihi gratum si, etc., **Cic.**; **c**, *satisfactorily*; navigare, **Cic.**

commoditas -ātis, f. (**commodus**). **I.** **a**, *proportion, symmetry*; corporis, **Cic.**; vitae, **Cic.**; **b**, *convenience*; ob commoditatem itineris, **Liv.**; **c**, *fitness, a fit occasion*; commoditas ad faciendum idonea, **Cic.**; **d**, *advantage*; qui ex bestiis fructus, quae commoditas percipi potest, **Cic.** **II.** of persons, *compliance, kindness*, **Ov.**

commōdo, 1. (**commodus**), 1. *to make fit, adapt, accommodate*, **Plin.**; 2. **a**, *to adapt oneself to suit another person, to please, oblige, serve*; ut eo libentius iis commodas, **Cic.**; **b**, *with acc.*, *to furnish, lend, give*; nomen suum alicui, **Cic.**; reipublicae tempus, **Liv.**; alicui auri, **Ov.**; *to lend for a time*; alicui aurum, **Cic.**

1. **commōdum**, adv. (**commodus**), **a**, *at the right time, opportunity*; commodum enim egeram diligentissime, **Cic.**; **b**, *with quum or postquam and the indic.*, *just*; commodum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, **Cic.**

2. **commōdum** -i, n. (**commodus**), **a**, *con-*

venience; nostro commodo, *at our convenience*, **Cic.**; commodum tuo, **Cic.**; per commodum, **Liv.**; quod commodum valetudinis tuae fiat, **Cic.**; commodum reipublicae facere aliquid, **Cic.**; commodum alicuius expectare, **Cic.**; **b**, *u.e. advantage, convenience*; pacts, **Cic.**; sui commodi causa nocere alteri, **Cic.**; servire or consulere alicuius commodis, **Cic.**; plur., *favour, privileges, prerogatives*; tribunatus (militum) commoda, **Cic.**; **c**, *loan*; qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitum, non furtis nocentium ornamet, **Cic.**

1. **commōdus** -a -um (**com** and **modt**). **I.** **a**, *proper, fit, appropriate, convenient, satisfactory*; valetudine minus commoda uti, **Caes.**; litterae satis commodaee de Britannici rebus, **Cic.**; with dat., nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est, **Cic.**; commodum est, *it pleases, is agreeable*; si tibi erit commodum, **Cic.**; with acc. and infin., nihil duco esse commodius, quam de his rebus nihil jam amplius scribere, **Cic.**; **b**, *easy, convenient*; iter, **Liv.** **II.** *friendly, obliging, pleasant*; mores commodi, **Cic.**

2. **Commōdus** -i, m. *Roman emperor from 186-192 A.D.*

commōlior, 4. dep. *to set in motion*; fulmina, **Lucr.**

commōnēfacio -feci -factum, 3., pass. **commōnēfio** -factus sum, -fieri (**commoneo** and **facio**), *to remind, warn*; aliquem etiam atque etiam, **Cic.**; aliquem beneficii sui, **Sall.**; with acc. of thing, istius turpem calamitosamque praeturan, **Cic.**

commōnēo -ūi -itum, 2. *to remind, warn, impress upon, bring to one's recollection*; quod vos lex commouit, **Cic.**; quin is unoquoque gradu de avaritia tua commoneretur, **Cic.**; non exprobrandi causa, sed commouendi gratia, **Cic.**; animos de periculo, **Cic.**; quum quidam ex illis amicis commonerent oportere decerni, **Cic.**

commonstro, 1. *to show fully and distinctly*; aurum alicui, **Cic.**

commōrāto -ōnis, f. (**commoror**), *a delaying, loitering, lingering*; tabellarium, **Cic.**; rhet. t.t., *the dwelling for some time on one point*, **Cic.**

commōrior -mortuus, 3. dep. *to die together with*; with dat., hostibus, **Sall.**

commōror, 1. dep. *to delay, linger, make a stay in any place, sojourn, tarry, remain*; **a**, **Romae**, **Cic.**; unam noctem ad Helorum, **Cic.**; apud aliquem, **Cic.**; fig., consilium tuum dūtius in armis civilibus commorandi, **Cic.**; **b**, rhet. t.t. *to dwell on*; pluribus verbis in eo, **Cic.**

commōtio -ōnis, f. (**commoveo**), *an emotion, excitement*; animi, **Cic.**

commōtiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of **commotio**), *a slight indisposition*, **Cic.**

commōtus -a -um, p. adj. (from **commoveo**), 1. *tottering, insecure, unsteady*; aes alienum, **Tac.**; genus (dicendi) in agendo, **Cic.**; 2. *moved in mind, excited*; animus commotior, **Cic.**

commōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 3. **I.** Lit. *to move entirely or violently, to shake, to move from a place*; 1. *se ex eo loco*, **Cic.**; castra ex eo loco, *to cause the army to advance*, **Cic.**; sacra, *to carry about (at festivals, etc.) the statues of the gods and the sacred utensils*, **Verg.**; nummum, *to employ in commerce*, **Cic.**; columnas, *to carry off*, **Cic.**; 2. **a**, *to hunt*; cervum, **Verg.**; **b**, *to cause to yield or give way*; hostium aciem, **Liv.** **II.** Transf., 1. of the mind or the passions, *to move, influence, disturb*; his omnes, in quibus est virtutis indoles, commoveatur, **Cic.**; aut libidine aliqua aut metu commotum esse, **Cic.**; nova atque inusitata specie commotus, **Caes.**; eisdem miseriis ac periculis commovetur, **Cic.**; quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, **Cic.**

2, to call forth, produce, cause; risum, Cic.; magnū et acerbum dolorem, Cic.; bellum aut tumultum, Cic.; **3**, to treat of, nova quaedam, Cic. (contracted perf. forms commossem, commosset, commosse, Cic.).

communicatio -ōnis, f. (communico), **1**, a communicating, imparting; consilii, Cic.; **2**, a rhetorical figure = ἀνακoinωσις, in which the orator pretends to consult the audience, Cic.

communico, 1. (communis), to share, divide with, communicate; **1**, iudicia cum equestri ordine communicata erant, Cic.; rem cum aliquo, Cic.; **2**, to communicate, impart, inform, by speaking or writing; consilia, Caes.; de societate multa inter se, Cic.; to take counsel with, confer with; cum aliquo de maximis rebus, Cic.; **3**, to join, unite; quantas pecunias ab uxoriis dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis aestimatione factā cum dotibus communicant, Caes.; **4**, to share something with one; curam doloris sui cum aliquo, Cic.

1. communio -īvi or -īi -itum, **4**, to fortify thoroughly on all sides; castella, Caes.; transi, to fortify, strengthen; causam testimonii, Cic.

2. communio -ōnis, f. (communis), communion, mutual participation; inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est, Cic.

communis -e (old form commoinis, from com and root MOIN, MUN, whence moenia, munus). **A.** common, general, universal, ordinary, usual, public (opp. proprius = individual, private); loca, public places, Cic.; loci, philosophical or rhetorical commonplaces, Cic.; with genit., communis hominum infirmitas, Cic.; with dat., mors omni aetati est communis, Cic.; with cum and the abl., quocum fuit et domus et militia communis Cic.; with inter se, multa sunt civibus inter se communia, Cic.; subst., **commune** -is, n., **1**, the common property of a corporation; quod jus statues communi dividundo, Cic.; **2**, state, commonwealth; Siciliae, Cic.; in commune, adv., **a**, for the public good, for common use; in commune conferre, Cic.; **b**, in general, Tac. **B.** Transf., of persons, affable, condescending; Cyrum minorem communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic.

communitas -ātis, f. (communis). **I.** community, fellowship; nulla cum deo homini communitas, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, the desire for human society, Cic.; **b**, condescension, affability, Nep.

communiter, adv. (communis), in common with others, jointly, generally, Cic.

communūror, 1, dep. to mutter, murmur; ut scriba secum ipse communuratus sit, Cic.

commutābils, -e (commuto), changeable; a, vitae ratio, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., exordium, such as could be easily adapted to a speech on the other side of the question, Cic.

commutatio -ōnis, f. (commuto), a change, alteration; temporum, Cic.; aestuum, Caes.

commutatus -ūs, m., a change, alteration, Lucr.

commūto, 1. **A.** to change, alter entirely; eursum, Cic.; iter, Caes.; tempora in horas commutantur, Cic.; reipublicae statum, Cic.; consilium, Caes.; sententiam, Cic.; nihil commutari animo, Cic. **B.** to exchange, change something for something else; gloriam constantiae cum caritate vitae, Cic.; fidem suam et religionem pecuniā, to barter, Cic.

cōmo, compsi, comptum, 3. (contr. from coemo), to place together. **I.** Gen., Lucr. **II.** to place together in order, to arrange, adorn, especially of the hair, to comb, plait, adorn;

capillos, Cic.; longas compta puella comas, Ov.; praecincti recte pueri comptique, Hor.

cōmoedia -ae, f. (κωμῳδία), a comedy, Cic.

cōmoedus -a -um (κωμῳδός), relating to a comedy, comic; natio, Juv. Subst., **cōmoedus** -ī, m. a comic actor, Cic.

cōmōsus -a -um (coma), hairy, Phaedr.

compāciscor (compēciscor), -pactus, or -pectus, -pacisci 3., dep. to conclude an agreement, make a compact with any one, Plaut.

compactio -ōnis, f. (compingo), a putting or joining together; membrorum, Cic.

compactum -ī, n. (compaciscor), a compact, agreement; compacto, Cic., de compacto, Plaut., ex compacto, Suet., according to agreement.

compactus -a -um, p. adj. (from compingo), thick-set, compressed, compact, Plin.

compāges -is, f. (compingo). **I.** a joining together, connexion; lapidum, Ov.; quae (navis) per se ipsa omnibus compagibus aquam acciperet, Liv. **II.** Transf., dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, bodily structure, Cic.

compāgo -ōnis, f. = compages (q.v.).

compar -pāris, like, similar; postulatio Latinorum, Liv.; with dat., milites militibus compares, Liv. Subst., **compar** -pāris, c. a companion, equal, consort, spouse, Hor.

comparābils -e (2. comparo), capable of comparison, comparable; comparabile est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet, Cic.

compārātē, adv. (2. comparo), in comparison, by comparison, Cic.

1. comparatio -ōnis, f. (1. comparo), a preparing, preparation; novi belli, Cic.; veneni, Liv.; criminis, evidence necessary for an accusation, Cic.

2. comparatio -ōnis, f. (2. comparo). **A.** a comparing, comparison; orationis suae comparis alienis, Cic.; utilitatum, Cic.; comparatio quibus plurimum sit tribuendum, Cic. **B.** In rhet., comparatio criminis, the set-off of a good motive against a crime, Cic.

compārātivus -a -um (2. comparo), relating to comparison, containing a comparison, comparative; iudicatio, Cic.

comparco (comperco) -parsi, -parsum, 3. to scrape together, to save up, Ter.

compārēo -pārūi, 2, 1, to appear, be visible; cum subito sole obscuro non comparuisset (Romulus), Cic.; **2**, to be present, be in existence; signa et dona comparare omnia, Cic.

1. compāro, 1. **A.** to prepare, get ready; provide, furnish; convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic.; se, to make oneself ready, Cic.; insidias alicui, Cic.; classem, Cic.; exercitum, Cic.; rem frumentariam, Caes.; animum auditoris idonee ad reliquam dictionem, Cic.; alicui a civitatibus laudationes per vim et metum, Cic.; bellum adversus aliquem, Caes. **B.** to arrange, settle, dispose; **1**, of character, sic fuimus semper comparati ut, etc., Cic.; **2**, of institutions, iura praeclara atque divinitus a maioribus comparata, Cic.

2. compāro, 1. (compar). **I.** Lit., **a**, to form into pairs, to unite in pairs, Cic.; labella labellis, Plaut.; **b**, to bring together for a contest, to match; comparari cum Aesernino Samnite, cum patrone disertissimo, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, to compare; et se mihi comparat Ajax? Ov.; huius similitudines comparat, Cic.; Attico Lysiae Catonem nostrum, Cic.; meum factum cum tuo comparo, Cic.; **b**, comparare provincias inter se, or comparare provincias, or simply

comparare inter se (of magistrates), to come to an agreement as to their several duties, Liv.

compasco -pāvi -pastum, 3. to feed or graze together; si compascuus ager est, jus est compascere, Cic.

compascuus -a -um, relating to common pasturage; ager, pasturage held in common, Cic.

compedio, 4. (compes), to fetter, Plaut.

compellatio -ōnis, f. (2. compello), an accosting, rousing, reprimanding; crebrae vel potius quotidianae compellationes, Cic.

1. **compello** -puli -pulum, 3. **I.** to drive to one place, collect; pecus totius provinciae, Cic. **II.** to drive, force. **A.** Lit., consules e foro in curiam, Liv.; naves in portum, Caes.; Romanos in castra, Liv.; omne Auruncum bellum Pometiam compulsum est, confined to, Liv. **B.** Transf., to force or impel a person to an action, to compel; aliquem ad bellum, Ov.; in eundem metum, Liv.; in hunc sensum et allici beneficiis hominum et compelli injuriis, Cic.

2. **compello**, 1. (intens. of 1. compello). **I.** Gen., to address, accost, call by name; aliquem voce, Verg. **II.** **A.** to address with blame and reproach, chide, rebuke; aliquem edicto, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., to accuse before a court of justice; iudicem, Cic.

compendiarius -a -um (compendium), short; via, Cic.

compendium -ii, n. (com and pendo, to weigh together). **A.** saving, parsimony, and hence, gain, profit, advantage (opp. dispendium); privato compendio servare, Caes.; in re uberrima turpe compendium effugere, Cic. **B.** a short way, a short cut; per compendia maris assequi aliquem, Tac.

compensatio -ōnis, f. (compenso), a balancing of an account, compensation; incommoda commodorum compensatione leniant, Cic.

compenso, 1. to weigh together, to reckon one thing against another, to balance; laetitia cum doloribus, Cic.; summi labores nostri magnā compensati gloriā, Cic.

compendinatio -ōnis, f. (comperendino), a putting off a trial to the third day, Tac.

comperendinatus -ūs, m. = comperendinatio (q. v.).

comperendino, 1. (com and perendinus), to remand to the third day; reum, Cic.; absol., ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, Cic.

comperto -pēri -pertum, 4. (com and root PER, whence peritus, periculum, and reperio, experior), to find out, discover, gain certain information of; haec certis nuntiis, certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; partic. perf., certain, undoubted; levem audicionem pro re comperta habere, for a certainty, Caes.; ea dicimus quae comperta habemus, quae vidimus, Cic.; comperitum narrare, Sall.; with acc. and infin., posteaquam comperit eum posse vivere, Cic.; abl. absol., comperito, t. t. having been discovered for certain; satis comperto Eordeam petiuros Romanos, Liv.; with de and the abl., nihil de hoc comperi, Cic.; partic. perf., compertus (of persons), convicted; probri, Liv.

compertior = comperio.

compēs -pēdis, f. a fetter or foot shackle, gen. found in the plur., Plaut.; transf., qui in compedibus corporis semper furunt, Cic.; Teledum tenet puella grata compede vinctum, Hor.

compesco -pescei, 3. (connected with compes, compedio), to hold in, restrain, check, curb; equum angustis habenis, Tib.; seditionem exercitus verbo uno, Tac.; clamorem, Hor.; ramos, Verg.

compētor -ōris, m. a competitor, Cic.

compētitrix -icis, f. (competitor) a female competitor, Cic.

competo -pēti and -pētīl -pētītum 3. to, come together, to meet. **A.** Lit., Varr. **B.** Transf., 1, to agree, coincide in point of time; tempora cum Othonis exitu compētisse, Tac.; 2, to be equal to, capable of; ut vix ad arma capiēda aptandae pugnae competeret animus, Liv.; neque oculis neque auribus satis compētebant, Tac.

compilatio -ōnis, f. (compilo), a pillaging, hence (contemptuously), a compilation; Chresti, Cic.

compilo, 1. (com and pilo = ψιλόω), to plunder, rob; fana, Cic.; fig., ab ipsis capsis juris, consultorum sapientiam, Cic.

compingo -pēgi -pactum, 3. (com and pango). **A.** to put together, construct; part. perf., compactus, constructed, Cic., Verg. **B.** to confine, hide, conceal; se in Apuliam, Cic.; fig., in iudicia et contiunculas tamquam in aliquod pistrinum detrudi et compingi, Cic.

compitālicius -a -um (compitalis), relating to the Compitalia; dies, Cic.; ludī, Cic.

compitālis -e (compitum), relating or belonging to cross roads; Lares, the deities who presided over cross roads, Suet. Subst., **Compitālia** -ium, n. the festival in honour of these deities, celebrated on the cross roads on a day appointed by the praetor, shortly after the Saturnalia, Cic.

compitum -i, n. (competo), a place where two or more roads meet, a cross road, Cic.

complāceo -citi or -citus sum, 2. 1, to please several persons at once, Ter.; 2, to please exceedingly, Plaut.

complāno, 1. to level; domum, to raze, Cic.

complector -plexus -plecti, 3. dep. (com and plecto). **I.** Lit., 1, to embrace, encircle, surround, encompass; aliquem medium, Liv.; aliquem artius, Cic.; me artior somnus complexus est, Cic.; 2, to enclose, surround; collem opere, Caes.; animum mundi caelo, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to hold fast, master; quam (facultatem) quoniam complexus es, tene, Cic.; 2, to attach oneself to, esteem; quos fortuna complexa est, the favourites of fortune, Cic.; aliquem summa benevolentia, Cic.; 3, of the mind, to embrace, grasp, comprehend; omnia una comprehensione, Cic.; 4, to unite in oneself or itself; omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic.

complémentum -i, n. (compleo), that which completes or fills up, a complement; inania quaedam verba quasi complementa numerorum, Cic.

compleo -plēvi -plētum, 2. to fill up. **I.** Lit., 1, fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Caes.; paginam, Cic.; multo cibo et potione completi, Cic.; with genit., convivium vicinorum quotidie compeo, Cic.; 2, milit. t. t., to complete the number of an army, fleet, etc.; classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv.; 3, to fill a space with light, smell, shout, clamour, etc.; omnia clamoribus, Liv.; sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, civitatem summa spe et voluntate, Caes.; 2, to fulfil; fata sua, Ov.; centum et septem annos complēsse, Cic.; 3, of a sum, to make up; neque est adhuc ea summa (imperiati sumptus) completa, Cic.; 4, to complete, finish; his rebus completis, Caes.

complētus -a -um, p. adj. (from compleo), perfect, complete; completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic.

complexio -ōnis, f. (complector), 1, connexion, combination; complexiones atomorum

inter se, Cic.; 2, of discourse, a, *brevis totius negotii*, a short summary of the whole matter, Cic.; b, *verborum*, or *absol.*, a period, Cic.; c, in logic, the conclusion of a syllogism, Cic.; d, a dilemma, Cic.

complexus -ūs, m. (complector). **A.** a, *an embrace*; aliquem de complexu matris avellere, Cic.; currere ad alicuius complexum, Cic.; meton., a loved object; de complexu eius ac sinu, from his favourites and bosom friends, Cic.; b, *combat*; complexum armorum vitare, Tac.; c, *surrounding, encompassing*; qui (mundus) omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. **B.** Transf., *love for*; complexus totius gentis humanae, Cic.

complico -āvi -ātum (-lī -itum), I. to fold together, fold up. **I.** Lit., epistolam, Cic. **II.** Transf., *complicated notion, confused, intricate*, Cic.

comploratio -ōnis, f. (comploro), a lamentation, a weeping and bewailing; mulierum comploratio sui patriaeque, Liv.

comploratus -ūs, m. = comploratio (q.v.).

comploro, I. to bewail or weep, to lament loudly and violently; mortem, Cic.; desperata complorataque res est publica, Liv.

complures, neut. **complūra**, and (rarely)

complūria -iūm, n. very many, Cic. Subst., several; complures ex iis, Caes.

complūriens (complūriēs), adv. (complures), many times, frequently, Plaut.

compluscūli -ae, -a (complures), a good many, Plaut.

complūvium -li, n. (compluo, to flow together), the quadrangular roofless space in the centre of a Roman house, through which the water collected on the roofs found its way to the impluvium below, Varr.

compono -pōsiui -pōsitum, 3. to put, place, lay, bring together. **I.** Gen., 1, in quo (loco) erant ea composita, quibus rex te munere constituerat, Cic.; manibus manus atque oribus ora, Verg.; 2, a, to place together as opponents, Cic.; pergis pignantiā secum pontibus adversis componere, Hor.; b, to compare; dignitati alicuius suam, Cic. **II.** Esp. A. to collect together a whole from several parts compose; exercitus eius compositus ex variis gentibus, Sall.; venena, Ov.; aggerem tumuli, Verg.; of writers, to compose; volumen de tuenda sanitate, Cic.; oratio ad conciliandos plebis animos composita, Liv. **B.** 1, to compose, settle, arrange; arma, Hor.; opes, Verg.; cinerem, the ashes of the dead, Ov.; se thalamis, Verg.; 2, to quiet, settle, reconcile; controversias regum, Caes.; Armeniam, Tac.; amicos aversos, Hor. **C.** to place in a certain order, arrange; 1, sidera, Cic.; classarios in numeros legionis, Tac.; 2, rhet. t. t., to arrange words in their order; verba componere et quasi iagmentare, Cic. **D.** 1, to arrange, smooth; tomas, Ov.; composito et delibuto capillo, Cic.; logam, Hor.; vultum, Tac.; 2, a, to dispose, settle in a particular way; itinera sic ut, etc., Cic.; auspicia ad utilitatem reipublicae composita, Cic.; diem rei gerendae, Liv.; ex composito, as we agreed, Liv.; b, to invent, feign; crimen et dolum, Tac.

comporto, I. to carry, bring together, collect; humentum ab Asia, Caes.; arma in templum, Cic.

compōs -pōtis (com and potis), having the mastery or control of, possessed of, sharing in; animi, Ter.; mentis, in full possession of mental faculties, Cic.; voti, one whose wish is fulfilled, Hor.; Liv.; scientiae compotem esse, to be able to know something, Cic.; rationis et consilii compos, Cic.; qui me huius urbis compotem fecerunt, enabled me to be in this city, Cic.; tum patriae compotem me numquam siris esse, Liv.

compōsitō, adv. (compositus), 1, in an orderly manner, in good order; composite apte dicere, Cic.; 2, quietly, Tac.

compōsitio -ōnis, f. (compono), a putting together. **I.** Gen., a matching; gladiatorum compositiones, Cic. **II.** Esp. 1, a composing; a, unguentorum, Cic.; b, of a book, juris pontificalis, Cic.; 2, a settlement of differences; pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destiti, Cic.; 3, arrangement; a, membrorum, Cic.; b, anni, of the calendar, Cic.; c, rhet. t. t., the proper arrangement of words; compositio apta, Cic.

compōsitor -ōris, m. (compono), an arranger, adjuster, Cic.

compōsitūra -ae, f. (compono), a connexion, joining, a joint, Lucr.

compōsitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (compono), placed together; 1, composed, quieted; composito vultu, Tac.; 2, well arranged; composito agmine legiones ducere, Tac.; so of oratory, oratio, Cic.; and of the orator himself, orator, Cic.; 3, peacefully governed, settled; respublica, Cic.; hence subst., **compōsita**, -orum, n. the orderly condition of a state, Sall.; 4, a, prepared; ut nemo unquam compositior ad iudicium venisse videtur, Cic.; b, feigned, pretended, studied; indignatio, Tac.

compōtatio -ōnis, f. a drinking party (translation of συμπόσιον), Cic.

compōtō, 4. (compos), to make partaker of, Plaut.; passive, to become partaker of, Plaut.

compōtor -ōris, m. a drinking companion, Cic.

compōtrix -icis, f. (compotor), a female drinking companion, Ter.

compransor -ōris, m. a dinner companion, boon companion, Cic.

comprēcatio -ōnis, f. (comprecor), supplication of a deity; haec sollemnis deorum comprēcatio, Liv.

comprēcōr, I., dep. to pray to, supplicate; caelestium fidem, Cat.; Cytherea, comprecor, ausis assit, Ov.

comprēhendo (comprendo) -prēhendi (-prendi) -prēhensum (-prensum), 3. to seize, lay hold of. **A.** Lit., 1, quid opus est manibus si nihil comprēhendendum est? Cic.; ignem, to catch fire, Verg.; ignis robora comprehendit, seizes on, Verg.; avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger, Ov.; without igne, comprehensa aedificia, Liv.; 2, as a suppliant, to seize a person's hand; comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes.; 3, to attack, lay hold of in a hostile manner, seize, capture; a, persons, tam capitale hostem, Cic.; aliquem vivum in fuga, Caes.; aliquem in furto, Cic.; b, animals, etc., to seize, carry off; reatas equosque, Caes.; c, to seize a place; aliis comprehensis collibus, Caes.; 4, to discover or reveal a crime; nefandum adulterium, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to embrace; multos amicitia, Cic.; 2, to comprise, include; cuae omnia una cum deorum notione comprehēdimus, Cic.; 3, to relate, express, tell in words or writing; brevis comprehēsa sententia, Cic.; ne plura consector, comprehendam brevi, Cic.; 4, aliquid numero, to count, express in numbers, Verg.; 5, to comprehend, perceive; sensu or sensibus, Cic.; animo intelligentiam alicuius rei, Cic.; intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere qualis sit animus, Cic.; esse aliquid, quod comprehendere et percipi posset, Cic.

comprēhensibilis -e (comprehendo), that which can be comprehended, comprehensible; natura non comprehensibilis, Cic.

comprēhēnsio -ōnis, f. (comprehendo), a seizing with the hands, laying hold of. **A.** Lit.,

1, Cic.; **2, a hostile seizing, apprehending**; **son-tium, Cic.** **B. Transf., 1, a perceiving, compre-hending, comprehension**; **complecti omnia una comprehensione, Cic.**; **2, a period, sentence**; **verba comprehensione devincire, Cic.**

comprendo = **comprehendo** (q.v.).

compressô, adv. (**compressus**), **briefly, con-cisely, succinctly, Cic.**; **compressus loqui, Cic.**

compressio -ônis, f. (**comprimo**), **compression of style, conciseness**; **compressione rerum breves, Cic.**

1. compressus -a -um, partic. of comprimo.

2. compressus, abl. -u, m. (**comprimo**), **a pressing together, pressure, embrace, Cic.**

comprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (**com** and **premo**), **to press, squeeze together, compress. A. Lit., 1, quum digitos compresserat et pugnium fecerat, Cic.**; **prov., compressis manibus sedere, to sit with folded hands, idle, Liv.**; **2, to press to-gether, make closer or tighter**; **ordines, to close the ranks, Liv. B. Transf., 1, to hold back**; **a, frumentum, to keep in the garner, not to sell, Cic.**; **b, to suppress**; **delicta magna, Cic.**; **2, to check**; **plausus ipse admiratione compressus est, Cic.**; **gressum, Verg.**; **3, to crush, subdue**; **furentis hominis conatum atque audaciam, Cic.**; **seditionem, Liv.**

comprôbatio -ônis, f. (**comprobo**), **approval, Cic.**

comprôbator -ôris, m. (**comprobo**), **one who approves, Cic.**

comprôbo, 1, 1, to approve fully; **orationem omnium assensu, Liv.**; **istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic.**; **2, to confirm, prove, establish**; **patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit, Cic.**

compromissum -i, n. (**compromitto**), **a mutual agreement to abide by the decision of an arbitrator**; **de hac pecunia compromissum facere, Cic.**

compromitto -misi -missum, 3. **to agree to refer a cause to arbitration, Cic.**

Compsa -ae, f. **town of the Hirpini in Sam-nium (now Conza)**; **hence, Compsanus -a -um, of or belonging to Compsa.**

1. comptus -a -um, p. adj. **with compar. and superl. (from como), ornamented, adorned**; **oratio, Cic.**

2. comptus -ûs, m. (**como**). **I. a head-dress, Lucr.** **II. a band, tie, Lucr.**

compungo -punxi -punctum, 3. **to prick, puncture on all sides. I. Phaedr.**; **fig., ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic. II. to mark**; **barbarus compunctus notis Threiciis, tattooed, Cic.**

compûto, 1. **to reckon together, calculate, com-pute**; **rationem digitis, Plaut.**; **facies tua computat annos, shows thy age, Juv.**; **absol., com-putarat, pecuniam impetrare, Cic.**

compütresco -pütüi, 3. **to putrefy, Lucr.**

Cômum -i, n. (**Κόμω**), **a town in Cisalpine Gaul, now Como. Adj., Cômensis -e, of or be-longing to Comum.**

con = **com** (q.v.).

cônâmen -mînis, n. (**conor**), **an effort, en-deavour, Lucr., Ov.**

cônâtum -i, n. (**conor**), **an undertaking**; **gen. in plur., conata efficere, Cic.**

cônâtus -ûs, m. (**conor**), **a, an attempt, effort, undertaking**; **hoc conatu desistere, Cic.**; **compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic.**; **b, trouble, difficulty, effort**; **tumultus Gallicus haud magno conatu brevi oppressus est, Liv.**; **c, impulse, inclination**; **ut (beluae) conatum haberebant ad naturales pastus capessendos, Cic.**

concâco, 1. **to defile all over, Phaedr.**

concaedês -ium, f. **a barricade of trees, Tac.**

concalêfâcio (**concalfâcio**) -feci -factum, **3., and pass. concalêfio** (**concalfio**), -factus sum, **to warm thoroughly**; **brachium, Cic.**

concalêo, 2. **to be warm through and through** **Plaut.**

concalêresco -câlûi (**inchoat. of concaleo**), **3. A. Lit., to become thoroughly warm**; **corpora nostra ardore animi concalescent, Cic. B. Transf., to glow with love, Ter.**

concallesco -câlûi, 3. a, to become proo-tised; **tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu calluit, Cic.**; **b, to become callous or without feeling, Cic.**

Concâni -ôrum, m. (**sing., Concânus, Hor.**), **a savage tribe in Spain, who drank horses' blood.**

concastigo, 1. **to punish, chastise severely, Plaut.**

concâvo, 1. (**concavus**), **to hollow out, m. ka hollow or concave**; **brachia geminos in art us, curves, bends, Ov.**

concâvus -a -um, hollow, vaulted, arched, concave; **cymbala, Lucr.**; **altitudines spelunc-arum, Cic.**; **aqua, welling up, Ov.**

concedô -cessi -cessum, 3. **to go away, de-part, retire, withdraw. I. Lit., superis ab oris, Verg.**; **ab alicuius oculis aliquo, Cic.**; **cum con-jugibus ac liberis in aream Capitoliumque, Liv.**; **docet unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, Cic.**; **concedere vita, to die, Tac.**; **so absol., quando concessero, Tac. II. Transf., 1, to cease**; **tumor omnis et irae concessere deum, Verg.**; **2, a, to submit**; **in alicuius ditionem, Liv.**; **b, to pass over to some one's side or party or view**; **in At-tali sententiam, Liv.**; **3, to yield**; **a, intransit. (a) voluptas concedit dignitati, Cic.**; **concedere naturae, to die a natural death, Sall.**; **(b) to give in to**; **alicuius postulationi, Cic.**; **(y) to pardon**; **alienis peccatis, Cic.**; **b, transit., (a) to yield, give up**; **alicui libertatem in aliqua re, Cic.**; **concedat, ut hi viri boni fuerint, let them ad-mit, Cic.**; **alicui primas in dicendo partes, Cic.**; **(b) reipublicae dolorem atque amicitias suas, sacrifice, Cic.**

concelêbro, 1. I. Lit., to visit a place often, or in large companies, Lucr. II. Transf., A. Of any occupation, to pursue eagerly, assiduously; **studia per otium, Cic. B. to celebrate a festivity**; **diem natalem, Plaut**; **spectaculum, Liv. C. to praise, extol**; **fama et litteris eius diei victo-riam, Cic.**

concenâtio -ônis, f. (**conceno**), **a supping to-gether** (**translation of Gr. σύνδειπνον**), **Cic.**

concentio -ônis, f. (**concino**), **a singing to-gether, harmony, Cic.**

concentus -ûs, m. (**concino**). **A. a singing together, harmony**; **avium, Cic.**; **tubarum ac cornuum, Liv. B. Transf., agreement, harmony of opinion, unity, concord**; **melior actionum quam sonorum concentus, Cic.**

conceptio -ônis, f. (**concipio**), **1, a, con-ception, a becoming pregnant, Cic.**; **2, the draw-ing up of legal formulae, Cic.**

conceptus -ûs, m. (**concipio**), **a conceiving, pregnancy, Cic.**

concerpo -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (**com** and **carpo**), **to pull, pluck, tear in pieces. I. Lit., epistolae, Cic. II. Transf., aliquem ferventis-sime, ap. Cic.**

concertâtio -ônis, f. (**concerto**), **contest, strife**; **1, magistratum, Cic.**; **2, contest in words, wrangling, dispute sine jejuna concer-tatione verborum, Cic.**

concertator -ōris, m. (concerto), a rival, Tac.

concertatorius -a -um (concerto), relating to a contest in words; genus dicendi, Cic.

concerto, 1, to strive eagerly; 1, proelio, Cic.; 2, esp. of dispute in words, nunquam accidit ut eum eo verbo uno concertarem, Cic.

concesso -ōnis, f. (concedo), a yielding, granting; 1, agrorum, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., an admission of a fault, Cic.

concesso, 1, to cease, leave off, Plaut.

concessus -ūs, m. (concedo), permission, leave; gen. in abl., concessu omnium, Cic.

concha -ae, f. (κόγχη). 1. Lit., 1, a mussel, Cic.; 2, a mussel-shell, Cic.; poet., pearl, conchae teretesque lapilli, Ov.; 3, the shell-fish which yielded the purple dye, Lucr.; poet., purple dye, Ov. II. Meton., a vessel in the shape of a shell; 1, concha salis puri, salt-cellar, Hor.; funde capacibus unguenta de conchis, Hor.; 2, the horn of Triton, Ov.

conchēus -a -um (concha), relating to a mussel-shell; bacca, a pearl, Verg.

conchis -is, f. (κόγχος), a kind of bean boiled with its pod, Juv.

conchita -ae, m. (κογχίτης), a mussel gatherer, Plaut.

conchyliatus -a -um (conchylum), purple; peristomata, Cic.

conchylum -ii, n. (κογχύλιον), a mussel, or gen. shell-fish. 1. Gen., Cic. II. Esp., 1, an oyster, Cic.; 2, the shell-fish which yielded a purple dye, Lucr.; meton., a, purple dye; vestis conchylio tincta, Cic.; b, a purple garment, Juv.

1. **concido** -idi, 3. (com and cado), to fall down, tumble to the ground, sink down. A. Lit., 1, of things, concidat caelum omne necesse est, Cic.; repentinā ruina pars eius turris concidit, Caes.; 2, of the winds, to drop; concidunt venti fugiuntque naves, Hor.; equus eius ante signum Jovis Statoris sine caussa concidit, Cic.; in battle, ita pugnans concidit, Caes. B. Transf., 1, to sink, perish, waste away; neque enim tam facile opes Carthagini tantae concidissent, Cic.; tum ferocia omnis concidit, Liv.; 2, of persons, a, to be ruined, overthrown, to fail; malas causas semper obtrahit, in optimā concidit, Cic.; at law, to lose; iudicium vocibus fractus reus et una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic.; b, ne una plagā acceptā patres conscripti conciderent, be disheartened, Cic.

2. **concido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (com and caedo). 1. to cut up, cut in pieces, cut down, strike to the ground. A. Lit., concisos equites nostros a barbaris nuntiabant, Cic. B. to overthrow, annihilate; Antonium decretis suis, Cic. II. A. to beat severely, cudgel; aliquem virgis, Cic. B. 1, a, to cut in pieces; nervos, Cic.; b, to cut through; magnos scrobibus montes, Verg.; pedestria itinera concisa aestuariis, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., to divide too minutely, Cic.; 3, logic. t. t., to analyse, Cic.

concio -civi -citum, 2. and (in prose gen.) concio -ivi -itum, 4. to stir up; 1, Gen., a, to move violently; concita navis, Ov.; concita humina, Ov.; b, of men, to summon, bring together; totam urbem, Liv.; exercitum ex tota insula, Liv.; 2, to excite, disturb; a, concita freta, Verg.; b, of men, to rouse, stir up; plebem contentionibus, Liv.; immani concitus ira, Verg.; c, to produce, cause, promote; bellum in his provinciis, Liv.

conciabulum -i, n. (concilio), a place of assembly, market place; nundinas et conciabula obire, Liv.

conciliatio -ōnis, f. (concilio). 1. a uniting, joining; 1, communem totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem colere, Cic.; 2, a, a uniting in opinion, conciliating; aut conciliationis causā leniter aut permotionis vehementer aguntur, Cic.; rhet. t. the gaining the favour of the audience, Cic.; b, inclination; prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, Cic. II. a procuring, acquiring; gratiae, Cic.

conciliator -ōris, m. (concilio), one who prepares, procures; nuptiarum, a match-maker, Nep.; proditiōnis, Liv.

conciliatricula -ae, f. (dim. of conciliatrix), that which conciliates, Cic.

conciliatrix -icis, f. (conciliator). 1. one who unites, a match-maker, Cic. II. Transf., that which causes, promotes, brings about; vis orationis conciliatrix humanae societatis, Cic.

1. **conciliatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from concilio), 1, beloved by, Hamilcar conciliatus, Liv.; 2, inclined to, ut iudex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliator, Cic.

2. **conciliatus**, abl. -u, m, the union, connexion of atoms, Lucr.

concilio, 1. (concilium), to bring together. 1. to unite, connect. A. corpora, Lucr. B. to unite in sentiment, win over; 1, gen., legiones sibi pecuniā, Cic.; animos plebis, Liv.; 2, to recommend, make acceptable; dietis artes conciliare suas, Ov. II. A. to procure, prepare, provide, furnish; 1, gen., pecunias, Cic.; 2, to bring together, unite; conciliari viro, Cat. B. to bring about, cause, procure; sibi amorem ab omnibus, Cic.; nuptias, Nep.

concilium -ii, n. (com and cio = cieo). 1. a union, connexion; rerum, Lucr. II. 1, a coming together, assembling; Camenarum cum Egeria, Liv.; 2, an assembly; a, pastorum, Cic.; deorum, Cic.; b, an assembly for deliberation, a council; (a) outside Rome, Gallorum, Liv.; concilium Achaeum, the Achaean League, Liv.; constituere diem concilio, Caes.; cogere or convocare concilium, Caes.; aliquem adhibere ad concilium, Caes.; (b) in Rome, concilium sanctum patrum, Hor.; concilium plebis habere, to hold a meeting of the comitia tributa, Liv.; populi, of the comitia centuriata, Liv.

concinne, adv. with compar. (concinus), elegantly, neatly, finely, tastefully; rogare, Cic.; distribuere, to arrange a speech artistically, Cic.

concinntas -atis, f. (concinus), elegance and harmony of style; verborum or sententiarum, Cic.

concinntudo -inis, f. = concinntas (q.v.).

concinno, 1. (concinus). 1. to put or fit together carefully, to arrange; munusculum aliqui, ap. Cic. II. Transf., to produce, cause; amorem, Lucr.

concinus -a -um, well put together. 1. pleasing, that which pleases on account of harmony and proportion, elegant, neat. A. Gen., sat edepol concinna est virgo facie, Plaut.; tectorium, Cic.; helluo, elegant, Cic. B. Esp. of discourse, tasteful, polished; oratio, Cic.; concinns et elegans Aristo, Cic. II. suited, fit, appropriate, pleasing; concinns amicus, Hor.

concino -cinui -centum, 3. (com and cano). 1. Intransit. A. Lit., to sing in chorus, play instruments in concert; concinunt tubae, Liv.; sic ad vada Maecendi concinit albus olor, Ov. B. Transf., a, to join together in an utterance, to agree in saying; ne juvet vox ista VETO, qua concinentes collegas auditis, Liv.; b, to agree together, harmonise; cum Peripateticis re concinere, verbis discrepare, Cic. II. Transf. A.

Lit., *haec quum concinuntur*, Cic.; *carmen ad clausas fores*, Ov. **B.** Transf. *to celebrate*; *laetos dies*, Hor. **C.** *to prophesy*; *tristia omina*, Ov.

1. **concio** = concio (q.v.).

2. **concio** -ōnis = contio (q.v.).

concionabundus -a -um, v. *contionabundus*.

concionālis -e, v. *contionalis*.

concionārius -a -um, v. *contionarius*.

concionātor, v. *contionator*.

conciōnor, v. *contionor*.

concipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (com and capio), *to take together, hold together*. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. *to contain, hold*; *multum ignem trullis ferreis*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *of words, to express in a certain form*; *verba, iururandum*, Liv.; *quod EX ANIMI SENTENTIA iuraris, sicut concipitur more nostro, according to our customary form*, Cic.; *conceptis verbis iurare*, Cic.; *vadimonium*, Cic.; *so, 1, to repeat words after another person*, Qu. Marcio Philippo praeeunte in foro votum, Liv.; *preces*, Ov.; **2**, *to publish, conclude*; *foedus*, Verg.; **3**, *conceive summas, to give the totals*, Liv. **II.** Esp. **A.** Lit., **1**, *of fluids, to take in, draw in, suck*; *concepit Iris aquas*, Ov.; *terra caducas concepit lacrimas*, Ov.; **2**, *of fire, to catch fire*; *materies, quae nisi admoto igni ignem concipere possit*, Cic.; *fig.*, *of love, quum mens mea concipit ignem*, Ov.; **3**, *of air, to draw in*; *pars (animae) concipitur cordis parte quadam, quum ventriculorum cordis appellant*, Cic.; **4**, *to conceive*; *quum concepti mula*, Cic.; *fig.*, *hoc quod conceptum respublica periculum parturit*, Cic.; **5**, *of physical qualities, to take, gain*; *alias aliasque vires*, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, *to receive, incur, commit*; *dedecus*, Cic.; *scelus, perpetrare*, Cic.; **2**, *to feel*; *iram intimo animo et corde*, Cic.; *spem regni*, Liv.; **3**, *to fancy, imagine*; *quid mirum si in auspiciis imbecilli animi superstitiona ista concipiant*, Cic.; **4**, *to comprehend, grasp*; *rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente c.*, Cic.

concise, adv. (concisus), *in detached or minute portions*; hence, *concisely*, Quint.

concisio -ōnis, f. (2. concido), rhet. t. t., *the breaking up of a clause into divisions*, Cic.

concisus -a -um, p. adj. (from 2. concido), *divided into short sentences, brief, concise*; *sententiae*, Cic.

conciatō -ōnis, f. (concito), **1**, *quick movement*; *remorum*, Liv.; **2**, *tumult, sedition*; *plebi contra patres concitatio est seditio*, Cic.; **3**, *disturbance of the mind, passion*; *ab omni concitatione animi semper vacare*, Cic.

conciatōr -ōris, m. (concito), *one who excites, stirs up*; *seditionis*, Cic.

conciatūs -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from concito), **1**, *quick, rapid*; *conversio caeli*, Cic.; *quam concitatissimos equos immittere, spur the horses to a full gallop*, Liv.; *conciatior clamor, louder*, Liv.; **2**, *excited, violent, passionate*, contio, Cic.

concito, 1. (freq. of concio). **I.** **1**, *to move quickly, violently, stir up, excite*; *equum calcarius. to spur to a gallop*, Liv.; *navem remis*, Liv.; *Eurus concitat aquas*, Ov.; *esp. to summon by the voice*; *servos ex omnibus vicis*, Cic.; *concitare aciem, to move forward the army*, Liv.; *se concitare in hostem, to rush against the enemy*, Liv.; **2**, *to stir up, incite, impel*; *Etruriam omnem adversus Romanos*, Liv.; *omnem Galliam ad suum auxilium*, Caes.; *animi quodam impetu concitatus*, Cic. **II.** *to cause, produce*; *seditionem ac discordiam*, Cic.; *invidiam in aliquem*, Cic.

conciōtor -ōris, m. (concio), *one who excites, stirs up*; *belli, vulgi*, Liv.

conciuncula -ae = contuncula (q.v.).

conclāmatio -ōnis, f. (conclamo), *an exclamation, shouting together*; *universi exercitus*, Caes.

conclāmīto, 1. (intens. of conclamo), *to shout loudly, cry violently*, Plaut.

conclāmo, 1. **1**, *to shout together, in company*; *ad arma, to call to arms*, Liv.; *vassa, to give the signal for packing up baggage before a march*, Caes.; *with acc. and infin.*, *vos universi unā mente atque voce iterum a me conservatum esse rempublicam conclamastis*, Cic.; *with ut and the subj. to demand loudly*; *conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ex nostris ad colloquium prodirent*, Caes.; *with indirect question, conclamavit, quid ad se venirent*, Caes.; *esp. a*, *of a shout of joy*; *ad quorum casum quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus*, Liv.; *with acc.*, *conclamare victoriam*, Caes.; **b**, *of a cry of grief, aliquem conclamare, to bewail the death of some one*, Verg.; **2**, *to call together*; *conclamare socios*, Ov.

conclāve -is, n. (com and clavis), *a room, chamber, a dining-room, a bedroom*, Cic.

concludo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (com and cludo = claudo). **A.** Lit. *to shut up, inclose, confine*; *bestias delectationis causā*, Cic.; *mare conclusum, an inland sea*, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1**, *to include, compress, confine*; *aliquem in angustissimam formulam sponsonis concludere*, Cic.; *quartus dies hoc libro concluditur, is comprised*, Cic.; **2**, *to bring to an end*; *epistolam*, Cic.; *perorationem inflammantem restinguentemve concludere*, Cic.; **3**, *rhet. to close rhythmically, to round off in a period*; *sententias*, Cic.; **4**, *philosoph. t. t. to bring to a conclusion, to argue, infer*; *deinde concludere summum malum esse dolorem*, Cic.; *absol.*, *argumenta ratione concludentia, reasonable, logical proofs*, Cic.

conclūse, adv. (conclusus, from concludo), *with well-turned periods*; *conclude apteque dicere*, Cic.

conclūsiō -ōnis, f. (concludo). **A.** Lit. *a shutting, closing, and in military language, a blockade*, Caes. **B.** Transf. *a close, conclusion*; **a**, *conclusio muneris ac negotii tui*, Cic.; **b**, *rhet. t. t., conclusion of a speech, peroration*; *conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis*, Cic.; **c**, *a period*; *verborum quaedam ad numerum conclusio*, Cic.; **d**, *philosoph. t. t. conclusion in a syllogism, consequence*; *rationis*, Cic.

conclūsiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of conclusio), *a foolish inference, paltry conclusion*; *contortulae quaedam et minutulae conclusiunculae*, Cic.

concoenatio -ōnis, f., v. *concenatio*.

concolor -ōris, *similar in colour*; *humerus*, Ov.; *with dat.*, *concolor est illis*, Ov.

concoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** Lit. *to boil together*, Lucr. **II.** *to digest*. **A.** Lit., *cibum*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, *to bear, endure, stomach*; *ut eius ista odia non sorseam solum sed etiam concoquam*, Cic.; *aliquem senatorem (as senator) non concoquere*, Liv.; **b**, *to consider maturely, deliberate upon*; *tibi diu concoquendum est utrum, etc.*, Cic.; *clandestina concocta sunt consilia, have been concocted*, Liv.

1. concordia -ae, f. (concor), *agreement, union, harmony, concord, friendship, sympathy*. **I.** Lit., *concordiam reconciliare*, Liv.; *concordiam confirmare cum aliquo*, Cic.; *concordiam congeltinare*, Cic.; *concordiam constituere*, Cic.; *meton.*, *et cum Pirithoo felix concordia Theseus, one heart and mind*, Ov. **II.** Transf., *harmony, sympathy*; *concordia discors*, Ov.

2. Concordia -ae, f. *the goddess Concordia*. **te**

whom several temples in Rome were dedicated, in one of which the senate frequently held its sittings, Cic.

concordit̃er, adv., with compar. and superl. (concors), *harmoniously, with concord, amicably*; concordissime vivere cum aliquo, Cic.

concordo, 1. (concors), to agree, be in union; quum animi iudicia opinionisque concordant; with dat., concordant carmina nervis, Ov.

concors -dis, adj. with compar. and superl. (com and cor), of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious; fratres concordissimi, Cic.; concordes animae, Verg.; of inanimate objects, moderatus et concors civitatis tatus, Cic.

concrebresco -brũi, 3. to increase, Verg.

concredo -didi -ditum, 3. to intrust, commit to; rem et famam suam commendare et concedere alicui, Cic.

concremo, 1. to burn up, burn entirely; omnia tecta, Liv.

concrepo -ũi, 1. **I.** Intransit. to rattle, creek, clash, grate; scabilla concrepat, Cic.; concrepuere arma, Liv.; armis concrepat multitudo, Caes.; exercitus gladiis ad scuta concrepuit, Liv.; si digitis concreperit, at the least sign, Cic. **II.** Transit. to rattle, strike upon; aera, Ov.

concreresco -crẽvi -erẽtum. **A.** Gen. to become stiff, to congeal, curdle, harden; lac, Verg.; aer, Cic.; nive pruinaque concrescit aqua, Cic.; frigore sanguis, Verg.; quum claram speciem concreto lumine luna addidit, with darkened light, Cic. **B.** to grow, collect, increase, be formed; aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis, Cic.; de terris terram concrescere parvis, Lucr. (infm. perf. syncop. concreesse, Ov.).

concretio -õnis, f. (concreresco), 1, a growing together, congealing, condensing; corporum, Cic.; 2, materiality, matter; mortalis, Cic.

concretus -a -um p. adj. (from concreresco), thickened, congealed, condensed, stiffened; glacies, Liv.; lac, Verg.; dolor, hard, tearless, Ov.

concrucio, 1. to torture violently, Lucr.

concuõina -ae, f. (concupio), a concubine.

concuõinatus -ũs, m. (concupinus), concubinage, Plaut.

concuõinus -i, m. a man living in a state of concubinage, Tac.

concuõitus -ũs, m. (concupio), 1, lying together (at table), Prop.; 2, copulation, Cic.

concuõium -ũi, n. (concupius), noctis, the dead of night, the time at which men are in deep sleep, Plaut.

concuõius -a -um (concupio), relating to sleep, found only in the phrase concuõia nocte, at the time of men's first sleep, at dead of night, Cic.

concuõo, 1. = concumbo (q.v.).

conculco, 1. (com and calco). **A.** to tread, trample under foot, Cato. **B.** Transf., to misuse, to despise; miseram Italia, Cic.; Macedonicam lauream, Cic.

conculumbo -cũbũi -cũbitum, 3. (com and *cumbo), to lie with, have intercourse with, Ov.

concupisco -pivi or -piĩ -pitum, 3. (com and cupio), to desire eagerly, covet, to endeavour after, aim at; eandem mortem gloriosam, Cic.; signa, tabulas, suppellectilem, vestem infinite, Cic.; with infm., ducere aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.

concurro -curri (rarely -cũcurri) -cursum, 3. **I.** to run together, come together, flock to one

spot; tota Italia concurret, Cic.; ad arma, Caes.; ad curiam, Cic.; ad me restituendum Romam, Cic. **II.** 1, a, to meet together; ut neve aspere (verba) concurrerent neve vastius diducantur, Cic.; concurrat dextera laeva, of clapping the hands for applause, Hor.; b, to happen at the same time; quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Cic.; 2, a, to run, dash, strike together; ne prorae concurrerent, Liv.; b, to meet in conflict, attack, engage; concurrunt equites inter se, Caes.; omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi, Verg.; cum acie legionum recta fronte, Liv.; with dat., concurrere equitibus, Liv.; adversus aliquem, Liv.; in aliquem, Sall.; transf., concurrentis belli minae war on the point of breaking out, Tac.

concuratio -õnis, f. (concurso), a running together, concourse; 1, of persons, a, puerorum, Cic.; b, going round; concursatio regis a Demetriade nunc Lamian in concilium Aetolorum nunc Chalcidem, Liv.; c, skirmishing of light troops, Liv.; 2, of things without life, somniorum, Cic.

concurator -õris, m. (concurso), a skirmisher (q.v. p. statarius), Liv.

concurso -õnis, f. (concurro), 1, a running together, concourse; atomorum, Cic.; 2, a figure of speech, in which the same word is frequently repeated (Gr. συμπλοκή), Cic.

concurso, 1. **I.** Intransit. to run about, rush hither and thither; 1, of persons, a, tum trepidare et concursare, Caes.; dies noctesque, Cic.; b, to skirmish; inter saxa rupesque, Liv.; c, to travel about (esp. of the magistrates of provinces), to make official visits, Cic.; 2, of things, ignes concursant, Lucr. **II.** Transit. to visit; omnes fere domos omnium, Cic.

concursum -ũs, m. (concurro). **I.** a running together, concourse; 1, concursus hominum in forum, Cic.; facere, to cause a tumult or concourse; 2, of abstractions, union; honestissimorum studiorum, co-operation in, Cic. **II.** a, a striking together, meeting; corpusculorum, Cic.; verborum, Cic. **B.** a dashing together; 1, navium, Caes., a hostile encounter; concursus utriusque exercitus, Caes.; 2, fig., non posse sustinere concursum omnium philosophorum, Cic.; 3, of disasters, concursus calamitatum, attack, Cic.

concussus, abl. -ũ, m. (concutio), a shaking, concussion, Lucr.

concutio -cussi -cussum, 3. **I.** to shake violently, agitate. **A.** Gen., a, lit., caput, Ov.; terra concussa motu est, Liv.; b, transf., te ipsum concute, search, examine yourself, Hor. **B.** a, to shatter, disturb, impair; rempublicam, Cic.; b, to alarm, trouble; terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic.; casu concussus acerbo, Verg.; c, to urge, excite; pectus, Verg. **C.** to strike together, frameas, Tac.

condēcet, 2., impers. it is proper, fit, decent; capies quod te condēcet, Plaut.

condēcōro, 1. to adorn carefully; ludos scenicos, Ter.

condemnatōr -õris, m. (condemno), an accuser, Tac.

condemno, 1. (com and damno). **I.** Of a judge, to condemn, sentence. **A.** Lit., Cic.; with genit., of the crime, aliquem injuriarum, Cic.; of the punishment, capitis, Cic.; with de, aliquem de alea, Cic.; with abl. of the penalty, denis millibus aeris, Liv. **B.** a, to accuse; aliquem impudentiae, Cic.; b, to disapprove; tuum factum non esse condemnatum iudicio amicorum, Cic. **II.** Of an accuser, to urge or effect the condemnation of a person; condemnare aliquem uno hoc crimine, Cic.

condenseo = *condenso* (q. v.).

condenso, 1. to make thick, press close together, Varr.

condensus -a -um, dense, thick; puppes litore, Verg.; vallis arboribus condensa, Liv.

condico -dixi -dictum, 1, to make arrangement with, agree to, fix, appoint, settle; diem, Plaut.; 2, *condicere* alicui, to invite oneself as a guest, Cic.

condignus -a -um, quite worthy, very worthy; donum, Plaut.

condimentum -i, n. (*condio*), spice, seasoning, sauce, condiment. **A.** Lit. cibi condimentum est fames, potionis sitis, Cic. **B.** Transf., facitiae omnium sermonum condimenta, Cic.; severitas alicuius multis condimentis humanitatis mitigatur, Cic.

condio -ivi or -ii -itum, 4, to pickle, to preserve. **A.** Lit. a, in wine or vinegar, oleas, Cato; b, in spice, to make savoury; herbas, Cic.; hence, c, unguenta, to make fragrant, Cic.; c, to embalm; mortuos, Cic. **B.** Transf. to season, ornament, make pleasant; orationem, Cic.: to soften, temper; tristitiam temporum, Cic.

condiscipula -ae, f. a female schoolfellow, Mart.

condiscipulus -i, m. a schoolfellow, Cic.

condisco -didici, 3, to learn thoroughly; modos, Hor.; with infin., mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic.

1. **conditio** -ōnis (condio), 1, pickling or preserving of fruits, Cic.; 2, a seasoning, making savoury; ciborum, Ov.

2. **conditio** -ōnis, f. (condo), 1, state, condition, external position, place, circumstances; infima servorum, Cic.; eā conditione nati sumus ut, etc., Cic.; conditio imperii, Cic.; parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, Cic.; 2, a condition, stipulation, provision, proviso; non respuat conditionem, Caes.; conditionem aequissimam repudiare, Cic.; conditionem accipere, Cic.; hāc, eā, istā conditione, his conditionibus, on these terms, Cic.; armis conditione positus, under conditions of peace, Cic.; 3, esp. conditions of marriage, marriage contract, marriage; and meton. the person married; aliam conditionem quaerere, Cic.; conditionem filiae quaerere, Liv.; nullius conditionis non habere potestatem, Nep.; in a bad sense, a gallant, paramour, Cic.

conditor -ōris, m. (*condo*), a founder, maker, contriver, composer, author; Romanae arcis, Verg.; Romanae libertatis, Liv.; conditor et instructor conviviū, Cic.; conditor, Romani anni, chronicles, Ov.

conditōrium -ii, n. (condo), the place in which a corpse or its ashes are preserved, Suet.

1. **conditus** -a -um, partic. of *condo*.

2. **conditus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. (from *condio*), seasoned, savoury. **I.** Lit. conditiora huc facit venatio, Cic. **II.** Transf. seasoned, ornamented; oratio lepore et festivitate conditor, Cic.

condo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** a, to put together, form, establish; urbem Roman, Cic.; Romanam gentem, Verg.; collegium ad id novum, Liv.; b, to compose, write; carmen, Cic.; leges, Liv.; hence, to celebrate in song; tristitia bella, Verg.; Caesaris acta, Ov. **II.** to put in. **A.** to thrust, press in; ensin in pectus, Ov. **B.** 1, to preserve, collect; pecuniam, Cic.; litteras publicas in sanctiora aerario conditas habere, Cic.; aliquid domi suae conditum jam putare, Cic.; so esp. a, of wine, fruits, etc. to store up; frumentum, Cic.; fig., bonum in visceribus medullisque, Cic.; of

fruits, to preserve, pickle; corna condita in liquida faece, Ov.; b, of persons, to hide; se deserto in litore, Verg.; to put, place; aliquem in carcerem, Cic.; c, to bury; aliquem in sepulcro, Cic.; 2, transf., in causis conditae (hidden); sunt res futurae, Cic.; 3, a, to withdraw from sight; caput inter nubila, Verg.; of persons, condere diem, to pass the day; longos soles cantande, Verg.; b, to conceal, to cover; caelum umbra, Verg.; transf., iram, Tac.

condōcēfācio -feci -factum, 3 (condoco and facio), to train, instruct, teach; beluas, Cic.; animum, Cic.

condōlesco -dōlūi (com and doleo), 3, to suffer severely, to feel pain, to pain; si pes condoluit, si deus, Cic.; latus ei dicenti condoluisset, Cic.

condonatio -ōnis, f. (condono), a giving away; bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

condono, 1, 1, a, to give away, present; agros suis latronibus, Cic.; consuli totam Achaiam, Cic.; of the praetor, alicui hereditatem, to award the inheritance, Cic.; b, to give up to, sacrifice to; se vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall.; condonari libidini muliebri, Cic.; 2, a, to forgive a debt; pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic.; b, hence, to overlook, forgive a fault; alicui crimen, Cic.; to forgive an injury for the sake of a third party; praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, Caes.

Condruſi -ōrum, m. a German people in Gallia Belgica.

condūcibilis -e (conduco), profitable, useful; consilium ad eam rem, Plaut.

condūco -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** Transit. **A.** to bring or lead together, collect; a, of persons, exercitum in unum locum, Caes.; virgines unum in locum, Cic.; b, of things, to bring together, unite, connect; partes in unum, Lucr.; vineas, Cic.; cortice ramos, Ov.; transf., propositionem et assumptionem in unum, Cic. **B.** to hire, a, of persons, aliquem mercede, Cic.; consulens ad caedem faciendam, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t. to hire soldiers; homines, Caes.; milites Galles mercede, Liv.; b, of things, to hire for use (opp. locare), domum, hortum, Cic.; esp. to farm the taxes; portorium, Cic.; c, to undertake, contract for; columnam faciendam, Cic. **II.** Intransit. to be of use, to profit, to serve, Cic.; with dat., quae salutis tuae conducere arbitror, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad vitae commoditatem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., hoc maxime reipublicae conducit Syriam Macedoniaque decerni, Cic.

conducticius -a -um (conduco), hired; exercitus, mercenary, Nep.

conductio -ōnis, f. (conduco), 1, a bringing together, uniting, recapitulation, Cic.; 2, hiring, farming; fundi, Cic.

conductor -ōris, m. (conduco), 1, one who hires; mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donare, Caes.; 2, a contractor; operis, Cic.

conductus -a -um, partic. of *conduco*.

conduplico, 1, to double; divitias, Lucr.

condūro, 1, to harden, make quite hard ferrum, Lucr.

cōnecto, **cōnexio**, v. connecto, **connexio**, **conesto**, v. cohonesto.

confābūlor, 1, dep. to talk, converse, Plaut.

confarrēatio -ōnis, f. (confarreo), an ancient and solemn form of the marriage ceremony among the Romans, in which panis farreus was used, Plin.

confarrēo, 1. (com and far), to marry by the ceremony of confarreatio; patricios confarreatis parentibus gentus, Tac.

confatialis -e, determined by fate, Cic.

confectio -ōnis, f. (conficio), 1, a, a making ready, preparation, producing, composing, completing; huius libri, Cic.; belli, Cic.; b, exhaustion; tributi, Cic.; 2, consumption, escarium, Cic.; valetudinis, weakening, Cic.

confectior -ōris, m. (conficio), 1, one who prepares, completes, finishes; negotiorum, Cic.; 2, a destroyer, consumer; confector et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic.

confertio -fersi -fertum, 4. (com and farcio), to press close together, compress, cram together; confertae naves, Liv.

confēro, contūli, collātum (conlātum), conferre. 1, to bring together, collect; 1, a, lit., sarcinas in unum locum, Caes.; b, transf., conferamus igitur in paucā, Cic.; 2, to bring together money, contribute; tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic.; quadragena talenta quāctannis Delum, Nep.; 3, to unite, to join, connect; vires in unum, Liv.; 4, to place together or near; a, lit. (a) in a friendly manner, capita, Cic.; gradum, Verg.; (β) as milit. t. t., to bring into hostile contact or collision; Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic.; pedem cum pede, or conferre pedem, to fight foot to foot, Liv., Cic.; signa conferre, to engage, Cic.; se viro vir contulit, man fought with man, Verg.; absol., mecum confer, ait, fight with me, Ov.; conferre lites, to contend, Hor.; b, transf., of speech, to interchange, exchange, discuss; sermonem cum aliquo, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; tum si quid res feret, coram conferemus, Cic.; 5, to compare; Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes.; cum illius vita P. Sullae vobis notissimam, Cic.; parva magnis, Cic. II, to bring to a place; 1, to remove, transfer; a, lit., suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam, Cic.; esp., se conferre; to betake oneself, ite; se in astu, Cic.; b, transf. (a) se conferre, to devote oneself, join oneself to; conferre se ad pontificem Scaevolam, Cic.; se ad studium scribendi, Cic.; (β) to put off, postpone; aliquid in longiorem diem, Caes.; 2, to apply; a, lit., pecuniam ad beneficentiam, Cic.; b, transf. (a) of thoughts, etc., to direct, use; curam ad philosophiam, Cic.; (β) to hand over; rem ad aliquem, Cic.; (γ) to impute, attribute; permuta in Plancium quae ab eo dicta non sunt, Cic.; culpam in aliquem, Cic.; (δ) confert, it is profitable, Quint.

confertim, adv. (confertus), densely, thickly, compactly; pugnare, Liv.

confertus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (confertio), 1, closely compressed, dense (opp. rarus); confertae naves, Liv.; confertissima turba, Liv.; conferti milites, in close formation, Caes.; 2, with abi., full of; ingenti turba conferta templa, Liv.; transf., vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic.

confervēfacio, 3. to make very hot, to melt, Lucr.

confervescō -arēdi, 3. to begin to boil, begin to glow; transf., mea quum confervit ira, Hor.

confessio -ōnis, f. (confiteor), a confession, acknowledgment; errati sui, Cic.; captae pecuniae, Cic.; adducere aliquem ad ignorantem confessionem, Cic.; exprimere ab aliquo confessionem culpae, Liv.; erat confessio caput rerum Romae esse, Liv.

confessus -a -um (partic. of confiteor, with pass. meaning), undoubted, acknowledged, certain; res manifesta, confessa, Cic.; hence, ex confesso, confessedly, Quint.; in confesso esse, Tac.; in confessum venire, to be generally acknowledged, universally known, Plin.

confestim, adv., immediately, without delay; confestim huc advolare, Cic.; confestim consequi, Cic.; patres consulere, Liv.

conficiens -entis, p. adj. (from conficio), that which causes, effects, effecting, efficient; causae, Cic.; with genit., cum civitate mihi res est acerissima et conficientissima litterarum, that notes down everything carefully, Cic.

conficio -feci -fectum, 3. (com and facio), to make together, hence, 1, to finish, make ready, bring about, accomplish; 1, a, soccos suā manu, Cic.; litteras, Cic.; sacra, Cic.; tantum facinus, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; his rebus confectis, Caes.; b, of business, to conclude a bargain or transaction; negotium ex sententia, Cic.; rem sine pugna et sine vulnere, Caes.; fractiones, Cic.; pretium, settle the price, Cic.; absol., confice cum Apella de columnis, settle, arrange, Cic.; c, of a journey, to bring to an end; cursum, Cic.; c. iter ex sententia, Cic.; incredibil. celeritate magnū spatium paucis diebus, Cic. d, of time, to complete; prope centum confecisse annos, Cic.; extremum vitae diem morte, Cic. nondum hieme confecta, Caes.; 2, a, to procure; permagnam ex illa re pecuniam confici posse, Caes.; frumentum, Liv.; milit. t. t., to get soldiers; reliquas legiones, quas ex novo delectu confecerat, Cic.; exercitus maximos, Cic.; tribum suam necessariis, to gain over, Cic.; b, to produce, cause; (a) alicui reditum, procure, Cic.; motus animorum, Cic.; (β) philosoph. t. t., to prove; ex quo conficitur ut, etc., it follows from this, Cic. II, 1, to consume; a, of food, etc. (a) to chew, eat; escas, Cic.; plures jam pavones confeci, quam tu pullos columbinos, Cic.; (β) to digest; confectus et consumptus cibus, Cic.; b, to waste, destroy; patrimonium suum, Cic.; 2, to destroy, kill; haec sica nuper ad regiam me paene confecit, Cic.; 3, to subdue; Britanniam, Cic.; 4, to weaken; a, vitae cupiditas, quae me conficit angoribus, Cic.; often in pass., confici fame, frigore, lacrimis, curis, dolore, Cic.; confectus macie et squale, Cic.; vulneribus, Caes.; b, of states, praevalentis populi vires se ipse conficiunt, Liv.

confictio -ōnis, f. (confingo), a fabrication, invention; criminis, Cic.

confidens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from confido), confident, self-reliant, gen. in a bad sense, shameless, imprudent, Cic.

confidentē, adv., with compar. and superl. (confidens), boldly, confidently; confidentius dicere, Cic.

confidentia -ae, f. (confidens), a confidence; confidentiam afferre hominibus, an. Cic.; b, more frequently, impudence, boldness, shamelessness; confidentia et temeritas tua, Cic.

confido -fisis sum (confidi?, Liv.), 3. to trust, be assured, confide; a, absol., nimis confidere, Cic.; b, with dat., sibi, Cic.; c, with abl., militum virtute non satis, Cic.; d, with de, de salute urbis, Caes.; e, with acc. and infin., to believe firmly; id ita futurum esse contido, Cic.

configo -fixi -fixum, 3. 1, to fasten together, nail together; transtra clavīs ferreis, Caes.; 2, to pierce through, transfix with a weapon; a, lit., filios suos sagittis, Cic.; b, transf., ducentis confixus senatus consultis, Cic.

confindo, 3. to cleave asunder, Tib.

confingo -finxi -fietum, 3. 1, to construct; nidos, Plin.; 2, to fabricate, feign, invent; crimen incredibile, Cic.; crimina in aliquem, Cic.

confinis -e. A. Lit., having the same boundary, continuous, adjacent, near; confines erant hi Senonibus, Caes.; caput confinis collo. Ov. Subst., confinis -is, m. a neighbour, Mart. B. Transf., nearly allied, similar; studio confinia carmina vestro, Ov.

confinium -ii, n. (confinis). A. Lit., a

confine, common boundary, limit, border (of countries or estates); Trevirorum, Caes.; convenit in omni re contrahenda vicinitatibus et confiniis aequum et facilem esse, Cic. **B.** Transf., the bordering line, nearness, close conversation; confinia noctis, twilight, Ov.; breve confinium artis et falsi, Tac.

confirmatio -ōnis, f. (confirmo), *a, an establishing, making firm; confirmatio perpetuae libertatis*, Cic.; **b**, esp., *consolation, encouragement, support*; neque enim confirmatione nostrā egebat virtus tua, Cic.; **c**, *confirming or verifying a fact*; perflagae, Caes.; **d**, rhet. t. t., *adducing r' proofs*, Cic.

confirmator -ōris, m. (confirmo), *one who confirms, establishes; pecuniae, a surety*, Cic.

confirmatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from confirmo), *encouraged, emboldened; satis certus et confirmatus animus*, Cic.; **2**, *certain, credible*; in quibus (litteris) erat confirmatus ideam illud, Cic.

confirmo, 1. **I.** Lit., *to establish, make firm, confirm, strengthen*; hoc nervos confirmari putant, Caes.; valetudinem, *to recover health*, Cic.; se confirmare, *to recover strength*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to strengthen, make lasting*; pacem, Cic.; consilia, *to support*, Caes.; confirmatis rebus, *firmly established*, Caes.; se transmarinis auxiliis, Caes.; polit. t. t., *to ratify; acta Caesaris*, Cic. **B.** Esp. *a*, *to confirm persons in allegiance, etc.*; jure jurando inter se, Caes.; **b**, *to strengthen, encourage*; confirmare et excitare afflictos animos, Cic.; erige te et confirma, *take courage*; animos Gallorum verbis, Caes.; **c**, *to confirm or establish the truth of an assertion*; nostra argumentis ac rationibus, Cic.; **d**, *to affirm, assert positively*; id omne ego me rei publicae causā suscepisse confirmo, Cic.

confisco, 1. (com and fisco), **1**, *to lay up, preserve in a chest*, Suet.; **2**, *to appropriate to the imperial treasury, to confiscate*, Suet.

confisio -ōnis, f. (confido), *confidence, assurance; fidentia, id est firma animi confisio*, Cic.

confiteor -fessus sum, 2. dep. (com and fateor). **I.** Lit., *to confess, allow, acknowledge*; with acc., hoc crimen, Cic.; with acc. and dat., amorem nutrit, Ov.; with double acc., se victos, Caes.; with acc. and infin., multa se ignorare, Cic.; with de, aliquid de veneno, Cic. Partic. perf., **confessus**, *a*, act., *having confessed*; quinque homines comprehensi atque confessi, Cic.; **b**, pass., *confessed, acknowledged*; quam improbam, quam manifestam, quam confessam rem pecuniā redimere conetur, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to reveal, make known*; se, Ov.; deam, *a goddess*, Verg.

conflagro, 1. *to be destroyed by fire, to be burnt up*. **A.** Lit., classis praedonum incendio conflagrabat, Cic.; fig., amoris flammā, Cic.; incendio invidiae, Cic. **B.** Transf., conflagrare invidiā, *to fall a victim to hatred*, Cic.

conflictio -ōnis, f. (confingo), *a striking together, collision, a conflict, combat*; transf., causarum, Cic.

conflicto, 1. (intens. of confingo), *to strike together violently*; thus pass., *a*, *to combat with, contend with*; conflictari cum adversā fortunā, Nep.; conflictari cum aliquo, Cic.; **b**, conflictari aliquā re, *to be grievously troubled to suffer severely, to be harassed, tormented*; iniquissimis verbis, Cic.; magnā inopiā necessariorum rerum, Caes.; duriore fortunā, Cic.

conflictus -ūs, m. (confingo), *a striking together; lapidum*, Cic.

confugio -fuxi -fictum, 3. **I.** Transit., *to strike, bring, join together*; corpora, Lucr.;

transf., *to bring together in order to compare*; factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. **II.** Intransit., *a*, *to strike together*; illae (naves) graviter inter se incitatae conflixerunt, Caes.; **b**, *to struggle, fight, contend*; cum hoste, Cic.; contra or adversus aliquem, Nep.

conflo, 1. **I.** *to blow together, to blow up, to kindle*. **A.** Lit., quorum operā id confutum incendium, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to excite*; seditonem, Cic. **II.** *to melt*. **A.** Lit., *a*, of metals, Plin.; falces in enses, *to forge*, Verg.; **b**, of money, *to coin*; aut flare aut conflare pecuniam, Cic. **B.** Transf., *a*, *to unite*; horum consensus conspirans et paene conflatus, Cic.; **b**, *to rivet together, forge, produce*; ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videatur, Cic.; **c**, *to get together*; exercitus perditurum civium clandestino scelere conflatus, Cic.; **d**, *to forge, invent*; crimen, Cic.; alicui periculum, Cic.; **e**, *to brood over, meditate*; iudicia domi confababant, pronuntiabant in foro, Liv.

confluens -entis or **confluentes** -ium, m. *the confluence or place of junction of two rivers*; Mosae et Rheni, Caes.

conflo -fluxi, 3. **A.** *to flow together*; in unum, Cic.; a conflente Rhodano castra movi, from the confluence of the Rhone with the Arar, ap. Cic. **B.** Transf., *a*, of a crowd, *to stream or flock together*; Athenas, Cic.; ad haec studia, Cic.; **b**, of abstractions, ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, Cic.

confodio -fodi -fossus, 3. *a*, *to dig tho roughly*; hortum, Plaut.; **b**, *to stab, pierce, wound*; jacentem, Liv.; (Ciceronem) de improviso domi suae, Sall.; fig., tot iudiciis confossi praedamnatique, Liv.

conformatio -ōnis, f. (conformo). **A.** Lit., *a form, shape, forming, conformation*; lineamentorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, gen., *vocis, expression*; verborum, *arrangement*, Cic.; **2**, esp., *a*, philosoph. t. t., *conformatio animi, or simply conformatio, an idea*, Cic.; **b**, in rhet. t. t., *a figure of speech*, Cic.

conformo, 1. *to form symmetrically, form, arrange*. **A.** Lit., mundum a natura conformatum esse, Cic.; ad majora quaedam natura genuit et conformavit, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to arrange fittingly*; vocem secundum rationem rerum, Cic.; se ad voluntatem alicuius, Cic.

confossus -a -um, partic. of confodio.

confrāgōsus -a -um, *rugged, uneven*; loca, via, Liv.; neut. plur. as subst., *uneven places*, Liv.

confrēmo -frēmū, 3. *to murmur, roar, make a loud noise*; confrēmere omnes, Ov.

confriceo -fricēdi -fricatū, 1. *to rub*; caput atque os suum unguento, Cic.

confringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (com and frango). **A.** Lit., *to break in two, break in pieces*; digitos, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to destroy, bring to naught*; consilia senatoria, Cic.

confugio -fūgi, 3. **A.** Lit., *to fly to, take refuge*; ad aliquem, ad or in aram, Cic.; in naves, Caes. **B.** Transf., *a*, *ad alicuius misericordiam*, Cic.; *ad open judicium*, Cic.; **b**, *to have recourse to*; patrias ad artes, Ov.; confugit illuc ut neget, etc., Cic.

confugium -fii, n. (confugio), *a place of refuge*, Ov.

confulcio -fultus, 4. *to prop up*, Lucr.

confundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. **I.** *to pour together, mingle, mix*. **A.** Lit., cum alicuius lacrimis lacrimas confundere nostras, Ov.; quam ignis oculorum cum eo igni qui est ob os offusus se confudit et contulit, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, *to join together*; tantā multitudinem confusā, Caes.; duo populi confusi in unum, Liv.; ea philosophia

quae confundit verum cum falsis, Cic.; in hac confusâ et universâ defensione, complicated, Cic.; **2, a**, to confuse, throw into disorder; signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv.; iura gentium, Liv.; particulas minutas primum confusas, postea in ordinem adductas a mente divina, Cic.; **b**, (a) to obscure; vultum Lunae, Ov.; (ß) to confuse, trouble, disturb; confusa pudore, Ov.; audientium animos, Liv.; maerore recenti confusus, Liv. **II**, to pour into; erui confusus in fossam, Hor.; per quas lapsus eibus in eam venam confunditur, Cic.; transi, est hoc quidem in totam orationem confundendum, nec minime in extremam, Cic.

confusê, adv. with compar. (confusus), confusedly, in a disorderly manner; loqui, Cic.

confusio -ōnis, f. (confundo), **1**, a mixture, union, connexion; haec conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic.; **2, a**, confusion, disorder; suffragiorum, voting not in the centuries, but man by man, Cic.; religionum, Cic.; **b**, oris, blushing, Tac.

confusus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (confundo), **a**, disorderly, confused; ita confusa est oratio, ita perturbata, nihil ut sit primum, nihil secundum, Cic.; strages, Verg.; **b**, confused in appearance; vultus, Liv.; confusus animo, Liv.

confuto, **1**, to check the boiling of a liquid; hence transi, **a**, to check, repress; maximis doloribus affectus eos ipsos inventorum suorum memoriâ et recordatione confutat, Cic.; **b**, esp. by speech, to put down, silence, overthrow; audaciam alicuius, Cic.; argumenta Stoicorum, Cic.

congelo, **1**. **I**. Transi., to freeze thoroughly. **A**. Lit., Mart. **B**. Transi., to harden, thicken; rictus in lapidem, Ov. **II**. Intransi., to freeze; Ister congelat, Ov.; fig., congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, had become inactive, Cic.

congeminô, **1**, to double, redouble; ictus crebris ensibus, Verg.

congemo -gēmūi, **3**. **I**. Intransi., to sigh or groan loudly; congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. **II**. Transi., to bewail, lament; mortem, Lucr.

congēr and **gongēr** -gri, m. (γόν-ρος), a sea or conger eel, Ov.

congéries -ēi, f. (congero). **A**. Gen., a heap, mass; lapidum, Liv. **B**. Esp., **1**, a heap of wood, a wood pile, Ov.; **2**, the mass of chaos, Ov.

congēro -gess-, -gestum, **3**. **A**. Lit., to carry together, bring together, collect; **1**, undique quod idoneum ad munien dum putarent, Nep.; salis magnam viam ex proximis salinis, Caes.; maximam vim auri atque argenti in regnum suum, Cic.; oscula, to add one to another, Ov.; **2, a**, to prepare; alicui vaticum, Cic.; **b**, to heap together; auri pondus, Ov.; **c**, to build; aram sepulcri arboribus; so of birds, locus aerae quo congressere palumbes, have built their nests, Verg. **B**. Transi., **a**, in discourse, to bring together, comprise; turbam patronorum in hunc sermonem, Cic.; **b**, to heap together; ingentia beneficia in alieum, Liv.; omnia ornamenta ad alieum, Cic.; maledicta in alieum, Cic.; omnes vastati agri periculorumque imminentium causas in alieum, to ascribe, impute, Cic.

congesticius -a -um (congero), heaped up, artificially brought together; agger, Caes.

congestus -ūs, m. (congero), a collecting, heaping together. **I**. Lit., **a**, gen., municipia congesta copiarum vastabantur, Tac.; **b**, esp. of birds, building nests; herbam (exstistisse) avium congestu, C. **II**. Meton., that which is brought together. a heap, mass; lapidum, Tac.

congīarium -ii, n. (sc. donum), a donation distributed by the consuls and emperors among the people, so called from the fact that it originally consisted of a congius of wine, oil, etc., Liv.; a donation in money to the soldiery, Cic.; or to private friends, Cic.

congīus -ii, m. a Roman measure for liquids, containing six sextarii, Liv.

conglaciô, **1**. **I**. Intransi., **A**. Lit., to freeze; frigoribus conglaciât aqua, Cic. **B**. Transi., Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciât, passes inactively, ap. Cic. **II**. Transi., to turn to ice, Plin.

conglôbatiô -ōnis, f. (conглоbo), a heaping, pressing, crowding together, Tac.

conglôbo, **1**, (com and globus), **1**, to form into a ball or sphere; mare conglôbatur undique aequabiliter, Cic.; figura conglôbata, Cic.; **2**, to press together in a mass or crowd; **a**, lit., catervatim uti quoque fors conglôbaverat, Sall., conglôbata in unam multitudinem, Liv.; **b**, transi., maxima definitiones valent conglôbatae, accumulated, Cic.

conglômēro, **1**, to roll, twist, entangle together, Lucr.

conglutinatiô -ōnis, f. (conglutino), **1**, a sticking, cementing together, Cic.; **2**, connexion, joining together; verborum, Cic.

conglütino, **1**. **A**. to stick together, cement together, Plin. **B**. Transi., to connect, bind closely; amicitias, Cic.; voluntates nostras consuetudine, Cic.

congrâtûlor **1**. dep. to wish joy, congratulate; congratulancur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv.

congrēdiôr -gressus, **3**. dep. (com arô gradiôr), **1**, to meet; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Liv.; **2**, to meet hostilely, in combat; **a**, to engage, contend; locus, ubi congressi sunt, Cic.; congressi sua sponte cum finitimus proelio, Cic.; with dat., impar congressus Achilli, Verg.; **b**, to dispute in words, argue; congressi cum Academicis, Cic.

congrégâbilis -e (congrego), sociable, inclined to collect; examina -ptum, Cic.

congrégatiô -ōnis, f. (congrego), an assembling together, society, union; nos ad congregationem hominum et ad societatem communitat enque generis humani esse natos, Cic.

congrēgo, **1**, (com and grex). **I**. Lit., **A**, to collect into a flock; oves, Plin.; refl., se congregare, or pass., congregari, in a middle sense, to form into flocks; apium examina congregantur, form themselves into swarms, Cic. **B**. Of men, to collect, gather together; dispersos homines in unum locum, Cic.; refl., se congregare, and pass., congregari, in middle sense, to assemble, congregari in fano commentandi causa, Cic. **II**. Transi., of things, to unite; signa in unum locum, Tac.

congressiô -ōnis, f. (congregior), **1**, a meeting, Cic.; **2**, intercourse, society; alieum alicuius non modo familiaritate, sed etiam congregatione prohibere, Cic.

congressus -ūs, m. (congregior), a meeting; **1**, a friendly meeting, social intercourse, conversation; alicuius aditum, congressum, sermonem fugere, Cic.; often in plur., congressus hominum fugere atque odisse, Cic.; **2**, a hostile meeting, combat; ante congressum, Cic.; primo congressu terga vertere nostros cogere, Caes.

congruens -entis, p. adj. (congruo), **1**, agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable; vultus est gestus congruens et apta, Cic.; with cum and the abl., gestus cum sententis congruens, Cic.; with dat., actiones virtutibus congruentes, Cic.;

2, harmonious, accordant; is concentus ex dissimillarum vocum moderatione concors tamen efficitur et congruens, Cic.; clamor congruens, *unanimous*, Liv.

congruenter, adv. (congruens), *aptly, agreeably, suitably*; congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

congruentia -ae, f. (congruo), *agreement, harmony, symmetry, proportion*, Suet.

congruo -ūi, 3. (com and *gruo, connected with ruo). **A.** Lit., *to run together, come together, meet*; ut vicesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a.**, of time, *to coincide*; qui suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic.; **b.**, *to be suited, fitted to, correspond with, agree*; sensus nostri ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant, Cic.; with cum and the abl., eius sermo cum tuis literis valde congruit, Cic.; with dat., non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque tempori congruere orationis unum genus, Cic.; with inter se, multae causae inter se congruere videntur, Cic.

congruus -a -um = congruens (q.v.).

conicio = conicio (q.v.).

cōnifer -fēra -fērū (conus and fero), *conebearing*; cyparissi, Verg.

coniger (conus and gero) = conifer (q.v.).

cōnitor = conitor (q.v.).

conivēo = conivēo (q.v.).

coniectio -ōnis, f. (conicio). **A.** *a hurling, throwing*; telorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., *conjectural interpretation*; somniorum, Cic.

conjecto, 1. (freq. of conicio), *to throw together*; transf., *to conclude, infer, conjecture, surmise, guess at*; coniectantes iter, Liv.; rem eventu, Liv.; Caesar coniectans eum Aegyptum iter habere, Caes.

conjector -ōris, m. (conicio), *an interpreter of dreams*; Isiaci conjectores, the priests of Isis, Cic.

conjectrix -icis, f. (conjector), *a female interpreter of dreams*, Plaut.

conjectūra -ae, f. (conicio), *a guess, conjecture, inference*. **I.** Gen., coniecturam adhibere, Cic.; aberrare conjecturā, to be mistaken in, Cic.; coniecturam facere or capere ex or de aliqua re, Cic.; afferre coniecturam, Cic.; conjectura assequi or consequi (foll. by relative clause), Cic.; quantum conjecturā auguramur, Cic. **II.** Esp. **1.**, *interpretation of dreams and omens, divination, soothsaying*; facilis conjectura huius somnii, Cic.; **2.**, rhet. t. t., *a part of the proof, conjecture, inference*, Cic.

conjecturālis -e (conjectura), *relating to conjecture, conjectural*; controversia, Cic.

conjectus -ūs, m. (conicio), *a throwing together*. **I.** Lit., **a.**, material, Lucr.; **b.**, *a throwing, casting, hurling*; lapidum, Cic.; venire ad teli coniectum, to come within shot, Liv.; ne primum quidem coniectum telorum ferre, Liv. **II.** Transf. *casting or directing towards*; vester in me animorum oculorumque coniectus, Cic.

conicio -jēci -iectum, 3. (com and jacio). **I.** **A.** Lit., **1.**, *to throw, bring together, collect*; sarcinas in medium, Liv.; sortes in hydrium, Cic.; sortem conicere, to cast lots, Cic.; aggerem in munitionem, Caes.; **2.**, of missiles, *to throw, cast, hurl*; tela in nostros, Caes.; fig., petitiones ita ut vitari non possint, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.**, Gen., *to cast, direct*; oculos in aliquem, Cic.; maledicta in alicuius vitam, Cic.; **2.**, **a.**, *to conjecture, guess*; de matre suavianda ex oraculo acute arguteque, Cic.; partic. perf. subst., *belle coniecta, clever surmises*, Cic.; **b.**, *to interpret*

conjecturally; omen, Cic. **II.** *to throw, to hurl*. **A.** Lit., **1.**, quum haec navis invitis nautis vi tempestatis in portum coniecta sit, Cic.; aliquem in carcerem, Cic.; in vincula, Cic.; in lautumias, Cic.; se conicere, to betake oneself, flee; se in portum, Cic.; se in fugam, Cic.; se in castra alicuius, Cic.; **2.**, *to insert*, libellum in epistolam, Cic.; **3.**, of a weapon, *to thrust*; gladium in adversum os, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1.**, naves coniectae in noctem, benighted, Caes.; se in noctem, *to hasten away under cover of night*, Cic.; forensē turbam in quatuor tribus, *to divide*, Liv.; aliquem ex occultis insidiis ad apertum latrocinium, *to force*, Cic.; **2.**, *to spend*; tantam pecuniam in propylaea, Cic.; **3.**, *to introduce*; haec verba in interdictum, Cic.

conjugālis -e (conjux), *relating to marriage, conjugal*; amor, Tac.

conjugatio -ōnis, f. (conjungo), *the etymological connection of words*, Cic.

conjugator -ōris, m. *one who connects, unites*; boni amoris, Cat.

conjugiālis -e (conjugium), *relating to marriage, conjugal*; festa, Ov.

conjugium -ii, n. (conjungo), **1.**, *a close connexion, union*; corporis atque animae, Lucr.; **2.**, **a.**, *marriage, wedlock*; Tulliae meae, Cic.; tota domus conjugio et stirpe coniungitur, Cic.; poet., of animals, Ov.; **b.**, meton., *husband, Verg.*; wife, Verg.

conjūgo, 1. (com and jugum), *to yoke together, to bind together, connect*; **a.**, est ea jucundissima amicitia, quam similitudo morum conjugavit, Cic.; **b.**, *conjugata verba, words etymologically connected*, Cic.

conjuncto, adv., with compar. and superl. (conjunctus), **1.**, *conjointly, in connexion*; conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic.; elatum aliquid, *hypothetically* (opp. simpliciter, categorically), Cic.; **2.**, *intimately, on terms of friendship*; cum aliquo vivere conjunctissime et amantissime, Cic.

conjunctim, adv. (conjunctus), *conjointly, in common*; huius omnis pecuniae conjunctim ratio habetur, Caes.

conjunctio -ōnis, f. (conjungo), *uniting, joining together*; **1.**, portuum, Cic.; **2.**, **a.**, of things, *conjunctio confusioque naturae*, Cic.; rhet. and philosoph. t. t. *connexion of ideas*, Cic.; grammat. t. t. *a connecting particle, conjunction*; quum demptis conjunctionibus dissolutes plura dicuntur, Cic.; **b.**, of persons, *union, connexion*; (**a.**) gen. societas conjunctioque humana, Cic.; citius cum eo veterem conjunctionem dirimere quam novam conciliare, Cic.; Pompejum a Caesaris conjunctione avocare, Cic.; summa nostra conjunctio et familiaritas, Cic.; (**B.**) *relationship through marriage, or relationship*; conjunctio sanguinis, Cic.; conjunctio affinitatis, Cic.

conjunctus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (conjungo), *connected, joined*; **1.**, *subluciae cum omni opere conjunctae*, Caes.; with dat. *bordering on, near*; theatrum conjunctum domui, Caes.; Paphlagonia conjuncta Cappadociae, Nep.; **2.**, *contemporary with*; conjunctus igitur Sulpicii aetati P. Antistius fuit, Cic.; **3.**, **a.**, *connected with, agreeing with, proportioned to*; prudentia cum justitia, Cic.; talis simulatio est vanitatis conjunctior, is more nearly allied, Cic.; continuata conjunctaque verba, Cic.; subst., **conjunctum** -i, n. *connection, Cic.*; **b.**, of persons, *connected, allied, friendly*; homines benevolentia conjuncti, Cic.; homo mihi conjunctus fidissima gratia, Cic.; et cum iis et inter se conjunctissimos fuisse M. Curium, Tl. Cornucanum, Cic.; tam conjuncta populo Romano

civitas, Caes.; sanguine conjuncti, Nep.; civium Romanorum omnium sanguis conjunctus existimandus est, Cic.

conjungo -jungi-junctum, 3. *to join together* constr. with dat., cum and abl. inter se, or the abl. alone. **I.** Lit., navi onerariæ alteram, Caes.; calamos plures cerâ, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to unite*; **1.** of space, **a.** of things, dextram dextrae, Ov.; eam epistolam cum hac epistola, Cic.; hunc montem murus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppido conjungit, Caes.; **b.** of persons, ut paulatim sese legiones conjungerent, Caes.; se Hannibali, Liv.; **2.** of time, noctem diei, *to travel far into the night*, Caes.; **3.** *to bring into connexion*, unite, join; **a.** causam alicuius cum communi salute, Cic.; conjungere bellum, *to undertake in common*, Cic.; **b.** *to unite in marriage, friendship, alliance, etc.*; filias suas filis alicuius matrimonio, Liv.; me tibi studia communia conjungunt, Cic.; conjungere amicitias, Cic.

conjux = conjux (q.v.).

conjuratio -ōnis, f. (conjuro). **A.** *union confirmed by an oath*; conjuratio Acarnanica, Liv.; conjurationem nobilitatis facere, Caes. **B.** *a conspiracy, plot*; conjuratio Catilinae, Sall.; in ea conjuratione esse, *to be implicated in*, Sall.; conjurationem facere contra rempublicam, Cic. **C.** Meton. *the conspirators*; voces conjurationis tuae, Cic.

conjurātus -a -um (conjuro), *united by oath, allied*; subst., **conjurati** -ōrum, m. *conspirators*, Cic.

conjūro, 1. *to swear together*. **I.** *to take the military oath*; ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes. **II.** *to unite together by oath*. **A.** Gen., barbari conjurare, obsides inter se dare coeperunt, Caes.; with acc. and infin., per suos principes inter se conjurant nihil nisi communi consilio acturos, Caes. **B.** Esp. *to plot, conspire*; conjurasse supra septem milia virorum ac mulierum, Liv.; with cum and the abl., or with inter se; ii, quibuscum conjurasti, Cic.; principes inter se conjurant, Sall.; with adversus or contra and the acc., contra rempublicam, Cic.; adversus patriam, Liv.; with de and the abl., de interficiendo Pompejo, Cic.; with in and the acc., cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv.; with infin., patriam incendere, Sall.; with ut and subj., urbem ut incenderent, Liv.

conjux (conjux) -jūgis, c. (conjungo), **1.** *spouse, wife*, Cic.; more rarely, *husband*, Cic.; pl. *a married pair*, Cat.; **2.** poet. *a betrothed virgin, bride*, Verg.; *a concubine*, Prop.

conl . . . = coll . . . (q.v.).

comm . . . = comm . . . (q.v.).

connecto -necti-nectum, 3. *to fasten, tie together, connect, unite*. **A.** Lit. illae (apes) pedibus connexae ad limina pendent, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1.** of space, Mosellam atque Ararim factâ inter utrumque fossâ, Tac.; **2.** of time, persequere connexos his funeribus dies, *close-following*, Cic.; **3.** *to unite*; amicitia cum voluptate connectitur, Cic.; esp. **a.** *to unite in discourse*; facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic.; **b.** of logical connexion, omne quod ipsum ex se connexum sit verum esse, Cic.; **c.** of relationship; alicui connexus per affinitatem, Tac.; partic. perf. subst., **connexus** -i, m. *logical conclusion*.

1. **connexus** -ūs, m. (connecto), *connexion, union*, Cic.

2. **connexus** -a -um, partic. of conr. sto.

connitor -nisus or -nixus sum, 3. dep. **A.** Lit., **1.** *to lean or push against with violence*; valido collisus corpore taurus, Cic. poet.; **2.**

to climb up; in summum jugum, Caes.; **3.** *to bring forth*; gemellos, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to strive with all one's might*; with abl., quantum animo conniti potes, Cic.; with in and the acc., in unum locum conniti, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad convincendum eum, Tac.; with infin., invadere hostem, Liv.; with ut and the subj., infantes connituntur, sese ut erigant, Cic.

connivēo -nivi or -nixi, 2. *to close the eyes, to wink blink with the eyes*. **A.** Lit., oculis conniventibus, Cic.; altero oculo, Cic.; poet., of the sun or moon, quasi connivent, Lucr. **B.** Transf., *to wink at, let pass unnoticed*, consulibus si non adjuvantibus, at conniventibus certe, Cic.; with in and the abl., quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, Cic.

connūbiālis -e (connubium), *relating to marriage, connubial*, Ov.

connūbium -ii, n. (com and nubo), **1.** **a.** *a legal Roman marriage*; sequuntur connubia et affinitates, Cic.; poet., *marriage in general*, Pyrrhi connubia servare, Verg.; **b.** *intercourse*, Ov.; **2.** *the right of intermarriage*; connubium finitimus negare, Liv. (in poets often trisyll., connubio, Verg., Aen. i. 73, vii. 96).

Cōnōn -ōnis, m. (Κώνων), **1.** *an Athenian general*; **2.** *a mathematician and astronomer of Samos*.

conōpēum -i, n. (κωνοπέιον) or **cōnōpiūm** -ii, n. *a net to keep off gnats or mosquitoes*, Hor.

cōnor, 1. dep. *to undertake, endeavour, attempt, exert oneself, strive*; with acc., opus magnum, Cic.; with infin., facere id quod constituerant, Caes.; ii qui haec delere conati sunt, Cic.

comp . . . = comp . . . (q.v.).

conquassatio -ōnis, f. (conquasso), *a violent shaking, shattering*; totius valetudinis corporis, Cic.

conquasso, 1. *to shake thoroughly, shatter*; quum Apulia maximis terrae motibus conquassata esset, Cic.; transf., conquassatas externas nationes illius anni furore, Cic.

conquēror -questus, 3. dep. *to bewail or complain loudly*; fortunas suas, Plant.; bonorum direptiones, Cic.; de istius improbitate, Cic.

conquestio -ōnis, f. (conqueror), *a loud complaint, bewailing*; ubi nullum auxilium est, nulla conquestio, Cic.; in rhet., conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic.

conquestus, abl. -ū, m. (conqueror), *a loud complaint*, Liv.

conquiesco -quiesvi -quiesctum, 3. *to rest thoroughly, take rest, repose*. **A.** *to rest bodily*; videmus ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.; haec (impedimenta) conquiescere vetuit, *to rest from a march*, Caes.; conquiescere, *inertie, to sleep*, Caes. **B.** *to be still, quiet, to take repose, stop*; **a.** *inbre conquiescente*, Liv.; conquiescit mercatorum navigatio, *is stopped*, Cic.; conquiescere a continuis bellis et victoriis, Cic.; **b.** *to find rest or recreation in*; in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic.

conquiro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (com and quaero), *to seek for, to bring together, to collect, get together*. **A.** Lit., sagittarios, Caes.; colonos, Cic.; pecuniam, Cic.; aliquem tota provinciâ, Cic. **B.** Transf., *voluptatem conquire et comparare*, Cic.; solebat necum interdum eiusmodi aliquid conquire, Cic. (contr. fut. perf. form, conquisierit, Cic.).

conquisitio -ōnis, f. (conquaero), **1.** *search, collection*; pecuniarum, Tac.; talium librorum, Liv.; **2.** *a pressing or forcible enlistment of soldiers, conscription*; exercitus durissimâ conquisitione confectus, Cic.

conquisitor -ōris, m. (conquiro), a recruiting officer, Cic.

conquisitus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (conquiro), sought after, selected, chosen, costly, precious; measas conquisitissimis epulis exstruere, Cic.

conr . . . = **corr** . . . (q.v.).

consaepio -saepsi, -saepum, 4. to fence round, to hedge in, Suet.; gen., partic., **consaepus** -a -um, fenced round; ager, Cic.; subst., **consaepium** -i, n. an inclosure, Liv.

consalutatio -ōnis, f. (consaluto), a salutation of several persons; forensis, Cic.

consaluto, 1. to greet together, hail, salute; Inter se amicissime, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem dictatorem, Liv.; eam Volummian, Cic.

consanesco -santii, 3. to become healthy, to get well; illa quae consanus videbantur, Cic.

consanguineus -a -um, related by blood, brotherly, sisterly; umbræ, Ov. Subst., **consanguineus** -i, m. brother, Cic.; **consanguinea** -ae, f. sister, Cat.; plur., **consanguinei** -orum, m. relations; Aedui Ambarri necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes.; transf., consanguineus Leti Sopor, Verg.

consanguinitas -ātis, f. (consanguineus), relationship by blood, consanguinity, Liv.

consaucio, 1. to wound severely, Suet.

conscelératus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (conscelero), wicked, villainous, depraved; consccleratissimi filii, Cic.; transf. of things, mens, Cic.

consceléro, 1. to defile with crime; miseram domum, Cat.; oculos videndo, Ov.; aures paternas, Liv.

conscendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (com and scaudo). **A.** to ascend, mount, go up; with acc., equum, to mount on horseback, Liv.; vallum, Caes.; aequor navibus, Verg.; with in and the acc., in equos, Ov. **B.** Naut. t. t., to go on board ship, embark; with in and the acc., in navem, Caes.; with acc., navem, Caes.; absol., to embark; conscendere a Brundisio, Cic.

conscensio -ōnis, f. (conscendo), an embark-ing, embarkation; in naves, Cic.

conscientia -ae, f. (conscio). **I. A.** a joint knowledge with some other person, being privy to; horum omnium, Cic.; conjurationis, Tac.; eiusmodi facinorum, Cic.; absol. conscientiae contagio, Cic.; aliquem in conscientiam assumere, Tac. **II.** knowledge in oneself. **A.** Gen., virium nostrarum ac suarum, Liv.; absol., nostra stabilis conscientia, Cic. **B.** consciousness of right or wrong; a, conscientia bene actae vitae, Cic.; scelum et fraudum suarum, Cic.; ex nullâ conscientiâ de culpâ, Sall.; b, conscience; animi conscientia exercuari, Cic.; praeclarâ conscientiâ, Cic.; absol., (a) a good conscience; mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic.; (b), a bad conscience; angor conscientiae, Cic.; conscientiâ ictus, Liv.

conscindo -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear or rend in pieces. **I.** Lit., epistolam, Cic. **II.** Transf., conscissi sibilis, kissed at, Cic.

conscio, 4. to be conscious of guilt; nil conscire sibi, Hor.

conscisco -scivi and -scii -scitum, 3. 1. to agree on, resolve publicly, decree, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; 2. to bring or inflict upon oneself, inflict upon; sibi mortem, or simply mortem, necem, to kill oneself, Cic.; sibi exsilium, Liv. (syncop. perfect fornis conscisse, Liv.; conscisset, Cic.).

conscius -a -um (com and scio), 1. having joint or common knowledge with another, privy to, cognisant of; with genit., homo meorum in

te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic.; conjurationis, conspirator, Sall.; poet., conscia fati sidera, Verg.; alicui conscius esse facinoris, Tac.; with dat., conscius facinori, Cic.; with in and the abl., conscius in privatis rebus, Cic.; with de and the abl., his de rebus conscius esse Pisonem, Cic.; absol., sine ullo conscio, Cic.; 2, *conscious to oneself*; a, with genit., si alicuius injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, Cic.; with acc. and infin., etsi mihi sum conscius me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic.; absol., consci sibi, Sall.; poet., virtus conscia, Verg.; b, esp., *conscious of guilt*; animus, Sall.

conscribillo, 1. (dim. of conscribo), to scribble or scrawl all over, Varr.; transf., nates, to mark with bloody weals, Cat.

conscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write together. **I. A. 1.** milit. t. t., to enrol, levy; exercitus, Cic.; legiones, Caes.; 2, politic. t. t., a, to enrol in a particular class; centuriae tres equitum conscriptae sunt, Liv.; Collinam (tribum) novam electa perditissimorum civium conscribat, Cic.; b, to enrol as a senator; hence the phrase, patres conscripti (for patres et conscripti), senators, Cic.; sing., a senator, Hor.; c, to enrol as colonists, Liv. **B. 1.** to put together in writing, write, compose; librum de consulatu, Cic.; epistolam, legem, Cic.; absol., to write a letter; de Antonio quoque Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, Cic.; 2, esp. of physicians, to prescribe; pro salutaribus mortifera, Cic. **II.** to write all over; mensam vino, Ov.

conscriptio -ōnis, f. (conscribo), a writing, composition, written paper; falsae conscriptiones quaestionum, forged minutes, Cic.

conscriptus -a -um, partic. of conscribo.

conscéo -scēti -sectum, 1. to cut in small pieces, dismember; membra fratris, Ov.

consecratió -ōnis, f. (consecro), 1, a, a consecration; aedium, Cic.; b, a dedication to the infernal gods, execration, curse; capitis, Cic.; 2, deification of the emperors, apotheosis, Tac.

consecro, (con-sacro), 1. **I. A.** to consecrate, to dedicate to the service of a god; totam Siciliam Cereri, Cic.; diem adventus alicuius, make a feast-day, Liv. **B.** to consecrate to the gods below, to curse; quum caput eius, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. **II. A.** to deify, elevate to divine honours; Liber quem nostri majores consecraverunt, Cic.; of the emperors, consecrare Claudium, Suet. **B.** Transf., to make holy; vetera jam ista et religione omnium consecrata, Cic. **C.** to make immortal; amplissimis monumentis memoriam nominis sui, Cic.

consectárius -a -um (consector), following logically, consequent, Cic. Subst., **consectaria** -orum, n. logical conclusions, inferences, Cic.

consectatió -ōnis, f. (consector), the eager pursuit of anything, desire, effort, striving after; concinnitatis, Cic.

consectatrix -icis, f. (consector), an eager pursuer, devoted friend; consecatrices voluptatis libidines, Cic.

consectio -ōnis, f. (consecro), a cutting up, cleaving to pieces; arborum, Cic.

consector, 1. dep. (freq. of consequor). **I. A.** Lit., to follow, pursue eagerly, Ter.; tardi ingenti est rivulus consecrari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic. **B.** Transf., to pursue zealously, strive after, try to imitate or gain; opes aut potentiam, Cic.; ubertatem orationis, Cic.; vitium de industria, Cic. **II.** to follow hostilely, pursue; redeuntes equites, Caes.; aliquem et conviciis et sibilis, Cic.

conscécútió -ōnis, f. (consequor), 1, philosoph. t. t., that which follows, an effect, conse-

quens; causas rerum et consecutiones videre, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., order, connexion, arrangement; verborum, Cic.

consènesco -sēndi, 3. **I.** *to become old, grow grey*; hac casa, Ov. **II.** *in a bad sense, to become old, to lose one's strength, to decay.* **A.** Lit., 1, of persons, insontem, indemnatum in exsilio consenesce, Liv.; consenesce in Sicilia sub armis, Liv.; 2, of bodily strength, to decay; consenescent vires atque deficiunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, invidia habet repentinus impetus, interpositio spatio et cognita causa consenescit, Cic.; 2, in politics, to lose power; omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consenesce, Cic.

consensio -ōnis, f. (consentio). **A.** Gen., agreement, harmony, consent; a, of persons, omnium gentium, Cic.; nulla de illis magistratum consensio, Cic.; b, of things, harmony; naturae, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, a plot, conspiracy; consensio scelerata, Cic.

consensus -ūs, m. (consentio). **I.** agreement, unanimity, concord, agreement; a, of persons, omnium, Cic.; optimus in rempublicam consensus, Cic.; abl., consensu, unanimously, by general consent; resistere, Liv.; b, of things, mirus quidam omnium quasi consensus doctrinarum consentusque, Cic. **II.** a secret agreement, conspiracy; consensus audacium, Cic.

consentāneus -a -um (consentio), agreeing to, agreeable with, consonant with, fit, suitable; cum iis litteris, Cic.; gen. with dat., Stoicorum rationali, Cic.; inpers., consentaneum est, with infin. or acc. and infin., it agrees, is reasonable, suitable, Cic.

Consentes Dii, the advisers, the twelve superior deities of the Romans—viz., Jupiter, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo, Varr.

Consentia -ae, f. a town in Bruttii, now Consenza. Adj., **Consentinus** -a -um.

consentio -sensi -sensum, 4. to agree. **I.** Lit., of persons. **A.** Gen., to agree, to assent, to resolve unanimously; absol., animi consentientes, Cic.; with dat. or cum and the abl., consentire superioribus iudiciis, Cic.; cum populi Romani voluntatibus consentiant, Cic.; with de or in and the abl., Cic.; ad with the acc., Cic.; adversus with the acc., Liv.; cum aliquo de aliquā re, Cic.; with acc., Cic.; bellum, to resolve upon war, Liv.; with acc. and infin. or infin. alone, Cic. **B.** to plot, conspire, form an unlawful union; ad prodendam Hannibali urbem, Liv.; belli faciendi causa, Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate objects, to agree, harmonize; ratio nostra consentit, Cic.; pres. partic., **consentiens** -entis, harmonious; consentiens populi Romani universi voluntas, Cic.

consēpio = consēpio (q.v.).

consēquens -quentis, p. adj. (consequor), a, grammat. t. t., appropriate, of the right construction; in conjunctis (verbis) quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic.; b, philosoph. t. t., following logically, consequent; consequens est, it follows as a logical consequence, Cic. Subst., **consequens** -quentis, n. a logical consequence, Cic.

consequentia -ae, f. (consequor), a consequence, succession; eventum, Cic.

consēquā -ae, f. = consequentia (q.v.).

consequor -sequūtus (-sēcutus), 3. dep. to follow, go after. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem vestigiis, on foot, Cic.; 2, to pursue; consequi statim Hasdrubalem, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to follow in point of time; mors, quae brevi consecuta est, Cic.; quia libertatem pax consequetur, Cic.; 2, a, to follow as an effect or con-

sequence, result from; quam eorum opinionem, magni errores consecuti sunt, Cic.; b, to follow as a logical consequence; fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic.; 3, to follow a particular object or example; consequi suum quoddam institutum, Cic. **II.** to come up to by following, attain to, reach, obtain. **A.** Lit., 1, si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic.; 2, to come up with in pursuit, overtake; reliquos omnes equitatu, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to attain to, obtain, get; cuius rei tantae tamque difficilis facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor; secutum esse prae me fero, Cic.; opes quam maximas, Cic.; amplissimos honores, Cic.; fructum amplissimum ex reipublicae causa, Cic.; omnia per senatum, Cic.; fortitudinis gloriam insidiis et malitia, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic.; 2, of objects, events, to befall, happen to; tanta prosperitas Caesaris est consecuta, Cic.; 3, to come up to in any respect, to equal; a, verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, Cic.; b, esp., to express adequately in words; aliquid laudes verbis, Cic.; 4, to come up to in speech or thought, to understand, grasp; similitudinem veri, Cic.

1. **consēro** -sēvi -sītum, 3. 1, to sow, plant; a, lit., agros, Cic.; b, transf., lumine arva (of the sun), to cover, Lucr.; 2, to plant, place in; arborem, Liv.

2. **consēro** -sēvi -sertum, 3. **I.** Gen., to connect, tie, join, twine together; lorica conserta hamis Verg.; exodia conserrere fabellis potissimum Atellanis, Liv. **II.** to join in a hostile manner. **A.** Milit. t. t., inanim or manus conserrere, to engage, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Sall.; conserrere pugnam, Liv.; proelium, Liv.; navis conserritur, the ship is engaged, Liv.; absol., conserrere cum levi armatura, Liv. **B.** Legal t. t., aliquem ex iure manum consertum vocare, to commence an action concerning property by laying hands on it, ap. Cic.

consertē, adv. (consertus from 2. consero), connectedly, Cic.

conserva -ae, f. a fellow-servant, Plaut.; transf., conservae fores, in the same service, Ov.

conservans -antis, p. adj. (conservo), preserving; with genit., ea quae conservantia sunt eius status, Cic.

conservātio -ōnis, f. (conservo), a preservation, keeping, laying up; a, frugum, Cic.; b, observing, observance; aequabilitatis, Cic.

conservātor -ōris, m. (conservo), a preserver; inimicorum, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.

conservātrix -icis, f. (conservo), she who preserves; natura, Cic. (f.)

conservo, 1. to keep, preserve, maintain; a, of concrete objects, cives suos, Cic.; omnes salvos, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; rem familiarum, Cic.; b, of abstract objects, to preserve, maintain, observe; pristinum animum, Liv.; iusjurandum, to keep, Cic.

conservus -i, m. a fellow slave, servant, Cic. **consector** -ōris, m. (consido), one who sits near or with, in a court of justice, an assessor, Cic.; a neighbour at a feast or spectacle, Cic.

consessus -ūs, m. (consido), an assembly (of persons sitting together); in ludo talaris, Cic.; praeconium, Cic.; ludorum gladiatorumque, Cic.; plur., consessus theatrales gladiatorumque, Cic.

considerātē, adv., with compar. and superl. (consideratus), thoughtfully, carefully; agere, Cic.

considerātiō -ōnis, f. (considero), consideration, contemplation, thought, reflection; considerationem intendere in aliquid, Cic.

considerātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar.

and superl. (considero), *a. pass., thoroughly considered, well weighed, deliberate*; verbum, Cic.; considerata atque provisiva via vivendi, Cic.; *b.*, act., of persons, cautious, wary, circumspect; homo, Cic.

considero, *1.* (com and root SID, connected with ΕΙΔΩ, ΙΔΩ, VID-*eo*). *A.* Lit., to look at, regard carefully, contemplate; considerare opus pictoris, Cic. *B.* Transf., to consider, weigh, reflect upon; with secum, cum animo suo, secum in animo; considerare secum eos casus, in quibus, etc., Cic.; with rel. sent., consideres quid agas, Cic.; with de and the abl., nunc de praeiis consideremus, Cic.; absol., ille (ait) se considerare velle, Cic.

consido -sēdi -sessum, *3.* neut. *I.* Lit., to sit down. *A.* Of persons, hic in umbrā, Cic.; in molli herbā, Cic.; esp., *1.*, to sit down in a public assembly or court of justice; ut primum iudices convescerant, Cic.; ad jus dicendum, Liv.; *2.*, milit. t. t., to take up one's position; triarii sub vexillis considebant sinistro crure porrecto, Liv.; in insidiis, Liv.; *b.*, more commonly, to stop, encamp; considere non longius mille passibus a nostris munitionibus, Caes.; *3.*, to stay, and of passengers on board ship, to land; hic an Antii, Cic.; Tarquinii, Liv. *B.* Of things, to fall to the ground, settle, sink, subside; quae (Alpes) jam licet consideant, Cic.; Ilion ardebat neque adhuc consederat ignis, Ov. *II.* Transf., *A.* Of persons, considere in otio, to rest, Cic.; totam videmus consedisse urbem locuti, sunk in grief, Verg. *B.* Of things, *1.*, to stop, cease; ardor animi cedit, Cic.; *2.*, to fall into neglect; cedit utriusque noxen in quaestura, Cic.

consigno, *1.* *1.*, to seal, to affix a seal as an authentication; tabulas signis, Cic.; *2.*, to vouch for, authenticate; aliquid litteris, Cic.; transf., antiquitas clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque, Cic.

consiliarius -a -um (consilium), relating to counsel, deliberating; senatus, Plaut. Subst., **consiliarius** -ii, *m.* an adviser, an assessor, assistant judge; consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic.; dari alicui consiliarium atque administrum, Cic.; consiliarii regis, Cic.

consiliator -ōris, *m.* (consilior), counsellor, adviser, Phaedr.

consilior, *1.* dep. (consilium), to hold a consultation, consult, take counsel; difficilis ad consulandum legatio, Cic.

consilium -ii, *n.* (connected with consulo). *I.* Act., *A.* *1.*, lit., a deliberation, consultation, taking counsel; consilium principum habere, to hold a consultation with the chiefs, Liv.; quasi consilii sit res, as if the matter allowed of consideration, Caes.; consiliis interesse, Cic.; esp. the deliberation of a public body; consilii publici participem fieri, Cic., consilium habere, Cic.; adesse alicui consilio, Cic.; *2.*, meton., the assembly of persons giving advice, council; esp., *a.*, the senate; senatus, id est, orbis terrae consilium, Cic.; *b.*, the body of judges; ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic.; *c.*, a council of war; consilium convocare, Caes.; rem ad consilium deferre, Caes. *B.* understanding, foresight, prudence; vir maximi consilii, Caes.; mulier imbecilli consilii, Cic. *II.* Pass., the advice or counsel given; a resolution, plan, conclusion; *1.*, *a.*, capere consilium, to form a resolution, Cic.; belli renovandi, Caes.; subito consilium cepi, ut antequam lucret exirem, Cic.; consilium consistit, holds good, Cic.; est consilium, foll. by infin., Cic.; quid sui consilii sit proponit, he explains what his plan is, Caes.; inire consilium senatus interficiendi, Cic.; abl., consilio, intentionally, designedly, Cic.; privato consilio, privati consiliis (opp. publico consilio,

publicis consiliis), in the interests of private persons, Cic.; *b.*, milit. t. t., stratagem, device; consilium imperatorum, Cic.; *2.*, advice, suggestion; alicui consilium dare, Cic.; egere consilii or consilio, Cic.

consimilis -e, like in all parts, exactly similar; with genit., causa consimilis earum causarum quae, etc., Cic.; with dat., consimilis fugae profectio, Caes.; absol., laus, Cic.

consipio, *3.* (com and sapio), to be in one's senses, to have possession of one's faculties, Liv.

consisto -stiti, *3.* to put oneself in any place. *I.* Gen., to take one's stand, place oneself. *A.* Lit., *1.* of persons, consistere ad mensam, Cic.; hi proximi consistere, Liv.; esp. *a.*, as a listener, tota in illa contione Italia constitit, Cic.; *b.*, milit. t. t., to place oneself for battle, take one's place; ne saucio quidem eius loci, ubi constiterat, relinquendi facultas dabatur, Cic.; *2.*, of dice, to fall; quadrangulis talis centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, Cic. *B.* Transf., to agree with; videmus igitur Zenonem tuum cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, Cic. *II.* Esp. to stand still. *A.* to stop, halt; *1.* lit., *a.*, of persons, consistite! Ov.; consistere et commorari cogit, Cic.; esp., *(a)* to stop for conversation; viatores etiam invitos consistere cogunt, Caes.; *(β)* to stop in wonder, curiosity, etc.; bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur et consistunt, Cic.; *(γ)* milit. t. t., to halt; prope hostem, Caes.; *(δ)* of travellers, fugitives, etc., to halt, stop, stay; consistere unum diem Veliae, Cic.; *b.*, of things, vel cecidit omne caelum omnisque natura consistat necesse est, Cic.; esp. of water, to stop still; ter frigore constitit Ister, froze, Ov.; *2.*, transf., *a.*, to stop, dwell in speech; in uno nomine, Cic.; *b.*, to rest, cease; quum ad Trebiam terrestre constitit bellum, Liv.; *c.*, to rest, fall upon; in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, Cic.; *d.*, to consist, to be formed of; major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. *B.* *1.*, to stand firmly, keep one's ground, footing; in fluctibus, Caes.; vertice celsa aerae quercus constiterunt, were firmly rooted, Verg.; *2.*, transf., *a.*, to keep one's ground, to hold one's own; in forensibus causis praeculare, Cic.; *b.*, to be firm; neque mens, neque vox neque lingua consistit, Cic.

consitio -ōnis, *f.* (consero), a sowing, planting; plur., different kinds of sowing or planting, Cic.

consitor -ōris, *m.* (consero), a sower, planter; uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

consūtura -ae, *f.* (consero), *σ*. sowing, planting; agri, Cic.

consōbrīnus -i, *m.* and **consōbrīna** -ae, *f.* cousin on the mother's side, Cic.; cousin, Cic.; and in a more extended sense, second, third cousin, Suet.

consōcer -cēri, *m.* a joint father-in-law, Suet.

consōciatio -ōnis, *f.* (consocio), union, connection, association; hominum, Cic.

consōciatus -a -um, *p. adj.* (from consocio), united, harmonious; consociatissima voluntas, Cic.

consōcio, *1.* to unite, connect, share, associate, make common; consilia cum aliquo, Cic.; injuriam cum amicis, Cic.; animos eorum, Liv. nunquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic.

consolābilis -e (consolor), consolable; dolor, Cic.

consolatio -ōnis, *f.* (consolor), consolation, encouragement, comfort, alleviation; *1.*, communium malorum, Cic.; timoris, Cic.; *adhibere* aliquam modicam consolationem, Cic. *2.* *adhibere*

alicui consolationem, Cic.; num me una consolatio sustentat quod, etc., Cic.; uti hac consolatione alicuius (coll. by acc. and infin.), Cic.; **2**, a consolatory treatise or discourse, Cic.

con-solator -ōris, m. (consolor), a consoler, Cic.

con-solātorius -a -um (consolator), relating to consolation, consolatory; litterae, Cic.

consolator, 1. dep. **1**, of persons, to console, comfort, to encourage; se illo solatio quod, etc., Cic.; se his (coll. by acc. and infin.), Cic.; aliquem de communibus miseriis, Cic.; spes sola homines in miseriis consolari solet, Cic.; absol., consolando levare dolorem, Cic.; Caesar consolatus rogat (eum) finem orandi faciat, Caes.; **2**, of things, to alleviate, lighten, solace; dolorem, Cic.

con-sōno -sōnūi, 1. **1**, to sound together, sound loudly; **a**, consonantem clamore nominatim Quinctium orare ut, etc., Liv.; **b**, to echo; plausu fremituque virum consonat omne nemus, Verg.; **2**, transit., to harmonise, agree, be consonant with, Quint.

con-sōnus -a -um. **A**. Lit., sounding together, harmonious; fila lyrae, Ov. **B**. Transf., accordant, fit, suitable; credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore ut, etc., Cic.

con-sopio, 4. to lull to sleep, stupefy; somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic.; Endymion a luna consopitus, Cic.

consors -sortis, 1, having an equal share with, sharing in, partaking of; with genit., socius et consors gloriosi laboris, Cic.; necum temporum illorum, Cic.; tribuniciae potestatis, Tac.; applied to inanimate objects, common; tecta, Verg.; **2**, having an equal share in property; tres fratres consortes, tenantis in common, Cic.; poet., brother or sister; consors magni Jovis, Juno, Ov.; adj. = brotherly, sisterly; sanguis, Ov.

consortio -ōnis, f. (consors), companionship, community, partnership; humana, Cic.

consortium -ii, n. (consors), 1, community of goods, Suet.; **2**, fellowship, participation in; si in consortio, si in societate reipublicae esse licet, Liv.

1. conspectus -a -um, p. adj. (from conspicio). **A**. Gen., visible; fumulus hosti conspectus, Liv. **B**. (with compar.) striking, remarkable, distinguished; conspectus elatusque supra modum hominis, Liv.; conspecta mors eius fuit, quia publico funere est elatus, Liv.; turba conspectior, Liv.

2. conspectus -ūs, m. (conspicio), look, sight, view. **I**. Act., **A**. Lit., dare se alicui in conspectum, to allow oneself to be seen by, Cic.; in conspectu alicuius esse, to be within sight of, Cic.; e conspectu abire, Caes.; adinere conspectum oculorum, Liv.; cadere in conspectum, Cic.; conspectus est in Capitolium, the view is towards the Capitol, Liv.; conspectum alicuius fugere, Caes.; privare aliquem omnium suorum consuetudine conspectuque, Cic.; of things, in conspectu alicuius loci, in sight of, Cic. **B**. Transf., mental view, survey; in hoc conspectu et cognitione naturae, Cic. **II**. Pass., appearance, Liv. **A**. Lit., conspectu suo proelium restituit, Liv. **B**. Meton., tuus jucundissimus conspectus, Cic.

con-spergo (con-spargo), -spersi -spersum, 3. to sprinkle, moisten by sprinkling; me lacrimis, Cic.; transit., ut oratio conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, interspersed with, Cic.

conspiciendus -a -um, p. adj. (from conspicio), worthy of being seen, noteworthy; opus, Liv.; templum, Ov.

conspicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (com and specio), 1, to look at, view, behold, to descry, perceive; conspiciere nostros equites, Caes.; infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic.; milites in summo colle, Caes.; procul Ambiorigem suos cohortantem, Caes.; with acc. and infin., calones qui nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, Caes.; **2**, to look at with attention; Demeetrium ut pacis auctorem cum ingenti favore conspicebant, Liv.; locum insidiis, for an ambush, Verg.; in pass., conspici, to attract notice, to be gazed at, to be distinguished; vehi per urbem, conspici velle, Cic.

conspicor, 1. dep. (conspicio), to catch sight of, perceive; agnere Aeduorum, Caes.; ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum, Caes.

conspiciuus -a -um (conspicio), visible. **A**. Gen., conspicuus polus, Ov. **B**. remarkable, striking, conspicuous; conspicuus late vertex, Flor.; Romanis conspiciuum eum novitas divitiaeque faciebant, Liv.

conspiratio -ōnis, f. (conspiro), 1, unison, harmony, agreement, union; omnium bonorum, Cic.; magnā amoris conspatione consentientes amicorum greges, Cic.; **2**, in a bad sense, conspiracy, plot; conspiatio certorum hominum contra dignitatem tuam, Cic.

conspiratus -a -um (partic. of conspiro), sworn together, united by an oath, Phaedr. Subst., **conspirati** -orum, m. conspirators, Suet.

conspiro, 1. (com and spiro), to breathe together. **I**. **A**. to blow together, sound together; aeraeque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Verg. **B**. to agree, harmonise in opinion and feeling, to unite; conspirate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic.; milites legionis nonae subito conspirati (with one accord) pila coniecerunt, Cic. **II**. In a bad sense, to conspire, to form a plot; priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes.

conspensor -ōris, m. a joint surety, Cic.

conspō -spūi -spūtum, 3. to spit upon, Plaut., Juv.

conspurco, 1. to cover with dirt, defile, Lucr.

conspūto, 1. (inchoat. of conspuo), to spit upon contemptuously; nostros, Cic.

constans -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (consto), **a**, steady, firm, unchanging, immovable, constant; quae cursus constantes habent, Cic.; pax, Liv.; fides, Hor.; constans iam aetas, quae media dicitur, Cic.; **b**, of character, firm, resolute, unchanging, constant; sunt igitur firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici) eligendi, Cic.; **c**, consistent, harmonious; oratio, Cic.; **d**, uniform, unanimous; constanti famā atque omnium sermone celebrari, Cic.

constanter, adv. with compar. and superl. (constans), **a**, firmly, consistently, constantly; constanter in suo manere statu, Cic.; constanter et non trepide pugnare, Caes.; constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.; **b**, uniformly, harmoniously; constanter omnes nutriverunt manus egi, Caes.; constanter sibi dicere, Cic.

constantia -ae, f. (constans), **a**, unchangeableness; dictorum conventorumque constantia, Cic.; **b**, perseverance, firmness; pertinacia aut constantia intercessoris, Cic.; **c**, agreement, harmony; testimoniorum, Cic.

consternatio -ōnis, f. (consterno), 1, fear, dismay, consternation, confusion; pavor et consternatio quadrigarum, Liv.; pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac.; **2**, a mutiny, tumult; vulgi, Tac.; muliebris consternatio, Liv.

1. consterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. **A**. to strewn, scatter, cover by strewn; tabernacula caespitibus, Caes.; omnia cadaveribus, Sall.; constrata navis, a decked boat, Caes.; subst., **constrata**

-orum, n., pontis, the flooring or gangway over a bridge of boats, Liv. **B.** to throw down; tempestas aliquot signa constavit, Liv.

2. consterno, 1. (intens. of 1. consterno), **1.**, to cause confusion, consternation, fear, to frighten; procella ita consternavit equos, Liv.; esp. in pass., equi consternati, startled, Liv.; pavida et consternata multitudo, Liv.; also, to drive to flight by fear; in fugam consternari, Liv.; **2.**, to excite to sedition or revolt; metu servitutis ad arma consternati, Liv.

constipo, 1. to press, crowd together; tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic.

constitutio -stitūdi -stitūtum, 3. (com and statuo). **I.** to cause to stand, place, put; hominem ante pedes Q. Manili, Cic.; milit. t. t., **a.**, to draw up in line, place, station, arrange; signa ante tribunal, to set up the standards, Liv.; legionem Caesar constituit, drew up, Caes.; naves in alto, Caes.; intra silvas aciem ordinesque, Caes.; **b.**, to halt; signa haud procul porta, Liv.; agmen, Sall. **II.** to put in a particular place; **1.**, to station, post, settle; **a.**, praesidia in Tolosatibus circumque Narbonem, Caes.; plebem in agris publicis, Cic.; **b.**, to appoint to an office; regem, Cic.; aliquem sibi quaestoris in loco, Cic.; with the acc., Commium regem ibi, Caes.; **2.**, to found, establish; **a.**, of buildings, towns, etc., turres, Caes.; oppidum, Caes.; nidos, Cic.; hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes.; **b.**, of institutions, taxes, etc., vectigal, Cic.; of magistracies, quae (potestates, imperia, curationes) constituuntur ad populi fructum, Cic.; **c.**, of an undertaking, auctionem, Cic.; actionem, to begin an action, Cic.; crimen in aliquo, Cic.; questionem, Cic.; **d.**, of relations, to establish; concordiam, Cic.; exemplum justitiae in hostem, Cic.; **e.**, of persons, tres legiones, to form, Caes.; **3.**, to arrange, appoint, dispose, establish firmly; **a.**, of the body, is cui corpus bene constitutum sit, Cic.; **b.**, of the character, animus bene constitutus, Cic.; **c.**, of condition, situations, etc., rem familiarem, Cic.; **d.**, of the state, bene constituta civitas, Cic.; **4.**, to fix, settle upon; **a.**, (a) tempus, diem, Cic., Caes.; mercedem funeris, Cic.; pretium frumento, Cic.; diem cum aliquo, Caes.; with rel. sent., armorum quantum quaeque civitas quodque ante tempus efficiat constituit, Caes.; with acc. and infin., me hodie venturum esse, Cic.; with ut and the subj., ut L. Bestia quereretur de actionibus Ciceronis, Cic.; absol., ut erat constitutum, Cic.; (B) of persons, to appoint, agree upon; accusatorem, Cic.; **b.**, (a) to settle, determine; nondum satis constitui molestiae an plus voluptatis attulerit Trebatius noster; (B) to determine at law, settle, decide; controversiam, Cic.; de perspicuo jure, Cic.; **c.**, to come to a determination, to resolve; haec ex re et ex tempore constituit, Cic.; with infin., bellum cum Germanis gerere, Caes.; with ut and the subj., ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, Cic.

constitutio -ōnis, f. (constituo), **1.**, constitution, condition, disposition, nature; firma constitutio corporis, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.; illa praeclara constitutio Romuli, Cic.; **2.**, fixing, determining; **a.**, the definition or settling of something; ea constitutio summi boni quae est praeposita, Cic.; **b.**, rhet. t. t., the point in dispute, Cic.; **c.**, a regulation, order, ordinance; cogebatur alii aut ex decreto priorum legatorum aut ex nova constitutione senatus facere, Cic.

constitutum -i, n. (constitutus, from constituo), **1.**, a fixed place or time of meeting, rendezvous; V. Calend. igitur ad constitutum, Cic.; constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent, Cic.; **2.**, an agreement, appointment, compact; ad constitutum experiendi gratia venire, Cic.

constitutus -a-um, partic. of constituo.

consto -stiti -stātūrs, 1. to stand still. **I.** Lit., Plant. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., **1.**, **a.**, to exist; unde omnis rerum nunc constat summa creata, Lucr.; **b.**, to consist; ex animo constamus et corpore, Cic.; **c.**, to depend upon, rest upon; monuit eius diei victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes.; **2.**, to cost; ambulatuncula prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. **B.** **1.**, to stand firm, remain; **a.**, milit. t. t. to hold one's ground, stand firm; postquam nullo loco constabat acies, Liv.; **b.**, of looks, speech, etc., to remain the same, to be unaltered; adeo perturbavit ea vox regem, ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, Liv.; **2.**, to be in good order; postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, Verg.; esp., ratio constat, the account is correct, Cic.; **3.**, to remain in the same state, continue; nullum est genus rerum, quod avulsim a ceteris per se ipsum constare possit, Cic.; uti numerus legionum constare videretur, Caes.; **4.**, to remain in the same thought or opinion; **a.**, to remain constant; nec animum eius satis constare visum, Liv.; constare sibi or alicui rei, to be true to; reliqui sibi constituerunt, Cic.; constabat humanitati suae, Cic.; of resolves, to be fixed, firm; animo constat sententia, Verg.; alicui constat, a person is resolved; mihi quidem constat nec meam contumeliam nec neorum ferre, ap. Cic.; **b.**, of evidence, facts, etc., to be certain, sure, well-known; eorum quae constant exempla ponemus, horum quae dubia sunt exempla afferemus, Cic.; quod omnibus constabat hie mari in Gallia oportere, Caes.; mihi plane non satis constat, utrum sit melius, Cic.; quum de Magio constat, Cic.

constratum -i, n., v. 1. consterno.

constringo -struxi -strictum, 3. **A.** Lit., **a.**, to draw, bind together; sacramenta, Plaut.; **b.**, to confine, fetter; corpora vinculis, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.**, to strengthen, fortify; constringere fidem religione potius quam veritate, Cic.; **b.**, to confine, limit, fetter, restrain; orbem terrarum novis legibus, Cic.; **c.**, of discourse, to compress, abbreviate; sententiam aptis verbis, Cic.

constructio -ōnis, f. (constro), **1.**, a putting together, building, construction, making; hominis, Cic.; **2.**, rhet. t. t. the proper connection of words; verborum apta et quasi rotunda, Cic.

construo -struxi -structum, 3., **1.**, **a.**, to heap up together; acervos nummorum, Cic.; divitias, Hor.; **b.**, to construct, build up; mundum, navem, aedificium, Cic.; **2.**, to arrange; dentes in ore constructi, Cic.

constuprator -ōris, m. a ravisher, defiler, Liv.

constupro, 1. to ravish, violate; matronas, Liv.; fig., emptum constupratumque iudicium, corrupt, Cic.

consuadēo -si -sum, 2. to advise earnestly, Plaut.

consuālia, v. Consus.

consuātor -ōris, m. (consuadeo), an adviser, Cic.

consūdo, 1. to sweat profusely, Plaut.

consuefācio -fēci -factum, 3. (*consueo and facio), to accustom, habituate, (Gaetulorum) multitudinem ordines habere, Sall.

consuesco -suevi -suetum, 3. **I.** Transit., to accustom to; brachia, Lucr. **II.** Intransit., **a.**, to accustom oneself, and often in perf., consuevi, I am accustomed; with infin., qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic.; with inanimate things as subjects, naves quae praesidii causā Alexandriae esse consuevant, Caes.; ut consuesti, as you are accustomed, Cic.; **b.**, to be intimate with; cum aliquo, cum aliquā, Cic. (perf. fornas

offia contr. consuesti, consuestis, consuemus, consuerunt, consueram, consuerim, consuesse).

consuetudo -inis, f. (consuesco). **I.** *custom, usage, habit*; **1**, mos consuetudineque civilis, Cic.; with genit. of subst., or gerund, consuetudo populi Romani, Cic.; consuetudo sermonis nostri, Cic.; consuetudo peccandi, Cic.; consuetudo bona, Cic.; adducere aliquem or se in eam consuetudinem ut, etc., Caes.; ab omnium Siculorum consuetudine discedere, Cic.; non est meae consuetudinis rationem reddere, Cic.; ut est consuetudo, as is the usual practice, Cic.; mutare consuetudinem dicendi, Cic.; obdurescere alicuius rei consuetudine, Cic.; tenere consuetudinem suam, Cic.; in consuetudinem venire, to become customary, Cic.; ex consuetudine, Caes.; consuetudine, according to custom, Cic.; **2**, a, manner of living; ad superiorem consuetudinem reverti, Cic.; b, manner of speaking; consuetudo indocta, Cic. **II.** *social intercourse, intimacy; insinuare in consuetudinem alicuius, Cic.; esp. of lovers, stupri vetus consuetudo, an intrigue of long standing, Sall.*

consuetus -a -um. **I.** Partic. of consuesco (q.v.). **II.** P. adj., accustomed, customary, usual; lubido, Sall.

consul -sulis, m. (root CONS, or from con and the root of salio, which is seen in praesul and exsul), a consul, pl. consules, the consuls. **1**, the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen by the comitia centuriata, originally from patricians only, but after 365 B.C., also from the plebeians; consul ordinarius, one elected at the usual time (opp. consul suffectus, one chosen in the course of the year to supply the place of a consul deceased), Liv.; consul designatus, consul elect, so called between the election in July and entrance upon office on the 1st of January, Cic.; consul major, the consul who had precedence of his colleague; consul Flaminius consul iterum, Cic.; aliquem dicere consul, Liv.; the year was generally called by the consuls' names, e.g., L. Pisone et A. Gabinio coss. (i.e. consulis), i.e., 696 A.U.C., Caes.; consul Tullo, Hor.; the name of the consul stamped on the cork marked the age of wine; Bibuli consulis amphora, Hor.; pro consul, an officer in the place of the consul, a governor of a country, province, a proconsul; proconsule in Cilician proficisci, to go as proconsul to Cilicia, Cic. **II.** Transf., in the historians used instead of proconsul, Liv.

consularis -e (consul), relating to a consul, consular. **A.** Adj., aetas, the age (namely forty-three), at which a man might lawfully be chosen consul, Cic.; fasces, Liv.; lictor, auctoritas, Cic.; candidatus, Cic.; familia, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; locus, place in the senate, Cic.; provincia, Caes. **B.** Subst., consularis -is m. one who had been a consul, an ex-consul, Cic.; in the imperial period, a governor of consular rank, Tac.

consulariter, adv. (consularis), in a manner worthy of a consul; vita omnis consulariter acta, Liv.

consulatus -us, m. (consul), the office of consul, the consulship; abdicare se consulatu, Cic.; abdicare consulatum, Liv.; abire consulatu, Liv.; adipisci consulatum, Cic.; afferre consulatum in eam familiam, Cic.; petere consulatum, Cic.; peracto consulatu, Caes.

consulo -sulti -sultum, 3. (root CONS, CENS, or from con and the root of salio). **I.** a, to reflect, weigh, deliberate, consider, consult; in commune, for the common good, Liv; in longitudinem, for the future, Ter.; facto non consulto in tali periculo opus esse, Sall.; re consulta et explorata, Cic.; quid agant consulunt, Caes.; b, to come to a conclusion, to take measures; libere consulere ad summam rem, Caes.; quae reges at-

que populi male consulerunt, Sall.; obsecro ne quid gravius de salute et incolunitate tuâ consulas, Caes.; consulere in, to take measures against; nihil in quemquam superbe ac violenter, Liv.; c, to take counsel for some person or thing, to have regard for the interests of, look to; with dat., parti civium consulere, parti negligere, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; dignitati alicuius, Cic.; alicui optime, Cic.; with ut, ne, or (with preced. negat.) quominus and the subj., Cic.; d, aliquod boni consulere, to take in good part; haec missa, Ov. **II.** to ask the advice of, consult; nec te id consulto, consult about that, Cic.; quod me de Antonio consulis, Cic.; quid mihi faciendum esse censeat, Cic.; a, to ask the opinion of the senate, to bring a matter before the senate; senatus a Bestia consultus est, placentine legatos Jugurthae recipi moenibus, Sall.; b, to lay a matter before the people; seniores de tribus consulendum dixerunt esse, Liv.; c, to take legal advice; qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic.; d, to consult an oracle, or deity; haruspem, Cic.; Phoebi oracula, Ov.; exta, Verg.; Apollinem Pythium quas potissimum regiones tenerent, Cic.; id possetne fieri, consuluit, Cic.

consultatio -ōnis, f. (2. consulto), **1**, a full consideration, deliberation; a, venit aliquod in consultationem, Cic.; consultationem raptim transigere, Liv.; b, a case proposed for consideration, Quint.; **2**, an asking for advice, inquiry; consultationi alicuius respondere, Cic.

consultē, adv., with compar. and superl. (consultus), advisedly, after consideration; caute ac consulte gerere aliquid, Liv.

1. consultō, adv. (abl. of consultum), deliberately, designedly; consulto fecisse aliquid, Cic.; non consulto sed casu in eorum mentionem incidere, Cic.

2. consulto, **1**. (freq. of consulto). **I.** to consider maturely, weigh, ponder. **A.** Gen., de officio, Cic.; triduum ad consulandum dare, Liv.; in longius, for the future, Tac.; in medium, for the common good, Sall.; consultabat, utrum Roman proficisceretur, an Capuam teneret, Cic. **B.** alicui, to consult for, provide for; reipublicae, Sall. **II.** to consult, ask advice of; aliquem, Tib.; vates ad eam rem consulendam ex Etruria accire, Liv.

consultor -ōris, m. (consulto), **1**, an adviser; egomet in agmine, in proelio consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall.; **2**, one who asks advice, especially legal advice, a client; consultoribus suis respondere, Cic.

consultrix -icis, f. (consultor), one who consults, cares for, provides; natura consultrix et provida utilitatum, Cic.

consultum -i, n. (consultus, from consulto), resolution, plan, decision; a, consulto collegae, virtute militum victoria paria est, Liv.; facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, Cic.; b, esp. a decree of the senate at Rome, senatus consultum (shortened to S.C.); senatus consultum facere, Cic.; S.C. facere in aliquem, Liv.; S.C. facere ut, etc., Cic.; alicui senatus consulto scribendo adesse, Cic.; consulta patrum, Hor.; c, the decree of a Sicilian senate (Βουλῆ), Cic.; d, the answer of an oracle; dum consulta petis, Verg.

1. consultus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (consulto), a, well considered, deliberated upon, well weighed; omnia consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic.; b, of persons, experienced, esp. in law; with genit., juris consultus (adj. or subst.), some one learned in the law, Cic.; consultissimus vir omnis divini et humani juris, Liv.; consultus inasensientis sapientiae, Hor.; with abl., jure consultus, Cic. Subst., **consultus** -i, m. a lawyer, Hor.

2 consultus -ūs, m. (consulo) = consultum (q.v.).

consum -fui -futurum -fore, *to be, to happen*, Plaut., Ter.

consummatio -ōnis, f. (consummo), 1, *a summing up, adding up*, Plin.; 2, *a finishing, completion, consummation*; maximarum rerum, Sen.

consummatus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (consummo), *complete, perfect, consummate*; eloquentia, Quint.; orator, Quint.

consummo, 1. (com and summa), 1, *to add together, sum up*; transf., *to form a whole, complete*; quae consumminatur partibus, una dies (of an intercalary day), Ov.; in sum deus nonneque velut consummata eius belli gloria, Liv.; 2, *to complete, finish*; eam rem, Liv.

consumo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. *to take altogether, consume*. **A.** In doing something, *to spend, employ*; pecuniam in agrorum conemptionibus, Cic.; omne tempus in litteris, Cic.; ingenium in musicis, Cic.; omnem laborem, operam, curam, studium in salute alienius, Cic. **B.** *to destroy, waste, bring to an end*; a, omnia tela, *to shoot away*, Caes.; of provisions, omne frumentum, Caes.; of property, patrimonium, Cic.; omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes.; of time, *to spend, pass*; magna diei parte consumpta, Caes.; aetatem in Trevis, Caes.; consumendi otii causa, Cic.; horas multas saepe suavissimo sermone, Cic.; of resources or activity, *to waste, consume in vain*; multam operam frustra, Cic.; b, *to waste, or wear away, destroy*; quoniam eam (quercum) tempestas vetustasve consumperit, Cic.; in pass., *consumi incendio, or flamma, to be destroyed by fire*; quae (aedes) priore anno incendio consumptae erant, Liv.; of life, *to destroy, kill*; si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic.; totidem plagis hostem, Hor.; garrulus hunc consumet, *will be the death of him*, Hor.; fame consumi, *to die of hunger*, Caes.

consumptio -ōnis, f. (consumo), *a consumption, consuming, destroying*, Cic.

consumptor -ōris, m. (consumo), *a consumer, destroyer; confector et consumptor omnium*, Cic.

consūo -sūi -sūtum, 3. *to sew together, stitch together*, Plaut.

consurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. *to rise up, stand up*. **I.** Lit., 1, of persons, a, *lying down*; consolatus (ad terram projectos) consurgere iussit, Caes.; b, *sitting*; senatus cunctus consurgit, Cic.; esp. of an orator, *to rise up to speak*; consurgit P. Scaevola de plebe et inquit, Liv.; *to rise up in honour of some one*; consurrexisse omnes et senem sessum recepisse, Cic.; c, of persons kneeling, panisper adhibuit an consurgendi jam triarii tempus esset, Liv.; d, of persons fighting, *to raise oneself to give more force to a blow*; ad iterandum ictum, Liv.; 2, of things without life, *consurgunt venti*, Verg.; consurgunt geminae quercus, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of persons, *to rise for any action, join in an insurrection*; magno tumultu ad bellum, Liv.; 2, of things, *to break out*; novum bellum, Verg.

consurrectio -ōnis, f. (consurgo), *a rising up from a seat*; iudicium, Cic.

Consus -i, m. *an ancient Roman deity, whose worship was said to have been introduced by Romulus*; hence, **Consualia** -ium, n. *games in honour of Consus, on the 21st of August and 15th of December*.

consūsurro, 1. *to whisper together*, Ter.

contābēfacio, 3. *to consume, cause to waste away*, Plaut.

contābesco -tābui, 3. *to waste away, wear away gradually*; Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, Cic.

contabulatio -ōnis, f. (contabulo), *a covering with boards, planking, floor*, Caes.

contabulo, 1. *to cover with boards, to plank*; turrem, Caes.

contābundus = cunctabundus (q.v.).

contactus -ūs, m. (contingo), 1, *a contact touching, touch*; sanguinis, Ov.; 2, *a touching of something unclean, contagion*; contactui aegrorum vulgabat morbos, Liv.; transf., oculus a contactu dominationis invidiosus, Tac.

contāges -is, f. (contingo), *a touch, touching*, Lucr.

contāgio -ōnis, f. (contingo), *a touching, connexion*; 1, gen., quum est somno vocatus animus a societate et contagione corporis, Cic.; 2, *a touching of something unclean, contagion, infection*; a, physical, contagio pestifera, Liv.; b, moral, bad companionship, evil example; turpitudinis, Cic.; furoris, Liv.

contāgium -ii, n. (contingo), 1, *touch*, Lucr.; 2, *infection, contagion*; a, physical, mala vicini pecoris contagia, Verg.; b, moral, contagia lucris, Hor.

contāminātus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (contamino), *unclean, contaminated*, Cic.

contāmino, 1. (com and TAG -o, tango), *to render unclean by contact or mixture, contaminate*; sanguinem, Liv.; se scelere, Cic.; veritatem aliquo mendacio, Cic.

contatio, contātus, etc. = cunctatio, cunctatus, etc. (q.v.).

contechnor, 1. dep. *to devise a trick*, Plaut.

contēgo -texi -tectum, 3. *to cover*. **A.** Lit., a, locum linteis, Liv.; eos uno tumulo, *to bury*, Liv.; b, *to conceal*; corporis partes, quae aspectum sicut deformem habiturae, contegere atque abdere, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to conceal*; libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia, Cic.

contēmēro, 1. *to pollute, defile*, Ov.

contemno -tempni -temptum, 3. *to think meanly of, despise, contemn*. **I.** Gen., casus humanos, Cic.; Roman praes sua Capua irrideri atque contemnere, Cic.; with infin., contemnere coronari, Hor.; with acc. and infin., ut ipsum vinci contemnerent, Cic. **II.** Esp., *to ridicule, make little of*; Adherbalis dicta, Sall.; se non contemnere, *to have a high opinion of oneself*, Cic.

contemplatio -ōnis, f. (contemplor), *attentive or eager looking at, contemplation*. **A.** Lit., caeli, Cic. **B.** Transf., naturae, Cic.

contemplator -ōris, m. (contemplor), *one who attentively looks at or contemplates*; caeli, Cic.

contemplāti, abl. -i, m. (contemplor), *a looking at, contemplation*, Ov.

contemplor (contemplo), 1. dep. (com and templum), *to look at attentively or minutely, regard, contemplate*. **A.** Lit., coelum suspicere coelestiaque contemplari, Cic.; situm Carthaginiis, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to consider carefully*; ut totam causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplermini, Cic.

contemptim, adv. with compar. (contemptus), *contemptuously*; de Romanis loqui, Cic.

contemptio -ōnis, f. (contemno), *contempt, scorn, disdain*; pecuniae, Cic.

contemptor -ōris, m. (contemno), *one who contemns or despises*; divitiarum, Liv.; divum, Verg.; attrib., nemo tam contemptor famae est, Liv.; contemptor lucis animus, Verg.; contemptor animus, Sall.

1. contemptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (contemno), *despised, despicable, contemptible*; **a**, of things, *vita contempta ac sordida*, Cic.; **b**, of persons, *homo contemptus et abjectus*, Cic.

2. contemptus -ūs, m. (contemno), *a mean opinion, contempt, disdain*; **a**, pass., *hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevis nostra contemptui est*, Caes.; **b**, act., *contemptus moriendi*, Tac.

contendo -tendi -tentum, 3. **I.** Lit., *to stretch forcibly*; *arcum*, Verg.; *ballistas lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum contendere atque adducere*, Cic.; and hence of missiles, *to shoot, cast*; *tela*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to strive with all one's bodily or mental power, to strain, exert oneself*; **1**, of the bodily powers, *a, gen., (a) transit., summas vires*, Lucr.; **(b)** intransit., *eniti et contendere debet ut vincat*, Cic.; *fuga salutem petere contendunt*, Caes.; *to hasten on a journey, try to reach*; *Bibracte ire contendit*, Caes.; *fig., si potuissemus, quo contendimus pervenire*, Cic.; **2**, of the mental powers, **a**, *to exert oneself*; **(a)** transit., *contendit omnes nervos Chrysippus ut, etc.*, Cic.; **(b)** intransit., *maximis laboribus et periculis ad summam laudem gloriamque*, Cic.; *ob eam causam contendit, ut plura dicerem*, Cic.; **b**, *to strive to obtain something, strive for*; *non erat causa, cur hoc tempore aliquid a te contenderem*, Cic.; *ab aliquo valde de reducta in gratiam*, Cic.; *vehementer contendere ab aliquo ut, etc.*, Cic.; **c**, *to assert with confidence, maintain*; *contententes nunquam eam urbem fuisse ex Triphylia*, Liv. **B.** *to strive with some one else*; **1**, *a, cum victore*, Caes.; *contra Paridem*, Verg.; *pro vitulis contra leones*, Cic.; *inter se de principatu*, Caes.; *cum Libone de mittendis legatis*, Caes.; **b**, *at an anction, to bid against*, Cic.; **2**, *to compare, contrast*; *ipsas causas, quae inter se configunt*, Cic.

1. contentē, adv., with compar. and superl. (1. contentus), *eagerly, earnestly*; *contente pro se dicere*, Cic.

2. contentē, adv. (2. contentus), *strictly, sparingly*, Plaut.

contentio -ōnis, f. (contendo), *the full exercise of the powers, effort, striving*. **I.** Gen., *vocis, the raising or straining of the voice*, Cic.; *animi*, Cic. **II.** **1**, *combat, contest, contention, strife*; *magna contentio belli*, Cic.; *adversus procuratores contentio dicendi*, Cic.; *in contentione honoris incidere, rivalry in seeking a public office*, Cic.; *contentiones habere cum aliquo*, Caes.; **2**, **a**, *a contrast, comparison*; *hominum ipsorum et fortunarum contentione facere*, Cic.; **b**, *rhet. t. t., antithesis, juxtaposition of opposed ideas*, Quint.

contentiosus -a -um (contentio), *pertaining to a contest, contentious, quarrelsome*, Plin.

1. contentus -a -um, p. adj. (contendo), *stretched, tense*. **A.** Lit., *funis*, Hor. **B.** Transf., **a**, *onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt*, Cic.; **b**, *eager, zealous*; *ad tribunalatum contento studio cursuque venimus*, Cic.

2. contentus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (contineo), *contented, satisfied*; *with abl., suis rebus*, Cic.; *ea victoria*, Cic.; *contentus quod, etc.*, Cic.; *with infin.*, Ov.

conterminus -a -um, *having the same boundary, conterminous, near*; *contermina stabula ripae*, Ov. Subst., **conterminum** -i, n. *an adjoining region, a confine*, Tac.

contero -trivi -tritum, 3. **I.** In narrow sense, *to rub away, reduce to small portions by rubbing, to grind, pound*; *cornua cervi*, Ov. **II.** In wider sense, **1**, *to destroy, wear away*; *elus*

omnes injurias voluntaria quadam oblivione, Cic.; *reliqua contere et continere, trample under foot*, Cic.; *ferrum, to wear away by using*, Ov.; *se in musicis, geometria, astris*, Cic.; **2**, of time, *to consume, spend*; *omne otiosum tempus in studiis*, Cic.; *bonum otium sociordia atque desidia*, Sall.

conterreo -terrui -territum, 2. *to terrify, frighten exceedingly*; *contertere loquacitatem aliquis vultu ipso aspectuque*, Cic.; *his nuntius senatus conterritus*, Liv.

contestatio -ōnis, f. (contestor), *an earnest supplication, eager request*, Cic.

contestor, 1. dep. **1**, *to call to witness*; *deos hominesque*, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *item, to set an action on foot, inaugurate an action by calling witnesses*, Cic.; **b**, *transf., virtus contestata, approved*, Cic.

contexto -texui -textum, 3. **I.** Lit., *to weave together, twine together, connect, unite*; *lilia amar-anthis*, Tib.; *ovium villis contextis homines vestiuntur*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, *to connect, unite*; *extrema cum primis*, Cic.; **2**, *to continue*; *carmen longius*, Cic.; **3**, *to build, construct, put together*; *sic deinceps omne opus contextitur*, Caes.; *equum trabibus acernis*, Verg.; **4**, *to devise, invent*; *crimen*, Cic.

contextē, adv. (contextus), *in close connexion*, Cic.

1. contextus -a -um, p. adj. (from contesto), *interwoven, connected, united*; **a**, *contexta condensaque corpora*, Lucr.; **b**, *perpetuae et contextae voluptates, an unbroken series of pleasures*, Cic.; **c**, *contexta historia eorum temporum, continuous*, Nep.

2. contextus -ūs, m. (contexo), *uniting, connexion*; **a**, *contextum corporum dissolvere*, Lucr.; **b**, of abstractions, *mirabilis contextus rerum*, Cic.; **c**, of oratory, *totus quasi contextus orationis*, Cic.

conticesco -ticti, 3. (inchoat. of conticeo), *to become silent, to be dumb, silent*. **I.** Lit., **a**, of persons, *scientia convictus repente conticuit*, Cic.; **b**, of personifications, *neque ulla aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to become still or quiet, to abate, cease*; *illae scilicet litterae conticuerunt forenses et senatoriae*, Cic.

contignatio -ōnis, f. (contigno), *woodwork, a flooring, joists, storey*, Caes.

contigno, 1. (com and tignum), *to put planks together, to floor*, Cic.

contiguus -a -um (contingo). **I.** Act., *that which touches another, contiguous, near*; *domus*, Ov.; *pars circi quae Aventino contigua*, Tac.; *Cappadoecae*, Tac. **II.** Pass. with dat., *within reach of*; *contiguus missae hastae*, Verg.

continens -entis, p. adj. with compar. (contineo). **I.** **1**, *lying near, adjacent, bordering upon*; *praedia continentia huic fundo*, Cic.; *continentibus diebus, in the days immediately following*, Caes.; **2**, **a**, *hanging together, unbroken*; *agmen*, Liv.; *terra continens, the mainland*, Cic.; subst., **continens** -entis, f. *a continent*, Caes.; **b**, of time, *continuous, unbroken*; *e continenti genere, in unbroken genealogical succession*, Cic.; *totius diei continens labor*, Caes.; *continenti cursu*, Liv. **II.** *temperate, continent*; *puer*, Cic.; *ne continenter in vita hominum, quam in pecunia fuisse vileatur*, Caes. **III.** Rhet. t. t., subst., **continens** -entis, f. *the main point*; *causae*, Cic.

continentēr, adv. (continens) **1.** **a**, of space, *in close succession*; *sedetis*, Cat.; **b**, of time, *continuously, without cessation*; *totā nocte ierunt*, Caes.; **2**, *continently, temperately*; *vivere*, Cic.

continentia -ae, f. (contineo), *continence, self-restraint, moderation, temperance*; *continentia in omni victu cultuque corporis*, Cic.

contineo -tīnuī -tentum, 2. (com and teneo). **I.** *to keep together*; **1, a**, *to bind together, hold fast*; quum agger altiore aquā contineri non posset, Caes.; *transf.*, nec enim ulla res vehementius reipublicam continet quam fides, Cic.; **b**, *to keep together, unseparated*; legiones uno in loco, Caes.; **c**, *to connect, join*; quod oppidum Genabum pons fluminis Ligeris continebat, Caes.; **2, a**, *to keep in, surround, contain, limit*; mundus qui omnia complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic.; *to confine*; beluas immanes saeptis, Cic.; *milit. t. t.*, *to shut in*; Pompejum quam augustissime, Caes.; **b**, *to contain, comprehend, comprise*; tales res quales hic liber continet, Cic.; *de summo bono quod continet philosophiam, which is the main point in philosophy*, Cic.; *status reipublicae maxime iudicatis rebus continetur, is involved in, depends upon*, Cic. **II.** *to keep, maintain*; **1, a**, *to keep firm*; naves minus commode copulis continebantur; **b**, *to keep what has been taken or received*; alvus arctet et continet quod recipit, Cic.; **2, a**, *to keep in a place or occupation*; milites sub pellibus, Caes.; *se suo loco*, Caes.; *se in suis perennibus studiis*, Cic.; *Belgas in officio, to maintain in allegiance*, Caes.; **b**, *to keep back, be silent about*; petimus ab Antonio, ut ea quae continet neque adhuc prolatit explicet nobis, Cic.; **3**, *to restrain, confine, keep back*; **a**, *lit.*, *risum, Cic.*; *gradum, to check*, Verg.; **b**, *transf.*, *to keep some one from some thing*; suos a proelio, Caes.; *contineo me ab exemplis*, Cic.; *to keep obedient, hold in check*; et usus non tam armis, quam iudiciorum terrore, Liv.; **c**, *morally, to restrain, curb, repress*; omnes cupiditates, Cic.; *non posse milites contineri quin, etc.*, Caes.

1. contingo (continguo), **3.** *to wet, moisten*, Lucr.

2. contingo -tigi -tactum, **3.** (com and tango).

I. *Transit.*, *to touch*. **A.** *Lit.*, **a**, *terram osculo*, Liv.; *paene terram (of the moon)*, Cic.; **b**, *to grasp*; *dextram*, Liv.; **c**, *poet.*, *to touch, taste*; *cilios ore*, Ov.; **d**, *to sprinkle*; *ora nati sacro medicamine*, Ov.; **e**, *to reach to, touch*; *nullas profecto terras caelum contingere*, Liv.; *esp. geograph. i. t.*, *to border on, touch*; *quorum agri non contingunt mare*, Cic.; **f**, *to reach*; *(a) an aim with a missile, ex tantā altitudine contingere hostem non posse*, Liv.; *(β) an object desired, optatam porsu metam*, Hor.; *Italiam*, Verg.; *(γ) of the voice, to reach the ear of*; *nec contigit ullum vox nea mortalem*, Ov. **B.** *Transf.*, **a**, *to be related to*; *aliquem sanguine ac genere*, Liv.; *to concern, affect*; *Romanos nihil (consultatio) contingit, nisi quatenus, etc.*, Liv.; **b**, *to pollute, defile*; *milites contacti sacrilegio*, Liv. **II.** *Intransit.*, *to happen, to befall*; *with dat.*, *mihī omnia, quae opto, contingant*, Cic.; *with infin.*, *celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloriā contigit*, Cic.; *with ut and the subj.*, *quoniam autem, tecum ut essent, non contigit*, Cic.

continūatio -ōnis, **f.** (continuo). **I.** *Act.*, *an unbroken continuance, continuing*; *tribunatus*, Liv. **II.** *Pass.*, **A.** *connection, continuation, unbroken succession*; *causarum*, Cic.; *rhet. t. t.*, *a period*; *inimis longa continuatio verborum*, Cic. **B.** *an unbroken succession, continuance in time*; *imbrium*, Caes.

continūitas -ātis, **f.** (continuus), *continuity, unbroken succession*, Varr.

1. continūō, *adv.* (continuus), **1.** *immediately, at once*, Cic.; **2.** *in conjunction with a negative, not immediately = not necessarily*; *in a question = perhaps then?* *non continuo si me in gregem sciariorum contuli, sum sciarus*, Cic.

2. continūō, **1.** (continuus). **I.** *Of space*, *to bring into connection, connect, unite*; *aër mari continuatus est*, Cic.; *Suonibus Sitonum gentes*

continuantur, are adjacent to, Tac.; *verba, to form into a sentence*, Cic.; *binas aut amplius domos*, Sall.; *aedificia moenibus*, Liv.; *agmen latissime, to extend*, Cic. **II.** *Of time*, **a**, *to do in rapid succession, to keep on doing*; *prope continuatis funeribus, the funerals following close on one another*, Liv.; **b**, *to continue without interruption*; *diem noctemque potando, continue drinking day and night*, Tac.; *iter die et nocte*, Caes.; *militiam*, Liv.; *magistratum, to prolong*, Sall.; *alicui consulatum*, Liv.

continūus -a -um (contineo), *connected with, hanging together, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted*. **I.** *Of space*, **a**, *Leucada continuum veteres habuere coloni, connected with the main land*, Ov.; *transf. of persons*, *Nerva, continuus principi, standing next to*, Tac.; **b**, *unseparated, undivided*; *Rhenus uno alveo continuus*, Tac.; *translationes*, Cic. **II.** *Of time, successive, following on, uninterrupted*; *secatut sunt continuos complures dies tempestates*, Caes.; *superiora continē. rum annorum decreta*, Cic.; *oppugnatio*, Liv.

contio -ōnis, **f.** (contr. from conventio), **1.**, *an assembly of the people or of the soldiers, a public meeting*; *contionem advocare*, Cic.; *advocare contionem populi or militum*, Caes.; *vocare ad contionem*, Liv.; *habere*, Cic.; *dimittere*, Liv.; *dare alicui contionem (of a magistrate, who called the meeting)*, Cic.; *prodire in contionem*, Cic.; *producere aliquem in contionem*, Liv.; *aliquid in contione dicere*, Cic.; *in contionem ascendere or descendere, to go up to the platform to speak*, Liv.; **2.** *meton.*, *the speech made in such an assembly*; *contiones turbulentae Metelli, tenerariae Appii, furiosissimae Publii*, Cic.; *habere contiones in Caesarem graves*, Caes.; *funebria, a funeral oration*, Cic.

contionābundus -a -um (contionor), *haranguing, speaking in public*, Liv.

contionālis -e (contio), *relating to a public assembly*; *contionalis prope clamor senatus*, Cic.; *illa contionalis hirudo aerarii, that blood-sucker and demagogue*, Cic.

contionārius -a -um (contio), *relating to a public assembly*; *ille contionarius populus*, Cic.

contionātor -ōris, **m.** (contionor), *a popular orator, demagogue*, Cic.

contionor, **1.** *dep.* (contio), **a**, *to form, compose an assembly*; *nunc illi vos singuli universos contionantes timent*, Liv.; **b**, *to speak in public before an assembly*; *apud milites*, Caes.; *superiore loco*, Cic.; *also to proclaim publicly, speak with a loud voice*; *C. Cato contionatus est se comitia haberi non siturum*, Cic.

contioncūla -ae, **f.** (dim. of contio), **1.**, *a small assembly*, Cic.; **2.**, *a short harangue*, Cic.

contollo, **3.** (absol. for confero), *gradum, to betake oneself*, Plaut.

contōnat, *impers. it thunders violently*, Plaut.

contor = cunctor (q.v.).

contorquēō -torsi -tortum, **2.** **I.** *to twist, whirl, turn violently, contort*; *gubernaculum*, Lucr.; *membra quocunque vult, to direct, turn*, Cic.; *poram ad laevas undas*, Verg. **II.** *esp. to brandish, to hurl*, *contorquere hastam in latus*, Verg.; *transf.*, *verba, to hurl forth*, Cic.

contortē, *adv.* with compar. (contortus), *in distorted order, in a constrained manner, ambiguously*; *dicere*, Cic.

contortio -ōnis, **f.** (contorqueo), *a swinging, twisting*; *contortiones orationis, distorted expressions*, Cic.

contortor -ōris, **m.** (contorqueo), *one who contorts or perverts*; *legum*, Ter.

contortulus -a -um (dim. of contortus), somewhat intricate, obscure, Cic.

contortus -a -um (p. adj. from contorqueo), 1, intricate, confused, complicated; contortae et difficiles res, Cic.; 2, powerful, vigorous; oratio, Cic.

contrā (from com, as extra from ex). I. Adv., A. Of place, opposite, over against, on the opposite side; ulmus erat contra, Ov.; omnia contra circaque plena hostium erant, Liv. B. Of actions, 1, which answer to one another, in return; quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, Plaut.; 2, which are opposed to one another, on the other side, on the contrary; alia aestimabilia, alia contra, Cic.; foll. by atque, or quam, simulacrum Jovis contra atque antea fuerat convertere, Cic.; quum contra fecerint quam polliciti sint, Cic.; 3, used of hostile opposition, against; pugnare, Lucr.; consistere, Caes.; dicere, Cic. II. Prep. with acc., 1, opposite to, over against; insula quae contra Brundisium portum est, Caes.; 2, against, in opposition to, contrary to; vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes.; opinionem, Cic.; contra ea, on the contrary, on the other hand, Caes.; 3, against, in the sense of hostility; contra populum Romanum conjurasse, Caes.; contra deos disputare, Cic. (Contra occasionally is placed after its acc. in the case of a noun, Verg.; of a rel. pronoun, quos contra, Cic.)

contractio -ōnis, f. (contracto), a drawing together, contraction. A. Lit., contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic.; frontis, Cic. B. Transf., 1, abbreviation, shortness; orationis, Cic.; syllabae, Cic.; 2, anxiety, depression; animi, Cic.

contractiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of contractio), dejection, sadness; animi, Cic.

contractus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (contracto), drawn in, contracted, narrow; a, of places, locus exiguus atque contractus, Verg.; b, of time, shorter; his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic.; c, of the voice, contractum genus vocis, Cic.; d, of oratory, dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic.; e, of circumstances, straitened; paupertas, Hor.; f, retired, quiet; contractus leget, Hor.

contrādīco -dixi -dictum, 3. to gainsay, speak against, contradict; sententiis aliorum, Tac.; nec contradici quin amicitia de integro reconcilietur, Liv.

contradictio -ōnis, f. (contradico), a speaking against, contradiction, Quint.

contrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. I. to draw together, collect, unite (opp. dissipare). A. Lit., a, milit. t. t., cohorts ex finitimis regionibus, Caes.; magnam classem, Nep.; Lucerni omnes copias, Cic.; omnes or omnia ad unum, Cic.; b, to bring together for conversation, etc.; Scipionem et Hasdrubalem ad colloquium dirimendarum simulatum causa, Liv. B. Transf., a, to unite; contrahit celeriter similitudo eos, Liv.; contrahere amicitiam, to form friendship, Cic.; b, to complete a business arrangement; rem, rationem, segotium, Cic.; contrahere magnam rationem tum Mauritaniae regis, Cic.; c, to cause, bring on, bring about; aes alienum, to contract debt, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; lites, Cic.; porca contracta, due to expiate a crime, Cic.; offensionem, Cic. II. to draw together by way of shortening. A. Lit., a, frontem, Cic.; collum, Cic.; pulmones se contrahunt, Cic.; contractum aliquo morbo bovis cor, Cic.; vela, to *fur*l one's sails, Ag., to be moderate, Cic.; b, of limbs, parts of the body, to contract (from cold, death, etc.); contracto frigore pigrae, numbing, Verg. B. Transf., to shorten, reduce, draw in, draw together; a, castra, Caes.; of the moon, orbem, Ov.; b, of speech, to shorten; orationem in verbum con-

trahere, Cic.; c, of appetites, to repress; appetitus omnes contrahere, Cic.; d, of courage, etc., to lower, lessen; animum, Cic.

contrariē, adv. (contrarius), in an opposite direction or manner; sidera contrarie procedentia, Cic.; verba relata contrarie, Cic.

contrarius -a -um (contra). I. Of place, opposite, over against; collis nascebatur adversus huic et contrarius, Caes.; vulnera, wounds in front. Tac. II. A. coming from the opposite direction; contrarius ictus, a blow from an enemy, Cic.; in contrarias partes fluere, Cic.; classi contraria flamina, contrary winds, Ov.; in comparison, followed by atque, qui versantur contrario motu atque caelum, Cic. B. 1, opposed, contrary to; contrariae epistolae, contradictory, Cic.; in contrarias partes disputare or disserere de aliquā re, to speak for and against, Cic.; with genit., huius virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic.; with dat., nihil malum esse, nisi quod virtuti contrarium esset, Cic.; subst., **contrarium** -ii, n. the opposite; in contrarium disputare, Tac.; followed by atque or ac, contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, Cic.; adv., ex contrario, against, on the other side; ut ego hoc ex contrario contendo, Cic.; plur., comparare contraria, Cic.; 2, esp. a, opposed to in a hostile manner; arma, Ov.; b, injurious; otium maxime contrarium esse, Caes.

contractabiliter, adv. (contractabilis), with feeling, Lucr.

contractatio -ōnis, f. (contracto), a touching, handling, Cic.

contracto, 1. (contracto), to touch, feel, handle. I. A. Lit., vulnus, Ov. B. Transf., totaque mente contractare varias voluptates, consider, Cic. II. to dishonour, Tac.

contrēmisco (contrēmesco), -trēmīti, 3. a, to tremble violently, to quake; contrēmiscere totā mente atque artibus omnibus, Cic.; b, to tremble before, be afraid of; periculum, Hor.

contrēmo, 3. to tremble violently, quake, Lucr.

contribū -tribūi -tributum, 3., a, to contribute to in common with others; nec non Peneae nec Spercheides undae contribuere aliquid, Ov.; b, to annex, incorporate with, unite; Calagurritani qui erant cum Oescensibus contributi, Caes.; Ambracia quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis, Liv.

contristo, 1. (com and tristo), to make sad, make sorrowful, sadden; a, pluvio frigore caelum, make gloomy, Verg.; b, contristat haec sententia Balbum Cornelium, ap. Cic.

contritus -a -um, p. adj. (from contero), worn out, well-used, common, trite; proverbium, Cic.

controversia -ae, f. (controversus), debate, dispute, controversy; hereditatis, about an inheritance, Cic.; controversiam habere de re cum aliquo, Cic.; controversia est inter aliquos de re, Cic.; in controversiā versari, esse, Cic.; rem adducere in controversiam, deducere in controversiam, vocare in controversiam, to make matter of debate, Cic.; sine controversiā, without dispute, Cic.; sine controversiā solvere, Cic.; sine controversiā vi litius, we have undoubtedly conquered, Cic.; controversia non erat quid, there was no doubt that, etc., Cic.

controversiosus -a -um (controversia), controverted, strongly disputed; res, Liv.

controversor, 1. dep. (controversus), to contend, dispute, debate; inter se de huiusmodi rebus controversari, Cic.

controversus -a -um (contro, like contra, from com = with, against), 1, pass., that which is a subject of debate, controverted; res, Cic.; 2, act. disputatious, fond of controversy; genus, Cic.

contrūcido 1. to cut in pieces, cut down

hew down, slay; debilitat corpore et contrucidat, Cic; fig., *republicam*, Cic.

contrūdo -trūsi -trūsum, 3. *1, to thrust, push together; nubes in unum*, Lucr.; *2, to thrust, crowd into any place; aliquos in balneas*, Cic.

contrunco, 1. *to cut in pieces; cibum*, Plaut.

contubernālis -lis, c. (com and taberna). **I. a**, a messmate, comrade, one who shares the same tent; domi una eruditi, militiae contubernales, Cic.; **b**, a young man who accompanied a general to learn the art of war; fuit in Cretā postea contubernalis Saturnini, Cic.; so in public affairs, supporter; alicui contubernalem in consulatu fuisse, Cic. **II. a**, comrade, mate, constant companion; habuisses non hospitem sed contubernalem, Cic.; **b**, the husband or wife of a slave, Plin.

contubernium -i, n. (com and taberna). **I. a**, Concr., 1, a hut, or tent in which ten men and an officer lodged; deponere in contubernio arma, Caes.; 2, the common dwelling of a male and female slave, Tac. **II. Abstr.**, 1, a sharing in the same tent, comradeship; militum, Tac.; 2, the attendance of a young man on a general to learn the art of war; contubernii necessitudo, Cic.; 3, companionship, intimacy, Suet.; 4, esp. the living together of slaves as man and wife, Col.; and gen. concubinage, Cic.

contūōr -tūtus sum, 2. *to regard on all sides, look at attentively*. **A.** Lit., aspiciat ipsum, contuminiōs, Cic. **B.** Transf., to consider, reflect upon; quum (revocatio illa) a contuendis nos malis advocat, Cic.

contūtus, abl. -ū, m. (contueor), a beholding, attentive looking at, Plin.

contumācia -ae, f. (contumax), stubbornness, obstinacy, insolence, haughtiness; gen. in a bad sense, insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic.; in a good sense, firmness; libera contumacia (of Socrates), Cic.

contumāciter, adv. (contumax), obstinately, stubbornly, insolently; scribere, Cic.

contumax -ācis (com and TEM -o, temno), haughty, insolent, stubborn, obstinate; quis contumaciōr? quis inhumanior? quis superior, Cic.; in a good sense, firm, unyielding; contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, Tac.

contumēlia -ae, f. (com and TEM -o, temno), insult, affront, outrage, contumely. **I. Lit. A.** contumeliar jacere in aliquem, Cic.; lacerare aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; onerare aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; vexare aliquem omnibus contumeliis, Cic.; contumeliae causa aliquem describere, Cic.; contumelia appellare aliquem perfugam, insultingly, Caes.; vertere aliquid in contumeliam suam, to take as an insult, Caes. **B.** dishonour, Cic. **II. Transf.** damage, injury; naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Caes.

contumeliōse, adv., with compar. and superl. (contumeliosus), insolently, abusively; contumeliōse dicere, laedere, Cic.

contumeliōsus -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl. (contumelia), insulting, abusive; epistolae in aliquem contumeliosae, Cic.; id contumeliosum est plebi (heaped by acc. and infin.), Liv.

contumilo, 1, 1, *to heap up in a mound*, Plin.; 2, *to bury, inter*, Ov.

contundo -tūdi -tūsum, 3. **I.** *to bruise, crush, pound, break to pieces; alia serpyllumque*, Verg. **II.** *to crush, bruise, beat*. **A.** Lit., anum saxis, Hor.; pugiles caestibus contusi, Cic.; contusi ac debilitati inter saxis rupebus, Liv. **B.** 1, *to destroy, subdue, crush, demolish; feroce-*

em Hannibalem, Liv.; *animus*, Cic.; *audaciam alicuius contundere et frangere*, Cic.; *calumiam stultitiamque alicuius obtinere ac contundere*, Cic.

contūō, **contūōr**, 3. = contueor (q.v.).

conturbatio -ōnis, f. (conturbo), disorder, confusion, perturbation of mind; mentis, Cic.

conturbo, 1, 1, *to disturb, throw into disorder, confusion; ordines Romanorum*, Sall.; *republicam*, Sall.; 2, *to disturb in mind, cause anxiety; valetudo tua me valde conturbat*, Cic.; *rationes, or absol. conturbare, Cic., to bring money matters into confusion, to ruin, make bankrupt; conturbare putat sibi licere*, Cic.

contus -i, m. (κωτός), 1, a pole used for pushing a boat along, Verg.; 2, a long spear or pike, Tac.

cōnus -i, m. (κῶνος). 1, a cone, Cic.; 2, the apex of a helmet, Verg.

convalesco -vālūi, 3. *to become strong*. **I. Gen. A.** Lit., of things, postquam pestifer ignis convalluit, blazed up, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, to gain strength; quum mala per longas convalescere moras, have become rooted, Ov.; b, of persons or states, to gain strength or power; Milo in dies convalescebat, Cic.; his ille (Caesar) rebus ita convalluit ut, etc., Cic.; nimis victus prope se convalescere opes ratū, Cic. **II. Esp. A.** *to recover from a disease, gain strength, get well; non aegri omnes convalescunt*, Cic.; *ex morbo*, Cic. **B.** Transf., ut tandem sensus convalescere mei, Ov.

convallis -is, f. a valley shut in on all sides, Cic.

convāso, 1. (com and vasa), to pack up baggage, Ter.

convecto, 1. (intens. of convehō), to bring together, collect; praedam, Verg.

convector -ōris, m. (convehō), a fellow-voyager, Cic.

convehō -vexi -vectum, 3. *to bring together, carry into one place; frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem*, Caes.; *linteribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma*, Cic.

convello -vellī, and (rarely) -vulsi (-volsi) -vulsū (volsum), 3. *to tear, pluck, pull away, wrench off*. **I. Lit.**, 1, repagula, Cic.; gradus Castoris, Cic.; Herculeum ex suis sedibus convellere atque auferre, Cic.; viridem ad humi silvam, Verg.; dapes avido dente, devorū, Ov.; 2, milit. t. t., convellere signa, to pluck off the standards, to decamp, Cic. **II. Transf.** to weaken, overthrow, destroy; cuncta auxilia republicae labefactari convellique, Cic.; si eam opinionem ratio convellet, Cic.; quo iudicio convulsam penitus scimus esse reipublicam, Cic.

convēna -ae, c. adj. (convenio), coming together, Plaut.; in plur. subst. a concourse of strangers, assembled multitude; pastores et convenas congregare, Cic.

convēniens -entis, p. adj. (from convenio), 1, agreeing, unanimous, concordant; bene convenientes propinqui, Cic.; 2, fit for, appropriate, suitable; convenientis decretis eius, Cic.; oratio temporis conveniens, Liv.; nihil est enim tam naturae aptum, tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic.

convēniētēr, adv. (conveniēns), agreeably with, suitably to; conveniēter cum naturā vivere, Cic.; constanter conveniēterque sibi dicere, Cic.

convēniētia -ae, f. (conveniēns), agreement, harmony, conformity with; quaedam convenientia et conjunctio naturae, Cic.

convēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. **I. Gen. A.** Intransit., 1, to come together, collect; ex pro-

vinciā, Caes.; ad hoc iudicium, Cic.; celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter millia sex convenerant, Caes.; uno tempore undique comitorum ludum iudiciumque causa, Cic.; 2, civitates quae in id forum conveniunt, who belong to that district, Cic.; 3, legal t. t. convenire in manum (of the wife, to come into the power of her husband by marriage), Cic. **B.** Transf., to visit, meet, call upon; quotidie plurimos, Cic.; convento Ca. Octavio Demetriade, Cic.; tribuni plebis non desistebant clam inter se convenire, Cic. **II.** to fit. **A.** 1, Lit., si cothurni laus illa esset ad pedem apte convenire, Cic.; 2, Transf., to agree with, be congenial to, harmonise, be fitting; haec tua deliberatio non convenit cum oratione Largi, Cic.; non in omnes omnia convenire, Cic.; with infin. or acc. and infin., illicone ad praetorem ire convenit? Cic.; impers., minime miror caelum et terram, si tibi ita conveniat, dimittere, Cic. **B.** to unite; 1, Lit., Lucr.; 2, transf., a, res convenit, or impers., convenit, a thing is agreed upon; id signum quod convenerat, which had been agreed upon, Caes.; pax convenit, Liv.; convenit (it is asserted) jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta (esse), Liv.; mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut ille in meis castris esset cum suis copiis, Cic.; impers., quum de facto conveniret, Cic.; b, bene (optime) convenit (alicui) cum aliquo, to be on good terms with; sororis vir, quicum optime convenisset, Cic.

conventicium -ii, n. (convenio), sc. aes = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, the money received by Greek citizens for attendance in the popular assembly, Cic.

conventiculum -i, n. (dim. of conventus), a, a coming together, assembly, association; conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic.; b, a place of meeting, Tac.

convēntio -ōnis, f. (convenio), 1, an assembly, Varr.; 2, an agreement, compact, Liv.

convēntum -i, n. (convenio), a covenant, agreement, compact; pactum, conventum, stipulatio, Cic.

conventus -ūs, m. (convenio). **I.** Lit., **A.** a coming together, an assembly; a, virorum mulierumque celeberrimus, Cic.; b, an illegal assembly; in nocturno conventu fuisse apud M. Laecam, Cic.; c, a congress of states; omnium sociarum civitatum, Liv.; d, the assembly of the inhabitants of a province held by the praetor; conventum agere, to hold the assizes, Cic.; hence the district of the province for which such an assembly was held; homo omnium ex illo conventu quadruplatorum deterrimus, Cic.; e, the union of Roman citizens in a province forming a corporation; conventus Syracusanus, Cic. **B.** Of atoms, union, Lucr.; **II.** Transf., agreement, Cic.

converbéro, 1, to beat violently, Plin.

converro (-vorro) -verri (-vorri) -versum (-vorsum), 3, to sweep together, brush out, Plant.; transf., hereditates omnium, scrape together, Cic.

conversatio -ōnis, f. (convensor). **I.** frequent use, a frequent sojourn in a place, Plin. **II.** intercourse, conversation, Tac.

conversio -ōnis, f. (convorso). **A.** Lit., a turning round; coeli, Cic.; mensium annorumque conversiones, periodical return, Cic. **B.** in rhet., 1, the rounding off of a period; ut (oratio) conversiones habeat absolutas, Cic.; 2, the repetition of the same words at the end of a clause, Cic.; 3, change; naturales esse quasdam conversiones rerum publicarum, Cic.

converso (intens. of convertito), 1, to turn round frequently; animus se ipse conversans, Cic.

convertito (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum

(-vorsum), 3, to turn round, whirl round. **I.** Lit., **A.** to turn round to the other side; 1, palmam anuli ad palmam, Cic.; naves in eam partem, quo ventus fert, Caes.; esp. milit. t. t., signa convertere, to wheel round, Caes.; terga ut se convertere, to flee, Caes.; 2, a, in motion, to turn round, change one's direction; vox boum Herculem convertit, makes Hercules turn round, Liv.; iter convertere, Caes.; reflex., se ad montes, Caes., or without se, cum paucis ad equites, Sall.; b, convertere pecuniam publicam donum suam, to embezzle, Cic.; 3, geograph. t. t., to face, be directed towards, lie towards; spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. **B.** to turn round in a circle, to revolve; quae (terra) circum axem se summa celeritate convertit et torquet, Cic.; **II.** Transf., 1, to direct towards; convertere in se unum omnium vires, Liv.; in ceteros ordines easdem vitae condiciones, Cic.; 2, to direct one's attention or looks towards; video in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos, Cic.; 3, to direct one's inclination, mind, etc., towards; omne studium eorumque ad hanc scribendi operam, Cic.; reflex., se ad otium pacemque, Cic.; se in or ad aliquem, to attach oneself to, Cic.; 4, to devote to some object; rationem in fraudem malitiamque, Cic.; 5, to convert, pervert; alterum (auxilium) ad perniciem meam erat a vobis consulibus conversum, Cic.; 6, a, to change, alter; mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, Caes.; cavendum ne in graves inimicitias convertant se amicitiae, Cic.; Hecubam in canem esse conversam, Cic.; b, librum a Graeco in Latinum, to translate, Cic.

convestio, 4, to clothe. **A.** Lit., Enn. **B.** Transf., to cover, surround; domus duobus lucis convestita, Cic.

convexitas -ātis, f. (convexus), convexity; mundi, Plin.

convexus -a -um (convehor), 1, vaulted, arched, convex; orbis lunae, Cic. Subst., **convexum** -i, n., and commonly in plur., **convexa** -orum, n. an arch; convexa coeli, Verg.; 2, sloping, steep; iter, Ov.

conviciator -ōris, m. (convicior), a railer, slanderer, reviler, Cic.

convicior, 1, dep. (convicium), to rail at, revile, reproach, Liv.

convicium -ii, n. (= convocium, from com and vox), 1, a loud cry, shout, clamour; mulierum, Cic.; 2, violent reproach, reviling, insult; clamore et conviciis et siliis consecrari, Cic.; alicui convicium facere, Cic.; non modo acclamatione sed convicio et maledictis impediri, Cic.; verberavi te cogitationis tacito dumtaxat convicio, Cic.; metum, nemorum socialia, picae, mocking-birds, Ov.

convictio -ōnis, f. (convivo), social intercourse, familiarity, Cic.

convictor -ōris, m. (convivo), one who lives with another, constant associate, ap. Cic.

convictus -ūs, m. (convivo), 1, a living together, constant intercourse; convictus hominum ac societas, Cic.; 2, entertainment, feast, Tac.

convinco -vici -victum, 3, 1, to convict of a crime or mistake; aliquem summam negligentiae, Cic.; multis avaritiae criminibus, Cic.; convictus in hoc scelere, Cic.; with infin., or acc. and infin., Liv., Sall.; 2, to prove conclusively, demonstrate; errores Epicuri, Cic.; inauditur facinus ipsius qui commissi voce convinci, Cic. with acc. and infin., Stoicos nihil de diis explicare convincit, Cic.

conviso, 3, to behold attentively, examine; omnia loca oculis, Lucr.; poet. (of the sun, etc.), to beam upon, Lucr.

convitiator, v. conviciator

convitiōr, v. convicior.

convitiūm, v. convicium.

conviva -ae, c. (com and vivo), a guest; hilaris et bene acceptus, Cic.

convivālis -e (convivium), relating to a feast or banquet, Liv.

convivātor -ōris, m. (convivor), one who gives a feast, a host, Hor., Liv.

convivium -ii, n. (com and vivo). **A.** a feast, entertainment, banquet; accipere aliquem convivio, Cic.; adhibere aliquem convivio or in convivium, Cic.; convivium apparare opipare, Cic.; dimittere convivium, Liv.; discedere de convivio, Cic.; inire convivium publicum, Cic.; interesse in convivio, Cic.; producere convivium vario sermone ad multam noctem, Cic.; venire in convivium, Cic. **B.** Meton., the company assembled, guests; vinosa convivia, Ov.

convivor, l. dep. (conviva), to eat and drink in company, feast, revel; non solum in publico, sed etiam de publico, Cic.

convocātiō -ōnis, f. (convoco), a calling together; populi Romani ad rempublicam defendendam, Cic.

convōco, l. to call together, assemble, convoke; dissipatos homines, Cic.; principes ad se, Caes.; ad concionem, Liv.

convolvēro, v. convulhero.

convōlo, l. to fly together, run together, come together hastily; cuncta ex Italia ad aliquem revocandum, Cic.

convulsus, v. convulsus.

convolvero -volvi-vōlutum, 3. l. to roll round; sol se convolvens, Cic.; in lucem lubrica terga, Verg.; 2. to cover; testudo convoluta omnibus rebus, quibus ignis jactus et lapides defendi possent, Caes.

convōmo, l. to vomit all over, Cic.

convulnēro, l. to wound severely, Plin. —

convulsus -a -um, partic. of convello.

cōlesco = coalesco (q.v.).

cōpērio -pērii -pertum, 4. (com and operio), to cover entirely, envelop; aliquem lapidibus, to stone to death, Cic.; Decii corpus coopertum tellis, Liv.; transf., partic., coopertus, overwhelmed; flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall.

cōptātiō -ōnis, f. (coopto), choice, election, co-optation; collegiorum, Cic.; censoria, filling up of the senate by the censors, Cic.

cōpto (com and opto), l. to choose, elect, esp. to a public office or dignity, to coopt; senatores, Cic.; tres sibi collegas, Liv.; aliquem in paternum auguratus locum, Cic.; aliquem magistrum equitum, Liv.

cōrior -ortus sum, 4. to arise, come forth at once, appear. **I.** a, of storms, etc., to break out; tum subito tempestates sunt coortae maximae, Lucr.; b, of fires, quod pluribus simul locis ignes coorti essent, Liv.; c, of disease, pestilentia coorta, minaciore quam periculosior, Liv.; d, of political events, of war, sedition, etc., to break out; seditio tum inter Antistes Latinosque coorta, Liv.; e, of laughing or weeping, risus, Nep.; libero conquestu coortae voces sunt, Liv. **II.** to rise for insurrection or fight; sed adeo infensa erat coorta plebs ut, etc., Liv.; Volscos summa vi ad bellum coortos, Liv.

cōortus -ūs, m. (coerior), an arising, breaking forth, Lucr.

Cōos (Cōus) -i, f. and Cōs -o, f. (Kōws and Kōs), a small island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Caria. Adj., Cōus -a -um. Coan; poeta, Philletas, Ov.; artifex, Apelles, whose picture of Venus Anadyomene was at Coos. Ov.; Venus, the

Venus Anadyomene of Apelles, -orum, Subst., Cōum -i, n. Coan wine; Cōi -orum, m. the inhabitants of Coos; Coa -orum, n. Coan garments.

cōpa -ae, f. the hostess of a wine-shop, Verg.

Cōpāis -idis, f. (Κωπαίς), palus, a lake in Boeotia.

cōphīnus -i, m. (κοφίνος), a large basket or hamper, Juv.

cōpia -ae, f. (cōopia, from com and ops), plenty, abundance. **I.** Lit., 1, a, of things, agr., vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic.; frumenti, Caes.; copia cum egestate configit, Cic.; in plur., omnium rerum affluentibus copiae, Cic.; milit. t. t., supplies, provisions; copias Dyrrhachii comparare, Caes.; b, of persons, virorum fortium atque innocentium tanta copia, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t., troops, forces; (a) sing., omnis armatorum copia, Cic.; agebatur illis copia, Caes.; (2) plur., copiae peditum equitumque, Liv.; terrestres navalesque, Liv.; copias magnas cogere, Caes.; comparare, Cic.; contrahere, Cic.; dimittere, Caes.; educere castris, e castris, Caes.; 2, of abstractions, copia dicendi or orationis, fullness of expression, Cic. **II.** Transf., ability, power, opportunity; est alicui copia somni, Liv.; dimicandi cum hoste, Liv.; ab hoste copia pugnandi fit, Sall.; facere alicui consilii sui copiam, to be accessible to a person asking one's advice, Cic.; habere copiam alicuius, to have some one in one's power, Sall.

cōpiōse, adv. (copiosus), 1, abundantly, plentifully; large et copiose comparare pastum, Cic.; senatorum urna copiose absolvit, with a large majority, Cic.; 2, of discourse, copiously; dicere, Cic.

cōpiōsus -a -um (copia), 1, richly provided, wealthy; urbs celebris et copiosa, Cic.; copiosus a frumento locus, rich in, Cic.; opulenti homines et copiosi, Cic.; 2, copious of speech, eloquent; homo copiosus ad dicendum, Cic.; oratio multa et varia et copiosa, Cic.; lingua copiosa, Cic.

cōpis -e = copiosus (q.v.).

cōpo, **cōpona** = caupo, caupona (q.v.).

cōprēa (copria) -ae, m. (κοπρίας), a low buffoon, Suet.

cōpta -ae, f. (κόπη), a hard cake or biscuit, Mart.

Coptos -i, f. (Κοπτός), a town of Upper Egypt, now Copt or Keft.

cōpūla -ae, f. (coh and *apio). **A.** a rope, band, tie; dura copula canem tenet, a leash, Ov.; plur., copulae, fastenings, gnapels, Caes. **B.** Transf., a bond, connexion; quos irrupta tenet copula, Hor.

cōpūlātiō -ōnis, f. (copula), a union, connexion; atomorum inter se, Cic.

cōpūlātus -a -um, p. adj. (from copulo), connected, united, coupled; quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam copulata, Cic.; transf., nihil est amabilius neque copulativius quam morum similitudo, tending to unite, Cic.

cōpūlo, l. (copula), to join together, connect, unite. **A.** Lit., altera ratis huic copulata est, Liv. **B.** Transf., copulati in jus pervenimus, Cic.; copulare honestatem cum voluptate, Cic.; an haec inter se jungi copularique possint, Cic.; equester ordo qui tum cum senatu copulatus fuit, were in harmony with, Cic.

cōqua -ae, f. (coquus), a female cook, Plaut.

cōquīno, l. (coquo), to cook, Plaut.

cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3. to cook, prepare food. **I.** Lit., 1, is qui illa coxerat, Cic.; cibaria, Liv.; 2, to bake, burn; coquit glebas aestas matutinis solibus, Verg.; 3, to ripen; ponia matura et cocta, Cic.; 4, to warm; calore et spiritu omnia cocta et confecta, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to thicken

of, meditate, contrive; consilia secreto ab aliis, Liv.; 2, to disturb; femineae ardentem curaque iraque coquebant, Verg.

cōquus (cocus) -i, m. (coquo), a cook, Cic.

cōr, cordis, n. (root CORD, Gr. καρδ -ia). **I.** A. Lit., the heart; cor palpiat, Cic.; fig., a, the heart as the seat of the feelings, the soul, feeling; exsultantia corda, Verg.; cordi est aliquis or aliquid, is dear to; quum audirem eam (sponsam) tibi cordi esse, Liv.; idque eo mihi magis est cordi quod, etc., Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; b, the heart as the seat of thought, the mind, judgment; qui propter hesitantiam linguae stuporemque cordis cognomen ex contumelia traxerit, Cic. **B.** Meton., a person; lecti juvenes, fortissima corda, Verg. **II.** Transf., the stomach, Hor., Laer.

Cōra -ae, f. (Κόρα), an old town in Latium, now Core or Cori. Adj., **Cōrānus** -a -um.

cōrallium -ii, n. (κοράλλιον), red coral, Lucr.

cōram (com and os, oris). **I.** Adv., 1, in presence of, in face of, before; commodius fecissent, si quae apud vos de me deferunt, ea coram potius me praesente dixissent, Cic.; 2, personally, in one's own person, oneself; intueri aliquem, to behold with one's own eyes, Cic.; agere, to transact personally, i.e., not by letters, Cic.; quum coram sumus, personally present, Cic. **II.** Prep. with abl., in presence of; genero meo, Cic.; populo, Hor.

Corbio -ōnis, f. 1, a town of the Aegui; 2, a town in Hispania Tarracensis.

corbis -is, m. and f. a wicker basket; mes-soria, Cic.

corbita -ae, f. a slow-sailing merchant vessel, Cic.

corbūla -ae f. (dim. of corbis), a little basket, Plaut.

corcūlum -i, n. (dim. of cor), a little heart, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

Coreyra -ae, f. (Κόρυρα), Coreyra, an island in the Ionian Sea, identified with the Homeric Scheria, the home of Alcinoos, now Corfu; hence adj., **Coreyraeus** -a -um, Coreyraean; horti, the gardens of Alcinoos, Mart.

cordātē, adv. (cordatus), wisely, prudently, Plaut.

cordātus -a -um (cor), prudent, sagacious, wise, Sen.

cordax -dācis (κόρδαξ), a licentious dance, Petr.; transf. of the trochaic rhythm, Cic.

cordōlium -ii, n. (cor and doleo), heartache, Plaut.

Cordūba -ae, f. a town in Hispania Boetica, now Cordova. Adj., **Cordūbensis** -e.

cordŷla -ae, f. (κορδŷλα), the fry of the tunny fish, Mart.

Corfinium -ii, n. a town of the Peligni in Samnium. Adj., **Corfiniensis** -e, Corfinian.

Cōrinna -ae, f. (Κόριννα), 1, a Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar; 2, the feigned name of Ovid's mistress.

Cōrinthus -i, f. (Κόρινθος), Corinth, a city of Greece on the isthmus of Corinth. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Cōrinthus** -a -um, Corinthian; aes, a mixed metal of gold, silver, and copper, greatly prized by the ancients, Cic.; vasa, supellex, made of Corinthian brass, Cic.; and absol., **Cōrinthia** -orum, n. (sc. vasa), Cic. **B.** **Cōrinthiārius** -ii, m. an artificer in Corinthian brass, a nickname of Augustus, Suet. **C.** **Cōrinthiācus** -a -um, Corinthian. **D.** **Cōrinthiēnsis** -e, Corinthian.

Cōriōli -orum, m. a town of the Volsci in

Latium. Adj., **Cōriōlānus** -a -um, belonging to Corioli; Coriolanus, Cn. Marcius, the capturer of Corioli; **Cōriōlāni** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Corioli.

cōrium (cōrius) -ii, n. (χόριον), 1, hide, skin, leather; animalium aliae coriis tectae sunt, Cic.; petere corium, to thrash, Cic.; prov., canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, it is difficult to change a confirmed habit, Hor.; 2, a leathern thong, strap, lash, Plaut.

Cornelius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were, 1, P. Corn. Scipio Africanus major, the conqueror of Hannibal; 2, P. Corn. Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, son of L. Aemilius Paulus, adopted by P. Corn. Scipio (son of Africanus major), the destroyer of Carthage; 3, Cornelia, the youngest daughter of Africanus major, wife of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, the mother of the Gracchi; 4, Cornelia, the daughter of Qn. Metellus Scipio, wife first of P. Licin. Crassus, afterwards of Pompejus. Adj., **Corneliānus** -a -um, Cornelian.

Cornēlius Nēpos, v. Nepos.

cornēvulus -a -um (dim. of l. corneus), horny, Cic.

1. **cornēus** -a -um (cornu), 1, horny, made of horn; rostrum, Cic.; 2, a, like horn, hard; cornea fibra, Pers.; b, horn-coloured, Plin.

2. **cornēus** -a -um (cornus), relating or belonging to the cornel tree; virgula, Verg.

cornicēn -cīnis, m. (cornu and cano), a horn-blower, Cic.

cornicor, 1. dep. (cornix), to caw like a crow, Pers.

cornicūla -ae, f. (dim. of cornix), a little crow, Hor.

corniculārius -ii, m. (corniculum), a soldier who has been presented with the corniculum, an adjutant, Suet.

1. **cornicūlum** -i, n. (dim. of cornu), 1, a little horn, Plin.; 2, an ornament on the helmet given to deserving soldiers, Liv.

2. **Cornicūlum** -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj., **Cornicūlānus** -a -um, Corniculānus.

corniger -gēra -gērum (cornu and gero), horned, Cic. Subst., **cornigera** -orum, n. horned cattle, Plin.

cornipēs -pēdis (cornu and pes), horn-footed, hoofed; equi, Verg.

cornix -icis, f. (root COR, whence κορῆν, corvus, curvus, crooked), the crow; natura cervix et cornicibus vitam diuturnam dedit, Cic.; garula, Ov.; annosa, Hor.; prov., cornicum oculos confingere, and ellipt., qui cornici oculum, ut dicitur, to deceive the sagacious, Cic.

cornū -ūs and (rarely) -i, n. (κέρας). **I.** Lit., 1, the horn of animals, of the bull, ram, goat, stag, etc., Cic.; Cornu Copiae (Cornuopia), the horn of the goat Amalthea, the sign of plenty, Hor.; cornu, poet. for strength, courage; tollere cornua in aliquem, Hor.; cornua sumere, gain courage, Ov.; 2, a, of things of similar material, a hoof, Verg.; a beak of a bird, Ov.; b, of things resembling a horn in shape, the elephant's tusk, Varr.; c, of things made of horn, a bow, Verg.; a large curved trumpet, or horn, Cic.; a lantern, Plaut.; an oil vessel, Hor.; a funnel, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** The horn as the point or end of anything, the top of the helmet, Verg.; the ends of the sail-yards, Verg.; the ends of the staff round which parchments were rolled, Ov.; the horns of the moon, Cic.; the arm of a river, Ov.; the end of a promontory, Liv.; the corner or extremity of a country, Liv.; the wing of an army, dextrum, sinistrum, Caes. **B.** a growth like a horn, a large wart on the head, Hor. (acc. cornu, Ov.).

Cornūcōpia -ae, v. cornu.

cornum -i, n. (cornus), **1**, the fruit of the cornel, Verg.; **2**, the wood of the cornel-tree; meton. a spear made of cornel-wood, Ov.

cornus -i, and -ūs, f. (cornu), lit. the horn-tree; **1**, the cornel-tree (cornus mascula, Linn.), so called from the toughness of its wood; **2**, the wood of the cornel-tree and meton. a javelin made of cornel-wood, Ov.

cornūtus -a -um (cornu), horned; aves, Ov.

cōrolla -ae, f. (dim. of corona), a little crown, Cat.

Cōroebus -i, m. a Phrygian, son of Mygdon.

cōrollārium -īi, n. (corolla), originally, a garland of flowers, then, a garland of gilt or silvered flowers given away to actors, etc., Varr.; hence, a present, douceur, gratuity, Cic.

cōrona -ae, f. (κόρωνα). **I**. Lit. a wreath, garland, chaplet, crown, Cic.; castrensis, triumphalis, navalis, civica, obsidionalis, muralis, navalis, Cic.; sub corona vendere, to sell into slavery prisoners of war who wore chaplets, Cic.; also, sub corona venire, Liv.; regni corona, a diadem, Verg. **II**. Transf., **1**, a constellation, the northern crown, Cic.; **2**, a circle, assembly of men, Cic.; milit. t.t. the besiegers of a city; (urbem) coronā cingere, to invest, Caes.; or, the defenders of a city, or place; coronā vallum defendere, Liv.; **3**, the halo round the sun, Sen.

cōronārius -a -um (corona), relating to a garland, Plin.; aurum, originally, the golden crown sent by the provinces to a victorious general, afterwards changed to a sum of money, Cic.

Cōrōnē -ēs, f. (Κορώνη), a town in Messenia. Adj., **Cōronaeus** -a -um, Coronean.

Cōronēa -ae, f. (Κορώνεια), a town in Boetia. Adj., **Cōronaeus** -a -um, Coronean.

Cōroneus -ēi, m. king in Phocis, father of Corone.

Cōronis -īdis, f. (Κορωνίς), daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius; hence **Cōronides** -ae, m. Aesculapius.

cōrōno, 1. (corona). **I**. Lit. to wreath, crown with a garland; aras, Prop.; puppim, Ov.; cratera, Verg.; sequebantur epulae, quas inabant propinqui coronati, Cic.; quis magna coronari contemnat Olympia, to be crowned as conqueror at the Olympic games, Hor. **II**. Transf. to surround, enclose in the form of a circle; coronant myrteta summum lacum, Ov.; omnem abitum custode, Verg.

corpōrālis -e (corpus), relating to the body, corporeal, Sen.

corpōrēus -a -um (corpus), **1**, relating to the body, corporeal; ille corporeus (ignis), Cic.; **2**, fleshy, consisting of flesh; humerus, Ov.

corpōro, 1. (corpus), to form into a body, provide with a body; mundus corporatus, Cic.

corpulentia -ae, f. (corpulentus), fatness, corpulence, Plin.

corpulentus -a -um, adj. with compar. corpūs, fat, stout, corpulent, Plaut.

corpus -pōris, n. (root COR, as in cortex). **I**. Lit. **A**. Gen. **1**, a body, substance (opp. animus, anima), the body of men and animals; animi voluptates et dolores nasci e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic.; hence, a person; delectat virum corpora, Verg.; unum vile atque infame corpus, Liv.; **2**, a lifeless substance, mass; individua corpora, the atoms, Cic. **B**. Esp. **1**, flesh; ossa subjecta corpori, Cic.; corpus amittere, to lose flesh, Cic.; abilit corpūsque colorque, Ov.; **2**, a corpse, Caes.; poet. of the souls of the dead, Verg.; **3**, the trunk, Ov. **II**. Transf. any whole like a body; **1**, the framework of a ship, Caes.

2, the "body politic;" totum cor- is reipublicae, Cic.; **3**, any whole, collection, mass; **a**, of military works, Caes.; **b**, of the world, universitatis corpus, Cic.; **c**, of a book, corpus omnis juris Romani, Liv.; **d**, a collection of persons; (a) of the state, eiudem corporis, Liv.; corpus nullum civitatis, Liv.; (β) of a corporation, a political union, Liv.

corpuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of corpus), a little body, corpuscule, atom, Cic.

corrādo -rāsi -rāsūm, **3**. (com and rado) to scrape or rake together. **A**. Lit., Lucr. **B**. Transf. to scrape together money, Plaut.

correctiō -ōnis, f. (corrigo), **1**, improvement, amendment; correctio philosophiae veteris et emendatio, Cic.; **2**, in rhet., a figure of speech, in which an expression already used is replaced by a stronger one (Gr. ἐναντιόθεως), Cic.

corrector -ōris, m. (corrigo), an improver, amender, corrector; corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic.; emendator et corrector noster, Cic.

corrēpo -repsi -reptum, **3**. (com and repo), to creep or crawl together, to sink in; in onerarium (navem), Cic.; quot non correpunt membra pavore, whose limbs do not shrink with fear? Lucr.

correptē, adv. with compar. (corruptus, from corripio), shortly; correptius exit syllaba, Ov.

corrīdeo, **2**. (com and rideo), to laugh together, laugh loudly, Lucr.

corrīgīa -ae, f. a shoe-string, boot-lace, Cic.

corrigo -rexi -rectum, **3**. (com & rego), to make straight, reduce to order, set right. **I**. Gen. inde aegre cursum, Liv. **II**. **a**, to correct, improve, amend; praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv.; mores, Cic.; alicuius sententiam, Cic.; non modo superiores sed etiam se ipse correxerat, Cic.; **b**, of writing, to correct; eas epistolas ego oportet perspiciam, corrigam, Cic.; laudationem Porciae tibi correctam misi, Cic.

corrīpio -rīpui -reptum, **3**. (com and rapio). **1**, to seize violently, lay hold of, take up. **A**. Lit., hominem corripit iussit, Cic.; arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Verg.; se corrīpere, to hasten away, Verg.; corpus corripere, to start up, Verg. **B**. Transf., **a**, to plunder, carry off; pecuniam, Cic.; **b**, to accuse, bring to trial; statim corripit reum, Tac.; **c**, to blame, rebuke; consules, Liv.; voce magistrī corripī, Hor.; **d**, of disease, etc. to attack; nec singula morbi corpora corripuit, Verg.; **e**, of the passions, to overcome; visae correptus imagine formae, Ov. **II**. to gather together; **1**, of motion, to hasten; tarda necessitas teli corripuit gradum, Hor.; viam, to hasten over, Verg.; campum, Verg.; **2**, of time, to shorten; numina corripiant moras, Ov.

corrōboro, 1. (com and roboro). **A**. Lit. to strengthen, invigorate; se corrobore, to gain strength; quum is se corrobora-visset et vir inter viros esset, Cic. **B**. Transf., conjurationem non credendo corrobore, Cic.

corrōdo -rōsi -rōsum, **3**. (com and rodo), to gnaw away; Platonis Politiam nuper apud me inures corroserunt, Cic.

corrōgo, 1. (com and rogo), to bring together, collect by begging; nummulus ie nepotum donis, Cic.; auxilia ab sociis, Liv.

corrūgo, 1. (com and rugo), to wrinkle up; ne sordida mappa corrūget nares, make your nose up your nose in disgust, Hor.

corrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, **3**. **I**. to destroy, annihilate; sua frumenta corrumpere et adificia incendere, Caes.; vineas igni et lapidibus,

sal.; res familiares, Sall.; libertatem, Tac.; multo dolore corrupta voluptas, Hor. **II.** to spoil, mar, make worse, deteriorate; **a.**, physically, conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic.; Ceres corrupta undis, corn spoiled by sea-water, Verg.; of animals and men, to weaken; corrupti equi macie, Caes.; **b.**, of pronunciation, to corrupt; nomen eorum paulatim Libyes corrumpere, barbarâ linguâ Mauros pro Medis appellantes, Sall.; **c.**, of writings, etc., to falsify; tabulas publicas municipii manu sua corrumpere, Cic.; **d.**, morally, to corrupt; mores civitatis, Cic.; huius urbis iura et eximpta corrumpere, Cic.; milites soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corruperat, Sall.; corrumpere aliquem pecunia, to bribe, Cic.

corrũo -rũi, 3. (com and ruo). **I.** Intransit., to fall to the ground, fall together, sink down. **A.** Lit., **a.**, corruerunt aedes, Cic.; conclave illud proxima nocte corruit, Cic.; **b.**, of persons, paene ille timore, ego risu corruí, Cic.; esp., to fall in battle; ubi vero corruit tellis obrutus, Liv. **B.** Transf., illa plaga pestifera qua Laedaemoniorum opes corruerunt, Cic.; of persons, to be ruined; si uno meo fato et tu et omnes mei corruistis, Cic. **II.** Transít., to throw down, overthrow; hanc rerum summam, Lucr.

corruptē, adv. with compar. and superl. (corruptus), corruptly, incorrectly; neque depravate iudicare neque corrupte, Cic.

corruptēla -ae, f. (corruptus), the means of corruption, corruption, bribery, seduction; mores hac dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, Cic.; pecuniosi rei corruptelam iudicii molientes, Cic.

corruptio -ōnis, f. (corrupto), corruption, a corrupting; corporis, Cic.; opinionum, Cic.

corruptor -ōris, m. (corrumpo), a corrupter, seducer, briber; juvenutis, Cic.; tribus, briber, Cic.; exercitus, Liv.

corruptrix -icis, f. (fem. of corruptor), one that corrupts or seduces; attrib. = corrupting; tam corruptrice provinciâ, Cic.

corruptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (corrumpo), spoiled, damaged, corrupted, corrupt. **I.** Lit., physically, hordeum, Caes. **II.** Transf., morally, civitas, Sall.; iudicia, Cic.; adulescentulus, Cic.

cors = cohorts (q.v.).

Corsica -ae, f. the island of Corsica in the Mediterranean Sea. Adj., **Corsus** -a -um, and **Corsicus** -a -um, Corsican.

cortex -ticis, m. and f. bark, rind, shell; **a.**, the bark of trees; obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci (liber = the inner bark), Cic.; **b.**, esp., the bark of the cork tree, cork, Hor.; prov., nare sine cortice, to swim without corks, i.e., to need no assist'nce, Hor.; levior cortice, Hor.

cortina -ae, f. **1.**, a round kettle or caldron, Plaut.; esp. the caldron-shaped Delphic tripod; cortina Phoebi, the oracle of Apollo, Verg.; **2.**, anything in the shape of a caldron, a circle of hearers, Tac.

Cortōna -ae, f. (Κόρτωνο), Cortona, a town of Etruria. Adj., **Cortōnensis** -e, of or belonging to Cortona.

cōrũlus = corylus (q.v.).

cōrus = caurus (q.v.).

cōrusco, 1. (connected with κορύσσω). **I.** to butt with the horns, Cic. **II.** **A.** Transít., to move quickly, shake; telum, Verg.; of snakes, linguis, Ov. **B.** Intransít., **a.**, coruscant (apes) pennis, flutter, Verg.; coruscant abies, Juv.; **b.**, to shine, flash, glitter; apes fulgore coruscant, Verg.

cōruscus -a -um (corusco), **1.**, shaking, trembling; silvae, Verg.; **2.**, gleaming, flashing;

fulgura, Lucr.; sol, Verg.; juvenes auro corusca, Verg.

1. **corvus** -i, m. (κόραξ), a raven, Cic.; prov. in cruce corvos pascere, to be food for the crows to be crucified, Hor.

2. **Corvus** -i, m. a surname of a family of the gens Valeria, Cic.

Cōrýbas -bantis, m. (Κορύβας), gen. in plur., **Cōrýbantes** -ium, m. priests of Cybele. Adj., **Cōrýbantius** -a -um, Cōrýbantian.

Cōrýcides, nymphae, (Κωρυκίδες), daughter of Plistus.

1. **Cōrýcius** -a -um (Κωρύκιος), belonging to the Cōrýcian caves on Mount Parnassus.

2. **Cōrýcius** -a -um, v. Corycos, **1.**

1. **Cōrýcus** or -us -i, f. (Κώρυκος), **1.**, a mountain and city of Cilicia, celebrated for a cave and the cultivation of saffron; hence adj., **Cōrýcius** -a -um, Cōrýcian; crocum, Hor.; senex, Cilician, Verg.; **2.**, a promontory on the coast of Ionia.

2. **cōrýcus** -i, m. (κώρυκος), a sand-bag in the palaestra, which the athletes struck to exercise their strength; fig., corycus laterum et vocis meae, Bestia, Cic.

cōrýlētum -i, n. (corylus), a hazel copse, Ov.

cōrýlus -i, f. (* κόρυλος), a hazel tree, Verg., Ov.

cōrymbifēr -fēra -fērum (corymbus and fero), carrying bunches of ivy berries, epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

cōrymbus -i, m. (κόρυμβος), a bunch of flowers or fruit, esp. a cluster of ivy berries, Verg.

cōrýphaeus -i, m. (κορυφαῖος), the leader, chief, head; Epicureorum Zeno, Cic.

Cōrýthus -i (Κόρυθος), **1.** f. a town in Etruria, afterwards Cortona; **2.** m. the legendary founder of Corythus.

cōrýtus -i, m. (χωρυτός), a quiver, Verg.

1. **cōs**, cōtis, f. any hard, flinty stone, Cic.; esp. a whetstone, grindstone, Hor., Cic.

2. **Cōs**, v. Coos.

Cōsa (Cossa) -ae, f. (Κόσσα) and **Cōssae** -ārum, f. (Κόσσαί), **1.**, a town in Etruria. Adj., **Cōsānus** -a -um, Cōsan; **2.**, a town in Lucania.

cosmētes -ae, m. (κοσμήτης), the slave who had charge of his mistress's wardrobe and toilet, Juv.

cosmicos -ōn (κοσμικός), belonging to the world. Subst., a citizen of the world, Mart.

Cossýra (Cōsýra) and **Cossúra** (Cōsúra) -ae, f. (Κόσσυρα), a small island between Sicily and Africa, now Pantalaria.

costa -ae, f. **1.**, a rib, Verg.; **2.**, a side; aeni, Verg.

costum -i, n. (κόστος) an eastern aromatic plant, employed in the preparation of unguents, Hor.

Cōsúra and **Cōsýra** = Cossyra (q.v.).

cōthurnatus -a -um (cothurnus), provided with a buskin, hence sublime, tragic; deae, Ov.

cōthurnus -i, m. (κόθορνος). **I.** a large hunting boot, reaching to the calf, and laced up the front, Verg. **II.** the thick-soled boot worn by tragic actors. **A.** Lit., cothurnus tragicus, Hor.; cothurnus major, minor, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, tragedy, Hor.; **b.**, a tragic, elevated style; sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno, Verg.

cotidianus, cotidie = quotidianus, etc. (q.v.).

Cōtōnēus, v. Cydōnea.

Cotta -ae, m. a cognomen of a family of the gens Aurelia.

cottābus -i, m. (κότταβος), a game played by throwing heellaps of wine into a brazen basin; hence, from the similarity of sound, the crack of a whip, Plaut.

cottāna (cotōna, coctōna, coctāna) -brum, n. (κόττανα), a kind of small Syrian fig, Juv.

Cottius -ii, m. name of the kings of two Ligurian peoples in the Cottian Alps, so called after them. Adj., **Cottiānus** -a -um, Cottian.

cōtūla or **cōtūla** -ae, f. (κοτύλη), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, Mart.

cōturnix -icis, f. a quail, Ov.

Cōtys -tŷis, acc. -tŷn, voc. -tŷ, abl. tŷe, m. (Κότυς), 1, name of several Thracian princes; 2, brother of Mithridates, prince of the Bosphorus.

Cōtyttō -ōis, f. (Κοτύττω), the goddess of unchastity, originally worshipped in Thrace, afterwards in Athens and Corinth also. **Cōtyttia** -brum, n. the festival of Cōtyttō, Hor.

cōvinārius and **cōvinnārius** -ii, m. one who fights from a war chariot, Tac.

cōvinnus (cōvinnus), i., m. (a Celtic word), 1, the war-chariot of the ancient Britons and Belgians, Luc.; 2, a travelling-chariot, Mart.

cōxa -ae, f. the hip-bone, Plin.

cōxendix -icis, f. (coxa), the hip, the hip-bone, Plin.

Crabra or **Aqua Crabra**, a small river near Tusculum.

crabro -ōnis, m. a hornet, Verg.

Crāgus -i, m. (Κράγος), a promontory of Lycia.

crambē -ēs, f. (κράμβη), cabbage, Plin.; *crambe repetita*, cold cabbage warmed up, i.e. stale repetitions, Juv.

Crānōn (Crannōn) -ōnis, f. (Κρανών, or Κρανών), a town in Thessaly. Adj. **Crānōnius** (Κρανώνιος) -a -um, Cranonian.

Crantor -ōris, m. **I.** Myth., the armour-bearer of Pelæus. **II.** Hist., a philosopher of the old Academy.

Craniū -brum, m. a town on the island of Cephalenia.

crāpūla -ae, f. (κραπάλη), intoxication, drunkenness, drunken revel; *crapulam edormire* et exhalare, Cic.

cras, adv., **1**, to-morrow; scies igitur fortasse cras, Cic.; subst., cras istud, quando venit, Mart.; **2**, in the future; quod sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor.

crassē, adv., with compar. (crassus), grossly, rudely, roughly; *crasse compositum poema*, Hor.

crassitūdo -inis, f. (crassus), thickness; parietum, Caes.; aëris, density, Cic.

1. crassus -a -um, thick, dense, solid. **A.** Lit., ungentum, Hor.; aër, misty, Cic.; alium, Cic.; toga, coarse-grained, Hor.; ager, fruitful, Cic. **B.** Transf., *Ofellus rusticus crassā Minervā, of sound common sense*, Hor.; turba, rude, uncultivated, Mart.

2. Crassus -i, m. name of a family of the gens Licinia (q.v.).

crastinus -a -um (cras), relating to to-morrow; dies crastinus, Cic.; die crastina, to-morrow, Liv. Subst., **crastinum** -i, n. the morrow; in crastinum differre aliquid, Cic.

Crātaeis -idis, f. (Κραταίς), mother of Scylla, a nymph.

crātēr -ēris, m. (κρατήρ) = cratera (q.v.).

crātēra -ae, f. **I.** Lit., a large bowl in which wine was mixed with water, Cic. **II.**

Transf., **1**, an oil-cruet, Verg.; **2**, the crater of a volcano, Lucr., or a volcanic fissure in the earth, Ov.; **3**, a constellation, the cup, Ov.

Crātērus -i, m. (Κρατερός), **1**, a general of Alexander the Great; **2**, a celebrated physician in the time of Cicero; appellat. = a skilled physician, Hor.

Crāthis -thidis, m. (Κράθης), a river near Thurii, between Lucania and Bruttium, now Crati.

Crātinus -i, m. (Κρατινός), an Athenian comic poet, contemporary of Aristophanes.

Crātippus -i, m. (Κρατίππος), a peripatetic philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero's son.

crātis -is. **A.** Lit. a frame or basket made of hurdles; also, a harrow, Verg.; milit. t.t., *fuscinæ*, Caes.; sub crate necari, an old method of capital punishment, by which the accused was placed under a hurdle, and pressed to death with great stones, Liv. **B.** Transf., favourum, honeycomb, Verg.; *spinae, the joints of the backbone*, Ov.

crēatiō -ōnis, f. (creo), choice, election, magistratuū, Cic.

crēator -ōris, m. (creo), the creator, maker, founder; *huius urbis Romulus creator*, Cic.; father, Ov.

crēatrix -icis, f. (creator), she who brings forth or produces, a mother; *natura rerum*, Lucr.; diva, Verg.

creber -bra -brum, adj. with compar. and superl. (root CRE, whence creo, cresco). **I.** Of space, thick, crowded together, close, pressed together; *a, creberrima aedificia*, Caes.; *creberrima grando*, Liv.; *crebri ignes*, Sall.; **b**, thick with, full of; with abl., *creler arundinibus lacus*, Ov.; *qui (Thucydides), ita creber est rerum fragor*, Curt. **II.** Of time, repeated, numerous, frequent; *a, crebra inter se colloquia habere*, Caes.; *crebri ictus*, Verg.; *creberrimus sermo*, Cic.; **b**, creber pulsat, he beats repeatedly, Verg.; *Africus creber procellis, abounding in*, Verg.; in scribendo multo essem crebrior quam tu, Cic.

crēresco (crēbesco), -brūi (-būi), 3. (creber), to become frequent, increase, gather strength, extend; *seditio crebrescent*, Tac.; *horror*, Verg.; *crebrescent optatae aerae*, Verg.; *crebrescit vivere Agrippam, the report is spread abroad that*, etc., Tac.

crēbritas -ātis, f. (creber), thickness, closeness, frequency; *sententiarum*, Cic.; *officiorum*, Cic.

crēbro, adv., with compar. crebrius and superl. creberrime (creber), repeatedly, frequently, very often; *ad aliquem crebrius litteras mittere*, Cic.; *crebro respicere Romanos*, Ov.

crēdibilis -e, adj. with compar. (credo), credible, worthy of belief; *narrationes credibiles* sunt, Cic.; *credibile est (fit, videtur)*, followed by acc. and infin., *ita fit credibile deorum et hominum causā factum esse mundum*, Cic.; *vix credibile est*, Hor.

crēdibiliter, adv. with compar. (credibilis), credibly, Cic.

crēditor -ōris, m. (credo), a creditor; *tabulae creditoris*, Cic.; *frandare creditores*.

crēditum -i, n. (credo), a loan, Sall.

crēdo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to trust; **1**, to confide, trust in, rely upon, place confidence in; with dat. of person, *credere scum nemini*, Cic.; with dat. of thing, *praesenti fortunae non credere*, Liv.; **2**, to believe, give credence to; *his auctoribus temere credens*, Caes.; often parenthetical, *mihi crede* or *crede mihi, believe me, take my advice*; *venies, mihi crede, expectatus*, Cic.; with dat. of thing, *fabulis*, Cic.; *lacrims*, Ov.; *somniis*,

Cic.; with *de*, non credis de numero militum, **Cic. II.** to trust, in relation to something; 1, to entrust, commit, trust something to some one; *a*, arma militi, **Liv.**; *alicui* res omnes, **Cic.**; *se* perfidis hostibus, **Ov.**; *aciem* campo, **Verg.**; *b*, to entrust to the secrecy of some one; *alicui* arcanos sensus, **Verg.**; *c*, to lend; *alicui* pecuniam, **Cic.**; *absol.*, to lend; credendi modum constituere, **Cic.**; often in partic. perf., pecunia credita or res creditae, loans, **Cic.**; 2, to believe something; *a*, to be convinced of as true; fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, **Caes.**; esp. parenthetic, quod quidem magis credo, **Cic.**; with *acc.* and *infin.*, **Caes.**, **Cic.**, or relative sentence, **Hor.**; *b*, to think, to be of the opinion; with *acc.* and *infin.*, credo ego vos, iudices, mirari, **Cic.**; *moesti* (credere vinctos) redeunt in castra, you would think, **Liv.**; in *pass.*, with *nom.* and *infin.*, pro certo creditur necato filio vacuum domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, **Sall.**; with *acc.* and *infin.*, quorum neminem nisi iuvante deo talem fuisse credendum est, **Cic.**; parenthetic, credo, I believe, I think; male, credo, mererer de meis civibus, *sl.*, etc., **Cic.**

credūlitas -ātis, *f.* (credulus), credulity; *sp. Cic.*

credūlus -a -um (credo). **A.** Act. believing easily, credulous, confiding; *alicui*, **Verg.**; in *aliquid*, **Ov.**; stultus et credulus auditor, **Cic. B.** *Pass.* easily believed, fama, **Tac.**

Crēmēra -ae, *m.*, a river in Etruria, near which 300 Fabii were killed. **Adj.**, **Crēmērensis** -e.

crēmo, 1. to burn, consume by fire; *a*, libros in conspectu populi, **Liv.**; *regalia* tecta, **Ov.**; *b*, esp., of the burning of the bodies of the dead, Sulla primus e patriciis Cornelius igni voluit cremari, **Cic.**; corpus *alicuius*, **Cic.**; *c*, of sacrifices, crematos igni vitulos, **Ov.**

Crēmōna -ae, *f.* Cremona, a town in N. Italy. **Adj.**, **Crēmōnensis** -e, of Cremona.

Crēmōnis jugum, a mountain range in the Pennine Alps.

crēmōr -ōris, *m.* the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, pulp, cream, etc., **Ov.**

1. **crēo**, 1. (root **CER**, **ORE**, whence **creasco**), to make, create, produce. **I. Gen.**, *a*, omnes res quas et creat natura et tuetur, **Cic.**; *alicui* periculum, **Cic.**; *b*, to beget a child, **Cic.**; *pass. partic.*, creatus with *abl.*, of father or mother = daughter or son, Telamone creatus, **Ov. II. a, to institute an office or magistracy; tribuniciam potestatem, **Liv.**; *b*, to elect a magistrate or priest; consules, **Cic.**; with double *acc.*, Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit, **Liv.****

2. **Crēo** -ōnis, and **Crēon** -ontis, *m.* king of Corinth, whose daughter Creusa was betrothed to Jason.

crēper -pēra -pērum (Sabine word connected with κρησας), dark, obscure, uncertain, **Lucr.**

crēpida -ae, *f.* (κρηπίς), a sandal, **Cic.**; prov. ne sutor ultra crepidam, shoemaker, stick to your last, **Plin.**

crēpidātus -a -um (crepida), wearing sandals, **Cic.**

crēpido -inis, *f.* (κρηπίς), 1, a base, foundation, pedestal, **Cic.**; 2, a quay, pier, **Cic.**

crēpitācillum -i, *n.* (dim. of crepitaculum), a little rattle, **Lucr.**

crēpitācūlum -i, *n.* (crepito), a rattle, **Quint.**

crēpito, 1. (freq. of crepo), to rattle, creak, crackle, rustle, clatter; crepitantis arma, **Ov.**; lenis crepitans auster, rustling, **Verg.**; multa grandine nimbi culminibus crepitant, **Verg.**

crēpitus -ūs, *m.* (crepo), a rattling, creaking, rustling, clattering; digitorum, snapping the

fingers, **Mart.**; pedum, **Cic.**; dentium, **Cic. acria**, **Liv.**; viridis materiae flagrantis, **Liv.**; alarum, **Liv.**

crēpo -pū -ptum, 1. **I.** Intransit., to creak, rattle, rustle, crackle; *digiti* crepantis signa, a snapping of the fingers to call a servant's attention, **Mart.**; *acuto* in murice remi obnixi creperre, crashed, **Verg.**; *crepat* in mediis laurus adusta foris, crackle, **Ov. II.** Transit., *a*, to cause to resound, rattle; quum populus frequens laetum theatris ter crepuit sonum, **Hor.**; to talk much of, chatter about, prate about; sulcos, **Hor.**; *b*, immunda ignominiosae verba, **Hor.**; post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem, **Hor.**

crēpundia -ōrum, *n.* (crepo), child's playthings, rattle; naevo aliquo aut crepundis aliquem cognoscere, **Cic.**

crēpuscūlum -i, *n.* (creper), twilight. **I.** Gen., dubiae crepuscula lucis, **Ov. II.** Esp., evening twilight; inducant obscura crepuscula noctem, **Ov.**

Crēs -ētis, *m.*, v. 1. Creta.

creasco, **crēvi**, **crētum**, 3. (Inchoat. from root **CER**, whence **creo**, **creare**). **I.** to grow up, spring forth, arise; quaecunque e terrā corpora crescent, **Lucr.**; crescentes segetes, **Ov.**; in *past partic.*, **cretus**, sprung from; mortali semine, **Ov.**; Trojano a sanguine, **Verg. II.** to grow, increase in size; 1, *a*, fruges, arbusta, animantes, **Lucr.**; in longitudinem, **Plin.**; ut cum lunā pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, **Cic.**; *b*, esp. of boys, to grow up; toti salutiſſer obli cresce puer, **Ov.**; 2, to increase in height, number, etc.; Roma interim crescit Albae ruinas, **Liv.**; quum Albanus lacus praeter modum crevisset, **Cic.**; luna crescens, waxing, **Cic.**; crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, **Cic.**; crescentes morbi, **Cic.**; crescebat in eod odium, **Cic.**; 3, to grow great, increase in fame, power, etc.; pater per se crevisset, **Caes.**

1. **Crēta** -ae, *f.* and **Crētē** -ēs, *f.* (Κρήνη), the Mediterranean island of Crete, now Candia, hence, 1, **Crēs** -ētis, *m.*, **Cretean**; subst., a **Cretean**, plur., **Crētes** -um, *m.* the **Creteans**; 2, **Cressa** -ae, *f.* **Cretean**; Cressa nota, of **Cretean** chalk, **Hor.**; bos, *Pasiphae*, Prop.; subst., *Ariadne*, *Aerope*, **Ov.**; 3, **Crēsūs** -a -um, **Cretean**; 4, **Crētaeus** -a -um, **Cretean**; subst., *Epimenides*, Prop.; 5, **Crētānus** -i, *m.* a **Cretean**; 6, **Crētēnsis** -is, **Cretean**; 7, **Crēticus** -a -um, **Cretean**; subst., the surname of Q. Metellus from his conquest of the island; 8, **Crētis** -tidis, *f.* **Cretean**.

2. **crēta** -ae, *f.* (prop. adj. of 1. **Crete**), **Cretean** earth, chalk, or a kind of fuller's earth used for cleansing garments, **Plant.**; used also for painting the face, **Hor.**; for seals, **Cic.**

crētātus -a -um (2. **creta**), chalked; fascia, **Cic.**; transf., ambitio, the canvassing of the white-robed candidates, Prop.

crētēns -a -um (2. **creta**), made of chalk or **Cretean** earth, **Lucr.**

crētīo -ōnis, *f.* (cerno), a declaration of an heir accepting an inheritance.

crētūla -ae, *f.* (dim. of **creta**), white clay for sealing, **Cic.**

Crēūsa -ae, *f.* (Κρέουσα), 1, daughter of **Creon**, king of Corinth, wife of **Jason**; 2, daughter of **Priam**, wife of **Aeneas**; 3, a port in Boeotia.

cribrum -i, *n.* (from root **CRE**, **CRI**, whence also **cerno**), a sieve, **Cic.**

crimen -inis, *n.* (from root **CRE**, **CRI**, Gr. **KPI**, whence **cerno**, κρίνω). **I. A. Lit.**, accusation, complaint, reproach, calumny; esse in crimine, to be accused, **Cic.**; dare *alicui* aliquid crimini,

Cic.; propulsare, defendere, to *repel, confute*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *an object of reproach*; perpetuae criminis posteritatis eris, Ov. **II.** the fault, guilt, crime, with which a person is charged. **A.** Lit., haec causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum, Cic. **B.** Meton., *an object representing a crime*; pictas caelestia crimina vestes, Ov.; *b, cause of crime*; se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Verg.

criminatio -ōnis, f. (crimino), *an accusation, calumny, charge*; illa criminatio quā in me absentem usus est, Cic.

criminator -ōris, m. (crimino), *an accuser, calumniator*, Tac.

crimino, 1. dep. (crimino, Plaut.; crimino, pass., Cic. ?); **1.** to accuse, charge a person with a crime, to calumniate; patres apud populum, Liv.; nihil Sistium, Cic.; Q. Metellum apud populum Romanum criminatus est bellum ducere, Cic.; **2.** to charge with, to lay something to the blame of some one, to complain of; non licet omnia criminari, Cic.; contiones quibus quotidie ineam potentiam invidiose criminabatur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., me esse gratum criminari, Cic.; absol., to reproach; argumentando criminari, Cic.

criminosē, adv., with compar. and superl. (criminosus), *by way of accusation, reproachfully*; qui suspiciosius aut criminosius diceret, Cic.

criminosus -a -um (crimen), *reproachful, calumnious, slanderous*; ille acerbus criminosus popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic.; criminosum nomen, Cic.; iambi, Hor.; criminosum est or fit or habetur, blame-worthy, Cic.

Crimissus (Crimisus) -i, m. (Κριμισός), *a river in the south-west of Sicily*.

crinālis -e, (crinis), *relating to the hair*; vitta, Ov. Subst., **crināle** -is, n. *a hair-band*; curvum, *a diadem*, Ov.

crinis -is, m. (root CER, CRE, whence cerno, creo, cresco). **A.** the hair, esp. of the head, Cic.; crines sparsi, Liv.; crinibus passis, Liv. **B.** Transf., *the tail of a comet*, Verg.

crinitus -a -um (crinis), *provided with hair, hairy, with long hair*. **A.** Lit., Apollo, Verg. **B.** Transf., *stella crinita, a comet*, Cic.

crispisulcans -antis (crispus and sulco), *serpentine*, ap. Cic.

crispo, 1. (crispus), **1.** to curl, *crisp*; capillum, Plin.; **2.** to move rapidly up and down, *brandish*; hastilia manu, Verg.

crispulus -a -um (dim. of crispus), *curly-haired, curly*, Mart.

crispus -a -um, **1.** curly, curly-headed, Plaut., Ter.; **2.** in trembling motion, trembling, quivering; latus, Verg.; pecten, Juv.

crista -ae, f. (connected with cresco, crinis), **1.** the crest of a bird, the comb of a cock, Juv.; **2.** the crest or plume of a helmet, Verg., Liv.

cristatus -a -um, (crista), *crested*; a, draco, Ov.; aves, cocks, Mart.; b, having a crest or plume; galeae, Liv.

Crithotē -ēs, f. (Κριθωτή), *a town on the east coast of the Thracian Chersonese*.

Critias -ae, m. (Κριτίας), *one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens*.

criticus -i, m. (κριτικός), *a critic*, Cic.

Crito -ōnis, m. (Κρίτων), *a disciple and friend of Socrates*.

Critobulus -i, m. (Κριτόβουλος), *a disciple of Socrates*.

Critolaus -i, m. (Κριτόλαος), **1.** a peripatetic philosopher, ambassador from Athens to Rome, 155 B.C.; **2.** a general of the Achaean League.

croceus -a -um (crocus), **1.** belonging to saffron, saffron; odores, Verg.; **2.** saffron-coloured, golden, yellow; flores, Verg.

crocinus -a -um (κοκίνος), *belonging to saffron, saffron-coloured, yellow*; tunica, Cat. Subst., **crocinum** -i, n. (sc. oleum), *saffron oil*, Prop.

crocio, 4. (κρόζω), to caw like a crow, Plaut.

crocodilus -i, m. (κροκόδειλος), *a crocodile*, Cic.

crocota -ae, f. (sc. vestis, Gr. ὁ κροκωτός, sc. χιτών), *a saffron-coloured robe worn by women*, Cic.

crocotula -ae, f. (dim. of crocota), *a little saffron-coloured robe*, Plaut.

crocus -i, m., **crocum** -i, n. (κρόκος and κρόκον). **I.** saffron, used by the ancients not only as a spice and in medicine, but in the preparation of perfumes, Ov.; personified, *Crocus, a young man changed into a saffron-flower*, Ov. **II.** Meton., *the colour of saffron, yellow*, Verg.

Croesus -i, m. (Κροῖσος), *a king of Lydia famous for his wealth*; appell. = a rich man, Ov. Adj., **Croesus** -a -um, of Croesus.

Crōmyōn -ōnis, f. (Κρομυών), *a village in Megaris*.

crothāla -ōrum, n. (κροτάλια), *an earring consisting of several pendant pearls*, Pers.

crothālīstra -ae, f. *a female dancer and performer on the castanets*, Prop.

crothālum -i, n. (κρόθαλον), *a castanet*, Verg.

Crōto (Crōtōn) -ōnis, c. (Κρότων), *a town on the east coast of Brutium, now Crotone*. Hence **1.** **Crōtōniātes** -ae, m. (Κροτωνιάτης), *an inhabitant of Crotone*; **2.** adj., **Crōtōniensis** -e, of Crotone.

Crōtōpiādes -ae, m. (Κροτωπιάδης), *the poet Linus, grandson, on the mother's side, of Crotopus, king of Argos*, Ov.

cruciamentum -i, n. (crucio), *torture, torment*, Cic.

cruciatus -ūs, m. (crucio), *torture, torment, execution*; omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, Cic.; per cruciatum interficere, Caes.; quia tu abi in malam pestem malumque cruciatum, go and be banged, Cic.

crucio, 1. (crux), *to torture, torment*; quam vigilis atque fame cruciaretur, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.

crūdēlis -e (crudus), *unfeeling, unmerciful, cruel, inhuman, hardhearted*; a, of persons, crudellissimus tyrannus, Cic.; Lepidus crudelis in liberos, Cic.; in hominis consularis calamitate crudelis, Cic.; b, of things, funus, Verg.; bellum, Cic.; consilia crudelissima, Cic.

crūdēlitas -ātis, f. (crudelis), *cruelty, inhumanity*; importuna in me crudelitas, Cic.

crūdēlītēr, adv. (crudelis), *cruelly, inhumanly*; imperare, Caes.; aliquem crudelissime interficere, Cic.

crudescō -dūi, 3. to become hard, violent; crudescit morbus, Verg.; seditio, Tac.

crūdītas -ātis, f. (crudus), *overloading of the stomach, indigestion*, Cic.

crūdus -a -um (contr. from cruidus, from raw CRU, whence cruor), *raw*. **I.** Lit., **1.** not prepared by fire, uncooked, raw; exta cruda victimae, Liv.; **2.** not ripened by the sun, unripe, poma, Cic.; **3.** a, undigested; pavo, Juv.; b, suffering from indigestion; Roscius crudior fuit, Cic.; **4.** raw, not healed; vulnera, Ov.; **5.** unprepared, rough; cortice crudo hasta, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** not ready, immature, fresh; servitium, Tac.; **2.** vigorous, fresh; senectus cruda viridisque, Verg.; **3.** rough, cruel; Getae, Ov.; ensis, Verg.

orūento, *i.* (eruentus), to make bloody, to stain with blood; manus sanguine, Nep.; gladium, Cic.; fig., haec te lacerat, haec eruentat oratio, wounds, Cic.

orūentus -a -um (cruror), bloody. *I.* Gen. a, mixed with blood; guttae imbrum quasi cruentae, Cic.; b, blood-red; myrta, Verg. *II.* In a bad sense, bloody through murder. *A.* Lit., covered, stained, spotted with blood, bloody; cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic.; cadaver, Cic.; gaudens Bellona cruentis, in the shedding of blood, Hor. *B.* Transf., a, wounding; dens, Hor.; b, rejoicing in blood, bloodthirsty, cruel; ira, Hor.

orūēna -ae, *f.* a leathern pouch for money, carried by a strap round the neck. *A.* Lit., Plaut. *B.* Transf., money; non deficiente crumēna, Hor.

orūor -ōris, *m.* (root CRU, whence also crudus), the blood which flows from a wound, gore; cruror inimici recentissimus, Cic.; fig., murder, slaughter; cruror Cinnae, the slaughter of Cinna, Cic.; castus a crure civili, Cic.; ad caedem et crurem abstrahi, Cic.

cruppellārī -ōrum, *m.* Gaulish gladiators, who fought in full armour, Tac.

crūs, crūris, *n.* 1, the shin, shin-bone, leg; frangere alicui crus or crura (of persons crucified), Cic.; rigida crura, Cic.; succidere crura equo, Liv.; 2, plur., the supports of a bridge, Cat.

crusta -ae, *f.* 1, the crust, rind, shell, bark of any substances; concrescunt subitae currenti in flumine crustae, coating of ice, Verg.; 2, mosaic, inlaid work on walls, bas-relief, or embossing on silver plate, Cic.

crustūlū -i, *n.* (dim. of crustum), a little cake, Hor.

crustum -i, *n.* (crusta), anything baked, bread, cake, Verg.

Crustūmeria -ae, *f.* (Κρουστωμερία) (-mērium -ii, *n.*, -mērī -ōrum, *m.* -mīum -i, *n.*), a town of the Sabines, near the sources of the Allia. Hence adj., 1, **Crustūminus** -a -um, 2, **Crustūmius** -a -um, of Crustumeria.

crux, crūcis, *f.* a cross; agere aliquem in cruce, Cic.; affigere aliquem cruci, Liv.; de-trahere aliquem ex cruce, Cic.; minari alicui cruce, Cic.; rapere aliquem in cruce, Cic.; ubi in malam cruce, go and be hanged! Plaut.

crypta -ae, *f.* (κρύπτη), a subterranean gallery, vault, crypt, grotto, Juv.

crystallīnus -a -um (κρυστάλλινος), crystal-line, made of crystal, Plin. Subst., **crystal-lina** -ōrum, *n.* (sc. vasa), crystal vases, Juv.

crystallus -i, *f.* and (rarely) *m.* (κρύσταλλος) (heterocl. plur., crystallae). *A.* Lit., crystal. *B.* Meton., a, a crystal drinking vessel, Mart.; b, the glittering, precious stone in a ring, Prop.

Ctesiphōn -phontis, *m.* (Κτησιφῶν), an Athenian statesman, friend of Demosthenes, who defended him when accused by Aeschines.

cūbiculārīs -e (cubiculum), relating to a sleeping-room; lectus, Cic.

cūbiculārīus -a -um (cubiculum), belonging to a sleeping-room. Subst., **cūbiculārīus** -ii, *m.* a chamber-servant, Cic.

cūbiculū -i, *n.* (cubo), a sleeping-room, bedroom, Cic.

cūbile (cubo), 1, a bed, esp. the marriage-bed; 2, the resting-place of animals, lair, den; ferarum bestiarum, Liv.; rimosa cubilia, of bees, hives, Verg.; construere sibi cubilia nidos, Verg.; fig., the seat of an evil; ut omnes mortales istius avaritiae non iam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre possint, Cic.

cūbital -tālis, *n.* (cubitum), an elbow cushion, Hor.

cūbitalis -e (cubitum), of the length of a cubit; cubitalis fere cava, Liv.

cūbito, *i.* (freq. of cubo), to lie down often, be accustomed to lie, Cic.

cūbitum -i, *n.* and **cūbītus** -i, *m.* (cubo), 1, the elbow; cubito remanere presso, Hor.; 2, a cubit, an ell, Cic.

cūbo -di -itum, 1, a, to lie down, recline; in lectica, Cic.; b, esp. to lie down to sleep; cubitum ire, to go to bed, Cic.; c, to recline at table; quod meminisset quo eorum loco quisque cubisset, Cic.; d, to lie down from illness, to lie in bed ill; eubantem disputare de aliqua re, Cic.; 2, applied to inanimate objects, partic. cubans, sloping; Ustica, Hor.

cūcullus -i, *m.* a hood, cowl, Juv.

cūcūlus -i, *m.* (κόκυξ), the cuckoo, Plaut.; as a term of reproach, Plaut., Hor.

cūcūmis -mēris, *m.* a cucumber, Verg.

cūcūbita -ae, *f.* 1, a gourd, Plin.; 2, a cupping-glass, Juv.

cūdo, *s.* 1, to beat, pound; fabas, to thresh; prov., istaec in me eudetur faba, I shall suffer for that, Ter.; 2, of metals, to stamp, beat out, coin; plumbeos nummos, Plaut.

cūcūimodī = cūjus-cūjus-modī, of what kind soever, Cic.

cūjās -ātis and **cūjātīs** -is (cujus from qui), of what country? whence? Cic.

cūjūs -a -um, 1, (cujus from qui), 1, interrog. pron. to whom belonging? whose? cūjum pecus? whose flock? Verg.; 2, relat. pron. whose, is cūja res sit, Cic.

cūjuscēmōdī (qui, cū, and modus), of what-ever kind, Cic.

cūjūsdam-mōdī, of a certain kind, Cic.

cūjūsmōdī (quis and modus), of what kind? Cic.

cūjusquēmōdī (quisque and modus), of every kind, Cic.

cūlcita -ae, *f.* (calco), a mattress, bolster, pillow; plumea, Cic.

cūlēus (cullēus) -i, *m.* (root CU, whence cupa), a large leathern sack, Nep.; aliquem insuere in culeum (the punishment of parricides), Cic.

cūlēx -icis, *m.* a gnat, midge, Hor.

cūlīna -ae, *f.* (contr. from coquillīna), a, a kitchen; tua (philosophia) in culina, mea in palaestra est, Cic.; b, meton., food, fare, victuals; Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor.

cūlēus, *v.* culeus.

cūlmen -inis, *n.* (for columen from *cello), the top, summit. *I.* *A.* Lit., 1, culmen Alpium, Caes.; 2, the ridge of a roof; culmen tecti, Verg. *B.* Transf., summit; summum culmen fortunae, Liv. *II.* Poet. = culinus, haulm, Ov.

cūlmus -i, *m.* (from *cello, like culmen), a stalk, haulm, esp. of grain, Cic.; thack; Romuleo cūlmis horrebat regia culmo, Verg.

culpa -ae, *f.* fault, error. *I.* Lit., 1, culpa delicti, Cic.; a, abl., culpā, by one's own fault, Cic.; so mea culpā, tuā culpā, etc.; abesse a culpa or culpa, Cic.; non abhorrere a tali culpa, Cic.; uni culpam attribueret, Cic.; committere culpam, Cic.; dare alicui summam laudem vitio et culpae, Cic.; est culpa mea, Cic.; est culpa in aliquo or in aliqua re, Cic.; esse in culpa, Cic.; extra culpam esse, Cic.; liberare aliquem culpa, Cic.; b, praestare culpam, to make oneself responsible for, Cic.; in se suscipere istius culpam, Cic.; vacare culpa, Cic.; 2, esp. a, the

reult of negligence, Hor. ; **b**, unchastity, Ov. **II**. Meton., the cause of error or sin ; culpam ferro coniesce, Verg.

culpātus -a -um, p. adj. (from culpo), blame-worthy ; Paris, Verg.

culpo, 1. (culpa), 1, to blame, find fault with, accuse, disapprove ; lauiatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. ; 2, to lay blame on ; arbore nunc aquas culpante, Hor.

cultē, adv. with compar. (1. cultus), elegantly ; loqui, Ov.

cultellus -i, m. (dim. of culter), a little knife, Hor.

cultēr -tri, m. (connected with Skr. kar, to wound, and Gr. κείω), a knife ; cultri tonsorii, razors, Cic. ; a ploughshare, coulter, Plin. ; prov., me sub cultro linquit, leaves me under the knife, i.e., in the greatest peril, Hor.

cultor ōris, m. (colo), a cultivator, planter, labourer. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., terrae, Cic. ; agrorum, Liv. **B**. 1, absol., husbandman, Sall. ; 2, with genit., an inhabitant, occupier ; eius terrae, Sall. **II**. Transf., 1, gen., a friend, supporter ; honorum (of the optimates), Liv. ; veritatis, Cic. ; 2, esp., a worshipper ; deorum, Hor. ; religionum, Liv.

cultrix -icis, f. (cultor), 1, she who tends or takes care of, Cic. ; 2, inhabitant ; nemorum Latonia virgo, Verg.

cultūra -ae, f. (colo), culture, cultivation. **I**. Lit., 1, gen., agri, Cic. ; vitis, Cic. ; 2, agri-culture, husbandry, Hor. **II**. 1, mental culture, cultivation ; animi, Cic. ; 2, reverence, respect, courting ; potentis amici, Hor.

1. **cultus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (colo). **A**. cultivated, tilled, planted ; loci culti, Cic. ; ager cultissimus, Cic. Subst., **culta** -orum, n. cultivated land ; an culta ex silvestribus facere potui? Liv. **B**. a, ornamented, adorned ; femina cultissima, Ov. ; b, polished, elegant ; sonum linguae et corporum habitum et nitorem cultiora quam pastoralia esse, Liv. ; culta carmina, Ov.

2. **cultus** -ūs, m. (colo). **I**. cultivation ; agrorum, Liv., Cic. **II**. **A**. physical or mental cultivation ; 1, a, physical cultivation, care, tending ; corporis, Cic. ; b, adornment, dress ; cultus Punicus, habitusque, Liv. ; 2, mental culture, training, education ; animi, ingenii, Cic. **B**. reverence, respect, worship ; a, of the gods, cultus deorum, Cic. ; b, respect paid to men ; benevolis officium et diligens tributur cultus, Cic.

cūllulus -i, m. a drinking-vessel, Hor.

cūlus -i, m. the fundament, Cat.

1. **cum**, conj. = quum (q.v.).

2. **cum**, prep. with abl. with. **I**. In space, 1, together with ; esse, vivere, agitare, habitare, cessare, dormire, ire, abire, redire, mittere cum aliquo ; cum impedimentis venire, Caes. ; esp. a, in the company of a general ; cum Magone equites Hispanorum praemissos, Liv. ; b, of some office held in common with some one else, unum imperium unumque magistratum habere cum ipsis, Liv. ; c, in relation with, in company with ; cum aliquo se delectare, Cic. ; 2, adorned with, provided with ; cum pallio purpureo versabatur in conviviis, Cic. ; legatos cum auctoritate mittere, Cic. **II**. Of time, 1, at the same time with ; cum primā vice Pompeii domum venire, Cic. ; 2, together with ; aliquod magno cum gemitu civitas eulterre, Cic. cum eo quod, ut, or ne, on the condition that ; sitane sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic. (Cum, when used with the personal pronoun, is always, and when used with relative pronouns generally, placed after its case, necum, quocum, etc.)

Cūmae -ārum, f. (Κύμη), an ancient city of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl. Adj. **Cūmānus** -a -um ; **Cūmaeus** -a -um, Cumaeān ; virgo, the Sibyl, Ov.

cumba = cymba (q.v.).

cūmēra -ae, f. a corn-chest, Hor.

cūminum -i, n. (κύμινον), the herb cuminum, Hor.

cummi, v. gummi.

cumprimis, v. primus.

cumque (cunque, quomque), an adverb usually found in composition, e.g., quicumque, ubicumque, etc., signifying however, whatever, whenever ; sometimes standing by itself ; quae denant quomque dolore, pain in general, Lucr. ; mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, whenever I call, Hor.

cūmūlate, adv. with compar. and superl. (cūmulatus), abundantly, copiously ; gratias agere, Cic.

cūmūlātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (cūmulō), 1, heaped up, increased, enlarged ; Hesiodus eadem mensurā reddere jubet, quā acceperis, aut etiam cūmulatore, si possis, Cic. ; 2, perfect ; hoc sentire et facere perfectus cūmulataque virtutis est, Cic.

cūmūlo, 1. (cūmulus). **I**. **A**. Lit., to heap up, pile up ; cetera omnis generis arma in acervum, Liv. **B**. Transf., quum aliae super alias clades cūmularentur, Liv. ; omnes in aliquem honores, Tac. **II**. a, to fill by heaping up, fill up, overload ; fossas corporibus, Tac. ; altaria donis, Verg. ; b, confiteor me cūmulari maximo gaudio, Cic. ; cūmulatus laude, loaded with praise, Cic. ; c, to increase, heighten ; invidiam, Liv. ; cūmulare eloquentiā bellicam gloriam, Cic. ; d, to bring to perfection ; cūmulata erant officia vitae, perfectly fulfilled, Cic.

cūmūlus -i, m. (connected with culmen and culmus). **A**. Lit., a heap, pile, mass ; hostium coacervatorum, Liv. ; aquarum, Ov. **B**. Transf., addition, increase, surplus, summi ; commendationis tuae, Cic. ; alicui afferre cūmulum gaudii, Cic.

cūnābūla -ōrum, n. (cunae). **A**. Lit., a cradle ; a, esse in cūnābulis, Cic. ; b, the bed of the young of bees, Verg. **B**. Meton., the earliest abode ; gentis, Verg.

cūnae -ārum, f. (cubo, *cumbo), a cradle ; a, in cunis dormire, Cic. ; primis cunis, in earliest childhood, Ov. ; b, the nest of young birds, Ov.

cunctābundus -a -um (cunctor), loitering, delaying, dilatory, Liv., Tac.

cunctans -antis, p. adj. with compar. (cunctor), loitering, lingering, slow, Plin. ; illex glebae, tenacious, Verg.

cunctantē, adv. with compar. (cunctans), slowly, lingeringly, Liv.

cunctatio -ōnis, f. (cunctor), a delay, lingering, hesitation ; invadendi, Liv. ; sine cunctatione, Cic. ; abjecta omni cunctatione, Cic.

cunctatōr -ōris, m. (cunctor), one who delays, lingers, hesitates ; cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Liv. ; a surname of the dictator, Q. Fabius Maximus.

cunctor, 1. dep. to delay ; 1, of motion, to stay, tarry ; cunctari diutius in vitā, Cic. ; tardum cunctatur olivum, drops slowly, Lucr. ; 2, of action, to hesitate, linger, be slow ; sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv. ; with infin., non est cunctandum profiteri hunc mundum animal esse, Cic. ; non cunctor, foll. by quid and the subj. ; non cunctandum existimavi, quin pugna decoraret, there ought to be no delay in, etc., Caes. ; impers. pass., nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac.

cunctus -a -um (contr. from conjunctus or

convinctus, *all, all collectively, the whole*; **a**, *sing.*, senatus, Cic.; orbis terrarum, Verg.; **b**, *plur.*, **cuncti** -ae -a, cives, Cic.; in poet. sometimes foll. by genit., hominum, Ov.

cūcēātīm, adv. (cuneo), *in shape of a wedge*, Caes.

cūcēātus -a um, p. adj. with compar. (cuneo), *pointed like a wedge*; jugum in angustam dorsum cuneatum, Liv.

cūcēo, 1. (cuneus), *to drive in a wedge, to wedge in*, Plin.

cūcēōs -i, m. (dim. of cuneus), *a little wedge*, Cic.

cūcēus -i, m. *a wedge*. **I.** Lit., **A.** cuneis cindere fissile lignum, Verg. **B.** a wedge as a triangular figure; Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, is narrowed in the shape of a wedge, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** troops drawn up in form of a wedge, a wedge; cuneum facere, Caes. **B.** the wedge-shaped compartments into which the seats of the amphitheatres were divided, Verg.; cuneis omnibus, to all the spectators, Phaed.

cūcūcōs -a -um (cuniculus), *full of holes and caverns*, Cat.

cūcūcūlus -i, m. **1.** *a rabbit, cony*, Cat.; **2.** *an underground passage*; omne genus cuniculorum apud eos notum atque usitatum est, Caes.; esp. milit. **t. t.**, *a mine*; agere cuniculum, Caes.; aperire cuniculum, Caes.

cunnus -i, f. = pudendum muliebre; meton., *a prostitute*, Hor.

cūpa -ae, f. (root CU, whence culeus), *a cask or butt*, Cic.

cūpēdīa -ae, f. *daintiness, fondness for dainties*, Cic.

cūpīdē, adv. with compar. and superl. (cupido), *eagerly, passionately, hotly, vehemently, warmly*; cupide appetere aliquid, Cic.; cupide proficisci, Cic.; cupidius aliquid dicere, Cic.; ego vero cupide et libenter mentiar tuā causā, Cic.

cūpīdītās -ātis, f. (cupido), *eager desire, and in a bad sense, passionate longing, vehement desire*. **I.** Gen., cupiditas inexplēbilis, insana, nimia, Cic.; with obj. genit., pecuniae, Cic.; dominandi, Cic.; with ad, tanta cupiditas ad reditum, Cic.; ardere cupiditate, Cic.; coercere cupiditates, Cic.; explorare cupiditates, Cic.; incitare aliquem cupiditate imitandi, Cic.; servire cupiditatibus, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, *ambition*; popularis (of a demagogue), Cic.; **b**, *desire for money, avarice*; sine cupiditate vixisse, Cic.; **c**, *factiousness, party spirit*; cupiditatis atque inimicitiarum suspicio, Cic.

cūpīdō -inis, f. (m. only in poet.) (cupio), *longing, desire*. **I.** Gen., Sall.; with genit., auri, Tac.; pecuniae, honoris, Sall.; flagrare cupidine regni, Liv.; Hannibalem ingens cupido incessest Tarenti potendi, Liv. **II.** Esp., **a**, *physical desire*; somni, Sall.; **b**, *love*; cupido visae virginis, Ov.; hence personified, **Cūpīdō** -inis, m. *Cupid, the god of love, son of Venus*, Cic.; plur., **Cūpīdīnes**, *Cupids*; **c**, *avarice*; cupido sordidus, Hor.; **d**, *ambition*; ita cupidine atque irā, pessimis consulatoribus grassari, Sall.

cūpīdus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (cupio), *desirous, wishful, eager, fond*. **I.** Gen., **a**, *absol.*, consul non cupidus, Cic.; **b**, with genit. of object, pecuniae, Cic.; novarum rerum, Cic.; te audierdi, Cic.; **c**, with in and the abl., in perspicenda cognoscendaeque rerum natura, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, *longing for, loving*, Ov.; **b**, *avaricious*; homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic.; **c**, (a) in a good sense, *devoted to*; homo tui cupidus, Cic.; (β) in a bad sense,

factions, partial; quaestores vehementer istius cupidi, Cic.; absol., iudex cupidus, Cic.

cūpiens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (cupio), *desiring, longing, wishing, eager*; novarum rerum, Tac.; cupientissimā plebe, Sall.

cūpiētēr, adv. (cupiens), *eagerly*, Plaut.

cūpio -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3. *to desire, long for, wish for*. **I.** Gen., **a**, with acc., is quem cupinus optamusque vestitus, Cic.; pacem, Liv.; partic. perf., res cupita, Liv.; **b**, with infin., cupiens ad suos redire, Cic.; **c**, with acc. and infin., equidem cupio Antonium haec quam primum audire, Cic. **II.** Esp., *alicii or alieuius causae, to favour support, wish well to*; quid? ego Fundanio non cupio? non amicus sum? Cic.

cūpitor -ōris, m. (cupio), *one who desires*; matrimonii, Tac.

cuppēdīa, v. cupedia.

cūpressētum -i, n. (cupressus), *a cypress wood*, Cic.

cūpressēus -a -um (cupressus), *made of cypress wood*; signa Junonis, Liv.

cūpressifer -fēra -fērum (cupressus and fero), *cypress-bearing*, Ov.

cūpressus -i, f. -ūs, m. (κυνάριστος). **A.** *the cypress, sacred to Pluto, used at funerals*. Verg. **B.** Meton., *a cask of cypress wood*, Hor.

cūprēus -a -um, v. cypreus.

cūr (orig. quoirē, cuirei, then cuire, cuir cur), adv. *why? wherefore? for what reason?* **1.** rel., *duae sunt causae, cur, etc.*, Cic.; **2.** interrog., *cur non assum?* Cic.

cūra -ae, f. *care*. **I.** **A.** Gen., *carefulness, solicitude, pains, trouble* (opp. negligentia), *attention*; magna cum cura et diligentia scribere aliquid, Cic.; with genit., rerum alienarum cura (difficilis) est, Cic.; cura colendi, Verg.; with de, studium tuum curaueque de salute mea, Cic.; verbal constructions, *adhibere curam in capris et ovibus parandis*, Cic.; *agere curam civium*, Liv.; *conferre magnam curam in alieuius salutem*, Cic.; *non dimittere istam curam*, Cic.; *maxima erat cura duci ne, etc.*, Liv.; *salutem eius regis senatui populoque Romano magnae cura esse*, Cic.; *imprimis tibi curae sit ne mihi tempus prorogetur*, Cic.; *habere curam rerum divinarum*, Liv.; *incumbere in eam curam, devote yourself to*, Cic.; *ponere curam alieuius rei, to lay aside*, Liv.; *ponere curam in aliqua re, to devote one's attention to*, Cic.; *suscipere curam*, Cic.; *sustinere maximam curam belli*, Cic. **B.** *care for something, attending, caring, minding*; **1.** of husbandry, *quae cura bouum*, Verg.; **2.** *the adornment of the body*; *cura cultusque feminarum*, Liv.; **3.** *healing, cure*; *simplex illa jam cura doloris tui*, Cic.; **4.** *the worship of the gods*; *deorum*, Liv.; **5.** *taking care of a person*; *suum sororisque filios in eadem cura habere*, Liv.; meton., *the object of attention*; *tua cura, palumbes*, Verg.; **6.** *care for, management, administration*; esp. of public affairs, *cura reipublicae*, Liv.; *cura navium, of the fleet*, Tac.; meton., *business, administration*; *quum sumus necessarii negotiis curisque vacui*, Cic. **II.** *care, anxiety, solicitude, disquiet*; **1.** *sine cura*, Cic.; *afferre alicui curam*, Cic.; *afficere aliquem aliqua curā*, Cic.; *confici curis*, Cic.; *prorsusquam ea cura decederet patribus Romanis*, Liv.; *liberare aliquem curā*, Cic.; *et curā vacare et negotio*, Cic.; **2.** *of the disquiet of love, juvenum cura*, Hor.; meton., *the object of love*; *tua cura, Lycoris*, Verg.

cūrābilis -e (cura), *exciting care or fear*; vindicta, Juv.

curālium -ii = corallium (q.v.).

cūrātē, (curatus), adv. *carefully, compar.*, curatius legi, *between the lines*, Tac.

cūrātio -ōnis, f. (euro). **I.** Gen., a taking care, Plaut. **II.** Esp. attention, management: **1**, a, with genit., curatio corporis, Cic.; **b**, medical attention, healing, cure; curatio medici, Cic.; curatio valetudinis, Cic.; adhibere curationem, Cic.; praescribere curationem, Cic.; **2**, management, administration; esp. of a public office, curatio Nemeorum, of the Nemean games, Liv.; Asiatica curatio frumenti, commission to buy corn, Cic.; curatio agraria, commission to divide land, Cic.; curationem suscipere, Cic.; aedes Telluris est curationis meae, Cic.

cūrātor -ōris, m. (euro), one who takes care; **1**, a guardian, overlooker, curator; viae Flaminiae Cic.; muris reficiendis sunt aediles curatores urbis annonae ludorumque sollempnium, Cic.; legibus agrariis curatores constituere, Cic.; **2**, legal t. t., guardian of a minor or idiot or prodigal; alicui curatorem dare (of the praetor), Hor.

cūrātus -a -um, p. adj. (euro), carefully prepared; curatissima preces, Tac.

curculio -ōnis, m. a weevil, corn-worm, Verg.

Cūrēs -ium, f. an ancient town of the Sabines; meton., the inhabitants of Cures, Ov. Hence **A.** Adj., **Cūrens** -e, of Cures. **B.** **Cūres** -ētis, m. an inhabitant of Cures.

Cūrētes -um, m. (Κούρητες), the ancient inhabitants of Crete, who celebrated a frantic worship of Jupiter, like that of Cybele by the Corybantes. Adj., **Cūrētis** -idis, poet. = Cretan, Ov.

cūrīa -ae, f. (connected with Quiris). **I.** a curia, one of thirty divisions into which the Roman patricians were distributed by Romulus, Liv. **II.** Meton., **A.** the meeting-place of a curia, Tac. **B.** a, the building in which the senate met, usually the Curia Hostilia, afterwards the Curia Pompeja or Curia Julia; **b**, Curia Saliorum, the house of the Salii on the Palatine, Cic.; **c**, the senate; aliquem in curiam introducere, Liv.; **d**, the senate-house of non-Roman nations—e.g., at Salamis, Cic.; Syraeuse, Cic.; Troy, Ov.; Athens, the Areopagus, Juv.

cūrīālis -e (curia), belonging to the same curia, Cic.

cūrīātim, adv. (curia), by curiae; populum consulit, Cic.

Cūriatīl -ōrum, m. name of an Alban gens, three of which fought with the Horatii.

cūrīātus -a -um (curia), relating to the curiae; comitia curiata, the original assembly of the Roman people, in which they voted by curiae, Cic.; lex, a law passed in the comitia curiata, Cic.

Cūrīcta -ae, f. an island on the Illyrian coast, now Veglia.

1. **cūrīo** -ōnis, m. (curia), **1**, the priest of a curia, Varr.; maximus, the head of the college formed by the thirty curiones, Liv.; **2**, a herald, crier, Mart.

2. **Cūrīo** -ōnis, m. the name of a family of the gens Scrbonia.

cūrīōse, adv., with compar. and superl. (curiosus), **1**, carefully; conquerere ista curiosus, Cic.; **2**, inquisitively; curiosius id facit quam necesse est, Cic.

cūrīōsitas -ātis, f. (curiosus), inquisitiveness, curiosity.

Curiosolites -um, m. a people in Brittany, near modern Corseult.

cūrīosus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (cura), careful; **1**, attentive, diligent; curiosis oculis perspicere non posse, Cic.; per multa alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, Cic.; **2**, inquisitive, curious; isti curiosi, Cic.

cūrīs -is, f. (a Sabine word) = hasta, a lance, or javelin, Ov.

Cūrius -a -um, name of a plebeian gens, of which the most illustrious member was M. Curius Dentatus, the conqueror of the Sabines, Samnites, and of Pyrrhus, celebrated for his temperance; hence appell. a brave and temperate man, Hor. Adj., **Cūriānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Curius.

cūro, **1.** (cura). **I.** Gen. to care for, pay attention to, tend; **a**, with acc., negotia aliena, Cic.; **b**, with acc. and gerundive, in Sicilia frumentum emendum et ad urbem mittendum curare, to get bought and sent, Cic.; **c**, with infin., qui res istas scire curavit, Cic.; non curare, not to care, to decline, refuse; in Siciliam ire non curat, Cic.; **d**, followed by ut, ne, ut ne and the subj., or the subj. alone, Cic.; so in letters, cura ut valcas, Cic.; **e**, with de, Quintus de emendo nihil curat hoc tempore, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1**, to attend to, take care of; se, Cic.; membra, Hor.; to attend to, cure an invalid, or a disease; curare corpora, Cic.; curari non posse, Caes.; **2**, to attend to religious observances; sacra, Cic.; **3**, to provide or procure a sum of money; jube sodes nummos curari, Cic.; **4**, to administer, manage; res Romae, Liv.; absol. to command; curare Romae, Tac. (Achaic forms, coiravi, coirandi, ap. Cic.)

curriculum -i, n. (curro). **I.** Act., **A.** Abstr., **1**, running, Plaut.; **2**, esp. a, a contest in running, a race, Cic.; **b**, a course, orbit of heavenly bodies; solis et lunae, Cic. **B.** Concr., the chariot used in races; in curriculum quadrigarum incurere, Cic. **II.** Pass, the raceground; athletae se in curriculo exercentes, Cic.; often fig., exiguum vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, Cic.

curro, cūcurri, cursum, **3.** to run, hasten; pass. impers., curritur, one runs, Cic.; curritur ad praetorium, Cic.; pro se quisque currere ad sua tutanda, Liv.; with cognate acc., eosdem cursus currere, Cic.; prov., currentem hortari, incitare or instigare, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; esp. a, to run in a race; currere bene, Ov.; with acc. of place, qui stadium currit, Cic.; **b**, of ships, to sail; per omne mare, Hor.; with acc., currere cavā trabe vastum aequor, Verg.; **c**, of a wheel, si mea sincero curreret axe rota, Ov.; **d**, of water, currentes aquae, Ov.; **e**, of the heavenly bodies, libera currentebat inobservata per annum sidera, Ov.; **f**, of the hem of a garment, quam plurima circum purpura Maendro duplici Meliboea cūcurrit, Verg.; **g**, of fright, cold, shame, etc., varius per ora cūcurrit Ausonijum turbata fremor, Verg.; **h**, of time, to pass; currit ferox aetas, Hor.; **i**, fig., of discourse, to march easily; perfacile currens oratio, Cic.

currus -ūs, m. (curro). **I.** **A.** a chariot, car, esp. a triumphal car; descendere in currum, Cic.; flectere currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic.; invehī curru Capitolium, Cic. **B.** Meton., **a**, the horses, the team; neque audit curru habenas, Verg.; **b**, triumph; quem ego currum aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic. **II.** a plough with wheels, Verg. **III.** a ship, Cat. (syncop. genit. plur. currum, Verg., Aen. vi. 653).

cursum, adv. (curro), hastily, quickly; cursum agnere agere, Liv.; cursum dicere aliena, Cic.

currito, **1.** (intens. of curro), to run up and down; huc et illuc (of the atoms), Cic.

curso, **1.** (freq. of curro), to run hither and thither; ultro et citro, Cic.

cursor -ōris, m. (curro). **I.** Lit. **A.** a runner, especially for a prize, Cic.; one who contends in the chariot race, Ov. **B.** **1**, a messenger,

postman, Tac.; **2**, a slave who ran before his master's carriage, a running footman, Suet. **II.** Transf. surname of L. Papirius, the conqueror of the Samnites.

cursus -ūs, m. (curro), a running, rapid motion on horseback, in a carriage, or ship; milites cursu exanimatos, Caes.; cursus equorum, Verg.; longarum navium, Caes.; cursu tendere ad aliquem or ad locum, Liv.; in cursu esse, to travel in haste, Cic.; esp. a, chariot or horse-race; cursus certamen, Ov.; fig. the race for office, honour, etc.; in eodem cursu fuisse a Sulla dictatore ad eosdem fere consules, Cic.; b, course, march, journey; cursus maritimus, Cic.; mihi cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam est, Cic.; cursus dirigere, Liv.; cursum secundum habere, Caes.; cursum tenere, Cic.; fig., reliquis vitae cursus, Cic.; c, the course of water; quosdam exaruisse annes aut in alium cursum contortos et flexuosos videntur, Cic.; d, of heavenly bodies, annui cursus solis, Cic.; e, of the voice, his per omnes sonos vocis cursus, Cic.

Curtius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most noted members of which were: a, M. Curtius, a Roman youth, said to have jumped into a chasm in the Roman forum, which then closed; b, C. Curtius Postumus, an adherent of Caesar's; Q. Curtius Rufus, the author of a Latin history of Alexander the Great, probably contemporary with Vespasian. Hence, Curtius lacus, the chasm in the forum into which M. Curtius was said to have jumped.

curto, 1. (curtus), to abridge, abbreviate, lessen, Hor.

curtus a -um, shortened, mutilated, cut short; res, Ov.; nullus, Hor.; transf., of discourse, cut short; curta sententia nec amant redundantia, Cic.

cūrūlis -e (currus), relating to a chariot-equi, the team of four horses provided out of the public purse for the Circusian games, Liv.; sella, the curule chair adorned with ivory, the official seat of the consuls, praetors, and curule aediles, Hor.; transf., make to bend, move; nec te vir Pieria pellice saucius curvat, Hor.

curvāmen -inis, n. (curvo), a curving, vaulting, arching, Ov.

curvātūra -ae, f. (curvo), a vault, arch, Plin.; rotas, the rim, Ov.

curvo, 1. (curvus), to bend, bow, curve; curvare brachia longo circuitu, Ov.; quum nux plurima curvabit ramos, makes to bend, Verg.; tollitur in caelum curvato gurgite, Verg.; curvare genua sua, Verg.; Hadria curvans Calabros sinus, Hor.; transf., make to bend, move; nec te vir Pieria pellice saucius curvat, Hor.

curvus a -um (κρῦτός), bent, bowed, arched, curved, crooked; arbor, bent with the weight of fruit, Ov.; aratrum, Verg.; naves, Ov.; litus, Hor.; flumen, winding, Verg.; curvus arator, bowed down, Verg.; curva senecta, Ov.; subst., **curvum** -i, n. what is crooked; curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor.

cuspis -idis, f. **A.** Lit. a point, esp. the point or head of a spear; asseser pedum XII cuspidibus praefixi, Caes.; of the sting of a bee, Plin.; of a scorpion, Ov. **B.** Meton. a, a lance, javelin; infestis cuspidibus uti, Liv.; b, Neptune's trident; cuspis triplex, Ov.; c, a spit, Mart.

custodia -ae, f. (custos). **I.** a watching, guarding, custody, care. **A.** Lit., a, canum, Cic.; aliquem diligenti custodia asservare, Liv.; b, milit. t. t. keeping guard, watching; custodire classium, Caes.; committere custodiam corporis feris barbaris, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, the watch, sentinels; a, sing., in prose only collective, custodiam ex suis ac praesidium sex milia hominum unā reliquerunt, Caes.; b, plur., frequens cus-

todiis locis, Liv.; circumdare horribiles custodias, Cic.; disponere custodias diligentius, Caes.; **2**, the station of the guard, post; haec mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. **II.** Esp. custody, safe-keeping; custodia libera, liberation on parole, Liv.; dare aliquem in custodiam, Cic.; esse in custodia publica, Cic.; necari in custodia, Caes.

custodio, 4. (custos). **I.** Gen. to guard, watch, keep; tuum corpus domumque, Cic.; se diligentissime, Cic.; custodire salutem alicuius, Cic.; poma, of a dragon, Ov. **II.** Esp. a, to keep in sight, observe, watch; aliquem custodire ne quid auferat, Cic.; A. Terentius Varro ad custodiendum iter eorum missus, Liv.; b, to take care of; liber tuus a me custoditur diligentissime, Cic.; custodire aliquid litteris, Cic.; c, to keep in prison, hold captive; ducem praedonum, Cic.; obsides, Caes.

custos -ōdis, c. **I.** Gen. a guardian, watchman, keeper, preserver, attendant; a, portae, Liv.; custos defensorque provinciae, Cic.; custos urbis, Cic.; fortitudo custos dignitatis, Cic.; b, the guardian of a young man; custos in corruptissimus, Hor.; c, the guardian of a woman; nimum servat custos Junonius Io, Ov.; d, the officer in charge of the voting-tablets; custodes tabellarum, Cic.; e, milit. t. t. a sentinel, guard; custodes dare, Cic.; disponere, Caes. **II.** a, an overseer, overlooker, spy; custos ac vindex cupiditatum, Cic.; b, the gaoler, guard of a prisoner; jugulari a custodiibus, Nep.

cūticūla -ae, f. (dim. of cutis), the skin, cuticle, Juv.

Cūtiliae -arum, f. an old town in the country of the Sabines.

cūtilis -is, f. (root CUT, Gr. KYT, whence κύτος), the skin, Hor.; hide, leather, Mart.

Cyānē -ēs, f. (Κυάνη), a nymph changed into a fountain for her grief at the loss of Proserpine.

Cyāneē -ēs, f. (Κυανή), daughter of Maecander, mother of Caurus and Byblis.

cyāthus -i, m. (κύαθος), 1, a ladle for filling the goblets (pocula) with wine out of the crater, Hor.; 2, a measure of capacity = one-twelfth of a sextarius, Hor.

cýbaeus a -um, navis and absol., **cýbaea** -ae, f. a kind of transport or merchantman, Cic.

Cýbèle or **Cýbēbē** -ēs, f. (Κυβέλη, Κυβίστη), 1, a Phrygian goddess, afterwards worshipped at Rome under various names (Rhea, Ops, Magna Mater, etc.), whose priests were called Galli; adj., **Cýbēleius** a -um, belonging to Cybele; 2, a mountain in Phrygia.

Cýbistra -ōrum, n. (τὰ Κύβιστρα), a town in Cataonia, at the foot of Mount Taurus.

1. **cýclas** -ādis, f. (κυκλάς), a female robe of state, having a border of purple or gold embroidery, Juv.

2. **Cýclas** -ādis, f. (sc. insula), gen. in plur. **Cýclades** -um, f. (Κυκλάδες), a group of islands in the Aegean Sea.

cyclicus a -um (κυκλικός), cyclic; scriptor, an epic poet whose works formed a complete cycle of history, Hor.

Cyclops -clōpis, m. (Κύκλωψ, round-eyed), a Cyclops, gen. in plur., **Cýclopes** -clōpum, m. the Cyclopes, a gigantic one-eyed race, the workmen of Vulcan; sing., the Cyclops Polyphemus, Hor. Adj., **Cýclōpēus** a -um, saeva, Scythian, Verg.

Cyeneius a -um, belonging to the Boeotian Cyenus; Tempe, Ov.

cýcneus a -um (κύκνειος), belonging to the swan; plumae, Ov.; tamquam cyenea fuit divini hominis vox et oratio, his swan's song, Cic.

1. cȳcnus -i, m. (κύκνος), the swan, famed in legend for its death-song, sacred to Apollo, Cic.; meton. = poet; Dircaeus cȳcnus, Pindar, Hor.

2. Cȳcnus -i, m. **1**, king of Liguria, son of Sthenelus, changed into a swan; **2**, the son of Neptune by Calyce, changed into a swan.

Cȳdōnēa -ae, f. (Κυδωνεία), an ancient city on the north coast of Crete; hence, **1**, **Cȳdōn** -ōnis, m. a Cydonian; **2**, **Cȳdōniatae** -ārum, m. inhabitants of Cydonia; **3**, **Cȳdōnius** -a -um, poet. for Cretan, Verg.; **4**, **Cȳdōnēus** -a -um, poet. for Cretan.

cȳgn . . . v. cȳen . . .

cȳlindrus -dri, m. (κύλινδρος), **1**, a cylinder, Cic.; **2**, a roller for levelling the ground, Verg.

Cyllārōs and **-ūs** -i, m. (Κύλλαρος), **1**, a Centaur; **2**, the horse of Castor or Pollux.

Cyllēnē -ēs and -ae, f. (Κυλλήνη). **1**, a high mountain in north-east Arcadia, where Mercury was born and reared. Hence, adj., **1**, **Cyllenīus** -a -um, Cyllenian and Mercurian; proles, Mercury, Verg.; also Cephalus, son of Mercury, Ov.; ignis, the planet Mercury, Verg.; subst., **Cyllenīus** -ij, m. Mercury, Verg.; **2**, **Cyllēnēus** -a -um, Cyllenian or Mercurian; fides, the tyre, Hor.; **3**, **Cyllenīis** -idis, f. Cyllenian or Mercurian. **II**, a town in the north of Elis.

cymba -ae, f. (κύμβα), a small boat, skiff, Cic.; esp. the boat of Charon, Verg.

cymbālum -i, n. (κύμβαλον), a cymbal, usually found in the plur., Cic.

cymbium -ii, n. (κύμβιον), a small drinking-vessel, Verg.

Cȳmē -ēs, f. (Κύμη). **A**, a town in Aeolis, mother-city of Cumae in Campania. Adj., **Cȳmaeus** -a -um, Cymaean. **B** = Cumae (q.v.).

Cȳnapēs, m. a river in Asia, falling into the Black Sea.

Cȳnicus -i, m. (Κυνικός), a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic. Adj., **Cȳnicus** -a -um, Cynic.

cȳnōcēphālus -i, m. an ape with a head like a dog's, Cic.

Cȳnōs and **-ūs** -i, f. (Κύνος), a town in Locris.

Cȳnōsargēs -is, n. (Κυνόσαργες), a gymnasium outside Athens, sacred to Hercules.

Cȳnoscēphālae -ārum, f. (Κυνός κεφαλαί, dog's heads), two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly where the Romans defeated the Macedonians.

Cȳnōsūra -ae, f. (κυνόσουρα), the constellation of the Little Bear, the pole star, Cic. Adj., **Cȳnōsuris** -idis, ura, the Little Bear, Cv.

Cȳnōsūrae -ārum, f. (Κυνόσουρα), a promontory in Attica.

Cynthus -i, m. (Κύθθος), a mountain in Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence, **Cynthius** -ii, m. Apollo; **Cynthia** -ae, f. Diana.

1. Cȳpārissus -i, m. a youth beloved by Apollo, changed into a cypress.

2. cȳpārissus = cypressus (q.v.).

Cȳprus and **-os** -i, f. (Κύπρος), the island of Cyprus; hence adj., **Cȳprius** -a -um, Cyprian; Cyprium aes, or subst., **Cȳprium** -ii, n. copper, Plin. Subst., **Cȳpria** -ae, f. Venus, Tib.; **Cȳprii** -orum, m. the Cypriotes.

Cȳpsēlus -i, m. (Κύψελος), a tyrant of Corinth.

Cȳrenē -ēs (-ae -ārum), f. **I**, a city of North Africa, birthplace of the poet Callimachus and of the philosopher Aristippus, founder of the Cynnaic school. Hence **1**, adj., **Cȳrenaeus** -a -um,

Cyrenato; **Cȳrenael** -orum, m. the Cyrenae, philosophers; **2**, **Cȳrenāicus** -a -um, Cyrenaic; **Cȳrenāici** -orum, the Cyrenaic philosophers; **3**, **Cȳrenensis** -e, Cyrenaic. **II**, **Cȳrenē** -es, f. daughter of Hypseus, mother of Aristaeus by Apollo.

Cȳrnōs (Cyrnus) -i, f. (Κύρνος), the island of Corsica. Adj., **Cȳrnaeus** -a -um, Corsican.

Cȳrtael or **Cȳrtil** -orum, m. a people in Persis and Media.

Cȳrus -i, m. (Κύρος), **1**, the founder of the Persian Empire; **2**, Cyrus minor, second son of Ochus, who fought with his brother, Artaxerxes Memnon, and was killed at Cunaxa; **3**, an architect at Rome in the time of Cicero; hence, **Cȳrēa** -ōrum, n. the works of Cyrus, Cic.; **4**, a youth mentioned by Horace.

Cȳtae -ārum, f. (Κύτα), a city in Colchis birthplace of Medea. Adj., **1**, **Cȳtaeus** -a -um, Cytæan = Colchian; **2**, **Cȳtaeis** -idis, f. the Cytæan, i.e., Medea.

Cȳthēra -ōrum, n. (Κύθηρα), the island Cythera, sacred to Venus, now Cerigo; hence, **1**, **Cȳthērae** -ae, f. Venus; **2**, **Cȳthēreus** -a -um, Cytherean; subst., **Cȳthēria** -ae, f., Venus; **3**, **Cȳthēreis** -idis, f. the Cytherean, Venus; **4**, **Cȳthēriacus** -a -um, and **5**, **Cȳthēreias** -adis, f. sacred to Venus.

Cȳthnōs (Cythnus), -i, f. (Κύθνος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Thermia.

cȳtīsus -i, c. and **cȳtīsum** -i, n. (κύτισος), a kind of clover or trefoil much valued by the ancients, Verg.

Cȳtōrus -i, m. (Κύτωρος), a mountain and city in Paphlagonia, famous for box-trees. Adj., **Cȳtōriacus** -a -um, Cytorian; pecten, made of boxwood, Ov.

Cyzicus (-os) -i, f. (Κύζικος) and **Cyzicum** -i, n. a town on the Propontis. Adj., **Cyzicēus** -a -um, Cyzicene.

D.

D, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in sound and alphabetical position with the Greek Δ, δ. For its meaning as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Dāci -ōrum, m. the Dacians, a warlike people on the Lower Danube; hence, **1**, **Dācia** -ae, f. their country, Dacia; **2**, **Dācius** -i, m. (sc. nummus), a gold coin of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians.

dactȳlicus -a -um (δακτυλικός), dactylic; numerus, Cic.

dactȳlithēca -ae, f. (δακτυλιθήκη), **1**, a casket for rings, Mart.; **2**, a collection of seal rings and gems, Plin.

dactȳlus (-os) -i, m. (δάκτυλος) (lit. a finger), a metrical foot, consisting of one long, followed by two short syllables (- u u), a dactyl, Cic.

Daedāla -ōrum, n. a stronghold in Caria.

1. daedālus -a -um (δαίδαλος). **1**, act., artful, full of art; Circe, Verg.; **2**, pass., artfully constructed; tecta, Verg.

2. Daedālus -i, m. (Δαίδαλος), a celebrated Athenian artificer, builder of the Cretan labyrinth; hence adj., **Daedāleus** -a -um, Daedalean; iter, the labyrinth, Prop.

Dāhae -ārum, m. (Δάαι), a Scythian tribe on the east side of the Caspian Sea.

Dalmātae (Delmātae) -ārum, m. (Δαλμαῖται), the Dalmatians, inhabitants of Dalmatia. Hence **1. Dalmātia** -ae, f. the country of Dalmatia on the east side of the Adriatic Sea; **2. adj., Dalmaticus** -a -um, Dalmatian; subst., **Dalmaticus** -i, m. surname of Metellus, conqueror of the Dalmatians.

dāma -ae, f. (in Verg. m.), a fallow-deer, Hor.

Dāmascus -i, f. (Δαμασκός), the Syrian city of Damascus. Adj., **Dāmasceus** -a -um, Dāmascene; pruna, damsons, Plin.

Dāmāsiippus -i, m. cognomen in the gens Licinia.

damma = dama (q. v.).

dammatio -ōnis, f. (damno), condemnation; ambitus, for bribery, Cic.; tantae pecuniae, to pay, etc., Cic.

dammātorius -a -um (damno), relating to condemnation, condemnatory, Cic.; iudicium, Cic.

damno, 1. (damnum). **I.** to condemn, declare guilty, sentence. **A.** Lit. legal t.t., alicuius ministros sociosque, Cic.; with acc. of the cause, causa iudicata atque damnata, Cic.; with acc. of person, aliquem inaudiri, Tac.; damnari inter scarios, to be condemned as an assassin, Cic.; damnari per arbitrum, Cic.; damnari nullam aliam ob causam, Cic.; with perf. infn. act., aut dabis aut contra edictum fecisse damnabere, Cic.; with quod, A. Baebius unus est damnatus, quod milites Romanos praebuisset ad ministerium caedis, Liv.; with abl. of the motive, inutili pudore causam suam damnare, Liv.; with abl. of the accusation, damnari eo crimine, Cic.; with abl. of the law or formula, damnari suae lege, Cic.; with abl. of the court, damnari populi iudicio, Cic.; with abl. of the punishment, damnare aliquem capite, to loss of civil rights, Cic.; with genit. of the crime, ambitus, Cic.; with genit. of the punishment, damnari octupli, Cic.; with de, damnari de vi, Cic.; with ad, damnari ad mortem, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, of deities, damnare aliquem voti or voto, to grant a person's wish, and thereby compel him to keep his vow; damnabis tu quoque votis, you will grant prayer, and thereby bind the suppliant to keep his vow, Verg.; gen. in pass., damnari voti or voto, to attain one's wish; his eiusdem voti damnata respublica, Liv.; b, of a testator, to bind the heir, Hor.; c, to sentence to endure or suffer; damnare aeterna lumina nocte, Ov.; d, to condemn a person on account of, to inculpate; aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic.; e, to blame, disapprove of; nec mihi meus dubia est, queri te tua numina damnet, Ov.; f, to assign, devote to (for destruction), Ille n. mihi caestaeque damnatum Minervae, Hor. **II.** to procure the condemnation of a person; hoc uno crimine illum, Cic.

damnosē, adv. (damnosus), ruinously; bibere, to the host's loss, Hor.

damnōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (damnum), causing loss or damage, mischievous, ruinous, detrimental; bellum sumptuum et damnosum Romanis, Liv.

damnum -i, n. (old form dampnum, from root DAP, connected with daps, Gr. ΔΑΠ, whence δάπνι, or else from dare = the thing given as a punishment), loss, damage, injury (opp. lucrum). **I.** Gen. contrahere, facere, to suffer injury, Cic.; pati, Liv.; damna caelestia lunae, the waning of the moon, Hor.; maxinis damnis effici, Cic.; dare damnum, to cause loss, Cic.; damnum naturae, a natural defect, Liv.; stonachum suum damno Tullii (to the injury of) exilire, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, loss in war, defeat;

damna Romano accepta bello, Liv.; 2, a pecuniary mulct, Cic.

Dāmōcles -is, m. (Δαμοκλῆς), a friend of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, who, on praising the tyrant's prosperity, was placed by Dionysius at a sumptuous feast, and a sword was let down so as to hang by a hair over his head.

Dāmōn -ōnis, m. (Δάμων), 1, a Pythagorean, famous for his friendship with Phintias; 2, a celebrated Athenian musician, teacher of Socrates.

Dānāē -ēs, f. (Δανάη), daughter of Acrisius, mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her in a shower of gold when shut up in a tower by her father; hence, adj., **Dānāeus** -a -um; heros, Perseus, Ov.

Dānāus -i, m. (Δαναός), son of Belus, brother of Aegyptus, and father of the fifty Danaides, the mythical founder of Argos; hence, 1, adj., **Dānāus** -a -um, Greek, Argive; pl. **Dānāi** -ōrum, m. the Greeks; 2, **Dānāides** -um, f. the daughters of Danaus.

Dānūbius (Dānūvius) -ii, m. the Danube (in the upper part of its course; the lower part was called Ister).

dāno, v. do.

Daphnē -ēs, f. (Δάφνη), 1, the daughter of the river-god Peneus, changed into a laurel tree; 2, a grove and temple to Apollo and Diana near Antiochia in Syria.

Daphnis -idis, acc. -nim and -nin (Δάφνις), son of Mercury, a Sicilian shepherd, inventor of pastoral poetry, and the favourite of Pan.

daphnōn -ōnis, m. (δαφνών), a grove of laurels, Mart.

daps, dāpis, f. (root DAP, Gr. ΔΑΠ, whence δάπνω, δάπνι), 1, a sacrificial feast, religious banquet; ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor.; 2, a meal, feast, banquet; amor dapis, Hor.; humanā dape (with human flesh) pascere equos, Ov.; plur., dapibus epulari opibus, Verg.

dapsilis -e (δαψιλής), sumptuous, plentiful, richly provided, Plaut.

Dardāni -ōrum, m. (Δάρδανοι), a people in Upper Moesia, the modern Servia.

Dardānus -i, m. (Δάρδανος), son of Jupiter and Electra of Arcadia, the mythical ancestor of the royal family of Troy; hence 1, **Dardānus** -a -um, Trojan; subst., **Dardāni** -ōrum, m. the Trojans; 2, **Dardānius** -a -um, Trojan; subst., **Dardānia** -ae, f. Troy; 3, **Dardānides** -ae, m. a descendant of Dardanus, Aeneas, Verg.; a Trojan, Verg.; 4, **Dardānis** -idis, f. a Trojan woman, Ov.; Creusa, Verg.

Dāres -rētis, m. (Δάρης), a companion to Aeneas, a boxer.

Dārēus and **Dārius** -i, m. (Δαρείος), name of several Persian kings; 1, Darius Hystaspes, died 485 B.C.; 2, son of Xerxes; 3, Darius Ochus or Nothus, died 404 B.C.; 4, Darius Codomannus, the last Persian king.

dātio -ōnis, f. (do), 1, a giving; legum, Cic.; 2, the legal right of alienation, Liv.

Dātis -tidis, acc. -tim, m. (Δαῖτις), a Mede, general of Darius Hystaspis, defeated with Artaphernes at Marathon.

dātor -ōris, m. (do), a giver; laetitiae, Baechus, Verg.

Daulis -idis, f. (Δαυλῖς), a city in Phocis; adj., **Daulias** -ādis, f. Daulian; ales, Procne, Ov.; Dauliades puellae, Procne and Philomela, Verg.

Dauus -i, m. a mythical king of Apulia, father (or ancestor) of Turnus, and father-in-law of Diomedes; hence 1, **Dannius** -a -um, Daunian;

heros, Turnus, Verg.; gens, the *Rutullians*, of whom Turnus was king, Verg.; dea, *Saturna*, sister of Turnus, Verg.; Camena, the Roman muse, Hor.; caedes Roman, Hor.; **2, Daunias** -*adis*, f. *Apulia*, Hor.

dē, prep., with abl., from. **I.** In space, from, away from, down from; de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere iuberet, Caes.; de manibus effugere, Cic.; de digito anulum detrahare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, **1**, in the course of, during; de nocte venire, Cic.; de die, in the day-time, Hor.; de mense Decembri navigare, Cic.; **2**, from, immediately after; statim de auctione venire, Cic.; diem de die differre, proferre, to put off from day to day, Liv. **B.** **1**, from, of the place from which a person comes; copo de via Latina, Cic.; rabula de toro, Cic.: Libyca de rupe Leones, African lions, Ov.; **2**, to denote a body of persons out of which some one is taken; hominem certum misi de conitibus meis, Cic.; esp. **a**, of the birth, origin, class to which a person belongs, homo de plebe, Cic.; **b**, in the place of the partitive genit., de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic.; **3**, out of, to express the material out of which a thing is made, de eodem oleo et opera exarare aliquid, Cic.; esp. **a**, of the change of one thing to another, de templo carcerem fieri, Cic.; **b**, from, of the property which bears the cost of anything, de meo, de tuo, etc., from my property; de publico, at the public expense, Cic.; **c**, of the part of the body which suffers punishment, de tergo satisfacere, Cic.; **4**, of the ground, cause of a thing, on account of, gravi de causa, Cic.; qua de causa, on account of which, Cic.; **5**, in accordance with, in obedience to some form or example; vix de mea sententia concessum est, Cic.; **6**, with relation to, concerning; recte non credis de numero militum, Cic.; **7**, with adj., to form an adverbial phrase, de improviso, unexpectedly, Cic.; de integro, anew, Cic.

dēa -ae, f. (dat. and abl. pl., diis, deis, deabus), a goddess, Cic.; triplices, the *Parcae*, Ov.; deae novem, the *Muses*, Ov.

dēalbo, **1**, to whitewash, plaster; columnas, Cic.

dēambūlo, **1**, to take a walk, Suet.

dēarmo, **1**, to disarm; quibus dearmatus exercitus hostium, Liv.

dēbacchor, **1** dep. to rave, rage furiously; debacchantur ignes, Hor.

dēbellātor -ōris, m. (debello), a conqueror; ferarum, Verg.

dēbello, **1**. **I.** Intransit. to wage war to the end, finish a war; neque priusquam debellavero abistam, Liv.; proelio uno debellatum est, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a**, to fight out; rixa super mero debellata, Hor.; **b**, to conquer, overcome; superbos, Verg.

dēbēo -it -itum, **2**, (for deimbeo, from de and habeo, to have from a person, i.e. to be bound to restore something). **I.** Lit. to owe, be indebted; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; talenta CC, Cic.; illi quibus debeo, my creditors, Cic.; absol. ii qui debent, debtors, Cic.; subst., **debitum** -i, n. a debt; debitum alicui solvere, Cic.; debito fraudari, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to remain indebted; quod praesenti tibi peste subnegaram, non tribueram certe, id absenti debere non potui, Cic. **B.** to owe, to be bound to repay; **1**, morally, with acc., alicui gratiam, Cic.; with infin. to be bound, to be pledged; homines, qui te et maxime debuerunt et plurimum juvare potuerunt, Cic.; partic.

dēbitus -a -um, bound, owed; debita poenae, Cic.; **2**, to be bound or obliged by fate or circumstances; tu, nisi ventis debes ludibrium, if you are not bound to become, Hor.; debitus destinatusque morti, Liv.; vita quae fato debetur, Cic.; **3**,

to owe, to have to thank a person for, to be indebted to a person for; alicui beneficium, Cic.; alicui vitam, Ov.

dēbilis -e, adj. with compar. (orig. dehbilis, from de and habilis), feeble, weak. **A.** Lit., corpus, Cic.; senex, Cic.; ferrum, Verg. **B.** Transf., mancā ac debilem praetura futuram suam, Cic.

dēbilis -ātis, f. (debilis), weakness, feebleness, debility. **A.** Lit., bonum integritas corporis, miserum debilitas, Cic.; lingua, Cic. **B.** Transf., animi, Cic.

dēbilitatio -ōnis, f. (debilito), a weakening, weakness; animi, Cic.

dēbilito, **1**, (debilis), to lame, weaken, cripple, disable. **A.** Lit., a, membra lapidibus, fistibus, Cic.; gen. in pass., esp. in partic. perf., debilitatum corpus et contrucidatum, Cic.; **b**, of things, quae (hiems) nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, Hor. **B.** Transf., to enervate, break the force of, disable; audaciam debilito, sceleris resisto, Cic.; tribumicos furores, Cic.; debilitatum metu, Cic.

dēbitio -ōnis, f. (debeo), an owing, debt; pecuniae, Cic.

dēbitor -ōris, m. (debeo), one who owes, a debtor. **A.** Lit., addicere futidum creditorem debitoribus suis, Cic. **B.** Transf., mercede soluta non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov.; vitae, owing his life to, Ov.

dēbitum -i, n. v. debeo.

dēcanto, **1**. **I.** Transf., **1**, to sing, repeat in singing; elegos, Hor.; **2**, to repeat over and over again; pervulgata praecepta, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to leave off singing; sed jam decantaverant fortasse, Cic.

dēcedo -cessi -cessum, **3**. **I.** Lit., to go forth, go away, depart. **A.** Gen., a, ex nostra provincia, Cic.; decedere Italiā, Sall.; of animals, decedere e pastu, Verg.; **b**, de via decedere, to depart from one's course, Cic.; nave imprudentia aut tempestate paululum suo cursu decesserunt, Cic.; fig., se nullā cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, Cic.; alicui de via decedere, to make way for, as a sign of respect, Plaut.; salutari, appeti, decedi, to have persons make way for you, Cic.; decedere canibus de via, to get out of the way of, Cic.; to yield to, get out of the way for, cease on account of; serae decedere nocti, Verg.; calori, Verg.; **c**, milit. t. t., to march away, to evacuate; decedere atque exercitum deducere ex his regionibus, Caes.; pugnā, Liv.; **d**, of the magistrate of a province, to leave on the expiration of his term; de ex or (simply) provincia, Cic.; **e**, of actors, decedere de scena, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a**, to depart from life, to die; decedere de vita, Cic.; or absol., decedere, Cic.; pater nobis decessit a. d. III. Cal. Dec., Cic.; **b**, of things without life, (a) of water, to retire; quum decessisset inde aquam nuntiatum esset, Liv.; (c) of the sun and moon, to set; sol decedens, Verg.; (y) of diseases, to cease; alteram quartanam mihi dixit decessisse, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., **a**, to abandon property; de possessione, Cic.; **b**, to abandon a plan or opinion; de sententia, Cic.; **c**, to swerve from duty; de officio et dignitate, Cic.; **d**, to yield place to; with dat., vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. **B.** a, to decrease; ut de causa periculi nihil decederet, Cic.; **b**, to cease; postquam invidia decesserat, Sall.

Dēcēlēa (-īa) -ae, f. (Δεκέλεια), a town in Attica on the Boeotian border.

dēcem (dēka), ten. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., an indefinite number; decem vitia, Hor.

Dēcember -bris -bre, abl. -bri, (decem), **1**, mensis December, the tenth month of the Roman year reckoned from March, December, Cic.; **2**, **3**,

Dēcēmbēr -bris, m. December; 2, belonging to the month December; kalendae, Cic.; libertate Decembri utere, the licence of December, i.e., of the Saturnalia, Hor.

dēcēmpēda -ae, f. (decem and pes), a measuring rod ten feet in length, Cic.

dēcēmpēdātor -ōris, m. (decempeda), one who uses the decempeda, a land surveyor; acquissus agri privati et publici decempedator, Cic.

dēcēplex -icis (decem and plex, from πlico), ten-fold, Nep.

dēcēprimi -ōrum, m. (often written in two words), the ten chief men in the senate of a municipium or colonia, Cic.

dēcēmscalmus -a -um (decem and scalmus), having ten thighs or rowlocks: actuariolum, Cic.

dēcēmvir -i, m., gen. plur., **dēcēmviri** -ūrum or -um, m. a college of ten magistrates at Rome; 1, decemviri legibus scribendis, the magistrates who drew up the XII Tables; 2, decemviri sacrorum or sacris faciundis, the guardians of the Sibylline Books; 3, decemviri stlitibus (litibus) iudicandis, a judicial body who judged in cases affecting freedom and citizenship; 4, decemviri agris metiendis dividendisque, commissioners for dividing public land.

dēcēmvirālis -e (decemvir), relating to the decemvirs; annus, Cic.; potestas, Liv.

dēcēmvirātus -ūs, m. (decemvir), the office or dignity of a decemvir, Cic.

dēcens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (decet), 1, seemly, becoming, decent; amictus, Ov.; quid verum atque decens curo atque rogo, Hor.; 2, well-formed, handsome, comely; facies, forma, Ov.; malae, Hor.; Venus, Hor.

dēcēntia -ae, f. (decet), comeliness, decency; figuram venustas atque ordo, et ut ita dicam, decēntia, Cic.

dēcerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. **I.** to decide. **A.** peacefully; 1, qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt, Cic.; 2, a, to decide judicially; quod iste aliter atque edixisset decrevisset, Cic.; b, of the senate, etc., or of individual members of the senate, to decree, propose; si hic ordo (the senate) placere decreverat te ire in exilium, obtemperaturum te esse dicis, Cic.; pecunias ad templum monumentumque alicuius, Cic.; D. Junius Silanus primus sententiam rogatus supplicium sumendum decreverat, Sall.; senatus decrevit, darent operam consules, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet, Sall.; alicui triumphum, Cic.; 3, to decide in a hostile manner; decernere pugnam, proelium, Cic.; decernere armis, Cic.; crastino die bene juvantibus diis acie decernamus, Liv. **II.** to resolve, form a resolution, settle; gen. with infin., Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes.; deceram cum eo familiariter vivere, Cic. (synop. perf. forms, decrerim, decreram, decrero, decressit, decresse).

dēcērpo -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. **A.** Lit., to pluck off, pluck away; arbore pomum, Ov. **II.** 1, transf., humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, a scion of, Cic.; 2, to take away; ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet, Cic.

dēcērtatiō -ōnis, f. (decerto), a contest; harum rerum omnium, Cic.

dēcērtō, 1, to contend, struggle vehemently, fight to a decision; proelium cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic.; pugna, Caes.; armis, Caes.; necum contentione dicendi is locus, ubi Demosthenes et Aeschines inter se decertare soliti sunt, Cic.; una de re jure decertari oporteret, armis non contendere, Cic.

dēcēssio -ōnis, f. (decedo) a going away

departure (opp. accessio). **A.** Gen., tua decessit, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, the departure of a governor from his province at the expiration of his year of office, Cic.; 2, lessening, diminution; non enim tam cumulus honorum jucundus esse potest quam molesta discessio, Cic.

dēcēssor -ōris, m. (decedo), one who retires from an office, a predecessor; successori decessor invidit, Cic.

dēcēssus -ūs, m. (decedo), a going away, departure. **I.** Gen., Dionysii, Nep. **II.** Esp. **A.** the retirement of a magistrate from office; post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. **B.** 1, death; amicorum, Cic.; 2, of water, ebb; aestus, Caes.

dēcet -cūti, 2. (root DEC or DIC, whence also dignus), it becomes, it fits. **A.** Lit., quem decet muliebris ornatus, Cic.; quem tenues decere togae nitidique capilli, Hor. **B.** Transf., it seems, it is fitting, it suits; id enim maxime quoniam decet, quod est cuiusque maxime suum, Cic.; et quod decet honestum est et quod honestum est decet, Cic.; oratorem irasci minime decet, Cic.; with infin., exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic.; absol., quo maiorem spem habeo nihil fore aliter ac deceat, Cic.

Decetia -ae, f. a town of the Aedui on the Liger, now Decize.

1. **dēcīdo** -cīdi, 3. (de and cado), to fall down; absol. or with ex, ab, de, or abl. alone. **A.** Lit., 1, of things, a, of water, si decedit imber, Hor.; b, of things that fall naturally, poma, si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic.; fig., ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic.; c, of buildings, to fall down; celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor.; 2, of persons, a, decidere equo, Caes.; in praecipiti, heallong, Ov.; fig., ex astris decidere, to fall from the height of happiness, Cic.; b, to die; scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decedit, Hor. **B.** Transf., to sink, fall; postquam a spe societatis Prusiae decedit, Liv.; in hanc fraudem tuam tam scelestam ac tam nefariam decidisti, Cic.

2. **dēcīdo** -cīdi -cīsum, 3. (de and caedo). **A.** Lit., to hew off, cut off; aures, Tac.; pennas, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, to cut short; post decisa negotia, Hor.; b, to decide or determine a dispute; quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.; per te, C. Aquili, decidit P. Quinctius quid liberis eius dissolveret, Cic.; sine me cum Flavio decidisti, Cic.

dēcīēs (-iens), adv. (decem), ten times, Cic.

dēcīma (dēcūma) -ae, f. (decimus), a tenth part, tithe; a, as an offering to the gods, Orestis nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic.; b, a tax paid by landowners in the provinces; decima hordei, Cic.

dēcīmanus (dēcūmanus) -a -um (decimus, decumanus). **I.** 1, relating to the provincia tax of a tenth; ager, the land paying a tenth, Cic., frumentum, a tithe of corn, Cic.; subst., **dēcīmānus** -i, m. the farmer of such a tax, Cic.; mulier decimana or simply decimana -ae, f. (sarcastically), the wife of a farmer of the taxes, Cic.; 2, milit. t. t., a, belonging to the tenth legion, Tac.; b, belonging to the tenth cohort; porta, the gate of a Roman camp farthest from the enemy, so called because the tenth cohorts of the legions were there stationed. **II.** Meton., large, immense; acipenser, ap. Cic.

dēcīmo (dēcūmo), 1. (decimus) to select every tenth man for punishment, to decimate, Suet.

dēcīmum (dēcūmum) -a -um. **A.** Lit., the tenth, Cic.; adv., decimum, for the tenth time, Liv. **B.** Meton., large, vast, great; unda, Ov. Subst., **dēcīmum** -i, n. tenfold; ager efficit or effert cum decimo, Cic.

dēcīpio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (de and capio). **I.**

to cheat, cozen, deceive; novem homines honestissimos, Cic.; expectationes, Cic. **II.** Esp. of time, to beguile; sic tamen absumo decipioque diem, Ov.

decisio -ōnis, f. (2. decido), a decision; decisionem facere, Cic.

Decius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which, P. Decius Mus, father and son, devoted themselves to death in battle to save the state.

declāmatio -ōnis, f. (declamo), 1, loud, violent speaking, declamation; non placet mihi declamatio (candidati) potius quam persalutatio, Cic.; 2, practice in oratory; quotidiana, Cic.

declāmatorius -a -um (declamator), relating to declamation, declamatory, rhetorical, Cic.

declāmto, 1. (freq. of declamo), a, to speak loudly, declaim; Graece apud Cassium, Cic.; b, to practise; causas, to plead for the sake of practice, Cic.

declāmo, 1. 1, to speak loudly and violently; contra me, to declaim against, Cic.; 2, to practise speaking in public; a, intransit., ad fluctum alunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.; b, transit., to declaim; quae mihi iste visus est ex alia oratione declamare, quam in alium reum commentaretur, Cic.

declāratio -ōnis, f. (declaro), a declaration, revealing; animi tui, Cic.

declāro, 1. to make clear or distinct, reveal, declare. **A.** Lit., a, praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, Cic.; b, to declare, pronounce, proclaim; aliquem consulere, Cic.; Numa declaratus rex, Liv. **B.** transf., to explain, make clear, declare; a, volutibus avium res futuras declarari, Cic.; with infin., quod plurimis locis perorationes nostrae voluisse nos atque animo contendisse declarant, Cic.; with relat. sent., declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic.; absol., res declaravit, Cic.; b, to signify, mean; verba idem declarantia, synonyms, Cic.

declinatio -ōnis, f. (declino). **A.** Lit., a bending away, a turning aside; tuas petitiones parvā quādam declinatione effugi, Cic.; declinatio atomi, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, an avoiding, declining, turning away from; appetitio et declinatio naturalis, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a digression, declinatio brevis a proposito, Cic.

declino, 1. to bend aside, turn away. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, transit., si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissim, Liv.; b, intransit., Cumanæ cohortes declinavere paululum, Liv.; declinare de via, Cic.; esp. of atoms, declinare dixit atomum perpaulum, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, transit., ut declinet a proposito deflectatque sententiam, Cic.; 2, intransit., a, de statu suo, Cic.; a religionis officii, Cic.; b, of orators, writers, to digress; aliquantulum a proposito, Cic. **II.** to avoid, shun; 1, lit., urbem unam mihi amoenissimam, Cic.; 2, transf., vitia, Cic.

declivis -e (de and clivus), bent or inclined downwards, sloping; collis aequaliter declivis ad flumen, Caes.; ripa, Ov. Subst., **declive** -is, n. a declivity; per declive se recipere, Caes.

declivitas -ātis, f. (declivis), a declivity, Caes.

decoctor -ōris, m. (decoquo), a spendthrift, bankrupt, Cic.

decolo, 1. (de and collum), to behead, Suet.

decōlor -ōris, discoloured. **A.** Lit., decolor ipse suo sanguine Rhenus, Ov. **B.** Transf., deterioratus, deterior paulatim ac decolor aetas, Verg.

decōlōrātio -ōnis, f. (decoloro), a discolouring, Cic.

decōlōro, 1. (decolor), to discolour; quod mare Daunia non decoloravere caedes, Hor.

decoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** to boil; olus, Hor. **II.** **A.** Lit., of metals, to melt away; pars quarta argenti decocta erat, Liv.; fig., suavitates decocta, insipida, washy, Cic. **B.** Transf., absol., to become bankrupt; tenebras memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic.

decor -ōris, m. (decet), 1, grace, elegance; mobilibus decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor.; 2, beauty; te decor iste, quod optas, esse vetat, Ov.

decōrē, adv. (decorus), 1, properly, fitly, becomingly; ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi decore loqui, Cic.; 2, beautifully, Cic. poet.

decōro, 1. (decus). **A.** Lit., to adorn, decorate; oppidum monumentis, Cic.; templa novæ saxo, Hor. **B.** Transf., to honour; quem populus Romanus singularibus honoribus decorasset, Cic.; haec omnia vitae decorabat dignitas et integritas, Cic.

decorus -a -um (decor). **A.** fitting, seemly, becoming, decorous; with infin., ut vix satis decorum videretur eum plures dies esse in Crassi Tusculano, Cic.; with dat., color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic.; with ad, ad ornatum decorus, Cic. Subst., **decōrum** -i, n. what is fitting, fitness, propriety; *πρέπον* appellant hoc Graeci, nos dicamus sane decorum, Cic. **B.** beautiful, graceful, handsome, adorned; aedes, facies, Hor.; arma, Sall.

decrēpitus -a -um, very old, infirm, decrepit; aetas, Cic.

decreresco -crēvi -crētum, 3. to lessen, become gradually smaller, decrease; ostreis et conchyliis omnibus contingere, ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.; decrescunt flumina, Hor.; cornua decrescunt, become smaller and smaller, disappear, Ov.; tantum animorum nobis in dies decrescit, Liv.

decrētum -i, n. (decerno), 1, a resolve, resolution, decree; consulis, Liv.; senatus, Cic.; decreta facere, Cic.; 2, philosoph. t. t. = *δόγμα*, doctrine, principle, Cic.

decūmānus, v. decimanus.

decūmātes -ium (decimus), relating to tithes; agri, lands on which the tithe or land-tax was paid, Tac.

decumbo -cūbui, 3. (de and *cumbo), 1, to lie down, either to sleep or at table, Cic.; 2, to fall, fall down, used of a vanquished gladiator, Cic.

decūria -ae, f. (decem), 1, a body of ten men, Varr.; 2, a class, division, esp. of jurors; iudicium, Cic.; scribarum, Cic.

decūriatio -ōnis, f. (1. decurio), a dividing into decuriae, Cic.

decūriatus -ūs, m. (1. decurio), a dividing into decuriae, Liv.

1. **decūrio**, 1. (decuria), to divide into bodies of ten; equites decuriati, centuriati pedites conjurabant, Liv.; decuriare tribules, Cic.

2. **decūrio** -ōnis, m. (decuria), 1, the captain of a body of ten; decurio equitum Gallorum, Caes.; 2, a senator of a municipium or colonia, Cic.

decurro -curri (more rarely -cucurri) -cursum, 3. **I.** Lit., to run down, hasten down, summa decurrit ab arce, Verg.; ad naves, Caes.; decurro rus, Cic.; esp., 1, milit. t. t., to make an evolution towards a lower place; a, in practice or at a festival, to manoeuvre, charge; pedites ordinatos instruendo et decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, Liv.; mos erat lustrationis sacro peracto decurrere exercitum, Liv.; b, to charge the enemy, to run down; ex Capitolio in hostem, Liv.; ex omnibus partibus,

Caes.; **2**, to run in a race, run towards the goal; nunc video calceam, ad quam quum sit decursum, aihil sit praeterea extimescendum, Cic.; quasi decurso spatio. Cic.; **3**, of ships, to sail; ego puto te bellissime cum quaestore Mescinio decursurum, Cic.; **4**, of water, to run down; monte decurrens velut amnis, Hor. **II**. Transf., **a**, to have recourse to, take refuge in; decurrere ad istam cohortationem, Cic.; ad miseras preces, Hor.; **b**, to finish; prope acta jam aetate decursaque, Cic.; inceptum unā decurre laborem, Verg.; quae abs te breviter de urbe decursa sunt, treated, Cic.

decursio -ōnis, *f.* (decurro), a military evolution or manœuvre, charge, ap. Cic.

decursus -ūs, *m.* (decurro). **I**. Lit., a running down; in rus decurro atque in decursu, Cic.; esp., **1**, milit. t. t., **a**, a manœuvre; alios decursu edere motus, Liv.; **b**, a charge, attack; subitus ex collibus decursus, Liv.; **2**, of water, running down; aquarum, Ov. **II**. Transf., the completion of an office; decursu honorum, after filling every public office, Cic.

decurto, *1*, to cut off, abridge, curtail; transf., of discourse, mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic.

decus -ōris, *n.* (decet), that which adorns or beautifies, an ornament, honour, glory, grace. **I**. Gen., **A**. Lit., **a**, of things, decora atque ornamenta funorum, Cic.; hominis decus ingenium, Cic.; civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, Cic.; **b**, of persons, pride, glory; imperii Romani decus ac lumen (of Pompey), Cic. **B**. Meton., esp. plur., decora, exploits in war, Liv.; renowned ancestors, Tac. **II**. Philosoph. t. t., moral dignity, virtue, Cic.

decussio, *1*, (decussis, the intersection of two lines), to divide cross-wise in the shape of the letter X, Cic.

decutio -cussi -cussum, *3*, (de and quatio), to shake down, shake off, throw down, knock off. **I**. Lit., papaverum capita baculo, Liv.; rorem, Verg.; turpes fulminibus, Liv.; arietes decussi ruebant muri, Liv. **II**. Transf., cetera aetate jam sunt decussa, laid aside, ap. Cic.

dedecet -decūit, *2*, it is unbecoming, unsuitable to, unfitting, gen. with a negative. **A**. Lit., neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus neque me, etc., Hor. **B**. Transf., it is unseemly, unfitting; with infin., simulare non dedecet, Cic.; falli, errare, labi, tam dedecet quam, etc., Cic.; of persons, to dishonour; Pomponius Atticus Claudiorum imagines dedecere videbatur, Tac.

dedecor -ōris, *adj.* unseemly, shameful, vile, Sall.

dedecōro, *1*, (dedecus), to dishonour, bring shame upon; se flagitiis, Sall.; et urbis auctoritatem et magistris, Cic.

dedecōrus -a -um, shameful, dishonourable, Tac.

dedēcus -ōris, *n.* shame, dishonour, disgrace. **I**. Gen., **A**. Lit., alicui dedecori esse or fieri, to bring shame upon, Cic.; dedecus concipere, Cic. **B**. Meton., the crime, cause of disgrace; nulli dedecore se abstinere, Cic.; decora militiae alicui obficere, dishonourable conduct in the field, Liv. **II**. Esp., philosoph. t. t., evil, vice (opp. decus), Cic.

dedicatio -ōnis, *f.* (dedico), a consecration, dedication; aedis, Liv.

dedico, *1*, to declare; **1**, naturam eius, Lucr.; **2**, to make a return of property to the censor; haec praedia in censu, Cic.; **2**, to consecrate, dedicate a temple; templum alicui, Cic.; Junonem, to dedicate the temple of Juno, Cic.

dedignor, *1*, dep. to disdain, scorn, reject as unworthy; dedignari maritum, Ov.; Nomades

maritos, as husbands, Verg.; with mnn., sollicitare, Ov.

dedisco -didici, *3*, to unlearn, forget; nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, Caes.; with infin., eloquentia loqui paene dediscit, Cic.

dediticus -a -um (deditio), relating to capitulation or surrender; plur., dediticuli, the subjects of Rome, those who had surrendered unconditionally or had no rights (opp. socii), Caes.

deditio -ōnis (dedo), surrender, capitulation; aliquem in deditionem accipere, Caes.; in deditionem venire, Liv.; facere deditionem, Caes.; compellere in deditionem, Liv.; deditionis conditio, Liv.; agere de deditione, to treat, Caes.; fit ad Poenos deditio, Liv.

deditus -a -um (*p.* adj. with compar. and superl.), given to, devoted to, zealous for, addicted to; Coepio nimis equestri ordini deditus, Cic.; adolescentulus mirifice studiis deditus, Cic.; nimis voluptatibus esse deditum, Cic.; ventri atque somno deditus, Sall.

dedo -didi -ditum, *3*, **I**. Lit., to give up; a, aliquem ad supplicium, Liv.; aliquem telis militum, Cic.; aliquem trucidandum populo Romano, Liv.; **b**, of the conquered, to give up, surrender; esp., dedere se, or pass, as middle, dedi, to surrender; dedere se populo Romano, Caes.; se in arbitrium ditionemque populi Romani, Liv.; se suaque omnia Caesari, Caes. **II**. Transf. to give up to, dedicate, devote; aures suas poetis, Cic.; filiam libidini Ap. Claudii, Cic.; se, to devote oneself, give up oneself to; se totum Catoni, Cic.; se ei studio, Cic.; dediti operā, designedly, intentionally, Cic.

dedocēo, *2*, to cause to unlearn, to unteach; aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic.; virtus populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus, teaches them not to use, Hor.

dedōlēo -dōlūi, *2*, to make an end of grieving, Ov.

dedūco -dūxi -ductum, *3*, **1**, to lead or bring down. **A**. Lit., **1**, aliquem de rostris, Caes.; ramos pondere suo, to weigh down, Ov.; pectine crines, to comb down, Ov.; **2**, milit. t. t., to lead down; aciem in planum, Sall.; **3**, naut. t. t., **a**, to spread sail; tota carbasa malo, Ov.; **b**, to drag a ship down to the sea; naves in aquam, Liv.; **4**, of enchantment, to bring down; Jovem caelo, Ov. **B**. Transf., to reduce; universitatem generis humani ad singulos, Cic. **II**, to lead away. **A**. Lit., **1**, aliquem ex ea via, Cic.; aliquem in arcem, Liv.; deducere atomos de via, Cic.; **2**, milit. t. t. to remove; praesidia de iis oppidis, Cic.; legiones in hiberna, Caes.; **3**, to conduct, escort, accompany a person; **a**, to an audience, transfuga deluctus (se) traditurum urbem promittit, Liv.; **b**, to accompany a person from the provinces to Rome; aliquem secum Romanum, Liv.; aliquem deducere ex ultimis gentibus, Cic.; **c**, to take to a house as a guest; aliquem ad Janitorem quemdam hospitem, Cic.; **d**, to take under an escort or guard; deducere Lentulum in carcerem, Sall.; **e**, to accompany (as a sign of respect) a statesman from his house to the forum or senate; haec ipsa sunt honorabilia assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic.; magnam avert opinionem, magnam dignitatem quotidiana in deducendo frequentia, Cic.; aliquem ad forum, Cic.; **f**, to accompany a bride to the house of a bridegroom; virginem ad aliquem, Liv.; **4**, to lead forth, conduct colonists, to found a colony; coloniam, Cic.; deducere colonos lege Julia Capuam, Caes.; **5**, to bring before a court of law; aliquem ad hoc iudicium, Cic.; **6**, of water, to bring; aquam Albanam ad utilitatem agri suburbanam, Cic.; **7**, to dispossess; ex ea possessione Antiochum, Liv.; esp. as legal t. t., moribus deducere; to make an entry on land for the sake of having the right to

possession tried; aliquem de fundo (with or without moribus), Cic. **B.** Transf., *a, to lead away from, turn away from*; aliquem ab humanitate, Cic.; aliquem de sententia, Cic.; *b, of things, to bring to*; deducere rem ad arma, Caes.; *c, to derive one's origin*; nomen ab Anco, Ov. **C. a.** *to deduct, subtract*; centum nummos, Cic.; *b, to spin*; levi pollice filum, Ov.; transf., *to compose (of writing)*, tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor.

deductio -ōnis, f. (deduco), *a leading down*. **I.** Gen., *1, the quartering or billeting of soldiers*; in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, Cic.; *2, a conducting of colonists, a colonising*; quae erit in istos agros deductio, Cic.; *3, a fictitious ejectment from disputed property*, Cic.; *4, a bringing down of water*; rivorum a fonte, Cic. **II.** *a lessening, deduction*, Cic.

deductor -ōris, m. (deduco), *a client or friend who accompanies a candidate*, ap. Cic.

deductus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (deduco), *thin, fine, slender*; carmen, *light, unambitious*, Verg.

dēerro, 1. *to wander from the right path, lose one's way*. **A.** Lit., in itinere, Cic.; in navigando a ceteris, Sall. **B.** Transf., *magno opere a vero longe*, Lucr.

defatigatio -ōnis, f. (defatigo), *weariness, fatigue*; membrorum, Cic.; hostium, Caes.

defatigo, 1. *to weary, fatigue, tire*; *a, physically*, exercitum quotidianis itineribus, Caes.; gen. in partic. pass., defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, Caes.; *b, mentally*, te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic.; non modo censores, sed etiam iudices omnes potest defatigare, Cic.

defatiscor = defetiscor (q.v.).

defectio -ōnis, f. (deficio), *1, a desertion, defection, rebellion*; *a, lit., defectio a populo Romano*, Cic.; *facere defectionem*, Liv.; *solicitare aliquem ad defectionem*, Liv.; *sociorum*, Cic.; *b, transf., a tota ratione defectio*, Cic.; *2, a ceasing, failure, vanishing, disappearing*; *a, virium*, Cic.; *b, of light, defectiones solis et lunae, eclipses*, Cic.; *c, weakness*; defectio manifesta, Tac.

defector -ōris, m. (deficio), *a rebel, deserter*, Tac.

1. defectus -a -um, partic. of deficio.

2. defectus -ūs, m. (deficio), *a failing, ceasing, disappearing*; *a, aquarum*, Liv.; *b, a failing of light, eclipse*; *lunae*, Cic.

dēfendo -fendi -fensum, 3. (de and *fendo). *I. to repel, repulse, ward off, drive away*; defendere ictus ac repellere, Caes.; nimis solis ardores (from the vines), Cic.; defendere civium pericula, Cic.; proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov. **II.** *to defend, protect, guard, watch over*. **A.** republicam, Cic.; se loco, Cic.; vitam ab inimicorum audacia telisque, Cic.; castra, Caes.; senatum contra Antonium, Cic. **B.** In writing or speaking, *to defend*; *1, a, acta illa Caesaris*, Cic.; *se adversus populum Romanum*, Cic.; *b, (a) to defend before a court of law*, Sex. Roscium parricidii reum, Cic.; *defendere crimen, to defend a person on a charge of, etc.*; defendere crimen istius conjurationis, Cic.; aliquem de ambitu, on a charge of, Cic.; aliquem in capitis periculo, Cic.; (*β*) *to maintain or assert in defence*; id aliorum exempla se fecisse defendit, Cic.; *c, to maintain a proposition or statement*; defendere sententiam, Cic.; *2, transf. to sustain a part*; vicem rhetoris atque poetae, Hor.; defendere commune officium censuras, Cic.

dēfēnēro, 1. *to plunge into debt*; dimissiones libertorum ad defenerandas tripiendasque provincias, Cic.

defensio -ōnis, f. (defendo), *a defence*; *a, by*

arms, castrorum, Caes.; *b, in speech or writing, defensio miserorum*, Cic.; id ad suam defensionem offerre, Cic.; defensionem alicuius or alicuius rei suscipere, Cic.; *c the speech or writing itself, defence*; defensionem causae suae scribere, Cic.

defensito, 1. (freq. of defendo), *to be wont to defend, defend frequently*; causis, Cic.; haec non acris accusavit in senectute quam antea defensitaverat, Cic.

dēfēso, 1. (intens. of defendo), *to protect, defend*; Italici, quorum virtute moenia defensasbantur, Sall.

defensor -ōris, m. (defendo), *1, one who wards off or averts; periculi*, Cic.; *2, a defender*; *a, in war, murus defensoribus nudatus*, Caes.; *b, a defender, protector*; esp. in a court of law, adoptare sibi aliquem defensoreu sui iuris, Cic.; fieri defensoreu alicuius, Cic.

dēferō -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** *to bring, bear, carry down*. **A.** Gen. amoeno ex Helicone perenni fronde coronan, Lucr.; esp., *a, of rivers, to carry down with them*; excipere dolia quae amnis defert, Liv.; *b, to change, remove to a lower place*; aedes suas sub Vellam, Cic.; *acies in campos delata est*, Liv. **B.** Esp. *to carry down, bear down with violence*; cuius tota prolapsa acies in praecipis deferri, Liv.; praecipis aeri speculā de montis in undas deferor, Verg. **II.** *to bear or bring from one place to another*.

A. Lit., *1, gen., a, ad causas judicia iam facta domo*, Cic.; *commeatum in viam*, Liv.; *alicui epistolam*, Cic.; *b, polit. t.t., deferre sitellam*, de M. Octavio, *to bring the ballotting-box for voting, i.e. to have the vote taken about, etc.*, Cic.; *deferre ex aerario or in aerarium, to bring from or to the treasury* (where the standards, decrees of the senate, public accounts, etc., were kept), Liv.; *deferre rationes, to give in the accounts*, Cic.; *deferre censum Romam, to send the census-lists from the colonies to Rome*, Liv.; *2, esp., a, to take away violently from one place to another, to drive, carry*; hic rumor est Asinium delatum (esse) vivum in manus militum, Cic.; *b, a, naut. t.t. to drive away, carry* aliquem ex alto ignotas ad terras et in desertum litus, Cic. **B.** Transf., *1, to offer, hand over, refer*; si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor.; *alicui praemium dignitatis*, Cic.; *totius belli summa ad hunc omnium voluntate deferunt*, Caes.; *rem ad amicos*, Cic.; *rem ad senatum*, Cic.; *2, to communicate, report, tell*; *deferre falsum equitum numerum*, Caes.; *vehementer te esse sollicitum multi ad nos quotidie deferunt*, Cic.; esp., *a, as legal t.t., nomen alicuius, or alicuius rei, or nomen alicui, to in/orm against, to set a prosecution on foot*; *deferre nomen venetici cuiusdam*, Cic.; *deferre crimen, to bring a charge*, Cic.; *deferre aliquid, or de aliquo re, or de aliquo, to inform*, Cic.; *deferre aliquem, to accuse*, Tac.; *b, polit. t.t., ad aerarium deferre, to register*; nomina iudicum, Cic.; *aliquem in beneficiis ad aerarium deferre, or simply deferre aliquem, to recommend for reward*, Cic.

dēfervesco -fervi or -ferbūi, 3. *to cease boiling*; of the heat of passion, *to cease to rage, diminish in violence*; quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic.

defessus, v. defetiscor.

dēfētiscor (dēfātiscor) -fessus, 3. dep. *to become tired, grow weary*; gen. found in perf. partic., **defessus** -a -um, *weary, tired*; defessus cultu agrorum, Cic.

deficio -fēci -fectum, 3. (de and facio). **I.** Intransit. or reflex., *1, to rebel, revolt*; *a, lit., ab rege*, Sall.; *a republica*, Cic.; *ad Poenos, to go over to the Carthaginians*, Liv.; *b, transf., ab amicitia*, Cic.; *a virtute*, Liv.; *2, to fail, cease, become less*; *a, of the sun or moon, to become eclipsed*; *sol deficiens*, Cic.; *of fire, to go out* - ubi

agnem deficere extremum videbat, Verg.; of water, to retire, fail; utcumque exaestuât aut deficit mare, flows or ebbs, Liv.; deficient laesi carmine fontis aquae, Ov.; **b**, of number, quantity, etc. to become less, fail; non materia, non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes.; nec vero levitatis Atheniensium exempla deficient, Cic.; **c**, of time, to fail, to be too short for; dies deficiat, si velin paupertatis causam defendere, Cic.; **d**, of strength, etc. to fail, become weak; ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic.; nisi memoria defecerit, Cic.; et simul lassitudine et procedente jam die faine etiam deficere, Liv.; animo deficere, to lose heart, Caes., Cic.; absol. to be disheartened; ne uia plagâ acceptâ patres conscripti conciderent, ne deficerent, Cic. **II**. Transiit, **a**, act., to abandon, leave, fail; quoniam me Leontina civitas atque legatio propter eam quam dixi causam deficit, Cic.; ipso res frumentaria deficere coepit, Caes.; dolor me non deficit, Cic.; **b**, pass. defici, to be abandoned by, to be wanting in; defici a viibus, Caes.; mulier abundat audaciâ, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic.; sanguine defecit artus, bloodless, Ov.

dēfigo -fixi -fixum, 3. to fix or fasten into. **I**. Lit., sudes sub aqua, Caes.; sicam in consulis corpore, Cic.; tellure hastas, Verg. **II**. Transf., **a**, to fix the eyes or the mind on something; omnes vigilas, curas, cogitationes in republicae salute defigere, Cic.; Libyae defixit lumina regnis, Verg.; in cogitatione defixum esse, to be deep in thought, Cic.; **b**, to make fast; virtus est una altissimis radicibus defixa, Cic.; **c**, to fix in amazement, make motionless with astonishment, etc.; defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos, Liv.; partic., defixus, motionless with astonishment, fear, etc.; quum silentio defixi stetit, Liv.; **d**, to imprint firmly; in oculis omnium sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sum, Cic.; **e**, religious t.t. to declare, denounce; quae augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira defixerit, Cic.; **f**, of enchantment, to bind by a spell, to curse, regis Ioliciacis animum defigere votis, Verg.

dēfingo -finxi -fictum, 3. to form, mould, fashion, Hor.

dēfinio, 4. to inclose within limits, to bound. **A**. Lit. eius fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, to fix, define, determine; il qui mala dolore, bona voluptate definiunt, Cic.; esp. **a**, logical t.t. to define, give a definition of; rem definire verbis, Cic.; **b**, to fix; suum cuique locum, Caes.; **2**, to confine within limits, restrain; non vagabitur oratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis definietur viris, etc., Cic.

definitē, adv. with superl. (definitus), definitely, distinctly; lex Gellia et Cornelia quae definitē potestatem Pompejo civitatem donandi aederat, Cic.

dēfinitio -ōnis, f. (definitio), a definition; **a**, verborum omnium definitiones, Cic.; **b**, a fixing; iudiciorum aequorum, Cic.

definitivus -a -um (definitio), relating to definition or explanation, explanatory; constitutio, Cic.

dēfinitus -a -um, p. adj. (from definitio), definite, distinct; constitutio, Cic.; causa, Cic.

dēfio -feri, pass. of deficio, to fail; numquam causa defiet, cur viti pacto non stetis, Liv.; lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defuit, Verg.

dēfiagratio -ōnis, f. (deflagro), a burning, consuming by fire; terrarum, Cic.

dēflāgro, 1. to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire. **A**. Lit., quum curia Saliorum deflagrasset, Cic.; Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic.; part. pass., deflagratus, consumed, Cic. **B**. Transf., to cease burning, to abate, cool;

interdum spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras, Liv.; deflagrante paulatim seditione, Tac.

dēfecto -flexi -flexum, 3. **I**. Transiit, **A**. Lit., **a**, to bend down; tenerum prono pondere corpus, Cat.; **b**, to turn aside; amnes in alium cursum, Cic. **B**. Transf., declinare a proposito et deflectere sententiam, Cic. **II**. Intransiit, to turn aside, turn away; **a**, de via, Cic.; a veritate, Cic.; **b**, of speech, to digress; oratio redeat illuc unde deflexit, Cic.

dēfleo -flēvi -flētum, 2. **1**, to bewail, weep for; impendentes casus inter se, Cic.; alicuius mortem, Cic.; **2**, to speak with tears; haec ubi deflevit, Verg.

dēfloresco -flōrui, 3. **A**. Lit., to shed blossom, to fade; idem (flos) quum tenui carptus defloruit ungui, Cat. **B**. Transf., to lose bloom, wither; cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv.; meton., amores mature et celeriter deflorescunt, Cic.

dēfluō -fluxi, 3. **I**. to flow down. **A**. Lit., **a**, of water, etc., sudor a capite, Cic.; humor saxis, Hor.; Rheus in plures defluit partes, Caes.; **b**, of things not liquid, to float; dolia medio amni defluxerunt, Liv.; to swim down; secundo amni, Verg.; to sail down; cum paucis navigiis secundo amni, Liv. **B**. Transf., to fall down, descend, glide down; **1**, quum ipsae defluebant coronae, Cic.; of dress, hair, etc., to fall; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Verg.; rusticus tonso toga defluit, Hor.; of horsemen, moribundus Romanus labentibus super corpus armis ad terram defluxit, Liv.; **2**, abstr., **a**, to be derived; quodsi inest in hominum genere mens, fides, virtus, concordia, unde haec in terras nisi a superis defluere potuerunt, Cic.; **b**, to fall to the lot of; multaque merces tibi defluat aequo ab Jove Neptunoque, Hor.; **c**, to change to; a necessariis artificibus ad elegantiora defluximus, Cic. **II**. to flow away, disappear, be lost; **a**, of hair, etc., extemplo tristi medicamine tactae defluxere comae, Ov.; **b**, of persons, ex novem tribunis unus me absente defluxit, has proveci fuisse to me, Cic.; **c**, of time, to disappear, cease; ubi salutatō defluxit? Cic.

dēfodio -fodi -fossus, 3. **I**. **1**, to dig in, to cover with earth; signum septem pedes altum in terram defodi, Liv.; **2**, to conceal by digging bury; thesaurum sub lecto, Cic.; aliquem humo, Ov.; Menucia Vestalis viva defossa est scelerato campo, Liv. **II**. to dig up; terram, Hor.

dēformatio -ōnis, f. (deformo), a deforming, disfiguring. **I**. Lit., corporis et coloris, Cic. **II**. Transf., tantae majestatis, degradation, Liv.

dēformis -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (de and forma). **I**. deformed, misshapen, ugly. **A**. Lit., **a**, of persons or animals, deformed in body; deformem natum esse, Cic.; jumenta parva atque deformia, Caes.; **b**, of things, ugly, disgusting; foeda omnia ac deformia visa, Liv.; aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. **B**. Transf., **a**, disgraced, disgraceful; patriae solum deformis belli malis, Liv.; **b**, hateful, foul, shameful; ira, deformem malum, Ov.; deformē est, foll. by infn., Cic. **II**. formless, shapeless; deformes animae, Ov.

dēformitas -ātis, f. (deformis), deformity, ugliness. **I**. Lit., corporis, Cic.; oris, Tac. **II**. Transf., disgrace, dishonour; illius fugae negligentiaeque deformitas, Cic.

1. **dēformo**, 1. to form, fashion, delineate; transf., ille quem supra deformavi, whom I have formerly described, Cic.

2. **dēformo**, 1. (de and forma). **A**. Lit., to bring out of form and shape, disarrange; **a**, of persons, deformatum corpore, deformed in body

Cic.; **b**, of things, parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit, Cic. **B.** Transf., to disgrace, dishonour; victorian clade, Liv.; homo vitii deformatus, Cic.

dēfraudo, 1. to deceive, defraud, cheat; aures, Cic.; aliquem, with abl. of thing, aliquem ne andabāt quidem, Cic.

dēfrenātus -a -um (de and freno), unbridled, unrestrained; cursus, Ov.

dēfrico -fricū -fricātum, and -frictum, 1. to rub, rub hard; dentes, Ov.; fig., urbem sale multo, to satirise, lash, Hor.

dēfringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (de and frango), to break off; ramum arboris, Cic.; ferrum ab hasta, Verg.

dēfrūtum -i, n. (for defervitum sc. mustum), must or new wine boiled down to a small portion of its original quantity, Verg.

dēfūgio -fūgi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee away; iunis abjectis totum sinistram cornu defugit, Liv. **II.** Trans., to fly from, avoid, get out of the way of; proelium, Caes.; iudicia, Cic.; auctoritatem consilii sui, Cic.; eam disputationem, Cic.

dēfundo -fūdī -fūsum, 3. to pour down, pour out; a, vinum, Hor.; aurea fruges Italiae pleno defunkit Copia cornu, Hor.; b, to pour a libation; defunde merum pateris, Hor.

dēfungor -functus sum, 3. dep. to finish, complete, discharge, perform, be relieved of an office or duty; a, defunctus honoribus, having filled all public offices, Cic.; periculis, Cic.; proelio, bello, Liv.; laboribus, Hor.; defunctum bello barbarum, discharged from the warfare of love, Hor.; b, vitā defungi, to die, Verg.; absol., defuncta (est) virgo Vestalis Laelia, Tac.

dēgēnēr -ērīs (de and genus). **A.** Lit., unworthy of one's race, not genuine, degenerate; Neoptolemus, unworthy of his father, Verg.; hi jam degeneres sunt, mixti et Gallograeci vere, quod appellantur, Liv. **B.** Transf., morally degenerate, unworthy, ignoble; patriae non degener artis, Ov.; non degener ad pericula, Tac.; ceterorum preces degeneres fuere ex metu, Tac.

dēgēnēro, 1. (degener). **I.** Intransit., to become unlike one's race or kind, to fall off, degenerate. **A.** Lit., Macedones in Syros Parthos Aegyptios degenerarunt, Liv.; poena degenerant sucos oblita priores, Verg. **B.** Transf., to degenerate morally; ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, Cic.; in Persarum mores, Liv. **II.** Trans., a, to cause to degenerate; ni degeneratum in aliis huic quoque decori officisset, Liv.; b, to dishonour, stain by degeneracy; propinquos, Prop.

dēgo, dēgi, 3. (for deigo, from de and ago), to pass time; omne tempus aetatis sine molestia, Cic.; vitam in egestate, Cic.; in beatorum insulis immortalae aevum, Cic.; senectam turpem, Hor.; absol., to live; ille potens sui laetusque deget, Hor.

dēgrandīnat, impers. it ceases to hail, Ov.

dēgrāvo, 1. **A.** Lit., to press down, oppress; degravat Aetna caput, Ov.; quae (duo millia) illatis ex transverso signis degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv. **B.** Transf., to weigh down, impede, distress; quia vulnus degravabat, Liv.

dēgrēdiōr gressus, 3. dep. (de and gradior), to step, march, walk down; degressus ex arce, Liv.; monte, colle, Sall.; in aequum, Liv.; in campum, Liv.; ad pedes, to dismount, Liv.

dēgusto, 1. **A.** Lit., to taste; a, of persons, inde, Sall.; nec degustanti lotos amara fuit, Ov.; b, of things, celeri flammā tigna trabesque (of fire), to lick, Lucr.; of a weapon, to graze; summum vulnere corpus, Verg. **B.** Transf., to try, make a trial of; genus hoc exercitationum,

Cic.; to sound, eorum, apud quos aliquid aget aut erit acturus, mentes sensusque degustet, Cic.

dēhīno, adv. from here, hence, henceforth. **I.** Of space. **A.** Lit., Tac. **B.** Transf., of the order of succession, hereupon, Hor. **II.** Of time, a, from this time, henceforth; me L. Tarquinium Superbum quicumque dehinc vi possum executurum, Liv.; b, thereupon; Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat; dehinc talia fatur, Verg.; c, then; corresponding with primum, in the second place, Sall. (dehinc sometimes one syllable, Verg. Ov.).

dēhisco -hīvi or -hīi, 3. to gape, open, split; terra dehiscat mihi, may the earth swallow me up, Verg.; dehiscens intervallis hostium acies, Liv.

dēhonestāmentum -i, n. (dehonesto), a blemish, deformity, disgrace; corporis, Sall.; amicitiarum, Tac.

dēhonesto, 1. to dishonour, disgrace; famam, Tac., Liv.

dēhortor, 1. dep. to advise to the contrary, to dissuade; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem ab aliquo, Sall.; with infin., plura scribere dehortatur me fortuna, Sall.

Dēiānira -ae, f. (Δηιάνερα), daughter of Oeneus, sister of Meleager, wife of Hercules, whose death she caused by sending him a garment poisoned with the blood of Nessus.

deicio, v. deicio.

Dēidāmia -ae, f. (Δηιδάμεια), daughter of Lycomedes, king in Scyros, mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.

dēin, v. deinde.

dēinceps, adv. (dein and capio), one after another, successively; a, in space; tres deinceps turres . . . ingenti fragore proceiderunt, Liv.; b, in time; quos (tres fratres) video deinceps tribunos plebis per triennium fore, Cic.; c, in order of succession; P. Sulpicius qui deinceps eum magistratum petiturus putabatur, Cic.; corresponding to primum, primum est officium ut se conservet in naturae statu, deinceps ut, etc., Cic. (deinceps, dissyll., Hor., Sat. ii. 8.80).

dēindē and **dēin** (for dein, from de and locat. suff. -in), adv. a, of space, thereupon, from that place; via tantum interest perangusta, deinde paulo latior patebit campus, Liv.; b, of time, thereafter, thereupon, then, afterwards; Cimbrum Gaiumbrinium statim ad me vocavi, deinde item accessit, etc., Cic.; corresponding with primum, principio (initio), prius, inde, post, postremo, etc., Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, Caes.; with other adverbs, tum deinde, Liv.; deinde postea, Cic., etc.; c, in narration or order of succession, then, next; ut a prima congressione maris ac feminae, deinde a progenie, etc., Cic.; corresponding with primum, primum . . . deinde, Cic. (e in classical poets, one syllable).

Dēiōnides -ae, m. (Δηιονίδης), son of Deione and Apollo, i.e., Miletus.

Dēiōpea -ae, f. (Δηϊόπεια), one of the nymphs of Iuno.

Dēiphōbē -ēs, f. (Δηϊφώβη), daughter of Glaucus.

Dēiphōbus -i, m. (Δηϊφώβος), son of Priam, husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

dēiectio -ōnis, f. (deicio), a throwing down, legal t.t. ejectment from property, Cic.

1. **dēiectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from deicio), 1, low-lying; equitatus noster deiectis locis constiterat, Caes.; 2, dispirited, dejected, Verg.

2. **dēiectus** -ūs (deicio), 1, a throwing down, hurling down; arborum, Liv.; 2, declivity, depression; collis, Caes.

dejēro = *dejuro* (q.v.)

dejicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (de and *facio*), to throw, cast, hurl down. **I.** Lit. **A.** Gen., aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.; librum in mare, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, se dejicere, or pass. *dejici*, to rush down; venti ab utriusque terrae praecipiti montibus subiti ac procellosi se dejiciunt, Liv.; 2, to throw to the ground; of trees, to fell, Liv.; of statues, to throw down, Cic.; of buildings, to pull down; turrim, Caes.; 3, to throw lots into an urn; quum dejecta in id sors esset, Liv.; 4, milit. t.t. to drive from a position; nostros loco, Caes.; 5, pass., *dejici*, naut. t.t. to be driven away; ad inferiorem partem insulae, Caes.; 6, of the head, eyes, &c. to let fall; delecto in pectora mentis, Ov.; vultum, Verg.; 7, legal t.t. to eject, dispossess; aratores, Cic.; aliquem de possessione fundi, Cic.; 8, to kill; paucis deiectis, Caes. **II.** Transf. 1, aliquem de sententia, make a person change his opinion, Cic.; 2, a, aliquem de honore, to deprive, Cic.; b, uxore dejectā, carried off, Tac.

Dejōtarus -i, m. one of the tetrarchs of Galatia, defended by Cicero on a charge of murder.

dejungo -junxi -junctum, 3. to separate, sever, Tac.

dejūro, 1. to swear solemnly, attest by an oath; verbis conceptis dejurare ausim neminem inimicum tantum molestiae mihi tradidisse, Nep.

delābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to glide down, fall down, sink; a, signum de caelo delapsum, Cic.; ex equo, Liv.; b, of a deity, to come down from heaven; caelo, Verg., Liv.; aliquis de caelo delapsus, a person who comes unexpectedly to one's assistance, Cic.; c, of liquids, to flow down; ex utraque parte tecti aqua delabatur, Cic. **II.** to glide away, hence 1, to proceed from, be derived from; illa sunt ab his delapsa plura genera (sc. vocum), Cic.; 2, to fall away from the right path, to fall away, to fall, to come to; a, in eas diffucultates, ut etc., Cic.; in hoc vitium scurrile, Tac.; b, to digress; nescio quo pacto ad praecipitū rationem delapsa est oratio mea, Cic.; a sapientium familiaritatis ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabatur, Cic.; 3, to fall into unwarres; medios in hostes, Verg.

delāmentor, 1. dep. to bewail, lament; natam ademptam, Ov.

delāssō, 1. to weary, tire out; cetera de genere hoc loquacem delassare valent Fabium, Hor.

delātio -ōnis, f. (uēfēro), an information against any one, accusation, denunciation; nominis, Cic.; absol., dare alicui delationem, Cic.

delātor -ōris, m. (defero), an accuser, informer, spy; criminum auctores delatoresque, Liv.; majestatis, of high treason, Tac.

delēbills -e (deleo), that can be obliterated or destroyed; liber, Mart.

delēctābills -e, adj. with compar. (delecto), pleasant, delightful, agreeable; cibus, Tac.

delectāmentum -i, n. (delecto), delight, pleasure, amusement; inania ista sunt delectamenta puerorum, Cic.

delectatio -ōnis, f. (delecto), delight, pleasure; mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitates delectatio, Cic.; magnam delectationem habere, Cic.

delecto, 1. (Intens. of *deicio*), to delight, cause pleasure or enjoyment; a, act., ista me sapientiae fama delectat, Cic.; with abl., of the cause, aut libris me delecto aut fluctus numero, Cic.; with in and the abl., ille me delectat in omni genere, Cic.; with infin., quam delectabat enim defectiones solis et lunae multo ante nobis praedicere, Cic.; b, pass., to take delight in; with abl., jumentis, Caes.; filiola tuā te delectari

laetor, Cic.; criminibus inferendis, Cic.; with in and the abl., in hac inani prudentiae laude delector, Cic.; in hoc admodum delector, Cic.; in hoc admodum delector quod, etc., Cic.; with infin., Hor.

delectus -ūs, m. (1. deligo). **I.** Gen. a choosing, choice, selection; verborum, a choice of language, Cic.; sine ullo delectu, without any choice, Cic. **II.** Milit. t.t., a levy, recruiting of troops, conscription; delectum habere, Cic.; conficere, Liv.; delectum provincialis, a levy in the provinces, Cic.

delēgatio -ōnis, f. (2. deligo), an assignment of a debt; a mancipie annua die, Cic.

delēgo, 1. to transfer, give in charge, to entrust, assign. **I.** Gen., ad senatum, Liv.; infantem nutriciū, Tac.; hunc laborem alteri ap. Cic. **II.** Esp. 1, mercantile t.t. to assign a debt or to nominate some one else to pay a debt; alicui, Cic.; 2, to impute, attribute, ascribe a merit or a fault to any one; crimen alicui, Cic.; servati consilis decus ad servum, Liv.

delēnimentum -i, n. (delenio), anything that coaxes, soothes, caresses, a charm, blandishment; delenimentum animis Volani agri divisionem obici, Liv.

delēnio, 4. to soothe, win, coax, caress, charm; mulierem non nuptialibus donis, sed filiorum funeribus, Cic.; aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, Cic.; animos, Cic.

delēnitor -ōris, m. (delenio), one who soothes, cajoles, wins over; cuius (judicis) delenitor esse debet orator, Cic.

delēo -lēvi -lētum, 2. to destroy, annihilate, abolish. **I.** Of things, **A.** Gen., urbes, Liv.; Volscum nomen, Liv.; bella, to bring to an end, Cic.; leges, Cic.; improbitatem, Cic.; ignominiam, Liv. **B.** Esp. to efface or erase something engraved or written, Cic.; digito legata, Cic. **II.** Of persons, to destroy, annihilate; paene hostes, Caes.; senatum, Cic.; rarely of a single person, C. Curionem delere voluisti, Cic.; hostes, Caes.

delētrix -trix (deleo), that which destroys; sica paena delatrix huius imperii, Cic.

Delia, v. Delos.

deliberābundus -a -um (delibero), carefully considering, deliberating; consules velut deliberandi capita conferunt, Liv.

deliberatio -ōnis, f. (delibero), consideration, consultation, deliberation; consilii capiundi, Cic.; res habet deliberationem, admits of, cadit in deliberationem, Cic.; habere deliberationes de aliqua re, Cic.

deliberativus -a -um (delibero), relating to consideration or deliberation; genus, Cic.

deliberator -ōris, m. (delibero), one who deliberates, Cic.

deliberātus -a -um, p. adj. (from delibero), decided, resolved, certain, Cic.

delibēro, 1. (de and *libra*), to weigh carefully, consider, consult about. **I.** Lit., maxima de re, Cic.; deliberare de Corinthio cum imperatore Romano, Liv.; with rel. clause, utri potissimum consulendum sit, deliberetur, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** to ask advice, esp. of an oracle, Nep. **B.** to resolve, decide as a consequence of deliberation; quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat, non adesce, Cic.

delibo, 1. to take away a little, to taste. **I.** Lit., sol humoris parvam delibet partem, Lucr.; oscula, Verg.; fig., ut omnes undique fusclos carum et delibem, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** Gen., to take from, to derive, or to enjoy; ex universa mente divina delibatos aunos habemus, Cic.; novum honorem, Liv. **B.** Esp., to diminish, take away; aliquid de gloria sua, Cic.

dēlibro 1. (de and liber), to bark, peel the bark off, Caes.

dēlibūo -ū -ūtum, 3. (de and root LIB, Gr. ΑΙΪΙ, whence λίπος, ἀλείφω), to besmeur, anoint; multis medicamentis delibutus, Cic.; delibutus capillus, Cic.

delicātē, adv. with compar. (delicatus), luxuriously; delicata ac moliter vivere, Cic.

delicātus -a -um (adj. with compar. and superl. (d. licite). **I.** delightful, charming, alluring, luxurious; comitatus, convivium, voluptas, Cic. **II.** soft, tender, delicate, voluptuous, luxurious. **A.** Lit., adolescens, Cic.; capella, Cat.; pueri, juvenus, Cic. **B.** Transf., fastidious, daintily, nice; est fastidii delicatissimi, Cic.

deliciāe -ārum, f. (delicio, to allure), pleasure, delight, charm, luxury. **A.** Lit., multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, Cic.; ecce aliae deliciāe (pretensions) equitum vix ferendae, Cic. **B.** Transf. the beloved object, darling, sweetheart; amores ac deliciāe tuae Roscius, Cic.

deliciōlae -ārum, f. (dim. of deliciāe), a darling; Tullia, deliciōlae nostrae, Cic.

dēlictum -i, n. (delinquo), a fault, crime, delinquency; quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic.

1. dēligo -lēgi -lectum, 3. (de and lego), **1.** to pick, pluck; tenui primam ungue rosam, Ov.; **2.** to choose, select; a, magistratus, consulens, Cic.; aliquem potissimum generum, Cic.; ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes.; optimum quemque, Cic.; locum castris, Caes.; **b.** to pick out, send away; longaevos senes ac fessas aequore matres, Verg.

2. dēligo, **1.** to bind, fasten, bind up; navicularē ad ripam, Caes.; aliquem ad palum, Cic.

dēlino (-lēvi) -litum, 3. to wipe off; ex quantum tectorium vetus delitum sit, Cic.

dēlinquo -liqui -lictum, 3. to fail, be wanting, esp. to fail in duty, commit a crime; hac quoque in re eum deliquisse, Cic.; ut nihil adhuc a me delictum putem, Cic.; si quid deliquero, Cic.; (miles) in bello propter hostium metum deliquerat, Cic.

dēliquesco -licui, 3. to melt, dissolve; ubi delieuit nondum prior (nix) altera venit, Ov.; transi, to vanish, disappear; nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, Cic.

dēliratio -ōnis, f. (deliro), folly, silliness, dotage; ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic.

dēlīro, **1.** (de and lira, lit. to draw the furrow arroy in ploughing), to be crazy, mad, insane, to rave; delirare et mente captum esse, Cic.; quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, the people suffer for the mad acts of their kings, Hor.

dēlīrus -a -um, adj. with compar. (deliro), silly, crazy, doting; senex, Cic.

dēlītesco -tūi, 3. (de and latesco), to conceal oneself, lurk, lie hid. **A.** Lit., hostes noctu in silvis delituerant, Caes.; in ulva, Verg.; in cubilibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., to take refuge; in alicuius auctoritate, Cic.; in frigida calumnia, Cic.; sub tribunicia umbra, Liv.

dēlītigo, **1.** to scold furiously, Hor.

Dēlius, v. Delus.

Dēlos -i, f. (Δῆλος), an island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, and the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence **1.** adj., **Dēlius** -a -um, Delian; folia, the laurel, Hor.; tellus, Delos, Ov.; subst., **Dēlius** -ii, m. Apollo, Ov.; **Dēlia** -ae, f. Diana, Verg.; **Dēlium** -ii, n. a place on the Boeotian coast where stood a temple of Apollo; **2. Dēliacus** -a -um, Delian; vase.

Cic.; gallinarius Deliacus (the people of Delium being celebrated for their brazen vessels and for their poultry), Cic.

Delphi -drum, m. (Δελφοί), a town of Phocis celebrated for its oracle of Apollo; hence adj. **Delphicus** -a -um, Delphian, and subst.

Delphicus -i, m. Apollo, Ov.

delphinus -i and **delphin** -inis, m. (δελφίς), **1.** a dolphin, Cic.; **2.** a constellation so called, Ov.

Deltōtōn -i, n. (Δελτοῦν), the constellation called the Triangle, Cic. poet.

dēlūbrum -i, n. (de and luo), a temple, shrine, as a place for expiation; noctu ex delubro audita vox, Liv.; gen. in plur., shrines, holy places; deorum templa ac delubra, Cic.

dēlūdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. to mock, cheat, delude, deceive; corvum hiantem, Hor.; et quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus, Verg.; absol., aliquanto lentius agere atque deludere, Cic.

dēlumbis -e (de and lumbus), nerveless, weak, Pers.

dēlumbo, **1.** to make weak and nerveless; sententias, Cic.

dēmādesco -mādūi, 3. to become wet, Ov.

dēmādo, **1.** to entrust, give in charge; pueros curae alicuius, Liv.

Dēmārātus -i, m. (Δημάρατος), a Corinthian exile, father of Taryquius Priscus.

dēmōns -mentis, adj., with compar. and superl., out of one's mind, insane, foolish, senseless; a, of persons, summos viros despere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, Cic.; subst., in tranquillo tempestate adversam optare demētis est, Cic.; b, transf., of things, demētissimum consilium, Cic.; minae, Hor.

dēmētēr, adv. (demens), foolishly, senselessly, madly, Cic.

dēmēntia -ae, f. (demens), foolishness, madness, insanity, Cic.

dēmēntio, 4. (demens), to be mad, insane, to rave, Lucr.

dēmēro and dep. **dēmēro**, **2.** to deserve well off, to oblige; denerendi beneficio tam potentem populum occasio, Liv.; servos, Ov.

dēmergo -mersi -mersum, 3. **A.** Lit., to sink, to plunge into, dip under; **1.** in water, C. Marius in palude demersus, Cic.; se demergere, Cic.; **b.** of ships, to sink; tredecim capere naves, decem demergere, Liv.; **2.** dapes avidam in alvum, to swallow, Ov.; plebs in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas demersa, Liv. **B.** Transf., est enim animus caelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic.; plebs aere alieno demersa, over head and ears in debt, Liv.

dēmētior -mensum sum, 4. dep. to measure measure out; ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.

dēmēto -messui -messum, 3. to mow, reap, cut down, or off; fructus, Cic.; frumentum, Liv.; huius ense caput, Ov.; agros, Cic.

dēmētōr, dep. **1.** to measure off, Cic.

dēmigratio -ōnis, f. (demigro), emigration, Nep.

dēmigro, **1.** **1.** to migrate, emigrate, remove or depart from a place; ex his aedificiis, Caes.; ex agris in urbem, Liv.; in alia loca, Cic.; **2.** transf., hinc demigrare, to die, Cic.; de neo statu demigro, Cic.

dēmīnūo -mīnui -mīnūtum, 3. **A.** Lit., **1.** to diminish, make less, lessen; militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, Caes.; aliquid de tempore, Cic.; **2.** to alienate, praedia, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, gen. aliquid de jure, de libertate

Cap. b, esp. legal t. t., capite se deminueret or capite deminui, to suffer a loss of civil rights, Cic.

deminutio -ōnis, f. (deminuo), a lessening, diminution. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic.; deminutio vectigalium, Cic.; 2, legal t. t., right of alienation; utique Pecunia Hispaniae datio deminutio esset, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., deminutio sui, loss of honour, dignity, etc., Tac.; 2, loss of civil rights; deminutio libertatis, Cic.

dēmīror, 1. dep. to wonder at, to wonder; quod demīror, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demīror, Cic.

dēmīssē, adv., with compar. and superl. (deminus). **A.** Lit., low, near the ground; volare, Ov. **B.** Transf., modestly, lowly, humbly, abjectly, meantly; suppliciter demisseque respondere, Cic.; humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic.

dēmīssio -ōnis, f. (demitto). **A.** Act., a sinking, lowering; storearum, Caes. **B.** Pass. dejection; animi, Cic.

dēmīssus -a -un, p. adj. (demitto). **I.** Lit., a, hanging down; aures, Verg.; b, sunken, lowering; loca demissa ac palustria, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, feeble, weak; demissā voce loqui, Verg.; b, unassuming, modest; sermo demissus atque humilis, Cic.; c, down-cast, dispirited; animus, Cic.; d, poor, needy; qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall.

dēmītigo, 1. t. to make mild, soften; pass., to become mild; nosmetipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic.

dēmītto -misi -missum, 3. to send down, to lower, let down, cast, thrust, throw, put down, cause to hang down. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., se inani-bus, to let oneself down by the hands, Liv.; per manus, Caes.; aliquem per tegulas, Cic.; equum in flumen, Cic.; inibrem caelo, Verg.; caput ad fornices, to bend, Cic.; vultus, oculos, to let fall, lower, Ov.; aures, Hor.; fascies, to lower, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, demittere agnē, exercitum, etc.; to lead an army to a lower position; agnē in inferiorem campum, Liv.; demittere se, to march down, Caes.; 2, naut. t. t., demittere antennis, to lower sail, Sall.; 3, navem demittere, to sail down (a river), Liv.; 4, se demittere or demitti, to flow down; quo se demittere rivus assuerat pluvialis aquae, Ov.; 5, to let the hair or beard grow long; demissi capilli, Ov.; 6, of dress, to let droop; usque ad talos demissa purpura, Cic.; tunica demissa, hanging down, not girt up, Hor.; 7, to let fall to the ground; sublecas in terram, Caes.; 8, to plunge into (of a weapon); ferrum in pectus, Tac.; 9, of places, to let down, to cause to slope down; molli jugum demittere clivo, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, se animo, Caes., animum, Cic., mentem, Verg., to lose heart, become discouraged; aliquid in pectus, to impress on one's mind, Liv.; se in causam, to engage in, Cic.; b, demitti ab aliquo, to be descended from; ab alto demissum genus Aeneae, Verg.

dēmīurgus -i, m. (δημιουργός), the highest magistrate in certain Greek states, Liv.

dēmo, dempsi, demptum, 3. (for deimo, from de and emi), to take away. **A.** 1, lit., Publicola secures de fascibus demi jussit, Cic.; barbam, Cic.; 2 transf., sollicitudinem, Cic. **B.** Esp., to take away from a whole, to subtract, make less; 1, lit., partem solido de die, Hor.; de capite medimna DC, Cic.; 2, transf., plus additum ad memoriam nominis nostri, quam demptum de fortuna.

Dēmōcritus -i, m. (Δημόκριτος), a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, author of the Atomic theory; hence adj., **Dēmōcritēus** (ius) -a -um, Democritean; subst., a, **Dēmōcritēa** -ōrum, a. the doctrines of Democritus, Cic.; b, **Dēmōcritii** -orum, m. the disciples of Democritus, Cic.

dēmōlior, 4. dep. **A.** Lit., to throw down, to destroy utterly, demolish; domum, parietem, statuas, Cic. **B.** Transf., demolientes Barchanalia, Liv.

dēmōlitiō -ōnis, f. (demolior), a tearing down, demolition; statuarum, Cic.

dēmōnstrātiō -ōnis, f. (demonstro). **I.** Lit., a pointing out (by the hand, by gestures, etc.), Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** Gen., a representation, description, Cic. **B.** Esp., rhet. t. t., a laudatory style of oratory, Cic.

dēmōnstrātīvus -a -um (demonstro) = ἐπιδεικτικός, laudatory or declamatory; genus orationis, Cic.

dēmōnstrātor -ōris, m. (demonstro), one who points out or indicates; Simonides dicitur demonstrator uniuscuiusque sepeliendi fuisse, Cic.

dēmōnstro, 1. to show, indicate, point out. **I.** With the hand or by gesture, figuram digito, Cic.; itinera, Cic. **II.** to point out by signs or words, indicate, describe, show. **A.** Gen., demonstrare rem, Cic.; demonstravi haec Caecilio, Cic.; ad ea castra quae supra demonstravimus contendit, Caes.; with acc. and infin., mihi Fabius demonstravit te id cogitare facere, Cic.; with rel. sent., quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur, demonstraverunt, Caes.; esp. in parenthetic sentences, ut supra or ante demonstravimus, ut demonstratum est, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, legal t. t., demonstrare fines, to show a purchaser the extent of property and hand it over to him, Cic.; 2, to express, signify; verba proprie demonstrantia ea quae significari ac declarari volemus, Cic.

dēmōrior -mortuus, 3. dep. to die, die off (used of one among a number); quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic.; in demortui locum censor sufficitur, Liv.

dēmōror, 1. dep. **A.** Intransit., to delay, loiter; ille nihil demoratus (without delay) exsurgit, Tac. **B.** Transf., to stop, hinder, delay, retard; aliquem diutius, Cic.; iter, Caes.; agmen novissimum, Caes.; inutilis annos demoror, drag on a useless existence, Verg.; Teucros quid demoror armis, to restrain from battle, Verg.

Dēmōsthēnēs -is and -i, m. (Δημοσθένης), the celebrated Athenian orator.

dēmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, remove. **I.** Gen., demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic.; aliquem de sententia, make a person change his opinion, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** Milit. t. t. or of gladiators, gradu aliquem, make a person give ground, Liv.; aliquem suo loco, Cic. **B.** a, to dispossess, remove from one's property; populum Romanum de suis possessionibus, Cic.; b, to remove a person from an office; aliquem praefecturā, Tac.

dēmūgitus -a -um (de and mugio), filled with the noise of lowing; paludes, Ov.

dēmūlcēo -muli -mulsum or -muletum, 2. to stroke down, caress by stroking; dorsum (of horses), Liv.

dēmum, adv. (from de, connected with Gr. δέ), at length, at last, 1. with particles relating to time, nunc demum, now at length, Cic.; jam demum, now at last, Ov.; tum demum, then indeed, then at length, Caes.; 2, to express a climax or emphasis, esp. with pron., ea demum firma amicitia est, that and that alone, Sall.; hac demum terra, Verg.

dēmurmūro, 1. to murmur or mutter over; ter novies carmen magico ore, Ov.

dēmūtatiō -ōnis, f. (demuto), change, alteration; morum, deterioration, Cic.

dēmūto, 1. to change; animum, Plaut

dēnārius -a -um (deni), containing the number ten; nummus or subst., **denarius** -ii, m a Roman silver coin, originally equivalent to ten, but afterwards to sixteen asses, worth about 8½d. of English money; alieni ad denarium solvere, to pay in Roman currency, Cic.; eoque spes sit denarii, of being paid in denarii, Cic.

dēnarro, 1. to narrate, tell, relate; matri denarrat ut, etc. Hor.

dēnāto, 1. to swim down; Tusco alveo, Hor.

dēnēgo, 1. 1, to deny, say no; Aquilium non arbitramur qui denegavit et juravit mori, Cic.; 2, more frequently, to deny, refuse, reject a request; operam reipublicae, Liv.; id antea petenti denegavisse, Caes.; potest enim mihi denegari occupatio tua, Cic.

dēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (decem), 1, ten by ten, ten at a time, by tens; uxores habent dēni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.; 2, ten; bis deni, Verg.

dēnicālis -e (de and nex), relating to death; feriae, a funeral feast or solemnity among the Romans (at which the family of the person dead was purified), Cic.

dēnique, adv. 1. 1, in the order of succession, at last, at length, Cic.; 2, to express a climax, qui non civium, non denique hominum numero essent, even, Liv.; 3, in fine, in short; omnia denique, Cic. II. Like denum, nunc denique, now indeed; tum denique, then indeed, Cic.

dēnōmino, 1. to name; hinc (ab Latio) Lanius ferunt denominatos, Hor.

dēnormo, 1. (de and norma), to make irregular; o si angulus ille proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor.

dēnōto, 1. to mark out, denote, designate precisely; quum ei res similes occurrant, quas non habeat denotatas, Cic.; cives necandos denotavit, Cic.

dens, dentis, m. (connected with Gr. *ὀδός*). A. 1, a tooth; aprorum, Ov.; dens eburneus, Liv.; dentes genuini, the grinders, Cic.; dentibus manditur atque extenuatur cibus, Cic.; 2, figs., a, envy, ill-will, slander; hoc malefico dente carpit, Cic.; dens invidus, the tooth of envy, Hor.; atro dente aliquem petere, Hor.; b, of time, vitata dentibus aevi, Ov. B. Transf., of things resembling a tooth, dens ancorae, Verg.; dens vomeris, Verg.; dens uncus, mattock, Verg.; dens Saturni, the sickle, Verg.

densē, adv., with compar. and superl. (densus), 1, densely, Plin.; 2, of time, frequently, Cic.

denseo = denso (q.v.).

Denselētae, v. Denteleti.

denso, and **densēo**, 2. (densus), to make thick, to thicken, condense, press together. I. Gen., male densatus agger, Liv. II. Esp., a, t. t. of weaving, to make thick with the reed, Ov.; b, milit. t. t., to press close together; scuta super capita, Liv.; ordines, Liv.; catervas, Verg.; c, mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, are crowded together, Hor.

densus -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl., thick, close, dense (opp. rarus). A. Gen., silva, Cic.; litus, Ov.; imber densissimus, Verg.; caput densum caesarie, Ov. B. crowded together, closely packed; 1, aristae, Verg.; apes, Verg.; fructus, Ov.; 2, of time, following closely, uninterrupted, frequent; ictus, Verg.; amores, Verg.; 3, vehement; densa frigoris asperitas, Ov.

dentālis -ium, n. (deus), ploughshare, Verg.

1. **dentātus** -a -um (dens). I. provided with teeth, toothed. A. Lit., si male dentata puella es, Ov. B. toothed, spiked, pronged; ex omni

parte dentata et tortuosa serrula, Cic. II. smoothed with a tooth; charta, Cic.

2. **Dentatus**, v. Curius.

Denthēlēti -ōrum (Δανθηλήται) and **Denselētae** -ōrum, m. a Thracian people living near the sources of Strymon.

dentiscalpium -ii. n. (dens and scalpo), a toothpick, Mart.

denūbo -nupsi -nuptum, 3. to be married, to marry (of the woman); nec Caenis in ullo d nupsit thalamos, Ov.; Julia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac.

denūdo, 1. to lay bare, uncover, denude; 1, n. Verres denudetur a pectore, Cic.; transf., mihi suum consilium, Liv.; 2, to rob, plunder; cives Romanos, ap. Cic.; transf., suo eam (juris scientiam) concessit et tradito (ornatu) spoliare atque denudare, Cic.

dēnuntiātio -ōnis, f. (d-nuntio), an announcement, intimation, declaration, threat. I. Gen., periculi, Cic. II. Esp., a, polit. t. t., denuntiatio belli, declaration of war, Cic.; b, legal t. t., summoning of a witness, Cic.; c, warning; quae est enim a dis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum, Cic.

denuntio, 1. I. Gen. to announce, intimate, declare, threaten, denounce; proscritionem, Cic.; alicui mortem, Cic.; illa arma, centuriones, cohortes non periculum nobis, sed praesidium denuntiant, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Gorgias se ad omnia esse paratum denuntiavit, Cic.; with ut or ne with the subj., or subj. alone, Lupus mihi denuntiavit ut ad te scriberem, Cic.; with rel. sent., ut denuntiet quid caveant, Cic. II. Esp. a, polit. t. t., bellum denuntiare, to declare war, Cic.; b, milit. t. t. to give order; denuntiare ut arma capiant, Liv.; c, legal t. t., of the prosecutor, (a) alicui testimonium denuntiare, to summon a person as witness, Cic.; (b) denuntiare alicui, to give notice of an action; de isto fundo Caecinae, Cic.; (c) denuntiare in iudicium, to give notice to one's witnesses, friends, etc., to be present at the trial; d, to give warnings of, to forewarn; qui (Hector) moriens propterquam Achilli mortem denuntiat, Cic.; quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella perniciosae caedes denuntiabantur, Cic.

dēnūo, adv. (for de novo), anew, again; 1, = iterum, again, a second time; rebellare, Liv.; 2, = rursus, of that which is repeated any number of times; recita denuo, Cic.

Dēōis -idis, f. (Δεωίς), daughter of Deo (Διός, Ceres), i.e., Proserpina, Ov.

Dēōius -a -um, sacred to Ceres; quercus, Ov.

dēōnēro, 1. to unload, disburden; transf., ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere coepit, Cic.

deōrsūm, adv. (for de-vorsum), downwards (opp. sursum), indicating motion; sursum deorsum, up and down, backwards and forwards; naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commantibus, Cic.

dēpāciscor (depēciscor) -pactus, 3. dep. to bargain for, make an agreement; ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic.; depacisci cum aliquo ut, etc., Cic.

depango -pactum, 3. to drive into the ground to drive, fix in; fig., vitae depactus terminus aite, Lucr.

dēpasco -pāvi -pastum, 3, 1, to feed off, eat down; saltus, Ov.; luxuriam segetum, Verg.; 2, to feed, graze, pasture (found also in the dep. form, **depascor** -pastus), agros, Cic.; Hyblaes apibus florem depasta saliceti saepes, Verg.; depasta altaria, poet. = food on the altars. Verg.

transf., depascere luxuriam orationis stilo, to prune down extravagance of language, Cic.; artus depascitur arida febris, Verg.

dépéciscor, v. depascior.

dépecto -pexi -pexum, 3. to comb, comb down; crines buxo, Ov.; vellera foliis tenuia, to comb off, Verg.

dépêculâtor -ôris, m. (depeculor), one who robs or embezzles; avarici, Cic.

dépêculor, 1. dep. (de and peculium), to rob, plunder; fana, Cic.; aliquem omni argento spoliare atque depêculare, Cic.; cur pro isto qui laudem honoremque familiae vestrae depêculatus est pugnas? Cic.

dépello -pûli -pulsus, 3. **I.** to drive away (of shepherds), teneros fetus Mantuam, Verg. **II.** to drive down, cast down, expel, remove. **A.** Lit., 1. gen., simulacra deorum depulsa, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; **2.** esp. **a.** milit. t. t. to dislodge; hostem loco, Cic.; **b.** to wean; ab ubere matris, Verg.; aliquem, Verg.; **c.** naut. t. t., to drive out of one's course; aliquem obvia aquilones depellunt, Tac. **B.** Transf. to drive away, keep off, turn away; famem sitimque, Cic.; suspicionem a se, Cic.; aliquem de causa suscepta, Cic.; de spe conatuque depulsus, Cic.; aliquem tribunatu, Cic.

dépêdeo, 2. **A.** Lit. to hang down, hang from; ex humeris dependet amictus, Verg.; laqueo dependente invenere, Liv. **B.** Transf., to depend upon; **a.** fides dependet a die, Ov.; **b.** to be etymologically derived from; huius et augurium dependet origine verbi, Ov.

dépêdo -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh out. **A.** Lit. to pay; dependendum tibi est quod mihi pro illo spopondisti, Cic. **B.** Transf., poenas reipublicae, Cic.

dépêro -perdidi -perditum, 3. **1.** to spoil, ruin; deperditus fletu, exhausted, Cat.; deperditus in aliquâ, desperately in love with, Cat.; **2.** to lose; non solum bona sed etiam honestatem, Cic.; paucos ex suis, Caes.

dépêro -pêrli -pêriturus, 4. to perish or be ruined utterly; tempestate deperierant naves, Caes.; si servus deperisset, Cic.; esp., deperire amore alicuius, to be desperately in love with, Liv.; so aliquem (aliquam), Cat.

dépilo, 1. to deprive of hair, make bald, Mart.

dépingo -pinxi -pictum, 3. **A.** Lit. to paint, represent in painting, depict; pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. **B.** Transf., 1. to draw or depict in words; vitium huius, Cic.; nimium depicta, too elaborately delineated, Cic.; **2.** to picture to oneself in thought, Cic.

dépango -planxi -planctum, 3. to bewail, lament, Ov.

dépexus -a -um, claspings, embracing, Lucr.

déplo, 1. **I.** Intransit. to weep violently, to lament; de suis incommodis, Cic. **II.** Transit. **A.** to lament, bewail; alicuius interitum, Cic. **B.** Transf. to regard as lost, give up; agros, Liv.; spem Capuae retinendae deploratam apud Poenos esse, Liv.

déplo, 3. to rain down, Tib.

dépôno -pôsi -pôsum, 3. to put, place, lay down, put away, put aside. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., caput terrae, Ov.; mentum in gremio, Cic.; onus, Cic.; arina, Caes.; comas, to cut the hair, Mart.; plantas sulcis, Verg.; aliquam, to give birth to, Cat.; vitulam, lay as a wager or as a prize, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a.** to renounce, lay aside, put an end to; amicitias, simulatas, Cic.; aedeundae Syriae consilium, Cic.; memoriam alicuius rei, or aliquid ex memoria, to forget, Cic.; **b.** to lay down an office; imperium, Cic.; **c.** to deprive of an

honour or office; triumphum, Liv. **II.** Esp., to deposit, lay up for preservation, commit to the charge of. **A.** Lit., pecuniam in delubro, Cic.; obsides apud eos, Caes.; pecuniam apud aliquem, Cic. **B.** Transf., jus populi Romani in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic.; hence **dépôsitus**, laid out dead; ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg.; jam prope depositus, Ov.

dépôpuliatio -ônis, f. (depopulor), a laying waste, plundering; aedium sacrarum publicorumque operum, Cic.

dépôpulator -ôris, m. (depopulor), one who ravages or lays waste; fori, Cic.

dépôpûlor, 1. dep. to lay waste, ravage; Ambiorigis fines, Caes.; agros, Cic. (pass. depopulatis agris, Caes.; late depopulato agro, Liv.).

dêporto, 1. to bear, carry away, remove, convey away. **I.** Gen., **a.** of persons and ships, frumentum in castra, Caes.; Tertium secum, Cic.; Plemium legatum vinctum Romam, Liv.; **b.** of rivers, Nilus magnam vim seminum secum frumenti similium dicitur deportare, Tac. **II.** Esp. **a.** to bring home from a province; victorem exercitum, Cic.; si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic.; **b.** to banish for life (with loss of civil rights and property), in insulam Amorgum deportari, Tac.; Italiâ, Tac.

dêposco -pôposci, 3. to ask, beg, beseech, demand earnestly. **I.** Gen., certas sibi depositas naves, Caes.; unum ad bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic. **II.** Esp. **1.** to ask an office or duty for oneself; sibi id muneris, Caes.; sibi partes istas, Cic.; **2.** to demand for punishment; Hannibalem, Liv.; aliquem ad mortem, Caes.; aliquem morti, Tac.; aliquem, Cic.; **3.** to challenge to combat; aliquem sibi, Liv.

dêpravâto, adv. (depravo), unjustly, iniquitously; judicare, Cic.

dêpravatio -ônis, f. (depravo), a perverting, distorting. **A.** Lit., oris, Cic. **B.** Transf., animi, depravity, Cic.

dêpravo, 1. (de and pravus), to pervert, distort, disfigure. **A.** Lit. quaedam contra naturam depravata habere, Cic.; depravata imitatio, caricature, Cic. **B.** Transf. to spoil, corrupt, deprave; puer indulgentiâ nostrâ depravatus, Cic.; mores dulcedine depravati, Cic.; plebem consiliis, Liv.

dêprêcâbundus -a -um (deprecor), earnestly entreating, Tac.

dêprêcâto -ônis, f. (deprecor), 1. a warding off or averting by entreaty, deprecating; periculi, Cic.; in religious language, an imprecation, curse; deorum, invoking the curse of the gods, Cic.; **2.** an entreaty for forgiveness; eius facti, Cic.

dêprêcâtor -ôris, m. (deprecor), one who begs off, an intercessor; huius periculi, Cic.; eo deprecatore, at his intercession, Caes.

dêprêcor, 1. dep. **I.** to pray earnestly to some person or for something. **A.** Gen., **a.** aliquem, Cic.; deprecari patres ne festinarent, Liv.; non deprecor, foll. by quominus, Liv.; **b.** aliquid, to beg for, entreat for; pacem, Cic.; with ne and the subj., unum petere ac deprecari ne, etc., Caes.; primum deprecor ne putetis, etc., Cic.; nihilum deprecans quin, etc., Liv.; with infin. = to allege in excuse; errasse regem, Sall.; **c.** aliquid ab aliquo, to beg for; multorum vitam ab aliquo, Cic.; civem a civibus, Cic.; **d.** absol., to intercede; pro aliquo, Cic. **B.** to exonerate, excuse, Cat. **II.** to avert by entreaty, beg off; mortem, Caes.; poenam, Liv.

dêprêhendo and **dêprendo** -prêhend. (prêndi) -prêhensum (-prêsum), 3. to seize, lay

noid of, catch. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, *abellarios* deprehendere litterasque interciperet, Caes.; *naves*, Caes.; of storms, *deprentis nautis*, *caught in a storm*, Verg. **B. Esp.**, *to surprise, catch, detect*, esp. in a crime or fault; *deprehendi* in manifesto scelere, Cic.; *aliquem in adulterio*, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **A.** *to perceive, observe, mark*; *res magnas saepe in minimis rebus*, Cic. **B. Pass.**, *deprehendi, to be surprised, embarrassed*; *se deprehensum negare non potuisse*, Cic.

dēprēhensio -ōnis, f. (*deprehendo*), *detection*; *veneni*, Cic.

dēpressus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (*deprimo*), *low-lying, sunk down*; *domus*, Cic.; *convallis*, Verg.

dēprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (*de* and *premo*), *to sink down, press down, depress.* **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, *altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio*, Cic.; *depresso aratro* (sc. in terram), Verg. **B. Esp.**, **1.** *to plunt or place deep in the ground, dig deep*; *saxum in mirandam altitudinem depresso*, Cic.; **2.** *of ships, to sink*; *naves*, Caes.; *classem*, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **A. Gen.**, *to press down, depress, oppress*; *fortunam meam*, Cic.; *spes illius civitatis*, Cic. **B. Esp.** *to put down by words*; *multorum improbitate depressa veritas*, Cic.

dēproelior, 1. *to contend violently*; *ventos aequore fervido deproeliantes*, Hor.

dēpromo -prompsi -promptum, 3. *to bring forth, produce, fetch out*; *pecuniam ex aerario*, Cic.; *Caeculum cellis*, Hor.; *transf.*, *orationem ex jure civili*, Cic.; *verba domo patroni*, Cic.

dēprōpō, *to hasten*; *alicui coronas, weave quickly*, Hor.

dēpūdet -pūddit, 2. impers. *to cease to be ashamed, to be shameless*, Ov.

dēpūgis = *depygis* (q. v.).

dēpugno, 1. *to fight, struggle, contend violently*; *ut acie instructa depugnarent*, Caes.; *cum Hectore*, Cic.; *transf.*, *voluptas depugnat cum honestate*, Cic.

dēpulsio -ōnis, f. (*depello*), **1.** *driving away, driving off*; *luminum*, Cic.; *doloris*, Cic.; **2.** *in rhet.*, *defence*, Cic.

dēpulsor -ōris, m. (*depello*), *one who drives away, a destroyer*; *dominatus*, Cic.

dēpūto, 1. *to prune, cut off*; *umbras, branches*, Ov.

dēpūgis -is, *thin buttocked*, Hor.

dequo, v. *susque deque*.

Dercētis -is, f. and **Dercetō** -ūs, f. (*Δερκετώ*), a Syrian goddess (also called *Atargitis*), identified with the Greek *Aphrodite*.

dērēlictio -ōnis, f. (*derelinquo*), *a deserting, forsaking*; *communis utilitatis*, Cic.

dērēlinquo -liqui -lictum, 3. *to forsake, desert entirely, abandon.* **A. Lit.**, *totas arationes derelinquere*, Cic.; *naves ab aestu derelictae*, Caes. **B. Transf.**, *derelictus ab amicis*, Cic.

dērēpentē, adv., *suddenly*, ap. Cic.

dērēp -repsi, 3. *to creep, crawl down*, Phaedr.

dēridēo -risi -risum, 2. *to laugh at, mock, deride, scoff at*; *aliquem*, Cic.; *absol.*, *deridet, quum*, etc., Cic.

dēridiculū -a -um (*derideo*), *very ridiculous, very laughable*; *alterum deridiculum esse se reddere rationem*, Liv.; *subst.*, **deridiculum** -i, n. *ridicule, ridiculousness*; *esse or haberi deridiculo, to be an object of ridicule*, Tac.

dērīgesco (*dirigesco*) -rigūi, 3. *to grow quite stiff, rigid*; *derigescit cervix*, Ov.; *deriguerē oculi*, Verg., Ov.

dērīpio -ripūi -reptum, 3. (*de* and *rapio*),

to tear down, snatch away; *ensem vaginā, Verg.*; *aliquid de manu*, Cic.; *aliquem de provincia*, Cic.; (*id*) *alteri*, Cic.; *transf.*, *quantum de mea auctoritate deripisset, curtailed*, Cic.

dērīsor -ōris, m. (*derideo*), *one who mocks, derides, a mocker*, Hor.

dērīsus -ūs, m. (*derideo*), *mockery, derision*, Phaedr., Tac.

dērīvātio -ōnis, f. (*derivo*), *a turning or drawing off of water*; *aquae Albanae*, Liv.; *derivationes fluminum*, Cic.

dērīvo, 1. **A.** *to turn, draw off water*; *aquam ex flumine*, Caes. **B. Transf.**, *to turn off, divert*; *crimen*, Cic.; *responsionem alio*, Cic.; *culpam in aliquem*, Cic.; *partem curae in Asiam*, Cic.

dērōgātio -ōnis, f. (*derogo*), *the partial repeal of a law*; *plur.* *legum derogationes*, Cic.

dērōgo, 1. **A. Lit.**, *to repeal part of the provisions of a law, to restrict, modify a law*; *huic legi nec obrogari fas est neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest*, Cic. **B. Transf.**, *to diminish, take away, derogate from*; *de honestate quiddam*, Cic.; *fidem alicui or alicui rei*, Cic.

dērōsus -a -um (*partic.* of an unused verb *derodo*), *gnawed away*; *clipeos esse a muribus*, Cic.

dērūo -rūi -rūtum, 3. *to cast down, overturn*; *fig.*, *cumulum de laudibus Dolabellae*, Cic.

dērūptus -a -um (**derumpo*), *broken off*; *hence, of places* (conf. *abruptus*), *precipitous, steep*; *ripa*, Liv.; *collis*, Tac. *Subst.*, **dērūpta** -orum, n. *precipices*, Liv.

dēsaevis -ii -itum, 4. *to rage violently*; *pelago desaevit hiems*, Verg.; *toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore*, Verg.

descendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (*de* and *scando*), *to step down, come down, descend* (opp. *ascendo*). **I. Of persons**, **A. Lit.**, **1.** *gen.*, *ex equo or equo*, Sall.; *de rostris*, Cic.; *monte*, Verg.; *coelo ab alto*, Verg.; *in ambulationem*, Cic.; *ad naviculas*, Cic.; **2.** *esp.*, **a.** *descendere in or ad forum, or simply descendere, in Rome to come down into the Forum, in order to attend the Comitia, etc.*; *hodie non descendit Antonius*, Cic.; **b.** *of an army, to descend from a height into the plain*; *ex superioribus locis in planitiem*, Caes.; *in aequum*, Liv. **B. Transf.**, *to lower oneself, to have recourse to, to condescend to agree to, give way to*; *senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant*, Cic.; *ad vim atque ad arma*, Caes.; *in preces omnes*, Verg. **II. Of things**, **A. Lit.**, **a.** *of weapons, to pierce, to penetrate*; *ferrum in corpus descendit*, Liv.; **b.** *of mountains, to slope down*; *Caelius ex alto quā mons descendit in aequum*, Ov.; *of the voice, to sink*, Cic. **B. Transf.**, *quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quis ratus erat descendit, sank deeper*, Sall.

descensio -ōnis, f. (*descendo*), *a going down, descending, descent*; *Tiberina, voyage down the Tiber*, Cic.

descensus -ūs, m. (*descendo*), *a descending, descent.* **I. Lit.**, *descensus difficilis et arctae viae*, Liv.; *poet.* with dat., *facilis descensus Averni*, Verg. **II. Meton.**, *a descending way*; *descensus ripae utriusque in alveum trecentorum ferme passuum*, Liv.

descesco -scivi or -scii -scitum, 3. **A. Lit.**, *to revolt from, desert to*; *multae civitates ab Afranio descescunt*, Caes.; *descescere a populo Romano*, Liv.; *a senatu*, Cic.; *ab Latinis ad Romanos*, Liv. **B.** *to withdraw, depart, diverge from, fall off from*; *a pristina causa*, Cic.; *a veritate*, Cic.; *a se, to be untrue to oneself*, Cic.;

hence, *to fall into, degenerate to*; ad inclinam fortunam, Cic.

describo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** *to transcribe, copy*; quantum "de Finibus" librum, Cic. **II.** *to describe, delineate, or represent in writing or by signs.* **A.** Lit., geo-metricas formas in arena, Cic.; carmina iv foliis or in cortice, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, *to represent in words, to describe*; a, of things, hominum sermones moroseque, Cic.; regionem aut pugnā, Cic.; flumen Rhenum, Hor.; b, of persons, to portray; confugem sine contumelia, Cic.; 2, *to define, explain*; describere officia, Cic.; 3, *to mark out, arrange, classify*; rationem totius belli, Cic.; jus civile generatim in ordines aetatesque, Cic.; 4, *to impose, appoint, fix, allot*; civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic.; num cuique munus, Cic.; duodena in singulos homines jugera, Cic.; 5, *to divide, distribute*; populum censu, ordinibus, aetatibus, Cic.

descripte, adv. (descriptus), *in order, systematically*; descripte et electe digerere, Cic.

descriptio -ōnis, f. (describo). **I.** *a copy*; descriptio imagine tabularum, Cic. **II.** *a representation by writing or signs.* **A.** Lit., *a description, representation*; descriptis aedificandi, plans, Cic.; numeri aut descriptiones, geometric figures, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *a representation in words, a description*; regionum, Cic.; 2, *a definition*; nominis brevis et aperta, Cic.; 3, *fixing, limiting*; expetendarum fugiendarumque rerum, Cic.; 4, *distribution*; possessionum, Cic.; 5, *arrangement, settling, division*; magistratuum, civitatis, Cic.

descriptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from describo), *properly arranged*; ordo verborum, Cic.

deseō -sēcūi -sectum, 1. *to hew off, cut off*; partes ex toto, Cic.; aures, Caes.; segetem, Liv.

deseñesco -sēnūi, 3. *to grow weaker by age*; ira belli, Sall.

deserō -sērūi -sertum, 3. (de and sero, *to ever one's connexion with*), *to desert, forsake, abandon, leave.* **I.** Gen., 1, *inamabile regnum desere*, Ov.; 2, *to leave uninhabited*; agros latos ac fertiles deserere, Cic.; insulas desertas, Cic. **II.** *to abandon, be untrue to, desert.* **A.** Lit., 1, gen., *cum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint*, Cic.; pass., with abl. alone, *deserit conjuge*, Ov.; desertus suis, Tac.; 2, esp., milit. t. t., *to desert*; exercitum, Cic.; exercitum ducesque, Caes.; castra, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to neglect, disregard*; 1, gen., a, of persons, *deserere officium*, Cic.; curam belli, Liv.; nec fratris preces nec Sextii promissa nec spem mulieris, Cic.; b, of things or abstractions, *multo tardius fama deseret Curium Fabricium*, Cic.; a mente deseri, *to lose one's head*, Cic.; 2, esp., a, of religious rites, *to neglect*; publica sacra et Romanos deos in pace, Liv.; b, legal t. t., *valdonium, to fail to appear*, Cic.

desertio -ōnis, f. (desero), *neglect*, Liv. (?)

desertor -ōris, m. (desero), 1, *one who forsakes, abandons, a deserter*; amicatorum, Cic.; desertor communis utilitatis, Cic.; 2, in milit. t. t., *a deserter*, Caes.; poet., *a fugitive*, Ov., Verg.

desertus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (desero), *forsaken, abandoned, deserted*; locus, regio, Cic.; loca, Caes.; deserta siti regio, Sall. Subst., **deserta** -ōrum, n. *deserts, wildernesses*, Verg.

deservio, 4. *to serve zealously*; a, *to serve a person*; aliqui, Cic.; cuius, Cic.; b, *to be devoted to a thing*; divinis rebus, Cic.; in a bad sense, *to be a slave to*; corpori, Cic.

dēsēs -sīdis, m. (desideo), *idle, lazy, slothful, inactive*; sedemus desides domi, Liv.; nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv.

dēsīdeo -sēdi -sessum, 2. *to sit idle, to be idle, slothful*, Ter.

desiderābilis -e, adj., with compar. (desidero), *desirable*; nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt, Cic.

desideratio -ōnis, f. (desidero), *a desire, longing for anything*, Cic. (?)

desiderium -ii, n. (desidero). **I.** *desire or longing, yearning, grief for the absence or loss of a person or thing*; miserum me desiderium urbenet, Cic.; esse in desiderio rerum sibi carissimarum, Cic.; me tanto desiderio afficit ut, etc., Cic.; desiderio tabescere, Cic.; desiderio aliquis mortuum esse, Cic.; meton., *the object of desire*; desiderium meum, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** *natural desire*; cibi atque potionis, Liv. **B.** *a wish, desire*; militum, Tac.

dēsīdēro, 1. (like considero, from root SID, Gr. 12, E12, *to look eagerly at*), *to long for some person or thing that is absent or lost, to wish for.* **I.** Gen., a, of persons, *aliquid*, Cic.; *aliquid ab aliquo*, Cic.; *aliquid in aliquo*, Cic.; with infin., *haec scire desidero*, Cic.; b, of things, *to require, need*; res non modo tempus sed etiam animum vacuum desiderat, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, with the notion of a fault, *to miss*; ex me audis quid in oratione tua desiderem, Cic.; 2, *to lose*; in eo proelio CC milites desideravit, Caes.; quarta (legio) victrix desiderat neminem, Cic.

desidia -ae, f. (deses), *sloth, idleness, inactivity*; ne languori se desidiaeque dedat, Cic.

dēsīdīōsē, adv. (desidiosus), *slothfully, idly*, Lucr.

dēsīdīōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (desidia), *slothful, idle, lazy*; a, of persons, *qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet*, Ov.; b, of things, *causing sloth*; illecebrae, Cic.; delectatio, Cic.; inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, Cic.

desīdo -sēdi and -sīdi, 3. *to sink down, subside, settle*; terra, Cic.; trans., *to diminish, deteriorate*; mores, Liv.

designatio -ōnis, f. (designo). **I.** Lit., *a marking out, designing, describing*; personarum et temporum, Cic. **II.** 1, *arrangement, order*; totius operis, Cic.; 2, *appointment to an office*; annua designatio, *nomination of consuls*, Tac.

designator -ōris, m. (designo), *one who arranges, an umpire at the public games*, Cic.

designo, 1. *to mark out, trace out.* **I.** Lit., a, *urbem aratro*, Verg.; *fines templo Jovis*, Liv.; b, *to point out by signs*; aliquem digito, Ov.; notare et designare aliquem oculis ad caedem, Cic.; c, *to sketch, delineate*; Maenonius eusum imagine tauri Europam, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to signify, allude to*; hac oratione Dumnorigem designari, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, *to contrive, perpetrate*; quid non ebrietas designat? Hor.; 2, *to arrange, regulate*; constitutere et designare, Cic.; 3, polit. t. t., *to nominate to an office, elect*; ut ii decemviratum habent, quos plebs designaverit, Cic.; esp., *designatus, elect*; consul designatus, *consul elect*, Cic.; tribunus plebis, Cic.; civis designatus (of a child not born), Cic.

desilio -siliūi -sultum, 4. (de and salio), *to leap down*; de navibus, Caes.; ex navi, Caes.; ab equo, Verg.; ad pedes, *dismount*, Caes.; of things, *ex alto desiliens aqua*, Ov.

dēsīno -sīi -situm, 3. *to leave off, cease, give over, desist* (opp. coepi). **I.** Transit., *artem*; versus, Verg.; poet. (for deserere), *to abandon*;

dominam, Ov.; with infin. to cease to; desitit defendere, Cic.; illud timere desino, Cic.; with anl., desine quaeso communib. locis, Cic.; with genit., tandem mollium querelarum, Hor.; desinit in lacrimas, ends by weeping, Ov.; pass. impers., si esset facitum, non esset desitum, Cic. **II.** Intransit. to cease, stop, end; in piscem, Ov.; rhet., of the close of a period, quae similiter desinunt aut quae cadunt similiter, Cic.

desipiens -entis, p. adj. (desipio), foolish, Cic.

desipientia -ae, f. (desipiens), foolishness, stupidity, Lucr.

desipio -sīpī, 3. (de and sapio), to be foolish, silly, to act foolishly; summos viros desipere, Cic.; dulce est desipere in loco, Hor.

desisto -stīti -stitum, 3. to desist, leave off, cease; de illa mente, Cic.; a defensione, Caes.; conatu, Caes.; with infin. destiti stomachari, Cic.

desolo, 1. to leave solitary, to forsake; ingentes agros, Verg.; frequently in perf. partic., **desolatus** -a -um, forsaken, desolate; desolatae terrae, Ov.

despectio -ōnis, f. (despicio), a looking down; transf. contempt; humanarum opinionum, Cic.

despecto, 1. (intens of despicio), to regard from above, look down upon. **I.** Lit., a, of persons, terras, Verg.; b, of places, to overlook; quos despectant moenia Abellae, Verg. **II.** Transf., to despise; liberos ut multum infra, Tac.

1. **despectus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. despised, despicable, Cic.

2. **despectus** -ūs, m. (despicio). **A.** a looking down, downward view; erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. **B.** Transf., contempt, despising; alicui despectui esse, Tac.

desperantē, adv. (despero), despairingly, hopelessly; loqui, Cic.

desperatio -ōnis, f. (despero), hopelessness, despair; vitae, Cic.; recuperandi, Cic.

desperatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (despero), desperate, hopeless; aegrota ac paene desperata res publica, Cic.; morbi, Cic.; senes, Cic.; desperatissimo perfugio uti, Cic.

despēro, 1. to be without hope, to despair, give up; de republica, Cic.; honores, Cic.; subi, Cic.; suis fortunis, Caes.; with acc. and infin., ista vera esse, Cic.; often in pass., desperatis nostris rebus, Caes.; desperatur turpiter quidquid fieri potest, Cic.

despicatio -ōnis, f. (despicio), contempt; in plur., odia, invidia, despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic.

1. **despicatus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (despicio), despised, despicable; homo despiciatissimus, Cic.

2. **despicatus** -ūs, m. (despicio), contempt; si quis despiciatui ducitur, Cic.

despicientia -ae, f. (despicio), contempt; rerum humanarum, Cic.

despicio -spexi -spectum, 3. **I.** to look down, regard from above. **A.** Lit., a, intransit., le vertice montis in valles, Ov.; a summo caelo in aequora, Ov.; b, transit., Juppiter aethere summo despicere mare, Verg.; varias gentes et urbes despicere et oculis collustrare, Cic. **B.** Transf., to look down upon, despise; despiciere et continere aliquem, Cic.; partic. with gen., despiciens sui, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to look away from, Cic.

despolio, 1. to plunder, despoil; aliquem, Cic.; despoliandum templum Dianae, Cic.

despondēo -spondi -sponsum, 2. **I.** to promise. **A.** Gen., Syriam homini, Cic. **B.** Esp.,

to promise a maiden in marriage, betroth; tiliam alicui, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to promise, give up; quaecumque (spes) est, ea despondere anno consulatus tui, Cic. **B.** Esp., despondere animos, to lose courage, despond, Liv.

despūmo, 1. to skim off; foliis undam alieni, Verg.

despūo -spūi -spūtum, 3. **A.** Intransit., to spit out (a superstitious usage for averting evil); sacellum ubi despui religio est, Liv. **B.** Transf. fig., to reject, abhor; preces nostras, Cat.

desquāmo, 1. to take off the scales, to scale, Plant.

desterto -tūi, 3. to finish snoring; poet. to finish dreaming, Pers.

destillo, 1. to drop down, distil; lentum distillat ab inguine virus, Verg.

destinatio -ōnis, f. (destino), a fixing, determination, resolution; partium, quibus cessurus aut non cessurus esset, Liv.

destino, 1. (from root STAN, whence στάνω, ιστάω, lit. to fix firm.) **A.** to make fast, bind, fasten; antennas ad malos, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, to fix, determine, settle; tempus locumque ad certamen, Liv.; aliquem ad mortem, Liv.; debiti destinatae morti, Liv.; certae destinataeque sententiae, Cic.; with infin., to resolve to do; quae agere destinaverat, Caes.; quas urbes direpturos se destinaverant, Liv.; b, to aim at with a missile; locum oris, Liv.; c, to fix upon, intend to buy, Cic.; d, to betroth, fix upon as a wife for some one; Lepida destinata quondam uxor L. Caesari, Tac.; e, to select, fix upon for an office; destinare aliquem consulem, Liv.

destitūo -stitūi -stitūtum, 3. (de and statuo), to set. **I.** to set down, to place. **A.** aliquem ante tribunal regis, Liv. **B.** Transf., quum in hac miserrima fortuna destitutus sit, Cic. **II.** to place on one side; 1, to leave, abandon; nulos in litore pisces, Verg.; aliquem in convivio, Cic.; 2, to leave in the lurch, forsake, desert; aliquem in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv.; nudus paene est destitutus, Cic.; deos mercede pacti, to cheat, Hor.; spes destituit, Liv.; partic. perf. abandoned; ab omne spe destitutus, Liv.

destitūtus -a -um, partic. of destituo.

destitūtio -ōnis, f. (destituo), a forsaking, abandoning, Cic.

destrictus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (destringo), sharp, severe; destrictior accusator, Tac.

destringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **I.** to strip off. **A.** Gen., Quint. **B.** to draw or bare the sword; gladium, Cic. **II.** to touch lightly, graze. **A.** Lit., aequora alis, Ov.; pectora summa sagittā, Ov. **B.** Transf., to satirise, censure; aliquem mordaci carmine, Ov.

destrūo -struxi -structum, 3. to pull down. **A.** Lit. to destroy (opp. construō); aedificium, Cic.; moenia, Verg. **B.** Transf. to destroy, ruin; jus destrunere ac demoliri, Liv.; hostem, Tac.

dēsūbito, adv. suddenly, Cic.

dēsūdō, 1. to sweat violently; transf. to exert oneself, labour hard; in aliqua re, Cic.

dēsuefācio -fēci -factum (*desueo and facio), to disuse, make unaccustomed to; multitudine desuefacta a contionibus, Cic.

dēsuesco -suēvi -suētum, 3. **A.** Transf. to disuse, bring into disuse; res desueta, Liv. **B.** Intransit. to become unaccustomed to; and in perf. unused to; desuetus triumphus, Verg.

dēsuetūdo -inis, f. (desuesco), disuse; armorum, Liv.

dēsultor -ōris, m. (desilic), a circus rider who leaped from one horse to another while both

vere at full speed, Liv.; transf. an inconstant person; amoris, Ov.

desultorius -a -um (desultor), relating to a desultor, Cic.

desum -fui -esse, to be absent, away, wanting, to fail. **I.** Gen. omnia deerant quae, etc., Caes.; with dat., tibi nullum officium a me defuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., desunt (verba) in C. Laenia somnando, Cic.; deesse, or non deesse, foll. by quominus and the subj., duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret defuisse, Cic.; nihil deest, foll. by quoniam, si tibi ipsi nihil deest, quod in forensibus civilibusque rebus versetur quin scias, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** not to be present at; convivio, Cic. **B.** to fail, be wanting, not to keep, to leave in the lurch; nullo loco deesse alicui, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; officio, Cic.; non deesse, foll. by quin, deesse mihi nolui, quin te admonerem, Cic.; absol., nos consules desumus, are wanting in our duty, Cic.

desumo -sumpsi -sumptum, **3.** to choose, select; sibi hostes, Liv.

desuper, adv. from above, above, Caes.

desurgo -surrexi -surrectum, **3.** to rise up, stand up; coenā, Hor.

detegeo -texi -tectum, **3.** **1.** to uncover, lay bare; aedem, Liv.; caput, Verg.; quia possit fieri, ut (illa) patefacta et detecta mutentur, Cic.; **2.** to detect, disclose, betray; insidias, consilium, Liv.; culpam, Ov.

détendo (-tendi) -tensum, **3.** to unstretch; tabernacula, to strike the tents, Caes.

detergeo -tersi -tersum, **2.** **I.** to wipe off, wipe away; lacrimas, Ov.; primo anno LXXX detersimus, got together, Cic. **II.** to cleanse by wiping; elocas, Liv. **III.** to strip off, break off; remos, Caes.

deterior -iūs, genit. -ōris, compar. adj., with superl. deterrimus (connected with detero), worse, inferior, poorer; vegetillia, Caes.; aetas, Verg.; pelilitus, weaker, Nep.; homo deterrimus, Cic.; neut. subst., in deterius, for the worse; in deterius mutare, Tac.

deterius, adv. (deterior), worse, in an inferior manner; de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic.

determinatio -ōnis, f. (determino), a boundary, end; mundi, Cic.; transf., orationis, Cic.

determino, **1.** to bound, fix the limits of, determine. **I.** Lit., augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. **II.** Transf., id quod dicit spiritu non arte determinat, Cic.

detero -trivi -tritum, **3.** **A.** Lit., to rub off, rub away, wear out; detrita tegmina, Tac. **B.** to lessen in strength, to weaken; laudes egregie Caesaris et tuas, Hor.; si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, popinis et commissationibus et principis imitatione deterritur, Tac.

deterreo -terri -territum, **2.** to frighten from anything, deter by fear, discourage; homines a scribendo, Cic.; Stoicos de sententia, Cic.; aliquem a dimicatione, Cic.; aliquem multis verbis ne (with subj.), Caes.; aliquem non detertere quominus (with su'j.), Cic.; nihil deterri quominus, etc., Liv.; aliquem non deterre quin, etc., Caes.; simply with acc., aliquem, Caes.; with acc. of thing, to ward off; vim a censoribus, Liv.

detestabilis -e (detestor), adj., with compar. (detestor), abominable, detestable, horrible; omen, Cic.

detestatio -ōnis, f. (detestor), **1.** cursing, execration, horror, detestation, Liv.; **2.** a warding off, averting; scelus, Cic.

detestor, **1.** dep. **I.** **1.** relig. t. t., to invoke the curse of a god; minus pericula in alicuius caput, Liv.; **2.** to execrate, abominate,

detest; Ambiorigem, Caes.; exitum belli civilis, Cic.; partic. perf. (pass.), bella matribus detestata, Hor. **II.** Transf., to avert, ward off; o dii immortales, avertite et detestamini hoc omen, Cic.

détexo -texui -textum, **3.** **A.** to plait, make by plaiting; aliquid viminibus mollique junco, Verg. **B.** Transf., to finish (of discourse); detexta prope retexere, Cic.

détineo -tineui -tentum, **2.** (de and teneo), to hold away, hold back, detain. **I.** Lit., novissimos proelio, Caes.; Romano bello in Italia detineri, Liv.; aliquem, Caes. **II.** Transf., **1.** to hold fast, fetter; me gratā detinuit compede Myrtale, Hor.; **2.** to occupy, engage; in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.; aliquem de or ab aliqua re, to detain from; ab circumpectu aliarum rerum, Liv.; **3.** detinere se, to support existence; se miserandis alimentis nonum ad diem, Tac.; **4.** to detain possession of property; pecuniam, Tac.

détondéo -tondi -tonsum, **2.** to shear, clip. **A.** Lit., erines, Ov. **B.** Transf., detonsae frigore frondes, made leafless, Ov.

détōno -tōnui, **1.** **I.** Lit., to thunder, thunder down; hic (Juppiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. **II.** to cease to thunder, transf. = cease to rage; dum detonet omnis (nubes belli), Verg.

détorqueo -torsi -tortum, **2.** **1.** to turn away, bend aside; a, lit., ponticulum, Cic.; habenas, Verg.; in dextram partem, Cic.; proram undas, Verg.; **2.** transf., voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic.; **3.** to twist anything out of its proper shape, distort; corporis partes detortae, Cic.; transf., calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta et invisa efficere, Liv.

detractio -ōnis, f. (detraho), a drawing away, withdrawal, taking away. **I.** In a good sense, **A.** Lit., **1.** gen., doloris, Cic.; **2.** esp. medic. t. t., a purging, Cic. **B.** Transf., a taking away, withdrawal; cuius loci detractorem fieri vellet, Cic. **II.** taking away (in a bad sense); detractio atque appetitio alieni, of another person's property, Cic.

detracto = detracto (q.v.).

detractor -ōris, m. (detraho), one who makes **1.** a detractor; sui, Tac.

detrāho -traxi -tractum, **3.** **I.** to take down. **A.** Lit., aliquem de curru, Cic.; aliquem equo, Liv.; muros coloniae, Tac. **B.** Transf., to lower, humiliate; regum majestatem difficilius ad medium detrahi, etc., Liv. **II.** to take away. **A.** **1.** lit., alicui de digito anulum, Cic.; torquem hosti, Cic.; vestem, Cic.; pellem, Hor.; **2.** transf., **a.** to remove; de homine sensus, Cic.; **b.** milit. t. t., to detach; ex tertia acie singulas cohortes, Caes.; **c.** numerically, to subtract from a sum; de tota summa binas quinquagesimas, Cic.; **d.** to take away some mental or moral evil or good; alicui calamitatem, Cic.; detracta opinione probatiss, Cic. **B.** to take away, remove; transf., **a.** inimicum ex Gallia, Cic.; **b.** to compel; aliquem ad hanc accusator em, Cic. **C.** to drag away, take from; **1.** lit., spolia hostium templis porticibusque, Liv.; **2.** transf., **a.** alicui debitum honorem, Cic.; multa de suis commodis, Cic.; de honestate et de auctoritate alicuius, Cic.; **b.** to calumniate, slander; de aliquo, Cic.; absol., absentibus detrahendi causā maledici contumelioseque dicere, Cic.

detrēctatio -ōnis, f. (detrecto), a refusal militiae, Liv.

detrēctator -ōris, m. (detrecto), a dia parager, detractor; laudum suarum, Liv.

detrēcto, **1.** (de-tracto), **1.** to decline, refuse; militiam, Caes.; certamen, Liv.; **2.** to disparage, detract from, depreciate; virtutes, Liv.; bene facta, Ov.

detrimentōsus -a -um (detrimentum), *detrimental, hurtful*; ab hoste discedere detrimento sum esse existimabat, Caes.

detrimentum -i, n. (detero), *damage, injury, detriment*; **a**, gen., detrimentum capere or accipere or facere, to suffer, Cic.; **a**licui orna-mento et praesidio non detrimento esse, Caes.; **b**, polit. t. t., videant (providant) consules or videat (consul) ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat or accipiat, Cic.; **c**, milit. t. t., *loss, defeat*; magna detrimenta inferre, Caes.; **d**, *loss of money, property, etc.*; aestimando cuiusque detrimento quatuor progeneri Caesaris delecti, Tac.

detrītus -a -um, partic. of detero.

detrūdō -trūsi -trūsum, **3. I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.** to push away, push down, thrust down; naves scopulo, Verg.; scutis tegumenta, Caes. **B. Esp.** **1.** milit. t. t., to dislodge an enemy from his position; impetu conari detrudere virum, Liv.; **2.** legal t. t., to dispossess, eject; ex praedio vi, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **1.** to force, compel; aliquem de sua sententia, Cic.; **2.** to postpone: comitia in mensem Martium, Cic.

detrūco, **1. 1.** to lop or cut off; arbores, Liv.; **2.** to mutilate, behead; gladio detruncata corpora, Liv.

dēturbō, **1.** to drive away with violence, cast down. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, aliquem de tribunali, Caes.; aliquem tabula, Cic.; alicuius statuum, Cic. **B. Esp.**, milit. t. t., to dislodge, drive off; nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. **II. Transf.**, **A.** to deprive; aliquem de sanitate ac mente, Cic.; deturbari ex magna spe, Cic. **B. Esp.**, legal t. t., to eject, dispossess; aliquem possessione, Cic.

Deucaliōn -ōnis, m. (Δευκαλίων), son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, was saved alone with his wife Pyrrha from the deluge, re-peopled the world by throwing stones behind his back, which stones became men, while the stones that Pyrrha threw became women. **Adj.**, **Deu-caliónēus** -a -um, Deucalionian, undae, the deluge, Ov.

dēūnx -uncis, m. (de and uncia) eleven-twelfths of unity; heres ex deunce, Cic.

dēūro -ussi -ustum, **3. 1.** to burn down, burn utterly; agros vicosque, Liv.; **2.** of cold, to destroy, nix; hiems arbores deusserat, Liv.

dēus -i, m., nom. plur. dei, dii, and di, genit. deorum or deum, dat. deis, diis, and dis, voc. sing. deus (connected with Zeus), a god, a deity. **A. Lit.**, aliquem ut deum colere, Cic.; dii hominesque, the whole world, Cic.; of female deities, ducente deo, Venus, Verg.; nec dextrae erranti deus affuit, Allecto, Ov.; esp. phrases, **1.** or dii boni, Cic.; (pro) dii immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fitem, Cic.; dii meliores (ferant), Cic.; si dii volunt, Cic.; si diis placet, Cic. **B. Transf.**, **a.** of distinguished persons, audiamus Platonem quasi quendam deum philosophorum, Cic.; **b.** of patrons, protectors, etc., P. Lentulus cuius pater deus ac parens fortunae ac nominis mei, Cic.

dēūtōr -ūti -ūsus, **3. dep.** to misuse, Nep.

dēvasto, **1.** to lay waste, devastate; agrum, fines, Liv.

dēvēhō -vexi -vectum, **3.** to bear, carry away, convey away; legionem equis, Caes.; frumentum in Graeciam, Liv.; passa, used as middle, devehi (sc. navi), to sail; Veiam devectus, Cic.

dēvello -veili -vulsum, **3.** to pull, pluck, tear away; rānum trunco, Ov.

dēvēlo, **1.** to unveil, uncover; ora, Ov.

dēvēnōr, **1. dep.** to venerate, worship; deos cum prece, Ov.

dēvēnio -vēni -ventum, **4.** to come to, arrive at, reach. **I. Lit.**, ad senatum, Cic.; poet, with acc., speluncam, Verg. **II. Transf.**, in victoris manus, Cic.; ad juris studium, Cls.; in medium certamen, Cic.

1. dēvorsor, **1. dep.** to lodge as a guest or stranger; apud aliquem, Cic.; in ea domo, Cic. absol., parum laute, Cic.

2. dēvorsor -ōris, m. (deverto), a guest, Cic. **dēvorsōriūm** -i, n. (dim. of deversorium) a small lodging, Cic.

dēvorsōrius -a -um (deverto), relating to the accommodation of strangers; taberna, Plaut. Subst., **dēvorsōriūm** -ii, n. an inn, lodging; peropportunum, Cic.; emere deversorium Taracinae, Cic.; transf., a place of resort, resting place; studiūm deversorium esse non libidinum, Cic.

dēverticūm (dēvorticūm) -i, n. (deverto). **I. A. Lit.**, a by-way, by-path; quae deverticula flexionesque quaesivisti, Cic. **B. Transf.**, a digression, Liv. **II. A.** an inn, lodging-place, Liv.; **b.** a place of refuge, hiding-place, Cic.

dēverto (dēvorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), **3. I. Transit.**, pass. (in present tenses), deverter, with middle signification, to turn aside from the way, betake oneself; si qui Eubromag deverterentur, Cic.; esp. to stay, lodge: ut locum publice pararet, ut deverteretur, Liv. fig., quid ad magicas deverteris artes, have recourse to, Ov. **II. Intransit.** to turn aside; a, cum perpaucis via, Liv.; transf., of discourse, to digress; releamus ad illud unde devertimus, Cic.; **b.** to lodge, stay with, go to; ad hospitem, Cic.; ad villam alicuius, Cic.

dēvexus -a -um, adj. with compar. (de and vello), going aside. **I. Of motion**, moving away from, rolling from; **a.** of space, annis devexus ab Indis, Hor.; Orion devexus, sinking, Hor.; **b.** of time, aetas jam a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, inclining to, Cic. **II. Of position**, sloping downwards, shelving, steep; lucus devexus in novam via u, Cic.

dēvincio -vinxi -vinctum, **4.** to bind, tie fast. **A. Lit.**, aliquem fasciis, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to bind, fasten, connect; **a.** gen., illud vinculum quod primum homines inter se reipublicae societate devinxit, Cic.; **b.** rhet. t. t., to connect; verba comprehensione, Cic.; **c.** to fetter, bind (by power, eloquence, etc.); urbem praesidiis, Cic.; animos eorum, qui audiant, voluptate, Cic.; **d.** morally, to bind, pledge; aliquem beneficio, Cic.; se scelere, Cic.

dēvinco -vici -victum, **3. I. to conquer thoroughly, subjugate**; Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.; Poenos classe, Cic. **II. Transf.**, Catoem sententia devicit, ut in decreto pertaretur, Liv.

dēvinctus -a -um, p. adj. (from devincio), bound to, devoted to; iis studiis, Cic.; devinctior alicui, Hor.

dēvitatio -ōnis, f. (devito), an avoiding; legionum, Cic.

dēvito, **1.** to avoid; procellam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.

dēvius -a -um (de and via). **A. Lit.**, **a.** removed from the straight road, out of the way; iter, Cic.; oppidum, Cic.; **b.** living out of the way, retired, secluded; devia et silvestris gens, Liv.; esse devios, Cic.; poet., wandering; mihi devio, Hor.; uxores, goats, Hor. **B. Transf.**, out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable; homo in omnibus consiliis praecepta et devius, Cic.

dēvōcō, **1. I.** to call down; suos ab tumultu, Liv.; Jovem deosque ad auxilium, Liv.; transf., philosophiam e caelo, Cic. **II.** to call away, call

off, recall; aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, Cic.; transf., non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, Cic.; sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes.

devolo, 1. **I.** *to fly down*. **A.** Lit., per caelum, (of Iris), Verg. **B.** Transf., *to hasten down*; alii praecipites in forum devolant, Liv. **II.** *to fly away to*. **A.** Lit., turdus devolat illic, ubi, etc., Hor. **B.** Transf., ad florentem (amicitiam), Cic.

devoivo -vivi -volutum, 3. **A.** Lit. **a**, *to roll down*; saxa - musculum, Caes.; corpora in humum, Ov.; pass. with middle signification, *to roll down, fall headlong*; veluti monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv.; **b**, *to roll off*; pensa fusis, *to spin off*, Verg. **B.** Transf., per audaces nova dithyrambos verba, Hor.; pass., devolvi as middle, *to fall into*; ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic.

devoro, 1. **I.** Lit., *to swallow, gulp down, devour*; id quod devoratur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, **a**, of property, *to consume, waste*; pecuniam publicam, Cic.; patrimonium, Cic.; **b**, *to swallow, suppress*; lacrimas, Ov.; **c**, *to devour, consume*; devorare spe et opinione praedam, Cic.; **d**, *to devour eagerly mentally*; illos libros, Cic.; **e**, *to swallow down, hear without understanding*; eius oratio a multitudine et a foro devorabatur, Cic.; **f**, *to swallow anything unpleasant, to endure*; hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic. **B.** Of things, me Zancleae Charybdis devoret, Ov.

devorticulum, v. devorticulum.

devortium -ii, n. (deverto), *a by-way, by-path*; itinerum, Tac.

devotio -onis, f. (devoveo), 1, *a consecrating, devoting* (esp. to the infernal gods); vitae or capitis, Cic.; P. Decii consulis, Liv.; plur. Deciorum devotiones, Cic.; 2, *a curse*, Nep., esp. *an enchantment, an incantation*, Tac.; 3, *a vow*; eius devotionis esse convictum, Cic.

devoto, 1. (intens. of devoveo) *to consecrate, devote to death*; quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit, Cic.

devotus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (devoveo), *devoted*; 1, *to the infernal gods, accursed*; arbor, sanguis, Hor.; 2, *devoted to any one, faithful, affectionate*; eliens, Juv.; subst., **devoti** -orum, *m. faithful followers*, Caes.

devoveo -vovi -votum, 2, *to consecrate, devote*. **I.** Relig. **t. t.**, *to devote to a deity*. **A.** Genl., Dianae quod in suo regno pulcherrimum natum esset, Cic.; Marti ea quae ceperunt, Caes. **B.** Esp. 1, *to devote to the infernal gods, to devote to death*; se diis immortalibus pro republica, Cic.; devota corpora (Deciorum), Liv.; 2, **a**, *to curse, execrate*; aliquem, Nep.; **b**, *to bewitch, enchant*, Tib. **II.** Transf., 1, *to devote, give up*; devovere animam alicui, for another, Verg.; 2, *se devovere alicui or alicui rei, to devote, attach oneself*; se alicuius amicitiae, Caes.

dextans -antis, m. (de and sextans), *five-sixths*, Suet.

dextella -ae, f. (dim. of dextra), *a little right hand*; Quintus filius Antonii est dextella, Cic.

dexter -tera -terum, or more freq. -tra -trum, comp. **dexterior** -ius, superl. **dextimus** -a -um (δεξιτερός). **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., *right, on the right hand, on the right side*; manus, Cic.; latus, Hor.; ab dextra parte, Caes.; rofa dexterior, Ov. **B.** Subst., 1, **dextera** or **dextra** -ae, f. (sc. manus), *the right hand*; **a**, lit., *ad dextram, to the right*, Cic.; **a**, dextra, *on the right*, Caes.; dextera or dextra, *on the right*, Caes.; dextram dare, *to give the right hand* (as pledge of faith), Liv.; **b**, fig (a) *fidelity*; *dominorum*

dextras fallere, *fidelity towards masters*, Verg. (β) *dextram alicui tendere* or porrigere, *to help* Cic.; (γ) *mea dextra, by my right hand*, i.e. power, bravery, Ov., Hor.; 2, **dextera** or **dextra** -orum, *n. what is on the right, the right side*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, *propitious*; dextera adi, Verg.; **b**, *skilful*; rem dexter egit, Liv.

dextere or **dextre**, adv. with compar. (dexter), *dexterously, skilfully*; apud regem, liberaliter dextreque obire officia, Liv.

dexteritas -atis, f. (dexter), *skilfulness, dexterity, readiness*, Liv.

dextrorsum and **dextrorsus**, adv. (from dextrovorsum), *on the right hand, towards the right*, Hor.

Dia -ae, f. (Δία), *old name of the island of Nazos*.

Diablites -um and **Diablinti** -orum, m. people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in what is now Dep. de la Maine.

diadema -ātis, n. (διαδῆμα), *a royal head-dress, diadem*; diadema alicui or capiti alicuius imponere, Cic.; diadema ponere, Cic.

diaeta -ae, f. (διαίτα), *a way of living prescribed by a physician, regimen, diet*; sed ego diaeta curare incipio; chirurgiae taedet, Cic.

Diagōrās -ae, m. (Διαγόρας), 1, *a poet and philosopher of Melos, contemporary with Pindar and Simonides*; 2, *an athlete of Rhodes, contemporary with Pindar*.

1. **diālecticē**, adv. (dialecticus), *dialectically*, Cic.

2. **diālecticē** -ēs, f. (διαλεκτική sc. τέχνη), *the art of dialectic, logic*.

diālecticus -a -um (διαλεκτικός) *relating to discussion, dialectical*; captiones, Cic.; subst., **a**, **diālectica** -ae f. (sc. ars), *the art of dialectic*, Cic.; **b**, **diālectica** -orum, n. *dialectical discussion*, Cic.; **c**, **diālecticus** -i, m. *a dialectician, logician*, Cic.

Dialis -e (Dis = * Dis in Diespiter), *relating to Jupiter*; flamen, Liv.; or simply **Dialis**, Tac., *the priest of Jupiter*; conjux sancta, *the wife of the priest of Jupiter*, Ov.

diālōgus -i, m. (διαλογος), *a philosophical dialogue or conversation*, Cic.

Diana -ae, f. (old form for Jana, or Διώνη = the daughter of Zeus, orig. Diviana = Diva Jana), an Italian goddess, identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the virgin goddess of the moon and of hunting, tria virginis ora Dianae, the three forms of Diana; Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, Heate in the lower world Verg.; meton the moon, Ov.; the chase, Mart. Adj. **Dianius** -a -um, *belonging to Diana*, Ov. Subst., **Dianium** -ii, n. **a**, *a place dedicated to Diana*; **b**, *a promontory in Spain, now Denia*, Cic.

diārium -ii, n. (dies), *a day's allowance of provisions for soldiers*, Cic.; slaves, Hor.

dibāphus -um (later) -a -um (διβαφος), *double dyed*; purpura, Plin. Subst., **dibāphus** -i, f. (sc. vestis), *the purple-striped robe of the higher magistrates at Rome*; Curtius dibaphum cogitat, *is longing for office*, Cic.

dica -ae, f. (δική), *a law-suit, action in a Greek court*; licam scribere alicui, *to bring an action against*, Cic.; dicam sortiri, *to select the jury by lot*, Cic.

dicācitas -ātis, f. (dicax), *pungent wit, satire, raillery*, Cic.

dicatio -onis, f. (1. dico), *settling as a citizen in another state*, Cic.

dicax -ācis, adj. with compar. and superl.

(2. dico), witty, satirical, ironical, sarcastic; Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus, Cic.

dicthōrēus -i, m. (δίκηγορος), a double trochee, Cic.

dicis, genit. (from unused nom. dix, from dico), found only in the phrases, dicis causā, dicis gratiā, for form's sake, for appearance sake, Cic.

1. **dico**, 1. (intens. of 2. dico). **A.** Lit., a, religious t. t., to consecrate, dedicate, devote to the gods; donum Jovi dicatum, Cic.; aram, Jovi, Liv.; templum, Ov.; **b**, to deify, place among the gods; inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, to devote, give up to; hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.; **b**, se alicui, to devote oneself to; se Crasso, Cic.; se alicui in clientelam, Caes.; se civitati or in civitatem, to become a citizen of another state, Cic.

2. **dico**, dixi, dictum, 3. (root DiC or DEC, whence also dic-nus (dignus), dec-eo, δεικνυμι), to say, relate, tell, mention. **I.** Gen., ille, quem dixi, he whom I have mentioned, Cic.; illa quae dixi, Cic.; Hilarum dico, I mean Hilarus, Cic.; ne dicam, not to say; crudeliter ne dicam sceleratum, Cic.; dicet aliquis, one might say, Cic.; nisi quid dicis, if you have nothing to say against it, Cic.; causam, to plead a cause, answer an accusation, Cic.; causas in foro, to plead as an advocate, Cic.; jus dicere, to administer justice, Cic.; sententiam (of a senator), to vote, Cic.; ut dixi, Cic.; ut dictum est, Caes.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., to command, Cic.; pass., dicor, diceris, dicitur, etc., it is said, the report is; with nom. and infin., Aesculapius dicitur obligavisse, Cic.; dicto citius, quicker than can be said, in a trice, Verg. **II.** Esp. a (intransit.), to speak, deliver an oration; ars dicendi, the art of eloquence, Cic.; dicere pro reo, Cic.; contra aliquem pro aliquo apud centum viros, Cic.; **b**, to name, call; orbis qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic.; with acc. of name, cui Ascanius parentes dixere nomen, Liv.; with double acc., quem dixere chaos, Ov.; **c**, to sing, describe, celebrate in verse, compose; versus, carmen, Verg., Hor.; carmina in imperatorem, Liv.; alicuius facta, Verg.; **d**, to nominate, appoint; dictatorum et magistrum equitum, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem dictatorum, Caes.; **e**, to fix, appoint, settle; diem operi, Cic.; **f**, to say yes, affirm (opp. nego); quem esse negas, eundem esse dico, Cic. (syncop. perf. dixi = dixisti, Cic., Ov.).

dicrōtum -i, n. (δίκηρον), a vessel having two banks of oars, Cic.

dictamnium -i, n. and **dictamnus** -i, f. (δίκταμνον and -ος), dittany, a plant found on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida (Origanum dictamnium, Linn.), Cic.

dictāta -ōrum, n. (dicto), that which is dictated by a teacher, precepts, rules; iisdem de rebus semper quasi dictata decantare, Cic.

dictātor -ōris, m. (dicto). **I.** a commander, dictator; **a**, the chief magistrate in the Latin towns, Cic., Liv.; **b**, in Rome, dictator, an extraordinary magistrate, elected in times of great emergency for six months, superseding all other magistrates, and armed with absolute power. **II.** Transf., the chief magistrate of Carthage, a suffete, Liv.

dictātōrius -a -um (dictator), relating or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial; gladius, Cic.; invidia, against the dictator, Liv.; juvenis, son of the dictator, Liv.

dictātūra -ae, f. (dictator), the office of dictator, dictatorship; dictaturam gerere, Cic.; dictaturā se abdicare, Caes.; dictaturam abdicare, Liv.

Diētē -ēs, f. (Δίκητη), a mountain in Crete on which Jupiter was reared; adj., **Dictaeus** -a

-um, arva, Cretan, Verg.; rex, Jupiter, Verg.; Minos, Ov.

dictio -ōnis, f. (2. dico). **I.** Gen., **A.** a saying, speaking, uttering; sententiae, Cic.; causae, defence, Cic.; multae, fixing, Cic. **B.** Meton., **a**, the answer of an oracle, Liv.; **b**, conversation, Tac. **II.** Esp. **A.** declamation, elocution; dictioni operam dare, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1**, a speech; dictiones subitae, extemporised, Cic.; **2**, diction; Attica, Cic.

dictito, 1. (freq. of 2. dico), **1**, to say often; reiterate, assert repeatedly; ut dictitabat, Caes.; quod levissimi ex Graecis dictitare solent, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Catilinam Massiliam ire, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem sanum recteque valentem, Hor.; **2**, esp. dictitare causas, to plead causes frequently, Cic.

dicto, 1. (intens. of 2. dico), to reiterate, repeat, say often, to dictate to an amanuensis, pupil, etc.; quod non modo tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem auderem scribere, Cic.; epistolam, Cic.; versus, Hor.; carmina Livii, Hor.

dictum -i, n. (2. dico), a word, saying, speech. **I.** Gen., nullum meum dictum, non modo factum, intercessit, quod, etc., Cic.; dicta tristitia, complaints, waiting, Ov.; mntia dicta reddere, to converse, Liv. **II.** Esp., **1**, a maxim, sentence, saying; Catonis est dictum, it is a maxim of Cato's, Cic.; **2**, a witty saying, a bon-mot; dicta dicere in aliquem, Cic.; **3**, a command, order; dicto paruit consul, Liv.; **4**, watch-word, password, Nep.

Dictynna -ae, f. (Δικτυννα), surname of Artemis. Hence, **Dictynneum** -i, n. temple of Artemis Dictynna, near Sparta.

1. **Dido** -ās or (gen.) -ōnis, f. (Διδώ), the founder of Carthage, daughter of Ibelus, king of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, wife of Sichaeus; also called Elisa or Elissa.

2. **dido**, dididi, diditum, 3. (dis and do), **a**, to divide, distribute; dum munia didit, Hor. **b**, to spread, disseminate; didit hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor, Verg.

didūco -duxi -ductum, 3. (dis and duco). **I.** to draw apart, stretch out, expand; pugnum, Cic.; rictum, Hor.; fores, Tac. **II.** to separate, divide. **A.** Gen., **1**, a, assem in partes centum, Hor.; **b**, milit. t. t. (a) to divide, distribute; aciem in cornua, Liv.; (B) to scatter the enemy, disperse; adversariorum manus, Caes.; **2**, transf., oratio rivis ducta est, non fontibus, Cic.; vastiū diducuntur verba, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, to separate forcibly; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.; **2**, transf., animus variatē rerum ductus, distracted, Cic.

diductio -ōnis, f. (diduco), a separating, Cic.

diēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of dies), a little day; dieculam ducere, Cic.

dies -ēi, m. and f. in sing. (in Cic. fem. only when it applies to a fixed time or period of time or in the date of a letter), in plur. only masc.

I. Gen., **A.** Lit., a day; hesterno, hodierno, crastino die, Cic.; postero die, Cic.; postera die, Sall.; diem de die, Liv., or diem ex die, Caes., from day to day; in dies, daily, Cic.; ad diem or ad certam diem, for the appointed day, Caes.; multo die, late in the day, Caes.; ad multum diem or ad multum diei, till late in the day, Liv.; bis in die, twice a day, Cic.; die et nocte, a day and a night, Cic.; noctes et dies, night and day, Cic.; so diem noctem, Cic. **B.** Meton., the business or events of the day; diei poenas dare, Cic.; exercere diem, the day's work, Verg.; daylight, Verg.; transf., videre diem, to see the light of day, Ov.; a day's march; diem plus triginta in longitudinem patere, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** 1, gen., a fixed day or time; pecuniae, pay-day, Cic.; prodicere, to put off a fixed day, Liv.; diem

ex die ducere, to put off from one day to another, Caes.; diem perexigam postulavi, Cic.; diem obire, to wait for, Cic.; alios non solvere, aliorum diem nondum esse, day for payment not arrived, Cic.; 2, esp., birthday; dies meus, Cic.; 3, the day of death; obire diem supremum, Nep.; 4, date of a letter; in altera dies erat ascripta Nonarum Aprilium, etc., Cic. **B.** time; quod est dies allatura, Cic.

Diespiter -tris, m. (Umbrian = Δις πατήρ), Jupiter, Hor.

diffāmo, 1. (dis and fama), to spread abroad an evil report, to defame; viros illustres procacibus scriptis, Tac.

diffērens -entis, v. differo.

differentia -ae, f. (differo), difference, distinction; honesti et decori, Cic.

diffēritas -ātis, f. (differo), difference, Lucr.

diffēro, distūli, distūlum, differre, 2. (dis and fero). **I.** Transit., **A.** to carry in different directions, spread abroad, scatter; 1, lit., ulnos in versum, to plant, Verg.; ignem, to spread, Caes.; 2, transf., a, (a) rumorem, to spread, Liv.; (β) aliquem vultus rumoribus, to malign, Tac.; b, of time, to put off, delay, postpone; tempus, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic.; rem in aliud tempus, Caes.; se differre, to tarry, Ov.; with infin., nec differret obsides ab Arretinis accipere, Liv. **B.** to separate violently, disperse, scatter; aquilo differt nubila, Verg.; classem vis venti distulit, Hor. **II.** Intransit. (without perf. or supine), to differ, be different; inter se, Cic.; ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliqua re, Cic.; nihil differt inter deum et deum, Cic.

diffortus -a -um (dis and farto), stuffed full, crammed, full; provincia differta praefectis atque exactoribus, Caes.

difficilis -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (dis and facilis), difficult. **A.** Lit., res arduae ac difficiles, Cic.; of places, difficult, dangerous; iter, Sall.; aditus, Caes.; of time, critical, dangerous; tempus anni difficillimum, Cic.; est difficile with infin., est difficile confundere, Cic.; with ad, difficilium ad eloquendum, Cic. **B.** Transf., of character, hard to please, surly, morose, capricious, obstinate; parens in liberis difficilis, Cic.; difficilis aliquid, Liv.

difficilitēr, adv. with compar. difficilium and superl. difficillimē (difficilis), with difficulty, Cic.

difficultas -ātis, f. (difficilis), difficulty, need, peril, trouble, distress. **A.** Lit., dicendi, navigandi, Cic.; loci, Sall.; magnam haec Caesari difficultatem ad consilium afferebat si, etc., Caes.; nummaria, pecuniary embarrassment, Cic.; domestica, distressed circumstances, Cic. **B.** Transf., obstinacy, moroseness, Cic.

difficultēr, adv. (difficilis), with difficulty, Caes.

diffidens, p. adj. (diffido), distrustful, diffident, Sall.

diffidentēr, adv. (diffidens), diffidently, without confidence; altera timide et diffidenter attingere, Cic.

diffidentia -ae, f. (diffidens), want of confidence, diffidence, distrust, despair; diffidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic.; diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall.

diffido -fusus sum, 3. (dis and fido), to have no confidence, mistrust, be hopeless, despair; sibi, Cic.; suis rebus, Caes.; virtuti militum, Sall.; with acc. and infin., rem posse confici diffido, Cic.; absol., jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic.

diffindō -fidi -fissum, 3. (dis and findo), to split, cleave. **A.** Lit., saxum, Cic.; portas muneribus, open, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, equidem

nihil huic diffindere possum, I have nothing to say against your opinion, I must agree to it, Hor.; b, legal t. n., diem, to postpone, Liv.

diffingo -finxi -factum, 3. (dis and fingo), to form again, forge anew; ferrum incude, Hor.; fig., to change, Hor.

diffitēor -ēri, 2. dep. (dis and fateor), to deny, disavow, Ov.

diffūio -fluxi -fluxum, 3. (dis and fluo). **A.** Lit., to flow in different directions; ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coerceret, Cic. **B.** a, juvenes sudore diffuentes, dripping with sweat, Phaedr.; transf., otio, to give oneself up to, Cic.; luxuria, Cic.; b, to dissolve, melt away; diffuit acervus, Lucr.; transf., ut per scordiam vires, tempus, ingenium diffuxere, Sall.

diffūgio -fugi -fugitum, 3. (dis and fugio), to fly apart, fly in different directions, to disperse; metu perterriti repente diffingimus, Cic.

diffūgium -il, n. (diffugio), a dispersion, Tac.

diffundo -fudi -fusum, 3. (dis and fundo), **I.** Lit., **A.** to pour out on all sides, pour forth; vina, Hor.; sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. **B.** to spread, scatter, diffuse; passa, diffundi, used as middle, lux diffusa toto caelo, Cic.; diffusis capillis, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens per Latium, spread abroad, Verg.; error longe lateque diffusus, Cic. **B.** Esp., to brighten up, gladden; diffundere animos munere Bacchi, Ov.; ut bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, Cic.

diffusē, adv. (diffusus), copiously, diffusely; dicere aliquid, Cic.

diffusilis -e (diffundo), easily extending itself, diffusive; aether, Lucr.

diffusus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (diffundo), spread out, extensive, wide. **A.** Lit., platanus diffusa ramis, Cic. **B.** Transf., jus civile quod nunc diffusum (prolix) et dissipatum est, in certa genera coactum, Cic.

digamma, n. indecl. (διγάμμα), or **digamma** -ae, f., or **digammon** -i, n. (διγάμμον) and **digammos** -i, f. **I.** the Aeolic digamma (F). **II.** (In jest) = rental or investment book, from F, the first letter of Fenus; tuum digamma videram, Cic.

Digentia -ae, f. a brook flowing through Horace's estate into the Anio, now Licenza.

digēro -gessi -gestum, 3. (dis and gero), to carry apart in different directions, to separate, sunder, divide. **I.** Lit., 1, to plant out; vacuos si sit digesta per agros (arbor), Verg.; 2, to arrange, put in order; capillos, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to divide; septem digestus in cornua Nilus, Ov.; 2, to arrange; jus civile in genera, Cic.; rempublicam bene, Cic.; nomina in codicem accepti et expensi, Cic.; 3, to count; qui matris digerit annos, Ov.

digestio -ōnis, f. (digero), rhet. fig. = μερισμός, distribution, Cic.

digestus -a -um, v. digero.

digitūlus -i, m. (dim. of digitus), a little finger, Cic.

digitus -i, m. (conn. with δέχουαι). **I.** Lit., **A.** the finger; pollex, the thumb, Caes.; index, Hor.; digitos comprimere pugnumque facere, Cic.; digitos extendere, Cic.; concrepare digitis, Cic.; digito se caelum attingisse putare, to think himself almost in heaven, Cic.; tuos digitos novi, thy skill in counting, Cic.; liceri digito, Cic.; tollere digitum, to raise the finger as a sign of a bid at an auction, Cic.; ne digitum quidem aluius rei causā porrigere, not to move a finger, Cic.; digito aliquem attingere, to touch gently,

Cic.; primoribus labris gustasse hoc genus vitas et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attigisse, **Cic.** **B.** the toe; insistere digitis, to tread on the toes. **Ov.**; constitit in digitos arrectus, **Verg.** **II.** Meton., as a measure, a finger's breadth or inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot; quatuor patens digitos, **Caes.**; prov., ab hac (regula) mihi non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere, **Cic.**

digladiator, 1. dep. (dis and gladius). **A.** Lit., to fight for life and death, struggle fiercely; inter se sicis, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., to dispute in words; inter se de aliqua re, **Cic.**, cum aliquo, **Cic.**

dignatio -ōnis, f. (dignor), dignity, reputation, honour, **Liv.**

dignē, adv. (dignus), worthily; quis de tali vive satis dignumquam loquetur? **Cic.**

dignitas -ātis, f. (dignus). **I.** worth, worthiness, merit; honos dignitate impetratus, **Cic.** **II.** Meton. **A.** the consequence of worth; 1, esteem, reputation, honour; a, civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, **Cic.**; b, rank in the state, position; altus dignitatis gradus, **Cic.**; aliquem ad summam dignitatem perducere, **Caes.**; c, an office of honour, **Cic.**; d, dignitates, men of rank and position, **Cic.**; 2, honour, dignity; agere cum dignitate, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., of things that bring honour, a, of persons, a dignified, seemingly exterior; in formis aliis dignitatem esse, aliis venustatem, **Cic.**; b, of buildings, etc., imposing appearance; porticus, **Cic.**; c, of expression, dignity; orationis, **Tac.**

digno, 1. to consider worthy; quae consimili laude dignentur, **Cic.**

dignor, 1. dep. (dignus), 1, to consider worthy; haud equidem tali me dignor honore, **Verg.**; 2, to regard as worthy of oneself, to deign, and with a neg., to disdain, **Verg.**

dignosco -nōvi, 3. (dis and nosco), 3. to recognise as different, to distinguish; rectum curvo, **Hor.**; non civem hoste, **Hor.**; geminos inter se similes vix dignoscere posse, **Ov.**

dignus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (dic-nus, root DIC or DEK, whence deoco), worthy, deserving. **I.** With abl. laude, **Cic.**; memoriā, **Cic.**; with supine, dictu, **Liv.**; followed by a relative, qui aliquando imperet dignus, worthy to command, **Cic.**; with ut and the subj., quos ut socios haberes dignos duxisti, **Liv.**; poet. with infin., puer cantari dignus, **Verg.**; with ad, amicus dignus hinc ad imitandum, **Cic.**; absol., diligere non dignos, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., worthy of a person or thing, becoming, suitable, fitting; with abl., facere quid docto homine et amico dignum fuerit, **Cic.**; with pro, quidnam pro offensione hominum dignum eloqui possim, **Cic.**; absol., fitting, suitable, sufficient; qui inaeor dignus in tanta calamitate inveniri potest, **Cic.**; dignum est, foll. by infin. or acc. with infin., **Cic.**

digredior -gressus um -grēdi, (dis and gradior), 3. dep. **A.** Lit., to go apart, go asunder, separate, depart; luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, **Cic.**; ab aliquo, **Cic.**; a Coreyra, **Liv.**; ex loco, **Caes.**; in urbem, **Tac.**; viā, **Liv.**; **B.** Transf., to deviate; a, de causa, **Cic.**; a causa, **Cic.**; b, of discourse, to digress; digredi ab eo quod proposueris, **Liv.**

digressio -ōnis, f. (digredior), 1, a separation, departure, **Cic.**; 2, a digression in discourse; a proposita oratione, **Cic.**

digressus -ūs, m. (digredior), a separation, departure; digressus et discessus, **Cic.**; digressus (Iunae a sole), **Cic.**

dijudicatio -ōnis, f. (dijudico), an adjudication, decision, **Cic.**

dijudico, 1. (dis and iudico), 1, to decide, adjudicate, determine; controversias, **Cic.**; litem, **Hor.**; to decide by arms; dijudicata belli fortuna, **Caes.**; 2, to distinguish, discern a difference; vera et falsa, **Cic.**; vera a falsis dijudicare et distinguere, **Cic.**

dijun . . . v. disjun . . .

dilabor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. (dis and labor). **I.** to glide apart. **A.** Lit., a, of houses, bodies, etc., to fall to pieces, fall down; aedis Jovi vetustate dilapsa, **Liv.**; b, of fluids, to melt, dissolve, disappear; eadem (aqua congelata) admixto colore liquefacta est dilapsa, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., to fall to decay, be ruined, disappear; rem familiarem dilabi sinere, **Cic.**; dilapsa esse robora corporum animorumque, **Liv.** **II.** to glide away from. **A.** Lit., to slip away, esp. of soldiers, to escape, disappear; exercitus brevi dilabitur, **Sall.**; nocte in sua tecta, **Liv.**; of rivers, to glide away; Fibrenus rapide dilapsus, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., to vanish, disappear; 1, sunt alii plures fortasse sed de mea memoria dilabuntur, **Cic.**; 2, esp. of time, to go by; dilapso tempore, **Sall.**

dilacero, 1. (dis and lacero), to tear in pieces. **A.** Lit., aliquem, **Ov.** **B.** Transf., repubblicam, **Cic.**

dilamino, 1. (dis and lamina), to split in two, **Ov.**

dilanio, 1. (dis and lanio), to tear in pieces; cadaver, **Cic.**

dilargior, 4. dep. (dis and largior), to lavish abroad, give liberally; qui omnia quibus voluit dilargitus est, **Cic.**

dilatō -ōnis, f. (differo), a putting off, delaying, postponing; temporis, **Cic.**; belli, **Liv.**; sine dilatione, **Liv.**; res dilationem non recipit or non patitur, **Liv.**

dilatō (dis and latus), 1. to spread out, extend. **I.** Lit., manum, **Cic.**; aciem, **Liv.** **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., nomen in continentibus terris, **Cic.**; legem in ordinem cunctum, to extend, **Cic.** **B.** Esp. 1, litteras, to pronounce broadly, **Cic.**; 2, of speech, to enlarge, amplify; orationem, **Cic.**

dilatōr -ōris, m. (differo), a dilatory person, a loiterer, **Hor.**

dilatūs, v. differo.

dilaudo, 1. (dis and laudo), to praise highly; libros, **Cic.**

1. **dilectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from diligo), beloved, dear; dilecti tibi poetae, **Hor.**

2. **dilectus** -ūs = delectus (q.v.)

diligens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from diligo). **I.** Gen., assiduous, accurate, careful, sedulous, diligent (opp. negligens), a, of persons, omnibus in rebus, **Cic.**; with genit., diligentissimus omnis officii, **Cic.**; with dat., Corinthios publicis equis assignandis fuisse diligentes, **Cic.**; with ad and the gerund, ad custodiendum, **Cic.**; b, of things which bear marks of attention, assidua ac diligens scriptura, **Cic.** **II.** Esp. careful in housekeeping, economical, saving; homo frugi ac diligens, **Cic.**; in re hereditaria, **Cic.**

diligenter, adv. with compar. and superl. (diligens), carefully, assiduously, accurately, diligently; aliquem benigne et diligenter audire, **Cic.**; iter caute diligenterque facere, **Caes.**

diligentia -ae, f. (diligo). **A.** Gen. carefulness, attentiveness, accuracy, diligence; with obj. genit., testamentorum, **Cic.**; with in and the abl., pro mea summa in republica diligentia, **Cic.**; non mediocrem adhibere diligentiam, **Caes.**; diligentiam adhibere ut or ne (with the subj.), **Cic.**; adhibere ad considerandas res et tempora

et diligentiam, Cic.; omnia acerbissimā diligentiam perpendere, Cic. **B.** Esp. *care in management of a household, frugality*; res familiaris conservari (debet) diligentia atque parsimonia, Cic.

diligo -lexi -lectum, 3. (dis and lego, to choose), to prize, love, esteem highly; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem diligere et carum habere, aliquem colere atque diligere, Cic.; se ipsum, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; of things, hunc locum, Cic.; alieuius consilia, officia, to be satisfied with, Cic.

dilōrico, 1. (di and lorico), to tear open; tunicam, Cic.

dilūcō, 2. (dis and luceo), to be clear, evident; dilucere deinde fraus coepit, Liv.

dilūcesco -luxi 3. (inchoat. of diluceo), to grow light, become day; a, pers., omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor.; b, impers., quum iam dilucesceret, Cic.

dilucidē, adv. with compar. and superl. (dilucidus), clearly, plainly, lucidly; plane et dilucide dicere, Cic.

dilucidus -a -um, clear, lucid, plain; oratio, Cic.; dilucidis verbis uti, Cic.

dilūculum -i, n. (diluceo), the break of day, dawn; primo diluculo, Cic.; diluculo, at dawn, Cic.

dilūdium -ii, n. (dis and ludus), the period of rest for gladiators between the days of public exhibition; transf., diludia posco, breathing-time, rest, Hor.

dilūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. (dis and luo), to wash away, to dissolve. **A.** Lit., a, ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere posset, Caes.; unguenta lacrimis, Ov.; b, to dilute, temper; vinum, Mart.; venenum, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to weaken the force of, lessen, impair; molestias, Cic.; curam multomero, Ov.; b, to expose the fulseness of a statement, refute; crimen, Cic.; diluere aliquid et falsum esse docere, Cic.

dilūtus -a -um, v. diluo.

dilūvies -ēi, f. (diluo), a washing away, inundation, Hor.

dilūvio, 1. (diluvium), to overflow, Lucr.

dilūvium -ii, n. (diluo), a flood, deluge, inundation, Verg.

dimāno, 1. (dis and mano), to flow in different directions, spread itself abroad; fig. meus hic forensis labor viteaque ratio dimanavit ad estimationem hominum, Cic.

dimensio -ōnis, f. (dimetior), a measuring; quadrati, Cic.

dimetior -mensus, 4. dep. (dis and metior), to measure out. **I.** Lit. **A.** Gen., a, act., atque ego ista sum dimensus, Cic.; b, pass., a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic.; tigna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes. **B.** Esp. a, milit. t.t., to measure out a place for a camp; opere dimenso, Caes.; b, astronom. t.t., caelum atque terram, Cic.; pass., certis dimensus partibus orbis, Verg.; c, metric. t.t., syllabas, Cic.; versum, Cic. **II.** Transf., audiam civem digitis peccata dimetientem sua, Cic.

dimēto, 1. (dis and meto), and dep. **dimētor**, 1. to measure the boundaries of, Cic.; locum castris dimetari jussit, Liv.; dep., eorum cursus (acc.) dimetati, Cic.

dimicatio -ōnis, f. (dimico), 1, a fight, struggle, contest in arms; proeli, Cic.; 2, any contest or struggle; vitae, for life and death, Cic.; capitis, Cic.

dimico -āvi or -ūi, 1. (dis and mico). **A.** to fight, contend, struggle in arms; pro patria, Cic.; proelio, Caes. **B.** Transf., to struggle, contend, strive; omni ratione erit dimicandum ut, etc., Cic.; de fama, de civitate, Cic.

dimidiātus -a -um (dimidium), halved, divided, half; mensis, Cic.; partes vesicularum, Cic.

dimidius -a -um (dis and medius), halved, divided in half; gen. with pars, dimidia pars, the half, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; of persons, frater meus dimidius major est quam totus, Cic. Subst., **dimidium** -ii, n. the half; pecuniae, Cic.; dimidio with a compar., stultior, by half, Cic.; prov., dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, well begun is half done, Hor.

diminutio, v. deminutio.

dimissio -ōnis, f. (dimitto), 1, a sending out; libertorum ad provincias, Cic.; 2, a dismissing, discharging; remigum, Cic.

dimitto -misi -missum, 3. (dis and mitto). **I.** to send forth, send in different directions; pueros circum amicos, Cic.; litteras per omnes provincias, Caes.; nuntios in omnes partes, Caes.; aciem (oculorum) in omnes partes, Ov. **II.** to send away from oneself, let go. **A.** Lit. 1, gen., a, legatos, Liv.; tabellarium, Cic.; hostem ex manibus, let slip, Caes.; regem spoliatum, Cic.; b, of things, to let drop; signa ex metu, Caes.; librum e manibus, Cic.; 2, esp. a, of persons, (a) to adjourn a meeting, dismiss; senatum, Cic.; (b) milit. t.t., to discharge; exercitum, Caes.; b, of things, to give up; provinciam, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., quare istos sine ulla contumelia dimittamus, Cic.; 2, esp., to let drop, give up, renounce, abandon, leave; oppugnationem, Caes.; quaestionem, Cic.; injuriam ignominiamque nominis Romani insultum impunitaque, Cic.

dimōvō -mōvi -mōtum, 2. (dis and moveo) to move asunder, part, separate, divide. **A.** Lit. terram aratro, to plough, Verg.; aquam corpore. Ov. **B.** to separate, remove, to take away; a, spes societatis equites Romanos a plebe dimovet, Sall.; b, statu sua sacra, Liv.

Dinarchus -i, m. (Δειναρχος), an Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.

Dindŷmus -i, m. and **Dindŷma** -ōrum. n. (Δίνδυμος, Δίνδυμα τὰ), a mountain in Mysia sacred to Cybele; hence **Dindŷmenē** -ēs, f. Cybele, Hor.

dinosco = dignosco (q.v.).

dinūmērātio -ōnis, f. (dinumero), an enumeration; diurnum ac noctium, Cic.

dinūmēro, 1. (dis and numero), to count up, enumerate. **A.** Gen., stellas, Cic.; regis annos, Cic. **B.** Esp. to count money, to pay; centuriae Capuae, dinumerat, counts out the gold, Cic.

Diōdōrus -i, m. (Διοδώρος). **I.** a philosopher, contemporary of Ptolemaeus Soter. **II.** a peripatetic philosopher, of Tyre, flourishing about 109 B.C. **III.** (Siculus), a Greek historian.

dioecēsis -ēos and -is, f. (διοικήσις), the district of a magistrate, Cic.

dioecētes -ae, m. (διοικήτης), a finance officer or treasurer, Cic.

Diōgēnes -is, m. (Διογένης), the name of several Greek philosophers, the most notorious of whom was the Cynic philosopher of Sinope.

Diōmēdēs -is, m. (Διομήδης), 1, a hero of the Trojan war, son of Tydus, prince of Calydon, said to have subsequently settled in Apulia, and to have founded Arpi; hence, adj., **Diōmēdēus** -a -um, relating to Diomedes; 2, king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives as food to his horses.

Dion -ōnis, m. (Δίων), brother-in-law of Dionysius I., tyrant of Syracuse, killed by a conspiracy.

Diōnē -ēs, f. and **Diōna** -ae, f. (Διώνη), 1, the mother of Venus, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys or of Aether and Gea; 2, Venus. Adj.,

Dīōnaeus -a -um, relating to *Dione*, or *Venus*, mater, i.e. *Venus*, Verg.; Caesar (by the legend), descendant of *Aeneas*, son of *Venus*, Verg.; antrum, sacred to *Venus*, Hor.

Dīōnysius -ii, m. (Διονύσιος), 1, the Elder, Tyrant of Syracuse 406-367 B.C.; 2, his son and successor, tyrant, 367-356, B.C.

Dīōnysus -i, m. (Διώνυσος), the Greek name of *Bacchus*; hence **Dīōnysia** -ōrum, n. the feast of *Dionysus*.

dīōta -ae f. (διώτη), a two-handled wine-jar, Hor.

Diphilus -i, m. (Δίφίλος), a comic poet of *Sinope*, contemporary of *Menander* and *Philenon*, imitated by *Plautus*.

dīplōma -ātis, n. (δίπλωμα), literally, a folded letter; 1, under the republic, a circular letter of introduction given to travellers by the government, in order to facilitate their journey, Cic.; 2, under the empire, a government document conferring privileges on the persons to whom it was addressed, Tac.

Dīpylōn -i, n. (Δίπυλον), the double door, name of the Thracian gate at Athens.

Dīroē -ēs, f. (Δίρη). 1, the wife of *Lycus* king of *Thebes*, bound to a bull by *Amphion* and *Zethus*, and thrown (or changed) into the fountain named after her. 2, the fountain of *Dirce*, to the north-west of *Thebes*. Adj., **Dircaeus** -a -um, *Dircean*, *Boeotian*; *cygnus*, *Pindar*, Hor.

directē, adv. with compar. (*directus*), straightforward, in a straight line; 1, horizontally, Cic.; transf., *dicere*, directly, Cic.; 2, perpendicularly; *directe ad* perpendiculum, Caes.

directō, adv. (*directus*), in a straightforward way, directly, Cic.

directus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (*dirigo*), 1, straight, direct, either in a horizontal or perpendicular direction; *paries*, Cic.; *iter*, Cic.; *trabes*, Caes.; 2, straightforward, plain, simple; *verba*, Cic.; *homo*, Cic.

diremptus -ūs, m. (*dirino*), a separation, Cic.

dirēptio -ōnis, f. (*diripio*), a plundering, pillaging; *urbs relicta dirēptioni*, Cic.; *bonorum dirēptio*, Cic.

direptor -ōris, m. (*diripio*), a plunderer, pillager, Cic.

dirībēō -ī -itum, 2 (for *dis-hibeo*, from *habeo*), to sort the voting tickets which were cast into the balloting urn; *tabellas*, Cic.

dirībītio -ōnis, f. (*diribeo*), the sorting of the voting tickets, Cic.

dirībitor -ōris, m. (*diribeo*), the officer whose duty it was to sort the voting tickets, Cic.

dirigo -rexi -rectum, 3. (*dis* and *rego*). 1, to set straight, arrange in a straight line; *pass.* 'irigi, to proceed in a straight line; *transf.*, *dirigitur* (argumentatio) quum propositum aliquid quod probaret, Cic. 2, to arrange, direct. A. Lit., 1, as regards motion, a, of ships, carriages, journeys, etc., to direct; *ad castra Corneliana vela*, Caes.; *cursum eo* (quo), Cic.; *iter ad Mutinam*, Cic.; b, of weapons, to aim, direct; *hastam in aliquem*, Ov.; c, of the sight, *aciem ad aliquem*, Cat.; 2, of position, a, to arrange, order, dispose; (a) in quinque ordine (arborum), Cic.; (β) milit. t. t., to draw up; *aciem*, Caes.; *naves in pugnam*, Liv.; b, to raise, erect; *opera*, Caes. B. Transf., a, to direct, guide; *dirige vatis opus*, Ov.; *intransit*, to lead; *ad veritatem sapientissimē dirigit*, Cic.; b, to direct the thoughts, attention, etc., to something; *suas cogitationes ad aliquid*, Cic.; c, to direct a speech to, to address; *orationem ad aliquid* Cic.; d, to settle, arrange, fix, dis-

pose; *vitam ad certam rationis normam*, Cic., *utilitate officium magis quam humanitate*, Cic.

dirīmo -ēmi -emptum, 3. (*dis* and *emo*). 1, 1, to part, separate, sunder, divide; *Sabinae mulieres ex transverso impetu facto dirimere infestas acies*, *dirimere iras*, Liv.; 2, to interrupt, hinder, disturb, put off, break off; a, an assembly or conversation, *actum est de eo nihil*; *nox diremit*, Cic.; ea res colloquium ad diremisset, Caes.; esp. of omens, to interrupt (as inauspicious); *consilia*, Liv.; b, a fight, engagement, pro-fium, Liv.; a war, contention, bellum inter *Philippum* atque *Aetolos*, Liv.; c, an alliance, league, to break up; *veterem conjunctionem civium*, Cic. 2, to divide; *quae urbs Volturmo flumine dirēpta Falernum a Campano agro dividit*, Liv.

dirīpio -rīpi -reptum, 3. (*dis* and *rapio*), 1, to tear to pieces. A. Lit., *Hippolytum*, Ov. B. Transf. to plunder, pillage, destroy; *socios*, Cic. 2, to tear away; a pectore vestem, Ov.; *res pulcherrimas ex tota Asia*, Cic.

diritas -ātis, f. (*dirus*), 1, misfortune, disaster, Cic. poet.; 2, cruelty, fierceness; *quanta in altero diritas*, in altero comitas, Cic.

dirump -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break in pieces, shatter. 1. Lit., *tenuissimam quamque partem (nubis) dividere atque dirumpere*, Tac.; (*homo*) *diruptus, ruptured*, Cic. 2, Transf., a, *dirupi me paene in iudicio Galli Caninii, shouted myself hoarse in defending*, etc., Cic.; middle, *dirumpi*, to burst with envy, grief, anger, etc.; *dirumpi plausu alicuius, to burst with envy at the applause given to some one else*, Cic.; *dolore*, Cic.; b, to sever, break up; *amicitiam*, Cic.; *societatem*, Cic.

dirūō -ūi -ūtum, 3. (*dis* and *ruo*), to pull down, raze to the ground, destroy. A. Lit., *urbem*, Cic.; *agmina vasto impetu, to scatter*, Hor. B. Transf., *aere dirui, to be mulcted of one's pay*, Plin.; in quibus (castris), quum frequens esset, tamen aere dirutus est, ruined by gambling, Cic; *homo diruptus dirutusque, bankrupt*, Cic.

dirus -a -um (connected with *deivós*), fearful, horrible, dire. A. Of unfavourable omens, omen, Ov.; subst., *dirae* -ārum, f. unlucky omens, Cic.; so *dira* -orum, n., Cic. B. Transf., horrible, cruel, frightful; a, of things, execration, Verg.; *venena*, Hor.; subst., *dirae* -ārum, f. curses; *diris agam vos*, Hor.; *contingere funebribus diris signa tela arma hostium*, Liv.; b, of persons, cruel, terrible; *dea*, *Dirce*, Ov.; *Hannibal*, Hor.; subst., *personif.*, *Dira* -ae, f. a Fury, Verg.; gen. plur. often with *ultrices*, *Furies*, Verg.

1. **dis**, inseparable particle, meaning away from, takes the form of *dis-*, *di-*, and *dir-*.

2. **Dis**, Ditis, m. a name of *Pluto*, god of the lower world, Cic.; *domina Ditis, Proserpina*, Verg.

3. **dis**, ditis, adj. with compar. and superl., rich. A. Lit., *dis hostis*, Liv.; *apud Helvetios ditissimus fuit Orgetorix*, Caes.; with genit., *ditissimus agri*, Verg. B. Transf. richly provided, making rich; *ditia stipendia*, Liv.

discedo -cessi -cessum, 3. 1, to go asunder, part, separate; in duas partes, Sall.; caelum discedit, the heavens open, Cic.; transf., *omnis Italia animis discedit, is divided*, Sall. 2, A. Lit., 1, gen., to depart, go away; e Gallia, Cic.; de foro, Cic.; *finibus Ausoniae*, Ov.; used impersonally, a *contione discedunt* Caes.; 2, esp. a, milit. t. t. (a) of troops, to march away; a *Brundisio*, Caes.; ab *signis*, to break the ranks, leave the line of battle, Caes.; ab *armis*, to lay down arms, Caes.; (β) to come out of a contest, to come off; *victor*, Caes.; *victus*, Sall.; *aequo Marte cum Volscis, to have a drawn battle with*

dis, so to come out of any contest (e.g., in a court of law); superior discedit, Cic.; turpissime, to come off with disgrace, Cic.; **b**, to abandon, desert; ab amicis, Cic.; ab aliquo duce (of soldiers), Caes. **B**. Transf., **1**, gen., ex vita tamquam ex hospitio, Cic.; **a** vita, Caes.; **a** re, to digress (of an orator), Cic.; nunquam ex animo meo discedit illius viri memoria, Cic.; **2**, esp. **a**, to abandon **a** duty, deviate, swerve from principles, etc.; **ab officio**, Cic.; **a** consuetudine, Cic.; **b**, polit. t. t. of the senate, in aliquam sententiam discedere, to support **a** resolution; in alia omnia discedere, to be quite of the contrary opinion, Cic.; **c**, discedere ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, to except; quum a vobis discesserim, you excepted, Cic.

disceptatio -ōnis, f. (discepto), **1**, **a** debate, discussion, controversy; cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic.; with genit., disceptatio juris, Cic.; **2**, **a** judicial decision, award; disceptationem ab rege ad Romanos revocabant, Liv.

disceptor -ōris, m. (discepto), an arbitrator, judge of **a** controversy; domesticus, Cic.; juris, Cic.

disceptatrix -trix, f. (disceptator), one who decides, Cic.

discepto. **1** (dis and capto), **1**, to decide **a** suit or cause, adjudicate, determine; controversias, Cic.; inter populum et regem, Liv.; **2**, to dispute, debate, discuss; verbis de jure, Liv.; de controversiis apud se potius quam inter se armis, Caes.; de jure publico armis, Cic.; transf., in uno proelio omnis fortuna reipublicae disceptat, depends upon, Cic.

discerno -crēvi -crētum, **3**. **A**. to sever, separate; mons qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall.; duae urbes magno inter se maris terrarumque spatio discretae, Liv.; discretae sedes piorum, set apart, Hor. **B**. Transf., to distinguish, discern; alba et atra discernere non posse, Cic.; with rel. sent., animus discernit, quid sit eiusdem generis, quid alterius, Cic.

discerpo -cerpsi -cerptum, **3** (dis and carpo). **A**. Lit. to pluck to pieces, tear in pieces, dismember; membra gruis, Hor.; animus nec dividi nec discerpi potest, Cic. **B**. Transf., in **a** discourse, to separate, divide; qui quae complecti tota nequeunt, haec facilius divulsa et quasi discripta tractant, Cic.

discessio -ōnis, f. (discedo), **1**, **a** going away, departure, Tac.; **2**, polit. t. t., voting, division in the senate (by going over to one side or the other); senatus consultum facere per discessionem, without discussion, Cic.; discessionem facere, to vote, Cic.; facta est discessio in sententiam alicuius, Cic.

discessus -ūs, m. (discedo), **1**, **a** parting, separation; caeli, lightning, Cic.; **2**, **a** departure, going away; ab urbe, Cic.; **e** vita, Cic.; esp., **a**, milit. t. t. marching off, Caes.; ab Dyrrhachio discessus exercituum, Cic.; **b**, euphem. banishment, Cic.

discidium -ii, n. (discindo). **I**. **a** tearing away, dividing; nubis, Lucr. **II**. separation, division, parting. **A**. Lit., conjugis miserae, from **a** wife, Cic.; esp., of the parting of lovers or of divorce, Cic.; divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic. **B**. Transf. separation in feelings, disension; belli discidio, Cic.; deorum odia, discidia, discordiae, Cic.

discido, **3** (dis and caedo), to cut in pieces, here in pieces, Lucr.

discinctus -a -um (p. adj. of discingo), careless, reckless, dissolute, extravagant; nepos, Hor.; otia, Ov.

discindo -scidi -scissum, **3** (dis and scindo),

1, to cleave asunder, split; cotem novacula, Cic. transf., amicitias, Cic.; **2**, to tear open; tunicaem, Cic.

discingo -cinxī -cinctum, **3**, to take off the girdle, ungird; Afros, to disarm, Juv.

disciplina -ae, f. (discipulus). **I**. instruction, teaching. **A**. Lit., litterae reliquaeque res quarum est disciplina, Cic.; novum aliquem alieni in disciplinam tradere, Cic.; **ab** aliquo disciplinam accipere, Cic.; subj. gen., disciplina majorum, Cic.; obj. gen., disciplina virtutis, Cic. **B**. Meton., that which is taught, learning, knowledge, science; **a**, gen., bellica, the art of war, Cic.; navalis, Cic.; habere quasdam etiam domesticas disciplinas, Cic.; juris civilis, Cic.; **b**, **a** philosophical school, **a** system; philosophiae disciplina, Cic.; **c**, **a** rhetorical school or system; Hermagorae, Cic. **II**. in **a** wider sense, training, education. **A**. Lit., **a**, gen., disciplina puerilis, of boys, Cic.; disciplina familiae, of slaves; gravis et constans, Cic.; **b**, esp. military training; militaris, Liv.; militiae, Cic. **B**. Meton., the result of training, custom, habit, order; **a**, gen., disciplinae sanctitas, Liv.; certa vivendi disciplina, Cic.; **b**, the ordering of **a** state, constitution; disciplina reipublicae, Cic.; disciplinam dare, Cic.; **o** morem praecuram disciplinamque quam **a** majoribus accepimus, Cic.

discipula -ae, f. (discipulus), **a** female scholar, Hor.

discipulus -i, m. (disco), **a** scholar, pupil, disciple, Cic.

disclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, **3** (dis and claudo), to shut up apart, to separate, divide. **I**. Nerea ponto, Verg.; tigna, keep at the proper distance, Caes.; mons qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, Caes. **II**. Transf., morsus roboris, to loosen, Verg.

disco, didici, **3**. **I**. to learn. **A**. Gen., litteras Graecas, Cic.; jus civile aut rem militarem, Cic.; id quod ex pluribus testibus prioribus actionibus didicisti, Cic.; **ab** eo Stoeico dialecticam didicerat, Cic.; apud aliquem litteras, Cic.; in castris per laborem usum militiae, Sall.; with infin., saltare, Cic.; Latine loqui, Sall.; quinqueremes gubernare didicisse, Cic.; with rel. clause, plures discent quem ad modum haec fiant quam quem ad modum his resistatur, Cic.; ita didicisse **a** majoribus ut, etc., to have so learnt to be accustomed to, Caes.; disco fidibus, to learn to play on the lyre, Cic.; absol., valent pueri, studioso discunt, diligenter docentur, Cic.; voluntas discendi, Cic. **B**. Esp., discere causam, legal t. t., to get up the facts of **a** case, of an advocate, Cic. **II**. to become acquainted with; **1**, gen., me peritus discet Hiber Rhodanique poter, Hor.; **2**, to become acquainted with **a** fact, learn, find out; didici ex tuis litteris te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, Cic.

discolor -ōris, **A**. of different colours; signa, Cic.; miles, black and white (of the men at draughts), Ov. **B**. Transf., different from, unlike to; matrona meretrici dispar atque discolor, Hor.

disconvēnio, **4**, to disagree, not to harmonize; vitae ordine toto, Hor.; impers., eo disconvēnit inter meque et te, Hor.

discordia -ae, f. (discors). **I**. **a**, disension, disagreement, discord; haec discordia non rerum sed verborum, Cic.; **b**, dissension, sedition, Tac. **II**. Personif., Discordia, the Goddess of Discord, Verg.

discordiosus -a -um (discordia), full of discord, mutinous; vulgus sentitiosum atque discordiosum fuit, Sall.

discordo, **1** (discors), **1**, to be at discord, to disagree; cum Cheruscis, Tac.; inter se dis-

sidere atque discordare, Cic.; animus a se dis-
sidens secumque discordans, Cic.; of soldiers,
to be mutinous, Tac.; 2, to be unlike; quantum
discordet parum avaro, Hor.

discordis -cordis (dis and cor), 1. **I.**, disagree-
ing, inharmonious, discordant; civitas secum ipsa
discors, Liv.; of inanimate objects, venti, Verg.;
bella, Ov.; 2, unlike, dissimilar, different; tam
discordia inter se responsa Liv.

discrepantia -ae, f. (discrepo), disagree-
ment, difference; scripti et voluntatis, Cic.

discrepātio -ōnis, f. (discrepo), disagree-
ment, disunion; inter consules, Liv.

discrepito, 1. (intens. of discrepo), to be
entirely dissimilar, to be quite unlike, Lucr.

discrepo -pavi, 1 not to sound together. **A.**
Lit., to be out of time, to be discordant; in fidibus
aut in tibis, Cic. **B.** Transf., to disagree, be
different, be unlike; cum aliquo or cum aliqua
re, Cic.; ab aliqua re, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; inter
se, Cic.; nunc in re, Cic.; with dat., quantum
simplex hilaritate nepoti discrepat, Hor.; im-
pers., discrepat, there is a disagreement, people
are not agreed; discrepat inter scriptores, Liv.;
illud haudquaquam discrepat, Liv.; with acc.
and infin., Liv.; non or haud discrepat quin,
etc., Liv.

discribo = describo (q.v.).

discrimen -inis, n. (discerno), that which
divides. **I.** Lit., **A.** Concr., the dividing line;
quom pertenui discrimine (duo maria) separa-
entur, Cic. **B.** Abstr., a, the space between;
spatium discrimina fallit, Ov.; b, in music, in-
terval; septem discrimina vocum (of the lyre
with seven strings), Verg. **II.** a, separation,
distinction, difference; delectu omni et discrimine
remoto, Cic.; b, turning-point, critical moment;
ea res nunc in discrimine versatur utrum pos-
sitne... an, Cic.; in discrimen adductum esse,
Cic.; c, crisis, hazard, danger; in tanto dis-
crimine periculi, Liv.; ad ipsum discrimen eius
temporis, Cic.; res esse in summo discrimine,
Caes.

discrimino, 1. (discrimen), to separate, sun-
der, divide; Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic.;
vigiliam somnique nec die nec nocte dis-
criminata tempora, Liv.

discriptio -ōnis, f. (discribo), a division,
Cic.

discrucio, 1. to torture vehemently, torment;
of bodily torture, discruciatos necare, Cic.; of
mental anguish, refl. or pass., to torment oneself,
make oneself miserable, Cic.

discumbo -cubui -cubitum, 3. to lie down;
a, to recline at table; discubimus omnes praeter
illam, Cic.; impers., discumbitur, one goes to the
table, Cic.; b, to sleep, go to bed; cenati discub-
uerunt ibidem, Cic.

discupio -ivi -itum, 3. to desire vehemently,
Cat.

discurro -currei and -curri -cursum, 3. to
run in different directions, run about, run to and
fro; in muris, Caes.; circa deum delubra, Liv.;
ad arma, Liv.; impers., tota discurrit urbe,
Verg.; of things diversa ruens septem discurrit
in ora, Verg.; quum mens discurrit utroque, Ov.

discursus -us, m. (discurro), a running up
and down, a running about, running to and fro;
militum, L.; lupi, Ov.; of things, liber inter
ordines discursus, of a ship, unhindered motion,
Liv.

discus -i, m. (δίσκος), a quoit; discum audire
quam philosophum malle, Cic.

discutio -cussi -cussum, 3. (dis and quatlo),
to strike asunder. **I.** to shatter, break down: tri-
bus arietibus aliquantum muri, Liv. **II.** 1, to

disperse, scatter; nubem, Ov.; umbras, Verg.;
discussa est caligo, Cic.; 2, to frustrate, bring to
nought, suppress; am rem, Liv.; caedem, Cic.;
eorum captiones, Cic.; eorum advocacionem
manibus, ferro, lapidibus, Cic.

disertē, adv. with superl. (disertus), clearly,
plainly, eloquently; dicere, Cic.

disertus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and
superl. (dissero), eloquent, well-expressed; a, of
the language, oratio, Cic.; historia, Cic.; b, of
the person speaking, homo, Cic.; disertissimus
orator, Cic.

disicio = disjicio (q.v.).

disiecto, 1. (intens. of disjicio), to cast about,
scatter, Lucr.

1. disiectus -a -um, v. disjicio.

2. disiectus -us, m. (disjicio), a scattering,
dispersing, Lucr.

disjicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (dis and jacio), to
cast asunder. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., of buildings,
etc., to throw down, destroy; disiecta tempestate
statua, Liv.; disiecta aedificia, Caes. **B.** to scat-
ter, disperse; naves or classem, Liv.; disiecta
comas, with dishevelled hair, Ov.; disiecta membra
poetae, Hor.; disiecta manus, Cic.; milit. t. t.
to scatter; phalangem, Caes. **II.** Transf., to
bring to naught, frustrate; consilia ducis, Liv.

disjunctio -ōnis, f. (disjungo), separation.
I. Lit., meorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, gen., dif-
ference; animorum, Cic.; 2, esp., a, in logic, a
disjunctive proposition, Cic.; b, in rhet. a series
of sentences without connecting particles, asyn-
deton, Cic.

disjunctus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and
superl. (disjungo), separated, sundered, distant.
I. Lit., quae (Aetolia) procul barbaris disjuncta
gentibus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., remote
from; homines Graeci longe a nostrorum homi-
num gravitate disjuncti, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, in
logic, disjunctive; 2, in rhet., disconnected, Cic.

disjungo -juxi -junctum, 3. to unbind,
loosen, separate. **I.** Lit., a, to unyoke or unhar-
ness; iumenta, Cic.; b, to separate, sunder, remove;
intervallo locorum et tempore disjuncti sumus,
Cic.; Italis disjungimur oris, Verg. **II.** Transf.,
A. Gen., to separate; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.
B. Esp., to distinguish; insaniam a furore, Cic.

dispālōr, 1. dep. to wander about, to stray
Nep.

dispando -pandi -pansum, 3. to expand, ex-
tend, stretch out, Lucr.

dispar -pāris, unlike, different, dissimilar,
unequal; fortuna, Cic.; tempora, Cic.; with dat.
illa oratio huic dispar, Cic.; with genit., quid
quam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic.

dispargo, v. dispergo.

dispārilis -e, unlike, dissimilar, different,
unequal; dispārilis exspiratio terrarum, Cic.

dispāro, 1. to separate, part, divide; seniora
a junioribus divisit eoque ita disparavit ut
etc., Cic.; partic. subst., **dispārātum** -i, n.
rhet. t. t., the contradictory proposition (e.g.,
sapere, non sapere), Cic.

dispartio = dispartio (q.v.).

dispello -puli -pulsum, 3. **I.** to drive in
different directions; pecudes, Cic. **II.** to scatter,
dispel; umbras, Verg.; transf., ab animo tan-
quam ab oculis caliginem, Cic.

dispendium -ii, n. (dispendo), expenditure,
expense, loss; facere, to suffer loss; transf., dis-
pendia morae, loss of time, Verg.

1. dispendo = dispendo (q.v.).

2. dispendo -pensum, 3. to weigh out, Varr.
dispenno = dispendo (q.v.).

dispensatio -ōnis, f. (dispenso), 1, *management, economical administration; aeriarii, Cic.; annonae, Liv.; 2, the office of a dispenser, Cic.; regia, the office of treasurer to a king, Cic.*

dispensator -ōris, m. (dispenso), a *steward, bailiff, treasurer, Cic.*

dispenso, 1. (intens. of 2. dispendo). **I.** to weigh out or pay away money, Plaut.; to divide, distribute; oscula per natos, Ov.; laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, Liv.; in rhet., inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque iudicio, Cic. **II.** a, gen., to arrange; anuum intercalaris mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit ut, etc., Liv.; b, esp., to manage a household; res domesticas, Cic.

disperditio -ōnis, f. (disperdo), a total destruction, ruin, Cic.

disperdo -didī -ditum, v. to destroy, ruin, annihilate; possessiones, Cic.

dispereo -li, 4. to perish utterly, be entirely ruined; fundus disperit, Cic.; dispaream, si, or nisi, may I perish if or except, Cat., Hor.

dispergo -persi -persum, 3. (dis and spargo), to scatter, spread abroad, disperse; a, tam multa pestifera terrā marique, Cic.; to disperse an army, Caes.; b, rumores, to spread abroad reports, Tac.

dispersē and dispersim, adv. (dispersus), in different places, dispersedly, here and there, Cic.

dispersio -ōnis, f. (dispergo), a scattering, destruction, Cic.

dispartio (dis-partio) -ivi and -li -itum, 4. to separate, divide, distribute. **A.** Lit., pecuniam iudicibus, Cic.; exercitum per oppida, Liv. **B.** Transf., tempora voluptatis laborisque, Cic.; dep., **dispartior** -iri, aliquid in infinitū Cic.; administrationem inter se, Liv.

dispicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (dis and specio). **I.** to open the eyes and begin to see; catuli qui jam dispecturi sint, Cic. **II.** a, to catch sight of, perceive; 1, lit., Lucr.; 2, transf., populus Romanus libertatem jam ex diutina servitute dispiciens, Cic. **B.** 1, to perceive mentally; si dispicere quid coopero, Cic.; with rel. sent., sed ego quod sperem non dispicio, Cic.; 2, to reflect upon, consider; res Romanas, Cic.

displicēo -plīcū -plīcitum, 2. (dis and placeo), to displease (opp. placeo, complaceo); alicui, Cic.; alicui de aliquo, Cic.; mihi or alicui displicet, with infin., Cic.; displicere sibi, to be dissatisfied with oneself, to be melancholy, out of spirits, Cic.

displōdo -plōdī -plōsum, 3. to spread out, dilate, burst, Hor.

dispono -pōsui -pōsitum, 3. (dis and pono), to put in different places, to distribute. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., pocula Bacchi, Ov.; signa ad omnes columnas, omnibus etiam intercolumniis, in silva denique disposita sub divo, Cic.; milit. t. t., portis stationes, Liv.; praesidia ad ripas, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, to distribute on a definite plan; imperii curas, Tac.; b, rhet. t. t., verba ita, ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic. **II.** to arrange, dispose, set in order. **A.** Lit., Homerī libros antea confusos, Cic.; bene dispositae comae, Ov. **B.** Transf., disposita ad honorem studia, Cic.

dispositē, adv. (dispositus), in proper order, methodically; accusare, Cic.

dispositio -ōnis, f. (dispono), a regular arrangement or order in a speech, Cic.

dispositūra -ae, f. (dispono), arrangement, order, Lucr.

1. **disposītus** -a -um, p. adj. (dispono), arranged, Plin.

2. **disposītus** -ūs, m. (dispono), arrangement, Tac.

disputatio -ōnis, f. (disputo), an arguing, debating, argument, debate; hac in utramque partem disputatione habitā, Cic.

disputator -ōris, m. (disputo), a debater, disputant, Cic.

disputo, 1. to discuss, weigh, debate, argue, aliquid, Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; ad aliquam rem de aliqua re, Cic.; pro omnibus et contra omnia, Cic.; contra propositum, Cic.; disputari in utramque partem, for and against, Cic.; with rel. sent., ego enim quid desiderem, non quid viderim disputo, Cic.

disquiro, 3. (dis and quaero), to inquire into, investigate, Hor.

disquisitio -ōnis, f. (disquiro), an inquiry, investigation, Cic.

dissaepio -saepi -saepum, 4. to hedge off, separate, divide; aliquid tenui muro, Cic.

dissaepitio -ōnis, f. (dissaepio), a partition, Liv. (?)

dissaepum -i, n. (dissaepio), a barrier, partition, Lucr.

dissēmino, 1. to spread abroad, disseminate; sermonem, Cic.; malum, Cic.

dissensio -ōnis, f. (dissentio), disagreement, variance. **I.** Of persons, a, in a friendly manner, inter homines de iure, Cic.; est quaedam inter nos parva dissensio, Cic.; b, in a hostile manner, dissension, disunion; dissensio ac discidium, Cic.; dissensio civilis, Caes. **II.** Of abstractions, opposition; utilium cum honestis, Cic.

dissensus -ūs, m. (dissentio), disunion, disagreement, Verg.

dissentāneus -a -um (dissentio), disagreeing, different (opp. consentaneus); alicui rei, Cic.

dissentio -sensi -sensum, 4. to be of a different opinion, not to agree. **I.** Lit., Of persons, a, in a friendly manner, ab aliquo, Cic.; ab aliqua re, Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; with dat., conditionibus foedis, Hor.; b, in a hostile manner, to be at variance; acerrime dissentientes civēs, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things, to be opposed, different; a more, Cic.; quid ipsum a se dissentiat, Cic.

dissēp . . . v. dissaep . . .

dissērēnascit -avit, impers. (inchoat. of dissernat, it clears up (of the weather); quum undique disserenavisset, Liv.

dissērēnat, impers. (dis and serenus), it clears up, Plin.

1. **dissēro** -sēvi -situm, 3. 1, to scatter seed, Plin.; 2, to plant at a distance in the ground; taleas, Caes.

2. **dissēro** -sērui -sertum, 3. to examine, treat of, discuss a subject; with acc., ista, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with relative sentence (quomodo, qui, quid), Cic.; with de, quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic.

disserpo, 3. to creep in different directions, spread imperceptibly; late disserpunt tremores, Lucr.

disserto, 1. (intens. of 2. dissero), to treat of discuss, argue; aliquid, Tac.

dissidēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (dis and sedeo), lit., to sit apart. **I.** to be drawn apart; si toga dissidet impar, sits unevenly Hor. **II.** to be distant, to be separated. **A.** Lit., of places, quantum Hypanis Veneto dissidet Eridano, Prop. **B.** Transf., not to agree; a, of persons, to disagree, dissent, be of a different opinion; inter se

Cic.; ab aliquo, **Cic.**; cum aliquo, **Cic.**; de aliqua, **Cic.**; with dat., dissidens plebi virtus, **Hor.**; in a hostile sense, to be at variance, **Cic.**; **b.**, of things, to be opposed, contrary; scriptum a sententia dissidet, **Cic.**; cupiditates inter se dissident et discordant, **Cic.**

dissidium -i, n. (dissideo), *disagreement, disunion, Cic.*

dissillo -sillī -sultum, 4. (dis and salio), to leap apart, burst asunder. **A.** Lit., haec loca dissiluisse ferunt, **Verg.**; dissilit omne solum, **Ov.** **B.** Transf., gratia sic fratrum geminorum dissiluit, was broken up, **Hor.**

dissimilis -e, adj. with compar. and superl., unlike, dissimilar; with genit., verum tamen fili tuum sui dissimilis, **Cic.**; with dat., quies est tam dissimilis homini, qui non, etc., **Cic.**; with inter se, duo fuerunt per idem tempus dissimiles inter se, **Cic.**; with inter se and the genit., qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et aliorum, **Cic.**; with atque (ac) quam and et, dissimilis est militum causa et tua, **Cic.**; absol., naturae dissimiles, **Cic.**

dissimilitēr, adv. (dissimilis), *differently, in a different manner, Liv.*

dissimilitudo -inis, f. (dissimilis), *unlikeness, difference*; locorum, **Cic.**; habet ab illis rebus dissimilitudinem, **Cic.**; dissimilitudinem non nullam habet cum illius administratione provinciae, **Cic.**; quum tanta sit inter oratores bonos dissimilitudo, **Cic.**

dissimulāntēr, adv. (dissimulo), *secretly, in a dissimulating manner*; verba non aperte sed dissimulante conclusa, **Cic.**; non or ne dissimulante, *without dissimulating, Cic.*

dissimulatio -onis, f. (dissimulo), *a concealing, dissimulating, dissimulation, Cic.*; esp. of irony (in the Socratic sense), **Cic.**

dissimulātor -ōris, m. (dissimulo), *a disssembler; concealer*; opis propriae, **Hor.**

dissimūlo, 1. to make unlike. **I.** to conceal, to hide; Achilles veste virum longā dissimulatus erat, concealed his manhood beneath a woman's robe, **Ov.** **II.** to act or to speak as if a thing which is were not. **A.** to dissemble, disguise, keep secret; aliquid silentio, **Cic.**; dissimulata deam, concealing her divinity, **Ov.**; with acc. and infin., **Cic.**; with ut and the subj., **Cic.**; non dissimulare, followed by quin, **Cic.**; dissimulare non sinit quin delecter, **Cic.**; absol., to dissemble; non dissimulat, **Cic.** **B.** to ignore, leave unnoticed; dissimulare consulatum alicuius, **Tac.**

dissipābilis -e (dissipo), *that can be scattered*; ignis et aer, **Cic.**

dissipālo -ōnis, f. (dissipo). **I.** scattering; civium, **Cic.** **II.** *a dispersion by sale*; praedia, **Cic.** **B.** Rhet. t. t., the analysis of an idea, **Cic.**

dissipātus -a -um, p. adj. (dissipo), *scattered, disconnected*; oratio, **Cic.**

dissipo, 1. (dis and *sipo). **I.** to scatter, disperse, spread abroad. **A.** Lit., membra fratris, **Cic.**; aliud alio, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., 1, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, put an end to, **Cic.**; 2, famam, spread abroad, **Cic.** **II.** to scatter by violence; 1, lit., milit. t. t., to rout, scatter; hostes, **Cic.**; dissipata fuga, **Liv.**; 2, to pull down, destroy; statuum, **Cic.**; tecta, **Liv.**; 3, of property, to squander, destroy; patrimonium, **Cic.**; reliquias reipublicae, **Cic.**

dissitus, partic., v. 1. dissero.

dissociābilis -e (dissocio), 1, act. *that which separates*; oceanus, **Hor.**; 2, pass., *that which cannot be united*; res, **Tac.**

dissociatio -ōnis, f. (dissocio), *a separation, parting*; spiritus corporisque, **Tac.**

dissocio, 1. **I.** to separate, sever, divide friendships, etc.; morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, **Cic.**; disertos a doctis, **Cic.** **II.** *Of places, to separate, divide*; ni (montes) dissociantur opacā valle, **Hor.**

dissolūbilis -o (dissolvo), *dissoluble, separable*; mortale omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, **Cic.**

dissolūtē, adv. (dissolutus), 1, *disconnectedly, loosely*; dissolute dicere, without connecting particles, **Cic.**; 2, *carelessly, negligently, without energy*; minus severe quam decuit, non tamen omnino dissolute, **Cic.**

dissolūtio -ōnis, f. (dissolvo). **I.** Lit. *breaking up, dissolution, destruction, annihilation*; naturae, death, **Cic.**; navigii, shipwreck, **Tac.** **II.** Transf., 1, *destruction, abolition*; legum, iudiciorum, **Cic.**; 2, *refutation* of a charge; criminum, **Cic.**; 3, *want of energy, weakness*; remissio animi ac dissolutio, **Cic.**; 4, in rhet., *want of connexion, Cic.*

dissolūtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (dissolvo). **I.** not bound together, loosened; navigium, leaky, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., 1, rhet. t. t., *disconnected, loose, Cic.*; 2, *wanting in energy, lax*; potiorne esse in eum dissolutus qui, etc., **Cic.**; 3, *profligate, dissolute*; dissolutissimus hominum, **Cic.**

dissolvo -solvī -sclūtum, 3. **I.** to loosen, unloose. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., scopas, clipeum, **Cic.**; 2, esp. to melt; aes, **Lucr.** **B.** Transf., 1, gen., to break up, destroy; societatem, amicitiam, **Cic.**; leges, **Cic.**; 2, esp. a, rhet. t. t., to divide; orationem, **Cic.**; b, to refute an assertion, charge, etc.; criminationem, **Cic.** **II.** to pay, discharge a debt; aes alienum, **Cic.**; pecuniam publicam ulli civitati, **Cic.**

dissōnus -a -um. **A.** *discordant, inharmonious, dissonant*; clamores, **Liv.** **B.** Transf., *different, disagreeing*; dissonae gentes sermone moribusque, **Liv.**

dissors -sortis, *having a different lot or fate*, ab omni milite dissors gloria, not shared with **Ov.**

dissuādēo -suāsi -suāsum, 2. to advise against, oppose by argument; legem agrariam, **Cic.**; de captivis, **Cic.**; with acc. and infin., **Cic.**; absol., dissuasi aus nos, I spoke against it, **Cic.**

dissuāsio -ōnis, f. (dissuadeo), *advising to the contrary, speaking against*; rogationis eius, **Cic.**

dissuāsor -ōris, m. (dissuadeo), *one who advises to the contrary, one who speaks against*; rogationis, **Cic.**; legis agrariae, **Liv.**; transf., of things, Auster quasi dissuasor consilii mei, **Cic.**

dissuāvior, 1. dep. to kiss eagerly, ap. **Cic.**

dissulto, 1. (intens. of dissillo), to leap apart, burst asunder; nec fulmine tanti dissultant crepitus, **Verg.**; dissultant ripae, **Verg.**

dissūo -sūi -sūtum, 3. **A.** Lit., to unstitch. **B.** Transf., to open wide; sinum, **Ov.**; to loosen gently or by degrees; tales amicitiae dissuendae magis quam discindendae, **Cic.**

distantia -ae, f. (disto), *difference, diversity*; morum studiorumque, **Cic.**

distendo -tendi -tentum and -tensum, 3. to stretch apart, expand, extend. **I.** Gen., aciem, **Caes.**; brachia, **Ov.** **II.** 1, to fill full, distend; ubera cytisio, **Verg.**; horrea plena specie, **Tib.**; 2, a, milit. t. t., to divide, to distract the attention of the enemy by attacks in different places; copias hostium, **Liv.**; b, to distract, perplex; distendit ea res animos Samnitium, **Liv.**

1. **distentus** -a -um, p. adj. (distendo) *distracted, full*; ubera, **Hor.**

2. distventus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (distineo), *busy, occupied*; tot tantisque negotiis, Cic.

distermio, 1. to separate by a boundary, *divide*, Cic. poet.; quod (flumen) Dahas Ariosque distermiat, Tac.

distichus -a -um (διστίχος), consisting of two rows; subst. **distichum** (-on) -i, n. a poem of two lines, a distich, Mart.

distinctē, adv. with compar. (distinctus), *clearly, definitely, distinctly*; dicere, Cic.

distinctio -ōnis, f. (distinguo), 1, a separation in space; solis lunae siderumque omnium, different orbits, Cic.; 2, a, distinguishing, discriminating; facilis est distinctio ingenii et liberalis joci, Cic.; lex est iustorum in iustorumque distinctio, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a distinguishing between the same word used in different ways, or between ideas nearly alike, Cic.; 3, a, distinction, difference; modo intelligatur, quae sit causarum distinctio et dissimilitudo, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a pause, division, Cic.

1. distinctus -a -um, p. adj. (distinguo), *separated, distinct*; urbs delubris distinctis spatisque communibus, Cic.

2. distinctus, abl. -ū, m. (distinguo), *difference, distinction*, Tac.

distineō -tineū -tentum, 2. (dis and teneo). **I.** A. Lit., to hold asunder, keep apart, separate, divide; tigna binis utrimque fibulis distinebantur, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, gen., duae senatum distinebant sententiae, Liv.; b, esp., to delay; pacem, Cic. **II.** to prevent uniting together. **A.** Milit. t. t., to prevent the union of forces; Caesaris copias, Cic.; Volscos, Liv. **B.** to prevent the concentration of one's thoughts, to distract; maximis occupationibus distineri, Cic.

distinguo -stinxi -stinctum, 3. (from dis and *stigo, stingo, connected with στίγω). **I.** to separate, divide. **A.** Lit., onus numero distinxit eodem, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to separate, distinguish; distinguere voces in partes, Cic.; vera a falsis, Cic.; impers., quid inter naturam et rationem intersit non distinguitur, Cic.; 2, grammat. t. t., to punctuate, Quint. **II.** Meton. **A.** to point out, mark out; nigram medio frontem distinctus ab albo, Ov. **B.** to decorate, adorn; pocula ex auro quae gemmis erant distincta clarissimis, Cic.; of oratory, oratio distinguitur atque illustratur aliqua re, Cic. **C.** to vary, change, give variety to; historiam varietate locorum, Cic.

disto, 1. (dis -sto). **I.** to be apart, separate, distant; 1, of space, quae turres pedes LXXX inter se distant, Caes.; 2, of time, quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. **II.** Transf., to differ, be distinct; inter se, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic.; scurrae (dat.), Hor.; impers., distat, there is a difference, Cic.

distorqueō torsi -tortum, 2. to twist apart, distort; ora cachinno, Ov.; oculos, Hor.

distortio -ōnis, f. (distorqueo), *distortion*; membrorum, Cic.

distortus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (distorqueo), *distorted, deformed*. **A.** Lit., curra, Hor.; of persons, distortus Gallus, Cic. **B.** Transf., of discourse, perverse; nullum genus enuntiandi distortus, Cic.

distractio -ōnis, f. (distraho), 1, a dividing, separating; humanorum animorum, Cic.; 2, disunion, dissension; nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis et potius summa distractio est, Cic.

distrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to pull apart, tear asunder, tear in pieces. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., vallum, Liv.; corpus, Cic.; equis distrahi, Verg.; acies distrahitur, is divided, Caes.; fuga distrahit aliquos, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to sell property by auction, to put up for sale; agros, Tac.; b,

grammat. t. t., to leave a hiatus in a verse; voces, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, distrahi in contrarias partes (or sententias), Cic.; oratoris industriam in plura studia, to distract, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to dissolve a league or union; omnem societatem civitatis, Cic.; concilium Bœotorum Liv.; distrahi cum aliquo, to fall out with some one, Cic.; b, to bring to naught; hanc rem, Caes.; c, to settle a dispute; controversias, Cic. **II.** to tear from something. **A.** Lit. aliqua a complexu suorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to estrange; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.

distribūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. to distribute, divide. **I.** Gen., populum in quinque classes, Cic.; pecunias exercitui, Caes. **II.** Esp., to arrange or divide logically; causam in crimen et in audaciam, Cic.

distribūtē, adv. with compar. (distributus), *methodically, with logical arrangement*; scribere, Cic.

distribūtio -ōnis, f. (distribuo), a, a division, distribution, Cic.; b, logical arrangement of ideas, Cic.

distribūtus -a -um, p. adj. (distribuo), *logically arranged*; expositio, Cic.

distictus -a -um, p. adj. (from distringo), a, busy, occupied, engaged; contentione accipiti, Cic.; b, severe, Tac.

distringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **A.** Lit., to draw apart, stretch out; radiis rotarum districti pendunt, Verg.; fig., cæstrictus enim mihi videri esse, to be on the rack, Cic. **B.** Transf., to engage an enemy at different points, divert, occupy; Hannibalem in Africam mittere ad distringendos Romanos, to make a diversion, Liv.

disturbatio -ōnis, f. (disturbo), *destruction*; Corinthi, Cic.

disturbo, 1. to drive apart, separate with violence, throw into confusion. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., confusionem gladiis, Cic. **B.** to destroy, raze to the ground; domum meam, Cic.; aedes, Lucr. **II.** Transf., to bring to naught, frustrate, ruin; societatem, Cic.; legem, Cic.

dītesco, 3. (3. dis), to become rich, Hor.

dithyrambicus -a -um (δῖθυραμβικός), *dithyrambic*; poëma, Cic.

dithyrambus -i, m. (δῖθυραμβος), a dithyrambic poem (originally in honour of Bacchus), Cic.

ditio (dicio) -ōnis, f. power, sovereignty, authority; esse in ditione alieuius, to be in the power of, Cic.; facere ditionis suae, Liv.; redigere bellicosissimas gentes in ditionem huius imperii, Cic.; urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subungere, Cic.; rem Nolanam in jus ditionemque dare Poëno, Liv.

ditior, ditissimus, v. 3. dis.

1. ditis, v. 3. dis.

2. Ditis, v. 2. dis.

ditō, 1. (3. dis), to enrich, make wealthy; præmiis belli socios, Liv.; militem ex hostibus Liv.; pass., ditari as middle, to become rich, Liv.; transf., sermonem patrum, Hor.

1. diū, adv. (old abl. of dies). **I.** by day; die nocturne, Tac. **II.** 1, a long time, a long while, lasting for a long time; tam diu, jam diu, Cic.; diu multumque or multum diuque, Cic.; 2, a long time ago; jam diu, Cic. Compar., diutius a, longer, Cic.; b, too long, Cic.; paulo diutius abesse, Liv. Superl., diutissime, Cic., Caes.

2. diū, v. dius.

diurnus -a -um (for diurnus, from dies). **I.** lasting for a day; opus, a day's work, Cic.; cibis, rations, Liv. Subst., a, diurnum -i, n. journal, account-book of house expenditure kept by

a slave, Juv.; **b**, *dīurna* -orum, v. acta. **II**. *happening by day*; magna diurna nocturnaue itinera, Caes.; metus diurni nocturnique, Cic.

dius -a -um (archaic and poet. form of divus), god-like. **I**. Adj., **A**. Lit., dius Fidius, v. Fidius. **B**. Transf., **1**, noble; dia Camilla, Verg.; **2**, beautiful, fine; sententia dia Catonis, Hor. **II**. Subst., **diūm** -ī, n., sub dio, and (archaic) sub diu, in the open air, Lucr.

diūtius -a -um (diu), lasting a long time, long; servitus, Cic.

diūtius, **diūtissimē**, v. **1**. diu.

diūtūritas -ātis, f. (diuturnus), long duration; temporis, Cic.; belli, Caes.

diūtūrnus -a -um (1. diu), lasting a long time, of long duration; gloria, bellum, Cic.; of persons, quae nupsit, non diuturna fuit, did not live long, Ov.; non potes esse diuturnus, you cannot remain long in your position, Cic.

divārico, **1**. to stretch apart, spread out; hominein, Cic.

divello -vellī -vulsum, **3**. **I**. to pluck apart, tear asunder, separate by force. **A**. Lit., suos artus lacero morsu, Ov. **B**. Transf., **1**, res a natura copulatas, Cic.; commoda civium, Cic.; **2**, to break up, destroy; affinitatem, Cic.; somnum, interrupt, Hor. **II**. to tear away, remove, separate. **A**. Lit., liberos a complexu parentum, Cic.; se ab hoste, Liv. **B**. Transf., divelli, to tear oneself away from; ab otio, a voluptate, Cic.

divendo (-vendīdī) -venditum, **3**. to sell in separate lots; bona populi Romani, Cic.

diverbēro, **1**. to strike apart, cleave, divide; volucres auras sagittā, Verg.

diverbium -ī, n. (dis and verbum), a dialogue on the stage, Liv.

diversē, adv. with compar. and superl. (diversus), in different directions, differently, diversely; inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, Cic.

diversitas -ātis, f. (diversus), **1**, contrariety, disagreement; inter exercitum imperatoremque, Tac. **2**, difference, diversity; supplicii, Tac.

diversorium, v. deversorium.

diversus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (diverto), turned in different directions. **I**. **A**. Lit., diversam aciem in duas partes constituere, Caes.; diversi abeunt, they go different ways, Liv.; ubi plures diversae semitae erant, leading different ways, Liv. **B**. Transf., inconstant, irresolute, wavering, indecisive; metu ac libidine diversus agebatur, Sall.; in diversum auctores trahunt utrum . . . an, are not agreed, Liv. **C**. separate, isolated; legatos alium ex alio diversos aggreditur, Sall.; ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis, Cic. **II**. turned away from, in a different direction. **A**. Lit., **1**, quo diversus abis, Verg.; diversis a flumine regionibus, Caes.; **2**, lying out of the way, remote; de Achaiae urbibus regionis a se diversae, Liv.; arva colebat diversa Aetnae, Ov.; **3**, in an opposite direction; equi in diversum iter concitati, Liv.; anguli maxime inter se diversi, Cic. **B**. different, opposed; a, hostile; acies, Tac.; b, different, opposed in character or nature; with a or ab, haec videntur esse a proposita ratione diversa, Cic.; with inter se, diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall.; absol., varia et diversa studia et artes, Cic.; of persons, different in character; ab aliquo, Cic.

diverto (divorto) -verti (-vorti), **3**. to turn away, to diverge from, differ, Plaut.

dives -vitis, compar. **divitior** -ius, genit. -ōris, superl. **divitissimus**, rich, wealthy.

I. Lit., a, of persons, ex pauperrimo dives factus est, Cic.; with abl., agris, Hor.; with genit., pecoris, Verg.; b, of things, terra dives anomo, Ov. **II**. Transf., rich; a, epistola, containing much, Ov.; lingua, eloquent, Hor.; divitiis fluxit dithyrambus, Cic.; b, precious, costly; cultus, rich dress, Ov.

divexo, **1**. (dis and vexo), to tear asunder, destroy, plunder; agros civium optimorum, Cic.

divido -visi -visum, **3**. (from dis and root VID, whence viduus). **I**. to separate, divide. **A**. Lit., **1**, gen., omne animal secari ac dividi potest, Cic.; **2**, to destroy; muros, Verg. **B**. Transf., **1**, a, to divide into parts; exercitum in duas partes, Caes.; Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, Caes.; populum in duas partes, Cic.; b, of logical division, genus universum in species certas parti et dividere, Cic.; c, polit. t. t., sententiam; to divide a resolution into parts so that each part can be voted on, Cic.; **2**, a, to divide among persons, distribute, allot; agrum, bona viritum, Cic.; praedam per milites, Liv.; b, to separate a multitude into different places; in hiberna exercitum Magnesian et Tralles Ephesumque, Liv.; c, poet., imbelli citharā carmina, to sing, Hor. **II**. to separate two wholes from one another. **A**. Gen., a, lit., to divide; Gallos ab Aquitania Garumna dividit, Caes.; b, transf., to distinguish; legem bonam a mala, Cic. **B**. to adorn; gemma fulvum quae dividit aurum, Verg.

dividūus -a -um (divido), **1**, divisible, Cic.; **2**, divided, parted; aqua, Ov.

divinatio -ōnis, f. (divino), **1**, the gift of prophecy, divination, Cic.; **2**, legal t. t., the selection of a prosecutor out of several, Cic.

divinē, adv. (divinus), **1**, by divine inspiration, prophetically, Cic.; **2**, divinely, admirably, excellently, Cic.

divinitas -ātis, f. (divinus). **I**. a divine nature, divinity, Cic. **II**. a. the power of prophecy or divination, Cic. **B**. excellence, surpassing merit (of an orator), Cic.

divinitus, adv. (divinus). **I**. Lit., divinely, by divine influence, Cic. **II**. Transf., a. by inspiration, by means of divination, Cic. **B**. admirably, nobly, divinely; loqui, Cic.

divino, **1**. (divinus), to foretell, prophesy, forebode, divine the future; with acc., hoc, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum non divino, Cic.; absol., quiddam praesentens atque divinus, Cic.

divinus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (divus). **I**. belonging or relating to a deity, divine; res divina, the service of the gods, Cic.; so res divinae, but res divinae (also) = natural objects as opp. to res humanae, and natural law as opp. to res humanae, positive law, Cic. Subst., **divinum** -ī, n. a sacrifice, Liv.; plur., divina, divine things, Liv.; the attributes of the gods, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**. divinely inspired, prophetic, Cic.; vates, a poet, Hor.; subst., **divinus** -ī, m. a seer, Cic. **B**. divine, excellent, noble, admirable; divinus ille vir, Cic.

divisio -ōnis, f. (divido), **1**, division; a, orbis terrae, Sall.; b, rhet. t. t., division of a subject, Cic.; **2**, distribution; agrorum, Tac.

divisor -ōris, m. (divido), **1**, a divider, distributor, esp. of lands in a colony, Cic.; **2**, a hired bribery agent, Cic.

1. **divisus** -a -um, partic. of divido.

2. **divisus** -ūs, m. (divido), division; Macedonia divisui faciliis, Liv.

divitiae -arum, f. (dives), riches, wealth. **I**. Lit., superare Crassum divitiis, Cic. **II**. Transf., ingenii, Cic.

divortium -ii, n. (diverto or divorto). **I.** Of things, **a**, of places, the point where roads, etc. separate, cross-roads; *divortia nota*, Verg.; **b**, the boundary line between two continents or countries; *artissimum inter Europam Asiamque divortium*, Tac. **II.** Of persons, **a**, a divorce; *divortium facere cum aliqua*, Cic.; **b**, separation generally, Cic.

divorto, v. diverto.

divulgatus -a -um, p. adj. (from *divulgo*), spread abroad, made common; *magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus*, Cic.

divulgo (*divolgo*), **1.** (dis and *vulgo* or *volgo*), **1.** to make public, publish, spread abroad; *librum*, Cic.; *rem sermonibus*, Cic.; **2.** to make common; *culius primum tempus aetatis palam fuisse atque omnium libidines divulgatum*, Cic.

divus -a -um (from *deus*). **I.** Adj., belonging to the deity, divine; *diva parens*, Verg. **II.** Subst. **A. divus** -i, m. a god, Cic.; *diva* -ae, f. a goddess, Liv.; in imperial times *divus* was the epithet of the deified emperors, *divi genus*, of Octavianus, Verg. **B. divum** -i, n. the sky; only in the phrase, *sub divo*, in the open air, Cic.

do, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dāre*, to give, offer. **A.** aliquid; **1.** lit., dare donum, Cic.; *populo Romano arma*, Cic.; of letters, send, despatch; *tres epistolae eodem abs te dato tempore*, Cic.; dare poenas, to suffer punishment, Cic.; dare lora, to let the reins loose, Verg.; *vela dare ventis*, to sail, Verg.; dare alicui services, to offer the neck for punishment, Cic.; **2.** transf., to give, lend, bestow, offer; *alicui vitam*, Cic.; *nomen alicui rei*, Liv.; dare alicui fasces, consular power, Cic.; *eum locum colloquio*, to fix, Liv.; *accipio quod datur*, what is offered, Cic.; *corpori omne tempus*, Cic.; *id misericordiae*, to grant, give up, Cic.; dare alicui contionem, Cic.; dare urbem excidio ac ruinis, Liv. **B.** aliquem (also corpus, membra, animum); **1.** lit., dare arbitrum, Cic.; *natam genero*, Verg.; **2.** transf., aliquem in matrimonium, Caes.; *aliquem morti*, Hor.; **3.** dare se or pass, dari, to give oneself up; se dare alicui in conspectum, Cic.; to throw oneself; se in viam, Cic.; dare se (alicui) obvium, to meet, Liv.; dare se somno, Cic.; se labori et itineribus, Cic. **C.** to give something from oneself; **1.** lit., clamorem, to utter, Verg.; dare (alicui) responsum, Cic.; dare litem secundum aliquem, to decide in one's favour, Cic.; *impetum in aliquem*, Liv.; **2.** transf., alicui dolorem, Cic.; documenta dare, Cic.

dōcēō, *dōcēti*, doctum, **2.** (DOC -eo, causative of DIC -scō—i.e., disco), to teach, instruct. **I.** Gen., with acc., aliquem, Cic.; *aliquem equo armisq.*, Liv.; *aliquem fidebus*, Cic.; with ad., ad quam (legem) non docti, Cic.; with adv., aliquem Latine, Cic.; *jus civile*, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem litteras, Cic.; de aliqua re, with infin., aliquem sapere, Cic.; absol., quum doceo et explano, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, theatr. t.t., docere fabulam, like *διδάσκειν δράμα* (lit., to teach a play to the actors), to bring out, exhibit, Cic.; b, to bring a matter before a public body or patron; *judices de injuriis*, Cic.

dochmius -ii, m. (*δόχμιος*, sc. ποῦς), a species of foot in poetry, the dochmiac foot (— — — — —), Cic.

docilis -e, adj. with compar. (doceo), teachable, docile, attentive; *attentus iudex et docilis*, Cic.; *docilis ad hanc disciplinam*, Cic.; with genit., modorum, Hor.

docilitas -ātis, f. (docilis), teachableness, docility, Cic.

doctē, adv. with compar. and superl. (doctus), learnedly, skilfully; *luctari*, Hor.

doctor -ōris, m. (doceo), a teacher; *eludem sapientiae doctores*, Cic.

doctrina -ae, f. (doceo), **1.** teaching, instruction; *puerilis*, Cic.; *honestarum rerum*, Cic.; **2.** that which is imparted in teaching, knowledge, learning; *Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus*, Cic.; *animos nostros doctrinā excolere*, Cic.

doctus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from doceo), **1.** a, of persons, learned, instructed, well-informed; *Graecis litteris et Latinis*, Cic.; *ex disciplina Stoicorum*, Cic.; subst., **docti** -orum, learned men; with genit., *fandi*, Verg.; with acc., *dulces modos*, Hor.; b, of things that show learning, art, etc.; *sermōnes*, Cic.; **2.** experienced, clever, shrewd; *doctus usu*, Caes.; *aetate et usu*, Liv.

dōcūmen -inis, n. = documentum (q.v.).

dōcumentum -i, n. (doceo), example, pattern, warning, proof; *P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis*, Cic.; *alicui documentum esse*, Caes.; *documentum sui dare*, Liv.

Dōdōna -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (*Δωδώνη*), a city of Epirus, renowned for its oak groves and oracle; hence adj., **1.** **Dōdōnaeus** -a -um, of Dodona; **2.** **Dōdōnis** -idis, f. of Dodona.

dōdrans -antis, m. (de and quadrans), three-fourths; **1.** gen., aedificii reliquum dodrantem emere, Cic.; *heres ex dodrante, heir to three-fourths of the property*, Suet.; **2.** esp., a, as a superficial measure = three-fourths of an acre, Liv.; b, as a measure of length, nine inches, three-fourths of a foot, Plin.

dōdrantārius -a -um (dodrans), belonging to three-fourths; *tabulae, the register of debts introduced by the lex Valeria feneratoria, whereby the debts were reduced to one-fourth*, Cic.

dogma -ātis, n. (*δόγμα*), a philosophical doctrine, principle, dogma, Cic.

Dolabella -ae, m. a Roman family name of the gens Cornelia, the best known member of which is P. Cornelius Dolabella, the son-in-law of Cicero.

dōlābra -ae, f. (1. dolo), an axe, hatchet, a military implement, Liv.

dōlēnter, adv. with compar. (doleo), painfully, sorrowfully; *hoc dicere*, Cic.

dōlēō -dōlēi, fut. partic. dōlēiturus, **2.** to suffer pain. **I.** Of bodily pain, pes, caput dolet, Cic. **II.** Mentally, **1.** of persons, to suffer pain, to grieve, bewail; *de Hortensio*, Cic.; *meum casum luctumque doluerunt*, Cic.; with acc. and infinit., se a suis superari, Cic.; foll. by quod, Caes.; si, Hor.; absol., aequē dolendo, Cic.; **2.** of things, a, to grieve; *injecta monstris terra dolet suis*, Hor.; b, to cause pain; *nihil cuiquam doluit*, Cic.

dōliolum -i, n. (dim. of dolium), a little cask, Liv.

dōlium -ii, n. a large earthenware jar or wooden cask, in which new wine was placed; *de dolio haurire*, to drink new wine, Cic.

1. dōlo, **1.** **I.** to hew with an axe; *robur*, Cic.; transf., *alicuius caput lumbosque saligno fuste*, to cudgel, Hor. **II.** to work with an axe; *non est (homo) e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus*, Cic.; transf., *illud opus*, to work roughly, Cic.

2. dōlo or **dōlon** -ōnis, m. (*δῶλον*), **1.** a wooden staff with an iron point, Verg.; transf., the sting of a fly, Phaedr.; **2.** a small foresail, Liv.

Dōlopes -lōpis and plur. **Dōlōpes** -um, acc. -as, m. (*Δολοῖται*), the Dolopes, a people in Thessaly. Hence, **Dōlōpia** -ae, f. (*Δολοπία*), the country of the Dolopes.

dōlor -ōris, m. (*δῶλον*). **I.** bodily pain,

anguish, pedium, Cic.; laterum, Hor. **II.** *mental pain, grief, sorrow.* **A.** Lit., 1, gen., injuria, Caes.; dolorem accipere aliquā re or ex aliqua re, Cic.; tanto dolore affici ut, etc., Cic.; dolorem alicui facere or efficere, or dare, or afferre, Cic.; hoc est mihi dolori, Cic.; 2, *rancour, rancidity*, Cic.; quo dolore exarsit, Caes. **B.** Meton., *a, the cause of sorrow*, Ov.; *b*, in rhet., *pathos*, Cic.

dōlōsē, adv. (dolosus), *deceitfully, craftily*; agi dolose, Cic.

dōlosus -a -um (dolus), *crafty, deceitful, cunning*; consilia, Cic.

dōlus -i, m. (δολος). **I.** Legal t. t., *dolus malus, fraud*; quum ex eo quaeretur quid esset Dolus malus, respondebat quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. **II.** *A. fraud, deceit, guile*; *fraus* ac dolus, Cic.; ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, Caes. **B.** Meton., *trick*; dolos (= retia) saltu deludit, Ov.

dōmābilis -e (domo), *that can be tamed, tameable*; Cantaber, Hor.

dōmesticus -e -um (domus). **I.** *belonging to the house or the family, domestic*; luctus, Cic.; difficultas, poverty, Cic.; tempus, spent at home, Cic.; domesticus homo, Cic., and subst. domesticus, Ov., *a friend of the house, member of a family*; plur., **dōmestici** -orum, *m. the inmates of one's house, members of one's family*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., private, domestic, native* (opp. to foreign or public); *crudelitas, towards citizens*, Cic.; si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, Caes.; bellum, *civil war*, Cic.

dōmicilium -ii, n. (domus), *a place of residence, dwelling.* **A.** Lit., aliud domicilium, alias sedes parant, Caes.; domicilium collocare in aliquo loco, Cic. **B.** Transf., imperii, Rome, Cic.; superbiae, Cic.

dōmīna -ae, f. (dominus). **I.** *the mistress of a household, lady, Verg. II. mistress, queen, lady.* **A.** Lit., *a, as a term of respect to goddesses, of Venus*, Ov.; of Cybele, Verg.; *b*, like English mistress, *a sweetheart*, Tib. **B.** Transf., *ruler, controller*; iustitia domina virtutum, Cic.; Fors domina campi, Cic.

dōminatio -ōnis, f. (domino), *irresponsible power, despotism, arbitrary government.* **I.** Lit., *A. unius*, Cic.; Cinnae, Cic. **B.** Meton. = dominantes, *absolute rulers*, Tac. **II.** Transf., *governing*; temperantia est rationis in libidinem diutna et moderata dominatio, Cic.

dōminātor -ōris, m. (domino), *ruler, governor*; rerum Deus, Cic.

dōminātrix -icis, f. (fem. of dominator), *a despotic mistress*; transf., *caeca ac temeraria animi cupiditas*, Cic.

dōminātus -ūs, m. (domino), **1**, *absolute power*; dominatus regius, Cic.; **2**, *rule*; dominatus cupiditatum, Cic.

dōminium -ii, n. (dominus), **1**, *rule, power*, Sen.; **2**, *a feast, banquet*; huius argento dominia vestra ornari, Cic.

dōminor 1. dep. (dominus), *to rule, to lord or master, to domineer*; in adversarios, Liv.; aumā arce, Verg.; dominari Alexandriae, Cic.; in suos, Cic.; in nobis, Cic.; in capite fortunae hominum honestissimum, Cic.; in iudiciis, Cic.; transf., *dominator libido*, Cic.; quod unum in oratore dominatur, wherein the strength of the orator consists, Cic.

dōminus -i, m. (domus). **I.** *the master of a house, the head of the household, lord, master*; plur., domini, master and mistress, Cic. **II.** **A.** Lit., **1**, *master, owner, possessor*; aedificii, navis, Cic.; **2**, *lord, ruler*; in aliquem, Cic.;

gentium, Cic.; rei (of the judge), Cic.; esp., *a, a lover*, Ov.; *b*, attrib., *belonging to a master*; poet., manus dominae, Ov.; **3**, *the arranger, a person that orders something*; of gladiatorial games, Cic.; of an auction, Cic.; with or without convivii or epuli, *the person who arranges a feast, host*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *ruler*; vitae neceque, over life and death, Liv.; comitorum dominum esse, Cic.

dōmīporta -ae, f. (domus and porto), *she who carries her house upon her back, the snail*, ap. Cic.

Dōmītiānus -i, m. T. Flavius Domitianus Augustus, son of Vespasian, brother of Titus, born 51 A.D., Emperor of Rome from 81 A.D. to 96 A.D.

Dōmītius -a -um, name of a plebeian gens at Rome, the most famous members of which were:— Cn. Domitius Calvinus, consul 53 B.C.; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 122 B.C., conqueror of the Allobroges; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus tribune 104 B.C., proposer of the lex Domitia de sacerdotiis (by which the priesthoods were filled up by the votes of 17 tribes chosen by lot); L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 54 B.C., general and adherent of Pompeius; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, father of the Emperor Nero; Cn. Domitius Corbulo, successful general in Germany and Armenia under the Emperors Claudius and Nero. Adj. = Domitian; via, road in Gaul made by Domitius Ahenobarbus, the conqueror of the Allobroges, Cic. Hence, **Dōmītiānus** -a -um, of Domitius; milites, the soldiers of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus Caes.

dōmīto, 1. (intens. of domo), *to tame, subdue* boves, Verg.

dōmītor -ōris, m. (domo), *a tamer.* **I.** Lit., *a, of animals, equorum, a horse-breaker*, Cic.; *b*, of men, conqueror, victor; domitor Persarum, etc. **II.** Transf., Saturnius domitor maris alti, Verg.

dōmītrix -icis, f. (fem. of domitor), *she who tames*; Epidaurus domitrix equorum, Verg.; clava domitrix ferarum, Ov.

dōmītus, abl. -ū, m. (domo), *taming*; efflucius domitu nostro quadrupedum vectioes, Cic.

dōmo, dōmū, dōmūtum, 1, *to tame, break in.* **I.** Lit., *a, animals, beluas*, Cic.; equos stimulo et verbere, Ov.; *b*, men, peoples, countries, &c. to conquer, subdue; hasta pugnament, Ov.; maxinas nationes virtute, Cic. **II.** Transf., *a, concrete objects, ipsius fluminis vim*, Liv.; arbores multā mercede, Verg.; uvae prelo. to press, Hor.; *b*, abstract objects, domitas habere libidines, Cic.; invidiam, Hor.

dōmus -ūs, f. (cf. Gk. root ΔΕΜ, δέμ-ω, whence δόμος). **I.** **A.** Lit., *a house* (as a dwelling-place, as a home, seat of family, etc., while aedes = house as a building), as opp. to insula (which was let out in flats or lodgings); domus = a house with its outbuildings and garden; domum aedificare, Cic.; aliquem tecto et domo invitare, Cic.; used adverbially, domi, at home, in the house, Cic.; meae domi (tuae, suae, nostrae, etc.), at my house, Cic.; alienae domi, in the house of another, Cic.; domi aliquid habere, to have at home, to possess, be provided with, Cic.; domum, home, towards home, homeward, Cic.; domo, from home, out of the house, Cic. **B.** Transf., poet., *a dwelling-place, of birds*, Verg.; of the gods, Verg.; of the spirits of the dead, Verg.; of the labyrinth, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** **1**, *inmates of a house, household*, Cic.; **2**, *a philosophical school or sect*, Cic.; Socratica domus, Hor. **B.** *a household management of a house*, Cic. **C.** *home, native country*; domi, at home, in one's own country, Cic.; domi militiaeque, Cic., belli domique, Liv., *n peace and in war* (archaic genit. or locat.

domi, in classical writers only = *at home*; dat. **domui**, abl. generally **domo**, also **domu**; plur. nom. **domus**, acc. **domus** and **domos**, genit. **domuum** and **domorum**, dat. and abl. **domibus**.

donarium -i, n. (donum), 1, temple, shrine, altar, Verg., Ov.; 2, a votive offering, Liv.

donatio -ōnis, f. (dono), a giving, gift, present, donation, Cic.

donativum -i, n. (dono), an imperial largess, or donative to the soldiery, Tac.

donec, conj. (shortened from doneque, don-ique), 1, as long as, while, Liv.; donec gratus eram tibi, Hor.; 2, until, Cic.; with usque eo, Cic.; or eo usque, Liv.

dono, 1. (donum). **I.** (alicui alicuique), to give as a present, to present. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., non pauca suis adiutoribus, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to grant, bestow; alicui aeternam immortalitatem, Cic.; poet., with infin., alicui divinare, Hor.; b, to sacrifice, give up to; inimicitias reipublicae, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, lit. to remit a debt or obligation; alicui aes alienum, Cic.; 2, transf. to forgive, pardon (for the sake of someone else), hoiae damnatus donatur populo Romano, Liv. **II.** (aliquem alicui re), to present a person with something; cohortem militarium donis, Caes.

donum -i, n. (dare), a gift, present; 1, gen., dona nuptialia, Cic.; dono dare, to give as a present, Ter.; 2, esp., a gift to the gods, a votive offering, Cic.

Dōnusa -ae, f. (Δωνουσία), an island in the Aegean Sea, east of Naxos.

dorcās -ādis, f. (δορκάς), a gazelle, antelope, Mart.

Dōres -um, m. (Δωρείς), the Dorians, one of the Hellenic races; hence, 1, adj., **Dōricus** a -um, poet. = Greek, Verg.; 2, **Dōrius** a -um, Dorian; 3, **Dōris** -idis, f. Dorian; subst., a, Doria, a country in the north of Greece; b, the wife of Nereus, and mother of the fifty Nereids; meton. the sea, Verg.

1. **Dōris**, v. Dōres.

2. **Dōris** -idis, f. (Δωρίς), wife of Dionysius I. of Syracuse.

dormio -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4. 1, to sleep; se dormitum conferre, Cic.; ad dormiendum proficisci, Cic.; dormientem excitare, Cic.; innumerable illa saecula dormisse, Cic.; 2, to rest, be inactive; beneficia dormientibus deferuntur, Cic.

dormito, 1. (dormio), to be sleepy, to begin to sleep. **A.** Lit., dormitanti mihi epistola illa rediit, Cic.; jam dormitante lucernā, just going out, Ov. **B.** to dream, be lazy, inactive; ista oscitans et dormitans sapientia Scaevolarum, Cic.; quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, nods, Hor.

dormitor -ōris, m. (dormio), a sleeper, Mart.

dorsum -i, n. (dorsus -i, m.). **A.** Lit., the back, either of men or animals; dorso onus subire, Hor.; dorsum demulcere equis, Liv. **B.** Transf. any elevation of similar form; duplex (dentalium), the projecting irons of a ploughshare, Verg.; immane dorsum, a rock in the sea, Verg.; of mountains, slope; jugi, Caes.

Dōrylaeum -i, n. (Δορύλαιον), a town in Phrygia. Hence, **Dōrylenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Dorylaeum.

dōryphōrōs -i, m. (δορυφόρος), the lance-bearer, the name of a celebrated statue by Poly-cletus, Cic.

dōs, dōtis, f. (δῶς). **A.** Lit. a dowry, portion; accipere pecuniam ab uxore dotis nomine, Caes.; filiae nubili dotem conficere non posse, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, a gift; cuius artem quam indotatam esse et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote

locupletasti et ornasti, Cic.; b, a quality, endowment; dotes ingenii, Ov.

dotālis -e (dos), relating or belonging to a dowry; praedium, Cic.

dotātus -a -um, p. adj. (from doto), richly dowered. **A.** Lit., Aquilla, Cic. **B.** Transf., richly endowed; Chione dotatissima formā, Ov.

doto, 1. (dos), to provide with a dowry, endow; sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, Verg.

drachma -ae, f. (δραχμή), 1, a small Greek coin, a drachm, about equal in value to a Roman denarius, Cic.; 2, as a weight, $\frac{1}{6}$ of an uncia, Plin.

1. **drāco** -ōnis, m. (δράκων), **A.** a kind of snake, dragon, Cic. **B.** Meton., a constellation so called, Cic.

2. **Drāco** -ōnis, m. (Δράκων), Draco, an Athenian legislator.

drāconīgēna -ae, c. (draco and gigno) = δρακοντογενής, dragon-born, sprung from dragon-seed; urbs, Thebes, Ov.

Drēpānum -i, n. (Δρέπανον), and **Drē-pāna** -ōrum, n. (Δρέπανα), a town on the west coast of Sicily (now Trapani). Adj. **Drēpāni-tānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Drepanum.

drōmas -ādis, m. (δρομάς), a dromedary, Liv.

drōmos -i, m. (δρόμος), the race-course of the Spartans, Liv.

Drūentia -ae, f. a river in Gallia flowing into the Rhone, now the Durance.

Drūides -um, m., and **Dūīdāe** -ārum, m. (derwydd or dryod, old British = wise man), the Druids, the priests of the Celtic nations, Cic.

Drūsus -i, m. a cognomen of the gens Livia and Claudia. (1) M. Livius Drusus, murdered for attempting to revive some of the Gracchan laws; (2) Nero, son of the Empress Livia, by her first husband, Tiberius Claudius Nero. Hence a, adj., **Drūsianus** a -um and **Drūsianus** a -um, of or belonging to Drusus; b, subst. **Drūsilla** -ae, f. name of several females of the gens Livia.

1. **Drŷās** -ādis, f. (Δρῡάς), a wood nymph, Dryad; gen. plur. Dryades, Verg.

2. **Drŷās** -antis, m. (Δρῡάς), father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace. Hence **Drŷantides** -ae, m. the son of Drŷas, i.e. Lycurgus, Ov.

Drŷopes -um (Δρῡopes), a Pelasgic people, who were driven southwards by the Dorians, and settled in Messenia.

dūbiē, adv. (dubius), 1. **A.** doubtfully, hesitatingly; inter confessum dubie dubieque negantem, Ov. **B.** doubtfully, uncertainly; ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic.; hence, haud dubie, nec dubie, non dubie, certainly, without doubt, Cic.

Dūbis -is, m. river in Gallia Belgica, now the Dous.

dūbitābilis -e (dubito), doubtful, uncertain, Ov.

dūbitantē, adv. (dubito), 1, doubtfully; dubitantem unum quodque dicemus, Cic.; 2, hesitatingly; illud verecundi et dubitantes recepisce, Cic.

dūbitatio -ōnis, f. (dubito) **I.** doubt, uncertainty; sine ulla dubitatione, certainly, Cic.; res non habet dubitationem, the matter admits of no doubt, Cic.; with obj. genit., dubitatio adventus legionum, doubt as to the coming, Cic.; with de, illa Socratica dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic.; with rel. sent., si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, etc., Cic.; followed by quin when a negative precedes, hic locus nihil habet dubitationis quin, etc. admits of no doubt that, Cic.; nulla dubitatio est quin, etc., Cic. : nisi dubitationem

affert quin, etc., Cic. **II.** *hesitation, wavering, irresolution*; dubitatio belli, *as to the conduct of the war*, Cic.; angust me dubitationis tunc, Cic.

dūbito, 1. (dubius). **I.** *to doubt, waver in opinion, be uncertain*; *le hoc*, Cic.; *haec*, Cic.; *utrum sit utilis an, etc.*, Cic.; *honestumne factu sit an turpe*, Cic.; *non dubito quid, etc.*; *non dubito quin, etc.*, *I have no doubt that*, Cic. **II.** *to waver in resolution, hesitate*; *a*, of persons, *quid dubitas*, Caes.; *dubito*, *foli. by infin.*, Cic.; *non dubito, foli. by infin.*, Cic.; *non dubito, foli. by quin*, Cic.; *b*, of things, *dubitavit aciei pars*, Sall.

dūbius -a -um (duo). **I.** Subject., *doubting*. **A.** *wavering in opinion, doubting, doubtful, uncertain*, Cic.; *with genit., sententiae*, Liv.; *haud dubius*, *foli. by acc. and infin.*, *confident that*, Liv. **B.** *wavering in resolve, hesitating, uncertain, irresolute*; *dubius an transiret*, Liv. **II.** Object., *doubted, doubtful*. **A.** *undecided, uncertain, doubtful*; *genus causae*, Cic.; *victoria*, Caes.; *caelum, cloudy*, Ov.; *non est dubium quin, there is no doubt that*, Cic.; *dubiumne est or cui dubium est quin?* Cic.; *num or nemini dubium est, with acc. and infin.*, Cic.; *neut. subst.*, generally with a prepos., in *dubium vocare or revocare, to make doubtful*, Cic.; *sine dubio*, Cic.; *procul dubio, without doubt*, Liv. **B.** Meton. *doubtful, dubious, dangerous, critical*; *res dubia*, Sall.; *tempora*, Hor.

dūcēni -ae -a (distrib. of ducenti), *two hundred each*, Liv.

dūcentēsīma -ae, f. (fem. of ducentismus, from ducenti, sc. pars), *the two hundredth part, as a tax, one-half per cent.*, Tac.

dūcenti -ae -a (duo and centum), **1**, *two hundred*, Cic.; **2**, *generally any large number*, Hor.

dūcentiēs, adv. (ducenti), *two hundred times*, Cic.

dūco, duxi, ductum, **3**. **I.** *to draw*. **A.** Gen., *frena manu*, Ov. **B.** Esp., **1**, *to drag behind*; *sidera crimem ducunt*, Verg.; **2**, *to draw towards oneself*; *a*, lit., *ducere remos, to row*, Ov.; *colorem, to get a darker colour*, Verg.; **3**, *transf., (a) to charm, attract*; *fabellarum auditione ducuntur*, Cic.; **(B)** *to draw away, mislead*; *errore duci*, Cic.; **(C)** *to draw to, influence*; *me ad credendum tua ducit oratio*, Cic.; **3**, *to draw in*; *aëra spiritu*, Cic.; *poet., somnos, to sleep*, Verg.; **4**, *to quaff*; *porcula Lesbii*, Hor.; **4**, *to draw out*; *ferrum vaginā*, Ov.; *sortes*, Cic.; *aliquid or aliquid sorte*, Cic.; **5**, *to draw out, extend, make, build, fashion*; *parietem*, Cic.; *murum*, Liv.; *vallum*, Caes.; *oereas argento*, Verg.; **6**, *to draw out a thread*; *lanas, to spin*, Ov.; *transf., of a poet, carmina, to make verses*, Hor.; **7**, *to prolong*; *a*, *to pass*; *acetatem in litteris*, Cic.; **b**, *to delay, protract*; *bellum*, Cic.; *aliquem diem ex die, to put off*, Caes.; **8**, *to distort*; *os*, Cic.; **9**, *to draw down*; *transf., a*, *to derive*; *nomen ex aliqua re*, Cic.; *etymolog.*, ab eundo nomen (Jani) est ductum, Cic.; **b**, *to begin*; *ab eodem verbo ducitur sapius oratio*, Cic.; **10**, *to count, reckon*; *fenus quaternis centesimis*, Cic.; *aliquem in hostium numero*, Caes.; *aliquid parvi, to esteem little*, Cic.; *pluris*, Cic.; *pro nihilo*, Cic.; *aliquem despiciatui, to despise*, Cic.; *with accus. and infin., to consider*; *qui se regem esse ducelat*, Cic. **II.** *to lead*. **A.** Gen., **1**, of persons, *ducere equum*, Liv.; **2**, of things, *duxit via in leniter edium collem*, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1**, *polit. and legal t.t., to lead before a court of justice, or to lead away for punishment*; *aliquem in jus*, Liv.; *in carcerem, in vincula*, Cic.; **2**, *a*, *milit. t.t., to march*; *cohortes ad munitiones*, Caes.; *absol., ad hostem*, Liv.; **b**, *to command*; *exercitus*, Caes.; *transf., familiam, to be the most*

celebrated of, Cic.; **3**, *uxorem ducere, to marry*, ducere uxorem alicuius filiam, Cic.; *absol., ducere ex plebe, to marry from among the plebs*, Liv.; **4**, *to lead by the nose, cheat*, Ov.; **5**, of water, *to conduct*; *aquam in urbem*, Liv.; **6**, *to take with one's suus mulierculas secum*, Cic.; **7**, *to order, arrange*; *alicui funus*, Cic.

duco, 1. (intens. of duco), *to lead*; *exercitum*, Sall.

ductor -oris, m. (duco), *a leader, commander*, Cic.; *ordinum ductor, a centurion*, Liv.

ductus -ūs, m. (duco). **I.** *drawing*; *a*, *oris*, *the lineaments of the face*, Cic.; **b**, *muri, building*, Cic. **II.** *leading*; **1**, *milit. t.t., command, leadership*; *alicuius ductu*, Cic.; *se ad ductum Pompeii applicare*, Cic.; **2**, *conducting of water*; *aquarum*, Cic.

dūdum, adv. (from diu = die and dum), **1**, *"little while ago, not long since"*; *quod tibi dudum (just now) videbatur*, Cic.; **2**, *a*, *quam dudum, as long as*; *quam dudum nihil habeo quod ad te scribam*, Cic.; **b**, *jam dudum, now for a long time*; *quem jam dudum Cotta et Sulpicius expectat*, Cic.

dūellum, dūellus, dūellātor = bellum, bellicus, bellator, q.v.

Dūilius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was C. Duilius, cons. 261 B.C., who gained a great naval victory over the Carthaginians, near the Liparian Islands. The victory was commemorated by the erection in the forum of a column, adorned with the prows of ships (columna rostrata).*

dulcē, adv. (dulcis), *sweetly*; *canere*, Hor.

dulcēdo -inis, f. (dulcis). **I.** Lit., *a sweet taste*; *sanguinis*, Ov. **II.** Transf., *a*, *sweetness, pleasantness, charm*; *dulcedine quadam gloria commoti*, Cic.; *dulcedine orationis*, Cic.; **b**, *desire*; *dulcedo invasit plebeios creandi*, Liv.

dulcesco, 3. (dulcis), *to become sweet*, Cic.

dulcisculus -a -um (dim. of dulcis), *some-what sweet*; *potio*, Cic.

dulcis -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (connected with γλυκύς). **I.** Lit. *sweet* (opp. amarus), vinum, Hor.; *unda, fresh water*, Ov. **Subst., dulcē** -is, n. *what is sweet*, Ov.; **dulcīa** -ium, n. *sweet things*, Cic. **II.** Transf. *a*, *sweet, pleasant, delightful, agreeable*; *nomen liberatis*, Cic.; *poemata*, Hor.; *orator*, Cic. **B.** *friendly, dear, beloved*, amici, Cic.; *used in addresses, dulcissime Attice*, Cic.

dulcītēr, adv. (dulcis), with compar. *dulcius*, superl. *dulcissime, sweetly*, Cic.

dulcītudo -inis, f. (dulcis), *sweetness*, Cic.

Dūlichium -ii, n. (Δουλίχιον), *an island in the Ionian Sea, forming part of the kingdom of Ulysses*. Adj. **Dūlichius** -a -um, *Dulichian*, poet., *belonging to Ulysses*; *rates*, Verg.; *dux, Ulysses*, Ov.

dum (like quum and tum, the acc. of a lost pronoun). **I.** Adv., joined as an enclitic with other words, *a*, with non, nullus, laud vix, etc., *nondum, not yet*, Cic.; *so nedum*, Liv.; *nequedum*, Cic.; *nullusdum, no one yet*, Liv.; *vixdum, scarcely yet*, Cic.; *nihilum, nothing yet*, Cic.; *nedum (sc. dicam), not to say*, Cic.; **b**, with imperat. then; *age dum, Cic.*; *itera dum, Cic.*; **II.** Conj., **1**, *while*; *generally t.t. indicat.*, Cic.; **2**, *as long as*; *with indicat.*, Cic.; **3**, *until, till*; *with subj.*, Cic.; **4**, *in so far as, if only, provided that*; *with the subj.*, Cic.; *strengthened by modo, dummodo*, Cic.; *dumne, provided that not*, Cic.; *dummodo ne*, Cic.

dūmētum -i, n. (dumus), *a thorn bush, thicket*, Cic.; *fig., cur eam tantas in angustias et Stolorum dumeta compellimus*, Cic

dummōdo, v. dum.

Dumnōrix -igis, m. brother of the Aeduan Divitiacus.

dūmosus -a -um (dumus), covered with thorn bushes, bushy, Verg.

dumtaxāt = duntaxat, q.v.

dūmus -i, m. a thorn bush, bramble, Cic.

duntaxāt (dumtaxat), adv. (dum and taxo), exactly, according to the right measure, not more and not less. **I.** nos animo duntaxat vigemus, as far as the mind is concerned, Cic. **II.** a, only, merely, Cic.; not duntaxat . . . sed, not only . . . but, Liv.; b, at least, Cic. **III.** in so far; exceptis duntaxat iis gentibus, quae regnantur, Tac.

dūō -ae -ō (dūo), two, Cic.

dūō-dēcies, adv., twelve times, Cic.

dūō-dēcim (duo and decem), twelve; tabulae, the Twelve Tables, Cic.; sometimes simply duodecim, the Twelve.

dūō-dēcimus -a -um (duodecim), the twelfth, Caes.

dūō-dēni -ae -a, 1, twelve each, Cic.; 2, twelve, Verg.

dūō-dē-quādrāgēsīmus, thirty-eighth, Liv.

dūō-dē-quādrāginta, thirty-eight, Cic.

dūō-dē-quinquāgēsīmus -a -um, the forty-eighth, Cic.

dūō-dē-triciēns (-tricies) adv., twenty-eight times, Cic.

dūō-dē-trīginta, twenty-eight, Liv.

dūō-dē-viceñi -ae -a, eighteen each, Liv.

dūō-dē-viginti, eighteen, Cic.

dūō-et-viceśimāni -ōrum, m. soldiers of the 22nd legion, Tac.

dūō-et-viceśīmus -a -um, the twenty-second, Tac.

dūplex -plices (duo and plico), 1, double, two-fold; amiculum, Nep., amictus, Verg., pannus, Hor., a garment folded twice round the body; palmae, both hands, Verg.; 2, a, doubled, twice as much; frumentum, stipendium, Caes.; b, double-faced, false, deceitful, Hor.

dūplicārius -a -um (duplex), miles, a soldier who gets double rations, Liv.

dūplicitēr, adv. (duplex), doubly, Cic.

dūplīco, 1. (duplex). **I.** Lit., to fold in two, double up; duplicatque virum (hasta), transfixa dolore, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, a, to double; numerum dierum, Cic.; b, duplicare verba, to repeat, Cic.; 2, a, to lengthen, crescentes umbras (of the sun), Verg.; b, to increase; duplicari sollicitudines, Cic.

dūplus -a -um (duo), twice as much, double; 1, adj., pars, Cic.; pecunia, Liv.; 2, subst., **dūplum** -i, n. the double, esp. a double penalty; poenam dupli subire or in duplum ire, Cic.; iudicium dare in duplum, Cic.

dūpondiūs -ii, m. (= duo asses pondo), a coin of two asses, Cic.

dūrābilis -e (duro), lasting, durable, Ov.

dūramen -inis, n. (duro) hardness; aquarum, ice, Lucr.

dūrātēus -a -um (δουράτειος), wooden, applied only to the Trojan horse, Lucr.

dūrē, and **dūrītēr**, adv. with compar. dūrius, superl. dūriissimē (durus), hardly. **I.** Lit., a, with respect to hearing, unpleasantly; plerumque dure dicere, Hor.; b, of works of art, rudely, roughly; quid sculptum infabre, quid fasum durius esset, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, in demeanour, awkwardly; durius accedit. Ov. b, be

in conduct, harshly, severely; durius in editos consulere, Liv.; durius aliquid accipere, Cic.

dūresco, dūrāi, 3. (durus), to grow hard; frigoris durescit humor, freezes, Cic.

dūritas -atis, f. (durus), harshness, unfriendliness, Cic.

dūrītēr = dure (q.v.).

dūritia -ae, f. and **dūrities** -ei, f. (durus), hardness. **I.** Lit., of nature, atrae pellis, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, hardness, austerity; duritia virilis, Cic.; ab parvulis labori ac duritiae studere, Caes.; b, harshness, severity; animi, Cic.; c, severity, oppressiveness; operum, Tac.; caeli militiaeque, Tac.

dūro, 1. (durus). **I.** Transit. **A.** Lit., to make hard; 1, gen., caementa calce, Liv.; enses in scopulos, Ov.; 2, esp., to dry up, make dry; terram (by heat), Verg.; Albanam fumo uvam, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to make hardy, inure; se labore, Caes.; in a bad sense, to render callous; ad omne facinus duratus, Tac.; 2, to endure; laborem, Verg.; imperiosis aequor, Hor. **II.** Intransit. **A.** Lit., to become hard or dry; durare solum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to become hard or callous; in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac.; 2, to endure; uvam hiemem in castris, Liv.; sub Jove, Ov.; 3, to last, remain, continue; durat simulacrum, Verg.; totidem durare per annos, Verg.

dūrus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl., hard. **I.** Lit., a, hard to the touch; ferrum, Hor.; b, harsh to the taste; sapor Bacchi, Verg.; c, harsh to the ear; vocis genus, Cic.; oratio, Cic.; d, rough to the eye, rude; signa dura sed tamen molliora quam Canachi, Cic.; e, of feeling, hard, rough; poeta durissimus, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, strong, enduring; Scipadae duri bello, Verg.; 2, in demeanour; a, awkward, uncouth; ut vitā sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic.; b, shameless; os, Ov.; 3, a, hardy, austere; homo durus ac priscus, Cic.; b, without taste for; C. Marius, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, Cic.; 4, feelingless, stern, severe; Varius est habitus iudex durior, Cic.; 5, a, of weather, severe; tempestates, Caes.; b, of the soil, hard, difficult to work; glebae, Verg.; c, of work, hard, difficult; subvectio, Caes.; d, hard, painful, unfavourable, adverse; conditio durior, Verg.; pauperes, Hor.

dūumvir and **dūōvir** -viri, m. gen. plur., duumviri or duoviri, a pair of magistrates. **I.** In Rome. **A.** duumviri perduellionis, the magistrates who tried cases of perduellio, Liv. **B.** duumviri sacrorum or sacris facundis, keepers of the Sibylline books (afterwards increased to ten, and then to fifteen), Liv. **C.** duumviri aedi faciendae or locandae or dedicandae, a commission for building or dedicating a temple, Liv. **D.** duumviri navales, a commission for looking after the fleet, Liv. **II.** In the Roman municipia and coloniae, duumviri (juri dicundo), the highest magistrates, Cic.

dūx, dūcis, c. **I.** a leader, guide, conductor; Iocorum, Liv.; armentū, Ov.; transf., impietatis, Cic.; diis ducibus, under the direction of the gods, Cic. **II.** a ruler. **A.** Gen., superum, Jupiter, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, a military or naval commander; dux praefectusque classis, Cic.; 2, the emperor, Ov.

Dūmās -mantis, m. (Δύμας), father of Hecuba. Hence Dymantis probes, or subst. **Dūmantis** -tidis, f. Hecuba, Ov.

Dūmē -ēs, f. (Δύμη), and **Dūmae** -ārium, f. a town in Achaia. Adj. **Dūmaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Dyme.

dūnastes -is, m. (δυναστής), ruler, prince, Cic.

Dyrrāchium -ii, n. (Δυρράχιον), later name of *Epitamnus*, in *Illyria*, the port where ships landed coming from *Brundisium* to *Greece*, now *Durazzo*. Hence **Dyrrachini** (-ēni)-ōrum, n. the people of *Dyrrachium*.

E.

E, the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in the Greek alphabet both to ε and η. For the meaning of **E** as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

ē, prep. = ex (q.v.).

ēā, adv. (abl of is, sc. parte), there, *Liv.*

ēadem, adv. (abl of idem, sc. viā), by the same road, *Cic.*

ēā-propter = propterea.

ēātēnus = ea tenuis (parte), adv., so far; foll. by qua, quoad, *Cic.*; by ut and the subj., *Cic.*

ēbēnus -i, m. (ἐβενος), the ebony-tree, ebony, *Verg.*

ēbibo -bībi -bītum, 3. **I.** Gen., to drink up; annes (of the sea), *Ov.* **II.** 1, Nestoris annos, to drink as many cups as the years of Nestor's age, *Ov.*; 2, to squander; ut haec ebibat, *Hor.*

ēblandior, 4, dep., to obtain by flattery; omnia, *Liv.*; enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, effice ut, etc., *Cic.*; partic. passive, eblandita illa non enucleata esse suffragia, *Cic.*

ēbrietas -ātis, f. (ebrius), drunkenness, relling, *Cic.*

ēbriositas -ātis, f. (ebriosus), the love of drink, habit of drunkenness, *Cic.*

ēbriōsus -a -um (ebrius), drink-loving, *Cic.*

ēbrius -a -um, 1, drunk, intoxicated, *Cic.*; 2, transf., intoxicated with, full of; dulci fortuna, *Hor.*

ēbullio, 4. **I.** Intransit., to boil up, *Sen.* **II.** Transit., to cause to boil up; transf., to boast of; virtutes, *Cic.*

ēbūlum -i, n. (-us -i, f.), the dwarf elder-tree (sambucus ebulus, *Linn.*), *Verg.*

ēbur -ōris, n. **A.** Lit., ivory; signum ex ebone, *Cic.* **B.** Meton., a, of things made of ivory, a statue, *Verg.*; a flute, *Verg.*; the sheath of a sword, *Ov.*; the curule chair, *Hor.*; b, the elephant, *Juv.*

ēburneolus -a -um (dim. of eburneus), made of ivory; fistula, *Cic.*

ēburneus (eburnus) -a -um (ebur). **A.** made of ivory, ivory; signum, *Cic.*; dens (of the elephant), *Liv.* **B.** Meton., white as ivory; brachia, cervix, *Ov.*

ēbūrōnes -um, m. a German people in *Gallia Belgica*.

ēbūsus and -ōs -i, f., an island in the Mediterranean, off the Spanish coast, now *Iviza* or *Yvica*.

ēcastor, v. *Castor*.

ecce, adv. (for ecce, rom en and ce), behold! lo! see! ecce tuae litterae, *Cic.*; ecce tibi exortus est *Isocrates*, *Cic.*; ubi . . . ecce, *Verg.*; dum . . . ecce, *Hor.*; ecce autem, *Cic.*

ecodicus -i, m. (ἐκδικος), among the Greeks, a public attorney or prosecutor, *Cic.*

Ecōtra -ae, f. capital of the *Volsci*. Hence **Ecetranus** -i, m. an inhabitant of *Ecetra*.

ecf . . . v. eff . . .

Echecrātēs -ae, m. (Ἐχεκράτης), a *Pythagorean* philosopher, contemporary with *Plato*

ēchēnēis -idis, f. (ἐχηνίς), a sucking fish, remora (echeneis remora, *Linn.*), *Ov.*

ēchidna -ae, f. (ἐχίδνα). **I.** the viper, adder, as an attribute of the *Furies*, *Ov.* **II.** Proper noun, **A.** Echidna Lernaean, the Lernaean hydra killed by *Hercules*, *Ov.* **B.** a monster of the lower world, mother of *Cerberus* and of the Lernaean hydra, *Ov.* Adj. **Echidnēus** -a -um, canis echidneus, *Cerberus*, *Ov.*

Ēchīnādes -um (Ἐχινάδες, *Urchin Islands*), a group of five islands in the *Ionian Sea* at the mouth of the *Achelous*.

ēchinus -i, m. (ἐχίνος). **1.** the edible sea-urchin (echinus esculentus, *Linn.*), *Hor.*; **2.** a brazen dish used for washing goblets, *Hor.*

Ēchiōn -ōnis, m. (Ἐχίων). **I.** one of the Theban heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by *Cadmus*, husband of *Agave*, father of *Pentheus*; Echione natus, *Pentheus*, *Ov.* Hence, **1.** **Ēchiōnides** -ae, m. a son of *Echion*—i.e., *Pentheus*, *Ov.*; **2.** **Ēchiōnius** -a -um, *Echionian*, and poet.—*Cadmeian*, Theban, *Verg.* **II.** son of *Mercury*, one of the *Argonauts*. Hence adj., **Ēchiōnius** -a -um, of or belonging to *Echion*.

ēchō -ūs, f. (ἠχώ), **1.** an echo, *Plin.*; **2.** personif., *Echo*, a wood-nymph, *Ov.*

eclogārīl -ōrum, m. = loci electi, select passages or extracts, *Cic.*

ec-quando, adv., **1.** ever, used in an impassioned interrogation, equando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? *Cic.*; **2.** ever, indefinite, after nisi, *Cic.*

ec-qui, equae or equa, equod, pronoun interrog. adj.=numqui, any, used in an impassioned interrogation; equi pudor est? equae religio, *Verres*? *Cic.*; quaeis equa spo sit, *Cic.*

ec-quis, **ec-quid**, pron. interrog. subst. whether any? any one? any thing? in impassioned interrogation, equis retulit aliquid ad conjugem ac liberos, praeter odia? *Liv.*; with nam, equisnam tibi dixerit, *Cic.*; adj. = equi, equis *Latini* nominis populus defecerit ad nos? *Liv.*; used adverbially, a, equid, whether; fac sciam equid venturi sitis, *Cic.*; b, equi = num aliqui, *Cat.*; c, equo, whither? equo te tu? virtus provexisset? *Cic.*

ēcūlēus = equuleus (q.v.).

ēdācitas -ātis, f. (edax), greediness, gluttony, *Cic.*

ēdax -ācis, f. (1. edo), **1.** greedy, gluttonous; hospes, *Cic.*; **2.** transf., destructive, consuming ignis, *Verg.*; curae edaces, "eating cares," *Hor.* tempus edax rerum, *Ov.*

Edessa -ae, f. (Ἐδεσσα), **1.** town in Macedonia, residence of the old Macedonian kings. Hence adj., **Edessaicus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Edessa*; **2.** capital of the province of *Oshroene* in *Mesopotamia*.

ēdico -dixi -dictum, 3. **1.** to make known, publish, order, appoint; hoc simul, *Hor.*; foll. by a rel. sent., *Cic.*; **2.** esp. to publish openly (by a herald or otherwise), to decree, ordain by proclamation (of magistrates); diem comitiis, *Liv.*; with acc. and infin., *Cic.*; with ut or ne and the subj., *Cic.*; with subj. alone, *Cic.*

ēdictum -i, n. (edico), a decree, edict; a, of a magistrate, general, king, etc., *Archilochia* in illum edicta *Bibuli*, *Cic.*; edictum constituere or proponere, *Cic.*; praemittere, *Caes.*; b, the proclamation by a praetor on his entering office in which he published the principles that would govern his judicial decisions, *Cic.*

ēdisco -didici, 3. 1, to learn thoroughly, learn off by heart; aliquid ad verbum, word for word, Cic.; 2, to learn, study; istam artem, Cic.

ēdissero -serūi -sertum, 3. to explain, set forth, relate fully; res gestas, Liv.; neque necesse est edisseri a nobis, quae huius funestae familiae fiat, Cic.

ēdissero, 1. (intens. of edissero), to set forth, explain, relate exactly; neque aggrediar narrare quae edisserenda minora vero faciam, Liv.

ēditicius -a -um (2. edo), put forth, announced, proposed; iudices, the panel of 125 judges (jury), of which the accused could reject 75, Cic.

editio -ōnis, f. (2. edo), 1, the publishing of a book; maturare libri huius editionem, Tac.; 2, a statement; in tam discrepante editione, Liv.; 3, legal t. t., editio tribunal, the proposal of four tribes by the plaintiff or prosecutor, of which the jury were to be chosen.

editus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (2. edo), 1, high, lofty; collis, Caes.; locus, Cic.; subst., **editum** -i, n. a lofty situation, height, Tac.; 2, trans., viribus editor, mightier, Hor.

1. **ēdo**, ēdī, ēsum, edere or esse (ēdō), 1, to eat; nec esuriens Ptolemaeus ederat iucundius, Cic.; multis modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, many bushels of salt must be eaten together, i. e. the friendship must be of long standing, Cic.; 2, of inanimate things, to consume, eat away, corrode; culinos edit or est robigo, Verg.; si quid est animam, Hor. (contracted forms, es, est, estis; subj. essem, infin. esse).

2. **ēdo** -didi -ditum, 3. to give out. I. Gen., animam or extremum vitae spiritum, to breathe one's last, to die, Cic.; of things, cuniculus armatus repente edidit, brought to light, Liv. II. Esp., 1, to bring into the world, to bring forth, give birth to; partum, Cic.; aliquem, Tac.; edi in lucem, to be brought into the world, Cic.; partic., Maecenas atavis edite regibus, descended from, Hor.; of things, to produce; (terra) edit innumeras species, Ov.; 2, to give forth from oneself, to utter; clamorem majorem, Cic.; 3, to make known; a, of writing, to publish; illos de republica libros, Cic.; b, to spread a report; quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Cic.; c, to set forth, relate, tell, divulge; ede illa quae cooperas, Cic.; consilia hostium, Liv.; esp. (a) of the oracles, to state, answer; Apollo oraculum edidit Spartam perituram, Cic.; (3) legal t. t. to fix, determine; iudicium, Cic.; tribus, to nominate the tribes out of which the jury were to be chosen, Cic.; aliquem sibi socium in, etc., to propose, Cic.; (γ) to command; ederet consul quid fieri vellet, Liv.; partic. subst., **edita** -drum, n. commands, Ov.; 4, to bring about, cause, furnish; a, ruinas, Cic.; annuum operam, to serve for a year, Liv.; magnam caedem, Liv.; b, of magistrates, to provide games for the people; ludos, spectaculum, Tac.; 5, of time, to close, bring to an end; vitam, Cic.

edocēo -dōrūi -doctum, 2. to teach, instruct thoroughly, to inform fully; generally with double acc., juventutem multa facinora, Sall.; with relat. sent., quos ille edocuerat quae fieri vellet, Caes.; with infin., omnia venalia habere edocuit, Sall.; with acc., of things, omnia ordine, Liv.; freq. in partic. perf. pass. with acc., edoctus artes belli, Liv.; of abstractions, with ut and the subj., edocuit ratio ut videremus, etc., Cic.

edōlo, 1. to hew out with an axe, to bring into shape, complete; quod iusseras edolavi, Cic.

edōmo -dōmūi -dōmitum, 1. to tame thoroughly,

entirely subdue; vitiosam naturam doctrinā, Cic.; orbem (terrarum), Ov.

Edōni -drum (Ἰδῶναι), a Thracian people, famed for the worship of Bacchus. Adj., 1, **Edōnus** -a -um, poet., Thracian, Verg.; 2, **Edōnis** -nidis, f. poet. adj., Thracian, Ov.; subst., a Bacchanal, Prop.

edormio, 4. to have one's sleep out. I. Intransit., to sleep away, to sleep one's fill; quum (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic. II. Transit., a, to sleep off; crapulam, Cic.; b, Pufus Iliomam edormit (of an actor), sleeps through the part of Iliom, Hor.

educatio -ōnis, f. (educō), bringing up, training, education; of children, educatio liberorum, Cic.; institutus liberaliter educatione doctrināque puerili, Cic.

educator -ōris, m. (educō), one who trains or brings up; a, a foster-father, Cic.; b, a tutor, Tac.

educatrix -icis, f. (educator), a foster-mother, nurse; trans., earum (rerum) parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic.

1. **edūco**, 1. (intens. of 2. educō), to bring up, rear, educate; a, of human beings, aliquem, Cic.; caelum quo natus educatusque essem, Liv.; homo ingenius liberaliterque educatus, Cic.; ad turritudinem educatur, Cic.; b, of animals, in educando perfacile apparet aliud quiddam his (bestiis) propositum, Cic.; c, of things, trans., educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia, Cic.

2. **edūco** -dūxi -ductum, 3. I. to draw out, lead out. A. to draw out; 1, gen., gladium e vagina, Cic.; 2, esp., t. t. of drawing lots, sortem, Cic.; aliquem ex urna, Cic. B. to lead out; 1, gen., hominem de senatu, Cic.; aliquem in provinciam, Cic.; 2, esp., a, militi t. t., to march troops out; cohortes ex urbe, Caes.; exercitum in expeditionem, Cic.; b, legal t. t., to lead before a court of law; aliquem in ius, Cic.; aliquem ad consules, Cic., or simply educere aliquem, Cic.; c, naut. t. t., to take a ship out of port, naves ex porta, Caes.; d, to lead out of a country; equos ex Italia, Liv.; e, to bring water (by aqueduct); lacum, Cic.; f, to build a wall on to a river; moles quam eductam in Rhenum retulimus, Tac. II. to raise up. A. Lit., aliquem superas sub auras, Verg.; fig., in astra, to praise sky high, Hor. B. Transf., a, turris summis sub astra educta tectis, Verg.; b, to bring up, rear a child; aliquem, Cic. III. Of time, to live, spend; pios annos, Prop.

edūlis -e (1. edo), eatable, Hor.

ēdūro, 1. to last, endure, Tac.

edūrus -a -um, very hard; pirus, Verg.; transf., eduro ore negare, Ov.

Edtōn -ōnis, m. (Ἑδτών), father of Andromache, prince of Thebae in Cilicia. Hence adj.,

Edtōneus -a -um, of or belonging to Edtōn.

effarcio -fersi -fertum, 4. (ex and farcio), to stuff full; intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes.

effatum -i, n. (n. of partic. of effor), 1, an announcement, prediction; fatidicorum et vatum, Cic.; 2, an axiom, Cic.

effectio -ōnis, f. (efficio), 1, a doing, practicing; artis, Cic.; 2, an efficient cause, Cic.

effector -ōris, m. (efficio), one who produces, causes, originates; effector mundi mollitorque deus, Cic.; of things, stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic.

effectrix -triciis, f. (effector), she that causes or produces; terra diei noctisque effectrix, Cic.

1. **effectus** -a -um, partic. of efficio.

2. **effectus** -ūs, m. (efficio). I. Act., doing.

effecting, execution, performance; **1.** gen., conatus tam aulax trajiciendarum Alpium et effectus, Liv.; in effectu esse, Cic.; postquam ad effectum operis ventum est, Liv.; **2.** esp., *the working*; quarum (herbarum) causam ignorare, vim et effectum videres, Cic. **II.** Pass., *effect, consequence*; effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, Cic.; sine ullo effectu, Liv.

effeminatō, adv. (effeminatus), *effeminately*, Cic.

effeminātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from effeminō), *effeminate, womanish*; corpora, Liv.; opinio, Cic.; effeminatissimus languor, Cic.

effeminō, 1. (ex and femina, **1.** *to make into a woman*; effeminarunt eum (aërem) Junonique tribuerunt, Cic.; **2.** *to make effeminate, to enervate*; virum in dolore, Cic.; effeminari cogitationibus mollissimus.

effērātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (1. effero), *wild, savage*; mores riti squae, Liv.; gentes, Cic.

effercio, v. effarcio.

effēritas -ātis, f. (efferus), *wildness, savagess*, Cic.

1. effēro, 1. (efferus), *to make wild, make savage*. **A.** Lit., barba et capilli efflaverant speciem oris, Liv.; terram immanitate beluarum efferrari, Cic. **B.** Transf., animos, Liv.; odio trāque efferrati, Liv.

2. effēro (effēro), extūli, ēlātum, efferre (ex and ferro). **I.** *to bear, carry out, bring out*. **A.** Gen., 1. lit., tela ex aedibus alicuius, Cic.; deam in terram, Liv.; esp., a, pedem or se efferre, *to betake oneself*; pedem portā non efferre, Cic.; **b.** milit. t. l., efferre signa (vexilla, arma), *to march out*; signa portis or extra urbem, Liv.; **c.** *to carry to the grave, bury*; aliquem, Cic.; pass., efferrī, *to be borne out, buried*, Cic.; fig., ingens periculum manet ne libera respublica efferratur, Liv.; **d.** *to bring forth, bear*; uberiore fruges, Cic.; cum decimo, *tenfold*, Cic.; **2.** transf., *to utter, a.* *to express*; si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferrantur, Cic.; **b.** *to publish, make known*; aliquid in vulgus, Cic.; ne has meas ineptias efferratis, Cic.; **c.** se, *to show itself*; volo enim se efferrat in adolescente fecunditas, Cic. **B.** *to carry away*; 1. lit., Messium impetus per hostes extulit ad castra, Liv.; **2.** transf., *to carry away, drive to*; si ne efferrēt ad gloriam animi dolor, Cic.; se efferrī aliquā re (laetitiae, dolore, studio, iracundiā), *to be carried away*, Cic. **II.** *to raise up, lift up*. **A.** Lit., a, scutum super caput, Liv.; **b.** *to make to appear*; lucem, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, *to raise*; aliquem ad summum imperium, Cic.; **b.** *to praise, extol*; aliquem or aliquid laudibus, Cic.; **c.** efferrī or se efferre, *to pride oneself on, to be puffed up by*; efferre se insolenter, Cic.; partic. elatus, *ruffed up*; repleti victoriā, Caes.

effertus -a -um, p. adj. (from effarcio), *stuffed full, full*; nimbus effertus tenebris, Lucr.

effērus -a -um (ex and ferus), *very wild, savage*; facta tyranni, Verg.

effervesco -ferbui and -fervi, 3. *to boil up, foam up, effervesce*. **A.** Lit., eae aquae, quae effervescunt subactis ignibus, Cic.; poet. of the stars, at the creation of the world, *to swarm forth, to break out into a glow*, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, Pontia armatus, effervescens in Asiam atque erumpens, *bursting forth*, Cic.; **b.** *to rage*, Cic.; esp. of an orator, *to be passionate*, Cic.

effervo, 3. (ex and fervo). **I.** *to boil up or over*; effervere in agros vidinus undantem Actnam, Verg. **II.** *to swarm forth*, Verg.

effētus -a -um (ex and fetus, *having given*

birth to you-), weakened, exhausted, effete; corpus, Cic.; vires, Verg.; innumeris effectus laniger annis, Ov.; effeta veri senectus, *incapable of truth*, Verg.

efficacitas -ātis, f. (efficax), *efficacy, efficiency*, Cic.

efficāciter, adv. with compar. and superl. (efficax), *effectively, efficaciously*; id acturos efficacius rati, Liv.

efficax -ācis, adj. with compar. and superl. (efficio), *effective, efficient, efficacious*; a, of things, scientia, Hor.; with ad, quae maxime efficaces ad multibere ingenium preces sunt, Liv.; with in and the abl., in quibus (rebus) peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, Liv.; with infin., amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor.; b, of persons, Hercules, *active*, Hor.

efficiens -entis, p. adj. (from efficio), *efficient, effective*; res, Cic.; causa, *efficient cause*, Cic.; with genit., efficiens voluptatis, *cause of*, Cic.

efficiētēr, adv. (efficiens), *efficiently, powerfully*, Cic.

efficientia -ae, f. (efficiens), *efficiency*, Cic.

efficio -feci -fectum, 3. (ex and facio). **I.** *to produce, effect, make*. **A.** Gen., mundum, Cic.; magnas rerum commutationes, Caes. **B.** Esp., a, *to build, erect*; columnam, Cic.; b, of land, *to bear*; plurimum, Cic.; cum octavo, *eight-fold*, Cic.; c, of number, *to make up*; pass., effici, *come to*; ea tributa vix in fenus Pompei quod satis est efficiunt, Cic.; d, *to bring together*; magnam eratium numerum, Caes.; duas legiones, Caes.; e, philosoph. t. t., *to prove, show*; minutis interrogationibus quod propositum efficit, Cic.; ex quibus vult efficere, with acc. and infin., Cic.; ita efficitur ut, etc., Cic.; f, *to make*; Catilinam consulem, Cic.; hostes ad pugnam alacriores, Caes. **II.** *to bring to an end, accomplish, execute, complete*; 1. omne opus, Caes.; sphaeram, Cic.; hoc, id, illud efficere ut, etc., Cic.; simply efficere ut, Cic.; non effici potest quin, etc., Cic.; **2.** *to accomplish* (of a march), quantumcumque itineris equitatu efficere poterat, Caes.

effigies -ei, f. or effigia -ae, f. (effingo). **I.** Lit., 1. *an image, likeness, effigy, portrait*; quaedam effigies spirantis mortui, Cic.; hanc pro Palladio effigiem statuere, Verg.; **2.** *form, shape*; a, simulacrum deae non effigie humanae, Tac.; b, *a shade, ghost*; effigies, imino umbrae hominum, Liv. **II.** *abstract, copy, imitation, image*; et humanitatis et probitatis, Cic.; effigies justī imperii, *ideal*, Cic.

effingo -finxi -fictum, 3. (ex and fingo), 1. *to wipe off, wipe out*; e foro sanguinem spongias effingere, Cic.; **2.** a, *to form, fashion*; oris lineamenta, Cic.; b, *to represent*; (natural) speciem ita formavit oris ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic.; so to express in words; alicuius mores, Cic.; c, *to imitate, strive to reach*; illum imitando, Cic.; *to conceive*; ea effingenda animo, Cic.

effio -fiēri, pass. of efficio (q. v.).

efflagitatio -ōnis, f. (efflagito), *an urgent demand*; efflagitatio ad coeundam societatem, Cic.

efflagitātus -ūs, m. (efflagito), *an urgent request*; coactus atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.

efflagito, 1. (ex and flagito), *to ask earnestly, demand, entreat*; nostram misericordiam, Cic.; ab duobus signum pugnae, Liv.; epistolam, Cic.; ut se ad regem mitteret, Cic.

effligo -fixi -flictum, 3. (ex and fligo), *to kill, murder, slay*; Pompeium, Cic.

efflo, 1. (ex and flo), 1. transit., *to blow out, breathe out*; ignes ore et naribus, Ov.; **2.** in

transit, *to breathe forth*, Lucr.; animam, Cic.; extremum halitum, *to die*, Cic.

effloresco -flōrī, 3. (ex and floresco), *to blossom, break into bloom, flourish*; huic efflorescent genera partesque virtutum, Cic.; si quidem efflorescit (illa aetas) ingenii laudibus, Cic.

effluō (efflūo) -fluxi, 3. (ex and fluo), 3. *to flow out*. **A.** una cum sanguine vita, Cic.; aer effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic. **B. 1.** *to vanish*; tanta est enim intimorum multitudo, ut ex iis aliquis potius effluat quam novo sit aditus, Cic.; **2, a.** *to vanish out of thought, to be forgotten*; effluere ex animo alicuius, Cic.; absol., quod totum effluxerat, Cic.; **b.** of thought, *to be lost, fail*; alicui ex tempore dicenti solet effluere mens, Cic.; **c.** of time, *to disappear*; ne effluat aetas, Cic.; **3.** *to come to light, become known*; effluunt multa ex vestra disciplina, quae etiam ad nostras aures saepe permanent, Cic.

effluuium -ii, n. (effluo), *flowing out, outlet*; convivium effluvio lacus appositum, Tac.

effodīo -fōdi -fossus, 3. (ex and fodio). **I.** *to dig out*. **A.** Gen., ferrum e terra, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** *to gouge out*; oculos, Cic.; **2.** *to make by digging, to excavate*; portus, Verg. **II.** *to dig up*. **A.** Gen., terram, Liv. **B.** *to rummage*; domibus effossis, Caes.

effor (ecor), 1. dep. (ex and for). **I.** Gen., *to speak out, express, speak*; verbum, Cic.; nefanda, Liv.; tum ferunt ex oraculo ecfatam esse Pythiam, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** In logic, *to state a proposition*, Cic. **B.** T. t. of augury, *to fix or determine a place*; templum, Cic.; partic., effatus (pass.), *fixed, determined by the augurs*, Cic.

effrenātē adv. with compar. (effrenatus), *unrestrainedly, violently*, Cic.

effrenatio -ōnis, f. *unbridled impetuosity*; animi impotentis, Cic.

effrenātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from effreno, P. Aug., *to let loose*), *unbridled*. **A.** Lit., equi, Liv. **B.** Transf., *unrestrained, unchecked, violent*; furor, cupiditas, homo, Cic.; effrenator vox, Cic.; effrenata insolentia multitudo, Cic.

effrenus -a -um (ex and frenum), *unbridled*; 1, lit., equus, Liv.; 2, transf., *unrestrained*; amor, Ov.

effringo -frēgi -fractum (ex and frango), 1, *to break open*; fores, Cic.; januam, Cic.; 2, *to break off*; crus, Sall.

effugio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. (ex and fugio). **I.** Intransit., *to flee, fly away, escape, get off*; e praelio, Cic.; a quibus (ludis) vix vivus effugit, Cic. **II.** Transi., *to escape from, avoid, flee from*, skun; equitatum Caesaris, Caes.; alicuius impiis manus, Cic.; with ne and the subj., propinquae cladis urbis ipsi, ne quid simile paterentur, effugerunt, Liv.; me effugit, it escapes me, escapes my observation, Cic.

effugium -ii, n. (effugio), *a flying away, flight*. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Meton., **A.** an outlet for flight; si effugium patuisset in publicum, Liv. **B.** the means or opportunity of flight; mortis, Cic.; effugia pennarum habere, Cic.

effulgeo -fulsi, 2. (ex and fulgeo), *to shine out, glitter*. **A.** Lit., nova lux oculis effulsit, Verg.; auro, glitter with gold, Verg. **B.** Transf., effulgebant Philippus ac magnus Alexander, Liv.

effultus -a -um (ex and fulcio), *resting upon, supported by*; velleribus, Verg.

effundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. (ex and fundo), *to pour out, pour forth, shed*. **I.** 1, of liquids, lacrimas, Cic.; Tiberis effusus super ripas, Liv.; imber effusus nubibus, Verg.; 2, of things not fluid, *to pour out, pour forth*; saccos nummorum,

to empty, Hor. **II.** **A.** 1, *to throw down*; aliquem solo, Verg.; esp. of horses, *to throw their riders*; effundere consulem super caput, Liv.; 2, *to drive forth*; excutiat Teneos vallo atque effundat in aequum, Verg. **B.** 1, *to loosen, let go*; iterum sinum, unfold the toga, Liv.; navibus omnes habenas, Verg.; 2, *to pour, throw*; oi weapons, telorum omnis generis vis ingens effusa est in eos, Liv.; of other objects, primum impetum quem fervido ingenio et caeca ira effundunt, Liv.; 3, *to send forth* (a number of men), auxilium castris, Verg.; reflex., se effundere, middle effundi, *to stream forth, pour forth*; cunctum senatum, totam Italiam esse effusam, Cic.; Celtiberi omnes in fugam effunduntur, Liv.; 4, *to pour forth, give forth*; a, of sounds, tales voces, Verg.; vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic.; b, of fruits, *to bring forth in abundance*; segetes effundunt fruges, Cic.; 5, of property, *to spend, squander*; patrimonium effundere largiendo, Cic. **III.** Transf., **A.** *to pour out, tell, impart*; effudi vobis omnia quae sentiebam, Cic.; in a bad sense, omnem suum vinolentum furorem in aliquem, pour forth on, Cic. **B.** Esp. reflex. and middle, *to give oneself up to, indulge in*; effundere se in aliqua libidine, Cic.; nimio successu in tantam licentiamque socordiamque effusus, Liv. **C.** 1, *to use, expend, make full use of*; omnia reipublicae remedia, Cic.; ibi omnis effusus labor, wasted, Verg.; 2, *to breathe forth*; spiritum extremum in victoria, *to die*, Cic.

effuse, adv. with compar. and superl. (effusus). **I.** far and wide; ire, in disorder, Sall.; vastare, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, *profusely, lavishly*; donare, Cic.; 2, *unrestrainedly, immoderately*; exsultare, Cic.

effusio -ōnis, f. (effundo). **I.** Act. 1, *a pouring forth*; tutantur se atramenti effusione sepias, Cic.; 2, *extravagance, prodigality*; hae pecuniarum effusiones, Cic.; absol., liberalitatem effusio imitatur, Cic. **II.** Middle, 1, lit., a, aquae, Cic.; b, *pouring out of people*; effusiones hominum ex oppidis, Cic.; 2, transf., *exuberance of spirits, excessive hilarity*; effusio animi in laetitia, Cic.

effusus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (effundo), *poured forth*. **I.** Lit., 1, *let loose*; effusae comae, Ov.; effuso cursu, at full speed, Liv.; 2, *wide-spread*; mare late effusum, Hor.; 3, of soldiers, disorderly (in mari), effuso agmine, Liv.; fuga effusa, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, *extravagant*; in largitione, Cic.; b, *unrestrained, immoderate*; licentia, Liv.

effutū, 4. (ex and *futio, from root, FUD, FUT, whence fundo, futilis), *to blab out, chatter*; aliquid, Cic.; de mundo, Cic.; absol., ex tempore, Cic.

effutūō -ūi, 3. *to squander in debauchery*, Cat.

egēlidus -a -um, 1, *with the chill off, luke warm, tepid*; tepores, Cat.; 2, *cool, somewhat cold*; flumen, Verg.

egens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (egeō), *poor, needy, indigent* (opp. locuples); egens quidam calumniator, Cic.; with genit., verborum non egens, *not deficient in*, Cic.

egēnus -a -um (egeō), *needy, wanting, in need of*; with genit., omnium egena corpora, Liv.; of condition, *poor*; in rebus egenis, poverty, Verg.

egēō -ūi, 2. **I.** *to want, be in need, be destitute, be needy, poor*; a, absol., egebat? Immo locuples erat, Cic.; b, *to be in want of something*; with abl., medicina, Cic.; with genit., auxilii, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1 (= careo), *to be without, not to have*; with abl., auctoritate, *to have no authority*, Cic.; with genit., classis, Verg.; 2,

(= desidero), to desire, wish for, want; with abl., pane, Hor.

Egēria -ae, f. an Italian nymph, the trustress of Numa Pompilius.

egēro -gessi -gustum, 3. to carry, bear, bring, get out. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., tantum nivis, Liv.; 2, esp., a, to carry off, as plunder, praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv.; b, dapes, to vomit, Ov. **B.** Transf., expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, is expelled, Ov.

ēgestas -ātis, f. (for egentas from egeo). **I.** extreme poverty, indigence, need. **A.** Lit., ista paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic. **B.** Transf., animi, Cic. **II.** want of, deficiency in; frumenti, Sall.

ēgigno, 3. to produce out of, Lucr.

Egnātia (Gnātia) -ae, f. a town in Apulia Peucetia.

ēgō (ἐγώ), pron. pers. genit. mei, dat. mihi, acc. me, abl. me; plur. nom. nos, genit. nostrum and nostri, dat. nobis, acc. nos, abl. nobis, I, plur. ve. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., alter ego, my second self, Cic.; genit. nostrum partitive and possessive, nostri, oblique, Cic.; 2, esp., nos for ego, nobis consulibis, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** ad me, to me, to my house, Cic. **B.** a me, from my property, at my expense; se a me solvere, Cic. (ego, etc., strengthened by -met in all cases except genit. plur., egomet, etc.).

ēgrēdiōr -gressus, 3. dep. (ex and gradior). **I.** Intransit., **A.** to go out, pass out; 1, Lit., a, e cubiculo; b, milit. t.t., (a) to leave the ranks; egredi ordine, Sall.; (b) to march out of camp; e castris, Caes., or simply castris, Caes.; ad proelium, Caes.; b, naut. t.t. (a) egredi ex navi or simply navi, Cic., to disembark; so egredi in terram, Cic.; absol., Caes.; (b) egredi ex portu, to sail away, Cic.; 2, in discourse, to digress; a proposito, Cic. **B.** to go up, ascend; ad summum montis, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** to go out of; urbem, Liv. **B.** Lit., 1, to pass beyond; munitiones, Caes.; 2, transf., to overstep, pass; modum, Tac.; to go out of; fines, Caes.

ēgrēgiō, adv. (egregius), excellently, admirably, singularly; with verbs, pingere, loqui, Cic.; with adjectives, egregie fortis imperator, Cic.; egregie subtilis scriptor et elegans, Cic.

ēgrēgius -a -um, (ex and grex, lit., not belonging to the common herd), admirable, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished; civis, Cic.; with in and the abl., Laelius in bellica laude, Cic.; with ad, vir ad cetera egregius, Liv.; with abl., bello, Verg.; with genit., animi, Verg. Subst., **ēgrēgia** -ōrum, n. distinguished actions, Sall.

ēgressus -ūs, m. (egredior). **I.** a going out, departure; vester, Cic.; ventos custodit et arceat Aeolus egressu, Ov. **II.** **A.** a landing from a ship, disembarkation; egressus optimus, Caes. **B.** a passage out; egressus obsidens, Tac.; poet., the mouth of a river, Ov.

ēhen, interj., expressing grief or pain, alas! woe! eheu me miserum; often followed by quam, Hor. (ēheu in epic and lyric poets).

ei (hei), interj., expressing pain, ah! woe! ei mihi conclamat, Ov.

eiā and **heia** (εἶα), interj., exclamation of joy and surprise, hallo! well then! heia vero! Cic.; sia age, of exhortation, quick! come then! Verg.

ēicio = ejicio (q.v.).

ējācūlor, 1. dep., to throw out, hurl out; aquas, Ov.

ējectamentum -i, n. (ejecto), that which is thrown up, maris, Tac.

ējectio -ōnis, f. (ejici), banishment, exile, Cic.

ējecto, 1. (intens. of ejicio), to throw, cast, hurl out, eject; 1, arenas, favillam, Ov.; 2, to vomit forth; cruorem ore, Verg.

ējectus -ūs, m. (ejicio), a casting out, Lucr.

ējicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (ex and jacio), to throw out, cast out, drive out, drive away, eject. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; multos sedibus ac fortunis, Cic.; se in terram e navi, Cic.; fig., si quidem hanc sentinam huius urbis eiecerit, Cic. **B.** Transf., amorem ex animo, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to cast forth, utter; vocem, Cic. **B.** Milit. t.t., **a.**, to drive away; cohortes, Caes.; b, se ejicere, to rush forth; se ex oppido, Caes. **C.** to drive away; **a.**, from house or property, aliquem domo, Cic.; absol., damnato et ejecto, Cic.; of the wife (with or without domo), to divorce, Cic.; b, to banish; aliquem ex patria, Cic.; or simply ejicere aliquem, Cic.; c, to remove from a magistracy, guild, etc.; aliquem de collegio, Cic.; e senatu, Cic. **D.** Naut. t.t., **a.**, to bring to shore; navem in terram, Caes.; b, in pass., to be cast ashore, stranded; classis ad Baleares ejecit, Liv.; ejici in litore, Caes.; ejectus, a shipwrecked person, Cic. **E.** to throw out a dead body, leave unburied; ne corpus ejiciatur, Cic. **F.** 1, to stretch forth, thrust out; linguam, Cic.; 2, to dislocate; armum, Verg. **G.** to hiss an actor off the stage, Cic.; so transf., to reject, disapprove of; Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, Cic.

ējulatio -ōnis, f. (ejulo), wailing, a lamentation; illa non virilis, Cic.

ējulātus -ūs, m. (ejulo), a wailing, lamenting; ejulatus ne mulieri quidem concessus est, Cic.

ējūlo, 1. to wail, lament; magnitudine dolorum ejulans, Cic.

ēiūro and **ējēro**, 1. to refuse or deny on oath. **I.** Legal t.t., bonam copiam, to swear that one is insolvent, Cic.; forum sibi iniquum, provinciam sibi iniquam, aliquem (iudicem) iniquum, to declare by oath that a court or judge is partial, to challenge, Cic.; magistratum, imperium, to resign, abdicate, with an oath that the duties have been duly performed, Tac. **II.** Transf., to give up, abjure, abandon, disown; patriam, Tac.

ējusdemmodi or **ējusdem mōdi** (idem and modus), in the same manner, Cic.

ējusmōdi or **ējus mōdi** (is and modus). **I.** of this kind, such; genus belli est ejusmodi, Cic. **II.** = ita, so, quam viam tensusur atque pompae ejusmodi exegisti, ut, etc., Cic.

ēlābor -lapsus, 3. dep., to glide out of, slide away from, escape, slip away. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., anguis ex columna lignea elapsus, Liv.; quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. **B.** Esp., to slip away, escape; e manibus curantium, Liv.; animi corporibus elapsi, Cic.; with acc., custodias, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., disciplina elapsa est de manibus, Cic. **B.** Esp., to be acquitted, escape from punishment, get off; ex tot tantisque criminibus, Cic.

ēlāboro, 1. **I.** Intransit., to labour hard, strive, take pains; generally with in and the abl., in litteris, Cic.; with ut and the subj., in eo quoque elaborare ut, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., to labour on, work out, elaborate, produce; causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic.; versus ornati elaboratique, carefully worked out, Cic.; as opp. to natural, artificial; elaborata concinnitas, Cic.

ēlaea -ae, f. (Ἐλαία), a town in Aetolis.

ēlāmētābilis -e, very lamentable; gemitus, Cic.

ēlanguesco -gūi, 3. to become weak, be relaxed, become languid; alienā ignaviā, Liv.; differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv.

ēlarsjor, 4. to lavish, give liberally, Pers.

elātē, adv. (elatus), **1**, loftily; loqui, Cic.; **2**, arrogantly; se gerere, Nep.

Elâteius -a -um, of or belonging to Elatus. Subst., son of Elatus, i.e., Caeneus.

elatio -ōnis, f. (effero), **1**, flight, soaring; elatio et magnitudo animi, Cic.; elatio atque altitudo orationis suae, Cic.; **2**, elevation; parium comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem, Cic.

elatro, **1**, to bark out, cry out, Hor.

elātus -a -um (partic. of 2. effero), elevated, exalted; of discourse, verba, Cic.; of the mind, animus magnus elatusque, Cic.

Elāver -ēris, n. a tributary of the Liger, now the Allier.

Elēa -ae, f. (Ἠλέα), town in Lower Italy (Lat. Velia), birthplace of Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic school of philosophy. Hence,

Eléatēs -ae, m. Zeno, Cic. Adj., **Eléaticus** -a -um, Eleatic; philosophi, Cic.

electē, adv. with compar. (electus) choicely, selectly; digerere, Cic.

electio -ōnis, f. (eligo), choice, selection; a, of persons, senatus electionem (legatorum) Galbae permisit, Tac.; b, of things, iudicium electioque verborum, Cic.; iis trium conditionum electionem ferre, Liv.

Electra -ae, f. (Ἠλέκτρα), **1**, daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades, mother of Dardanus by Jupiter; **2**, daughter of Agamemnon, wife of Pyliades, sister of Orestes and Iphigenia.

electrum -i, n. (ἤλεκτρον), **1**, amber, Verg.; **2**, an alloy of gold and silver, resembling amber in colour, Verg.

1. electus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (eligo), chosen, select; a, of persons, manus, Tac.; b, of things, verba electissima, choice, Cic.

2. electus -ūs, m. (eligo), choosing, choice; necis, Ov.

elégans -antis, adj. with compar. and superl. (for eligens, from eligo), choice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant; a, of persons, non parvus solum, sed etiam elegans, Cic.; subst., elegantes, fine folk, Cic.; b, of things, tasteful; artes, Cic.; c, of oratory and diction, fine, correct, elegant; elegans in dicendo, Cic.; subst., elegantes, fine orators, Cic.; epistola elegantissima, Cic.

elégantēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (elegans), tastefully, choicely, neatly, elegantly; scribere, Cic.; scribere, psallere et saltare elegantius quam necesse est, Sall.; Latine loqui elegantissime, Cic.

elégantia -ae, f. (elegans), a, taste, refinement, grace, elegance; integritas et elegantia alicuius, Cic.; elegantia vitae, Cic.; doctrinae, Cic.; b, of oratory or diction, grace, correctness, elegance, neatness; elegantia loquendi, Cic.; disserendi, Cic.

elēgi -ōrum, m. (ἐλεγιοι), elegiac verses, Hor.

elēgia -ae, f. (ἐλεγεία), a poem written in elegiac verse, Ov.

Elēleus -āi, m. (Ἠλελεύς, from ἐλελεῦ, the Bacchic cry), a surname of Bacchus, Ov.; hence, **Elēleides** -um, f. Bacchantes, Ov.

ēlementum -i, n. **I.** an element, first principle, Plin.; often in plur., Cic. **II.** Transf., plur. elementa. **A.** the letters of the alphabet, and the alphabet itself, Suet. **B.** the rudiments or elements; a, in reading or writing, p'eros elementa docere, Hor.; b, the elements of any science or art; loquendi, Cic.; c, the beginnings of other things; prima Romae, Ov.

ēlenchus -i, m. (ἐλεγχος), a pearl pendant worn as an earring, Juv.

Elēphantinē -ēs, f. (Ἐλεφαντίνη) and **Elēphantis** -tidis (Ἐλεφαντίς), an island in the Nile in Upper Egypt, opposite Syene.

ēlēphantus -i, c. (in classical prose commoner than elephas in oblique cases), an elephant; elephanto belaturni nulla prudenter, Cic.; meton., ivory, Verg.

ēlēphās -(ans) -phantis, m. (ἐλέφας). **A.** Lit., the elephant, Liv. **B.** Meton., the disease elephantiasis, Lucr.

Elēus -a -um, v. Elis.

Eleusin -inis, f. (Ἐλευσίς), an ancient city in Attica, famous for the worship of Ceres, and for the mysteries there celebrated. Adj., **Eleusinus** -a -um, Eleusina mater, Ceres, Verg.

Eleuthērius -a -um (Ἐλευθέριος), making free. Subst. **I.** m. the Liberator, a surname of Jupiter. **II.** **Eleuthēria** -ōrum, n. (sc. sacra) the festival of Jupiter Liberator, Plaut.

elēvo, **1**, (ex and levo). **I.** Lit., to lift up, raise, elevate; contabulationem, Caes. **II.** Transf., to lessen; a, in a bad sense, to weaken, impair, disparage; adversarium, Cic.; res gestas, Liv.; b, in a good sense, to alleviate, lighten; suspiciones offensionesque, Cic.

elicio -ŏcti -lēcium, **3**, (ex and LAC -io), to allure, entice out. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., **1**, hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes.; **2**, to invoke the presence of a god or departed spirit; inferorum animas, Cic. **B.** to invite, allure, induce; aliquem ad disputandum, Cic. **II.** to bring forth to the light of day. **A.** Lit., **1**, gen., ferrum e terrae cavernis, Cic.; **2**, esp., to produce, cause; lapidum ictu ignem, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to win from, gain; alias litteras ab aliquo, Cic.; **2**, to search out, find out; causam alicuius rei, Cic.; sententiam meam, Cic.; **3**, to awake; misericordiam, Liv.

Elícus -i, m. (elicio), a surname of Jupiter, he from whom a heavenly sign is called forth, Liv.

elido -lisi -lisum, **3**, (ex and laedo), to strike, thrust, drive out. **I.** Lit., aurigam e curru, Cic.; morbum, to expel, Hor. **II.** to dash to pieces, shatter; naves, Caes.; aliquem, Cic.; caput pennis saxo, Liv.; fig., nervos omnes virtutis, to break, Cic.

eligo -lēgi -lectum, **3**, (ex and lego). **I.** to pick out, to choose, select; amicos, Cic.; ut de tribus Antoniis eligas quem velis, Cic.; ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus, Cic.; hunc urbi condendae locum, Liv. **II.** to root out; fig., superstitionis stirpes omnes eligere, Cic.

elimino, **1**, (ex and limen), to carry over the threshold; dicta foras, to blab, Hor.

elimo, **1**, (ex and lima), to file off, smoothe, polish. **A.** Lit., graciles ex aere catenas retiaque et laqueos, Ov. **B.** Transf., to polish, elaborate, perfect; σχόλιον aliquod ad aliquem, Cic.

ēlinguis -e (ex and lingua), **1**, speechless, Cic.; **2**, without eloquence, Cic.; mutus atque linguis, Liv.

Elis -idis, f. (Ἠλῆς), a territory of Western Peloponnesus, in which the Olympic games were solemnized; hence adj., **1**, **Elēus** -a -um and **Elīus** -a -um, Eleian, Olympic; amnis, the Alpheus, Ov.; **2**, **Elēis** -idis, f. Eleian; **3**, **Elīas** -ādis, f. Eleian, Olympic; equa, a horse running in the Olympic games, Verg.

Elissa (Elīsa) -ae, f. (Ἐλισσα), another name of Dido.

ēlix -icis, m. (elicio), a deep furrow, to withdraw moisture from the roots of plants, Ov.

elixus -a -um (ex and lix), boiled, Hor.

ellēbōrus (hellēbōrus) -i, m. (ἐλλέβορος and ἑλλέβορος), and gen. **ellēborum** (hellēbōrum) -i, n. *hellebore*, a plant supposed to be a remedy for madness; expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco, Hor.

ēlōco, 1. to let, let on hire; fundum, Cic.

ēlōcutio -ōnis, f. (eloquor), oratorical delivery, elocution (= φράσις), Cic.

ēlōgium -ii, n. 1. a short maxim, apophthegm; Solonis, Cic.; 2. an inscription on a gravestone, epitaph, Cic.; 3. a clause in a will, a codicil, Cic.

ēlōquens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from eloquor), eloquent; omnium eloquentissimi Ti. et C. Sempronii, Cic.

ēlōquentia -ae, f. (eloquens), the art of speaking well, eloquence, Cic.

ēlōquium -ii, n. (eloquor), 1. expression of thought, speech; tulit eloquium insolitum facundia praeceptis, Hor.; 2. eloquence; qui licet eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat, Ov.

ēlōquor (ex-lōquor), -lōcūtus (-lōquūtus) sum 3. dep., to speak out, say out, express; id quod sentit, Cic.; cogitata praeclare, Cic.

Elōrus (Hēlōrus) -i, m. (Ἐλωρος) and **Elōrum** (Hēlōrum) -i n. (Ἐλωρον), river on the east coast of Sicily and a town of the same name. Adj., 1. **Elōrius** (Hēl-) -a -um, of or belonging to Elorus; 2. **Elōrinī** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of the town.

Elpēnor -ōris, m. (Ἐλπηνωρ) one of the companions of Ulysses, changed by Circe into a hog.

ēlūcēo -luxi, 2. (ex and luceo), to beam forth, shine out, glitter. A. Lit., splendidissimo caudore inter flammās elucens circulus, Cic. B. Transf., quae (scintilla ingenii) jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic.

ēluctor, 1. dep. I. Intransit., to struggle out, burst forth. A. Lit., aqua eluctabitur omnis, Verg. B. Transf., velut eluctantia verba, Tac. II. Transi., to struggle out of, surmount a difficulty. A. Lit., quum tot ac tam validae manus eluctandae essent, Liv.; nives, Tac. B. Transf., locorum difficultates, Tac.

ēlūcūbro, 1. to compose by lamplight; causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic. Dep. form, **ēlūcūbror**, 1; epistolam, Cic.

ēlūdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. (ex and ludo). I. Intransit., to dash forth, play (of the waves of the sea); ipsum autem mare sic terram appetens litoribus eludit, Cic.; litus quia fluctus eluderet, Cic. II. Transi., 1. to parry a blow; absol., quasi rubibus eius eludit oratio, Cic.; 2. to evade, try to escape; pugnam, Liv.; 3. to mock, ridicule, Cic.; aliquem omnibus contumellis, Liv.

ēlūgeo -luxi, 2. I. Intransit., to mourn for any one during the prescribed period, Liv. II. Transi., to mourn for; patriam, ap. Cic.

ēlumbis -e (ex and lumbus), weak in the loins; transf., of orators, weak, feeble, Tac.

ēlūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. to wash out, wash clean, rinse, cleanse. A. Lit., corpus, Ov.; sanguinem, Cic. B. Transf., to wash away, efface, remove, get rid of; maculas furtorum, Cic.; crimen, Ov.; amicitias remissione usus, gradually loosen, Cic.

ēlūtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from eluo) washed out, watery, insipid; irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor.

ēlūvies ēl, f. (eluo). I. Middle, a washing away, inundation, flood; maria. A. Lit., eluvia

mons est deductus in aequor, Ov.; fig., illa laeae atque eluvies civitatis, impurity, Cic. II. Pass., 1. filth; siccare eluvium, Juv.; 2. a puddle, pond; in proxima eluvie pueros exponunt, Liv.

ēlūvio -ōnis, f. (eluo), an inundation, Cic. plur. aquarum eluviones, Cic.; eluviones et exustiones terrarum, Cic.

Elūmais -māidis, f. (Ἐλυμαίς), a Persian district to the west of the present province of Iran. Adj., **Elūmaeus** -a -um, Elymaean.

Elūsium -ii, n. (Ἠλύσιον πεδion), Elysiuum, the abode of the blessed; hence adj., **Elūsianus** -a -um, Elysiian, campi, Verg. Subst., **Elūsii**, m. the Elysiian fields, Mart.

em, interj., ha! indeed! Cic.

ēmancipo (ēmancūpo) 1. I. to release or emancipate a son from the patria potestas, Liv.

II. A. to transfer a son to the power of another; filium alicui in adoptionem. B. Transf., to make over, give up, transfer; emancipatum esse alicui, Cic.

ēmāno (ex and mano). A. Lit., to flow out, Lucr. B. Transf., 1. to arise, spring, emanate from; alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic.; 2. to spread abroad; a, mala quae a Lacedaemoniis profecta emanarunt latius, Cic.; b, of speech, ne per nos his sermo tum emanet, Cic.; consilia tua emanare, Liv.; foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.

Emāthia -ae, f. (Ἠμαθία), an old name for Macedonia, Verg.; a district of Macedonia, Liv.; poet., Thessaly, Verg.; hence adj., 1. **Emāthius** -a -um, Emathian, Macedonian; dux, Alexander, Ov.; 2. **Emāthis** -idias, f. Macedonian; Emathides, the Muses, Ov.

ēmātūresco -tūrii, 3. A. Lit., to become ripe, Plin. B. Transf., to become mild, be softened; ira, Ov.

ēmax -ācis (emo), fond of buying, Cic.

ēmblēma -ātis, n. (ἐμβλημα), 1. inlaid or mosaic work, ap. Cic.; 2. raised or relief ornaments, Cic.

ēmbolium -ii, n. (ἐμβόλιον), a dramatic interlude, Cic.

ēmendābilis -e (emendo), that may be amended; error, Liv.

ēmendāte, adv. (emendatus), correctly, faultlessly; pure et emendate loqui, Cic.

ēmendatio -ōnis, f. (emendo), improvement, emendation, amendment; correctio philosophiae veteris et emendatio, Cic.

ēmendātor -ōris, m. (emendo), an amender, corrector; quasi emendator sermonis usitati, Cic.; emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic.

ēmendātrix -icis, f. (emendator), one who corrects or amends; vitiūrum emendatricem legem esse oportet, Cic.; o praeclaram emendatricem vitae poeticam, Cic.

ēmendātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from emendo), free from mistakes, faultless, perfect; a, intellectually, locutio, Cic.; carmina, Hor.; b, morally, mores, Cic.

emendo, 1. (ex and mendum), to free from errors, emend, correct, improve; a, intellectually, alicuius annales, Cic.; b, morally, civitatem, Cic.; consilium mihi sum corrigi me et emendari castigatione posse, Liv.; consuetudinem vitiōsam, Cic.; res Italicas legibus, Hor.

ementior -itus, 4. dep., to devise falsely, counterfeit, falsify, pretend; auspica, Cic.; falsa naufragia, Liv.; with acc. and infin., eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementior, Cic.; absol. to make false statements; in aliquem, Cic.;

partic. perf. (pass.), auspacia ementita, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., ementita et falsa, Cic.

ēmēreō -īi -itum, 2. and **ēmēreōr** -itus, 2. dep. **I. a**, to deserve, foll. by infinitive, Ov.; **b**, to deserve well of a person; aliquem, Ov. **II**, to serve; stipendia, Liv.; partic., emeritus, a soldier that has served his time, a veteran, Suet.; transf., old, disused; aratum, Ov.; pass., annuae operae emerentur, Cic.; tempus emeritum, ended, Cic.

ēmergo -mersi, -mersum (ex and mergo), 3. **I. Transit.**, to cause to rise up; emergere se or emergi, to rise up, emerge. **A. Lit.**, serpens se emergit, Cic.; eversus ex flumine, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to free oneself, to rise; emergere se ex malis, Nep. **II. Intransit.**, to come forth, come up, emerge. **A. Lit.**, equus ex flumine emerit, Cic. **B. Lit.**, 1, to extricate oneself, get clear, emerge; emergere ex judicio peculatus, Cic.; ex paternis probis ac vitis, Cic.; 2, to come to light, appear; emergit rursum dolor, Cic.; ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, Cic.

ēmēritus -a -um (partic. of emereo).

ēmētica -ae, f. (ἐμετική), an emetic; ap. Cic.

ēmētior -mensus sum, 4. **I.** to measure out. **A. Lit.**, spatium oculis, Verg. **B. Transf.**, a, to pass over, traverse; una nocte aliquantum iter, Liv.; partic. perf. pass., toto emenso spatio, Caes.; b, to pass through a space of time; tres principes, live through the reigns of, Tac.; partic. perf. pass., emensae in lucem noctes, Ov. **II**, to measure out, bestow; ego autem voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar, Cic.

ēmēto (-messū) -nessum, 3. to reap, mow; plus frumenti, Hor.

ēmico -micūi -micātum, 1. to spring out, leap forth, appear quickly, dart forth. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, of lightning, flame, etc., flamma emicat ex oculis, Ov.; 2, of water, blood, etc.; scaturigines tennes emicant, Liv. **B. Transf.**, a, to break out; alicui pavor emicat, Tac.; b, to shine forth, be distinguished; inter quae verba forte si emicuit decorum, Hor. **II**, 1, of weapons, missiles, etc., to whiz forth; telum excussum velut glans emicabat, Liv.; 2, of persons, to jump out; in litus, Verg. **III**, to rush up; 1, of things, in superos ignes, Ov.; 2, of persons, to jump up; solo, Verg.

ēmigro, 1. to remove from a place, wander forth, migrate, emigrate; huc ex illa domo praetoria emigrabat, Cic.; domo, Caes.; transf., e vita, to die, Cic.

ēminens -entis, p. adj. (from emine). **A. Lit.**, prominent, projecting, lofty; promontoria, Caes.; oculi, standing out, Cic.; genae leniter eminentes, Cic. **B. Transf.**, illustrious, distinguished, eminent; oratores, Tac. Subst., **ēminentes** -ium, m. remarkable persons, Tac.

ēminentia -ae, f. (emineo), a, protuberance, prominence; nec habere ullam soliditatem nec eminentiam, Cic.; b, in painting, the lights of a picture, Cic.

ēmīneo -mīnūi, 2. (ex and mineo). **I. Lit.**, 1, to project, stand out; ex terra nihil eminet quod, etc., Cic.; eminentibus oculis, with projecting eyes, Cic.; jugum directum emines in mare, Caes.; 2, of the lights of a picture, to stand out; magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque emineere videatur, Cic. **II. Transf.**, 1, to appear, become visible; toto ex ore crudelitas eminebat, Cic.; eminente animo patrio inter publicae poenae ministerium, Liv.; 2, to be conspicuous, remarkable, eminent; Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic.; tantum eminebat peregrina virtus, Liv.

ēminus, adv. (e and manus, opp. comminus), 1, milit. t. t., at a distance, from a distance;

eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uti, Cic.; eminus pugnare, Caes.; 2, at a distance, from afar, Ov.

ēmīror, 1. dep., to wonder at exceedingly, be astonished at; aequora, Hor.

ēmīssārium -īi, n. (emitto), an outlet for water, Cic.

ēmīssārius -īi, m. (emitto), a person sent out to gain intelligence, an emissary, a spy, Cic.

ēmīssio -ōnis, f. (emitto), a sending forth; 1, of missiles, balistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta eo graviore emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius; 2, letting loose; anguis, serpentis, Cic.

ēmīssus -ūs, m. (emitto), sending forth, Lucr.

ēmīto -mīsi -missum, 3. (ex and mitto). **I** to send forth, send out. **A. Gen.**, equitatus pabulandi causa emissus, Caes. **B. Esp.**, 1, milit. t. t., to send out against an enemy; cohortes ex statione et praesidio, Caes.; equites in hostem, Liv.; 2, a, to drive away; aliquem ex domo, Cic.; b, to hurl forth; hastam in fines eorum, Liv.; 3, to send forth from oneself; si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emisit, id esse fulmen, Cic.; varios sonitus linguarum, Lucr.; 4, of fluids, to let forth; aquam ex lacu Albano, Liv.; lacum, to draw off, Cic.; 5, of a book, to publish; si quando aliquid dignum nostro nomine emisimus, Cic. **II**, to let go, loose. **A. Gen.**, 1, lit., aliquem noctu per vallum, Caes.; manu arma, Caes.; 2, transf., aliquem de manibus, to let slip, Cic.; emissa de manibus res est, Liv. **B. Esp.**, 1, in the circus, to start, send away; quibuscum tanquam e carceribus emissus sis, Cic.; 2, a, to let out of prison; aliquem e or de carcere, Cic.; b, to let go; anguem, Cic.; aliquem ex obsidione, Liv.; aliquem sub jugum, to send under the yoke, Liv.; legal t. t., of slaves, aliquem manu, to free, Liv.; of a debtor, librā et aere liberatum emittit, Liv.

ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. to buy, purchase. **A. Lit.**, domum de aliquo, Cic.; aedes ab aliquo, Cic.; with abl. or genit. (with adjectives and pronouns), of price, emere grandī pecuniā, Cic.; magno, dear, Cic.; parvo, cheap, Cic.; emere domum prope dimidio carius quam aestimabatur, Cic.; bene, cheap, Cic.; male, dear, Cic.; minoris, cheaper, Cic.; pluris, dearer, Cic.; bona de aliqua duobus milibus nummum, Cic. Subst., **emptum** -ī, n. the contract of sale; ex empto, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to bribe, buy; iudices, Cic.; emptum iudicium, Cic.; empta dolore voluptas, Hor.

ēmōdēror, 1. dep., to moderate; dolorem verbis, Ov.

ēmōdīlor, 1. dep., to sing, praise in verse; Musam per undenos pedes, Ov.

ēmōlimentum = emolumentum (q. v.).

ēmollīo -īvi -itum, 4. (ex and mollio), to soften. **A. Lit.**, fundas et amenta, Livio. **B. Transf.**, a, in a good sense, to make mild, soften; mores, Ov.; b, in a bad sense, to make effeminate; exercitum, Liv.

ēmōlumentum -ī, n. (emolior, to work out), 1, effort, labour, exertion, Caes.; 2, the result of effort, gain, advantage; emolumento esse, Cic. emolumenta rerum, Liv.

ēmōnēo, 2. to warn, admonish; aliquem ut, etc., Cic.

ēmōrīor -mortuus sum -mōri, dep., to die. **A. Lit.** Of persons, pro aliquo, Cic.; non miserabiliter, Cic.; per virtutem, bravely, Sall. **B. Transf.**, to perish; laus emori non potest, Cic.

ēmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. **I.** to move out.

move away, remove. **A.** Lit., multitudinem e foro, Liv.; aliquos senatu, Liv. **B.** Transf., curas ditis, Verg. **II.** to shake, shatter; muros fundamentaque, Verg.

Empédocles -is, m. (Εμπεδοκλής), a poet and philosopher of Agrigento; hence alij, **Empédocleus** -a -um, *Empédoclean*; sanguis (acc. to the doctrines of Empédocles), the soul, Cic. Subst., **Empédocleā** -ōrum, n. the doctrines of Empédocles, Cic.

empiricus -i, m. (ἐμπειρικός), an unscientific physician, empiric, Cic.

Empōriæ -ārum, f. (Εμπορία), town in Hispania Tarraconensis, colony of the Phœacians, now Ampurias.

emporium -ii n. (ἐμπόριον), a place of trade, mart, emporium; celebre et frequens emporium, Liv.

emptio -ōnis, f. (emo). **A.** a buying, purchasing; ista falsa et simulata emptio, Cic. **B.** Meton., a purchase; prorsus existis emptiōibus nullam desidero, Cic.

emptito, 1. (freq. of emo), to buy up, to buy, ap. Tac.

emptor -ōris, m. (emo), a buyer, purchaser; emptor fundi, Cic.; emptores bonorum, Cic.; transf., dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor.

emulgeo -mulsun, 2. to milk out; poet., transf., to drain out, to exhaust; paludem, Cat.

emungo -munxi -munctum, 3. (e and *mungo). **A.** Lit., to blow the nose, Juv. **B.** Transf., a, homo emunctae naris, with a keen scent for other persons' faults, Hor.; b, to cheat, defraud, swindle; aliquem, Hor.

emūnio -mūnivi or -mūni -mūnītum, 4. 1, to fortify, strengthen, make safe; locum, murum, Liv.; 2, to make ready, prepare, make accessible; silvas ac paludes, Tac.

en, interj., 1, demonstr. with nom. or acc., to! behold! see! en ego vester Ascanius, Verg.; en quatuor aras, Verg.; en causa, Cic.; absol., en, cui tu liberos committas, Cic.; with aspicere, en aspicere, Ov.; 2, interrog., en, quid ago? Verg.; with unquam, en unquam futurum, etc., Liv.

enarrābilis -e (enarro), that can be narrated or told, Verg.

enarro, 1, to tell, narrate; enarrare alicui somnium, Cic.

enascor -nātus sum, 3. dep., to grow out of, spring forth, arise from; lauream in puppi navis longae enatam, Liv.

enāto, 1, to swim from, escape by swimming. **A.** Lit., si fractis enatat expes navibus, Hor. **B.** Transf., to extricate oneself from a difficulty; reliqui habere se videntur angustius; enatant tamen, Cic.

enāvātus -a -um, performed, finished, Tac.

enāvigo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to sail away; fig., e quibus tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. **II.** Transi., to sail over, sail through; undam, Hor.

Encēlādus -i, m. (Ἐγκέλαδος), one of the giants, slain by the lightning of Jupiter, and buried beneath Aetna.

endo, archaic = in.

endromis -idis, f. (ἐνδρῶμις), a coarse woollen cloak worn after exercise in the palaestra, Juv.

Endymion -ōnis, m. (Ἐνδυμίων), son of Aëthlius or of Zeus and Calyce, father of Aetolus, bewitched by Selene and taken to Mount Latmos in Caria, and there lulled to perpetual sleep; appell., a beautiful youth, Juv.

enēco -nēcū -nectum, 1, to torment, torture; siti enectus Tantalus *ic; fame, frigore, illuvie,

squalore enecti, Liv.; provinciam enectam tradere, exhausted, Cic.

ēnervātus -a -um, p. adj. (enervo), enervated, powerless, effeminate; a, of persons, Cic.; b, of things, mollis et enervata oratio, Cic.; enervata muliebrisque sententia, Cic.

ēnervis -e (ex and nervus), nerveless, powerless, weak; orator, Tac.

ēnervo, 1. (enervis), to render weak, powerless, effeminate, to enervate; of age, aliquem, Cic.; of sleep, wine, etc., Liv.; bellum, Cic.; ut enervetur oratio compositione verborum, Cic.

Engyōn -i, n. (Εγγυον), a town in Sicily; hence, **Engūnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Engyon.

ēnico = eneco (q.v.).

ēnim, conj. (from e and nam), for; 1, to explain a previous statement or word, de curpuleculorum (ita enim appellat atomos) concursione fortuita, Cic.; often where a sentence is to be understood, tum Socrates, non enim parvisti mihi revocanti, that is not to be wondered at for, etc., Cic.; 2, to strengthen a previous statement, truly, certainly; in his est enim aliqua securitas, Cic.; with other conj., at enim, sed enim, but then, Cic. (enim generally the second or third word in its clause).

ēnimvero, 1, to be sure, certainly, Cic.; 2, but indeed; stronger than at (to introduce an objection), Cic.

Enipeūs -pēi and -pēos, m. (Ἐνιπεύς), 1, a river in Thessaliotis, flowing into the Apidanus; 2, a river in Pieria, Liv.

enisex, v. enixus and enitor.

enitēo -tūi, 2, to shine out, shine forth, to glitter. **A.** Lit., enitet campus, Verg. **B.** Transf., to be conspicuous; quo in bello virtus enituit egregia M. Catonis, Cic.

enitescō -tūi, 3. (inchoat. of eniteo), to gleam, shine forth. **A.** Lit., enitescit pulchrior multo, Hor. **B.** Transf., bellum novum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall.

enitor -nisus or -nixus, 3. dep. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to work one's way up, to struggle up, ascend; per adversos fluctus ingenti labore remigui, Liv.; in altiora, Tac. **B.** to strive, struggle, make an effort; with ut and the subj., Cic.; eniti et contendere, eniti et efficere ut, etc., Cic.; with ne and the subj., Sall.; pugnare et eniti ne, Cic.; with neut. acc., quod quidem certe enitar, Cic.; quid eniti et quid efficere possim, Cic.; with infin., Sall.; absol., in aliqua re, Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic. **II.** Transi., 1, to bring forth, bear; partus plures, Liv.; 2, to climb; aggerem, Tac.

enixe, adv. with compar. and superl. (enixus), eagerly, strenuously, zealously; enixe aliquem juvare, Caes.; enixe operam dare ut, etc., Liv.; enixe obstare, Liv.

enixus (enixus) -a -um, p. adj. (enitor), strenuous, eager, zealous; enixo studio, Liv.

Enna = Henna (q.v.).

Ennius -ii, m. the most celebrated of the ante-Augustan poets, born at Rudiae in Calabria, B.C. 239, died 169, the creator of Roman epic poetry.

Ennōsiagēus -i, m. (Ἐννοσίγαιος), the Earthshaker, surname of Neptune, Juv.

ēno, 1. **A.** Lit., to swim out; 1, e concha, Cic.; 2, to escape by swimming; in teriam, Liv. **B.** Transf., to fly away; inusitum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arcetos, Verg.

enōdātē, adv. (enodatus), clearly, plainly; narrare, Cic.

enōdatiō -ōnis, f. (enodo, an untying), explication, exposition; cognitio enodationis in:

dīgens, Cic.; explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, Cic.

enōdātus -a -um, p. adj. (from enodo), freed from knots, untied, hence, made clear, explained; praecepta enodata diligenter, Cic.

enōdis -e (ex and nodus), without knots; truncus, Verg.; abies, Ov.

enōdo, 1. to take out the knots; transf., to make clear, explain, expound; nomina, Cic.

ēnōrmis -e (ex and norma), 1, irregular, unusual; vici, Tac.; 2, very large, immense, enormous; hasta, gladius, Tac.

enōtesco -nōtī, 3. to become known, be made public; quod ubi enotuit, Tac.

ensifer -fēra -fērūm (ensis and fero), sword-bearing; Orion, Ov.

ensis -is, m. a sword, Liv., Verg.

Entella -ae, f. (Ἐντελλα), a town in the interior of Sicily, now *Entella*. Adj., **Entellinus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Entella*.

enthymēma -ātis, n. (ἐνθύμημα), a syllogism in which one of the three terms is unexpressed, Cic.

ēnūbo -nupsi -nuptum, 3. to marry out of one's rank; e patribus, Liv.; from one town to another, Liv.

enucleātē, adv. (enucleatus), clearly, plainly, concisely (app. ornate), Cic.

enucleātus -a -um, p. adj. (from enucleo), of discourse, clear, plain, unadorned; genus dicendi, Cic.

enucleō, 1. (ex and nucleus), to take out the kernel; transf., acū quaedam enucleata argumenta, Cic.; eblandita illa, non enucleata esse suffragia, given from conviction, free from corrupt motives, Cic.; haec nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, explain in detail, Cic.

enūmerātiō -ōnis, f. (enumeratio), 1, a counting up, enumeration; singulorum argumentorum, Cic.; 2, in rhetoric, recapitulation, Cic.

enūmero, 1. 1, to reckon, count up, enumerate; pretium, to compute, pay, Cic.; 2, to count up, enumerate in discourse, recapitulate; multitudinem beneficiorum, Cic.

enuntiātiō -ōnis, f. (enuntio), enunciation, proposition, Cic.

enuntiātum -i, n. (enuntio), a proposition, Cic.

enuntio, 1. 1, to tell, divulge, disclose; consilia adversariis, Cic.; enuntiare mysteria, Cic.; silenda, Liv.; rem Helvetis per indicium, Caes.; with rel. sent., plane quid sentiam enuntiabo apud homines familiarissimos, Cic.; 2, to declare, announce, express in words; a, aliquid verbis, Cic.; b, logic. t.t., to state a proposition, to predicate, Cic.

enuptio -ōnis, f. (enubo), marriage out of one's own condition; gentis, out of one's gens, Liv.

enūtrio -īvi -itum, 4. to nourish, rear, bring up; puerum Ideis sub antris, Ov.

1. **ēo**, īvi and īi, itum, 4. (connected with Gr. εἶμι). 1. to go. **A.** Of living beings, 1, gen., domum, Plaut.; ad forum, Plaut.; subsidio suis, Caes.; novas vias, to make a journey in unknown lands, Prop.; pedibus, to go by land, Liv.; maximis itineribus, to make forced marches, Liv.; eubitum, to go to bed, Cic.; equis, to ride, Liv.; puppibus, to make a voyage, Ov.; 2, esp., a, ad arma, ap. Cic., and ad saga, Cic., to fly to arms, prepare for war; b, in sententiam (with or without pedibus), to support a motion in the senate, Cic.; in alia omnia, to oppose a motion, vote in the negative, Cic.; c, ire in aliquid, to attack, Liv.; d, in poenas, to punish, Ov.; in

scelus, to commit a fault, Ov.; ire in duplum to give a double penalty, Cic.; ierat in causam praeeptis, Liv.; e, ire per aliquid, to go over; ire per laudes tuorum, Ov. **B.** of things, a, clamor it ad aethera, Verg.; pugna it ad pedes, they fight afoot, Liv.; b, to move; nec pes ire potest, Ov.; c, of missiles, to go, pierce; iit hasta, Verg.; d, of liquids, to flow; it maribus ater sanguis, Verg. **II.** 1, to pass away; eunt anni, Ov.; sic eat quaecumque Romana lugebit hostem, Liv.; 2, to go, to happen; incipit res melius ire, Cic.; 3, to last; si non tanta quies iret, Verg.; 4, ire in aliquid, to be changed to; sanguis it in sucos, Ov. (perf. it, Verg. *Aen.* 9, 418; Ov. *Met.* 8, 349).

2. **ēo**, adv. **I.** Old dat. of is, a, thither, to that place; pervenire, Cic.; b, so far, to such a pitch; eo rem adducam ut, etc., Cic.; with genit., eo consuetudinis adducta res est, Liv.; eo usque, to that point, Cic. **II.** Abl., a, on that account; eo quod, Cic.; eo quia, Cic.; eo ut, etc., Cic.; non eo, dico, quo, Cic.; b, with comparatives, eo magis, the more, Cic.; c, in that place; eo loci, at that very place, Cic.

ēodem, adv. **I.** Old dat. of idem, to the same place, just so far; eodem mittere, Caes.; transf., eodem pertinere, Cic. **II.** Abl., res est eodem loci ubi reliquisti, in the same condition, Cic.

ēopse = eo ipso.

Ēos (ἠώς) and **Ēōs** (Ἔως) (occurs only in nom.), f. the red of the morning, dawn; hence adj., **Ēōus** and **Ēōus** -a -um, belonging to the morning or belonging to the East, eastern. Subst., **Ēōus** -i, m. a, the morning star, and meton., the East as a dweller in the East, Ov.; b, one of the horses of the sun, Ov.

Epāminōndas -ae, m. (Ἐπαμεινώνδας), a celebrated general of the Thebans, killed in the hour of victory at Mantinea.

ēpastus -a -um (pascor), eaten up; escae, Ov.

Ēpēōs and **-ēus** (Ἐπίου) -i, m. (Ἐπειός), son of Panopeus, builder of the Trojan horse.

ēphēbus -i, m. (ἔφηβος), a youth from his sixteenth to his twentieth year (generally of Greeks), Cic.

ēphēmēris -īdis, f. (ἑφημερίς), a journal, diary, Cic.

Ēphēsus -i, m. (Ἐφεσος), one of the twelve Ionic towns in Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Diana and school of rhetoric. Hence,

Ēphēsius -a -um, Ephesian.

ēphippiātus -a -um (ephippium), provided with an ephippium.

ēphippium -i, n. (ἐφίππιον), a horse-cloth, housing, saddle, Cic.; prov., optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, no one is content with his condition, Hor.

1. **ēphōrus** -i, m. (ἔφορος), the ephor, a Spartan magistrate, Cic.

2. **Ēphōrus** -i, m. (Ἐφορος), a Greek historian of Cyme in Asia Minor, flourishing about 340 B.C.

Ēphýra -ae, and **Ēphýrē** -ēs, (Ἐφύρα), f. 1. a sea-nymph, Verg. **II.** the ancient name of Corinth; hence, **Ēphýrēus** -a -um, Corinthian, Verg.

Ēpicharmus -i, m. (Ἐπίχαρμος), a philosopher and poet of Cos, and afterwards of Syracuse, disciple of Pythagoras.

Ēpiclēros -i, f. (Ἐπικληρος), "the Heiress, name of a comedy of Menander.

ēpicōpus -a -um (ἐπίκοπος), provided with oars; phaselus, Cic.

Ēpicūrus -i, m. (Ἐπίκουρος), an Athenian philosopher, founder of the Epicurean school, which held that pleasure was the highest good. Hence
adj., **Ēpicūreus** (-ius) -a -um, Epicurean.
Subst., **Ēpicūrēi** -ōrum, m. the disciples of Epicurus, Cic.

ēpicus -a -um (ἐπικός), epic; poeta, Cic.; poema, Cic.

Ēpidaphna -ae, f., and **Ēpidaphnēs**, a place near Antioch in Syria.

Ēpidaurus -i, f. (Ἐπίδαυρος), 1, a town in Dalmatia; 2, a town in Laconia; 3, a town in Argolis, where Aesculapius was worshipped in the form of a serpent. Adj. **Ēpidaurius** -a -um, Epidaurian. Subst., **Ēpidaurius** -ii, m. Aesculapius, Ov.

Ēpigonī -ōrum, m. (Ἐπιγόνου), the after-born, sons of the Seven against Thebes, who renewed the war of their fathers; name of a tragedy of Aeschylus and of one of Accius.

ēpigramma -ātis, n. (ἐπίγραμμα), 1, an inscription on the base of a statue, Cic.; 2, an epigram, Cic.

ēpilōgus -i, m. (ἐπίλογος), a conclusion, peroration, epitologue, Cic.

Ēpimēnides -is, m. (Ἐπιμένηδης), a Cretan, a poet contemporary with Solon.

Ēpimētheus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Ἐπιμηθεύς), father of Pyrrha, son of Iapetus and brother of Prometheus. Hence **Ēpimēthis** -thidis, f. (Ἐπιμηθίς), daughter of Epimetheus—i.e., Pyrrha, Ov.

ēpirēdium -ii, n. (ἐπί and reda or raeda), the strap by which a horse was fastened to a vehicle, trace, Juv.

Ēpirus -i, f. (Ἠπειρος), a country of Greece, between Macedonia, Thessaly, and the Ionian Sea, part of the present Albania. Hence, 1, **Ēpirēnsis** -e, of Epirus; 2, **Ēpirotēs** -ae, m. (Ἠπειρώτης), an Epirote; 3, **Ēpiroticus** -a -um, of Epirus.

ēpistōla -ae, f. (ἐπιστολή), a written communication, letter, epistle; epistola ab aliquo, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; epistolam dare, to send off or to deliver, Cic.; epistola Graecis litteris conscripta, Caes.; epistolam inscribere alicui, Cic.

ēpistolium -ii, n. (ἐπιστόλιον), a little letter, note, Cat.

ēpitāphius -ii, m. (ἐπιτάφιος), a funeral oration, Cic.

ēpitōma -ae, and **ēpitōmē** -ēs, f. (ἐπιτομή), an abridgment, epitome, Cic.

ēpōdes -um, m. a kind of salt-water fish, Ov.

Ēpōna -ae, f. (epus = equus), the protecting goddess of horses, asses, etc., Juv.

ēpops -ōpis, m. (ἑπῶψ), the hoopoe, Verg.

Ēpōrēdia -ae, f. a Roman colony in Gallia Transpadana, now Yvega.

ēpos, indecl. n. (ἔπος), an epic poem, epos, Hor.

ēpōto -pōtāvi -pōtus and -pōtāturus 1. (ex and poto), a. to drink up, drink out (in class. Lat. only in partic. perf.); poculo epoto, Cic.; epoto medicamento, Liv.; b. poet., to suck up, swallow up; terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov.

ēpūlae -ārum, f. food, dishes. I. Gen., mensae exquisitissimae epulis exstruebantur, Cic. II. Esp., banquet, feast; quotidianae epulae, Cic.; funestas epulae fratri comparare, Cic.; ad epulas regis assistere, Cic.; alicui epulas dare, Tac.; fig. (pars animi) saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic.

ēpūlaris -e (epulae), relating or belonging to a banquet; accubitus amicorum, Cic.; sacrificium, Cic.

ēpūlatio -ōnis, f. (epulor), a feasting, reveling, Cic.

ēpūlo -ōnis, m. (epulum), 1, a reveller, feaster, Cic.; 2, Tresviri (and subsequently) Septemviri epulones, a college of priests who had charge of the sacrificial feasts, Cic.; so simply epulones, Cic.

ēpūlor, 1. dep. (epulae), to feast, eat. I. Intransit., unā, together, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; modice, Cic.; Saliarem in modum, splendidum, Cic.; with abl., dapibus opimis, Verg. II. Transsit., aliquem epulandum povere mensis, to place on the table to be eaten, Verg.

ēpūlum -i, n. a solemn or public banquet, feast, entertainment; epuli dominus, Cic.; epulum populi Romani, Cic.; alicui epulum dare nomine alicuius, Cic.

ēqua -ae, f. a mare, Cic. (dat. and abl. plur. generally equabus).

ēques itis, c. (equus). I. Gen., a horseman, rider; illum equitem sex dierum spatio transcurrisse longitudinem Italiae, Liv. II. Esp., A. a horse-soldier, Caes. (opp. pedes), and used collectively, cavalry, Liv. B. equites, the knights, a distinct order in the Roman commonwealth, between the senate and the plebs, Cic.

ēquester -stris -stre (equus). I. 1, relating to horsemen and horsemanship, equestrian; statuae, Cic.; 2, relating to horse soldiers and cavalry; proelium, Caes.; pugna, Cic. II. relating to the knights; orio, Cic.; locus, Cic.; census, Cic. Subst., **ēquester** -stris, m. a knight, Tac.

ēquidem (strengthened form of equidem by addition of demonstrative prefix e-, cf. enim and nam), a demonstrative particle, generally used with the first person, 1, indeed, truly; nihil, inquit, equidem novi, Cic.; equidem ego, Cic.; certe equidem, Verg.; 2, in a concessive sense, of course, certainly; with sed, verum, sed tamen, Cic.

ēquīnus -a -um (equus), relating to horses, equine; seta, Cic.; nervus, Verg.

ēquīria -um or -ōrum, n. (equus), horse-races in honour of Mars, which took place at Rome, in the Campus Martius, every 27th of February and 14th of March, Ov.

ēquītātus -ūs, m. (equito), 1, cavalry (opp. peditatus), Cic.; 2, the equestrian order, Cic.

ēquīto, 1. (eques). A. Lit., to ride on horseback; in equileis, Cic. B. Transf., of winds, to rush; Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas, Hor.

ēquūlēus -i, m. (dim. of equus). A. a young horse, colt, Cic. B. a wooden rack in the shape of a horse, Cic.

ēquūlus -i, m. (dim. of equus), a colt, Cic.

ēquus -i, m. (ἵππος), a horse. I. A. Lit., equorum domitores, Cic.; equus bellator, a war horse, Verg.; equus publicus, given by the state, Liv.; equum conscendere, Liv.; in equum ascendere (opp. ex equo descendere), Cic.; in equum insilire, Liv.; sedere in equo, Cic.; velui in equo, Cic.; equis insignibus et aurato curru reportari, to ride in triumph, Cic.; merere equo, to serve in the cavalry, Caes.; ad equum rescribere, to make some one a knight, Caes.; equus Trojanus, the Trojan horse, Verg.; fig., of a secret conspiracy, Cic. B. Meton., plur., equi 1, a chariot, Verg.; 2, cavalry; equi virique, Liv.; so prov., equis viris or viris equisque, with all one's might, Cic. II. Transf., of things like a horse. A. equus bipes, the sea-horse, Verg. B. the constellation Pegasus, Cic. poet. (genit. plur., equum, Verg.)

Equus Tūticus -i, m. *a small town in the country of the Hirpini in Lower Italy.*

ērādo -rāsi -rāsum, 3. *to scratch out, to strike off.* **A.** Lit., aliquem albo senatorio, *from the senatorial list, Tac.* **B.** Transf., *to destroy, eradicate; elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor.*

Erāna -ae, f. (Ἐρανα), *capital of the Eleutheroilices on Mount Amanus.*

Erāsīnus -i, m. (Ἐρασίνος), *river in Argolis, now Kephalarī.*

Erātō -ūs, f. (Ἐρατώ), *the muse of amorous poetry, Ov.; appell., muse, Verg.*

Erātosthēnes -is, m. (Ἐρατοσθένης), *a Greek philosopher and poet.*

ercisco, erectum = hercisco, herctum (q.v.).

Erēbus -i, m. (Ἐρεβος), **1.** *a god of the lower world, son of Chaos and brother of Nox, Cic.; 2, the lower world, Verg. Adj., Erēbēus -a -um, belonging to the lower world.*

Erēchtheus -ēi, m. (Ἐρεχθεύς), *a mythical king of Athens, father of Orithyia and Proeris; hence, 1, adj., Erēchthēus -a -um, m. Athenian, Ov.; 2, Erechthidae -arum, m. the Athenians, Ov.; 3, Erechthis -idis, f. Orithyia, Ov.; Proeris, Ov.*

erectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from erigo), *set up.* **I.** Lit., upright, erect; status, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *high, elevated; a, in a good sense, celsus et erectus, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, proud; erectus et celsus, Cic.* **B.** Esp., *a, anxious, intent, with minds on the stretch; iudices, Cic.; quum civitas in foro expectatione erecta stare, on the tip-toe of expectation, Liv.; b, resolute, lively, cheerful; alacri animo et erecto, Cic.*

erēpo -repsi -reptum, **1.** *to creep through; agnum, Juv.; 2, to climb; montes quos nunquam erepsissemus (= erepsissemus), Hor.*

ēreptio -ōnis, f. (eripio), *a taking by force, seizure, Cic.*

ereptor -ōris, m. (eripio), *one who takes away by force, a robber; bonorum, Cic.; libertatis, Cic.*

Erētrīa -ae, f. (Ἐρετρία). **I.** *a town near Pharsalus in Phthiotis.* **II.** *a town in the island of Euboea, native town of the philosopher Menedemus, founder of the Eretrian school of philosophy.* **Adj., a, Erētricus -a -um; subst., Erētrici -ōrum, m. the philosophers of the Eretrian school, Cic.; so Erētriaci -ōrum, m. Cic.; b, Erētrienis -e, Eretrian.**

Erētum -i, n. (Ἐρέτων), *an old Sabine town on the Tiber, now Cretona.* **Adj., Erētinus -a -um, Eretine.**

ergā, prep. with acc. (root ERG, whence εἰργω), *towards; 1, in relation to; ea prima Tiberio erga peruniam aliam diligentia fuit, Tac.; 2, in relation to, towards (of one's feelings or attitude towards a person or thing); a, in a good sense, erga nos amice et benevole collegisti, Cic.; amor erga te suus, Cic.; benevolentia erga aliquem, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, odium erga aliquem, Nep.; invidia erga aliquem, Tac.*

ergastūm -i, n. *a house of correction for slaves; ille ex compedibus atque ergastulo, Cic.; aliquem in ergastulum dare or ducere, Liv.; apud aliquem in ergastulo esse, Cic.; ergastula solvere, Caes.*

ergō, adv. (ἐργω). **I.** *With a genit. preceding it, on account of; victoriam, non valetudinis ergo, Liv.* **II.** *Absol., consequently, therefore, accordingly, then.* **A.** Gen., Cic.; itaque ergo, Liv. **B.** Esp., *a, of logical consequences, therefore; ergo etiam, Cic.; b, with questions,*

then; quid ergo? why then? Cic.; c, with imperatives, then, now, Cic.; d, to resume something that had been dropped, well then, as I was saying, Cic. (sometimes ergō in meaning No. II.).

Erichthō -ūs, f. (Ἐριχθῶ), *a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey; transf., a witch, Ov.*

Erichthōnius -ii, m. (Ἐριχθῶνιος), **1.** *a mythical king of Athens, the first to yoke four horses in a chariot; adj., Erichthonius -a -um, Athenian; 2, a mythical king of Troy, son of Dardanus, father of Troas; hence, Erichthonius -a -um, Trojan.*

ērīcius -ii, m. (a hedgehog); milit. t. t., *a beam thickly studded with iron spikes, chevass-de-frise, Caes.*

Eridānus -i, m. (Ἠριδανός), **1.** *myth. and poet. name of the river Padus; 2, a constellation, Cic. poet.*

erigo -rexi -rectum, 3. (ex and rego), *to set up, place upright, lift up, erect.* **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *scalas ad moenia, Liv.; malum, a mast, Cic.; oculus, to raise, Cic.; aures, to prick up the ears, Cic.* **B.** Esp., **1.** *to raise in height; a, of places, to make higher; donec erecta in arcem via est, Liv.; so middle, to rise; insula Sicaniū juxta latus erigitur, Verg.; b, to raise, erect a building, etc.; turrem, Caes.; 2, milit. t. t., to march a body of soldiers up a height; agmen in adversum clium, Liv.; aciem in collem, Liv.* **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to arouse, excite; animum ad audiendum, Cic.; auditor erigatur, be attentive, Cic.* **B.** Esp., *to raise up, encourage, cheer; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem ad spem belli, Tac.; animum, Cic.; se erigere, to encourage oneself, be encouraged; erigere se in spem legis, Liv.; so pass., erigimur, Hor.*

Erīgōnē -ēs, f. (Ἠριγόνη), *the daughter of Icarus, transformed into the constellation Virgo; hence adj., Erīgōnēus -a -um, belonging to Erigone; canis, the dog of Icarus, Maera, changed into the constellation Canicula.*

Erīgōnus -i, m. (Ἠριγών), *a tributary of the Axios in Macedonia, now Tzerna.*

Erillus (Hērillus) -i, m. (Ἠρίλλος), *a Stoic philosopher of Carthage.* **Erillii** -ōrum, m. *the disciples of Erillus.*

Erinnys (Erīnys) -yos, f. (Ἐρινύς). **I.** *one of the Furies; plur., Erinnyes, the Furies.* **II.** Transf., **A.** *scourge, curse; patriae communis Erinys, Verg.* **B.** *fury, madness; quo tristis Erinys, quo fremitus vocat, Verg.*

Erīphyla -ae, f. and **Erīphylē** -ēs, f. (Ἐριφύλη), *daughter of Talanus and Lysimache, wife of Amphiaras, whom she betrayed to Polyneices for a golden necklace, for which she was slain by her son Alcmaeon.*

eripio -rīpiī -reptum, 3. (ex and rapio), *to snatch away, tear out, pluck out, take away; constr. with ex, ab, de with the abl. or the abl. alone, or with the dat. (of the person).* **I.** Gen., *ensem vaginā, Verg.; aliquem ex equo, Liv.* **II.** Esp., **A.** *In a bad sense, to tear away, snatch away by violence; aliquem ex manibus populi Romani, Cic.; hereditatem ab aliquo, Cic.; aurum Gallis, Liv.; Scipio quamquam est subito ereptus, snatched away by death, Cic.; alicui vitam, Sall.; omnem usum navium, Caes.* **B.** *In a good sense, to free, tear away; aliquem ex manibus hostium, to rescue, Caes.; filium a morte, Cic.; se ab illa miseria, Cic.; aliquem ex servitute, Sall.; alicui timorem, Cic.; eripe te morae, away with delay, Hor.; eripe fugam, snatch the opportunity of flight, Verg.*

erōdo -rōsi -rōsum, 3. (ex and rodo), *to gnaw away, gnaw into, eat into; vites, Cic.*

erōgatio -ōnis, f. (erogo), *payment, expenditure*; pecuniae, Cic.

erōgo, 1. (ex and rogo), *to pay from the public treasury*; pecuniam ex acriario, Cic.; pecuniam in classem, Cic.

errābundus -a -um (1. erro), *wandering*; of persons, nunc errabundi domos suos pervagarentur, Liv.; of animals, etc., vestigia bovis, Verg.; odor, Lucr.

erraticus -a -um (1. erro), *wandering, erratic*; Delos, Ov.; vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.

erratio -ōnis, f. (1. erro), *a wandering, straying*; nulla in caelo erratio, Cic.; eum (caeli motum) ab omni erratione liberavit, Cic.

erratum -i, n. (1. erro), *a fault, error*; 1. technically, erratum fabrilis, Cic.; erratum meum, tuum, etc., *mistake in reckoning*, Cic.; 2. morally, errata aetatis meae, *of my youth*, Cic.

erratus -ūs, m. (1. erro), *wandering about straying*; longis erratibus actus, Ov.

1. erro, 1. **I.** *to wander, stray, rove*, A. Lit., 1. intransit., quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.; of inanimate objects, stellae errantes, Cic.; 2. transit., terrae erratae, *wandered over*, Verg.; litora errata, Verg. **B.** Transf., ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic.; ne tuus erret honos, Ov.; sententia errans et vaga, *uncertain*, Cic. **II.** *to wander from the right path, lose one's way*. A. Lit., errare viā, Verg. **B.** Transf., to err, be in error, be mistaken; vehementer, valde, Cic.; si erratur in nomine, Cic.; cui, errato, nulla venia, *when a mistake is made*, Cic.

2. erro-ōnis, m. (1. erro), *a wanderer, rover, vagabond*; esp. of slaves, Hor.; of unfaithful lovers, Ov.

error-ōris, m. (1. erro), *a wandering about*. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. **B.** Transf., *wavering, uncertainty*; qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae erunt, Cic. **II.** Esp., *wandering from the right way*. A. Lit., errore viarum, Liv.; cursus errore facili, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1. *error, deception*; errore ducl, Cic.; in errorem induci, rapi, Cic.; mentis, Cic.; 2. *mistake*; ferendus tibi in hoc meus error, Cic.

erūbesco -rūbūti, 3. *to grow red, blush*; a, erubere genae, Ov.; b, *to grow red from shame, be ashamed*; ubi erubuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., Cic.; with abl., Liv.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; with infin., Liv.; **erūbescendus** -a -um, *of which one should be ashamed*; ignes, Hor.

erūca -ae, f. *a kind of colewort*, Hor.

eructo, 1. *to belch forth, throw up, vomit*. A. Lit., saniem, Verg.; fig., sermonibus suis caedem, *to talk of*, Cic. **B.** *to cast out, emit, eject*; arenam, Verg.

erūdīo -īvi and -īi -itum, 4. (ex and rudis), *to instruct, teach, educate*; aliquem, Cic.; with abl., aliquem artibus, Cic.; with in and the abl., aliquem in jure civili, Cic.; filios omnibus artibus ad Graecorum disciplinam, Cic.; with two acc., aliquem damnosas artes, Ov.; with infin., Ov.

erūdītē, adv., only used in compar. and superl. (eruditus), *learnedly*; eruditus disputare, Cic.

erūditiō -ōnis, f. (erudio), 1. *teaching, instruction*, Cic.; 2. *knowledge, learning, erudition* eruditione atque doctrina, Cic.

erūdītulus -i, m. (dim. of eruditus), *somewhat skilled*, Cat.

erūdītus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from erudio), *learned, instructed, polished, erudite*; homo, Cic.; eruditior litteris, Cic.; eruditissimus disciplina juris, Cic. Subst.,

erūdītī -orum, m. *men of education*, Cic.; transf., of things, tempora, saecula, oratio, Cic.

erumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. *to break out, break forth*. **I.** Transi., **A.** *to cause to burst forth*; 1. lit., gen. reflex., se erumpere, or pass., erumpi, *to burst forth*; portis se erumpere foras, Cic.; 2. transf., *to vent, discharge*; stonachum in aliquem, Cic. **B.** *to break through*; nubem, Verg. **II.** Intransit., *to burst forth, break out with violence*. A. Lit., ignes ex Aethrae vertice erumpunt, Cic.; milit. t. t., *to rush forth*; ex castris, Caes.; impers., duabus simul portis erumpitur, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a.** erumpat enim aliquando vera et ine digna vox, Cic.; erupit deinde seditio, Liv.; **b.** *to break out into*; with in or ad and the acc., ad minas, Tac.; **c.** *to break out against*; sentire potuit sermones iniquorum in suum potissimum nomen erumpere, Cic.; **d.** *to come to light*; si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia, Cic.; **e.** *to turn out, result*; haec quo sit eruptura timeo, Cic.; ad perniciem civitatis, Cic.

erūo -rūi -rūtum, 3. *to dig out*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1. gen., mortuum, Cic.; aurum terrā, Ov.; 2. esp., **a.** *to dig up*; humum, Ov.; missā latus hastā, *to pierce*, Ov.; **b.** *to tear out, pluck away*; eruitur oculus, *his eyes are torn out*, Ov. **B.** Transf., **a.** *memories alicuius ex annalium vetustate, to bring forth*, Cic.; **b.** *to bring to the light of day, to search out, rummage out*; si quid indagaris, inveneris, ex tenebris erueris, Cic.; with rel. sent., mihi, sicunde potes, erues qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic. **II.** *to destroy utterly, raze*; arbeni, Verg.

eruptio -ōnis, f. (erumpo), *a bursting or breaking forth*. A. Gen., eruptio Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic. **B.** Milit. t. t., *sally, attack*; eruptio ex oppido simul duabus portis, Liv.; eruptionem facere, Caes.

Erycina -ae, f. v. Eryx.

Erymanthōs -i, m. (Ερύμανθος). **I.** *a mountain in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the Erymanthian boar*. Hence, 1. **Erymanthius** -idis, f. (Ερύμανθις), *Erymanthian*; custos ursae Erymanthiosae (Callisto), i.e., Bootes, Ov.; 2. **Erymanthius** -a -um (Ερύμανθιος), *Erymanthian*. **II.** *a river on the borders of Elis, falling into the Alpheus*.

Erysichthōn -thōnis, m. (Ερυσίχθων), *the son of the Thessalian king Triopas, who was cursed by Ceres with a raging hunger for having cut down one of her groves, and who finally devoured his own flesh*.

Erythra (-īa) -ae, f. *a small island near Gades, where Hercules stole the oxen of Geryon*. Hence, **Erythraeus** -thēidis, f. *Erythraean*; praedia, the oxen of Geryon, Ov.

Erythrinus -a -um (ἐρυθρίνος), *a kind of red barbel or mullet*, Ov.

Erythrae -ārum, f. (Ερυθραί), 1. *a town in Boeotia*; 2. *Erythrae Aetolorum, a town in Aetolia*; 3. *one of the twelve Ionian towns in Asia Minor*. Hence adj., **Erythraeus** -a -um, *Erythraean*; Erythraea terra, or simply **Erythraea** -ae, f. *the district of Erythrae*.

Erythraeus -a -um (ἐρυθραίος), *reddish*; mare Erythraeum, the Indian Ocean, Plin.

Eryx -rycis, m. (Ερύξ), *a mountain (also called Eryceus mons), with a city of the same name on the north-west coast of Sicily, with a famous temple of Venus*. Adj., **Erycinus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Eryx*, Venus Erycina, Cic.; Erycina alone, Venus, Hor.

esca -ae, f. (1. edo), 1. *food, victuals, both of*

men and animals, Cic.; **2**, *bait*, Ov.; *transf.*, *voluptas esca malorum*, Cic.

escārius -a -um, (*esca*), *relating or belonging to food*. Subst., **escāria** -orum, *n. eating utensils*, Juv.

escendo -scendi -scensum, *3. (ex and scando)*. **I**, *Intransit.*, *to climb up, ascend*; **1**, *in rotam*, Cic.; *in rogam ardentem*, Cic.; *in tribunal*, Liv.; *in curram*, Cic.; **2**, *to go up from the sea-coast inland*; *Ilum a mari*, Liv. **II**, *Transit.*, *to ascend*; *Octam*, Liv.; *rostra*, Tac.

escensio -ōnis, *f. (escendo)*, *landing, disembarkation*; *escensionem facere ab navibus in terram*, Liv.

escensus, *abl. -ī, m. (escendo)*, *climbing*; *capta escensu munimenta*, Tac.

escit, *escunt* = *erit*, *erunt*, *v. sum*.

escul . . . *v. aescul* . . .

esculentus -a -um (*esca*), *relating to eating, edible, esculent*; *frusta*, Cic.; *subst.*, **esculenta** -orum, *n. eatables*, Cic.

Esquiliae -arum, *f. (ex and colere, lit. the outer town, the suburb) the most considerable of the hills on which Rome was built, now the height of S. Maria Maggiore*; *hence*, **1**, *adj.*, **Esquilinus** -a -um; **2**, **Esquilinus** -a -um, *Esquiline*; *subst.*, **Esquilina** -ae, *f. the Esquiline gate*, Cic.; **3**, **Esquiliarius** -a -um, *Esquiline*.

essēda -ae, *f.* = *essedum* (q.v.).

essēdarius -ī, *m. (essedum)*, *a fighter in a British or Gallic war-chariot*, Caes.

essedum -ī, *n. (a Celtic word)*, *a war-chariot used among the Gauls and Britons, and afterwards adopted by the Romans in their public games*, Caes.; *a travelling chariot*, Cic.

esūrio, *4. (desider. of 1. edo)*. **A**, *to be hungry, desire food*, Cic. **B**, *Transf.*, *to desire eagerly, long for*; *nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur*, *erit*, Ov.

esuritio -ōnis, *f. (esurio)*, *hunger*, Cat.

esus -a -um, *partic. of 1. edo*.

ēt, *conj. (cf. Gr. ἐτι)*. **I**, *and (joining single words and sentences)*, **1**, *et . . . et, both . . . and*; *et in patre et in filiis*, Cic.; *so et . . . que*, Cic.; *or que . . . et*, Liv.; **2**, *nec (neque) . . . et, not only not . . . but*; *nec miror et gaudeo*, Cic.; *et . . . nec (neque)*, *not only . . . but also not*, Cic.; **3**, *et quidem, and indeed*; *duo milia jugerum, et quidem immania*, Cic.; *so et alone, and indeed*; *magna vis est conscientiae, et magna in utraque partem*, Cic.; **4**, *et etiam, and also*; *autoritate et consilio et etiam gratia*, Cic.; **5**, *et vero, and truly*, Cic.; **6**, *et non, and not, and not rather*; *dicaui eos miseros, qui nati sunt, et non eos, qui mortui sunt*, Cic.; **7**, *et deinde, and then*, Liv. **II**, *also*; *addam et illud etiam*, Cic. **III**, *but*; *nullane habes vitia? imo alia, et fortasse minora*, Hor.

ētēnim, *conj.*, **1** (*explanatory*), *namely*, Cic.; **2** (*strengthening a previous assertion*), *truly, and indeed*, Cic.

Etēocles -is and -eos, *n. (Ἐτεοκλῆς)*, *myth., son of Oedipus, brother of Polynices, killed in the siege of Thebes*.

ētēsīae -arum, *f. (ἐτησιαί, sc. ἀνεμοί)*, *winds which blow for forty days every year about the dog-days, Etesian winds*, Cic.

ētēsīus -a -um, *Etesian*, Lucr.

ēthōlōgus *i, m. (ἠθολόγος)*, *one who mimics in sport the peculiarities of others*; *mimi ethologi*, Cic.

etiam, *conj. (= et jam)*, *lit. and already*. **I**, *(to express duration of time)*, *as yet, still*;

nondum etiam, vixdum etiam, not yet, scarcely yet, Cic.; *quoniam iste etiam cubaret, when he was still, &c.*, Cic. **II**, **1**, *in answer, certainly, yes, indeed*; *aut etiam aut non respondere, to answer yes or no*, Cic.; **2**, *certainly, by all means*; *etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam*, Cic.; **3**, *to express a climax, even, nay even*; *voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica*, Cic.; *non solum . . . sed (or verum) etiam, not only . . . but also*, Cic.; *tum (or quum) . . . tum etiam, as well . . . as*, Cic.; **4**, *even, nay*; *tabulas nihil profuturas, etiam plus suspitionis futurum*, Cic. **III**, *again*; *dic etiam clarius*, Cic.; *etiam atque etiam, again and again, rogare, considerare*, Cic.

etiam-num and **etiam-nunc**, *adv.*, *yet, still, till now*; *de materia loqui orationis etiam-nunc, non ipso de genere dicendi*, Cic.; *nihil etiam nunc, nothing further*, Cic.

etiam-si, *conj.*, *even if, although*, Cic.

etiam-tum and **etiam-tunc**, *adv.*, *even then, till that time, till then*, Cic.

Etruria -ae, *f. a country in Central Italy now Tuscany*. Adj., **Etruscus** -a -um, *Etruscan*.

et-si, *conj.*, **1**, *although, yet*; *foli. by tamen, at, certe, etc.*; *etsi non sapientissimi, at amicissimi hominis auctoritate*, Cic.; **2**, *and yet, notwithstanding*; *ad poenas temeritatis meae; etsi quae fuit ista temeritas*, Cic.

ētymōlōgia -ae, *f. (ἐτυμολογία)*, *etymology*, Cic.

eu (εὖ), *interj.*, *good! well done!* *an exclamation of joy and approval (sometimes ironical)*, Hor.

Euadnē -ēs, *f. (Εὐάνθη)*, *myth., wife of Capaneus, one of the seven who fought against Thebes*.

Euandēr -dri, and **Euandrus** -i, *m. (Εὐανδρος)*, *myth., son of Hermes and Carmentis, who led a colony from Pallantium in Arcadia, and built a town on the Palatine hill*. Adj., **Euan-drius** -a -um, *Evandrian*; *ensis, of Pallas, son of Evander*.

Euboea -ae, *f. (Εὐβοία)*, *an island in the Aegean Sea*; *hence adj.*, **Eubōicus** -a -um, *a, Euboean*; *cultor aquarum, the sea-god Glaucus*, Verg.; **b**, *poet.*, *belonging to Cumae, a colony from Euboea*; *urbs, Cumae*, Ov.

Euclidēs -is, *m. (Εὐκλείδης)*, **1**, *a philosopher of Megara, founder of the Megarian school of philosophy*; **2**, *a mathematician of Alexandria*.

Euenus -i, *m. (Εὐηνος)*, *myth., king of Aetolia, father of Marpessa, drowned in the river Lycormas, which received the name of Euenus*. Adj., **Euen-inus** -a -um, *of or belonging to the (river) Euenus*.

Eugānēi -ōrum, *m. a people in Upper Italy, living near Patavium and Verona*. Adj., **Eugā-nēus** -a -um, *Euganean*.

euge, *interj. (εὖγε)*, *well done!* (*sometimes ironical*), Pers.

euhan (*euhan*), *interj. (εὐάν or εὐ ἄν)*, *shout of the Bacchantals*; *euhan euhoie euhiun, Enn.*; *personif.*, *Iacchus et Euhan*, Ov.

euhaus (*euans*) -antis = *εὐάζων*, *shouting euhan, of the Bacchantals*; *with acc.*, *euantes orgia, celebrating the orgies of Bacchus*, Verg.

Euhēmērus -i, *m. (Εὐήμερος)*, *Greek philosopher and historian of Agrigentum, flourishing about 315 B.C.*

Euhias (*Euias*) -adis, *f. (εὐιάς)*, *a Bacchant*.

Euhius (*Euius*) -li, *m. (Εὐίος)*, *surname of Bacchus*.

euhoie, *interj. (εὐοῖ)*, *shout of the Bacchantes*; *euhoie Bacche*, Verg.

Eumēnēs -is, *m. (Εὐμήνης)*, *general of Alexander the Great, after his death governor of Cappadocia*.

Eumēnides -um, f. (Εὐμενίδες), *Eumenides*, the gracious ones, euphem. name for the Furies.

Eumolpus -i, m. (Εὐμόλπος), myth., son of Poseidon and Chione, a Thracian priest of Demeter, founder of the Eleusinian mysteries. Hence, **Eumolpidae** -arum, m. (Εὐμόλπιδαι), a family in Athens from which the priests of Demeter were chosen.

eunūchus -i, m. (εὐνούχος), a eunuch, Cic.

Euphorbus -i, m. (Εὐφώβης), a Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras believed to have descended to himself.

Euphōrion -ōnis, m. (Εὐφώριον), a Greek poet of Chalcis in Euboea, flourishing about 220 B.C.

Euphrates -is (also -i and -ae), m. (Εὐφράτης), the Euphrates, a river in Western Asia, rising in Armenia, joining the Tigris, and flowing into the Persian Gulf; meton. the dwellers on the Euphrates, Verg.

Eupolis -pōlidis, m. (Εὐπόλις), an Athenian comic poet, contemporary with Aristophanes.

Euripides -is and -i, m. (Εὐριπίδης), the celebrated Athenian tragic poet. Adj., **Euripideus** -a -um, of Euripides.

Euripus -i, m. (Εὐρίπος), 1, a channel, strait, esp. the strait between Euboea and the main land, Cic.; 2, an artificial canal or water-course, Cic.; the ditch or moat constructed round the Circus Maximus, Suet.

Eurōpa -ae, f., and **Eurōpē** -ēs, f. (Εὐρώπη). **I.** Myth., daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who in the form of a bull carried her off to Crete. **II.** Geogr., the continent of Europe, said to have been named after Eurōpa. Adj., **Eurōpaeus** -a -um, belonging to Eurōpa; dux, Minos, Ov.

Eurōtas -ae, m. (Εὐρώτας), the chief river of Lacedaemonia, now Basilipotamo.

eurōus -a -um (eurus), eastern, Verg.

eurus -i, m. (εὔρος), a south-east wind, Verg.; an east wind. Ov.; poet., wind in general, Verg.

Eurýdicē -ēs, f. (Εὐρύδικη), wife of Orpheus, killed by a serpent's bite, recovered from Hades by Orpheus, but lost again by his looking back at her against his agreement with Pluto.

Eurýmédōn -ōntis, m. (Εὐρυμέδων), river in Pamphylia, now Kapri-Su.

Eurýmides -ae, m. (Εὐρύμίδης), son of Eurytus, i.e., Telephus.

Eurýnōmē -ēs, f. (Εὐρυνόμη), daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Leucothoē.

Eurýpylos -i, m. (Εὐρύπυλος), 1, a son of Hercules, and king of Cos; 2, son of Euaemon, one of the Greek commanders before Troy.

Eurystheus -ēi, m. (Εὐρυσθέης), myth., son of Sthenelus, king in Mycenae, who imposed on Hercules his twelve labours.

Eurýtus -i, m. (Εὐρύτος), myth., king in Oechalia, father of Iole and Dryope. Hence, **Eurýtis** -idis, f., daughter of Eurytus, i.e., Iole.

Euterpē -ēs, f. (Εὐτέρπη), the muse of harmony, Hor.

Eutrōpius -ii, m. Flavius, a Roman historian of the fourth century A.D.

Euxinus -a -um (Εὐξείνους = hospitable), an epithet of the Black Sea; esp. in the phrase Pontus Euxinus; mare, aquae, Ov.

evādo -vāsi -vāsūm, 3. to go out, go forth. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., 1, gen., ex balneis, Cic.; oppido, Sall.; per praeruptum saxum in Capitolium, Liv.; 2, esp., to escape, get off; e manibus hostium, Liv.; e periculo, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to turn out, issu. **Q.** come; quos iudicabat non

posse oratores, evadere, Cic.; b, to result, turn out; quo evasura sint, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to climb, ascend; gradus altos, Verg.; 2, to pass, travel over; ripam, Verg.; evaserant media castra, Liv.; 3, to escape; flammam, Verg. (syneop. perf., evasti, Hor.).

evāgor, 1. dep. **I.** Intransit., to wander, stray away. **A.** Lit., a, of plunderers, effuse, Liv.; b, milit. t. t., to wheel to the right and left, manœuvrer; nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. **B.** Transf., appetitus longius evagantur, Cic. **II.** Transf., to overstep; ordinem rectum, Hor.

evālesco -vālūi, 3. to grow strong; 1, in tumultum, to grow into a tumult, Tac.; 2, to prevail, come into vogue; nationis nomen evālesce paulatim, Tac.; 3, to have power, to be able; with infinit., sed non Dardanidae medicari cuspidis ictum evāluit, Verg.

evan, v. eulan.

Evander, v. Euander.

evānesco -vānti, 3. **A.** to vanish, disappear, pass away; evanescent vinum et salsamentum vetustate, Cic. **B.** Transf., evanescent memoria alicuius, Cic.; spes, Cic.; rumor, Liv.

evānīdus -a -um (evanesco), vanishing, passing away; pectora in tenues abeunt evānida rivos, Ov.

evans, v. euhans.

evasto, 1. to devastate, lay waste utterly; agrum, vallem, Liv.

evectus -a -um, partic. of eveho.

evēho -vexi -vectum, 3. **I.** to carry out, bear out. **A.** Lit., aliquid plaustris ex fanis, Cic.; aquas ex planis locis, Liv.; pass., evehi (used as a middle); 1, of ships, to sail away; in altum, Liv.; 2, se evehere and evehi, to ride away; se incaute, Liv. **B.** Transf., middle evehi; a, e Piraso eloquentia evecta est, Cic.; b, to be carried away; spe vanā, Liv.; c, fama elus evecta insulas, spread abroad, Tac. **II.** to raise, lift up; aliquem ad deos, raises to the heaven, Hor.; evehere aliquem ad consulatum, Tac.

evēllo -velli -vulsum, 3. **I.** to tear out, pluck out. **A.** Lit., alicui linguam, Cic.; ar borem, Cic. **B.** Transf., to tear out, erase, remove; consules non modo e memoria sed etiam ex fastis evehendi, Cic.; alicui ex animo scrupulum, Cic. **II.** to tear away; emblemata, Cic.

evēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come out, come forth. **I.** Lit., menses profundo, pulchrior evenit, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, a, to turn out, result; bene, Cic.; alicui felicit, Caes.; vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, Cic.; b, to fall to the lot of; provincia (sorte) evenit alicui, Liv.; 2, to happen, befall, occur; pax evenit, Sall.; ut plerumque evenit, Cic.: forte evenit ut, etc., Cic.

evēntum -i, n. (evenio), 1, the issue, consequence of an action; causarum cognitio cognitionem eventi facit, Cic.; 2, an event, occurrence; causae eventorum magis me movent quam ipsa eventa, Cic.

evēntus -ūs, m. (evenio). **I.** consequence, issue, result; 1, gen., eventus rei, Caes.; eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic.; eius diei, Caes.; belli eventus prosper, Liv.; 2, esp., a, issue, end, catastrophe; (a) of a drama, semper ad eventum festinat, Hor.; (b) of persons, implorum fratrum, Liv.; b, favourable issue, success; casus eventusque rerum, Tac.; nec eventus defuit, Tac. **II.** an occurrence, event, Cic.; fate; auditur Decii eventus, Liv.

ēverbēro, 1. to strike violently, flap; clypeum alia, Verg.; cauda pendentem escam, Ov.

ēvergo, 3. to send out, send forth; nullos apertos rivos, Liv.

ēverricūlum -i, n. (everro), a fishing-net, drag-net; fig., quod nunquam huiusmodi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.; everriculum malitiarum omnium, iudicium de dolo malo, Cic.

ēverro -verri -versum, 3. (to sweep out); transf., to plunder; quod sanum non eversum atque exterum reliqueris (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.

ēversio -ōnis, f. (everto), 1, an overturning; columnae, Cic.; 2, transf., a destruction, ruin; vitae, Cic.; patriae, rerum publicarum eversio-nes, Cic.

ēversor -ōris, m. (everto), an overturner, destroyer; civitatis, Cic.

ēverto -verti -versum, 3. **I. A.** to overturn, throw down; 1, lit., navem, Cic.; arborem, Verg.; hence, of a city, to demolish, raze to the ground; Carthaginem, Cic.; 2, transf., to overthrow, destroy; funditus civitates, Cic.; constitutam philosophiam, Cic.; aliquem, to ruin politically, Cic. **B.** to expel or eject from one's property; aliquem bonis, Cic.; perditum fortunae patriis, Cic. **II.** to raise up; aequora ventis, Verg.

ēvestigātus -a -um, tracked out, discovered; ingeniis evestigata priorum, Ov.

Evias, v. Euhias.

ēvidens -entis, adj. (ex and video), 1, visible; mensura quaedam, Cic.; 2, transf., clear, plain, evident; res, Cic.; evidenter causa victoriae, Liv.; quid est evidens? Cic.

ēvidentēr, adv. (evidens), visibly, manifestly; evidenter praeniter, Liv.

ēvidentia -ae, f. (evidens), distinctness of language, Cic.

ēvigilo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to watch, be vigilant; in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae? Cic. **II.** Transit., a, to watch through, pass in watching; nox evigilanda, Tib.; b, to elaborate carefully; libros, Ov.; consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic.

ēvilescō -vili, 3. to become vile, worthless, contemptible, Tac.

ēvincio -vinxi -vinctum, 4. to bind, bind round; diademate caput Tridatis evinxit, Tac.; viridi evinctus oliva, Verg.

ēvinco -vici -victum, 3. to conquer entirely, utterly subdue. **I.** Lit., imbelles Aeduos, Tac.; evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, Liv.; platanus caelebs evincet ulmos, will get the better of, drive away, Hor.; oppositas gurgite moles, to get past or through, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., a, to prevail upon a person; lacrimis, dolore, precibus evinci, Verg.; b, to conquer a passion or feeling; evicit miseratam iusta sociorum superbiam ingentiam, Liv. **B.** a, to bring it about that; with ut and the subj., summa ope evertitur, ut M. Furius Camillus crearetur, Liv.; b, to prove irresistibly; si puerilius his ratio esse vincet amare, Hor.

ēviro, 1. (ex and vir), to castrate, Ca.

ēviscero, 1. (ex and viscus), to take out the bowels, eviscerate, tear in pieces; (columban) pedibus eviscerat uncis (of the hawk), Verg.; evisceratum corpus patris, Cic.

evitābilis -e (evito), that can be avoided; telum, Ov.

ēvito, 1. to avoid, shun; suspicionem, Cic.

Evius, v. Euhius.

ēvocātor -ōris, m. (evoco), one who calls to arms; servorum et civium perditorum, Cic.

ēvocātus -a -um (partic. of evoco); subst., a veteran who had served his time but was liable to be called upon in an emergency, Caes.

ēvoco, 1. to call out. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., aliquem e curia, Liv.; mercatores audique ad se. Caes.; aliquem litteris, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, relig. t. t., a, to summon the spirits of the dead; aliquem ab inferis, Cic.; b, to call forth a deity from a besieged and hostile city by promising a temple at Rome, evocare deos, Liv.; 2, to summon; a, of magistrates, etc., aliquem ad se, Cic.; aliquem ad colloquium, Liv.; b, to summon for military service; legiones ex hibernis, Caes.; c, to summon to a place of honour; aliquem ad eum honorem, Caes.; 3, in a hostile manner, to call upon the enemy to come out to fight; magna cum contumelia verborum nostros ad pugnam, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, alicuius familiam abjectam et obscuram tenebris in lucem, Cic.; b, to call forth, produce; miseri cordia tua nullius oratione evocata, Cic.

ēvoe, v. euhoe.

ēvōlo, 1. **I.** to fly out, fly away. **A.** Lit., ex quercu, Cic. **B.** Transf., to come forth quickly, rush forth, hasten away; ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere, Cic.; e senatu, Cic.; e conspectu, Cic.; fig., ex alicuius severitate, e poena, to escape, Cic. **II.** to fly up; concussisque levis pennis sic evolat ales, Ov.

ēvōlūtio -ōnis, f. (evolvere), the unrolling, and hence, reading of a book; poetarum, Cic.

ēvolvo -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. **I. A.** Lit., to roll out, roll forth; 1, per humum evolvi, Tac.; 2, of a river, se evolvere in mare, Verg.; 3, fig., evolutus illis integumentis dissimulationis, unmasked, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to extricate; se ex his turbis, Tac.; 2, to deprive; illos ex praedia clandestina, make to disgorge, Liv.; 3, of news, evolvi, to spread; ad aures quoque militum dicta ferocia evolvebantur, Liv. **II.** to roll apart, open, unwind. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., volumen epistolarum, Cic.; 2, a, of the fates, to spin; fusos meos, Ov.; b, to read, study; librum, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to make clear, narrate; aliquid accuratius in litteris, Cic.; 2, to find out; exitum criminis, Cic.; 3, to think over, reflect upon; haec sub antris, Verg.

ēvomo -ūi -itum, 3. to vomit forth. **A.** Lit., conchas, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to vomit forth, cast out; quae (urbs) tantam pestem evomit forasque projicit, Cic.; in quo tu, accepta et devorata pecunia, evomere non poteras, disgorge, Cic.; b, of speech, in aliquem absentem orationem ex ore impurissimo, Cic.

ēvulgo, 1. to publish, make known; jus civile, Liv.; Octaviae injurias, Tac.

ēvulsio -ōnis, f. (evellere), a pulling out, plucking out; dentes, Cic.

ex, prep. with abl. (ēg, ēc), e before n, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, from or out of. **I. 1.** In space, out of, from; exire ex urbe, e vita, Cic.; milites ex eo loco deducere, Cic.; delabi ex equo, Liv. thus a, it follows verbs of taking, perceiving, questioning, and the like—a.g., sumere, percipere, accipere, auferre, colligere, quaerere, perventuri, discere, intelligere, etc.; b, so the phrase, ex persona alicuius, under the mask—i.e., in the character of any one; ex sua persona, in one's own name, for oneself, Cic.; 2, to denote position; a, ex equo colloqui, Caes.; qui nihil ex occulto agendum putant, Cic.; b, laborare ex pedibus, to suffer in the feet, Cic. **II.** Of time, 1, since; ex eo tempore, Cic.; esp., ex quo, from which time, since, Liv.; 2, on, at; hunc iudicem ex Kal. Jun. non habebimus, Cic.; 3, after, immediately upon; Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic.; aliud ex alio, one

after another, Cic.; *diem ex die*, *day after day*, Cic. **III.** To denote origin, *from, out of, of*; **1.** a, quidam ex Arcadia hospes, Nep.; virgines ex sacerdotio Vestae, of the priesthood of Vesta, Ter.; **b.** of etymological derivation, urbem quam e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, Cic.; **2.** to denote the whole out of which any part is taken, unus ex meis intimis, Cic.; e numero, of the number, Cic.; hence, a, Q. Vettius Vettianus e Marsis, a Marsian, Cic.; **b.** in place of the genit., to denote that to which anything belongs, puppes e barbaris navibus, Caes.; **3.** to denote the material of which anything is made or compounded, pocula ex auro, Cic.; so of the source from which anything is paid or gained; largiri ex alieno, Liv.; vivere e rapto, Ov.; **4.** to denote the cause or occasion of anything, *from, on account of, by reason of*; ex eadem causa, Cic.; Demetrius e doctrina clarus, Cic.; esp. with conj. in the phrase, ex eo quod, ex eo quia, on that account, because, Cic.; ex eo factum est quod, hence it came about that, Cic.; ex quo, e quibus, on account of which, Cic.; e vulnere mori, Liv.; **5.** to denote a change from one condition or occupation to another, ex oratore arator factus, Cic.; **6.** according to, in accordance with; ex edicto, Cic.; ex decreto, Cic.; ex foedere, Liv.; ex re et ex tempore, according to time and circumstance, Cic.; esp. a, ex mea, tua re, for my, thy advantage, Cic.; e republica, for the benefit of the republic, Cic.; ex usu esse, to be useful, Cic.; **b.** ex animo, heartily, earnestly, Cic.; ex sententia, satisfactorily, Cic.; **7.** in regard to, with respect to; e ratione libertatis; e nostra dignitate, Cic. **IV.** Adv. phrases, ex industria, designedly, Cic.; e memoria, from memory, Cic.; ex parte, in part, Cic.; e vestigio, forthwith, Caes.; e regione, opposite to, Cic.; ex inopinato, unexpectedly, Cic.

exacerbo, 1. to irritate, provoke, exasperate, embitter; contumeliosis hostes, Liv.

exactio -ōnis, f. (exigo), **I.** a driving out, expulsion; regum, Cic. **II.** a demanding, exacting, collecting of debts, tribute, etc.; **a.** act., nominum, Cic.; capitum, poll-tax, Cic.; **b.** pass., that which is collected, income; exactio prior, Cic.; **2.** management, direction; operum publicorum, Cic.

exactor -ōris, m. (exigo), **I.** one who drives out, expels; regum, Liv. **II.** 1, one who demands or exacts, a collector of taxes, Caes.; **2.** an inspector, superintendent, overseer; quum ipse imperator et exactor; circumiret, Liv.

exactus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from exigo), accurate, precise, exact; numerus, Liv.

exacūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. to sharpen to a point, make sharp. **A.** Lit., furcas, Verg.; fig., mucronem aliquem tribunicium in nos, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, quum animus exaceruit illam, ut oculorum, sic ingenii aciem, Cic.; **b.** to excite, stir up, inflame; aliquem, Cic.; animos in bella, Hor.; irā exaui, Nep.

exadversum or **exadversus**, prep. with acc., opposite; exadversus eum locum, Cic.

exaedificatio -ōnis, f. (exaedifico), a building up; fig., of an oration, ipsa autem exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic.

exaedifico, 1. to build, build up, erect, finish building; Capitolium, Cic.; domos et villas, Sall.; fig., to finish; exaedificare id opus quod instituiti, Cic.

exaequatio -ōnis, f. (exaequo), a making equal, equality, Liv.

exaequo, 1. a, to place on a level, make equal; jura, Cic.; facta dictis sunt exaequanda, must be related in an adequate manner, Sall.; **b.**

to compare; se cum aliquo, Cic.; exaequari alicui, Cic.; c, to equal; aliquem, Ov.

exaestūo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to boil up, foam up; mare, Liv.; unda ima verticibus, Verg.; transf., mens exaestuat irā, Verg. **II.** Transsit., to give forth; hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus, Lucr.

exaggēratiō -ōnis, f. (exaggero), elevation, exaltation; amplitudo et quasi quaedam exaggeratio quam altissima animi, Cic.

exaggēro, 1. to heap up. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Transf., to raise, elevate; animus virtutibus exaggeratus, Cic. **II.** to heap up, increase; 1, gen., rem familiarem, Cic.; **2.** esp., by words, to heighten, exalt, magnify; beneficium verbis, Cic.; virtutem, Cic.

exagītor -ōris, m. (exagito), one who blames, a censurer; omnium rhetorum, Cic.

exagīto, 1. **I.** Lit., to drive anything from its position; a, of animals, to hunt, chase; et lepus hic aliis exagitatus erit, Ov.; **b.** of winds, to raise; quum vis (venti) exagitata foras erumpitur, Lucr. **II.** Transf., 1, to harass, disquiet, disturb, persecute; exagitati istius injuriis, Cic.; ab Suebis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur, Caes.; quos illa quaestio exagitat, Sall.; **2.** to scold, blame, reproach, censure, criticize; aliquem, Cic.; omnes eius fraudes, Cic.; to disapprove of; qui hanc diocendi exercitationem exagitant atque contemnerent, Cic.; **3.** to excite, irritate; plebem, Sall.; maerorem, Cic.

exalbesco -būi, 3. to grow white, turn pale with fright, Cic.

examen -inis, n. (for exagimen, from ex and ago). **I.** a swarm. **A.** Lit., of bees, Cic.; of wasps, Liv. **B.** Transf., a throng, crowd, shoal; servorum, Cic. **II.** a, the tongue of a balance, Verg. **B.** Transf., testing, consideration, investigation; examina legum servare, to apply, Ov.

exāmino, 1. (examen), to weigh. **A.** Lit., ad certum pondus, Caes.; non aurificis statera, sed quādam populari trutinā examinari, Cic. **B.** Transf., to weigh, consider; a, diligenter verborum omnium pondera, Cic.; with abl., haec meis ponderibus, Cic.; **b.** of judges, male verum examinat omnis corruptus iudex, Hor.

ex-āmuissim, according to the square or rule, exactly, accurately, Plaut.

exanclo, 1. to exhaust, empty. **A.** Lit., vinum poculo, Plaut. **B.** Transf., to bear to the end, suffer, endure; labores, Cic.

exānimatiō -ōnis, f. (exanimo), fright, terror, Cic.

exānimis -e and gen. **exānimus** -a -um (ex and anima), 1, lifeless, dead, Verg., Liv.; **2.** lifeless, senseless with terror, Verg.

exānimo, 1. (ex and anima or animus). **I.** to deprive of breath. **A.** 1, lit., duplici cursu examinari, Caes.; milites cursu examinati, breathless, Caes.; **2.** transf., to make breathless with fear, to stun; te metus examinat, Cic. **B.** to deprive of life, kill; 1, lit., aliquem, Cic.; **2.** transf., to exhaust, weaken; aliquem querelis, Hor. **II.** to breathe out; nolo verba exiliter examinata exire, Cic.

exantlo = exanclo (q.v.).

exaptus -a -um, fastened, attached, Lucr.

exardesco -arsi -arsum, 3. **I.** Lit., 1, to take fire, kindle, burn up; nulla materia tam facilis ad exardescendum est quae etc., Cic.; **2.** to become hot, to glow; aetlierique recens exarsit sidere linus, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, of persons, to be violently excited, be inflamed; iracundiā ac stomacho, Cic.; ad spem libertatis, Cic.; of love, to burn; imis tota exarsit medulla.

Cat.; 2, of things, to break out; exarsit bellum, Cic.

exāresco -āriti, 3. *to dry, become quite dry.* **A.** Lit., exarescunt amnes, Cic.; fontes, Caes.; lacrimae, Cic. **B.** Fig., *to dry up, become exhausted; exaruit facultas orationis, Cic.; vides enim exaruisse jam veterem urbanitatem, Cic.*

exarmo, 1. to disarm, deprive of arms; cohortes, Tac.

exāro, 1. I. to plough up, dig up; puerum, Cic. II. to gain by ploughing; plus quam decem medimna ex agro, Cic. III. to plough; a, lit., Varr.; b, transf., frontem rugis, Hor.; c, meton., to write or note on wazen tablets; exaravi ad te harum exemplum in codicillis, Cic.

exaspéro, 1. to make rough. **A.** Lit., a, Plin.; b, of the sea, to make stormy; exasperato fluctibus mari, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to make savage; durati tot malis exasperatique, Liv.; b, to irritate, excite; animos, Liv.

exauctóro, 1. to dismiss from military service, discharge; aliquem, Liv.; se exauctorare, to leave the service, Liv.

exaudio, 4. I. to hear plainly; maximā voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico, Cic.; non exaudito tubae sono, Caes. II. to hear favourably, listen to; a, aliquid, to listen to prayers; vota precesque, Verg.; b, aliquem, to obey; monitor non exauditus, Hor.

exangéó, 2. to increase exceedingly; radiorum ictum, Lucr.

exauguratio -ōnis, f. (exauguro), a profaning, desecrating; sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv.

exaugiuro, 1. to desecrate, profane; fana, Liv.

exaeco, 1. to make blind. **A.** Lit., aliquem, Cic. **B.** Transf., to stop a river or channel; flumina, Ov.

excandescentia -ae, f. (excandesco), heat, irascibility, Cic.

excandesco -dūi, 3. *to become hot with passion, to glow, burn; absol., id postquam nescit, excaudit, ap. Cic.; with abstractions, risi irā excauduerit fortitudo, Cic.*

exanto, 1. to charm out, bring forth by incantations; sidera exantata voce Thessalā, Hor.

excarnifico, 1. to tear to pieces; aliquem, Cic.

excāvo, 1. to hollow out, excavate; ex una gemma praegrandi trullā excavatā, Cic.

excēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to go out, go away, go from; 1, lit., viā, Liv.; oppido, Caes.; urbe, Cic.; ex proelio, proelio, Caes.; 2, transf., a, ex ephebis, e pueris, to pass out of the age of boyhood, Cic.; e memoria, to pass out of memory, Liv.; e vita or simply vitā, to die, Cic.; excedere palmā, to resign the prize, Verg.; b, to digress; paulum ad enarrandum quam etc., Liv. **B.** to go beyond, exceed; 1, lit., ut nulla (pars) excederet ultra, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to attain to; eo laudis excedere quo, etc., Tac.; b, to result in, turn to; ne in alterationem excederet res, Liv.; c, to pass beyond; quum libertas non ultra vocem excessisset, Liv.; d, of events, to happen; insequentia excedunt in eum annum, etc., Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** Gen., to leave; curiam, urbem, Liv. **B.** to pass beyond; modum, Liv.; tempus finitum, Liv.

excellens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (excellō), high, lofty, excellent, distinguished, remarkable; Brutus excellens omni genere laudis, Cic.; excellens pulchritudo mulieris formae, Cic.; una excellentissima virtus, iustitia, Cic.

excellētēr, adv. (excellens), excellently; quae magno animo fortiter excellenterque gesta sunt, Cic.

excellētia -ae, f. (excellens), excellence, distinguished merit; animi excellentia magnitudoque, Cic.; absol., propter excellentiam, preeminently, Cic.

excellō (excellēō), 3. to excel, be distinguished, be eminent; illud excellit regium nomen, Cic.; with abl., animi magnitudine, Cic.; with in and the abl., in qua parte excellō ipse, Cic.; with inter, inter quos posset excellere, Cic.; with praeter, in eo genere praeter ceteros, Cic.; with super, quia super ceteros excellat, Liv.; with dat. (of person excelled), ita figuratum esse corpus ut excellat ceteris, Cic.; in quibus tu longe aliis excellis, Cic.

excelsē, adv. with compar. and superl. (excelsus), loftily; dicere, in a lofty style, Cic.

excelsitas -atis, f. (excelsus), height; transf., animi, elevation, Cic.

excelsus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (excellō), lofty, high, elevated. **A.** Lit., mons, Caes.; locus, Cic. Subst., **excelsus** -i, n. a lofty place or situation, Cic. **B.** Transf., elevated above the common; 1, of position, distinguished, eminent, illustrious; in excelsō et illustri loco sita laus tua, Cic.; subst., **excelsus** -i, n. high dignity, lofty position; a, sing., in excelsō vitam agere, Sall.; b, plur., excelsa et alta sperare, high honours, Liv.; 2, of the mind, dignified, elevated; magnus homo et excelsus, Cic.; animus excelsus, Cic.; 3, of the style of a writer or speaker, lofty, elevated; orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior, Cic.

exceptio -ōnis, f. (excipio), 1, an exception, restriction, limitation; cum exceptione, Cic.; sine exceptione, Cic.; quodsi exceptionem facit ne, etc., Cic.; 2, an exception to the plaintiff's statement of a case tendered by the defendant; exceptionem alicui dare, Cic.; exceptione excludi, Cic.

excepto, 1. (intens. of excipio), to take out, catch up; 1, barbatulos mullos de piscina, Cic.; singulos, Caes.; 2, auras, to snuff up, Verg.

excerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to separate, sift, sort; Saguntinos ex captorum numero, Liv.; haedi excreti, separated from their mothers, Verg.

excerpo -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (ex and carpo), to pick out. **I.** Lit., semina pomis, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to gather out, choose; excerpere ex malis si quid inesset boni, Cic.; excerpere nomina omnium ex juniorum tabulis, Liv. **B.** to put on one side, separate; de numero, Cic.; se numero illorum, Hor.

excessus -ūs, m. (excedo), departure from life, death; vitae, Cic.; c -ita, Cic.; absol., laeti excessu principes, Tac.

excētra -ae, f. a snake, Cic. poet.; transf., a spiteful woman, Liv.

excidium -ii, n. (excindo = excindō), destruction, annihilation; a, of places, Libya, Verg.; excidia urbium relictarum, Liv.; b, of persons, excidium meorum, Verg.; legionum, Tac.

1. excidō -cidi, 3. (ex and cado), to fall out, fall down. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, Cic.; gladii de manibus exciderunt; poet., vinculis excides, escape, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, of a lot, to fall out; ut cuiusque rors exciderat, Liv.; 2, to fall out, be lost; litteras excidisse in via, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., ut quodammodo victoria e manibus excideret, slipped out, Cic.; in vitium libertas excidit, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, to slip out unawares, escape; verbum ex ore alicuius or alicui, Cic.; libellus me imprudente et invito excidit, Cic.; 2, to vanish, disappear, pass away; a, vultus, oratio, mens denique excidit, Cic.; excidit illa metu, lost consciousness, Ov.; b, esp., to pass

away from memory or thought, be forgotten; Carthaginem excidisse de memoria, Liv. non enim tuum mihi excidit, Ov.; cogitatio mihi non excidit, Cic.; 3, to fail; magnis excidit ansis, Ov.

2. **excido** -cidi -cismus, 3. (ex and caedo), to cut out. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., lapides e terra, Cic.; arbor excisa, non evulsa, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a**, to hew out, excavate; saxum, Cic.; **b**, to destroy; of places, portas, force open, Caes.; domos, Cic.; of persons, to annihilate; Sugambros, Tac. **II.** Transf., to root out, banish; illud tristissimum tempus ex anni, Cic.; causas bellorum, Tac.

excitatio -civi -citum, 2. and (gen.) **excitatio** -civi and -civ -citum, 4. to call forth, summon out. **I.** Of persons, **A.** Lit., 1, gen., ea res ab stativis excitavit Mettium, Liv.; artifices e Graecia, Liv.; animas inis sepulchris, Verg.; 2, esp., to summon to help; Romanos ad auxilium urbis obsessae, Liv.; auxilia e Germania, Tac. **B.** Transf., 1, to provoke; hostem ad dimicandum acie, Liv.; 2, with or without somno or esomno, to arouse, awake, Liv., Sall.; 3, to frighten, alarm; conscientia mentem excitat vastabat, Sall. **II.** Of things, 1, to call forth, excite, produce; tumultum in portis, Liv.; timorem, Liv.; 2, to shake; pulsusque pedum tremit excita tellus, Verg.

excipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (ex and cāpio). **I.** to take out. **A.** Lit., aliquem e mari, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, to except; hosce homines excipio et secerno, Cic.; excipere aliquem or excipi, foll. by ne, Cic.; non excipi quominus, Cic.; **b**, to make a condition, state expressly; lex exciperet ut, etc., Cic. **II.** to take up, catch up. **A.** Of things, 1, sanguinem patērā, Cic.; 2, to catch up by listening, to listen, overhear, Cic.; 3, **a**, to receive; vulnera, Cic.; **b**, to undertake; labores magnos, Cic.; **c**, to suffer, endure; omnem diu collectam vim improborum, Cic. **B.** Of persons, 1, to catch; moribundum, Liv.; se pedibus or in pedes, to spring to the ground, Liv.; 2, to catch (in a hostile manner); **a**, lit., servos in pabulatione, Caes.; **b**, transf., to snatch at; voluntates hominum, Cic. **III.** to receive. **A.** Lit., 1, excipi ab omnibus clamore, Cic.; 2, to entertain; aliquem, Cic.; 3, of places, illam (patriam) ubi excepti sumus, Cic.; 4, to attack; **a**, Orestes excipit incautum, Verg.; **b**, to wound; aliquem in latus, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to hear, receive; motus futuros, Verg.; assensus populi excepta vox, Liv.; 2, to await; qui quosque eventus exciperent, Caes.; 3, to follow, succeed; orationem Tullii exceperunt preces multitudinis, Liv.; Herculis vitam immortalitas excipit, Cic.; hunc excipit Labienus, speaks next, Caes.; 4, to continue, prolong; memoriam viri, Cic.; 5, poet., to lie towards; porticus excipit Arcton, Hor.

excisio -ōnis (excido), destruction; tectorum, Cic.; urbium, Cic.

excitatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from excito), lively, animated, vigorous, loud; sonus, Cic.; clamor, Liv.

excito, 1. **I.** to rouse forth. **A.** Of living creatures, 1, feras, Cic.; 2, to call forth by shouting, to summon; clamore excitatum praesidium Romanorum, Liv.; aliquem a mortuis or ab inferis, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, alicui memoriam caram, to renew, Cic. **II.** to rouse up. **A.** of persons, 1, **a**, lit., universi rursus procederunt, tandem excitati curia excesserunt, Liv.; **b**, transf., to console, raise up; animum amici jacentem, Cic.; afflictos, Cic.; 2, to summon; triarios, Liv.; recitatores, lectores, Cic.; testes, Cic.; 3, **a**, to arouse from sleep; aliquem e somno or somno, Cic.; **b**, to arouse, animate; trepidum nuntio excitatus, Liv.; aliquem ad laborem et laudem, Cic. **B.** Of things, 1, to raise,

erect; turrem, Caes.; sepulchrum, Cic.; transf., excitata fortuna, favourable, Cic.; 2, of a fire, to kindle, inflame; ignem, Caes.; incendium, Cic.; 3, **a**, to provoke, produce, call forth; plausum, Cic.; fletum alicui, Cic.; **b**, to provoke, rouse; amores, Cic.; indomitas iras, Verg.

exclamatio -ōnis, f. (exclamo), in rhet., an exclamation, Cic.

exclāmo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to shout, cry aloud; in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime possunt, Cic.; contiones saepe exclamare vidi, quum apte verba concidissent, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to shout out, call aloud by name; Ciceronem, ap. Cic.; 2, to shout out; iuni libet exclamare; pro Deum, etc., Cic.; with objective clause, quum magnā voce exclamasset it, etc., Liv.

excludo -clūsi -clūsum, (ex and claudō), 3. **I.** to shut out, exclude. **A.** Lit., **a**, of persons, aliquem a domo sua, Cic.; aliquem moenibus, Cic.; ejicere nos magnum fuit, excludere facile, Cic.; **b**, of a place, to cut off, separate; locum, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, to exclude; ab hereditate paterna, Cic.; his praemis et honoribus, Cic.; **b**, to remove; aliquem a republica, Cic.; **c**, to prevent, hinder; Romanos ab re frumentaria, shut off, Caes. **II.** of birds, to hatch; pullos suos in nido, Cic.

exclūso -ōnis, f. (excludo), a shutting out, exclusion, Ter.

excogitatio -ōnis, f. (excogito), a contriving, devising; illa vis quae tandem est, quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, Cic.

excōgito, 1. to scheme, devise, contrive, invent; mira quaedam genera furandi, Cic.; with dat. of gerund, or ad with acc. (to express the object of the invention), alia tuendis urbilibus excogitata, Cic.; excogitare multa ad avaritiam, Caes.; with relat. sentence, excogitat, sane acute quid decernat, Cic.; absol., ad haec igitur cogita, mi Attice, vel potius excogita, Cic.

excōlo -cōlūi -cultum, 3. **A.** Lit., to tend or cultivate carefully; arva, Mart.; lanas rudes, to spin, Ov. **B.** Transf., **a**, to adorn, polish, ennoble, refine; Tuditanus omni vitā atque victu excoluit, Cic.; animos doctrinā, Cic.; vitam per artes, Verg.; **b**, to serve, honour; quaeque tu, est pietas, ut te non excolat ipsum, Ov.

excōquo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil down; 1, to melt down, refine; vitium metalli, Ov.; omne per ignes vitium, Verg.; 2, to bake, make hard; terram sol excōquit, Lacer.

excors -eōdis (ex and cor), foolish, silly, without intelligence; anus, Cic.; hoc qui non videt, excors est, Hor.

excrementum -i, n. (excerno), excrement; oris, spittle, Tac.; narium, Tac.

exeresco -crēvi -crētum, 3. to grow up, spring up; in hos artus, in haec corpora, quae miramur, exerescunt, Tac.

exerētus -a -um, partic. of excerno or of exeresco.

exerciābilis -e (exercutio), deserving of torture, Plaut.

exercūcio, 1. to torture, torment exceedingly. **A.** Lit., servos fame vinculisque, Caes.; exerciāre aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, of physical pain fumo exercitatus, Cic.; **b**, of mental torture meae ne miseriae magis exercuiat quam tuae, Cic.

excūbiae -arum, f. (excubo). **A.** Lit., a keeping watch, keeping guard; o excubias tuas o febles vigilias, Cic.; excubias agere alicui, to keep watch over, Tac.; of animals, excubiae vigilum canum, Hor.; poet., excubiae divum

aeternae, the everlasting fire, Verg. **B.** Meton., the persons who keep watch, watchmen, guard, Cic.

excūbitor -ōris, m. (excubo) a sentinel, watchman, guard, Caes.; of birds, excubitoriales, the cock, Verg.

excūbo -būi -bitum, 1, to lie, or sleep out of doors. **I.** Gen., in agris, Cic. **II.** to stand sentinel, keep watch. **A.** Lit., in armis, Caes.; pro castris, Caes.; ad portum, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, Cupido excubat in genis, Hor.; b, to be watchful, vigilant; excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.

excūdo -cūdi -cūsum, 3. **I. A.** Lit., to strike out; scintillam silici, Verg. **B.** Transf., to hatch; pullos ex ovis, Cic. **II.** to make ready by striking. **A.** to hammer, forge; spirantia mollis aera, Verg.; of bees, to mould; recentes ceras, Verg. **B.** Transf., to compose (of writing), aliquid, Cic.

excūleo, 1. (ex and calco), to trample firm, tread hard, stamp firm; singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculebantur, Cic.

excūro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** to run out, hasten forth. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., excurrat aliquis (sc. domo), Cic.; 2, transf., quorum animi spretis corporibus evolvant atque excurrunt foras, Cic.; campus in quo excurrere virtus possit, show itself, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, milit. t.t., to attack, make a sortie; omnibus portis, Liv.; ex Africa, Cic.; 2, transf., to make a digression; longius, Cic. **II.** of places, to run out, to project; promontorium in altum excurrens, Liv.; productiora alia et quasi immoderatus excurrentia, Cic.

excursio -ōnis, f. (excurro), 1, a stepping onward (of an orator), excursio moderata eaque rara, Cic.; 2, an attack, assault, sally; excursionem facere ex oppido, Caes.; excursiones et latrocinia hostium, Cic.; fig., prima excursio orationis, Cic.

excursor -ōris, m. (excurro), a scout, skirmisher, Cic.

excursus -tus, m. (excurro), 1, a running forth; excursusque breves tentant (of bees), Verg.; 2, milit. t.t., an attack, sally, assault; excursus militum, Caes.

excūsābilis -e (excuso), excusable, deserving of excuse; delicti pars, Ov.

excūsatio -ōnis (excuso). **I.** an excuse; 1, gen., with subject genit., Pompeii, Cic.; with object genit., percati, Cic.; excusationem obcipere, Cic.; stultitia excusationem non habet, finis no excuse, Cic.; excusationem probare, Cic.; iusta et idonea uti excusatione intermissionis litterarum, Cic.; plur., grounds of excuse; nullae istae excusationes sunt, Cic.; 2, esp., refusal, declining; excusatio Serv. Sulpicii legationis, Cic. **II.** plea, defence; excusationem oculorum accipere, Cic.; excusatione nti temporis or valedudinis, to allege in excuse, Cic.

excūso, 1. (ex and causa). **I.** to excuse; se apud aliquem or se aliqui, Cic.; se de aliqua re, Caes.; tarditatem litterarum, Cic.; excusare aliquem or se quod, etc., Cic.; si Lysias excusetur Areopagites esse, is excused on the ground that he is etc., Cic. **II.** to allege in excuse, to plead; 1, morbum, Cic.; valetudinem, aetatem, Liv.; 2, to decline; reflex., se excusare or pass., excusari with abl., to be excused from, relieved from a duty, etc., Tac.

excussus -a -um, partic. or executio.

excūtio -cussi -cūsum, 3. (ex and quatio). **I.** to shake out, strike out, throw out, drive out. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., ancoram e nave, Liv.; litteras in terram, Cic.; 2, transf., to remove, drive away: metum de corde, Ov.; alicuius voces, to pay no

more heed to, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, to tear away; agnam ore lupi, Ov.; transf., studia de manibus, C.c.; 2, a, of weapons, to shoot; glandem, Liv.; c, to throw (of a horse, etc.), equus excussit eruitem, Liv.; c, to drive away; aliquem patriā, Verg.; 3, to press out; sudorem, Nep.; transf., risum, to force, Hor.; 4, to destroy, make void; foedus, Verg.; 5, somno excuti, to be disturbed from sleep, Verg.; 6, to spread out; brachia, Ov. **II.** to shake violently. **A.** caesariem, Ov. **B.** 1, to search, examine (by shaking a person's garments), non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, Cic.; 2, to test, examine, weigh; omnes eorum delicias, omnes ineptias, Cic.

exec . . . v. exsec.

exēdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3, to eat up, devour, consume. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** to consume, destroy, esp. of the action of time, rust, etc.; a, lit., exesis posterioribus partibus versicularum, Cic.; b, transf., of the mind, to wear away, eat into, exhaust; aegritudo exest animum, Cic.

exēdra -ae, f. (ἐξέδρα), a room, or hall for conversation or debate, Cic.

exēdrium -ii, n. (ἐξέδριον), a sitting-room, Cic.

exemplar -āris, n. (exemplāre -is, n., Lucr.). **I. A.** a copy, transcript, Cic. **B.** a pattern, model, exemplar, example, Cic. **II.** an image, likeness, Cic.

exemplāris -e (exemplum), serving as a copy. Subst., exemplares, copies; omnium litterarum, Tac.

exemplum -ii, n. (for exemplum, from eximo, orig. something chosen from a number of the same kind). **I.** something similar; 1, a copy, transcript; Caesaris litterarum exemplum tibi misi, Cic.; 2, manner, fashion; quaestionem haberi eodem exemplo quo M. Pomponius praetor habuisset, Liv. **II.** something to be imitated. **A.** Artistically, an original, pattern; in mutum simulacrum ab animali exemplo transfertur, Cic. **B.** Morally, 1, a copy, model; exemplum innocentiae, pudicitiae, Cic.; exemplum cupere or petere ab aliquo, Cic.; 2, an example to be imitated or avoided; aliquid aliorum exemplo institutoque facere, Cic.; plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, Cic.; 3, a warning and deterring example, exemplary punishment; exemplum severitatis edere, Cic.; exemplum statuere in aliquem or in aliquo, Cic. **III.** that which illustrates or explains, instance, example, proof; magna exempla casuum humanorum, Liv.; exempli causa, or gratia, or in exemplum, for example, Cic.

exemptus -a -um, partic. of eximo.

exēo -ii (-ivi) -itum, 4. **I.** Intransit., to go out, go away, go forth. **A.** Lit., 1, ex urbe, Cic.; ab urbe, Liv.; de tricinio, Cic.; domo, Cic.; 2, of things, a, of lots, quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic.; b, to spring up, sprout forth; de stamine rumpinus exit, Ov.; c, to rise in the air, ascend; curribus auras in aethera, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., de ore vita, to die, Cic.; e patriciis, to lose one's rank as a patrician, Cic.; exisse ex ore de potestate (mentis), to lose control over oneself, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to come out of; aere alieno, Cic.; b, to become known; exit oratio, Cic.; c, of time, to come to an end, pass away; quinto anno exeunte, Cic. **II.** Transi., 1, to pass over, beyond; Avernus valles, Ov.; transf., modum, Ov.; 2, to ward off; vim viribus, Verg.

exeq . . . v. ex-seq . . .

exercēo -ti -itum, 2. (ex and ARC-eo), to work thoroughly, fatigue, weary. **I.** Lit., a, equos aequore campi, to exercise, Verg.; indomita qualis undas exercet Auster, Hor.; b, to occupy,

exhaustio -hausi -haustum, 4. **I.** to draw out. **A.** 1, of fluids, sentinam, Cic.; 2, gen., to take out; terram manibus, Caes.; omnem pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. **B.** Transf., to take away; partem ex tuis audibus, Cic. **II.** to empty out. **A.** Lit., fossas cloacasque, Liv.; puteos,

exiguus -a -um (*exigo*), *small, little, scanty*. **I.** Of quantity, **A.** Of space, *small, little*; *castra*, *Caes.*; *pars terrae*, *Cic.*; neut. subst., **exiguum** -i, n. *smallness*; *spatii*, *Liv.* **B.** Of number, *scanty, small*; *numerus oratorum*, *Cic.* **C.** Of time. *short, scanty*; *vita*, *Cic.* **II.** Of quality.

1, *thin, meagre*; corpus, Nep.; **2**, *sparing, scanty*; toga, Hor.; laus, Cic.; **3**, of strength, *weak*; vires, Verg.; vox, Ov.

exilis -e (for exigilis, from exigo), *little, thin, slender, meagre, poor*; **1**, of number, legionēs, *weak, not of their proper number*, Cic.; **2**, of quality, *a, thin, slender, meagre*; cor, Cic.; femur, Hor.; **b**, of discourse, *meagre, dry*; genus sermonis, Cic.; **c**, *poor, insignificant, scanty*; solum, Cic.; domus, Hor.

exilitas -ātis, f. (exilis), *thinness, meagreness, weakness*; in dicendo, Cic.

exiliter, adv. (exilis), *thinly, poorly, meagrely*; **a**, *sparingly, parsimoniously*; nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, Cic.; **b**, *uninterestingly*; annales sane exiliter descripti, Cic.; **c**, of strength, *weakly*; nolo verba exiliter examinata exire, Cic.

eximiē, adv. (eximius), *uncommonly, extraordinarily, extremely*; diligere, Cic.; templum eximie ornatum, Liv.

eximius -a -um (eximo). **I.** *excepted*; tu unus eximius eo, in quo hoc praecipuum ac singulare valeat, Liv.; te illi unum eximium cui consulere fuisse, Cic. **II.** *exceptional, distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon*; facies, ingenium, spes, Cic.; ironic, istae vestrae eximiae pulchraeque virtutes, Cic.

eximo -ēmi -emptum, 3. (ex and emo), *to take out, take away*. **I.** Lit., unam spinam de pluribus, Hor.; aliquid tamquam e vinculis alieuius rei, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to take away*; **1**, *a, aliquid ex rerum natura*, Cic.; unum diem ex mense, Cic.; moram certaminis hosti, Liv.; **b**, of time, *to delay, procrastinate, waste*; diem dicendo, Cic.; **c**, of persons, *aliquem ex or de reis*, Cic.; **2**, *to take away from some evil*; **a**, *aliquid de, to free from*; agrum de vectigalibus, Cic.; **b**, *aliquid alicui, to take something away from*; alicui curas, Ov.; **c**, of persons, *aliquem ex with the abl., or with the abl. alone, to free from*; aliquem ex culpa, Cic.; aliquem alicui rei, *to take away from*; aliquem vitae, Tac.; Syracusas in libertatem, *to free*, Liv.; **d**, *to except*; aliquem, Cic.

exin = exinde (q.v.).

exināno -ivi -itum, 4. *to empty*; navem, Cic.; agros, gentes, *to plunder*, Cic.

exindē (exin), adv. **I.** Of place, *from there, thence, thereupon, next*; mari finitimus aer, Cic. **II.** Of time, *1, thereupon, after that, then*, Cic.; **2**, in the enumeration of a series of facts, *then, next*, Verg., Liv.

existimatio -ōnis, f. (existimo). **I.** *the opinion that a man has of a thing or person, judgment*; non militis de imperatore existimationem esse, Liv. **II.** *the opinion that other persons have of a man, esp. morally, reputation, good name, honour, character*; bona, integra, magna, Cic.; alicuius existimationem offendere or oppugnare, Cic.; venisse in eam existimationem, Cic.

existimātor -ōris, m. (existimo), *one who forms or gives an opinion, a critic*, Cic.

existimo (exaestumo, existumo), 1. *to judge a thing according to its value*. **I.** *to consider, hold, regard, esteem, deem*; with predic. acc., existimare aliquem avarum, Cic.; aliquem sapientem et appellare et existimare, Cic.; in pass., homo ut existinabatur, avarus et furax; with in and the abl., in hostium numero existimari, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to think, be of opinion, hold*; with acc. and infin., non possum existinare plus quemquam a se ipso quam me a te amari, Cic.; Africano vim attulisse existimatus est, Cic.; with pronoun acc., quod ego nullo modo exis-

timo; Impers., ita intelligimus vulgo existimari, Cic. **B.** *to judge, decide, pass judgment*; esp. of critical judgment on literary works, with de and the abl., de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic.; bene or male de aliquo, Cic.; with rel. sent., existimari non potest, vix existimari potest utrum . . . an, etc., Caes., Liv.; absol. partic. subst., **existimantes** -ium, m. *the critics*, Cic.

existiābilis -e (exitium), *deadly, destructive*; bellum, Cic.; tyrannus, Liv.

existiālis -e (exitium), *destructive, fatal, deadly*; exitus, Cic.; donum Minervae, Verg.

existiōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (exitium), *destructive, fatal, deadly*; conjuratio, Cic.; exitiosum esse republicae, Cic.

exitium -ii, n. (exeo, lit., *a going out or away*), *destruction, ruin*; **1**, lit., huius urbis Cic.; exitio esse alicui, *to be fatal to*, Cic.; omnia exitia publica, Cic.; **2**, meton., *the cause of destruction*, Hor.

exitus -ūs, m. (exeo), *a going out, a going forth*. **I.** A. Lit., reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic.; omni exitu et palpatione interclusi, Caes.; with ab, ne exitus inclusis ab urbe esset, Liv. **B.** Meton., *a place of going out, exit*; quod (posticum) devium maximi atque occultissimi exitus erat, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., quae plurimus exitus dant ad eiusmodi digressionem, *opportunities for digression*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, *the end*; adducta ad exitum quaestio est, Cic.; hic fuit exitus oppugnationis, Caes.; tristes exitus habere, Cic.; esp., **a**, of a tragedy, *the catastrophe*; ut tragici poetae, quum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, Cic.; **b**, *the end of life*; humanus, Cic.; **2**, *the result, consequence*; disceptatio sine exitu fuit, Liv.; **3**, *issue, result*; eventus atque exitus rerum, Cic.; exitus futuri temporis, Hor.

exlex -lēgis, *lawless, bound by no law*; ex-legem esse Sullam, Cic.

exmōveo = emoveo (q.v.).

exōdium -ii, n. (ἐξόδιον), *a comic afterpiece*, Liv., Juv.

exōlesco -lēvi -lētum, 3. **I.** *to grow to full size*; only in perf. partic., exoletus, Plant. **II.** *to pass away from use, be out of date, obsolete*; ne vetustissima Italiae disciplina per desidiam exolesceret, Tac.; exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv.

exōlētus -a -um, partic. of exolesco.

exōnēro, 1. **A.** Lit., *to unload, disburden*; **a**, Plaut.; plenas colos, *to spin off*, Ov.; **b**, *to remove, send away*; multitudinem in proximas terras, Tac. **B.** Transf., *to free, release, relieve*; civitatem metu, Liv.; regnum praegravante multitudine, Liv.

exoptātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (exopto), *desired, wished for*; nuntius, Cic.; nihil exoptatius adventu meo, Cic.; exoptatissima gratulatio, Cic.

exopto, 1. *to desire eagerly, earnestly wish for*; exoptare ea maxime, Cic.; Samnitium adventum, Liv.; tibi pestem exoptant, *wish you*, Cic.; with infin., Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.

exorābilis -e, adj. with compar. (exoro), *easily entreated, pleasurable*, Cic., Hor.

exordior -orsus sum, 4. dep., **1**, *to lay a warp, begin to weave*; fig., pertexo quod exorsus es, Cic.; **2**, *to begin*; bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv.; without acc., of orators, *to begin*; ab ipsa re, Cic.; with infin., dicere, Cic. Partic. subst., **exorsa** -ōrum, n. *the beginning*, Cic.

exordium -ii, n. (exordior), **1**, *the warp*

of a web, Quint.; 2, a, the beginning; vitae, Cic.; plur., revoke exordia prima pugnae, Verg.; b, esp., the beginning of a speech, in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic.; as a part of a speech, the introduction, Cic.

exōrior -ortus sum -ōrii, dep. 3. and 4. **I.** to rise, rise up. **A.** Lit., omnes exorti, sprang up, Liv.; esp. of the sun, moon, and stars; post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to appear, step forward, make one's appearance; repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, Cic.; exortus est servus, as an accuser, Cic.; of abstractions, exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, Cic.; 2, to rise up from a misfortune, breathe again; ego nunc paulum exorior, Cic. **II.** to arise, proceed, take rise. **A.** exoritur ingens per litora flatus, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, exoritur fama alicuius rei or de aliqua re; with accus. and infin., Lucr.; 2, to proceed from; honestum quod ex virtutibus exoritur, Cic.

exornatio -ōnis, f. (exorno), adorning, ornament. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** embellishment of a speech, Cic.

exornāter -ōris, m. (exorno), one who adorns, an embellisher; ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, Cic.

exorno, 1. to furnish with, provide plentifully; 1, vicinitatem armis, Sall.; 2, to ornament, adorn; a, lit., domum, Cic.; triclinium, Cic.; b, transf., Cic.; Graeciam praestantissimis artibus, Cic.; philosophiam falsa gloria; of speech, orationem, Cic.

exoro, 1. **I.** to entreat earnestly, obtain by entreaty, prevail upon; exora supplice prece deos, Ov.; exorare pacem divum, Verg.; with ut and the subj., denique exoravit tyrannum ut abire liceret, Cic. **II.** to propitiate, move; carmina exorant deos, Ov.; exorare aliquem or exorari foll. by ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; non exorari by quin, Cic.; absol., viri non esse neque exorari neque placari, Cic.

1. **exorsus** -a -um, partic. of exordior.

2. **exorsus** -ūs, m. (exordior), a beginning; orationis meae, Cic.

exos -ossis, without bones, Lucr.

exoscūlor, 1., dep., to kiss frequently; alicuius manum, Tac.

exosso, 1. (exos), to bone, take out the bones, Ter.; exossatum pectus, boneless, flexible, Lucr.

exostra -ae, f. (ἐξώστρα), a theatrical machine, by which the inside of a house was revealed to the spectators, Cic.

exōsus -a -um (ex and odi), hating exceedingly; exosus Trujanos, Verg.; templa oculos exosa viriles, Ov.

exōticus -a -um (ἐξωτικός), foreign, outlandish, exotic, Plaut.

expallesco -lūi, 3. to become very pale, to grow white; toto ore, Ov.; poet., with acc., Pindarici fontis haustus, to dread, Hor.

expando -pansi -pansum and -passum, 3. to stretch out, expand, spread out. **A.** Lit., expansae delubri fores, opened, Tac. **B.** Transf., to explain; rerum naturam dictis, Lucr.

expātro, 1. to squander, Cat.

expāvesco -pāvi, 3. to be exceedingly terrified; ad id, Liv.; with acc., ensemble, to dread exceedingly, Hor.

expēdio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (ex and pes). **I.** to disengage, disentangle, set free. **A.** Lit., se ex laqueo, Cic. **B.** Transf., to free, help out, bring off; se ab omni occupatione, Cic.; a, Claudia manus per acuta belli, lead successfully, Hor.; jaculum trans finem, to throw, Hor.; b, to despatch, settle, execute; negotia Cic.; rem

frumentariam, Caes.; c, to explain, show; omnem expedit morbi causam, Verg.; priusquam huiusmodi rei initium expedium, Sall.; ea de re quam verissime expedium, Tac. **II.** **A.** to bring forth, provide; 1, lit., virgas, Cic.; Cicerem canistris, Verg.; 2, transf., a, milit. t. t., to make ready; naves or classem, Caes.; se ad pugnam, Liv.; b, to find out, discover; alicui vicarium, Liv. **B.** res expedit, or impera. expedit, it is expedient, useful, advantageous; non quominus expedit quidquam Caesari ad diuturnitatem dominationis, Cic.; with acc. and infin. or the infin. simply, omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rempublicam, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Tac.

expēditē, adv. with compar. and superl. (expeditus), 1, quickly; expeditus navigare, Cic.; 2, without difficulty, easily; explicare, Cic.

expēditio -ōnis, f. (expedio), an undertaking against an enemy, expeditio; milites ex hibernis in expeditionem evocare, Sall.; milites equitesque in expeditionem mittere, Caes.; in expeditionem exercitum educere, Cic.

expēditus -a -um, p. adj. (from expedio). **I.** unimpeded, unshackled; a, lightly clad, Clodius, Cic.; jaculatores, Liv.; hence, subst., **expēditus** -i, m. a light-armed foot-soldier, Caes.; expediti, not burdened with baggage, Liv.; b, without obstacles, easy; via, Liv.; locus, Caes.; c, not hindered by obstacles, easy, quick; ad suos receptus, Caes.; expedita et facile currens oratio, Cic.; d, not hindered by business, free; ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic.; e, ready, prepared; expeditus homo et paratus, Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic.; of soldiers, ready for fight; copiae, Caes.; copias in expedito habere ad, etc., Liv. **II.** disentangled; a, put in order, settled; negotia, Cic.; b, decisive; victoria, Caes.

expello -pūli -pulsum, 3. to drive out, away. **I.** Of animals, pecus porta Esquiliā, Liv. **II.** 1, to drive away, expel, throw away; a, lit., genis oculos, to tear, Ov.; b, transf., naturam furcā, Hor.; 2, to drive forth, thrust forth; a, lit., ab litore naves in altum, Liv.; sagittam armu, Ov.; aliquem aethere toto, Liv.; (a) esp. milit. t. t., to drive out; aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; Romanos castris, Caes.; (b) to drive out of a house or country, to banish; aliquem domo sua, Cic.; patriā, Cic.; ex urbe, Cic.; aliquem bonis, from one's property, Cic.; to drive out kings, tyrants, etc., aliquem regno, Cic.; (γ) esp., to divorce; filiam ex matrimonio, Cic.; b, transf., (a) aliquem vitā, to bring about a person's death, Cic.; (b) to drive away, banish; omnem dubitationem, Caes.; somnum or quietem, Verg.

expendo -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh. **I.** **A.** Lit., ut jam expendantur non numerentur pecuniae, Cic. **B.** Transf., to weigh, examine, test; expendere atque aestimare voluptates, Cic.; testem, Cic. **II.** to weigh out, pay out money, to pay. **A.** Lit., auri pondo centum, Cic.; esp., ferre alicui expensum, to put down in one's account book a payment to some one else, Cic. **B.** Transf., to pay; poenas scelerum, Verg.

expergefācio -feci -factum, 3. to wake up. **I.** Lit., Suet. **II.** Transf., to rouse, excite; se Cic.

expergiscor -perrectus sum. & dep., to awake, wake up, rise from sleep. **A.** Lit., si dormis, expergiscere, Cic. **B.** Transf., to awake rouse oneself; experrecta nobilitas, Cic.

expēriens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from experi), active, industrious, enterprising, experienced in; promptus homo et experiens, Cic.; with genit., experiens laborum, Ov.

expērientia -ae, f. (experior), 1, trial, ex-

peritum; with genit., patrimonii amplificandi, Cic.; 2, the knowledge gained by experiment, experience; multarum rerum experientia cognitus, Tac.

experimentum -i, n. (experior), trial, experiment; hoc maximum est experimentum, Cic.; Metello experimentis cognitum erat genus Numidarum peritum esse. Sall.

experior -pertus suin, 4 dep. (ex and root PER, whence com perio or -porior, peritus, periculum). **I. A.** to try, test, prove, put to the test; 1, gen., aliquis amorem, Cic.; vim veneni in servo, Cic.; amicos, Cic.; 2, esp., to try in a hostile manner, to measure one's strength with another; a, in battle, si iterum experiri velint, iterum paratum esse decertare, Caes.; b, in a court of law, to litigate; cum aliquo, Cic. **B.** to try the success of something, to risk, hazard, make a trial of; 1, gen., experiri id noleat quod se assequi posse diffidant, Cic.; rei eventum experiri, Caes.; ultima audere atque experiri, Liv.; with ut and the subj., experiar certe ut hinc avoleam, Cic.; 2, esp., experiri ius, to go to law, Cic.; experiri iudicium populi Romani, to leave it to the decision of the Roman people, Liv. **II.** to experience, find, or know by experience; 1, omnia quae dico expertus in nobis, Cic.; with predic acc., deos constantes inimicos, Ov.; with acc. and infin., jam antea expertus sum parum fidei miseris esse, Sall.; eundem in me ipso saepissime experior, ut exalbescam in principio dicendi, Cic.; with relat. sent., experiri libet quantum audeatis, Liv.; de me experior, I experience it in myself, Cic.; 2, to experience something unpleasant; nondum alteram fortunam expertus, Liv. (pass., libertatis dulcedine nondum experta, Liv.).

experrectus -a -um, partic. of experscor.

expers -pertis (ex and pars). **A.** having no part in, not sharing in; with genit., periculorum, publici consilii, Cic. **B.** Transf., wanting in, destitute of; with genit., omnis eruditionis, Cic.; viri, without a husband, Ov.; with abl., fama atque fortunis, Sall.

expertus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from experior), that which has been often tested, tried, approved; exercitus, Liv.; with genit., expertus belli, Verg., Tac.; with abl., expertus tribuniciis certaminibus, Liv.

expetendus -a -um, p. adj. (expeto), to be desired, desirable; gloriam expetendam putare, Cic.

expetesso, 8. (expeto), to desire, wish for, Plant.

expeto -ivi -itum, 3. **I.** Transf., to desire, wish, or long for; vitam alienius, Cic.; auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; with infin., vincere illi expetant, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nostram gloriam tuam virtute angere expeto, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Tac.; of things, mare metuum terrae locum expetens, encroaching on, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to fall upon, befall; ut in eum omnes expetant huiusce clades belli, Liv.

expiatio -onis, f. (expio), atonement, expiation; scelorum, Cic.

expilatio -onis, f. (expilo), a plundering, robbing; sociorum, Cic.

expilator -oris, m. (expilo), a plunderer, robber, Cic.

expilo, 1. to plunder, rob; aerarium, Cic.

expingo -pinxi -pictum, 3. to paint, describe, depict in writing, Cic.

expio, 1. **I.** to propitiate, appease. **A.** poenis manes mortuorum, Cic. **B.** to avert an omen, or sign of the wrath of the gods; prodigium, Liv. **II. A.** to purify; forum a sceleris vestigiis, Cic.; religionem aedium suarum, Cic. **B.**

to atone for; 1, lit., scelus supplicio, Cic.; tua scelera dii in nostros milites expiaverunt, have avenged on our soldiers, Cic.; 2, transf., to atone for, make amends for; incommodum virtute, Caes.

expiscor, 1, dep., to fish out; transf., to search out, find out; omnia ab aliquo, Cic.

explānātō, adv. with compar. (explānatus), clearly, plainly, Cic.

explānatio -onis, f. (explano), 1, gen., a making clear, explanation; naturae, Cic.; 2, esp., a, interpretation; portentorum, Cic.; b, rhet. t.t., illustration, Cic.

explānator -oris, m. (explano), one who explains, an interpreter, expositor; oraculorum et vaticinationum, Cic.

explānatus -a -um, p. adj. (from explano), clear, plain; vocum impressio, Cic.

explāno, 1. (ex and planus), to explain, expound, make clear; 1, ille tibi omnia explanabit, Cic.; 2, a, to interpret; carmen, Liv.; b, to set forth, state; de cuius hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, Sall.

explaudo = explodo (q.v.).

explēo -plēvi -plētum, 2. to fill, fill up, complete by filling. **I.** Lit., paludem cratibus atque aggere, Caes.; rimas, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, gen., sententias mollioribus numeris, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to amount to, make up; aurum quod summam talenti Attici explet, Liv.; milit. t.t., tritum milium numerum, Liv.; b, to fulfil, discharge; munus, Cic.; c, to satisfy, quench, appease; sitim, Cic.; vercor ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic.; with genit., animum ultricis flammae, Cic.; d, to make good; ea damna, Liv.; e, to fill up, complete the number of; centurias, tribus, Liv.; legiones, Caes.; f, to complete, perfect; vitam beatam cumulare, Cic.; g, of time, to complete, finish; expletum annum habeto, Cic.

expletio -onis, f. (expleo), satisfying; naturae, Cic.

explētus -a -um, p. adj. (from expleo), perfect, complete; expletus omnibus suis partibus, Cic.

explicāte, adv. (explicatus), plainly, clearly, Cic.

explicatio -onis, f. (explico), **A.** an unfolding, uncoiling; rudentis, Cic. **B.** Transf., explanation, exposition, interpretation; in disserendo mira explicatio, Cic.; explicatio fabularum, Cic.

explicātor -oris, m. (explico), an expounder, interpreter, explainer; rerum explicator rudens, Cic.

1. **explicātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (explico), **I.** ordered, arranged; provincia quam maxime apta explicataque, Cic. **II.** plain, clear; litterae tuae, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius, Cic.

2. **explicātus** -ūs, m. (explico), explanation, exposition; difficiles habere explicatus, Cic.

explicītus -a -um, p. adj. (from explico), straightforward, easy; ex duobus consiliis propositis explicītus videbatur Herdaro reverti, Caes.

explico -āvi -ātum, and (not in Cicero) -āvi -itum, 1. to unfold, unroll, disentangle. **I.** Lit., a, volume i, Cic.; suas pennis, Ov.; frontem, to uncrinkle, Hor. **B.** to spread out, extend, expand; forum laxare et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicare, Cic.; Capua planissime in loco explicata, Cic.; esp. as milit. t.t., to extend the ranks, deploy; agmen, aciem, ordine, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, explicare atque excutere intelligentiam tuam, Cic.; 2, to provide, arrange; rem frumentariam, Caes.; 3, to set free; numquam laborant, quem ad modum se prohibent, sed quem ad modum se explicant dicendo, Cic.; 4, to

accomplish, execute, bring about; rationes meas, accounts, Cic.; aliiquis negotia, Cic.; mandata, Cic.; of a debt, to pay off; nomen, Cic.; 5, to explain in discourse, exponnd, interpret; causas rerum, Cic.; with relat. sent., explicare breviter quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, Cic.; absol., explicare, de rerum natura, Cic.; 6, to discover, find out; ut explicarem quid optimum esset factu, Cic.

explōdo (expiaudo) -plōsi -plōsum, 3. I. to drive off with a noise, Sen. II. to hiss a player off the stage; histrionem exsibilare et explodere, Cic.; transi., to reject, disapprove; sententiam, Cic.

explōrātō, adv. with compar. (exploratus), certainly, surely, definitely; ad te explorare scribo, Cic.

explōrātiō -ōnis, f. (exploro), an exploring, investigation; occulta, Tac.

explōrātōr -ōris, m. (exploro), one who investigates, an explorer, scout, spy, Caes.

explōrātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (exploro), established, confirmed, certain, sure; spes, Cic.; victoria, Caes.; de quo mihi exploratum est, I am convinced, am sure, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

explōrō, 1. I. to seek out, search out, investigate, explore, A. Africam, Cic. B. Esp. 1, milit. t. t., to gain intelligence, spy out, reconnoitre; hostium itor, Caes.; in abl. absol., explorato or explorato ante, after intelligence had been gained, Liv.; 2, transi., a, to search out, examine, investigate; rem totam, Cic.; b, to spy out for something; fugam domini, Cic. II. to test, try, put to proof; explorat robora fumus, Verg.; epulas, cibos potusque, Tac.

explōsiō -ōnis, f. (explodo), a hissing off the stage, ap. Cic.

expōliō -ivi -itum, 4. to smooth, polish, to polish, refine; Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expoliit, Cic.; partes non eadem ratione, Cic.

expōlitio -ōnis, f. (expolio), a smoothing, polishing. A. Lit., urbana, of a town-house, Cic. B. Transi., of discourse, polishing, embellishing; inventi artificiosa, Cic.

expōlitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (expolio), 1, smooth, polished; deus expolitor, Cat.; 2, polished, refined; vir omni vitā exculit atque expolitus, Cic.

expōnō -pōsti -pōstum, 3. to put out, place out, set out. I. Lit., A. Gen., scalas, put up, Verg.; expositus, of places, lying towards, placed near; expositae prope in ipsis litoribus urbes, Liv.; super exposita (= exposita) ponto, Verg. B. Esp., 1, to put on land; a, to throw on the land; os Orphei peregrinis arenis, Ov.; b, naut. t. t., to land, disembark; expouere frumentum, Cic.; esp. of troops, milites navium, Caes.; 2, to expose openly; aliquid venditioni, Tac.; esp. for show, vasa Samia, Cic.; aliqueum populo videndum, Ov.; copias in omnibus collibus, place openly, Caes.; 3, to expose a child; in proxima alluvie pueros, Liv. II. Transi., 1, to show, place before one; praemia alicui, Cic.; per urbes benigne commeatas, Liv.; 2, of discourse, to set forth, exhibit, explain; vitam alicuius totam, Cic.; with relat. sent. (with qui, quid, quemadmodum, etc.), Cic.; 3, to expose, leave unprotected; mare nimis propinquitate ad pericula classium externarum expositum, Liv.; libertas exposita ad injurias Masinissae, Liv. (synec. perf. partic., expostus (for expositus), Verg.)

expōrriō -rexi -rectum, 3. to stretch out, expand, extend, Ter.

expōrtātiō -ōnis, f. (exporto), exportation; earum rerum quibus abundaremus, Cic.

expōrto, 1. to carry out. I. Gen., omnia signa ex fanis plaustris evecta exportataque, Cic. II. Esp., a, to export; aurum ex Italia quotannis Hierosolyma, Cic.; b, to banish, drive away; portentum in ultimis terras exportandum, Cic.

expōsco -pōposci, 3. I. to demand vehemently, entreat earnestly. A. Gen., signum proelii, Caes.; misericordiam, Cic.; with infin., Verg., Tac.; with acc. and infin., Verg.; with acc. of pers. and subj., precibus exposcere plebem, unum sibi civem donarent, Liv.; absol., exposcentibus militibus, Caes. B. Esp., 1, to ask of the gods, to pray for; victoriam a diis, Caes.; 2, to demand the delivery of a person; aliquem ad poenam, Tac. II. to demand, require; nec opes exposcere magnas, Ov.

expōsitio -ōnis, f. (expono), of discourse, a statement, setting forth, exposition, narration; expositio sententiae suae, Cic.; plur., expositiones rerum, Cic.

expōsitus -a -um, p. adj. (from expono), exposed, open, accessible. A. Lit., of places, mollibus expositum Zephyris Lilybaeon, Ov. B. Transi., accessible; domus patens atque adeo exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. C. vulgar, Juv.

expōstulātiō -ōnis, f. (expostulo), 1. a demand; bonorum, Cic. II. complaint, expostulation; expostulationem facere, Cic.; fuerunt nonnullae expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic.

expōstūlo, 1. I. to desire, demand earnestly. A. Gen., aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., Tac.; by acc. and infin., Tac. B. to demand the delivery of a person; aliquem ad supplicium, Tac. II. to make a complaint, to expostulate; cum aliquo de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo aliquid or aliquem, concerning a thing or person, Cic.; expostulare et queri, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

expōstus = expositus, v. expone.

expōtus = epotus (q. v.).

expōssus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from exprimo), 1. Of pronunciation, clear, distinct, Quint.; in a bad sense, affected; litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, Cic. II. plain, evident, visible. A. Lit., litterae lituraeque expressae, Cic. B. Transi., expressa sceleris vestigia, Cic.

exprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (ex and premo), to press out, force out. I. A. Lit., 1, sucina solis radiis expressa, Tac.; corporis poudere conisa tennem jam spiritum expressit, Tac.; vestis exprimens singulos artus, showing, Tac.; 2, of pronunciation, to articulate distinctly; exprimere litteras putidius, Cic. B. Transi., to extort, wrest, squeeze out; nummos ab aliquo blanditiis, Cic.; expressi ut negaret, made him deny, Cic. II. to express, model, portray, represent. A. Lit., expressi vultus per aenea signa, Hor. B. 1, to express in words; a, describe; mores alicuius oratione, Cic.; with relat. sent., qui crebro dicat diligenter oportere exprimi, quae vis subjecta sit vocibus, Cic.; b, to translate; aliquid Latine, Cic.; verbum e verbo, Cic.; ad verbum de Graecis, Cic. 2, to imitate, copy; alicuius vitam et consuetudinem, Cic. III. to raise up; quantum his quotidianus agger expresserat, Caes.

exprobrātiō -ōnis, f. (exprobro), reproach, upbraiding; alicui veteris fortunae, Liv.

exprobro, 1. (ex and probrum), to reproach, twist with, lay to the charge of; with acc., officia, Cic.; ea (vitia) in adversaria, Cic.; with acc. and dat., haec hosti, Liv.; with dat. and de, with the abl., de uxore mihi exprobrare, Nep.;

with acc. and infn., *exprobrare nihilo plus sanitatis in curia quam in foro esse*, Liv.; with quod and the subj., *quasi exprobrare quod in vita maneam*, Cic.; absol., *circumstabant armati hostes exprobrantes eludentesque*, Liv.

exprōmo -prompsi -promptum, 3. to bring forth, produce. **I.** Lit., omnes apparatus supplicii, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to fetch out, utter; maestas voces, Verg.; 2, to exhibit, display; a, crudelitatem suam in aliquo, Cic.; b, to pronounce, set forth, state; leges de religione, Cic.; causas et ordinem belli, Liv.; with rel. sent., quanta vis sit (eius) eloquentiae expromere, Cic.

expromptus -a -um, partic. of expromo.

expugnābilis -e (expugno), that may be besieged or captured; urbs, Liv.

expugnatio -ōnis, f. (expugno), the taking or capturing of any place by storm; urbis, Caes.; plur., expugnationes urbium, Cic.

expugnator -ōris, m. (expugno), a taker, capturer; urbis, Cic.; transf., pudicitiae, violator, Cic.

expugno, 1. to take, take by storm, capture, conquer, overcome. **A.** Lit., urbes, naves, Caes.; urbem obsidione, Caes.; tyrannos eius, non ipsam urbem, Liv.; of things, fames obsessos expugnavit, compelled to surrender, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to overcome, subdue; animum, Cic.; pertinaciam legatorum, Liv.; b, to destroy, violate; quaestiones, thwart, Liv.; pudicitiam, violate, Cic.; c, to force, compel; legationem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., bring it about that, etc., Cic.; d, to accomplish; coepit, Ov.

expulsio -ōnis, f. (expello), a driving out, expulsion; Laenatis, Cic.; plur., expulsioniones vicinorum, Cic.

expulso, 1. (intens. of expello), to drive out, drive back, Mart.

expulsor -ōris, m. (expello), one who drives out or expels; iste homo acerrimus, bonorum possessor, expulsor, repressor, Cic.

expultrix -triciis, f. (expulsor), one who expels; philosophia expultrix vitiorum, Cic.

expungo -punxi -punctum, 3. to strike out, blot out, expunge, Plaut.

expurgatio -ōnis, f. (expurgo), a vindication, justification, Plaut.

expurgo, 1. to cleanse, purify. **A.** Lit., quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare ciuitates, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, expurgandus est sermo, Cic.; b, to justify, defend; dissimulandi causa aut sui expurgandi, Sall.

expūto, 1. to comprehend, ap. Cic.

exquaero = exquiro (q.v.).

Exquilīae -ārum = Esquilae (q.v.).

Exquirō -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (ex and quaero). **I.** to seek out; 1, a, lit., antiquam matrem, Verg.; iter per aliquem, Caes.; b, transf., veritatem, verum, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid in omni genere vitae optimum et verissimum sit exquirere, Cic.; c, to ask, inquire; exquirere palam pretia, Cic.; a te nihil certi exquiro, Cic.; ex aliquo causas alii cuius rei, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid iis de quoque officii genere placeat exquirere, Cic.; partic. subst., **exquisita** -ārum, n. *inquiries*, Cic.; 2, to choose, select; verba ad (according to) sonum, Cic. **II.** to search through. **A.** Lit., vscendi causā mari terraque omnia, Sall. **B.** to search, test; facta alii cuius ad antiquae religionis rationem, Cic. **III.** to ask for; alii cuius consilium, Cic.

exquisitē, adv. with compar. and superl. (exquisitus), accurately, carefully, admirably; de eo crimine accurate et exquisitē disputare, Cic.

exquisitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar.

and superl. (exquiro), 1, carefully sought, choice, exquisitē, excellent, admirable; sententiae, Cic.; exquisitius dicendi genus, Cic.; exquisitissimis verbis laudare, Cic.; 2, artificial, far-fetched; munditia exquisita nimis, Cic.

exsacrifico, 1. to sacrifice, ap. Cic.

exsaevio, 4. to rage to an end, cease to rage; dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviret, Liv.

exsanguis -e, bloodless, without blood. **I.** Lit., umbrae, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, lifeless; corpora mortuorum, Cic.; b, pale as a corpse, deathly pale, Cic.; color, Sall.; c, exhausted, weak, Cic.; of voice, speech, etc., Calvus exsanguis et aridus, Tac.; d, act., making pale; cuminum, Hor.

exsarcio -(s)artūrus, 4. to patch up, make good, repair, Ter.

exsatio, 1. to satisfy thoroughly, satiate. **A.** Lit., vino ciboque, Liv. **B.** Transf., morte alii cuius exsatiari, Liv.

exsaturābilis -e (exsaturō), that can be satiated; non exsaturabile pectus, Verg.

exsātūro, 1. to satisfy, satiate. **A.** Lit., belua exsaturanda visceribus meis, Ov. **B.** Transf., eius cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare, Cic.

exscendo = escendo (q.v.).

exscensio = escensio (q.v.).

exscensus = escensus (q.v.).

exscindo -scidi -scissum, to destroy utterly, raze to the ground; Numantiam, Cic.; of persons, to destroy; hostem, Tac.

exserō, 1. to cough or hawk out; totiens clausas ante fores, Ov.

exscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. 1, to copy; litteras, Cic.; 2, to note down, register; ei sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv.

exsculpo -sculpsi -sculptum, 3. 1, to scratch out, erase; versus, Nep.; 2, to cut out with a chisel, carve or scoop out; aliquid e quercu, Cic.

exsēco -sēcū -sectum, 1. to cut out; 1, linguam, Cic.; fig., vitiosas partes reipublicae, Cic.; transf., quas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, deducts from the principal, Hor.; 2, to castrate, Cic.

exsēcērābilis -e (exsecror), 1, deserving, curses; fortuna, Liv.; 2, cursing, execrating; carmen, Liv.; hence, deadly; ira atque odium, Liv.

exsēcēratio -ōnis, f. (exsecror), 1, a curse, execration, Cic.; 2, an oath containing an imprecation, Cic.

exsecrātus -a -um, p. adj. (from exsecror), cursed, execrated; exsecratus populo Romano, Cic.

exsecror, 1. dep. (ex and sacer), to curse, execrate; 1, a, aliquem, Cic.; consilia Catilinae, Sall.; b, to utter a curse; in caput alii cuius, Liv.; exsecratur primum ut naufragio pereat, Cic.; 2, to swear with an imprecation; haec exsecrata civitas, Hor.

exsectio -ōnis, f. (exseco), a cutting out; linguae, Cic.

exsēcūtio -ōnis, f. (exsequor), performance, accomplishment; negotii, Tac.; exsecutio Syriae, administration of, Tac.

exsēcūiae -ārum, f. (exsequor), a funeral procession; justa exsequiarum, ceremonies of, Cic.; exsequias alii cuius funeris prosequi, Cic.; exsequias celebrare, Liv.

exsēcūialis -e (exsequiae), relating or belonging to a funeral procession; carmina, Ov.

exsēquor -sēcūsus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to follow a corpse to the grave, Cic. poet. **II.** A. to follow; suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus

deploratis, exsequentes, Liv. B. 1, to accomplish, execute; a, mandata vestra, Cic.; officia, Cic.; b, to assert, maintain; jus suum armis, Caes.; 2, to follow revengefully, to avenge, punish; jura violata, dolore, Liv.; rem tam atrocem, Liv.; 3, to relate, describe, explain; ea vix verbis exsequi posse, Cic.; viam consilii scelerati, Liv.; alicuius or alicuius rei laudes, to spread abroad, Liv.; with rel. sent., exsequatur inde, quae sollemnis derivatio esset, Liv.; 4, to prosecute, carry out; aliquid usque ad extremum, Cic.; 5, to ascertain, find out, Liv.; 6, to suffer, endure; cladem illam fugamque, Cic.

exsero -serui -sertum, 3. **I. Lit., a, to stretch out, thrust out; linguam, Liv.; caput ponto, Ov.; b, to bare; brachia, Ov.; Ammon unum exserta latus pugnae, Verg. II. Transf., to free; se aere alieno, Cic. (?)**

exserto, 1. (intens. of exsero), to stretch out; ora, Verg.

exsertus -a -um, partic. of exsero.

exsibilo, 1. to hiss an actor off the stage, Cic.

exsiccatūs -a -um, p. adj. (from exsicco), dry, jejune; genus orationis, Cic.

exsicco, 1. 1, to dry thoroughly; arbores, Cic.; 2, to drain dry, to empty by drinking; vina culullis, Hor.

exsigno, 1. to put a mark upon, mark; sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque, Liv.

exsilio -siliti -sultum, 4. (ex and salio), 1, to leap out, spring out, in sicum (of a snake), Verg.; oculi exsiluere, Ov.; 2, to leap up, spring up; de sella, Cic.; gaudio, for joy, Cic.; exsiluere loco silvae, Ov.

exsilium -li, n. (exsul), 1. lit., banishment, exile; exsiliū poena, Cic.; aliquem exsilio afficere or multare, Cic.; in exsiliū ire or pergere, Cic.; aliquem in exsiliū mittere, Liv.; aliquem in exsiliū eicere or pellere, Cic.; or agere, Liv.; aliquem reducere de exsilio, Cic.; 2, meton., a, the place of exile, Cic. b, exsilia = exules, plenum exsiliū mare, Tac.

exsisto (existo) -stiti -stitum, 3. to arise, come forth, appear. **I.** ab ara, Cic.; of soldiers, to start up; e latebris, Liv.; of things, ab aede Junonis ex arce (of a voice), Cic. **II.** to spring, arise, come into existence. **A. Lit.,** ex stirpe quadam, Cic.; in statuā capite, Cic. **B. Transf.,** ut tyranni existerent, Cic.; existit motus, Caes.; ex luxuria existit avaritia, Cic.; with predic. nomin., ego huic causae patronus exstiti, Cic.; with ut and the subj. (of logical consequence), ex quo existit, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, Cic.; with acc. and infin., existit illud, multa esse probabilia quae, etc., Cic.

exsolvo -solvi -solutum, 3. **I.** to loosen, unloose, write, unbind. **A. Lit.,** glaciem, to dissolve, Lucr.; fig., nodum huius erroris, Liv. **B. Transf.,** exsoluti plerique legis nexus, Tac.; famein, drive away, Ov. **II.** to set free, release. **A. Lit.,** se corpore, Verg. **B. Transf.,** 1, to free; plebem aere alieno, Liv.; se occupationibus, Cic.; 2, a, to pay; nomina, Cic.; stipendium praeteritum cum fide, Tac.; b, to discharge, to fulfil an engagement, perform a promise or something due; quod promiserat, Cic.; jurandum, Liv.; poenas morte, Tac.

exsomnia -e (ex and somnus), sleepless, wakeful, Verg.

exsorbeo -sorbi, 2. to suck up, suck in. **A. Lit.,** sanguinem, Cic.; gustas civilem sanguinem vel potius exsorbuera, Cic. **B. Transf.,** a, to endure; multorum difficultatem, Cic.; b, to swallow up, devour; quantas iste Byzantium praedas exsorbuī, Cic.

exsorts -sortis, without lot; 1, that for which

no lot has been cast, specially chosen; ducunt ex sortem Aeneae (equum), Verg.; 2, having no share in, deprived of; with genit., dulcis vitae, Verg.; amicitiae, Liv.

expātor, 1. dep., to digress from the path, deviate from the course; expatiatur equi, Ov.; of rivers, expatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, Ov.

expectabilis -e (exspecto), that which is expected, probable, Tac.

expectatio -ōnis, f. (exspecto), a waiting for, looking for, expectation; with subj. genit., expectatione hominum maiore quam spe, Liv.; with obj. genit., expectationem sui facere or concitare, Cic.; with de, quantum tu mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli, Cic.; with rel. sent., summa omnium expectatio, quidnam sententiae ferrent iudices, Cic.; absol., obscurā spe et caeca expectatione pendere, Cic.

expectatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (exspecto), expected, wished for, welcome; carus omnibus expectatusque venies, Cic.; expectati ad amplissimam dignitatem, expected to arrive at the highest rank, Cic.; litterae expectatae, Cic.

exspecto, 1. to wait for, look for, expect. **I.** 1, gen., transitum tempestatis, Cic.; partic. perf. subst., ante expectatum, before it was expected, Verg., Ov.; with rel. sent., exspecto quid tribunus plebis excogitet, Cic.; expectare quam mox, etc., Cic.; with dum, expectas fortasse dum dicat, Cic.; with quodam, Nep.; with si, Caes.; with ut and the subj., nisi forte expectatis ut illa diuam, Cic.; non expectare foll. by quin, Caes.; absol., to wait, loiter; ad portam, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to wait for a person or thing (till it is ready or finished); oratores multas horas, Cic.; b, to await; me tranquilla senectus expectat, Hor. **II.** to wait with longing, fear, hope, desire, etc., to hope for, long, dread; testamenta, Cic.; aliquid ab or ex with abl., a te huc civitas vel potius omnes cives non expectant solum sed etiam postulant, Cic.; with acc. and infin., quum expectaret effusus omnibus portis Aetolos in fidem suam venturos (esse), Liv.

exspargo (ex-spargo), -spersum, 3. to scatter, Lucr.

exspes, adj. (only in nom. sing.), without hope, hopeless; erret inopes, exspes, Ov.; with genit., exspes vitae, Tac.

expiratio -ōnis, f. (exspiro), an exhalation; terrae, Cic.

expīro, 1. **I.** Transit., to breathe out, exhale; a, flammās pectore, Verg.; b, of the dying, animas, auras, Verg. **II.** Intransit., 1, to give up the ghost, to die; in pugna et in acie, Liv.; fig., quid? si ego moreror, mecum expiratura respublica erat, Liv.; 2, to blow forth, rush forth; vis ventorum expirare cipiens, Ov.

expōlio, 1. to plunder, rob, despoil; fana atque domos, Sall.; exercitu et provinciā Pompeium, Cic.

expūo -spūi -spūtum, 3. to spit out; transf., to get rid of, cast away; hamum (of fishes), Ov.; rationem ex animo, Lucr.

externo, 1. to frighten, terrify, Ov., Cat.

exstillo, 1. to drop moisture, drip, trickle, Plaut., Ter.

exstimulātor -ōris, m. (exstimulo), an inciter, instigator; rebellions, Tac.

exstimūlo, 1. to goad, to excite, instigate; virum dictis, Ov.

extinctio -ōnis, f. (exstinguo), annihilation, extinction, Cic.

extinctor -ōris, m. (exstinguo), 1, one who

extinguishes; incendii, Cic.; 2, one who destroys, annihilates; patriae, Cic.

extinguo -stuxi -stinctum, 3. **I.** Lit., to put out, *extinguish*; incendium, Cic.; middle, *extingui, to go out*; consumptus ignis *extinguitur*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to dry up; aquam rivis, Liv.; 2, to quench; sitim, Ov.; 3, to kill; invictum bello juvenem fortuna morbo *extinxit*, Liv.; middle, *extingui, to die*, esp. suddenly or prematurely, Cic.; 4, to abolish, destroy, annihilate; extincto senatu, Cic.; gratiam aluius, Cic.; esp., to blot out the memory of something, to bring into oblivion; memoria publicani, crimina sua, Cic.; middle, *extingui, to be forgotten*; rumor *extinguitur*, Cic. (syncop. plur. perf., *extinxem*, for *extinxissem*, Verg.).

extirpo, 1. (ex and stirps) to tear up by the root; transf., to root out, *extirpare*; vitia, Cic.; humanitatem ex animo, Cic.

exsto (exto), 1. to stand out, project. **I.** Lit., milites capite solo ex aqua *exstant*, Caes.; quo altius ab aqua *exstaret*, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., quo magis id quod erit illuminatum *exstare atque eminere videretur*, Cic. **B. 1.**, to be visible, show itself, appear, exist; exstant huius fortitudinis vestigia, Cic.; exstat, impers. with acc. ar. i infn., Cic.; apparet atque exstat, utrum . . . an, etc., Cic.; 2, to be still in existence, to be extant; exstant epistolae Philippi, Cic.; non exstat alius, Liv.

extructio -ōnis, f. (extruere), a building up, erection; ea extructio quae, etc., Cic.; plur., extructiones tectorum, Cic.

extruō -struxi -structum, 3. to heap up, pile up. **I.** Lit., rogum, Cic.; magnum acervum librorum Dicaearchi sibi ante pedes, Cic.; divitias in altum, Hor.; focum lignis, Hor.; mensae conquisitissimis epulis *extruebantur*, Cic.; mensae extructae, piled up with food, Cic. **II.** Transf., extruere animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, build up, Cic.; accurate non modo undata, verum etiam extructa disciplina, Cic.

exsuctus -a -um, partic. of exsugo.

exsūdō, 1. **I.** Intransit., to come out in sweat, exude; inutius *exsūdior*, Verg. **II.** Transf., to sweat out. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Transf., to sweat through, toil through, perform with great labour; novum de integro laborem, Liv.; certamen ingenis, Liv.

exsūgo -suxi -suctum, to suck out, suck up; ostrea vacuis exsucta medullis, Juv.

exsul -sūlis, c. (from ex and the root of salio; cf. con-sul, prae-sul). **A.** a banished or exiled person, an exile; quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.; exsules reducuntur, Cic.; num qui exsules restituti, Cic.; with genit., patriae, Hor.; with abl., exsul patriā, domo, Sall. **B.** Transf., deprived of; with genit., exsul mentisque domusque, Ov.

exsūlo (exūlo), 1. (exsul), to be banished, live in exile. **A.** Lit., Romae, at Rome, Cic.; apud Prusiam, Cic.; in Volscos exsulatum abire, Liv.; aptis sinus ad exsulandum locus, Cic. **B.** Transf., meo discessu exsulasse rempublicam, Cic.

exsultatio -ōnis, f. (exsulto), a leaping up. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., exultation, excessive rejoicing; illa exsultatio Athamantis, Cic.

exsultim, adv. (exsilio) friskingly, Hor.

exsulto (exulto), 1. (freq. of exsilio), to leap up frequently or violently. **I.** Lit., a, of living subjects, equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic.; in numerum, to dance, Lucr.; medias inter caedes exsultat Amazon, Verg.; b, of things, vada exsultant, dash up, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** appetitus quasi exsultantes sive cupiendo sive fugiendo, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, to rejoice exceedingly,

triumph; laetitia or gaudio, Cic.; in ruinis alterius, Cic.; Graeci exsultant quod, etc., Cic.; 2, a, of orators and of discourse, to run riot; audacius, Cic.; verborum audacia exsultans, Cic.; b, of discourse, to move freely; campus in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic.

exsūpérabilis -e (exsupero), that can be conquered or overcome; non exsuperabile saxum (of Sisypheus), Verg.

exsūpérantia -ae, f. (exsupero), superiority, pre-eminence; virtutis, Cic.

exsūpéro, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., to mount up, appear above; flammae, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to be prominent, excel; quantum feroci virtute exsuperas, Verg.; 2, in battle, to get the upper hand, prevail; si non poterant exsuperare, cadant, Ov. **II.** Transf., to surmount something. **A.** Lit., 1, to surmount a height, to pass over or beyond; jugum, Verg.; an iam omnes angustiae exsuperatae, Liv.; 2, to project above; angues exsuperant undas, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, a, to exceed; magnitudo sceleris omnium ingenia exsuperat, surpasses all thought, Sall.; b, to surpass, go beyond; omnes Tarquinius superbia, Liv.; 2, to overcome; consilium caecum, Verg.

exsurdo, 1. (ex and surdus), to deafen. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., of taste, to make dull or blunt; palatum, Hor.

exsurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, lift oneself up, stand up. **I.** Lit., 1, of persons, quum exsurgeret, simul aridens, etc., Cic.; exsurgit facem attollens, Verg.; esp., to raise oneself to one's full height to give force to a blow; altior exsurgens, Verg.; 2, of things (Roma) tota simul exsurgere aedificis, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to rise up, to regain strength; exsurgere atque erigere se, Cic.; auctoritate vestra respublica exsurgit, Cic.; 2, of political risings, invidia eorum exsurgere rursus plebem, Liv.

exsuscito, 1. **I.** Lit., a, to awaken from sleep; te (juris consultum) gallorum, illum (imperatorem) bucinarum cantus exsuscitavit, Cic.; b, to kindle fire; flammam aurā, Ov. **II.** Transf., to excite, arouse; quae cura etiam exsuscitavit animos, Cic.; se exsuscitare, to arouse oneself, make an effort, Cic.

exta -ōrum, n. the entrails of animals, esp., the heart, lungs, liver, etc., used by the Romans for divination; exta inspicere, Cic.; si est in extis aliqua vis, quae declaret futura, Cic.

extābesco -tābdi, 3. to waste away entirely. **A.** Lit., corpus macie extabuit, ap. Cic. **B.** Transf., to vanish, disappear; opiniones vetustate extabuisse, Cic.

extemplo, adv. (ex and templum), immediately, directly, straightway, Cic.

extempóralis -e (ex and tempus), extemporary, without preconsideration; oratio, actio, Quint.

extempūlo = extemplo (q.v.).

extendo -tendi -tensum and -tentum, 3. to stretch out, expand, extend. **I.** Lit. **A.** s, brachium, Cic.; extentum funem, tight rope, Hor.; rigida cervice et extento capite currere (of horses), Liv.; milit. t. t., to extend in order of battle; aciem in radicibus montis, Liv.; b, of time, to extend, prolong; ab hora tertia ad noctem pugnam, Liv.; middle, to last; tamquam non longius, quam vitae humanae spatium est, cupiditas gloriae extenditur, Liv. **B. 1.**, to stretch on the ground; aliquem arenā, Verg.; toto ingens extenditur (Cerberus) antro, s. stretched, Liv.; 2, to increase; agros, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, to exert; se supra vires, Liv.; itinera, to march at great speed, Liv.; avidos cursus, to hasten eagerly, Verg.; 2, to extend; nomen in ultimas oras,

Hor.; in Asiam quoque cognitionem, Liv.; famam factis, to spread abroad, Verg.

extento, 1. (intens. of extendo), to stretch out, to extend; nervos, Lucr.

extentus a -um, p. adj. with superl. (from extendo), extended, wide; stagna latius extenta Lucrino lacu, Hor.; castra quam extentissimā potest valle locat, Liv.

extenuatio -ōnis, f. (extenuo). **I.** a making thin, Plin. **II.** Rhet. t. t., a figure of speech, a diminution, lessening (Gr. *μειωσις*, opp. exaggeratio), Cic.

extenuatus a -um, p. adj. (from extenuo), weak, poor, slight; vestigia, Cat.; copiolae extenuatissimae, ap. Cic.

extenuo, 1. to make thin or small, to reduce, diminish. **I.** Lit., 1, aēr extenuatus, rarefied, Cic.; dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, Cic.; extenuari in aquas, dissolves into, Ov.; 2, milit. t. t., to extend a line or column, make thin; angustiae extenuabant agmen, Liv.; extenuatā suorum acie, Sall. **II.** Transf., 1, to lessen, weaken, diminish; sumptus, Cic.; spem, crimen, Cic.; 2, in speech, etc., to disparage, depreciate; stum munus, Cic.; famam belli, Liv.

exter and **exterus** a -um (from ex), outward, foreign, strange. **I.** Posit., jus nationum exterarum, Cic. **II.** Compar., **exterior**, n. -ius, genit. -ioris; orbis, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; exteriorē ire alicui, to go on the left side, Hor. **III.** Superl. **A.** **extrēmus** a -um, the outermost; 1, lit., subst., **extrēmum** -i, n., a, that which is outermost; caelum quod extrēmum atque ultimū mundi est, Cic.; b, the outermost, last; pars, Cic.; vitae dies, Cic. Subst., **extrēmum** -i, n., the end; extrēmum habet, has an end, Cic.; aestatis, Sall.; the end of life, death, Verg.; ad extrēmum, adv., to the end; ad extrēmum reservatus, Cic.; at the end, Cic.; entirely; ad extrēmum perditus, Liv.; extrēmum, adv., at the end, Ov.; for the last time; extrēmum affari or alloqui aliquem, Verg.; extrēmo, at the end, Nep.; in extrēmo, at the end of a letter, Cic.; plur., **extrema** -orum, n. the end; agri, Cic.; 2, transf., a, extreme—i.e., only used in the greatest need; senatus consultum, Caes.; b, extreme, greatest, most dangerous, most difficult; tempora, extreme need, Cic.; extrēmum bonorum, malorum, the highest good, evil, Cic.; neut. subst., vitam ipsam in extrēmum adductam, Tac.; extrema pati, the worst extremities, Verg.; with genit., quotiens in extrema periculum ventum, Liv.; c, the lowest, worst; haud Ligurum extrēmus, Verg.; extrēmi ingenii (of the lowest understanding) est qui, etc., Liv. **B.** **extimus** a -um, the outermost; orbis, Cic.

extēbro, 1. to bore out, extract by boring; ex or auro, quod extēbrebratum esset, Cic.

extergēo -tersi -tersum, 2. to wipe off, wipe dry; transf., to strip clean, plunder; fanum quod aon eversum atque extersum reliqueris, Cic.

exterior, exterius, v. exter.

extermio, 1. (ex and terminus), to drive beyond the boundaries; hence, 1, to drive out, expel, banish; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; or urbe, Cic.; de civitate, Cic.; 2, to put aside, remove; auctoritatem senatus e civitate, Cic.

externus a -um (exter). **I.** that which is outside, external; tepor, Cic. Subst., **externa** -rum, n. outward appearances, Cic. **II.** foreign, strange; hostis, Cic.; amor (of a foreigner), Ov.; timor, terror (of a foreign enemy), Liv. Subst., **a, externus** -i, m. a foreigner, Liv.; a stranger; canum odium in externos, Cic.; b, **externa** -rum, n. that which is foreign or strange; externa (foreign examples) libentius in tali re quam domestica recorder, Cic.

extēro -trivi -tritum, 1. to rub out, rub off, Lucr.

exterrēo -terrū -territum, 2. to frighten suddenly, to terrify; periculo suo aliquem, ut, etc., Liv.; in pass., praeter modum exterreri, Cic.; partic., exterritus aspectu, Cic.; of things, exterritus annis, Verg.

extērus, v. exter.

extimesco -timūi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to be greatly afraid, to be terrified; de fortunis communibus extimescere, Cic.; foll. by ne and the subj., Cic. **II.** Transi., to be greatly afraid of, to dread; with acc. of the thing, adventum tuum, Cic.; with ne and the subj., unum illud extimescebam ne quid turpius facerem, Cic.; with acc. of the person, victorem orbis terrarum, Cic.

extimūs, v. exter.

extispex -spicis, m. (exta and *specio), a soothsayer who predicts from the entrails of victims, Cic.

extollo, extūli, and rarely exsustūli, 3. to lift up, raise up. **I.** Lit., cruentum pugionem, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, extollere animum or aliquem, to raise, elevate, exalt; extollere animos, to become insolent, Cic.; se extollere, Cic.; aliquem secundā oratione, Sall.; 2, in words, to raise; aliquid verbis in majus, to exaggerate, Liv.; to praise, celebrate, extol; fortunam alicuius, Cic.; aliquem ad caelum, Cic.; 3, to adorn; hortus a Lucullo coeptos insigni magnificentiā extollere, Tac.; 4, to raise to rank, power, etc.; jacentem, Cic.

extorquēo -torsi -tortum, 2. to twist out, wrest away, wrench out. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., arma e manibus civium, Cic.; alicui sciam de manibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., to obtain by force, extort; a Caesare per Herodem talenta Attica L, Cic.; alicui veritatem, errorem, Cic.; ex animis cognitiones verborum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., extorsisti ut faterer, Cic. **II.** Esp., to dislocate, put out of joint; prava extortaque puella, deformed, Juv.; to torture, Liv.

extorris -e (ex and terra), driven from the country, exiled, banished; huic CXXXII patres familias extorris profugerunt, Cic.; with abl., agro Romano, Liv.; patriā, Sall.

extrā (= extrā sc. parte, from exter). **I.** Adv., **A.** Lit., outside (opp. intus); quae extra sunt, Cic.; quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes.; compar., exterius sitae (urbes), Ov. **B.** Transf., except; extra quam, extra quam si, except, unless, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., **A.** Lit., beyond, outside of, without; provinciam, Caes. **B.** a, except, with the exception of; extra duem, Cic.; b, beyond, outside; extra modum, Cic.; extra ordinem, Cic.; c, without; extra jocum, joking apart, Cic.; esse extra culpam, Cic.

extrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to draw out, extract. **A.** Lit., telum e corpore, Cic.; telum de vulnere, Ov.; vivum purpurem alvo, Hor.; velut ab inferis extractus, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to extricate, free; urbem ex periculis, Cic.; b, to destroy, root out; religionem ex annis, Cic. **II.** to draw forth; 1, lit., aliquem turbā oppositis humeris, Hor.; aliquem vi in publicum, Liv.; aliquem domo, Cic.; milit. t. t., hostes invitos in aciem, Liv.; 2, a, to bring to light; scelera in lucem, Liv.; b, to bring out; aliquem ad honorem, Liv. **III.** Of time, 1, to prolong, delay, protract; res variis calumniis, Cic.; certamen usque ad noctem, Liv.; animum, to put off, Liv.; 2, to waste; aestatem sine ulla effectu, Liv.

extrānēus a -um (extra), that which is outside. **I.** not belonging to a thing or subject, extraneus; res extraneae, Cic.; ornamenta, Cic. **II.** not belonging to a house, family, or country,

foreign, strange; exercitatio forensis et extranea, Cic. Subst., **extraneus** -i, m. a foreigner, stranger; si extraneus deest, domi hostem quaerunt, Liv.

extrā-ordinarius -a -um, extraordinary, anomalous, irregular; petitio consulatus, Cic.; pecunia, obtained by gift, legacy, etc., Cic.; cupiditates, unnatural, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; milit. t. t., equites, cohorts, or simply extra-ordinarii, picked troops of the auxiliary forces, Liv.; porta, (= praetoria, near which the extra-ordinarii had their tents), Liv.

extrārius -a -um (extra), 1, outward, external, extrinsic; utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic.; 2, strange, foreign. Subst., **extrārius** -i, m. a stranger, Ter.

extrēmītas -ātis, f. (extremus), the end, furthest portion, extremity; mundi, Cic.

extrēmus -a -um, v. exter.

extrico, 1. (ex and trico), to disentangle, extricate. **A.** Lit., cervam plagis, Hor. **B.** Transf., to procure with difficulty; nummos, Hor.

extrinsecūs, adv. (extra and secus), 1, from without, from the outside, Cic.; 2, on the outside, outwardly; columna extrinsecus inaurata, Cic.

extrūdo -trūdi -trūsum, 3. to push out, thrust out, extrude; a, of persons, te in viam, Cic.; extrudi a senatu in Macedoniam, Cic.; b, of things, mare aggere, to dam out, Caes.

extundo -tūdi, 3. **I.** to beat out. **A.** Lit., to form by beating with a hammer; lapsa ancilia caelo extuderat, Verg. **B.** to invent, devise; alieui artem, Verg. **II.** to beat out, force; transiā, to drive away; quum labor extuderit fastidia, Hor.

exturbo, 1. to drive away, thrust out. **A.** Lit., homines e possessionibus, Cic.; aliquem provinciā, Cic.; aliquem e fortunis omnibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., omnem spem pacis, Liv.; mentem alicuius, to put out of countenance, Cic.

exūbēro, 1. **A.** Lit., of fluids, to overflow; alte epumis exuberat umbra, Verg. **B.** Transf., to abound; si luxuriā florum exuberat amnis, Verg.; pomis exuberat annus, Verg.: tam lato te fenore exuberat, Tac.

exul, v. exsul.

exulcēro, 1. **I.** to make sore, Plin. **II.** Transf., 1, to make worse, aggravate; ea quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic.; 2, to irritate, embitter; ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insidet, Cic.

exulūlo, 1. to howl out, howl loudly, Ov.; **exululātus** -a -um; a, having howled, Ov.; b, invoked with howlings; mater Cybeleia, Ov.

exundo, 1. 1, to overflow, to flow out or over; tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac.; 2, to overflow, abound; largus et exundans ingenii fons, Juv.

exungo -unctus and **exungor** -ungi, 3. to anoint, besmear with unguents, Plaut.

exūo -tū -ūtum, 3. (connected with ind-uo). **I.** to draw out or off, to take out. **A.** se jugo, Liv.; unum exuta pedem vinculis, Verg.; se ex his laqueis, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, hominem ex homine, deprive of all human feeling, Cic.; mihi ex anime exui non potest esse deos, I cannot but believe, etc., Cic.; b, to deprive; aliquem agro paterno, Liv.; milit. t. t., to strip an enemy of, nostem impeditentis, castris, armis, praedā, Caes., Liv. **II.** to lay aside, put off, take off. **A.** Lit., ensei or pharetram, Verg., Ov. **B.** Transf., a, to lay aside; torvam faciem, Verg.; hominem, human shape, Ov.; b, to lay aside, remove, divest oneself of; humanitatem omnem,

Cic.; servitatem muliebrem, Liv.; magistro, get rid of, Tac.

exūro -ussi -ustum, 3. **I.** to burn out; alii scelus exurituri igni, Verg. **II.** to burn up, consume entirely; aliquem vivum, Cic.; classem, Verg.; exustus ager, dried up, Verg. **III.** to burn; 1, sol graciles exurit artus, Tib.; 2, of thirst, to burn; sitis exurit miseros, Lucr.; exustus flos siti veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic.; 3, to heat; a, antra positus exusta caminis, Ov.; b, to inflame with love, Tib.

exustio -ōnis, f. (exuro), a burning up, conflagration; terrarum, Cic.

exuviāe -ārum, f. (exuo), that which is taken off from the body. **I.** Of men, a, dress; has enim exuvias mihi perfidus ille reliquit, Verg.; b, spoils taken from the enemy, arms, etc.; nauticae, Cic.; tu ornatus exuviis huius, Cic. **II.** Of animals, a, the skin or slough which is laid aside (naturally); exuvias ponere, Verg.; b, the skin captured and taken off, the hide; leonis, Verg.

F.

F, f, the sixth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in form with the Aëolic digamma (Ϝ), though in sound most nearly represented by ϕ, φ. For the meaning of this letter when used as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

fāba -ae, f. a bean, Cic.; prov., isthaec in me cudetur faba, I shall have to suffer for this, Ter.

fābālis -e (faba), of or relating to beans; stipulae, Ov.

Fābāris -is, m., a tributary of the Tiber in the Sabine country, also called Farfarus, now Farfa.

fābella -ae, f. (dim. of fabula). **I.** a little story, little narrative; fabellarum auditione duci, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, a fable, Hor.; b, a little drama, Cic.

1. **fāber** -bri, m. (perhaps shortened for facier from facio); 1, a worker, esp. in any hard material; tignarius, a carpenter, Cic.; in the army, fabri, the engineers, Caes.; praefectus fabrum, commander of the engineers, Caes.; 2, a fish, perhaps the dory, Ov.

2. **fāber** -bra -brum, ingenious, skilful; ars, Ov.

Fābīus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most famous were: 1, Numerius Fabius Pictor, Roman annalist at the beginning of the Second Punic war; 2, Qu. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, the opponent of Hannibal in the Second Punic war; 3, Qu. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus, son of L. Aemilius Paulus, consul 144 B.C.; 4, Qu. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus, son of the preceding, conqueror of the Allobroges, builder of a triumphal arch on the sacra via (called fornix Fabii, fornix Fabius, fornix Fabianus, Cic.); 5, Servius Fabius Pictor, celebrated lawyer, praetor 145 B.C. Adj., **Fabius** -a -um, Fabian. Hence, **Fabiānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Fabius.

Fabrāterīa -ae, f. town of the Volsci on the river Trerus. Hence, **Fabrāternus** -a -um, of or belonging to Fabraleria.

fabrē, adv. (2. faber), skilfully, Plaut.

fābrefācio -fēci -factum, 3. to make or fashion skilfully; ex aere multa fabrefacta, Liv.

fābrica -ae, f. (faber). **I.** (sc. ars), the art of a faber; pictura aut fabrica, architecture, Cic. **II.** the work of a faber, working, m^{ch}ing; fabrica

teris et ferri, Cic. **III.** (sc. officina), the workshop of a faber, Cic.

fabricatio -ōnis, f. (fabrico), 1, making, framing, construction; hominis, Cic.; 2, artifice, device; ne illa quidem traductio in verbo quandam fabricationem habet, Cic.

fabricator -ōris, m. (fabrico), a maker, artificer, framer; tanti operis, Cic.; ipse doli fabricator Epēos, Verg.

Fabricius -a -um, name of a Roman gens of which the most distinguished was C. Fabricius, consul 282 and 278 B.C., conqueror of Pyrrhus and the Samnites, famed for the simplicity of his life and the rigour of his censorship. Adj., Fabrician; pons, a bridge in Rome. Hence, **Fabricianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Fabricius.

fabrico, l. (faber), to form, make, forge out of hard materials; arma, Hor.; pocula fago fabricata, Ov.

fabricor, l. dep. (faber), 1, to frame, make, forge out of a hard material; gladium, fulmen, signa, Cic.; Capitolii fastigium, Cic.; 2, to fashion, form; hominem, Cic.; verba, invent new words, Cic.

fabrilis -e (faber), relating or belonging to an artificer; erratum, Cic.; scalprum, Liv.; opera, Verg.; neut. plur. subst., **fabrilia** -ium, n., tools, Hor.

fabŭla -e, f. (fari). **I.** talk; fabulam fieri or esse, to be the common talk, Cic.; conversation; fabulae conviviales, Tac. **II.** a tale, narrative, story, fable. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., fabula tantum sine auctore edita, Liv.; 2, transf., fabulae manes, the empty shades, Hor. **B.** Esp., the plot, story, of a drama, Hor.; a drama; in iis quae ad scenam componuntur fabulis, Cic.

fabŭlor, l. dep. (fabula), to talk, converse, chatter; quid Ser. Galba fabuletur, Liv.

fabŭlōsus -a -um (fabula), renowned in story, fabled; Hydaspes, Hor.; palumbes, Hor.

facēssō, facēssi, 3. (intens. of facio). **I.** Transit., to do eagerly, perform, fulfil, accomplish; jussa, Verg.; negotium, to give trouble to, Cic.; alieni periculum, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to be off, go away, depart; ab omni societate, reipublicae, Cic.; ex urbe, Liv.; urbe finibusque, Liv.

facētē, adv. (facetus), wittily, humorously; si (confumelia) facetius jactatur, urbanitas dicitur, Cic.

facētia -ae, f. (facetus). **I.** Sing., wit, Plant. **II.** Plur., wit, facetiousness, drollery, humour; Scipio omnes sale facetiis superabat, Cic.

facētus -a -um (root FA, Skr. bha, Gk. pha, shine, whence also facies), 1, fine, elegant; orator, Cic.; sermo, Cic.; 2, witty, facetious, Cic.

facies -ei, f. (root FA). **I.** Abstr., 1, the external form or figure; a, of persons, quem ne de facie quidem nosti, Cic.; b, of things, ceterum facies totius negotii varia, incerta, foeda atque miserabilis, Sall.; 2, esp., a, manner, kind; in faciem hederæ (after the fashion of), frondescere, Ov.; non una pugnae facies, Tac.; b, beautiful exterior, beauty; Tyndaridis, Verg. **II.** Concr., 1, figure, form; Homeri facies; se in omnes facies vertere, Verg.; 2, the face, countenance, Cic.

facile, adv. (facilis). **I.** easily, without difficulty; 1, gen., haec facile ediscere, Cic.; 2, esp., easily, indisputably, certainly; facile primus, facile princeps, indisputably first, Cic.; facile doctissimus, Cic.; non facile or hand facile, not easily, hardly, Cic. **II.** willingly; pati, Cic.; facillime audiri, Cic.

facilis -e (facio). **I.** Pass., 1, that which is easy to be done, easy; ascensus, Caes.; aditus,

Cic.; with ad and the acc., facies ad receptam angustiae, Liv.; esp. with gerund, illud autem facile ad credendum est, Liv.; with in and the acc., altera crepido haud facilius in ascensum, Liv.; with the supine in u, or the abl., res cognitu facilis, Cic.; with infin., facile est perficere ut, etc., Cic.; with ut and the subj., quod ei fuit facillimum, ut in agrum Rutulorum procederet, Cic.; with dat., *easyable*; campus operi facilis, Liv.; neut. subst. with prep., in facili esse, to be easy, Liv.; e or ex facili, easily, Ov.; 2, of circumstances, fortune, etc., *favourable*; quae (res et fortunae) quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic. **II.** Act., **A.** 1, that which does a thing easily, facile, skilful; manu facili, Ov.; 2, dexterous, clever; facilis et expeditus ad dicendum T. Junius, Cic. **B.** ready, willing, inclined; 1, with dat., commercio facilis, Liv.; with ad, facili feminarum credulitate ad gaudia, Tac.; poet., with infin., Prop.; 2, esp. of character, courteous, accessible, affable, easy, good-natured; facilis et liberalis pater, Cic.; mores facillimi, Cic.; with ad and the gerund, faciliis ad concedendum, Cic.; with in and the abl., faciliis in hominibus audiendis, Cic.; with in and the acc., si facili habes in tua vota deos, Ov.; with dat., si mihi di faciles et sunt in amore secundi, Ov.; with abl., faciliis amicitia, Sall.

facilitas -ātis, f. (facilis). **I.** Pass., easiness, ease; facilitas camporum, for marching, Tac. **II.** Act., 1, readiness, disposition, Cic.; 2, willingness, friendliness, affability, good-nature, courteousness; facilitas in audiendo, Cic.

facinorōsus -a -um (facinus), full of shameful deeds, wicked, atrocious, nefarious; vir, Cic.; vita, Cic.; plur. subst., facinorosi, abandoned men, Cic.

facinus -ōris, n. (facio), 1, a deed, action (good or bad), pulcherrimum, Cic.; indignum, Cic.; 2, a bad deed, crime, villainy (not so strong a word as scelus, which = *injury*); facinus est vinciri civem Romanum, scelus verberari, Cic.; facinus facere, obire, committere, Cic.; in se admittere, Caes.; patrare, Sall.; meton., a, the instrument of crime; facinus excussit ab ore, the poisoned cup, Ov.; b, a criminal; omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se stipulatorum catervae, Cic.

facio, feci, factum, 3. **I.** Transit., **A.** 1, to make, prepare, build; alieni anulum, Cic.; castra, Caes.; hence, a, to write down; litteras ad aliquem, Cic.; b, to perform some action of the body; gradum, Cic.; impetum in hostes, to attack, Liv.; 2, to produce; ignem ex lignis viridibus, Cic.; hence (of an orator, poet, etc.), to compose; orationem, versus, poema, Cic.; 3, to gain; praedam, Caes.; lucrum, manubias sibi ex, etc., Cic.; stipendia, to serve in war, Sall.; 4, to raise, levy; tributum, Cic.; auxilia mercede, Tac. **B.** 1, to do, perform, accomplish, execute; ego plus quam feci facere non possum, Cic.; caedem, furtum, fraudem, Cic.; alieni medicinam, to cure, Cic.; indutias, pacem, bellum, Cic.; fugam, to take to flight, or to put to flight, Sall., Liv.; facere de aliquo or de aliqua re, to do with, or do to; quid hoc homine, or huic homini facias, Cic.; 2, a, to manage or hold a ceremony; ludos, Cic.; sacra, or sacrificium, or res divinas, to sacrifice, Cic.; b, to practise a profession; praeconium, Cic.; 3, to procure; orationi audientiam, Cic.; silentium, Liv.; 4, to grant; potestatem, permission, Cic.; 5, to arouse (some feeling, etc.); alieni dolorem, Cic.; spem, Cic.; 6, to cause, bring it about; with ut and the subj., facis ut rursus plebes in Aventinum evocanda esse videntur, Cic.; with subj. alone, di facerent, sine patre forem I. Ov.; fac sciam, let me know, Cic.; facio, with ne or quo and the subj., mou

facere foll. by quin or quominus and the subj., **facere** non possum quin quotidie ad te mittam (litteras), *I cannot but*, Cic.; poet. with acc. and infin., illum forma timere facit, Ov.; 7, *to make, represent*; with acc. and infin. (of artists and poets), quem tamen Homerus apud inferos conveniri facit ab Ulyse, Cic.; 8, *to suppose, assume*; with acc. and infin., esse deos faciamus Cic.; 9, *with double acc., to make*; aliquem consilium, Cic.; me unum ex iis feci qui, etc., *made myself out to be*, etc., Cic.; with adj., aliquem sanum, disertum, Cic.; aliquem certorem, v. certus; 10, *to make something the property of some one, to bring into the power of*; with genit., tota Asia populi Romani facta est, Cic.; facere aliquid potestatis or ditionis suae, Cic.; with pron. possess., aliquam terram suam, *to subject*, Caes.; 11, *to esteem, value*; with genit., parvi, minimi, pluris, maximi, nihili, Cic.; aequi bonique facere aliquid, *to be content with*, Cic.; 12, *to suffer*; naufragium facere, Cic.; damnum, detrimentum facere, *to suffer loss*, Cic.; 13, *to do, referring to another verb, me ut adhuc fecistis audiatis* (where fecistis = audivistis), Cic. II. Intransit., 1, *to act*; humaniter, bene, amice, Cic.; 2, facere eum, or ab aliquo, *to act on the side of, support, be of the same party*; contra nos, *to be of the opposite party*, Cic.; 3, *to sacrifice*; Junoni Sospitae, Cic.; 4, *to be suited for*; Medee facient ad seculum omne manus, Ov.; 5, *to be serviceable, advantageous to, to suit, to be of service*; nec caelum nec aquae faciunt nec terra nec aurae, Ov. (archaic fut. perf. forms, faxo = fecero, Verg., Ov.; faxis, Hor.; faxit, ap. Liv.; faxitis, ap. Liv.; faxint, Cic.; faxitur, ap. Liv. The passive of facio is fio, q.v.).

factōōn, a word formed from facio, in imitation of the Greek = faciendum, Cic.

factio -ōnis, f. (facio). I. *a making, doing*; 1, lit., Plaut.; 2, transf., *the right of making or doing*; factionem testamenti non habere, *to be incapable of making a will*, Cic. II. 1, *a political party, faction, side*; populus paucorum factione oppressus, Caes.; triginta illorum consensus et factio, Cic.; 2, *a, a faction or party in a theatre or circus*, Suet.; b, *the parties into which the charioteers in the circus were divided*, Suet.

factiosus -a -um (factio), *fond of power, factious*; adolescens nobilis, egens, factiosus, Sall.; existunt in republica plerumque largitores et factiosi, Cic.

factito, 1. (freq. of facio). I. *to make, do frequently, be accustomed to make or do*; verba compone et quasi coagmenta, quod ne Graeci quidem veteres factitaverunt, Cic. II. a, *to declare openly, to make or do*; quem palam heredem semper factitarat, Cic.; b, *to follow a trade, practice a profession, make a trade of*; accusationem, Cic.; delationem, Cic.; c, *to celebrate usually*; sacrificia gentilia illo ipso in sacello stato loco anniversaria, Cic.

factum -i, n. (facio), *that which has been done, a deed, act, exploit*; bene facta, good deeds, Cic.; recta facta, Liv.; poet., facta bourn, *the works of oen*—i.e., a ploughed field, Ov.

factus -a -um, p. adj. (facio), 1, *wrought, worked*; argentum factum, silver plate, Cic.; 2, *polished, refined* (of persons); qui illic factus institutusque venisset, Cic.; homo ad unguem factus, Hor.

facūla -ae, f. (dim. of fax), *a little torch*, Prop.

facultas -ātis, f. (Old Lat. faeul = facile). I. A. *capacity, power, ability, capability*; facultas dicendi et copia, Cic.; ingenii, Cic. B. Esp., *eloquence, oratorical power*; facultatis timor, Cic. II. A. *possibility, opportunity, power, means*; Miloni manendi nulla facultas, Cic.;

dare alicui facultatem irridendi sui, Cic.; habere efficiendi facultatem, Cic.; res mihi videtur esse facultate (in practice) praeclara, arte (in theory) mediocris, Cic.; alicui facultatem dare, offerre, concedere with ut and the subj., Cic. B. Transf., a, *abundance, great number*; omnium rerum in oppido summa facultas, Caes.; b, *means, resources*; gen. in plur., Cic.

facundē, adv. with compar. and superl. (facundus); *eloquently, fluently*; alloqui hostem, Liv.

facundia -ae, f. (facundus), *eloquence, readiness of speech*; Romae Memmi facundia clara pollensque fuit, Sall.

facundus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (fari), *eloquent, fluent, ready of speech*; ingenia hominum sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv.; lingua, Hor.; oratio, Sall.

faecula -ae, f. (dim. of faex), *the tartar or crust of wine*, used either as a drug or condiment, Lucr., Hor.

Faesūlae -arum, f. town in Etruria, at the foot of the Apennines, now Fiesole. Hence adj., **Faesulanus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Faesulae*.

faex, faecis, f. A. *the dregs or refuse of any liquid*, Lucr., Hor.; *the tartar or crust of wine*, Hor.; *the brine of pickles*, Ov. B. Transf., *the dregs, the lower orders*; faex populi or plebis, Cic.; in Romuli faece, Cic.

faginēus -a -um (fagus), *beechen*; frons, Ov.

faginus -a -um (fagus), *beechen*; pocula, Verg.

fāgus -i, f. (φῡγός), *the beech tree*, Caes., Verg.

fāla -ae, f. 1, *a wooden tower from which missiles were thrown into a besieged city*, Plaut.; 2, *one of the seven wooden pillars on the spina or barrier of the circus*, Juv.

fālārica (phālārica) -ae, f. 1, *a huge spear hurled with the hand*, Verg.; 2, *a missile covered with tow and pitch, hurled from the catapult*, a brand, Liv.

falcārius -ii, m. (falx), *a scythe or sickle-maker*; inter falcarios, *the street of the scythe-makers*, Cic.

falcātus -a -um (falx), 1, *furnished with scythes*; currus, quadrigae, Liv.; 2, *scythe-shaped*; ensis, Ov.; sinus, a bay, Ov.

falcifer -fēra -fērūm (falx and fero), *carrying a scythe or sickle*; senex, Saturnus, Ov.

Fālērīi -ōrum, m. *the capital of the Falisci*.

Fālernus ager, *the Falernian country, at the foot of Mount Massicus, in Campania*. Adj., **Fālernus** -a -um, *Falernian*; vites, uvae, Hor.

Subst., **Fālernaum** -i, n. *Falernian wine*, Hor.

Fālisci -ōrum, m. *a people in Etruria*. Adj., **Fāliscus** -a -um, *Faliscan*. Subst., **Fāliscum** -i, n., *the territory of the Falisci*.

fallācia -ae, f. (fallax), *deceit, trick, fraud, artifice, craft*; sine fūco ac fallaciis, Cic.

fallācīlōquus -a -um (fallax and loqui), *speaking falsely or deceitfully*, ap. Cic.

fallācītēr, adv. (fallax), *deceitfully, craftily, fallaciously*, Cic.

fallax -lācis, adj. (fallos), *deceitful, treacherous, false, fallacious*; homines, Cic.; herbae non fallaces, *not disappointing the farmer*, Cic.; spes, Cic.; fallaces et captiosae interrogationes, Cic.

fallo, fēfelli, falsum, 3. (σφάλω). I. *to make to slip*; glacies fallit pedes, Liv. II. Transf., a, *to make invisible*; signa sequendi, Verg.; longe fallens sagitta, *coming unnoticed from afar*, Verg.; aetas labitur occulte fallitque, *glides un-*

noticed, Ov.; **b**, to make ineffective, to drive away, beguile; infandum anorem, Verg.; curam vino ot somno, Ov.; **c**, to break a promise, etc.; foedus ac fidem, Liv.; fidem hosti datam, Cic.; **d**, to escape the notice of, be concealed from; eustodias, Liv.; non fefellerit insidiae, Liv.; aliquem fallit or non fallit, with acc. and infin., Cic.; aliquem non fallit quin, Caes.; esp. (like Gr. λανθάνω) with a partic., hostis fallit incedens, comes unnoticed, Liv.; **e**, to lead astray, to deceive; pass., fallor as middle, to make a mistake; fallere alieuius spem or opinionem, Cic.; fallit me tempus, dies, I am mistaken in, Cic.; nisi me forte fallo, Cic.; non in sortitione fallere, Cic.; si fallo (in oaths), if I do not keep my word, Cic.; impers., me fallit, I am mistaken, err; quantum nos fefellerit, vides, Cic.; pass., potest heri ut fallar, I may be mistaken, Cic.

falsô, adv. (falsus), *falsely*, Cic.

falsiparens -entis (falsus and parens), having a putative father; Amphitryoniades, Hercules, Cat.

falsô, adv. (falsus), *falsely, wrongly, erroneously, untruly*, Cic.

falsus -a -um, p. adj. (from fallo). **I**, invented, feigned, false, untrue, spurious, made up; gaudium, Cic.; Caesaris commentarii, Cic.; vocolae, falsest, Cic.; ora non falsa, genuine, Ov. Subst., **falsum** -i, n., an untruth, something false, a lie; ad te falsum scripseram, Cic.; falsum jurare, Cic.; falso, adv., *falsely*, Cic. **II**, deceitful, false, hypocritical; in amore, Tac.; lingua, Ov. Subst., **falsum** -i, n., a, deceit, hypocrisy, Tac.; b, tela in falsum jacere, at random, Tac.

falsx, falceis, f. 1, a scythe, sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook, Cic.; 2, a sickle-shaped implement of war, used for tearing down stockades, etc., Caes.

fama -ae, f. (fari). **I**, talk, tradition, a report, rumour, intelligence, unauthenticated news; nulla adhuc fama venerat, Cic.; fama est, there is a rumour, Liv.; fama emergit, Cic.; fama nuntiabat, Cic.; fama manat, foll. by acc. and infin.; fama accipere, to hear by rumour, Caes.; personif., Fama, a goddess, daughter of Terra, Verg. **II**, the opinion of the crowd, public opinion. **A**, contra famam opinionemque omnium, Cic.; fama popularis, popular favour, Cic.; bona fama, good opinion, Cic.; mala fama, Sall.; fama sapientiae, Cic. **B**, reputation; 1, good name; famae consulere, Cic.; famam sororis defendere, Cic.; 2, evil reputation; moveri famâ, Verg.

famâtus -a -um (fama), having an ill reputation, Cic. (f).

famêlicus -a -um (fames), suffering hunger, hungry, famished; armenta, Juv.

fames -is, f. hunger. **I**, Gen., **A**, Lit., eibi condimentum esse famem, Cic.; aliquâ re famem tollerare, Caes.; aliquâ re famem depellere, to satisfy, Cic.; explere, Cic.; famem ab ore civium propulsare, Liv. **B**, Transf., 1, insatiable desire; auri sacra fames, Verg.; 2, poverty of expression; jejunitas et fames, Cic. **II**, famine, time of famine; in fame frumentum exportare, Cic.

família -ae (-as after the words pater, mater, filius, filia), f. (from root FAM, whence famulus). **I**, a household of slaves, household; a, familiam intelligentiam, quae constet ex servis pluribus, Cic.; emere eam familiam a Catone, Cic.; b, a band of gladiators; gladiatoria, Sall.; comparare familiam, Cic.; familiam ducere, to be at the head, to take the first place, Cic.; c, the dependents, vassals of a noble, Caes.; d, the slaves of a temple. **II**, Transf., **A**, the entire household or family; hence, paterfamilias, the head of the household or family; materfamilias, a married

woman who had passed in manum viri, or an unmarried woman whose father was dead, Cic.; filiusfamilias, the son still under his father's power, Cic. **B**, a family; 1, lit., a, in a wide sense, race (syn. with gens); familiam unam (sc. gentem Claudian) subisse civitatis onus, Liv.; b, in a narrower sense, a family, as a subdivision of a gens; Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, Cic.; 2, transf., sect; tota Peripateticorum, Cic.

familiâris -e (familia). **I**, belonging to the slaves of a house, Plaut. Subst., **familiâris** -is, m., a servant, plur., the servants in a house, Liv. **II**, belonging or relating to a family or household. **A**, Lit., a, belonging to a household, lares, Cic.; copiae, Liv.; res familiaris; (a) the household, Liv.; (b) property, Cic.; b, belonging to a family; funus, a death in the family, Cic. **B**, Transf., a, with compar. and superl., known in the house or family, intimate, friendly; biduo factus est mihi familiaris, Cic.; subst., **familiâris** -is, m. a friend; so familiaris -is, f., a female friend; exclamatur familiaris tua, Cic.; of things, ordinary, familiar, confidential; sermo, Cic.; aditus familiarior, Liv.; b, t. t. of augury, fissum familiare or pars familiaris, the part of the entrails relating to the persons sacrificing, Cic., Liv.

familiâritas -âtis, f. (familiaris), 1, confidential friendship, intimacy, familiarity; in alieuius familiaritatem venire or intrare, or se dare, Cic.; mihi cum aliquo familiaritas est or intercedit, Cic.; 2, meton., familiar friends; e praecipua familiaritate Neronis, Tac.

familiârîtér, adv. with compar. and superl. (familiaris), confidentially, familiarly, intimately; familiariter cum aliquo vivere, Cic.

famôsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (fama). **I**, Pass., a, in a good sense, much spoken of, renowned; urbs (of Jerusalem), Tac.; mors, Hor.; b, in a bad sense, infamous, notorious; si qua erat famosa, Cic. **II**, Act., libellous, defamatory; versus, Hor.; libelli, Tac.

famul, **famûla**, v. famulus.

famûlâris -e (famulus), relating or belonging to servants or slaves; vestis, Cic.; iura famularia dare, to make slaves, Ov.

famûlâris -ûs, m. (famulor), service, servitude, slavery, Cic.; transf., quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati, Cic.

famûlor, 1. dep. (famulus), to be a servant, to serve any one, Cic.; alieui, Cat.

famûlus -a -um (root FAM), serving, servile; vertex, Ov. Subst., a, **famûlus** -i, m. a servant, slave; of a man, Cic.; of a deity, Cic.; ante-class. form, **famul**, Lucr.; b, **famûla** -ae, f. a female slave, handmaid, Verg., Ov.; transf., virtus famula fortunae est, Cic.

fânâticus a -um (fanum), inspired by a deity, enthusiastic, raving. **A**, Lit., of persons, Galli fanatici, Liv.; isti philosophi supersticiosi et paene fanatici, Cic. **B**, Transf. of things, vaticinantes carmine fanatico, Liv.; fanaticus error, Hor.

Fannius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most famous were C. Fannius, an historian, and his uncle, C. Fannius, an orator, contemporaries of Scipio Aemilianus. Hence adj., **Fannianus** -a -um, of or relating to Fannius.

fanum -i, n. (fari). **I**, a, a place solemnly consecrated to a god, Cic.; b, a temple with the land round it, a holy place; in sing. generally with the name of the deity, Apollinis, Cic.; fana spoliare, Cic. **II**, Proper name, **Fanum** -i, n. town on the coast of Umbria, now Fano.

fâr, farris, n. **I**, Lit., spelt (triticeum spelta, Linn.), farris seges, Liv.; farris acervus, Verg.

II. Transf., *a, meal*; percontor quanti olus et far, Hor.; esp. as used in sacrifices, far pium, Hor.; *b, bread*; una farris libra, Hor.

farcio, farsl, fartum, 4. (root FARC, Gr. ΦΑΡ, φάρε-ναι, φάρτω), *to fill full, stuff full*; pulvinus rosā fartus, Cic.

Farfārus, v. Fabaris.

fārina -ae, f. (far), *meal, flour*, Plin.; hence, *dust or powder of any kind*, Plin.; fig., nostrae farinae, of our kind or sort, Pers.

farinarius -a -um (farina), *relating to meal, made of meal*, Plin.

farrāceus (-ius) -a -um (far), *of or belonging to spell*, Plin.

farrāgo -inis, f. (far), 1, *mixed fodder for cattle*, Verg.; 2, transf., *a medley, mixture*; nostri libelli, Juv.

farrārius -a -um (far), *relating to spell or to grain generally*, Cato.

farrātus -a -um (far), 1, *provided with grain*, Pers.; 2, *made of corn*; neut. plur. subst., farrata, porridge, Juv.

farrēus -a -um (far), *made of spell or corn generally*. Subst., **farrēum** -i, n. *a spell-cake*, Plin.

fartor -ōris, m. (farcio), *a fattener of fowls*, Hor.

fartum i, n. and **fartus** -us, m. (farcio), *the stuffing, the inside*, Plin.

fas, n. indecl. (root FA, Gr. ΦΑ-Ω, whence also fari, fatum), *something spoken*. 1, *divine law and right* (opp. jus, human law and right), *divine command*; jus ac fas omne delere, Cic.; contra jus fasque, Cic.; personif., audi Jupiter, audite fines, audiet fas, Liv. 2, *A. Gen., that which is allowed, permitted, lawful, right* (opp. nefas); per omne fas et nefas aliquem sequi, Liv.; *fas est, it is allowed, is lawful*; quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic.; si fas est, with infin., Cic.; with supina, si hoc fas est dictu, Cic.; *fas est or non fas est*, with infin., Cic.; *fas putare*, with infin., Caes. 3, *fate, destiny*; fas obstat, Verg.; *fas est*, with infin. or acc. and infin.; si cadere fas est, if I am destined to fall, Ov.

fascia -ae, f. *a bandage, band*. 1, *a surgical bandage*, Cic.; 2, esp., *a woman's girdle*, Ov.; *b, a bed-girth*, Cic. 2, *Transf., a streak of cloud in the sky*, Juv.

fasciculus -i, m. (dim. of fascis), *a little bundle or packet*; epistolarum, Cic.; librorum, Hor.; florum, a nosegay, Cic.

fascino, 1. (βαρκαίνω), *to bewitch*; agnos, Verg.

fascinum -i, n. and **fascinus** -i, m. (βαρκαίνω). 1, *an enchanting, bewitching*, Plin. 2, = membrum virile, Hor.

fasciōla -ae, f. (dim. of fascia), *a little bandage*, Hor.; purpureae fasciōlae, bandages round the ankle worn by women, Cic.

fascis -is, m. *a bundle, packet*. 1, Gen., *sarmentorum*, Liv.; ego hoc te fasce levabo, Verg. 2, *Esp., plur. A. Lit., fascēs, bundles of sticks with an axe projecting, carried by victors before the chief Roman magistrates*; fascēs praeferre, Liv.; habere, Cic.; dare alicui fascēs, the consulate, Cic.; summittere fascēs, to lower as a sign of respect, Liv.; fig., alicui, to yield the preference to, Cic.; demissi populo fascēs, lowered before the people, Cic. 3, *Meton., high office, esp. the consulate*, Verg., Hor.

fascelus, **fasciōlus**, etc. = phaselus, etc. (q.v.).

fasti -ōrum, m., v. **fastus** -a -um.

fastidio -ivi -itum, 4. (astidium), *to loathe, feel distaste or disgust*. 1, *Lit., of physical loath-*

ing, olus, Hor.; omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque, Hor. 2, *Transf., to be averse to, dislike, loathe*; etiam in rectis factis saepe fastidiunt, Cic.; preces alicuius, Liv.; with infin., ne fastidiaris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv.; with acc. and infin., est aliquis, qui se iuspicit, aestimari fastidiat, Liv.

fastidiōse, adv. with compar. (fastidiosus), 1, *with loathing, dislike*; huic ego jam stomachans fastidiōse, immo ex Sicilia, inquam, Cic.; 2, *a, fastidiously, daintily*; quam diligenter et quam paene fastidiōse judicamus, Cic.; *b, disdainfully, contemptuously*; fastidiosius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.

fastidiōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (fastidium), *full of loathing*. 1, *feeling, loathing*. A. Lit., *squamous*, Varr. B. Transf., *a, sick of, disgusted with, impatient of*; with genit., Latinarum (litterarum), Cic.; terrae, Hor.; *b, esp., nice, dainty, fastidious*; Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, sed tamen recipiebat, Cic.; *c, contemptuously, disdainful*, Plin. 2, *causing loathing, disgusting, loathsome*, Hor.

fastidium -ii, n. (FAST-idium, of same root as 1. fastus), *loathing*. 1, *Lit., the loathing of food*; cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. 2, *Transf., A. dislike, aversion, disgust*; domesticarum rerum, Cic. B. *a, fastidiousness, hyper-criticism, fault-finding*; delicatissimum, Cic.; audiendi, Cic.; *b, scorn, haughtiness, pride*; fastidium et superbia, fastidium arrogantiae, fastidium et contumacia, Cic.; fastidium alicuius non posse ferre, Cic.

fastigātē, adv. (fastigatus), *slantingly*, Caes.

fastigātus -a -um, partic. of fastigo.

fastigium -ii, n. (FAST-igium, connected with ἀ-φασσων). 1, *a slope, declivity, descent*; ab oppido locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Caes. 2, *the extremity, either above or below*. A. Lit., 1, *above, height*; a, gen., *height, summit*; paritudoinis fastigio, Caes.; *b, esp., the summit of a roof*; both, (a) *the whole of the roof*, Cic.; and (β) *the gable end, pediment*; fastigium Capitolii, Cic.; operi inchoato, prope tamen absoluto, tamquam fastigium imponere, put the last touch to, Cic.; 2, *below, depth*, Caes. B. Transf., 1, *dignity, rank, position*; dictaturae altius fastigium, Liv.; 2, *principal point* (in writing); summa sequar fastigia rerum, Verg.

fastigo, 1. (fastigium), *to sharpen to a point, a, upwards, collis est in modum metae in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus*, Liv.; *b, to slope down, only in partic., fastigatus*; collis leniter fastigatus, Caes.

fastōsus -a -um (fastus), *proud, haughty*, Mart.

1. **fastus** -ūs, m. *pride, haughtiness, arrogance*; stirpis Achilleae fastus (plur.), Verg.; fastu erga patrias epulas, Tac.

2. **fastus** -a -um (root FA, Gr. ΦΑ-ω, whence fatum, φάσκω, φημι), *dies fastus, gen. plur. dies fasti, or simply fasti, the days on which the praetor could administer justice* (opp. nefasti); ille dies nefastus erit, per quem tria verba (do, dico, addico) silentur; fastus erit per quem lege licebit agi, Ov.; *a list of these days, with the festivals, magistratus, chief events, etc., the Roman calendar*; fasti memores, Hor.; *a poetical form of this calendar composed by Ovid*; fasti consulares or magistratuum, *a list of the highest magistrates at Rome from the earliest times*, Cic.

fātālis -e (fatum), *relating to destiny or fate*. 1, *a, fated, destined by fate*; necessitas, Cic.; annus ad interitum huius urbis fatalis, Cic.; *b, fateful, connected with the fate of a person or thing*; pignora, the Palladium, Ov.; libri, the

Sibylline books, Liv.; bellum, Cic.; deae, the fates, Ov. **II.** In a bad sense, deadly, fatal; telum, Verg.; jaculum, Ov.

fatāliter, adv. (fatalis), according to fate or destiny; definitum esse, Cic.

fatēor, fassus sum, 2. dep. (root FA-, Gr. φα-ω, whence also firi, φάριξ), 1, to confess, admit, allow; verum, Cic.; de facto turpi; with acc. and infin., si quis se amici causā fecisse fateatur, Cic.; 2, to discover, make known; iram vultu, Ov. (pass., qui (ager) publicus esse fateatur, Cic.).

fatīcānus -a -um and **fatīcīnus** -a -um (fatum and cano), prophetic, Ov.

fatīdīus -a -um (fatum and dico), announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic; vates, Verg.; anus, Cic.; subst., a soothsayer, Cic.

fatīfēr -fēra -fērum (fatum and fero), death-bringing, deadly, fatal; arcus, Verg.

fatīgatiō -ōnis, f. (fatigo), weariness, fatigue; eum fatigatione equorum atque hominum, Liv.

fatīgo, 1. (perhaps connected with fatis, whence also affatim). **I.** to weary, tire, fatigue; cervos jaculo cursuque, Verg.; se atroci pugna, Liv.; itinere, magno aestu fatigati, Caes. **II.** Transf., to vex, harass. **A.** Of the body, verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati, Cic. **B.** Of the mind, 1, animum, Sall.; se, Sall.; qui punit aliquem aut verbis fatigat, Cic.; 2, esp., to tease, worry with entreaties, etc.; aliquem precibus, Liv.; Vestam orece, Hor.

fatīlōquus -a -um (fatum and loqui), announcing fate, prophetic. Subst., a prophet, prophetess; Carmentis mater . . . quam fatiloquam nirtae hae gentes fuerant, Liv.

fatis -is, f. whence acc. fatim, sufficiently, post-Aug.

fatīscō, 3. and **fatīscor**, 3. dep. (χατέω, χάσσω), 1, to chink, gape, crack, open, part asunder; naves rimis fatiscunt, Verg.; 2, to become weak, droop, decrease; seditio fatiscit, Tac.; dum cōvia fatiscunt, Tac.

fatūitas -ātis, f. (fatuus), foolishness, simplicity, Cic.

fatūm -i, n. (for, fari), an utterance. **I.** the expressed will of a god, prophecy, prediction; fata Sibyllina, Cic. **II.** 1, destiny, fate, the appointed order of the world, the fate, lot, or destiny of man; omnia fato feri, Cic.; fato rerum prudentia major, Verg.; alicui fatum est, with infin., Cic.; alicuius or alicui fatum est, with acc. and infin., Cic.; fuit hoc sive meum sive reipublicae fatum ut, etc., Cic.; the will of a god; sic fata Jovis poscunt, Verg.; and personif., Fata, the Parcae or Fates, Prop.; 2, a, the natural term of life; maturius exstingui quam fato suo, Cic.; fato cedere, Liv.; fato fungi, Ov.; fato obire, to die a natural death, Tac.; fata proferre, to prolong life, Verg.; b, misfortune, ruin, calamity; impendit fatum aliquod, Cic.; meton., a cause of calamity or destruction; duo ille reipublicae paene fata, Gabinius et Piso, Cic.

fatūus -a -um, foolish, idiotic, fatuous; a, afatious, puer, Cic.; fatuus et amens, Cic. Subst., **fatūus** -i, m. a fool, idiot, Cat.; b, of things, foolish, insipid, perverse; primas illas rabiosulas (litteras) sat fatuas dedisti, Cic.

Faunus -i, m. (root FAV-, faveo), a mythic king of Latium, revered as a god of woods and fields; subsequently identified with Pan; hence, **Fauni** = forest gods, Ov.

faustē, adv. (faustus), happily, fortunately; venire, Cic.

faustitas -ātis, f. (faustus), prosperity; personif. as a goddess of the fields, Hor.

Faustus -i, m. (root FAV-, whence faus-

tus), myth., the herdsman of the Alban king Amulius, who saved and brought up Romulus and Remus.

faustus -a -um (root FAV-, faveo). **I.** bringing luck or good fortune, fortunate, lucky, auspicious; dies faustus alicui, Cic. **II.** As a proper name, Faustus, a Roman surname; L. Corn. Sulla Faustus, son of the dictator Sulla; Fausta, daughter of the dictator Sulla, wife of Milo.

fautor -ōris, m. (orig. favior, from faveo), a favourer, protector, patron, promoter; dignitatis, Cic.; bonorum, Liv.; absol., an applauder, Hor.

fautrix -trix, f. (fautor), a favourer, protector, promoter; voluptatum, Cic.; regio suorum fautrix, Cic.

faux, faucis, f. (usually plur. **fauces** -ium, f.). **I.** Lit., the jaws, gullet, throat; arente fauce, Hor.; sitis urit fauces, Hor.; fig., quum inexplēbiles populi fauces exaruerunt libertatis siti, Cic.; Catilina cum exercitu faucibus urget, is at our throats, Sall.; quum faucibus premeretur, when the knife was at his throat, Cic.; premit fauces defensionis tuae, strangles, makes impossible, Cic.; urbem ex belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, Cic. **II.** Transf., only in plur., 1, jaws, chasm; patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic.; 2, entrance; portus, Caes.; macelli, Cic.; 3, a narrow pass, defile; angustae, Liv.; artee, Tac.; Etruriae, Cic.; 4, a, isthmus, neck of land; artee fauces (Isthmi), Liv.; Graeciae, Cic.; b, straits; Hellesponti, Liv.

faveo, fāvi, fātum, 2. **I.** to favour, be favourable or inclined to, help, protect; with dat. of person or party, faveas tu hosti, Cic.; si tibi dei favent, Cat.; favere suis, Cic.; with dat. of thing, favere enim pietati fideique deos, Liv.; favere et reipublicae et dignitati ac gloriae alicuius, Cic.; isti sententiae, Cic.; impers., non modo non invidetur illi aetati, verum etiam favetur, Cic.; with pro and the abl., or contra and the acc., hac pro parte, Ov.; qui Parthorum quoque contra Romanum nomen gloriae favent, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Ov.; with neut. acc. (as regards), quod quidem ego favisse me tibi fateor, Cic.; absol., dum favet nox et Venus, Hor.; multitudo audiens favet, odit, Cic. **II.** Esp., to favour with the mouth, heart, etc., hence to be silent, favete linguis, Cic.; ore favete, Verg., be silent; absol., celebrate faventes, Verg.

favilla -ae, f. (faveo), glowing ashes, esp. the still glowing ashes of the dead; reliquias vino et bibulum lavere favillam, Verg.

fāvitor -ōris, m. = fautior (q.v.).

fāvōnis -ii, m. the west wind or zephyr which blew at the beginning of spring, Cic.

fāvor -ōris, m. (faveo). **I.** favour, goodwill, partiality, inclination; with subject, genit., populi, Cic.; with object, genit., nominis, Liv.; with in and the acc., Liv.; amplecti aliquem favore, Liv.; in favorem alicuius venire, Liv. **II.** Esp., a, attention at a religious ceremony; pium praestare et mente et voce favorem, Ov. b, applause at the theatre, approbation, acclamation; quod studium et quem favorem in scenam attulit Panurgus, Cic.

fāvōrābilis -e, adj. with compar. (favor), in favour, pop. lar, beloved, pleasing; oratio, Tac.

fāvus -i, m. a honeycomb; fingere favos, Cic.; poet., favos dilue Baccho, honey, Verg.

fax, fācis, f. a torch. **I.** A. Lit., faces incendere, Liv.; faces nuptiales, Cic.; a funeral torch, Cic.; a fire-brand; faces incendere, Cic. fig., eius omnium incendiorum fax, Antonius, Cic.; attribute of Cupid and the Furies, Ov., Verx. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., faces dicendi, fiery eloquence, Cic.; alicui ad libidinem faciem praeferre,

to administer to, Cic.; *facem bello praeferre, to kindle the flame of war*, Tac.; *me torret face mutuâ Calais, with the flame of love*, Hor.; 2, esp., *that which provokes or causes, the author; subicere aëres invidiae alicuius*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, *the light of the moon; crescentem face Notilucam*, Hor.; 2, *a fiery meteor, shooting star, etc.*; *faces caelestes* or *caeli*, Cic.

faxim, *faxo* = *fecerim, fecero, v. facio*.

febricula -ae, f. (dim. of *febris*), *a slight fever, feverishness; febricula incipit*, Cic.; *febriculam habere*, Cic.

febriculōsus -a -um (febricula), *feverish*, Cat.

febris -is, f., acc. -em or -im, abl. -e or -i (for *ferbis*, from *ferveo*), *fever; in febrim subito incidere*, Cic.; *febrim habere*, Cic.; *febrī carere*, Cic.; *Roman venisse cum febre*, Cic.; *Febris personif. as a goddess, with three temples in Rome*.

febrūarius -a -um (februus, *februus, to purify*), *relating to cleansing; a. mensis Februarius* or simply *Februarius, the cleansing month* (so called because of the purificatory sacrifices in its second half), up to 450 B.C. the last month of the year, in the time of Cicero the second; **b.**, *belonging to the month February; Kalendae Februariæ, the 1st of February*, Cic.

febrūus -a -um, *purifying* (in the religious sense); *subst. febrūum -i, n. a means of religious purification; hence, Febrūa -ōrum, n. the feast of purification held by the Romans at the end of February*.

fecialis = *fetialis* (q.v.).

fecunditas -ātis, f. (fecundus), *fruitfulness, fecundity*. **I.** Lit., **a.**, of persons, *mulieris*, Cic.; **b.**, of the earth, *aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus*, Cic.; **c.**, of the intellect, *volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *abundance, Plin.*

fecundo, 1. (fecundus), *to fructify, fertilise; viridem Aegyptum nigrā arenā*, Verg.

fecundus -a -um, *p. adj. with compar. and superl.* (FE-o, whence *fetus, femina, fenus*), *fruitful, prolific*. **I.** A. Lit., *terra*, Cic.; *conjug.*, Hor. **B.** Fig., *rich, abounding in*; *with genit.*, *saecula fecunda culpa*, Hor.; *with abl.*, *gens inter accolae latrocinii fecunda*, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, *abundant, full, plentiful; quaestus*, Cic.; *calices*, Hor.; *with abl. (specum) uberibus fecundus aquis*, Ov.; 2, *making fruitful; fecundae verbera dextrae*, Ov.

fel, *fellis*, *n. the gall, the gall-bladder*. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., *fel gallinaceum*, Cic.; 2, fig., **a.**, *bitterness*, Tib.; **b.**, *anger; atrum fel*, Verg. **B.** Esp., *the venom of a serpent; vipereo spicula felle linunt*, Ov.

feles (faeles) -is, and **fēlis** (faelis) -is, *f. a cat*, Cic.

felicitas -ātis, f. (felix). **I.** *fertility*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *a. happiness, felicity, good fortune, success; perpetuā quādam felicitate usus ille excessit e vita*, Cic.; *plur.*, *incredibiles felicitates*, Cic.; *personif.*, *Felicitas, Good Fortune as a goddess, with a temple in Rome; b.*, *success, esp. in war; Helvetiorum*, Caes.

felicitēr, adv. (felix), 1, *fruitfully; illic veniunt felicius uvae*, Verg.; 2, *happily; a. vivere, navigare*, Cic.; **b.**, in a wish, *auspiciōsusly, favourably; precatus sum ut ea res mihi, populo plebieque Romanæ bene atque felicitēr eveniret*, Cic.; **c.**, *good luck! felicitēr velim*, Cic.

fēlis = *feles* (q.v.).

felix -icis (root FE-o, cf. fecundus). **I.** *fruitful, fertile; arbor*, Liv.; *regio*, Ov. **II.** *fortunate, favourable, propitious, lucky; 1, gen.,*

Sulla felicissimus omnium, Cic.; *with genit.*, *cerebri*, Hor.; *with ad and the acc.*, *ad casum fortunamque felix*, Cic.; *with abl.*, *morte felix*, Verg.; *with abl. gerund.*, *tam felix volis corrumpendis fuit*, Liv.; *with in and the abl. gerund.*, *si minus felices in diligendo fuissimus*, Cic.; *with ab and the abl.*, *ille Graecus ab omni laude felicior*, Cic.; *with infin.*, *felicior ungere tela manu*, Verg.; *Felix, the Lucky One, surname of Sulla*, Liv.; 2, esp., **a.**, *rich; tam felix esse*, Ov.; **b.**, *successful; seditio*, Liv.; *arma*, Verg. **B.** Act., **a.**, *bringing good luck; omen*, Ov.; *so the formula, quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit*, Cic.; **b.**, *blessed with healing power; malum*, Verg.; **c.**, *making joyful; poma*, Ov.; **d.**, *making fruitful; limus*, Verg.

femella -ae, f. (dim. of *femina*), *a young woman, a girl*, Cat.

fēmen = *femur* (q.v.).

femina -ae, f. (root FE-o, cf. fecundus), lit., *any female animal that bears young; a.*, of human beings, *a woman*, Cic.; **b.**, of animals, *the female; porcus femina*, Cic.

feminēus -a -um (femina), 1, *relating to a woman, female, feminine; calendæ, the 1st of March, when the Matronalia were celebrated*, Juv.; *curae iraque*, Verg.; 2, *womanish, effeminate; amor*, Verg.; *fuga*, Ov.

femur -ōris or (from *femen*) -inis, n. (FE-o, cf. fecundus), *the upper part of the leg, the thigh*, Cic.; *femur utrumque*, Caes.

fenēbris -e (fenus), *relating to interest; leges*, Liv.

fenēratiō -ōnis, f. (fenero), *lending at interest, usury*, Cic.

fenērator -ōris, m. (fenero), *one who lends money at interest, money-lender, usurer; fenerator acerbissimus*, Cic.

fenēro (faenēro), 1. (fenus), *to lend money at interest; ne fenerare liceret*, Liv.

fenēror (faenēror), 1. dep. (fenus), *to lend money at interest; pecuniam binis centesimis, at twenty-four per cent. per annum*, Cic.; *provincias, to despoil by usury*, Cic.; **fig.**, *beneficium, to trade in*, Cic.

fenestella -ae, f. (dim. of *fenestra*), *a little opening, (porta) Fenestella, a little gate in Rome*.

fenestra -ae, f. (connected with *φαῖνω*), **a.**, *a window*, Cic.; **b.**, *an opening; lato dedit ore fenestram*, Verg.; *esp.*, *a loophole for shooting; fenestras ad tormenta mittenda in struendo reliquerunt*, Caes.

fenēus -a -um (fenum), *made of hay; homines, men of straw*, Cic.

fenicūlarius -a -um (feniculum), *belonging to fennel; hence Fenicūlarius campus, a district in Spain*, Cic.

fenicūlum -i, n. *fennel*, Plant.

fenilia -ium, n. plur. (fenum), *a hay-loft*, Verg.

fenisēca -ae, m. (fenum and seco), *a mower; transf.*, *a countryman*, Pers.

fenum (faenum, feonum) -i, n. (root FE-o), *hay; fenum alios esse oportere, must eat hay*, i.e., *be dolls*, Cic.; *prov.*, *fenum habet in cornu, he is dangerous* (the horns of vicious cattle were bound with hay), Hor.

fenus (faenus) -ōris, n. (root FE-o), lit., *that which is produced*. **I.** *interest of money; pecuniam alicui dare fenore, to lend at interest*, Cic.; *pecuniam accipere fenore, to borrow*, Liv.; *pecuniam occupare grandi fenore, to invest*, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, *debt, indebtedness; fenore obui, mersum esse, laborare*, Liv.; 2, *capital; duas fenoris partes in agris collocare*, Tac.; 3, *usury; fenore trucidare patrimonium* or *plebem*, Cic.

fēra -ae, f. v. ferus.

fērācītōr, adv. with compar. (ferax), *fruitfully*; velut ab strīpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.

fērālīs -e (root FER, whence also Feronia, in-fer-nus). **I.** relating to the dead, funereal; cupressus, Verg.; tempus or dies, = feralia, Ov. Subst., **ferālīa** -ium, n., 2, the festival of the dead on the 10th of February, Cic.; **b.** things relating to the dead or to burial, Tac. **II.** Transf., death-bringing, deadly, fatal; dona, Ov.; annus, Tac.

fērāx -ācis (fero), *fruitful, fertile, prolific*. **A.** Lit., agri, Cic.; with genit., Iberia ferax venenorum, Hor.; with abl., feracior uvīs, Ov.; **B.** Transf., nullus feracior in philosophia locus est quam de officiis, Cic.; with genit., illa aetate qua nulla virtutum feracior fuit, Liv.

ferbēo = ferveo (q. v.).

ferocūlum and **fēricūlum** -i, n. (fero), *a litter, beer, tray*; **a.** for carrying the spolia opima and the trophies at a triumph, Liv.; **b.** for carrying the images of the gods in processions, Cic.; **c.** for bringing in dishes; hence, meton., a course, Prop.

fērō, adv (root FER-o), *almost, nearly*. **A.** Gen., totius fere Galliae legati, Caes.; omnes fere, Cic.; **a.** esp. with expression denoting time, quāta fere horā, Cic.; eādē fere horā quā veni, about the same hour, Cic.; **b.** with negatives, *scarcely, hardly*; aetates vestrae nihil aut non fere multum differunt, Cic. **B.** = semper fere, *nearly always, usually*; sit enim fere ut, etc., Cic.; with a negative, *seldom*, Cic.

fērētārius -ii, m (fero), *a light-armed soldier who fought with missiles*, Sall.

Ferentinum -i, n. **I.** a town of the Hernici on the Via Latina, now Ferente; adj., **a.** **Ferentinus** -a -um, *Ferentine*; caput aquae Ferentinae, or simply caput Ferentinum, the source of a stream running near Ferentinum, Liv.; subst., **Ferentina** -ae, f. a goddess of Ferentinum; **b.** **Ferentinās** -ātis, *Ferentine*. **II.** a town in Etruria, now Ferentino.

Fērētrius -ii, m. (feretrum, fero), *a surname of Jupiter, to whom the spolia opima were dedicated*, Liv.

fērētrum -i, n. (fero), *a bier for carrying a corpse to the grave*, Ov., Verg.

fēriāe -arum, f. for fesiāe, same root as festus, days of rest, holidays. **I.** Lit., novendiales, Cic.; ferias agere, Liv. **II.** Transf., rest, Hor.

fēriātus -a -um, p. adj. (from ferior), *keeping holiday, idle, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure*; deus feriatu torpēt, Cic.; with ab, feriatu a negotiis publicis, Cic.

fēricūlum = ferculum (q. v.).

fērīnus -a -um (ferus), *relating to a wild beast, wild*; caro, Sall.; vellera, Ov. Subst., **ferīna** -ae, f. *flesh of wild animals, game*, Verg.

fērīo, 4. to strike, knock, beat, hit, smite. **I.** **A.** Lit., murum arietibus, Sall.; frontem, Cic.; ferire mare, to row, Verg.; absol., contra ferire, Sall.; ferit sidera vertice, reaches to the stars, Hor. **B.** Transf., to hit; multa patent in eorum vita quae fortuna feriat, influences, Cic.; mediū ferire, to keep the middle of the road, Cic. **II.** 1, to strike dead, slay, kill; hostem, Sall.; humilem agnam, Hor.; and hence, foedus, to make a treaty (because a sow was then slain), Cic.; 2, to cut in pieces; stricto retinacula ferro, Verg.; 3, to bring out, utter; verba palato, Hor. (syncop. imperf. feribant, Ov.).

fērīor, 1. (feriae), *to keep holiday*, Varr.

fērītās -ātis, f. (ferus), *wildness, savageness*; hominis, Cic.; leonis, Ov.; loci, Ov.

ferme, adv. (superl. of fere = ferime), *almost, nearly, within a little*. **I.** haec ferme gesta, Liv.; **a.** of numbers, about; sex millia ferme passuum, Liv.; **b.** with negatives, *hardly, scarcely*, Cic. **II.** = semper ferme, *nearly always, usually*; ut ferme evenit, Cic.

fermento, 1. (fermentum), *to cause to ferment*, Plin.

fermentum -i, n. (for fervimentum, from ferveo), 1, that which causes fermentation, *leaven, yeast*, Tac.; transf., anger, or the cause of anger, Plaut.; 2, meton., a kind of beer, Verg.

fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre (root FER, Gr. ΦΕΡ, perf. tuli, from old form tulo, supine latum, orig. tlatum from old tlaō, τλάω), *to bear, bring, carry*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., **a.** to bear; faces in Capitolium, Cic.; (a) to carry on one's person; cervicē jugum, Hor.; (β) ventrem, to be pregnant, Liv.; (γ) milit. t. t., arma contra aliquem, Cic.; signa in aliquem, to attack, Liv.; **b.** to bring; venenum, Liv.; alicui osculum, Ov.; alicui tributum, Liv.; to offer (to the gods); sacra divīs, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a.** to bear; (a) nomen Aemilii Pauli, Liv.; aliquem in oculis or oculis, to be very fond of, Cic.; prae se ferre aliquid, to display, make public, Cic.; obscurē ferre, to conceal, Cic.; (β) to endure, submit to, bear; contumaciam alicuius, Cic.; ea vīna quae vetustatem ferunt, which keep for a long time, Cic.; with pers. obj., optimates quis ferat? Cic.; with acc. and infin., ferunt aures hominum illa laudari, Cic.; absol., non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic.; with adv., aliquid ferre aegre, moleste, graviter molesteque, to take it ill, be vexed at, Cic.; aequo or iniquo animo, Cic.; facile, clementer, fortiter ac sapienter, Cic.; with acc. and infin., si quis aegre ferat se pauperem esse, Cic.; partic., non ferendus, intolerable; facinus, Cic.; non ferendum, with acc. and infin., Cic.; **b.** to bring; (a) opem, auxilium, Cic.; alicui fraudem, Cic.; ferre responsa Turro, Verg.; conditionem ferre, to propose terms, Cic.; aliquam, to propose some one as a wife, Cic.; legal t. t., suffragium, to vote, Cic.; legem, to propose a law, Cic.; so ferre de aliqua re ut, etc., to propose that, Cic.; (a)licui iudicem, of the prosecutor, to propose a judge to the defendant, Cic.; (β) of abstractions, to demand, require, allow; si ita res feret, Cic.; ut mea fert opinio, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** expensum ferre, to set down in an account-book as paid, Cic. **B.** to spread abroad, report, speak of; ferre haec omnibus sermonibus, Caes.; ferunt or pass. fertur, feruntur, people say, it is reported, with acc. and infin. or in pass. nom. and infin.; fama fert, the story goes, with acc., Liv.; ferre, with double acc., to give a person out to be; si te petitorum fero, Cic. **C.** to think over, consider; id consilio anto ferre debemus, Cic. **D.** = carry off; 1, in a good sense, veniam peto feroque, Liv.; non tacitum feres, I will not be silent about it, Cic.; fructus ex republica, Cic.; gratiam (thanks) alicuius rei, Liv. 1. polit. t. t., repulsam (a populo), Cic.; centuriam, tribus, to gain the votes of, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, to carry off violently; te fata tulerunt, Verg.; ferre et agere, to plunder, Liv. **E.** to bring forth; terra fruges ferre potest, Cic. **F.** to put in motion; 1, to drive away, lead; ferre se or middle ferri, to hasten, rush, and of things, to flow, mount, sink; **a.** lit., inde domum pedem, Verg.; milit. t. t., signa ferre, to march away, Liv.; se ferre alicui obviam, Cic.; se ferre aliquem, to act as, to profess to be, to declare oneself to be, libertum se populi Romani, Liv.; ad eum omni celeritate ferri, Caes.; Rhenus citatus fertur per, etc., rushes quickly, Caes.; **b.** transf., aliquem in or ad caelum laudibus, to praise sky-high, Cic.;

eloquentia quae cursu magno sonituque fertur, Cic.; ferri aliquā re, to be borne away by, to be possessed by; crudelitate et scelere, Cic.; 2, of a road, etc., to lead to; via fert Verruginem, Liv.; transf., si qua ad verum via ferret inquirentem, Liv. (archaic redupl. perf. tetulit, ap. Cic.).

ferōcia -ae, f. (ferox), a, in a good sense, high spirit, courage, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, fierceness, ferocity, Cic.; transf., vini, harshness, roughness, Plaut.

ferōcitas -ātis, f. (ferox), a, courage, untamed spirit, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, fierceness, haughtiness, Cic.

ferōciter, adv. (ferox), a, in a good sense, courageously, bravely, Liv.; b, in a bad sense, rudely, roughly, fiercely, Cic.

Fērōnia -ae, f. (root FER, cf. feralis), an old Italian goddess, patroness of freedmen.

ferox -ōcis (connected with ferus and Gr. θῆρ). I. In a good sense, courageous, high-spirited, warlike, brave; juvenis ferocissimus, Liv.; feroces ad bellandum viri, Liv. II. In a bad sense, wild, unbridled, proud; with abl., stolidus ferox viribus suis, Liv.; with genit., linguae, Tac.; victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic.; of things, ferox aetas, Hor.; oratio, Cic.

ferrāmentum -i, n. (ferrum), any instrument or tool, esp. in agriculture, made of iron, Cic.

ferriāria -ae, f, v. ferrarius.

ferriārius -a -um (ferrum), relating or belonging to iron; faber, a blacksmith, Plaut. Subst., **ferriāria** -ae, f. iron mine, Caes.

ferriātus -a -um (ferrum). I. furnished or covered with iron, Liv.; hasta, Liv.; agmina, iron-clad, Hor. II. of iron, iron; obices portarum, Tac.

ferreūs -a -um (ferrum), iron. A. Lit., made of iron; clavi, Caes. B. Meton., like iron; 1, hard, stern, unfeeling, cruel; Aristot Chius, praefractus, ferreus, Cic.; os, Cic.; 2, lasting like iron, immovable, unyielding, firm; corpus animusque Catonis, Liv.; 3, hard, oppressive; sors vitae, Ov.; somnus, death, Verg.

ferruginēus -a -um (ferrugo), iron-coloured, dusky; hyacinthus, Verg.; cybua, Verg.

ferruginus = ferrugineus (q.v.).

ferrūgo -inis, f. (from ferrum, as aerugo from aes), 1, iron rust, Plin.; 2, the colour of iron rust, dusky (iron grey, dark blue, steel blue) colour; viridis ferrugine barba, Ov.

ferrum -i, n. I. iron in its rough state, ore. A. Lit., Cic. B. Transf., hard-heartedness, insensibility, cruelty; in pectore ferrum gerit, Ov. II. iron worked up, meton. A. Gen., any iron instrument, the plough, Verg.; an axe, Hor.; a stylus for writing, Ov.; scissors for hair-cutting, Ov.; curling-irons, Verg. B. Esp., a sword; ferrum stringere, Liv.; aliquid cum ferro invadere, Cic.; urbes ferro atque igni vastare, Liv.; haec omnia flamma ac ferro delere, Cic.

ferrumen -inis, n., cement, Plin.

ferrūmino, 1. (ferrumen), to cement, bind together, Plin.

fertilis -e (fero), fruitful, prolific, fertile; 1, agri, Cic.; with genit., multos fertiles agros alios aliorum fructum, Cic.; with abl., insula agro fertilis, Liv.; transf., pectus, Ov.; 2, fertilising, making fruitful; dea, Ceres, Ov.; Baccus, Hor.

fertilitas -ātis, f. (fertilis), fertility, fecundity; with subject, genit., agrorum, Cic.; of persons, indoluit fertilitate sua, Ov.

fertum (feretum). -i, n., a kind of sacrificial cake, Pers.

fertus -a -um (fero), fruitful; arva, ap. Cic.

fērūla -ae, f. (fero), 1, the herb fennel; 2, a rod used to punish slight offences of slaves and children, a ferule, Hor.; used as a goad for cattle, Ov.

fērus -a -um (root FER, connected with θῆρ, Aeolic φῆρ). I. Lit., wild, untamed, uncultivated; bestiae, Cic.; montes, Verg.; silvae, Hor. Subst., a, **fera** -ae, f. (sc. bestia), a wild animal (as opp. to cūctur, a domesticated animal); ferarum ritu, Liv.; feras agitare, Cic.; transf., of constellations, magna minorque ferae, the Great and Little Bear, Ov.; b, **ferus** -i, m., a wild beast, a wild boar, Ov.; an ox, Ov.; horse, Verg.; stag, Verg. II. Transf., wild, rough, savage, uncivilised, cruel; gens, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; facinus, Liv.

fervēfācio -fēci -factum, 3. (ferveo and facio), to make hot, heat, boil, melt; pix fervefacta, Caes.; jacula fervefacta, Caes.

fervens -entis, abl. -enti, p. adj. (from ferveo), glowing, hot, heated. I. Lit., aqua, Cic.; nota, Ov. II. Transf., a, ira, Ov.; b, of character, impetuous, fiery; fortis animus ferventior est, Cic.; Cassi rapido ferventius animi ingenium, Hor.

ferventer, adv. (fervens), hotly, warmly; loqui, ap. Cic.

fervēo, ferbūi -ēre and (poet.) **fervo**, fervi -ēre. I. A. Lit., to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow, Cic.; validum posito medicamen aeno fervet, Ov. B. Transf., a, to glow with passion, etc., to be heated; fervet avaritiā pectus, Hor.; qui usque fervet ferturque avaritiā ut etc. Cic.; b, to be carried on briskly; fervet opus, Verg.; c, to glitter; jam fervere litora flammis, Verg. II. 1, to rage, foam, seethe, hiss; a, lit., fervet fretis spirantibus aequor, Verg.; b, transf., of a poet, monte decurrens velut annis fervet (Pindarus), rages, Hor.; 2, to be in quick movement; a, of a crowd, to swarm forth; fervere quum videas classem lateque vagari, Verg.; b, of places, to swarm with; instructo Marie videres fervere Leucaten, Verg.

fervesco, 3. (ferveo), to become hot, begin to glow, begin to boil, Lucr.

fervidus -a -um (ferveo). I. boiling, seething. A. 1, lit., humor, Ov.; 2, transf., of orators, passionate, excited; paulo fervidior erat oratio, Cic. B. burning, glowing, hot; 1, lit., pars mundi, Cic.; vina, Hor.; 2, transf., fiery, hot; fervidi animi vir, Liv.; with abl., fervidus ira, Verg. II. raging, foaming; vada, Verg.

fervo = ferveo (q.v.).

fervor -ōris, m. (ferveo). I. boiling heat, raging heat. A. Lit., mediis fervoribus, in the heat of noon, Verg.; mundi, Cic. B. Transf., heat, ardour, passion; mentis, animi, Cic. II. raging, foaming; Oceani, maris, Cic.

Fescennia -ae, f, and **Fescennium** -ii, n., a town in Etruria famous for the Fescennini versus. Adj. **Fescenninus** -a -um, Fescennine, Fescennini versus, rude satirical verses; hence licentia Fescennina, Hor.

fessus -a -um (fatiscor), weary, tired, exhausted; de via, Cic.; militia, Hor.; plorando, Cic.; corpus fessum vulnere, Liv.; in the genit., fessi rerum, Verg.; fessa aetas, old age, Tac.; res fessae, distress, Verg.

festinantē, adv. (festino), hastily, rapidly, quickly; nimium festinantur dictum, Cic.

festinatio -ōnis, f. (festino), haste, speed, hurry; festinatio praepropera, Cic.; with object, genit., adipiscendi honoris, Cic.; omni festinatione proparare in patriam, Cic.; plur., quid afferebat festinationum, Cic.

festināto, adv. (festino), hastily, rapidly. Plin.

festino, 1. (festinus). **I.** Intransit., *to be in rapid motion, to hasten, hurry*; *plura scripsissem nisi tui festinarent*, Cic.; with *ad* and the acc., *ad effectum operis*, Liv. **II.** Transsit., *to hasten, accelerate*; *profectionem*, Sall.; *fugam*, Verg.; *partic.*, *festinatus, hastened*; *iter*, Ov.; with *infin.*, *tanto opere migrare*, Cic.

festinus -a -um (fero), *hastening, hasty*; *cursum festinus anheho*, Ov.

festivē, adv. (festivus), *humorously, facetiously, wittily*; *belle et festive*, Cic.

festivitas -ātis, f. (festivus). **I.** Object., **A.** *gaiety, pleasure*, Plaut. **B.** *Esp.*, *festivities, embellishments, ornaments (of discourse)*, *his festivitibus insolentius abutitur*, Cic. **II.** Subject., *cheerfulness, humour, pleasantry*; *lepos et festivitas, festivas et facietiae*, Cic.

festivus -a -um (festus). **I.** Gen., 1. *pleasant, agreeable, pretty*; *poema*, Cic.; *copia librorum*, Cic.; 2. *of places, bright, pleasant*, Plaut. **II.** Esp., 1. *of character, good-humoured, cheerful*; *puer*, Cic.; 2. *of discourse, or of speakers, lively, bright, droll, amusing, humorous, witty*; *oratio*, Cic.; *festivus homo*, Cic.

festuca -ae, f. (fero). **A.** Lit., *a stalk, straw*, Plin. **B.** Transl., *the rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission*, Plaut.

1. **festus** -a -um (root FE, whence also februtus), *sacred, hallowed, devoted to festivals, festive*; *dies*, Cic.; *chori*, Ov.; *lux (= dies)*, Ov.; *tempus*, Hor.; *dies festos anniversarios agere*, Cic. Subst., **festum** -i, n. *a feast*, Ov.

2. **Festus** -i, m. Sext. Pompeius, a Latin grammarian, who lived probably at the end of the fourth century A.D., author of a work in twenty books, "De Verborum Significatione."

fetialis -is, m. a *fetial*, plur. **fetiales**, a college of heralds whose business it was to demand redress of grievances, declare war, etc., Cic.; in sing., *legatus fetialis*, Liv. Adj., **fetialis** -e, *belonging to the fetiales*; *jus fetiale*, Cic.

fetura -ae, f. (fetus). **A.** *the bearing or bringing forth of young, breeding*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *the young brood, offspring*, Ov., Verg.

1. **fētus** (foetus) -a -um (partic. of *feo). **I.** Pass., **A.** Lit., 1. *pregnant*; *pecus*, Verg.; 2. *transf.*, a. *fruitful, fertile*; *terra feta frugibus*, Cic. **B.** Poet., *full of*; *machina feta armis*, Verg. **II.** Middle, *that has brought forth, newly delivered*; *ursa, lupa*, Ov.

2. **fētus** -ūs, m. (*feo, whence also fecundus), 1. *the bearing, bringing forth, or hatching of young*; *labor bestiarum in fetu*, Cic.; *of the soil, bearing, producing*; *quae frugibus atque bacis terrae fetu profunduntur*, Cic.; *fig.*, *nec ullā aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *that which is brought forth*; a. *offspring, brood*; *Germania quos horrida parturit fetus*, Hor.; *fetus suis (sucking-pig)*, Verg.; b. *of plants, fruit, produce, shoot*; *nucis*, Verg.; *meliore et grandiores fetus elere (of land)*, Cic.; *fig.*, *ex quo triplex ille animi fetus existet*, Cic.

fiber -bri, m., a *beaver*, Plin.

fibra -ae, f. (fido). 1. *a fibre, filament, in animals or plants*; *stirpium, radicum*, Cic.; 2. *the entrails of an animal*; *bidentis*, Ov.

Fibrēnus -i, m., a river in Latium, near Arpinum, flowing into the Liris, now Fibreno.

Fibrinus -a -um (fiber), *of or belonging to the beaver*, Plin.

fibula -ae, f. (contr. for figibula from figo), *a buckle, brooch, clasp*, Verg., Liv.; *an iron clamp fastening beams together*, Caes.

Ficāna -ae, f., *a town in Latium on the road to Ostia*.

ficēdūla -ae, f. (ficus), *a small bird, the beca-fico*, Plin.

fiētē, adv. (fictus), *falsely, fictitiously*; *ficti et fallaciter*, Cic.

ficilis -e (fingo), *earthen, made of clay*; *vasa*, Cic.; *figurae*, Cic. Subst., **ficile** -is, n., usually plur., *earthenware, earthen vessels*; *omnia (ponuntur) ficilibus*, Ov.

factor -ōris, m. (fingo), 1. *an image-maker, a statuary*; *pictores fictoresque*, Cic.; 2. *a feigner*; *fandi fictor Ulysses, master in deceit*, Verg.

fictrix -icis, f. (fictor), *she that forms or fashions*; *materiae fictrix et moderatrix divina est providentia*, Cic.

fictūra -ae, f. (fingo), *a forming, fashioning*, Plaut.

fictus, partic. of fingo.

ficūla -ae, f. (dim. of ficus), *a little fig*, Plaut.

Ficulēa (Ficulnēa) -ae, f. *town in the country of the Sabines on the Via Nomentana*. Adj., **Ficulensis** -e, *Ficulean*.

ficulus (ficulnēus) -a -um (ficula), *of or relating to the fig-tree*; *truncus*, Hor.

ficus -i and -ūs, f. (perhaps from fio, feo), 1. *the fig-tree*; *arbor fici*, Cic.; 2. *a fig*, Hor.

fidē, adv. (fidus), *faithfully*, Cic.

fidēicommisum -i, n. (fides and committo), legal t. t., *a trust*, Quint.

fidēlē, adv. (fidelis), *faithfully*, Plaut.

fidēlia -ae, f. a. *earthenware pot or vase*, Plaut.; *a pot for v. u. u. wash*; *prov.*, *duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone*, ap. Cic.

fidēlis -e (I. fides), *that can be trusted or relied upon, true, steadfast, faithful. **A.** Of persons, *socius, amicus*, Cic.; *aliciui* or *in aliqueum*, Cic.; in amicitia, Cic. Subst., **fidēles** -i, m. *confidants, faithful friends*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *of inanimate objects, consilium fidele*, Cic.; *lacrimae, genuine*, Ov.; *meton.*, *durable, lasting, strong*; *lorica*, Verg.*

fidēlitas -ātis, f. (fidelis), *faithfulness, trustworthiness, fidelity*, Cic.; *erga patriam*, ap. Cic.

fidēlītēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (fidelis). 1. *faithfully, trustworthily, honestly, surely*, Cic.; *per quorum loca fideliter (free of danger) mihi pateret iter*, Cic.; 2. *meton.*, *properly, well*; *ingenuus didicisse fideliter artes*, Ov.

Fidēnae -ārum, f. and **Fidēna** -ae, f. *a town in Latium, now Castro Gihileo*. Adj., **Fidēnas** -ātis, *of or belonging to Fidēnae*.

fidens -entis, abl. -enti, p. adj. (from fido), *without fear, confident, courageous*; *homo, animus*, Cic.; with genit., *animi*, Verg.; with abl., *fidens et animo et viribus*, Liv.

fidēntēr, adv. with compar. (fidens), *confidently, courageously*, Cic.

1. **fidēntia** -ae, f. (fido), *confidence, courage, boldness*, Cic.

2. **Fidēntia** -ae, f. *town in Gallia Cispadana*.

1. **fides** -ei, f. (fido), *trust, confidence, reliance, credence, belief, faith*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *fidem decipere*, Liv., or *fallere*, Cic.; *aliciui* or *aliciui rei fidem habere, to place confidence in*, with acc. and infin., Cic.; *aliciui rei fidem tribuere, adjungere*, Cic.; *fidem facere, to awake confidence*, Cic.; *nuntiabantur haec eadem Curioni*; *sed aliquamdiu fides fieri non poterat, no reliance was placed in the news*, Caes. **B.** Esp., *mercantile t. f.*, *credit*; *quum fides tota Italiā esset angustior, impaired*, Caes.; *fidem moliri*, Liv.; *fides concidit, has fallen*, Cic.; *fides de foro sublata est*, Cic.; *fidem renovare*, Cic.; *often with res, properly, res et fides*, Sall.

am res eos jam pridem, fides nuper deficere coepit, Cic.; homo sine re, sine fide, sine spe, Cic.; **transf.**, segetis certa fides mear, produce, return, Hor. **II.** Meton., **A.** that which produces confidence, faithfulness, fidelity, conscientiousness, honesty, credibility, truthfulness; **1.** gen., exemplum antiquae probitatis ac fidei, Cic.; fidem praestare, to be loyal, Cic.; of faithfulness in treaties and political alliances, pro vetere ac perpetua erga Romanum fide, Caes.; **a.** in appeals and oaths, fidem vestram oro atque obsecro, judices, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem, Cic.; **b.** legal t. t., ex bona fide or bona fide, in good faith, sincerely, honestly, Cic.; iudicia de mala fide, dishonesty, Cic.; Fides personif. as a goddess, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.** a promise, assurance, word of honour, engagement; fidem fallere, frangere, violare, to break a promise, Cic., dare alicui, Cic.; obligare, to make an engagement, Cic.; liberare, servare, to keep a promise, Cic.; fidem prodere, Cic.; fide mea, on my word of honour, Cic.; **b.** fides publica or simply publica, a promise of protection in the name of the state, a safe-conduct; fidem publicam postulare, Cic.; Lusitani contra interpositam fidem interfecti, Cic.; fide accepta venerat in castra Romana, Liv.; **c.** faithful protection, constant help; conferre se in alicuius fidem et clientelam, in alicuius amicitiam et fidem, Cic.; se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Cic.; venire in alicuius fidem, Liv., or in alicuius fidem ac potestatem, Caes.; alicuius fidem sequi, Caes.; aliquem in fidem recipere, Cic.; in alicuius fide et clientela esse, Cic. **B.** credibility, trustworthiness, of reports, statements, etc.; **1.** fidem facit aliquid iudicii mei, Cic.; tabularum, Cic.; **2.** **a.** proof; manifesta fides publica ope Volscos hostes adiutos, Liv.; **b.** certainty; verba fides sequitur, Ov.

2. fides -is, f., usually plur. **fides -ium** (σφῶν, or perhaps from fido), lit. a gut-string for a musical instrument; hence, a lute, harp; discernere, Cic.; fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor.; sing., fides Teia, Hor.

fidicen -cluis, m. (2. fides and cano), a player on the harp, lyre, lute, Cic.; poet., a lyric poet; lyrae Romanae, Hor.

fidicina -ae, f. (fidicen), a female player on the lute or harp, Plaut.

fidicinus -a -um (fidicen), relating or belonging to harp-playing, Plaut.

fidicula -ae, f. and gen. plur. **fidiculae -arum, f.** (dim. of 2. fides), **1.** a little lyre or lute, Cic.; **2.** an instrument for torturing slaves, Suet.

Fidius -ii, m. (connected with fides, fido), in full Dius Fidius, a Roman deity, personification of faith; me Dius Fidius and medius fidius (ellipt. = ita me Dius Fidius iuvet), So help me God! Cic.

fido, fisis sum, 3. (root FID, Gr. ΠΙΘ, πείθω, πείθωμαι), to trust, believe, confide in; with dat. or abl., sibi, Cic.; nocti, Verg.; prudenter, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.

fiducia -ae, f. (fido). **I.** Lit., **a.** confidence, trust, reliance, assurance; alicuius, in some one, Cic.; sui, in oneself, Liv.; arcae nostrae, Cic.; **b.** self-confidence, self-reliance, courage, bravery, Caes. **II.** Legal t. t., a contract by which a man temporarily transfers property to another, a pledging, pawning, mortgaging, etc.; formula fiduciae, Cic.; fiducia accepta, Cic.

fiduciarius -a -um (fiducia), entrusted, committed, given in trust; urbs, Liv.; opera, Caes.

fidus -a -um (fido), true, faithful, trusty, certain, sure; **1.** of persons, amici fidi, Cic.; with dat., Abellux fidus ante Poenis, Liv.; with genit., regina tui fidissima, Verg.; **2.** of inanimate

objects, tam fida canum custodia, Cic.; statio male fida carinis, an insecure anchorage for ships, Verg.

figlinus (figulinus) -a -um (figulus), of or belonging to a potter, Plin. Subst., **1.** **figlina -ae, f. a.**, a potter's art or craft, Plin.; **b.**, a potter's workshop, pottery, Plin.; **2.** **figlinum -i, n.** earthenware, Plin.

figo, fixi, fixum, 3. **I.** to fix, fasten, make fast, make firm, attack, affix. **A.** Lit., **a.** aliquem in cruce, Cic.; caput legis in poste curiae, Cic.; arma ad postem, Cic.; **b.** to build; moenia, Ov.; **c.** oscula, to imprint, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a.** nequitiae modum suae, to set a limit, Hor.; **b.** vestigia, to check one's steps, Verg.; **c.** to fix, make fast; fixum et statutum est, Cic. **II.** **A.** Lit., **a.** to thrust in, drive in; munitionem in hoste, Cic.; **b.** to transfuse; aliquem sagittā, Tac. **B.** Transf., **a.** aliquem maledictis, attack with reproaches, Cic.; **b.** to fix; oculos in terram, Liv.; **c.** to fix in one's attention; illud fixum iracundis vestris tenetote, Cic.

figularis -e (figulus), relating or belonging to a potter, Plaut.

figulinus = figlinus (q.v.).

figulus -i, m. (root FIG, whence fingo), a worker in clay, a potter; a figulis munitum urbem, Babylon, made of brick, Juv.

figūra -ae, f. (fingo). **I.** form, shape, figure; **a.** hominis, Cic.; **b.** an atom, Lucr.; **c.** shade of a dead person, Verg. **II.** **a.** kind, nature, species, form; negotii, Cic.; **b.** in rhet., a figure of speech, Cic.

figuratūs -a -um, partic. of figuro.

figūro, 1. (figura), to form, mould, shape; ita figuratum corpus ut excellat aliis, Cic.; **2.** trans., os tenerum pueri baliumque poeta figurat, Hor.

filātim, adv. (filum), thread by thread, Lucr.

filia -ae, f. (filius), a daughter, Cic.; virgo filia, Cic.; poet. transf., pinus silvae filia nobilis, Hor.

filicātus -a -um (filix), adorned with ferns; paterae, embossed or chased with fern leaves, Cic.

filioīa -ae, f. (dim. of filia), a little daughter, Cic.; sarcastically of an effeminate man, duce filioīa Curionis, Cic.

filioīulus -i, m. (dim. of filius), a little son, Cic.

filius -ii (voc. sing. fili), **m.** (feo, whence secundus, etc.), son, Cic.; terrae, a man of mean origin, unknown person, Cic.; fortunae, a child of fortune, Hor.

filix -icis, f. fern, Verg.

filum -i, n. (fingo), a thread. **I.** Lit., **a.** of wool, linen, etc., velamina filo pleno, Ov.; prov., pendere filo (tenui), to hang by a thread, be in great danger, Ov.; **b.** a woollen fillet round the cap of the flamen; capite velato filo, Liv.; **c.** of other things, deducit aranea filum pede, Ov.; **d.** the thread of life spun by the Parcae; sororum fila trium, Hor. **II.** Transf., **a.** the form, shape of anything, Lucr.; **b.** the manner, form, thread of discourse, Cic.

fimbriae -arum, f. plur., fringe, border, edge; madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, extremities, Cic.

Fimbria -ae, m. (G. Flavius), friend of Marcius, general in the Mithridatic War.

finis -i, m. and **finum -i, n.** dung, excrement, dirt, Liv., Verg.

findo, fidi, fissum, 3. to split, cleave, separate, divide; lignum, Verg.; findere agros sarculo, Hor., hanc insulā quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus, Cic.

fingo, finxi, factum, 3. (root FIG, whence figulus) **I.** to stroke; manus aegras manibus

amici, Ov. II. A. to fashion, form, mould; 1, lit., a, mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formare et fingere, Cic.; b, imago ficta, a statue, Cic.; natura fingit hominem, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to imagine, conceive; fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem huius conditionis meae, Cic.; with acc. and infin., finge aliquem fieri sapientem, Cic.; b, to invent, fabricate, devise; crimina, opprobria in aliquem, Cic.; partic., fictus, *invented, feigned*; ficta fabula, Cic.; hence subst., **fictum** -i, n. something invented, a lie; ficta loqui, Ov.; c, to feign; nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, Cic. **B.** to arrange, order; 1, lit., a, cinem fronde premit fingens, Verg.; b, fingere vultum, to put on a friendly look, Ov., or to put on a brave look, Caes.; nictu pectore fatus, Verg.; 2, transf., to form; oratorem, Cic.; se totum ad arbitrium alicuius, Cic.

finiens -entis (partic. of finio), sc. orbis or circulus, the horizon, Cic.

finio, 4. (finis). **I.** Transit., to bound, limit, enclose within limits. **A.** Lit., imperium populi Romani, Caes.; lingua finita dentibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to enclose within bounds, restrain; an potest cupiditas finiri? Cic.; 2, to define, determine, prescribe, appoint; sepulcris novis modum, Cic.; with ne and the subj., potuisse finiri senatus consulto ne, etc., Liv.; 3, a, gen., to put an end to, conclude, end, finish; bellum, Caes.; labores, Cic.; and pass., to end, cease; b, (a) finiri (middle), to die, Cic. poet.; finitā Claudiorum domo, having become extinct, Tac.; (b) to finish speaking; omnia finierat, Ov.; (γ) to bring a period to a close; ut sententiae verbis finiantur, Cic. **II.** Intransit., a, to die; sic Tiberius finivit, Tac.; b, to finish speaking; finierat Telamone satus, Ov.; to bring a period to a close; illi philosopho placet ordiri a superiore paeone, posteriore finire, Cic.

finis -is, m. and f. (finde). **I.** the boundary, limit, border. **A.** Lit., eius loci, Cic.; provinciae Galliae, Liv.; plur., territory; iter in Santonum fines facere, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, boundary, limit; nulli fines terminosque constitutum, extra quos egressi non possum, Cic.; b, term, limit; ad eum finem, so far, Cic.; fine (fini), with genit., as far as, fine genūs, Ov. **II.** the end; a, finis vitae, Cic.; ad finem venire, Liv.; finem facere, with genit. bellandi, Caes.; sollicitudinis, Cic.; finem facere, with dat. pretio, Cic.; finem capere, come to an end, Cic.; b, esp., (a) death; Neronis, Tac.; (b) the highest, the extremity; bonorum, malorum, greatest good, greatest evil, Cic.; c, object, end, aim; domus finis et usus, Cic. (abl. sing. fine and fini).

finite, adv. (finitus, from finio), moderately, within bounds, Cic.

finitimus (finitūmus) -a -um (finis), neighbouring, adjacent. **A.** Lit., Galli Belgis, Caes.; aërmari finitima, Cic. Subst., finitimi -orum, m. neighbours, neighbouring states, Cic. **B.** Transf., related to, resembling, similar; vicina eius atque finitima dialecticorum scientia, Cic.; with dat., huic generi historia finitima est, Cic.

finitor -ōris, m. (finio), one who determines boundaries, a land surveyor, Cic.

finitūmus = finitimus (q.v.).

finitus -a -um, partic. of finio.

fio, factus sum, fieri (connected with φῑω), pass. of facio. **I.** Lit., to be made; hic ubi fit doctā multa corona manu, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., a, to be done, to arise; fit clamor, Cic.; id ei loco nomen factum, Liv.; per aliquem fit quominus, etc., Cic.; b, to happen; (a) Pompeio melius est factum, Cic.; esp. with abl., quid illo fiet, what will happen with him? Cic.; with de, quid de Tulliola mea fiet? Cic.; ut fit, ut

fieri solet, as usual, as is often the case; ut fit plerumque, Cic.; fit saepe ut non respondeat ad tempus, Cic.; potest fieri ut fallar, I may be deceived, Cic.; fieri non potest quin, etc., Cic.; ita fit ut, etc., Cic.; (β) to follow; ita fit ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, Cic.; (γ) to be; nec potest fieri me quidquam superbius, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, to become something; consules facti sunt, Cic.; b, to be esteemed; me a te plurimi fieri, Cic.; c, to be sacrificed; quum pro populo fieret, Cic.

firmāmen -inis, n. (firmo), support, prop., Ov.

firmāmentum -i, n. (firmo), a means of support, a prop; 1, lit., transversaria tigna quae firmamento esse possint, Cic., Caes.; 2, transf., a, reipublicae, Cic.; b, in rhet., the main point of an argument, Cic.

firmātor -ōris, m. (firmo), one who makes firm or establishes, Tac.

firmē, adv. (firmus), firmly, steadfastly; aliquid comprehendere, Cic.; firmissime asseverare, Cic.

firmitas -ātis, f. (firmus), firmness, durability. **A.** Lit., corporis, Cic. **B.** firmness, strength of mind, constancy; animi, Cic.

firmiter, adv. (firmus), firmly, strongly; firmiter insistere, Caes.; firmiter stabilire aliquem, Cic.

firmitudo -dinis, f. (firmus), firmness, strength. **A.** Lit., operis, Caes. **B.** Transf., strength, firmness, constancy; animi, Cic.

firmo, 1. (firmus), to make firm, strengthen. **I.** Lit., urbem colonis, Cic.; castra munimentis, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, to make durable, to make secure; (a) vestigia pinu, steady his steps by, Verg.; (β) politically, reipublicam, Cic.; b, to make strong, to strengthen; (a) physically, vires, Verg.; vocem, Cic.; (b) morally, animum adolescentis nondum consilio et ratione firmatum, Cic.; (γ) to encourage, cheer, animate; nostros, Caes.; aliquem alloquio, Tac.; c, to prove, establish; aliquid rationibus or iurejurando, Cic.

Firmum -i, n. a town in Picenum, now Fermo. Adj., **Firmānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Firmum.

firmus -a -um, firm, strong, stout. **I.** Lit., rainus, Cic.; with dat., area firma templis ac porticibus sustinendis, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, physically strong, powerful, healthy; a, corpus, Cic.; b, milit., strong; equitatus et peditatus, Cic.; ad dimicandum, Caes.; 2, of time, durable, lasting; firmissima vina, which keep, Verg.; transf., lasting, valid; acta Caesaris, Cic.; 3, morally and mentally strong; a, steadfast, firm, immovable; animus, Cic.; accusator, Cic.; contra pericula, Sall.; firmior in sententia, Cic.; b, sure, firm, to be relied upon; litterae, Cic.; spes, Cic.; with abl., copiae et numero et genere et fidelitate firmissimae, Cic.; with ad and the acc., firmos (eos) milites ad tuendas nostras res efficere, Cic.

fiscella -ae, f. (dim. of fiscina), a small rush or wicker basket, Verg.

fiscina -ae, f. (fiscus), a small basket of wicker-work, Cic.

fiscus -i, m. a wicker basket; 1, a money-basket, money-bag, purse, Cic.; metou = money, Juv.; 2, the state treasury, Cic.; 3, under the empire, the emperor's private purse (opp. aerarium, the state treasury), Tac.

fissilis -e (findo), that can be cloven or split; lignum, Verg.

fissio -ōnis, f. (findo), a splitting, cleaving, dividing; glebarum, Cic.

fissum -i, n. (findo), a split, cleft; in augury, a divided liver, Cic.

flistūca or **festūca** -ae, f. a *rai., mer, mallet*, Caes.

fistula -ae, f. **I.** Lit., a *tube, pipe*; esp. a *water-pipe*, usually of lead; fistulas, quibus aqua supposita batur Jovis templis, praecidere, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a *reed-pipe*, a *shepherd's pipe*, a *reed*; eburneola, a *pitch-pipe* of ivory, Cic.; 2, a *kind of ulcer*, fistula, Nep.

fistulātor -ōris, m. (fistula), one who plays upon the *reed-pipe*, one who gives a note with the *pitch-pipe*, Cic.

fixus -a -um, p. adj. (from figo), *firm, fixed, immovable*; vestigia, Cic.; fixum est, it is *fixed* determined, Cic.; decretum, Cic.

flābellum -i, n. (dim. of flabrum), a *small fan*, Prop.; fig., cuius linguā quasi flabello seditionis illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, Cic.

flābillis -e (flo), *airy*, Cic.

flābrum -i, n. (flo), gen. in plur. flābra -ōrum, *blasts of wind, breezes*, Verg.

flaccēo, 2. (flaccus), *to be faint, weak, languid*; transf., *to fail or flag in an undertaking*; Messala flaccet, Cic.

flaccesco, 3. (inch. from flaccēo), *to begin to fade, to become faint, weak, languid*; flaccescebat oratio, Cic.

flaccidus -a -um (flaccus), *withered, flabby, flaccid, weak, languid*, Lucr.

1. **flaccus** -a -um, 1, *flabby, flaccid*, Varr.; 2, of men, *flap-eared*, Cic.

2. **Flaccus**, Q. Horatius, v. Horatius.

3. **Flaccus**, C. Valerius, v. Valerius.

flāgello, 1. (flagellum), *to whip, scourge, beat*; robori parte caudae, Ov.

flāgellum -i, n. (dim. of flagrum), a *whip, scourge*. **I.** Lit., a, Cic., Hor.; fig., the *scourge of conscience*, Juv., Lucr.; b, a *riding-whip*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** the *thong of a javelin*, Verg. **B.** a *young sprout, vine-shoot*, Verg. **C.** Plur., *flagella, the arms of a polypus*, Ov.

flāgitatio -ōnis, f. (flagito), *an earnest demand or entreaty*, Cic.

flāgitātor -ōris, m. (flagito), one who earnestly demands or entreats, Cic.; with genit., pugnae, Liv.

flāgitiosē, adv. (flagitiosus), *shamefully, basely, disgracefully, infamously*; impure ac flagitiose vivere, Cic.; sumus flagitiose imparati, Cic.; alicuius amori flagitiosissime servire, Cic.

flāgitiosus -a -um (flagitium), *shameful, disgraceful, infamous*; flagitiosa atque vitiosa vita, Cic.; flagitiosum est, with acc. and infin., Sall.; flagitiosum duco, with infin., Liv.

flāgitium -i, n. (root FLAG, whence flagito), 1, a *disgraceful action, shameful crime, shame, disgrace, infamy*; factum flagitii plenum et de decoris, Cic.; ista flagitia Democriti, shameful expressions, Cic. **II.** Meton., *scoundrel, rascal*; flagitia atque facinora, Cic.

flāgitō, 1. (root FLAG, whence also flag-ro) = *flagrant* posco, *to entreat, ask, demand earnestly*. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, alicuius auxilium, Cic.; mercedem gloriae ab aliquo, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem frumentum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., semper flagitavi ut convocaremur, Cic.; with infin., Hor.; absol., flagitat tabellarius, Cic.; b, of abstract subjects, quae tempus flagitat, Cic. **II.** Espr., a, *to demand to know*; posco atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic.; b, *to demand*; filium ab aliquo, Cic.; c, *to summon before a court of justice*; aliquem peculatorem, Tac.

flagrans -antis, p. adj. (from flagro), *burning*. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., *telum, lightning*, Verg.; flagrantissimus aestus, Liv. **B.** Transf., *glowing*

with passion, eager, vehement, ardent; cupiditas Cic.; multitudo, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, of the eyes, *glowing*; oculi, Ov.; b, of colour, *glittering*; flagrans sidereo clipeo, Verg.

flāgrāntēr, adv. (flagrans), *eagerly, ardently, vehemently*; cupere, Tac.

flāgrantia -ae, f. (flagro), *glowing*; oculorum, Cic.

flāgro, 1. (root FLAG, Gk. ΦΛΕΓ-ω, connected with FLA-re), *to blaze, burn, glow, flame*. **I.** Lit., 1, *to burn*; onerariae flagrantiae, Cic.; 2, *to glow, glitter*; flagrant lunina nymphae, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, of concrete subjects, esp. of persons, a, Italia flagrans bello, Cic.; invidia proper interitum C. Gracchi, Cic.; b, *to glow or burn with passion*, *to be eager, vehement*; desiderio, amore, cupiditate, odio, studio dicendi, Cic.; 2, of abstract subj., flagrant vitia libidinis apud illum, Cic.

flāgrum -i, n. (root FLAG, Gr. ΠΑΓΓ or ΠΑΗΚ, πῆγρσσω), a *scourge, whip*, used for punishing slaves; flagro caedi, Liv.

1. **flāmen** -inis, m. the *priest of some particular deity*; there were three flamines majores, Dialis, of Jupiter (the highest in rank), Martialis, of Mars, and Quirinalis, of Romulus, and twelve flamines minores (Volcani, Florae, etc.); flaminem inaugurare, Liv.

2. **flāmen** -inis, n. (flo). **I.** a *blowing, blast*; flamina venti, Lucr. **II.** Meton., **A.** the *wind*; ferunt sua flamina classem, Verg. **B.** (like πνεύματα αἰόλων) *flamina tibiae, the notes of a flute*, Hor.

flāminica -ae, f. (sc. uxor), the *wife of a flamen*; flaminica Dialis, Tac.

Flamininus, a surname of the patrician Gens Quinctia; v. Quinctius.

flāminium -i, n. (flamen, sc. sacerdotium or munus), the *office or dignity of a flamen*, Cic.

Flāminius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was C. Flāminius, who, when censor, built a circus and made one of the chief military roads in Italy, and who, when consul, was defeated by Hannibal at the battle of Lacus Trasimenus. Adj., Flāminian. Hence, **Flāminianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Flāminius.

flamma -ae, f. (for flag-ma, from root FLAG, whence flag-ro), a *flame, blaze, blazing fire*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *effusa flamma pluribus loris refulxit*, Liv.; se flammā eripere, Cic.; flammam concipere, *to catch fire*, Caes.; prov., viris undis flamma (sc. miscatur), sooner will fire mingle with water, of something impossible, ap. Cic. **B.** Meton., a, a *flaming star, lightning*, Verg.; b, *glitter*; galea flammās vomens, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., belli, *invidia*, Cic. **B.** Esp., the *fire or glow of passion*, esp. of love; amoris, Cic.; gulae, *raging hunger*, Cic.; ultrix flamma, *burning revenge*, Cic.

flammēolum -i, n. (dim. of flammeum), a *small bridal veil*, Juv.

flammescō, 3. (flamma), *to become inflamed*, Lucr.

flammēus -a -um (flamma), *fiery, flame-like, flaming*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., stella, Cic. **B.** Transf., *flame-coloured, fiery-red*; corpora, Lucr.; vestigia in hot haste, Cat. **II.** Subst., flammēum -i, n. a *flame-coloured bridal veil*; flammeum capere, Cat.

flāmmifer -fēra -fērūm (flamma and fero), *flame-bearing, flaming, fiery*, Ov.

flammo, 1. (flamma). **I.** Intransit., *to flame, blaze, burn*; flammantia lumina, glittering, Verg. **II.** Transi., *to set on fire, inflame*. **A.** Lit., ut interirent crucibus affrī aut flāmmādi

Tac. B. Transf., flammato corde, with angry passion. Verg.

flammula -ae, f. (dim. of flamma), a little flame, Cic.

flātus -ūs, m. (flo), a blowing, blast. **I.** Gen., Alpinī boeae, Verg.; fig., prospero flatu fortunae uti, Cic. **II.** breathing. **A.** Lit., 1, flatus, the breath, Verg.; 2, a, shorting; aquorum, Verg.; b, blowing on a flute, Hor. **B.** Transf., haughtiness, arrogance, gen. in plur., Verg.

flāvēo, 2. (flavus), to be yellow or gold-coloured; partic., flavens, yellow, golden; coma, Verg.; arena, Verg.

flāvesco, 3. (flaveo), to become yellow or gold-coloured; campus flavescent arista, Verg.

Flāvina -ae, f. a town in Etruria. Adj., **Flāvinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Flāvina.

Flāvius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which the Emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian belonged; hence Flāvius = Domitian, Juv.; Cu. Flāvius, a freedman of Appianus Claudius Caecus, who first published the formulae used in law-suits. Hence 1, **Flāviālis** -is, m. (with or without flamen), the flamen of the gens Flāvīa; 2, adj., **Flāvianus** -a -um, Flavian.

flāvus -a -um (root FLA, whence fla-gro), golden-yellow, gold-coloured, yellow; arva, Verg.; crines, Verg.; aurum, Verg.; decem flavi, ten gold pieces, Mart.

flēbilis -e (fleo) **I.** Pass., lamentable, wretched, deserving tears; illa species, Cic. **II.** Act., causing lamentation or tears, tearful, doleful; a, of things, gemitus, Cic.; b, of persons, weeping; Ino, Hor.

flēbiliter, adv. (flēbilis), tearfully, dolefully, Cic.

flecto, flexi, flexum, 3. **I.** Transit., to bend, bow, twist, curve. **A.** 1, lit., membra, Cic.; iter suum or viam, to diverge from one's march or journey, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to modulate (the voice), vocem, Cic.; flexus sonus, a melancholy tone, Cic.; b, to change, alter; vitam, Cic.; fata deum, Verg.; to move, to make a person change his opinion; animum or aliquem, Cic.; flecti misericordiā, Liv.; nihil flexerunt animos quin collem defenderent, Liv. **B.** to bend, turn, direct; 1, lit., equos, Caes.; currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic.; acies (= oculos) huc, Verg.; middle, flecti in gyrum, to turn round in a circle, Ov.; transf., of places, flectere se or middle flecti, to turn towards; hinc (silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes.; 2, transf., to turn from, dissuade from; aliquem a proposito, Liv.; a studio ad imperium, Cic. **C.** to double, sail round; Leucatum, Cic. **II.** Intransit., **A.** to turn, go; ad Oceanum, Liv. **B.** Transf., ad sapientiam, Tac.

fleo, flēvi, flētum, 2. **I.** Intransit., a, to weep; de filii morte, Cic.; lapides flere et lamentari cogere, Cic.; b, of fluids, to trickle down, Lucr. **II.** Transit., to weep for, lament, bewail. **A.** Lit., juvenem, Ov.; filii necem, Tac.; with acc. and infin., Verg.; flendus, worthy of being lamented, Ov.; flētus, weep for, lamented, Verg. **B.** Transf., cavā testudine amorem, sing mournfully of, Hor. (Synecp. perf. forus flēti, Ov.; flerunt, Verg.; hesse, Liv.).

1. **flētus** -a -um (partic. of fleo).

2. **flētus** -ūs, m. (fleo), a weeping, bewailing; prae flētū, Cic.; clamore et flētū omnia complere, Cic.; urbe totā flētus gemitusque fletet, Cic.

flexānimus -a -um (flecto and animus), 1, moving, affecting; oratio, Cic.; 2, affected, touched, moved; ap. Cic.

flexibilis -e (flecto), that can be bent, flexible. **A.** Lit., materia rerum, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of

the voice, vocis genus, Cic.; b, of speech, nihil est tam flexibile quam oratio, Cic.; c, of persons, pliant, tractable, or in a bad sense, changeable; aetas, Cic.; quid potest esse tam flexibile, Cic.

flexilis -e (flecto), flexible, pliant, supple; cornu, Ov.

flexilōquus -a -um (flexus and loquor), having two meanings, equivocal, ambiguous, Cic.

flexio -ōnis, f. (flecto), bending. **I.** Gen., virili laterum flexione, Cic.; transf., vocis or modorum, modulation of the voice, Cic. **II.** Esp., turning, winding; deverticula flexionesque, Cic.

flexipes -pēdis (flexus and pes), crooked-footed; hederæ, twining, Ov.

flexuōsus -a -um (flexus), full of windings and turnings, crooked; iter (of the ear), Cic.

flexūra -ae, f. (flecto), a bending, Lucr.

1. **flexus** -a -um, partic. of flecto.

2. **flexus** -ūs, m. (flecto), a bending. **I.** Middle, bending oneself, turning, winding. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., a, cervicis, Ov.; b, a turning of a road, by-path; in quo flexus est ad iter Arpinus, Cic.; 2, variation, modification, change; rerum publicarum, Cic. **B.** In the circus, the turning round of the chariots towards the goal; fig., in hoc flexu quasi aetatis, Cic. **II.** Pass., being turned, turning, winding; duros introitus habent (aures) multis cum flexibus, Cic.; flexus vallium, Liv.

flictus -ūs, m. (fligo), a striking together, dashing against; eavae dant sonitum flictu galææ, Verg.

fligo, 3. to beat or dash down, Lucr.

flo, flāvi, flātum, 1. **I.** Intransit., of winds, to blow; qui ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Cic.; ita velle nobis ab Epiro flare Onchesnites, Cic.; of persons, scintillam levem flando accenderunt, Liv.; of the flute, protinus inflexo Beryntia tibia cornu flabit, Ov. **II.** Transit., **A.** a, to blow forth from the mouth; flammam, Lucr.; b, to blow an instrument; furiosa tibia flatur, Ov. **B.** to cast metals, to make into coin, to coin; flare peruniam, Cic.

floccus -i, m., a lock of wool, Varr.; non flocci facere, to think nothing of, Cic.

Flora -ae, f. (flos), the goddess of flowers. Adj., **Florālis** -e, belonging to Flora; subst., **Florālia** -ium and -iōrum, n. the festival of Flora on the 27th of April; **Florālicus** -a -um, relating to the festival of Flora.

flōrens -entis, p. adj. (from floreo), blooming; 1, fresh, fine, vigorous; a, of orators, etc., florens orationis genus, Cic.; b, of age, aetas, Cic.; 2, glittering, splendid, prosperous, flourishing; (a) fortuna, Caes.; res publica florentissima, Cic.; (b) with abl., distinguished for; gratiā atque hospitibus florens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic.

Flōrentia -ae, f. a town in Etruria, now Florence. Adj., **Flōrentinus** -a -um, Florentine.

flōrēo ūi, 2. (flos). **I.** to bloom, flower. **A.** Lit., haec arbor ter floret, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, of things, verborum vetus interit aetas, et juvenum ritu florent modo nata virentque, Cic.; b, of persons, to be in one's prime, to prosper, be flourishing, be in high repute; floret Epicurus, Cic.; with abl., gratiā et auctoritate, Cic.; honoribus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Poet., to be full of; tibi pampineo gravidum auctumno floret ager, Verg. **B.** to glitter; florentes aere catervæ, Verg. **C.** Of wine, to froth, Ov.

flōresco, 3. (inchoat. of floreo), to begin to blossom, come into flower. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., to begin to flourish; Sulpicius ad summam gloriam florescens, Cic.

florēus -a -um (flos), **1.** made of flowers; *serta*, Tib.; **2.** rich in flowers, *florēy*; *rura*, Verg.

floridulus -a -um (dim. of floridus), somewhat blooming, Cat.

floridus -a -um (flos), *flowery*. **I.** Lit., a, blossoming; *ramuli*, Cat.; **b.** made of flowers; *serta*, Ov.; plur. subst., *florida* et *varia*, Cic.; **c.** rich in flowers; *Hybla*, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, of age, flourishing; *actas*, Cat.; **b.** of expressions, *flowery*, *florid*; *Demetrius* est floridior, Cic.

florifer -fēra -fērūm (flos and fero), flower-bearing, Lucr.

florilegus a -um (flos and lego), culling flowers; *apes*, Cr.

Florus -i, m. a Roman historian of the time of Trajan and Hadrian, who composed an epitome of Roman history from the foundation of the city to the age of Augustus.

flos, flōris, m. (connected with φλός), a flower, blossom. **I.** A. Lit., *florum* omnium varietas, Cic. **B.** Meton., *flores*, the juice of flowers, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** the prime, flower; **1.** gen., *Graeciae*, Cic.; *virium*, Liv.; **2.** esp., *flos aetatis*, the flower of youth, Cic.; **s.** *flos juvenat*, Liv. **B.** the flower—the best, the finest, the pride; **1.** gen., *flos totius Italiae ac robur*, Cic.; *florum* et *colorem* defuisse, *grace* of expression, Cic.; *Bacchi strength*, Lucr.; **2.** esp., *flos juvenilis*, the first beard, down, so simply *flos*, Verg.; *flammae*, glitter, Lucr.

flosculus -i, m. (dim. of flos), a little flower. **I.** Lit., *ficta omnia* tamquam *flosculi* decidunt, Cic.; *omni* ex genere *orationis* *flosculi* *carpam*, Cic. **II.** pride; *o qui flosculus es* *Juventiorum*, Cat.

fluctifragus -a -um (fluctus and frango), wave-breaking, Lucr.

fluctuatio -ōnis, f. (fluctuo), a moving backwards and forwards, fluctuation; transf., indecision; *animorum*, Liv.

fluctuo, 1. (fluctus). **I.** to be in wave-like motion, move up and down. **A.** Lit., mare, Plaut. **B.** 1, to heave, undulate; *fluctuat tellus aere* *residenti*, *shimmers*, Verg.; **2.** to rage; *ira fluctuat*, Verg. **II.** to move up and down in the sea, to be tossed about. **A.** Lit., of men and ships, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to waver; *acies fluctuans*, Liv.; of speech, *oratio quasi fluctuans*, Cic.; **2.** to waver in resolve, to vacillate; in suo decreto, Cic.

fluctuor -ātus sum, 1. dep., to waver, vacillate; *fluctuatus animo* est, *utrum . . . an*, Liv.

fluctuosus -a -um (fluctus), full of waves, stormy; mare, Plaut.

fluctus -ūs, m. (fluo). **I.** a streaming, flowing, Lucr. **II.** a wave, wave of the sea, billow; **a.** sing., *fluctu operi*, Cic.; **b.** plur., *fluctus sedare*, Cic.; prov., *excitare fluctus in simpulo*, to make much ado about nothing, Cic.; fig., commotion, disturbance; *fluctus contentum*, Cic.; *viarum*, Verg.

fluens -entis, p. adj. (fluo). **I.** A. flowing, easy, fluent; *tracta* *quaedam* et *fluens oratio*, Cic. **B.** unrestrained, diffuse; *ut ne aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio*, Cic. **II.** hanging down, flabby; *baccae fluentes*, Cic.

fluentēr, adv. (fluo), in a flowing manner, Lucr.

fluentisonus -a -um (fluentum and sono), resonating with waves, Cat.

fluentum -i, n. (fluo), running water, a stream; *rauca Cocytii*, Verg.

fluvidus -a -um (fluo), flowing, fluid. **A.** Lit., *cror*, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a.** lax, languid, flaccid; *frondes*, Lucr.; *pendere lacertos* Ov.; **b.** dissolving; *calor*, Ov.

fluō, 1. (intens. of fluo), to flow *hither and thither*. **A.** Lit., **a.** of streams, waves, etc., *fusile per rictus aurum fluitare* *videres*, Ov.; **b.** of ships, etc., *to float, move up and down, be tossed about on the water*; *navam fluitantem in alto* *tempestatibus*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** to waver; *fluitans testudo*, Tac.; **b.** to flutter, flap about; *fluitantia vela*, Ov.; **c.** to be uncertain, to vacillate, to be doubtful; *mobilia et caeca fluitantia sorte*, Hor.

flumen -inis, n. (fluo), flowing water, a stream.

I. Lit., **A.** Gen., *flumine vivo*, running water, Verg.; *flumine secundo*, downstream, Caes. **B.** Esp., a river, a stream, Cic.; *Garmina flumen*, Caes. **II.** Transf., **1.** a stream of anything; of blood, Cic.; of tears, Verg.; **2.** of the mind, **a.** outpouring, flow; *nullius tantum flumen est ingenii*, Cic.; **b.** of oratory, etc., *flood, flow, stream*; *flumen orationis aureum*, Cic.

Flumentāna porta (flumen), the river-gate, a gate in Rome near the Campus Martius.

fluminēus -a -um (flumen), of or relating to a river, Ov.

fluō, fluxi, fluxum, 3. to flow. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., of fluids and fluid bodies, **1.** ut *flumina* in contrarias partes *fluxerint*, Cic.; *fluit de corpore sudor*, Ov.; **2.** to flow, drip with any liquid; *cruore*, Ov.; *sudore*, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1.** to flow; **a.** of air, wind, etc., *venti fluunt*, Lucr.; **b.** of clothes, to flow down; *fluens vestis*, Ov.; **c.** of the neck, to sink; *ad terram fluit cervix*, Verg.; **d.** of branches, to spread; *ramos compesce fluentes*, Verg.; **2.** to stream forth; *multa luna manant et fluunt*, Cic.; of a crowd, *turba fluit castris*, Verg. **C.** Fig., **1.** to be spread abroad; *Pythagorae doctrina quum longe lateque flueret*, Cic.; **2.** to be derived from; *haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt*, Cic.; **3.** to flow down; **a.** to proceed without interruption; in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem fluentibus, Cic.; **b.** to tend to; *res fluit ad interregnum*, Cic.; **c.** of oratory, to be diffuse, lax, Cic. **II.** A. to slacken, become weak; *mollitie* no *mollitius*, Cic.; *fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra*, Liv. **B.** 1, to fall down; *fluent arma de manibus*, Cic.; **2.** to disappear, fall gradually; **a.** lit., *poma*, Ov.; **b.** fig., to vanish; *fluit voluptas corporis*, Cic.

fluō, 1. (for fluo), to flow, float, swim, Lucr.

fluviālis -e (fluvius), of or belonging to a river; *undae*, Verg.; *anas*, Ov.

fluviātīlis -e (fluvius), of or belonging to a river; *testudo*, Cic.

fluvidus -a -um (fluo), flowing, fluid, Lucr.

fluviū -i, m. (fluo), 1, flowing water, Verg.; **2.** stream, river; *fluvius Eurotas*, Cic.

fluxio -ōnis, f. (fluo), a flowing, flood, Cic.

1. fluxus -a -um, p. adj. (fluo), flowing. **A.** waving, fluttering, loose; *crines*, Tac.; *habena*, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a.** uncertain, inconstant, changeable; *gloria*, Sall.; **b.** of character, vacillating; *animus*, Sall.; **c.** decaying, declining, tottering; *murorum aevio fluxa*, Tac.; *res*, Cic.

2. fluxus -ūs, m. (fluo), a flowing, Plin.; transf., autumni, the passing away of autumn, Tac.

focale -is, n. (for fauale, from faux), a wrapper for the neck, Hor.

foculus -i, m. (dim. of focus), 1, a small stove for cooking, brazier, Juv.; **2.** a small altar, Cic.

focūs -i, m. (root FO, whence also foveo), a fireplace. **A.** Gen., Ov. **B.** Esp., **1.** the fireplace in a house, hearth; **a.** lit., Cic.; **b.** meton., house, family, home; *domo et focie patriae aliquem ejicere*, Cic.; **2.** an altar, Ov.; **3.** the fire of a funeral pile, Verg.

fōdico, *f.* (fodio), *to dig, pierce*; *latus*, *to dig in the ribs*, Hor.; *transf.*, *fodicantibus his rebus quas malas esse opinemur, troubling, vexing*, Cic.

fōdio, *fōdi*, *fossūm*, 3. (root FOD, Gr. ΒΟΨ, whence βόσπος), *to dig*. **I.** *Intransit.*, *fodit*, *invenit auri aliquantum*, Cic. **II.** *Transit.*, **A.** *to dig*; 1, *humum*, Verg.; 2, *to dig out*; *argentum*, Liv.; *to excavate*; *puteum*, Caes.; *absol.*, *fodientes, miners*, Liv. **B.** *to pierce*; 1, *a, pectora telis*, Ov.; *aversos* (elephantos) *sub caudis*, Liv.; 2, *to gouge out*; *lumina*, Ov.; 2, *transf.*, *of grief, pungit dolor . . . fodiat sane*, Cic.

foecundus, foecundo = *fecundus, fecundo* (q.v.).

foedē, *adv.* (1. *foedus*), *foully, horribly, cruelly*; *foede exercere victoriam*, Liv.; *foedus puls*, Liv.; *foedissime agere causam*, Cic.

foederātus -a -um (2. *foedus*), *confederate, allied*; *civitates*, Cic.

foedifragus -a -um (2. *foedus* and *frango*), *greatly-breaking*; *Poeni*, Cic.

foeditas -ātis, *f.* (1. *foedus*), *foulness, hideousness, filthiness*; *a*, *physical, odoris intolerabilis foeditas*, Cic.; *vestitus*, Cic.; *b*, *moral, turpificati animi*, Cic.; *decreti*, Liv.

foedo, 1. (1. *foedus*) *to make foul, make filthy, defile, pollute, deform, disfigure*. **A.** *Lit.*, *pectora pugnis*, Verg.; *canitum pulvere*, Ov.; *aliquid sanguine*, Ov.; *serenos vultus*, Verg.; *agri foeditas, laid waste*, Liv. **B.** *Transf.*, *to dishonour, disgrace*; *aliquem nefario scelere*, Cic.

1. **foedus** -a -um, *foul, filthy, horrible, abominable, detestable*; *a*, *physically, monstrum foedissimum*, Cic.; *foedi oculi, staring, bloodshot*, Sall.; *with dat.*, *pestilentia foeda homini*, Liv.; *with supine*, *rem non modo visu foedam sed etiam auditu*, Cic.; *b*, *morally, bellum foedissimum*, Cic.; *ludos vero non facere, quid foedius?* Cic.; *with supine*, *foedum inceptu*, Liv.

2. **foedus** -ēris, *n.* *a league*. **I.** *Lit.*, *a*, *between states, foedus facere cum aliquo, or icere, or ferire*, Cic.; *foedus frangere, rumpere, violare*, Cic.; *b*, *a compact, covenant, agreement between individuals*; *amorum*, Cic.; *scelerum*, Cic. **II.** *Poet.*, *a law*, Verg.

foem . . . , **foen** . . . *v. fem* . . . , **fen** . . .

foetō, 2. *to have a bad smell*, *Plaut.*

foetidus (faetidus, fētidus) -a -um, *adj.* *with compar.* (foetoe), *having a bad smell, stinking, fetid*; *os*, Cic.

foetor -ōris, *m.* (foetoe), *a bad smell, stink*, Cic.

foetus, *v. fetus*.

Fōlia -ae, *f.* *a witch of Ariminum*.

fōliātum -i, *n.* (folium), *a salve or oil of spiked leaves*, Juv.

fōlium -īi, *n.* (connected with φύλλον, *as alius* with ἄλλος), *a leaf*; *Sibyllae, a prophecy, oracle written on leaves*, Juv.

follicūlus -i, *m.* (dim. of *follis*), *a little sack or bag*, Cic.

follis -is, *m.* *a leather bag*. **I.** *Gen.*, *Plaut.*

II. *Esp.*, 1, *a pair of bellows*, Cic.; *folles fibrillis*, Liv.; *transf.*, *of the lungs, folles spirant maledacia*, Juv.; 2, *a leather purse*, Juv.

fomentum -i, *n.* (for fovimentum, from foveo), 1, *a poultice, fomentation*, Hor.; 2, *transf.*, *alleviation*; *summorum malorum*, Cic.

fōmes -itis, *m.* (foveo), *kouchwood, tinder*, Verg.

1. **fōns** -fontis, *m.* (orig. *funs*, from fundo), 1, *a spring, well, fountain*, Cic.; *meton poet.*, *fresh or spring water*, Verg.; 2, *transf.*, *spring, origin, fountain, source*; *philosophiae*, Cic.; *iuris*, Liv.

2. **Fons**, *Fontis*, *m.*, and **Fontus** -i, *m.* *the son of Janus, god of fountains*. *Adj.*, **Fontinālis** -e, *belonging to Fons*; *porta, a gate in Rome on the Quirinal, near the Campus Martius*, Liv.

fontānus -a -um (fons), *belonging or relating to a spring or fountain*; *unda*, Ov.

Fontējus -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

fonticūlus -i, *m.* (dim. of fons), *a little fountain or spring*, Hor.

Fontinālis, *v.* 2. **Fons**.

for, *fātus*, 1, *dep.* (φάω, φῶ), *to speak, say*; *esp. of gods, oracles, seers, &c.* **A.** *Gen.*, *to speak, say*; *ad aliquem*, Cic.; *aliquid*, Verg.; *fando audire, hear by report*, Cic.; *partic.* **fandus** -a -um, *that which may be spoken, hence, right, lawful*; *respersae fando nefandoque sanguine arae*, Liv. **B.** *Esp.*, *a*, *of poets, to sing of*, Prop.; *b*, *to prophesy*, Verg. (The forms which are found are *fatur, fatur, fabor, fabitur, faver*; *partic.* *perf. fatus*; *perf. fatus sum* and *eram*; *imper.* *fare*; *infm.* *fari* (*farius*, Verg.); *gerund* *fandi, fando*; *supine* *fata*; *partic.* *pres.* *fans*).

fōrābilis -e (foro), *that can be bored through, penetrable, vulnerable*, Ov.

fōrāmen -inis, *n.* (foro), *a hole, opening, eye* (of a needle); *a*, *natural*; *foramina terrae*, Lucr.; *foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore*, Cic.; *b*, *artificial*; *foramina retis*, Ov.

fōras, *adv.* (connected with *foris*), *out of doors, forth, out*; *ire foras*, Ov.; *aliquem projicere foras*, Cic.; *portis se foras erumpere*, Cic.; *ea scripta foras dare*, Cic.; *quae* (vestigia) *abi omnia foras versa vidit*, Liv.

forceps -cipis, *m.* and *f.* *a pair of tongs, pincers*, Ov.

fordus -a -um (fero), *pregnant*, Ov. *Subst.* **fōrda** -ae, *f.* (sc. *bos*), *a cow in calf*, Ov.

fōre, *forem*, -es, *etc.* (for fuerem from old *fuo*, φῦω, I am). **I.** *forem*, 1, = *essem*, Sall.; 2, = *fuissem*, Ov. **II.** *Infm.* *fore*, 1, = *futurum* (-am, -as, etc.) *esse*, Cic.; 2, = *esse*, Cic.

fōrensis -e (forum), *relating to the market or forum*. **A.** *Gen.*, 1, *relating to the forum*; *tactio, turba*, Liv.; *vestitus, dress worn out of doors, state dress*, Liv.; 2, *relating to the forum as a place for administration of justice, legal*; *causa*, Cic.; *Mars, eloquence*, Ov.

Fōrentum -i, *n.* *town in Apulia, now Forenzo*, Hor.

forfex -ficis, *c.* *a pair of shears or scissors*, Mart.

fōrica -ae, *f.* = ἀφειδρῶν, *Juv.*

1. **fōris** -is, *f.* (connected with 2. *foris*), 1, *a door*; and *plur.*, *fores, folding-doors*; *claudere forem cubiculi*, Cic.; *fores aperire*, Cic.; *ad fores assistere*, Cic.; 2, *opening, entrance*; *equi aenei*, Cic.

2. **fōris**, *adv.* (from obsolete *nom.* *fora*) **I.** *out of doors, outside, without*. **A.** *Gen.*, *aliquid quaere foris*, Cic. **B.** *Esp.*, *a*, *not at home*; *foris cenare* or *cenitare*, Cic.; *foris valde plauditur, among the people*, Cic.; *foris esse Gabinium, debt*, Cic.; *b*, *outside the senate*, Cic.; *c*, *outside the state, outside Rome*, Cic. **II.** *from without, from abroad*; *aliquid foris petere*, Cic.

forma -ae, *f.* (fero), *form, figure, shape*. **I.** **A.** *Lit.*, 1, *gen.*, *corporis*, Cic.; 2, *esp. a*, *the face*; *forma nostra reliquaque figura*, Cic.; *b*, *beauty*, Cic. **B.** *Transf.*, 1, *gen.*, *form* = *government, constitution*; *forma rerum publicarum*, Cic.; *in formam provinciae redigere*, Liv.; 2, *esp. character, form, nature, kind, manner*; *forma insolitae pugnae*, Liv. **II.** *figure, image, likeness*. **A.** *Lit.*, *formae virorum*, Cic.; *formae quas in pulvere descriperat*, Liv. **B.** *Transf.*, *as*

outline, sketch; totius negotii, Cic.; **b**, in logic, species, Cic. **III.** *form as a model*; **a**, a shoelast, Hor.; **b**, a mould, stamp for coining, Ov.

formamentum -i, n. (formo), *shape, form*, Lucr.

formātūra -ae, f. (formo), *a form, forming, formation*, Lucr.

Formiæ -ārum, f. *town on the coast of Latium, famed for its wine, now Mola di Gaeta*. Adj., **Formiānus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Formiæ*. Subst., **Formiānum** -i, n. (sc. prædium), *an estate near Formiæ*, Cic.

formica -ae, f. (connected with μύρμηξ), *an ant*, Cic.

formidābilis -e (formido), *exciting terror, fearful, formidable*; lumen, Ov.

1. formido, **1.** (perhaps connected with horreo), *to fear, be frightened, terrified, to dread*; omnia, Cic.; with the infin., naribus uti, Hor.; with ut and the subj., Tac.

2. formido -inis, f. (**1.** formido). **I.** Lit., **A.** *fear, dread, terror*; Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic.; formidinem alicui injicere, Cic. **B.** Esp., *religious awe*; existunt horribiles formidines, Cic. **II.** Meton., *that which causes fear*, Cic.; and esp. *a scarecrow*, Hor.

formidōlōsē, adv. (formidolosus), *fearfully, terribly*, Cic.

formidōlosus -a -um (**2.** formido). **I.** Act., *exciting fear, terrible, fearful*; tempora, Cic.; bellum formidolosissimum, Cic. **II.** Neut., *fearful, timid*; with obj. genit., formidolosior hostium, Tac.

formo, **1.** (forma). **I.** *to form, shape, fashion*. **A.** Lit., *materiam*, Cic.; orationem, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to arrange, order, regulate*; formatis omnibus ad belli et pacis usus, Liv.; **2.** *to fashion by education and habit, to accustom, shape*; novos collegas in suos mores, Liv.; **3.** *to dispose, prepare*; animos, Cic. **II.** *to fashion out of something*. **A.** Lit., of sculptors, etc., signum in muliebrem figuram, Cic.; classem, *to build*, Cic.; personam novam, of actors, *to represent*, Hor. **B.** Transf., *to produce, form*; quatuor modis formatas in animis hominum deorum esse notiones, Cic.

formons . . . v. formos . . .

formōsē, adv. (formosus), *beautifully, gracefully*, Prop.

formōsitas -ātis, f. (formosus), *beauty*, Cic.

formōsus -a -um (forma), *beautifully formed, beautiful*; virginis formosissimæ, Cic.; of abstractions, tempus, *spring*, Ov.; virtute nihil est formosius, Cic.

formūla -ae, f. (dim. of forma), **1.** *a rule, pattern, scheme*; dicendi, Cic.; ad formulam vivere, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a**, *the form of an agreement between the Roman senate and its allies*; Lampsacenos in sociorum formulam referre, Liv.; **b**, *the rating of the censor*; censum agere ex formula, Liv.; **c**, *legal t. t.*, *form of words, formula*; postulationum, testamentum, Cic.

fornacālis -e (fornax), *relating to an oven*; dea, *the goddess of ovens* (Fornax), Ov. Subst., **Fornacēlia** -ium, n. *the festival of the goddess Fornax*, said to have been instituted by Numa.

fornacūla -ae, f. (dim. of fornax), *a little oven*, Juv.

fornax -acis, f. (root FOR, connected with fer-veo, θερμός), **1.** *an oven, furnace, kiln*; ardens, Cic.; poet., *Aetnae, the crater*, Verg.; **2.** personif., *Fornax, the goddess of ovens*, Ov.

fornicātus -a -um (fornix), *arched, vaulted*; paries, Cic.; via, Liv.

fornix -icis, m. *an arch, vault*. **I.** Gen. parietis, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *Fornix Fabii, a triumphal arch erected by Q. Fabius Maximus*. **B.** Milit. t. t., **a**, *an arched sally-port*, Liv.; **b**, *a covered way*, Liv. **C.** *a brothel*, Hor.

fornus = furnus (q. v.).

foro, **1.** (cf. Engl. bore), *to pierce*, Plaut.

fors, abl. forte, f. (fero), only in nom. and abl. sing., *chance, luck*. **I.** **1.** gen., sed hæc ut fors tulerit, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a**, abl., forte, *by chance*, used with si, sin, ne, nisi, etc., Cic.; **b**, adv. fors = fortasse, *by chance*, Verg.; **3.** fors fortuna, *good luck*; casu aut forte fortuna, Cic. **II.** Personif. as a deity, dea Fors, Ov.; esp., Fors Fortuna, Liv.

forsān, adv. (= fors sit an), *perhaps*, Liv.

forsit, adv. (fors sit), *perhaps*, Hor.

forsitān, adv. (fors sit an), *perhaps*, Cic.

fortassē, adv. (fors), *perhaps*; **a**, with verbs, dolent fortasse et anguntur, Cic.; with subj., fortasse dixerit quispiam, Cic.; **b**, with adj. and adv., res fortasse verae, Cic.; incondite fortasse, Cic.; **c**, with numbers, *about*; trigiuta fortasse versus, Cic.

fortē, v. fors.

forticūlus -a -um (dim. of fortis), *tolerably strong, brave, courageous*, Cic.

fortis -e (old form fortis = forectis, from foro, orig. *one that can endure much*), *strong, powerful, durable*. **I.** Lit., physically, *strong, durable, powerful, robust, stout*; ligna fortissima, Caes.; coloni, Verg. **II.** Transf., mentally, *brave, courageous, stout, steadfast*; **1.** of persons, horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ, Caes.; fortior in dolore, Cic.; vir fortissimus contra audaciam, Cic.; fortis ad pericula, Cic.; prov., fortes fortuna adjuvat, *fortune favours the brave*, Cic.; so elliptically, fortes fortuna, Cic.; **2.** of things, *courageous, energetic*; sententia, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.

fortitēr, adv. (fortis), **1.** *strongly, firmly*; fortius atrahere lora, Ov.; **2.** *bravely, courageously, steadfastly*; ferre dolorem, Cic.

fortitūdō -inis, f. (fortis), *bravery, courage, steadfastness, firmness, fortitude*, Cic.; plur., fortitudines, *deeds of bravery*, Cic.

fortuito (fortiūtū), adv. (fortuitus), *by chance, by accident, fortuitously*, Cic.

fortuitus -a -um (fors), *accidental, casual, fortuitous*; concursus atomorum, Cic.; subita et fortuito oratio, *unpremeditated*, Cic. Subst., **fortuita** -ōrum, n. *chance occurrences*, Tac.

fortūna -ae, f. and plur. **fortūnae** -ārum, f. (fors), *chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune*. **I.** Gen., **A.** **a**, sing., *prospera, secunda, good fortune*, Cic.; *adversa, misfortune*, Cic.; fortunæ se or omnia committere, Cic.; **b**, plur., fortunæ secundæ, Cic. **B.** Personif., *Fortuna, the goddess of chance*, Cic.; filius Fortunæ, *a favourite of fortune*, Hor. **II.** Esp., **A.** Without an epithet, **1.** = fortuna *a cunda*, Cic.; fortunam sibi ipsum facere, Liv.; per fortunas! *by thy good fortune! for Heaven's sake!* Cic.; **2.** = fortuna *adversa*, contra fortunam paratus armatusque, Cic. **B.** **1.** lit., **a**, *lot, condition, state, mode of life*; infima servorum, Cic.; magna, *a high position*, Liv.; **b**, of things, bona belli, Cic.; **2.** meton., **a**, *lot, share*; cui cessit triplicis fortuna novissima regni, Ov.; **b**, *property, possessions*; gen. plur., alicui bona fortanasque adimere, Cic.

fortūnatē, adv. (fortunatus), *happily, fortunately*; vivere, Cic.

fortūnātus -a -um, p. adj. (fortunus), *happy, lucky, fortunate*. **I.** Gen., homo, Cic.; respub.

lloa, Cic.; *msulae, the islands of the blest, Elysium*, Plin.; *so fortunata nemora, Elysium*, Verg. Subst., **fortunatus** -i, m. a favourite of fortune, Cic. **II.** Esp., well off, wealthy, rich, Cic.

fortūno, 1. (fortuna), to make happy, bless, prosper; tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic.

1. **forūll** -ōrum, m. (dim. of forus), a book-case, Juv.

2. **Fōrūll** -ōrum, m. a place in the Sabine country, now *Civita Tommasa*.

forūm -i, n. (connected with foras and foris), an open space. **I.** in front of a tomb, ap. Cic. **II.** A. an open square, market-place, Liv.; esp. at Rome, 1, a, forum Romanum, or magnum, or retus, or simply forum, an open place at the foot of the Palatine and Capitoline hills, where legal, political, and commercial business was transacted, Cic.; b, forum Caesaris, founded by J. Caesar, Suet.; c, forum Augusti, built by Augustus, Ov.; d, forum Trajani, built by Trajan; 2, as mere market-places, a, forum bovarium or boarium, the cattle-market, Cic.; b, forum olitorium, vegetable market, Liv.; c, forum piscarium or piscatorium, fish-market, Liv.; 3, in reference to public business, law, and mercantile transactions, verba de foro arripere, to use common and vulgar expressions, Cic.; annos jam triginta in foro versaris, thou hast been in business thirty years already, Cic.; forum attingere, to begin to apply oneself to public business, esp. legal, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a place of trade, Vacca, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall.; 2, the chief place or market-town of a district; civitates quae in id forum conveniant, which are in that district, Cic.; forum agere, to hold an assize, Cic. Hence, the name of several towns, a, Forum Appii, on the Via Appia in Latium; b, Forum Aurelium, in Etruria, on the Via Aurelia, now Monte Alto; c, Forum Corneli, in Gallia Cispadana, now Imola; d, Forum Julii or Julium, in Gallia Narbonensis, now Fréjus; e, Forum Voconii, in Gallia Narbonensis.

forū -i, m. 1, the gangway of a ship, Cic.; 2, plur., a row of seats in the theatre, Liv.; 3, plur., the cells of bees, Verg.

Fosi -ōrum, m. a German people near the modern Hildesheim, Tac.

fossa -ae, f. (fodio), a ditch, trench; a, fossam ducere, Caes.; facere, fodere, Liv.; obducere, praeducere, Cic.; vallo et fossā cingere, Cic.; fossas implere, Liv.; b, canal, bed of a river; Rheni, Cic.; fossae Cluiliae, Liv.

fossio -ōnis, f. (fodio), a digging, excavation, Cic.

fossor -ōris, m. (fodio), a digger, delver, Verg.; poet., a boor, clown, Cat.

fossūra -ae, f. (fodio), a digging, Suet.

fōtus, partic. of foveo.

fōvēa -ae, f. a pit as a trap for catching game, in pitfall; in foveam incidere, Cic.

fōvēo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. (root FO, whence fomes, fomentum), to warm, keep warm. **I.** A. Lit., 1, esp. of a bird keeping warm its eggs or young, pullos pennis, Cic.; 2, to bathe, foment a wound or part of the body; vulnus lymphā, Verg.; poet., a, to heal; ora, Verg.; b, to support; colla, Verg. **B.** Meton., 1, to stay constantly in a place; castra, Verg.; 2, hiemem inter se luxu, pass the winter, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, to foster; spem, Liv.; 2, to cherish; aliquem, Cic.; 3, to support, favour; voluntatem patrum, Liv.

fractus -a -um, p. adj. (frango), weak, powerless; animus, broken down, spiritless, Cic.

fraeno, fraenum = freno, frenum (q.v.).

frāga -ōrum, n. strawberries, Verg.

frāgilis -e (frango). **I.** A. Lit., easily broken, fragile; rami, Verg. **B.** Meton., crackling; laurus, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, frail, transitory; corpus, Cic.; res humanae, Cic.; b, weak, nerveless; anni, Ov.; Pedatia, Hor.

frāgilitas -ātis, f. (fragilis), frailty, weakness; humani generis, Cic.

fragen -mīnis, n. (frango), a piece broken off, fragment; in plur., ruins; ingens montis, Verg.; fragmina navigii, Ov.; fragments, remains, ruins, Verg., Ov.

fragmentum -i, n. (frango), a piece broken off, fragment; plur., ruins; lapidis, Cic.; fragmenta saeptorum, Cic.

frāgor -ōris, m. (frango), 1, breaking in pieces, Lucr.; 2, a loud noise, crash of falling houses, Liv.; noise of the sea, Verg.; of thunder, Ov.; fragorem dare, to crash, Ov.

frāgosus -a -um (fragor). **I.** fragile; A. Lit., Lucr. **B.** Transf., rough, uneven; silva, Ov. **II.** crashing, roaring; torrens, Verg.

frāgrans -antis, p. adj. (fragro), sweet-scented; mella, Verg.

frāgro, 1. to smell sweet, be fragrant; unguento, Sall.

frāgum, v. fraga.

frango, frēgi, fractum, 3. (root FRAG, connected with πρηνος), to break, break in pieces, shatter, dash to pieces. **I.** A. Lit., 1, domum lapidum coniecto, Cic.; compluribus navibus fractis, dashed to pieces, Caes.; gulam laqueo, to strangle, Sall.; glebas rastris, to break small, Verg.; 2, esp., a, to grind; fruges saxo, Verg.; b, to break (a limb); brachium, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, reflex, se frangere, to break up (of weather, cold, heat, etc.), Cic.; b, to shorten time; diem morantem mero, Hor. **II.** Fig., 1, to weaken; se laboribus, Cic.; 2, a, to master, tame, subdue; nationes, cupiditates, impetura, Cic.; b, to discourage, dispirit, humble; Clodium, Cic.; frangi animo or frangi, to be discouraged, Cic.; 3, to bend, touch, move; te ut ulla res frangat, Cic.; 4, to break, violate; fidem, Cic.

frāter -tris, m., a brother. **I.** Lit., fratres gemini, twin-brothers, Cic., Castor and Pollux, Ov.; fratres gemelli, Ov.; germanus, own brother, Cic. **II.** A. fratres (like ἀδελφοί), brothers and sisters, Tac. **B.** a, frater patruelis, Cic., and simply frater, cousin, Cic.; b, brother-in-law, Liv. **C.** brother (as term of endearment), friend, Cic. **D.** fratres, of things alike, positi eo ordine fratres (of writings), Ov.

frāterculus -i, m. (dim. of frater), a little brother (as term of endearment); ap. Cic.

frāternē, adv. (fraternus), in a brotherly manner, like a brother. **A.** Lit., facere, Cic. **B.** Transf., heartily; ab aliquo amari, Cic.

frāternitās -ātis, f. (fraternus), brotherhood, fraternity, Tac.

frāternus -a -um (for fraterinus, from frater), brotherly, fraternal. **I.** Lit., hereditas, coming from a brother, Cic.; lyra, received by Apollo from his brother Mercury, Hor.; nex, murder of a brother, Hor. **II.** Transf., A. related; sanguis, Verg.; fraterna peto, the arms of my cousin Achilles, Ov. **B.** friendly; amorin nos, Cic.

frātrīcida -ae, m. (from frater and caedo), one who kills a brother, a fratricide, Cic.

fraudatio -ōnis, f. (fraudo), deceit, fraud, Cic.

fraudātor -ōris, m. (fraudo), a deceiver, defrauder; creditorum, Cic.

fraudo, 1. (fraus), to cheat, defraud, deceive. **A.** Lit., with abl., Caecilium magnā pecuniā, Cic.; milites praedā, Liv.; creditores, Cic.

aliquem in hereditaria societate, Cic.; partic. subst., **fraudata** -ōrum, n. *ill-gotten gains*; fraudata restituere, Caes.; **B.** Transf., *to steal, embezzle*; stipendium equitum, Caes.

fraudulentia -ae, f. (fraudulentus), *deceitfulness*, Plaut.

fraudulentus a -um (fraus), *deceitful, fraudulent*; Carthaginiensis, Cic.; venditio, Cic.

fraus, fraudis, f. *deceit, deception, fraud*. **I. A.** Lit., 1, *fraus odio digna maiore*, Cic.; sine fraude, *honourably*, Caes.; fraudem facere legi, Liv., or contra legem, Liv., or senatus consulto, Cic.; 2, *self-deception, error*; in fraudem incidere, delabi, Cic. **B.** Meton., *injury, damage, loss, caused by deception*; alicui fraudem ferre, or alicui fraudi esse, *to cause loss to*, Cic. **II. A.** *crime, offence*; fraudem suscipere, Cic.; fraudem e pitaleum admittere or audere, Cic. (genit. plur. fraudium and fraudum).

fraxineus -a -um (fraxinus), *of ash-wood, ashen*; trabes, Verg.

1. **fraxinus** -a -um = fraxineus, Ov.

2. **fraxinus** -i, f. 1, lit., *an ash-tree*, Verg.; 2, meton., *a spear or javelin, the shaft of which was made of ash-wood*, Ov.

Frégellae -arum, f., *town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris, now Ceprano*. Adj., **Frégellānus**, -a -um, *Fregellan*.

Fregēnae -arum, f. *town of Etruria*.

frēmēbundus a -um (fremo), *growling, muttering, murmuring*, Ov.

frēmīdus a -um (fremo), *raging*, Ov.

frēmītus -ūs, m. (fremo), *a low murmuring, muttering, growling noise, murmur, roar*; murmurantis maris, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; egentium, Cic.; equorum, Liv.; apum, Verg.

frēmo -ūi -itum, 3. (φρέμω), *to roar, murmur, growl*. **I.** Intransit., a, *of animals and things*, leo, equus, Verg.; fremunt ripae, *rustle*, Verg.; b, *of persons, laetitia fremunt*, Verg.; adversus injuriam decreti fremere, Liv. **II.** Transsit., 1, *to murmur out something, express in secret, grumble, complain*; uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg.; with acc. and infin., falsas esse et a scriba vitiatas (litteras) fremebant, Liv.; haec fremunt plebs, Liv.; jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic.; 2, *to demand, call for with tears or rage*; arma, Verg.

frēmōr -ōris, m. (fremo), *murmuring*; varius, Verg.

frendo, frēsum (fressum), 3., 1, *intransit., with or without dentibus, to gnash the teeth*, Cic.; 2, *transit., to crush, bruise, grind*; fabam, Varr.

frēni -ōrum, m. v. frenum.

freno, 1. (frenum), *to bridle, curb*; 1, lit., equos, Verg.; 2, *transit., to curb, restrain, check, hold in*; cursus aquarum, Verg.; furores, Cic.

Frentāni -ōrum, m. *a Samnite people on the coast of Italy*. Hence, adj., **Frentānus** a -um, *Frentanian*.

frenum -i, n., plur. **frēna** -ōrum, n., and **frēni** -ōrum, m. (frendo), *bridle, reins, bit*; frena remittere, *to give the reins to*, Ov.; so frena dare, Ov.; frenos inhibere, *to draw in*, Liv.; fig., frenos dare impotentis naturae, *to give full liberty to*, Liv.; alicui frenos adhibere, *to bridle*, Cic.; frenos recipere, *to submit to the rein*, Cic.; frenum mordere, *to chafe against restraint*, Cic. *frā* prose, nom. pl. freni and acc. plur. frenos *commoner than frena*).

frēquens -entis, **I.** of space, **A.** Act., *of a crowd, etc., numerous, crowded*; legatio, Liv.; senatus, Cic. **B.** Pass., *of places, full, frequented, filled, populous*; theatrum, Cic.; municipium, Cic.; with abl. frequens custodilis locus, Liv.

II. of time, **A.** Act., *frequent, constant*; Platonis auditor, Cic.; cum aliquo frequentem esse, *to be often in a person's company*, Cic. **B.** Pass., *frequently used, numerous*; pocula, Cic.

frēquentatio -ōnis, f. (frequento), *frequency, frequent use*; argumentorum, Cic.

frēquentatus a -um (partic. of frequento), *full of, abounding in*; genus sententiarum frequentatum, Cic.

frēquentēr, adv. (frequens), *frequently, numerously, in large numbers*. 1, quum ad eum frequenter per eos dies ventituros se esse dixissent, Cic.; 2, *frequently, often*; adhibenda frequentius etiam illa ornamenta rerum sunt, Cic.

frēquentia -ae, f. (frequens), 1, *a large concourse, numerous assembly*; civium, Cic.; frequentia crescere, *to increase in population*, Liv.; 2, *a large number, abundance*; sepulcrorum, Cic.

frēquēto, 1. (frequens). **I. A.** a, *of persons, to collect in large numbers*; de domo scribas ad aerarium, Cic.; b, *transf., of things, multa acervatum*, Cic. **B.** *to visit in large numbers*; a, *to attend upon a person in large numbers*; Marium, Sall.; b, *to celebrate a festivity in large numbers*; ferias, Cic.; c, *to make a place populous, to people*; urbes, Cic.; solitudinem Italiae, Cic. **II. A.** *to visit frequently, to frequent*; domum, Cic. **B.** *to repeat constantly*; verbi translationem, Cic.

frēsus (fressus) -a -um, v. frendo.

frētum -i, n., and **frētus** -ūs, m. (connected with φέρω and πέποι), 1, a, lit., *the sea*; fretus Hadriae, Hor.; b, *the spring* (as the time of transition from cold to heat), Lucr.; c, *heat, violence, raging*; aetatis, Lucr.; 2, *a strait, sound, fieth, channel*; gen., a, *Siciliense, the Straits of Messina*, Cic.; nostri maris et oceani, *the Straits of Gibraltar*, Sall.; b, *esp., the Straits of Messina*, Cic.

1. **frētus** -a -um (from unused frēo = *I strengthen*), *strengthened, hence relying on, confiding in, trusting, depending on*; with the abl., volbis, Cic.; intelligentia vestra, Cic.; with dat., nulli rei, Liv.; with acc. and infin., satis fretus esse etiam nunc tolerando certaminum legatum, Liv.

2. **frētus** -ūs, m. = fretum (q.v.).

frico, fricti, frictum, and fricatum, 1, *to rub, rub down*; (sus) fricat arbore costas, Verg.

frigēo, 2. (ψύγω). **I.** *to be cold, be stiff with cold* (opp. caere), corpus frigitis (of a dead person), Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to be inactive, lifeless, languid, to flag*; quum omnia consilia frigerent, Cic. **B.** *to be coldly received, fail of exciting approbation*; itaque (contio) frigebat, Cic.

frigēro, 1. (frigus), *to cool, refresh, Cat.*

frigesco, frixi, 3. (frigeo). **I.** Lit., *to become cold*; pedes manusque, Tac. **II.** Transf., *to become languid, inactive*; ap. Cic.

frigidē, adv. (frigidus), *coldly*; hence transf., *languidly, feebly*; aliquid agere, ap. Cic.

frigidūlus a -um (dim. of frigidus), 1, *somewhat cold*, Verg.; 2, *transf., somewhat faint, languid*, Cat.

frigidus -a -um (frigeo), *cold, frigid, cool*. **I. A.** Lit., *flumen*, Cic.; *rura*, Verg.; *annus*, winter, Verg. Subst. plur., **frigida** -ōrum, n. *cold*, Cic.; *of the chill of death or fright*, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, *cold, inactive, remiss, indolent*; accusator frigidissimus, Cic.; *litterae*, Cic.; 2, *of discourse, frigid, dull*; *calumnia*, Cic. **II.** Act., *causing cold*; sidera, Ov.; mors, Verg. *rumor, chilling, causing fright*, Hor.

frigo, frixi, frictum, 3. (ψύγω), *to rouse, parch*, Hor.

frigus -ōris, n. (ψύς), *cold, coolness, coldness*

I. Lit., A. *physical cold*; 1, gen., *vis frigoris et caloris*, Cic.; 2, esp., **a.**, *the cold of winter*; propter frigora, Caes.; **b.**, meton., **(a)** *winter*, Verg.; **(B)** *a cold place*; frigus non habitabile, Ov. **B.** *animal cold*; **a.**, of death, Verg.; **b.**, of fright, Verg. **II.** Transf., **a.**, *coolness in action, indulgence, remissness*, ap. Cic.; **b.**, *coldness in behaviour, coolness, disfavour*, Hor.

frīgūtio (*frīguttiō*), 4, 1, to twister, chirp, Suet.; 2, to stammer, Plaut.

frio, 1, to rub, crumble, Lucr.

Frisii -ōrum, m. the Frisians. Adj., **Frisius** -a -um, Frisian.

frītilus -i, m. a dice-box, Juv.

frīvōlus -a -um (*frio*), silly, trifling, miserable, worthless, Plin. Subst., **frivōla** -ōrum, n. *wretched furniture*, Juv.

frondātor -ōris, m. (1. frons), one who cuts off leaves, a pruner of trees, Verg.

frondēo, 2. (1. frons), to be in leaf, be leafy, green with leaves; nunc frondent silvae, Verg.

frondesco, 3. (inchoat. of frondeo), to come into leaf, put forth leaves, Cic.

frondēus -a -um (1. frons), leafy, full of leaf, covered with leaves; nemus, Verg.; tecta, leafy covert; trees in full leaf, Verg.

frondifer -fēra -fērum (1. frons and fero), leaf-bearing, leafy, Lucr.

frondosus -a -um (1. frons), full of leaves, leafy; ramos, Verg.

1. **frons**, frontis, f. **A.** a leaf, leafy twig or branch, foliage; via interclusa frondibus et virgultis, Cic. **B.** Meton., a chaplet or crown of leaves, Hor.

2. **frons**, frontis, f. **A.** the forehead, brow. **I. Lit., a.**, frontem contrahere, to frown, Cic.; explicare, to un wrinkle the brow, become cheerful, Hor.; frontem ferire or percutere, Cic.; **b.**, the forehead as a sign of the feelings; lacta, Verg.; sollicita, proterva, Hor.; fronte occultare sententiam, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** the outside; 1, gen., tabernac., Cat.; 2, esp., the edge of a roll or volume, Ov. **B.** the front, forefront; 1, gen., frons adversa (montis), Verg.; 2, esp. milit. t. t., a, the van; et a fronte et a tergo circumire hostem, Caes.; a fronte instare, Liv.; **b.**, the front line in battle; frontem aequare, Liv. **C.** frontage (in measuring land), Hor.

frontālia -ium, n. (2. frons), the frontlet of a horse, Liv.

fronto -ōnis, m. (2. frons). **I.** a man with a broad forehead, Cic. **II.** Fronto, a Roman surname.

fructūarius -a -um (fructus), fruit-bearing, fruitful; agri quos fructuarius habent civitates, for which a portion of the produce is paid, ap. Cic.

fructuosus -a -um (fructus), fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile. **A.** Lit., ager, Cic. **B.** Transf., tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, Cic.; fructuosum est, with infin., Cic.

fructus -ūs, m. (fruo), **I.** Abstr., enjoyment, enjoying. **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., ad animi mei fructum, for my intellectual enjoyment, Cic. **II.** Concr., the proceeds, profits, produce, fruit, income. **A.** Lit., praedium, Cic.; fructus percipere, demetere, Cic.; fructui esse alicui, to bring profit to, Cic.; in fructu habere, to consider profitable, Cic. **B.** Transf., advantage, gain, profit; verae virtutis, Cic.; fructum ferre, or capere, or percipere ex aliqua re, Cic.

frugālis -is (frux), frugal, sparing, economical, worthy, excellent; colonus frugalissimus, Cic. (positive not used in class. Latin, frugi instead).

frugālitās -ātis, f. (frugalis), frugality, eco-

nomy, worth, excellence, Cic.; cognomen *Frugātis*, the surname *Frugi*, Cic.

frūgālītēr, adv. (frugalis), frugally, economically, worthily, honourably, Cic.

frūgi, v. frux.

frūgifer -fēra -fērum (frux and fero). **A.** Lit., fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile; ager, Cic.; nomen, making fruitful, Ov.; with abl., alimentis frugifera insula, Liv. **B.** Transf., profitable, advantageous; tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, Cic.

frūgiferēns -entis (frux and fero), fruitful, fertile, Lucr.

frūgilēgus -a -um (frux and lego), collecting fruit; fornicae, Ov.

frūgipārus -a -um (frux and pario), fruitful, prolific, Lucr.

frūitus, frūitūrus, v. fruor.

frūmentārius -a -um (frumentum), relating or belonging to grain or corn; res, the supply of corn, Cic.; lex, relating to the price of grain, Cic. Subst., **frūmentārius** -ii, m. a corn merchant, Cic.

frūmentātiō -ōnis, f. (frumentor), a foraging, Caes.

frūmentātor -ōris, m. (frumentor), a forager, provider of corn, Liv.

frūmentor, 1. dep. (frumentum), to forage, fetch corn; frumentari in propinquo agro, Liv.

frūmentum -i, n. (fruo), grain, corn, Cic.

frūor, fructus and frūitus sum, 3. dep. 1, to enjoy, to delight in, to derive advantage from; with abl., vitā, Cic.; voluptate, Cic.; votis, to obtain one's wishes, Ov.; amicitiae recordatione, to take delight in, Cic.; absol., jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic.; 2, to have the use and enjoyment of; fundis certis, Cic.

Frūsino -ōnis, m. town of the Volsci in Latium, now Frosinone. Hence, **Frūsinas** -ātis, of or belonging to Frusino.

frustrā (for frustra, abl. of * frusteror, connected with fraudo), 1, in error; frustra esse, to be deceived, mistaken, Sall.; 2, in vain, uselessly, without effect, unnecessarily, Cic.; frustra esse (alicui), to fail, Sall.; frustra tempus contero, Cic.

frustrātiō -ōnis, f. (frustro), failure, disappointment; tantae rei, Liv.

frustro, 1. and dep. **frustror**, 1. (frustra), to cheat, deceive, trick; nos falsi atque inani spe, Liv.; Coecelius vide ne frustretur, Cic.

frustum -i, n. (fruo), a bit, piece, morsel of food; frusta esculenta, Cic.; in frusta secare, Verg.

frūtex -ticis, m. (perhaps connected with βρύω), 1, a shrub, bush, Ov.; 2, as a term of reproach, blockhead, Plaut.

frūticētum -i, n. (frutex), a thicket, Hor.

frūtico and **frūticor**, 1. dep. (frutex), to shoot out, become bushy; quam fruticetur (arbor), vides, Cic.

frūticōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (frutex), bushy, thick with leaves, full of bushes, Ov.

frux, frūgis (fruo). **A.** Lit., fruit, produce; non omnem frugem neque arborem in agro reperire, Cic.; plur., terrae fruges baccae arborum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.**, fruit; fruges industriae, Cic.; bonam frugem libertatis ferre, Liv.; **b.**, moral excellence, virtue; ad bonam frugem se recipere, to improve oneself, Cic.; frūgi used as an adj., useful, worthy, honest, discreet, moderate, temperate; homo, Cic.; permixtum et bonae frugi, Cic.

fūcātus -a -um (p. adj. of fuco), *painted, counterfeited, simulated*; nitor, Cic.; omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (secernere), Cic.

Fūcius -i, m. a lake in Southern Italy, in the country of the Marsi, now Lago di Celano.

fūco, 1. (1. fucus), 1, to colour, dye; vellera hyali colore, Verg.; 2, to paint, rouge, Ov.; transf., iisdem ineptis fucata sunt illa omnia, Cic.

fūcōsus -a -um (1. fucus), *painted, simulated, counterfeited*; merx, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

1. **fūcus** -i, m. (φῦκος), 1, red or purple colour, Hor., Ov.; 2, = propolis, the reddish substance with which bees stop up the entrance to their hives, bee-glue, Verg.; 3, rouge; 4, transf., deest, dissimulation, pretence; sine fuco ac fallaciis, Cic.

2. **fūcus** -i, m. a drone bee, Verg.

Fūfius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

fūga -ae, f. (φύγη). **I. A.** Lit., 1, gen., *flight, running away*; fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic.; ex fuga se recipere, Caes.; esse in fuga, Cic.; hostes in fugam convertere, or dare, or conficere, Caes.; in fugam se dare, se conferre, se conijcere, Cic.; fugae se mandare, Caes.; or dare, Cic.; fugam dare, to flee, Verg.; or, to let flee, Verg., Hor.; fugam facere, to flee, Sall., Liv.; or to make to flee, Cic., Liv.; fugam sistere, to stop, Liv.; plur., quantas in periculis fugae proximorum, Cic.; 2, esp., *flight from one's country, exile, banishment*; fuga Metelli, Cic.; meton., the place of exile, Ov. **B.** Transf., *disinclination to, avoidance of, aversion to*: laboris, bellandi, Cic. **II.** *flying, swift course*, Verg.; of a ship, facilem fugam expectare, Verg.; transf., fuga temporum, hastening, Hor.

fūgācus, adv. in compar. (fugax), in a manner more inclined to flight; utrum a se audacius an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum, Liv.

fūgax -ācis (fugio), 1, ready to flee, flying, hastening; Parthus, Ov.; fugacissimus hostis, Liv.; 2, transf., a, *fleeing, transitory*; anni, Hor.; haec omnia brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic.; b, with genit., *avoiding*; conditionis, Ov.

fūgiens -entis, p. adj. (from fugio), *flying from, avoiding*; with genit., laboris, Caes.

fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, 8. (φεύγω). **I.** Intransit. **A.** to flee, take to flight, run away; 1, gen., a, lit., long, Ov.; poet., of a bird, in auras, Verg.; b, transf., omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam, Verg.; 2, esp. a, of soldiers, ex proelio, Cic.; b, of fugitives, a Troja (of Aeneas), Cic.; esp. of exiles, a patria, Ov.; c, of slaves, to run away, Hor. **B. 1.** to hasten away, depart quickly; fugientia flumina, Hor.; Camilla super annem fugit, Verg.; 2, to pass a day, vanish, disappear; fugient cum sanguine vires, Ov.; virum fugiens, becoming flat, Cic. **II.** Transiit., to flee from. **A.** to run away from; cervae fugiens lupum, Liv.; velut qui currebat fugiens hostem, Hor.; patriam, Verg. **B. 1.** to avoid, shun; a, it., concilia conventusque hominum, Caes.; b, ransf., (a) ignominiam et dedecus, Cic.; (8) to decline, renounce, reject; aliquem judicem, Liv.; neque illud fugerim dicere, Cic.; fuge quaerere, do not seek, Hor.; 2, to escape from; Acheronta, Hor.; scientiam alicuius, Cic.; aliquid aliquem fugit, escapes the notice of, Cic.; with infin., de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, Cic.

fūgitans -antis, p. adj. (from fugito), *flying from, avoiding*, Ter.

fūgitivus -a -um (fugio), 1, adj., *flying, fugitive*; a dominis, Cic.; 2, subst., a fugitive, esp. a fugitive slave, Cic.

fūgīto, 1. (intens. of fugio), to fly from, avoid, shun; quaestionem, Cic.

fūgo, 1. (fuga), 1, to put to flight, chase away, drive away; homines inermes, Cic.; fundere atque fugare, Sall.; 2, to drive away; a, aliquem, Cic.; b, esp., to drive into exile, Ov.

fulcimen -inis, n. (fulcio), a prop, support, pillar, Ov.

fulcio, fulsi, fultum, 4. **I.** to prop up, support; 1, lit., porticum, Cic.; vitis fulta, Cic.; 2, transf., to support, stay, uphold; amicum, Cic.; labantem reipublicam, Cic.; Thermum pteritis, Cic. **II.** to strengthen, secure; postes, Verg.; januam serrā, Ov.

fulcrum -i, n. (fulcio), 1, a post or foot of a couch, Verg.; 2, meton., a couch, Juv.

Fulfulae -arum, f. a town of the Samnites.

fulgēo, fulsi, 2. (root FUL, whence also fulvus). **I.** to lighten; Jove, or caelo, fulgente, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of Pericles, as a powerful orator, compared to Jupiter, fulgere, tonare, Cic. **B. 1.** lit., to shine, gleam, glitter; auro, Cic.; fulgebat luna, Hor.; 2, transf., to be distinguished, to shine; virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor.

fulgidus -a -um (fulgeo), *shining, gleaming, glittering*, Lucr.

Fulginia -ae, f. a town in Umbria, now Foligno. Adj., **Fulginiatis**, of Fulginia.

fulgo, 8. = fulgeo (q.v.).

fulgor -ōris, m. (fulgeo), 1, lightning; fulgores et tonitrua, Cic.; 2, glitter, brilliancy, brightness; armorum, Hor.; candelabri, Cic.; 3, transf., brightness, glory; nominis, Ov.; honoris, Tac.

fulgur -ūris, n. (fulgeo), 1, lightning, Cic.; 2, a thunderbolt, Ov.; coudere fulgur, to bury an object which has been struck by lightning, Juv.; 3, poet. = fulgor, brightness, brilliancy; solis, Lucr.; rapidum Aetnaeo fulgur ab igne jaci, Ov. (plur. fulgora, Cic.).

fulgurālis -e (fulgur), *relating or belonging to lightning*; libri, treating of the (religious) significance of lightning, Cic.

fulgurātor -ōris, m. (fulguro), a haruspex who interpreted the omens from lightning, Cic.

fulguritus -a -um (fulgur), *struck by lightning*, Plaut.

fulguro, 1. (fulgur), to lighten; Jove fulgurante, ap. Cic.

fulica -ae, f. a coot, Verg.

fuligo -inis, f. (root FU, whence also fumus), 1, soot, Cic.; 2, a powder used for darkening the eyebrows, Juv.

fulix -icis, f. = fulica (q.v.).

fullo -ōnis, m. a fuller, cloth-fuller, Plaut.

fulmen -inis, n. (orig. fulemen, from fulgeo, and suffix -men). **I.** a flash of lightning which strikes something, a thunderbolt; fulmine percussus, Cic.; ictu fulminis deflagare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a thunder-bolt, crushing calamity; fortuna, Cic.; duo fulmina domum perculerunt Liv. **B.** mighty or irresistible power; verborum, Cic.; so of heroes, duo fulmina imperii nostri, the two Scipios, Cic.

fulminēus -a -um (fulmen). **A.** Lit., relating to lightning; ignes, Ov.; ictus, Hor. **B.** Transf., slaying, murderous, destructive; ensis, Verg.; os apri, Ov.

fulmino, 1. (fulmen), to lighten, to thunder and lighten; Juppiter fulminans, Hor.; inpers., boreae de parte truciis quum fulminat, Verg.; transf., Caesar fulminat bello, Verg.

furtura -ae, f. (fulcio), a support, prop, stay (of food), Hor.

Fulviaster, v. Fulvius.

Fulvius -a -um, name of a Roman gens of which the most celebrated members were M. Fulvius Placcus, supporter of C. Gracchus, and Fulvia, wife of Clodius, and afterwards of Antonius. **Fulviaster** -stri, m. an imitator of Fulvius (Postumius), Cic.

fulvus -a -um (root FUL, whence fulgeo), dark or reddish yellow, tawny, yellowish brown (of lions, wolves, sand, gold), Verg.; caesaries, Verg.; aquila or ales Jovis (because of its yellow eyes), Verg.

fumēus -a -um (fumus), smoky, full of smoke, Verg.

fūmidus -a -um (fumus), smoky, full of smoke; taeda, Verg.; altaria, Ov.

fūmifer -fēra -fērum (fumus and fero), smoke-bearing, smoky; ignes, nox, Verg.

fūmificus -a -um (fumus and facio), causing smoke, Ov.

fūmo, l. (fumus), to smoke, steam; agger fumat, Caes.; domus fumabat, reeked with the odours of feasts, Cic.; equum fumantia colla, Verg.

fūmōsus -a -um (fumus), full of smoke, smoky, steaming, smoked; arae, Ov.; imagines, figures of ancestors, Cic.

fūmus -i, m. (root FU, whence also fuligo), smoke, steam, vapour; fumus ganearum, Cic.; fumo exurciari, Cic.; fumo dare signum, Liv.; plur., funi incendiorum procul videbantur, Caes.; prov., vertere omne in fumum et cinerem, to squander, consume, Hor.

fūnālis -e (funis), relating or belonging to a rope. Subst., **fūnāle** -is, n., 1, the thong of a sling, Liv.; 2, a waz-torch, Cic.

fūnambūlus -i, m. (funis and ambulo), a rope-dancer, Ter.

functio -ōnis, f. (fungor), a performance, performing, executing; muneris, Cic.

funda -ae, f. (2. fundo), 1, a sling, Caes.; fundā mittere glandes et lapides, Liv.; 2, a casting-net, Verg.

fundāmen -inis, n. (1. fundo), a foundation, base; ponere or jacere, Verg.

fundāmentum -i, n. (1. fundo), 1, lit., a foundation, base; fundamenta jacere, Cic.; a fundamentis diruere Pteleum, Liv.; 2, transf., foundation, basis; pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic.

Fundānius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

fundātor -ōris, m. (1. fundo), a founder; urbis, Verg.

fundātus -a -um (p. adj. from 1. fundo), firm, durable; fundatissima familia, Cic.

funditor -ōris, m. (funda), a light-armed soldier, furnished with a sling, a slinger; gen. in plur., Caes.; sing. collective, funditor Balearis, Liv.

funditūs, adv. (fundus). **I.** from the ground, **A.** Lit., monumenta delere, Cic. **B.** Transf., completely, entirely; evertre amicitiam, Cic. **II.** at the bottom, below, Lucr.

1. **fundo**, l. (fundas). **I.** to lay the foundation of, to found; arces, Verg.; urbem coluvis, Verg.; dente tenaci ancora fundabat nares, fastened to the ground, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** to found; accurate non modo fundata verum etiam extracta disciplina, Cic. **B.** to make firm, to strengthen; urbem legibus, Verg.; nostrum imperium, Cic.

2. **fundo**, fūdi, fūsum, 3. (root FUD, connected with χέω, χέωσθαι), to pour, pour out. **I.** Lit., 1, of liquids, sanguinem e patera, Cic.; liquorem de patera, Hor.; lacrimas, Verg.; middle, to pour; ingentibus procellis fusus imber, Liv.;

2, of bodies not liquid, a, to pour out; segetem in Tiberim, Liv.; b, of metals, to melt, caue; quid fustum durius, Hor.; c, to sprinkle; tempora multo mero, Tib. **II.** Transf., **A.** 1, to throw to the ground, often in partic., thrown down, lying; fusi sub remis nautae, Verg.; 2, milit. t. t., to rout, defeat, scatter, put to flight; hostes, Liv.; middle, to rush away; turpi fugā fundi, Liv. **B.** to let loose; 1, middle, fundi, to spread; vitis funditur, Cic.; 2, a, to discharge missiles; tela, Verg.; b, luna per fenestram se fundebat, streamed through, Verg.; 3, of persons, reflect., to rush out; plenis se portis, Verg.; 4, a, to pour forth from the mouth, to utter; sonos inanes Cic.; esp. of poets, to pour forth, compose; versus hexametros ex tempore, Cic.; b, to give forth, to produce; terra fundit fruges, Cic.; quem Maia fudit, gave birth to, Verg.; c, to squander; opes, Hor. **III.** Fig., a, middle, fundi, to spread; utrumque eorum fundi quoddammodo et quasi dilatari, Cic.; b, to pour forth; multo vitam cum sanguine, Verg.

fundus -i, m. the bottom or base of anything. **I.** Gen., 1, a, lit., armarii, Cic.; aequora ciere fundo, from the bottom, Verg.; b, transf., largitio non habet fundum, knows no bounds, Cic.; fundum fieri legis, to sanction, authorise, Cic. **II.** Esp., the soil, a farm, estate, Cic.

fūnēbris -e (funus), 1, relating or belonging to a funeral, funereal; epulum, contio, Cic.; subst., **fūnēbria** -ium, n. funeral ceremonies, Cic.; 2, deadly, destructive, cruel, fatal; bellum, Hor.; munera, Ov.

fūnērēus -a -um (funus), 1, relating to a funeral, funereal; fauces, Verg.; 2, of that which causes or betokens death; dextra, Ov.; bubo, it omenei, Ov.

fūnēro, l. (funus), 1, to bury solemnly, inter with funeral rites, Plin.; 2, to kill, Hor.

fūnesto, l. (funestus), to defile or pollute with murder; aras ac templa hostiis humanis, Cic.

funestus -a -um (funus). **I.** filled with mourning, defiled by death; agros funestos reddere, to pollute with blood, Lucr.; familia funesta, in mourning, Liv. **II.** calamitous, mournful, disastrous, deadly; tribunatus, Cic.; fax, Cic.; with dat., funesta reipublicae pestis, Cic.

fungor, functus sum, 3. dep. to be busy, occupy oneself, be engaged with anything, to perform, execute, accomplish. **I.** Gen., a, with abl., muneribus corporis, Cic.; virtute fungi, to show bravery, Hor.; munere aedilicio, discharge the office of aedile, Cic; vice cotis, to serve instead of, Hor.; dapibus to take food, Ov.; sepulcro, to bury, Ov.; b, with acc., hominum officia, Tac. **II.** a, to suffer; mala multa, Lucr.; b, to complete, finish; gen., functum esse morte, to die, Ov.

fungus -i, m. (σφόγγος, σπογγος), 1, a mushroom, fungus, Cic.; as a term of reproach applied to a dull, stupid fellow, Plant.; 2, a thief in the wick of a candle, a candle-snuff, Verg.

fūnicūlus -i, m. (dim. of funis), a thin rope, cord, string; funiculus a puppi religatus, Cic.

fūnis -is, m. (fem. Lucr. 2, 1154), a rope, cord, line; per funem demitti, Verg.; of ship's ropes, ancorarius funis, Caes.; funes qui antennis ad malos religabant, Caes.; the rope of a rope-dancer; per extentum funem ire, Hor.; prov., ne currente retro funis eat rota, that all your labour may not be wasted, Hor.; ducere, to quit the rope—i.e., to command, Hor.; sequi, to follow, obey, Hor.; reducere, to change one's mind, Pers.

fūnus -ōris, n. a funeral, obsequies, interment. **I.** **A.** Lit., funus quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic.; funus alicui facere,

Cic.; **ducere, Cic.**; in funus venire, **Cic.**; funus celebrare, **Liv. B.** Meton., 1, the corpse; lacerum, **Verg.**; 2, death; crudeli funere extinctus, **Verg.**; edere funera, to kill, **Verg. II.** Transf., destruction, ruin; reipublicae, **Cic.**; meton., the persons who cause ruin; paene funera reipublicae, destroyers, **Cic.**

fūo, fūi, fūtūrus, etc., v. sum.

fūr, furis, c. (φῶρ), a thief; non fur, sed ereptor, Cic.; fur nocturnus, **Cic.**; as a term of reproach to slaves, **Verg.**

fūrāciter, adv. (furax), thievishly; domos furacissime scrutari, Cic.

fūrax -ācis (1. furor), inclined to steal, thievish; homo avarus et furax, **Cic.**

furca -ae, f. (fero). I. a two-pronged fork, pitch-fork; furcā detrudere aliquem, **Liv.**; prov., naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, **Hor. II.** Transf., **A.** a fork-shaped prop or pole; valli furcaeque bicornes, **Verg.**; furcae duodenos ab terra spectacula alta sustinentes pedes, **Liv. B.** an instrument of punishment put over the neck, to the two prongs of which the arms were tied, used to punish slaves and parricides, **Liv.**; fig. ire sub furcam, **Hor. C.** a narrow pass; Furcae Caudinae, **v. Caudium.**

furcifer -fēra -fērum (furca and fero), one who carries the furca as a punishment, a term of reproach usually applied to slaves, gallows-bird, **Cic.**

furcilla -ae, f. (dim. of furca), a little fork; prov., furcillā extrudi, to be expelled by force, Cic.

furcula -ae, f. (dim. of furca), 1. a fork-shaped prop, **Liv.**; 2, a narrow pass; furculae Caudinae, **Liv.**

fūrētēr, adv. (furens), furiously; irasci, Cic.

furfur -ūris, m. 1. bran, **Plaut.**; 2, scales, scurf on the skin, **Plin.**

fūria -ae, f. usually plur. (furo). **I.** rage, madness, passion, fury; muliebres furiae, **Liv.**; ventorum furiae, **Verg. II.** Personif., **Fūria -ae, f. and gen. plur., Fūriae -ārum, f. A.** the Furies (Alecto, Megæra, Tisiphone), the deities who avenged crimes and tormented criminals, esp. parricides; eos (parricidas) agitent Furiae, **Cic. B.** Transf., of persons, **a.** illa Furia, **Clodius, Cic.**; **b.** inciter to crime; hunc juvenem tamquam furiam faciemque huius belli, **Liv.**

fūriālis -e (furia), 1, furious, raging, terrible; vox, **Cic.**; incessus, **Liv.**; Erichtho, inspired with Bacchic fury, **Ov.**; 2, belonging to the Furies; membra, **Verg.**

fūriālītēr, adv. (furiālis), furiously, madly, Ov.

fūribundus -a -um (furo), 1, raging, furious; furibundus homo ac perditus, **Cic.**; 2, inspired; praedictio, **Cic.**

Fūrina -ae, f. an ancient Roman goddess; hence adj., **Fūrinālis -e,** of or belonging to Furina; subst., **Fūrinālia -iūm, n.** the festival of Furina.

fūrio, 1. (furia), to make furious, cause to rage, infuriate; mures equorum, **Hor.**; partic., furatus, raging; mens, **Verg.**

fūriōse, adv. (furiosus), furiously, madly; aliquid furiose facere, Cic.

fūriōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (furia), raging, raving, mad, furious; nullus jam non morbo sed scelere furiosus, **Cic.**; transf., of things cupiditas, **Cic.**; tibia insperans, **Ov.**

Fūrius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was M. Furus Camillus, who freed Rome from the Gauls. Adj., **Fūriānus -a -um,** of or belonging to Furius.

furnāria -ae, f. (furnus), the trade of a baker, Suet.

furnus -i, m. (root FOR, cf. fornus), an oven, a bakehouse, Ov., Hor.

fūro, 3. (connected with *thūo*). **I.** to rage, rave, be mad; furere se simulavit, **Cic. II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, **a.** to rage, be furious; Catilina furens audacia, **Cic.**; furens Neptunus, the raging waves, **Hor.**; with acc., furem, **Verg.**; with acc. and infin., (Clodius) furebat a Raecilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, **Cic.**; **b.** to give oneself up to any violent passion, esp. love; libidinibus inflammatus et furens, **Cic.**; furere aliquā, to be madly in love with, **Hor. B.** Of inanimate objects, tempestas or ignis furit, **Verg.**

1. fūrōr, 1. dep. (fur), 1, to steal, pilfer; haec quae rapuit et furatus est, **Cic.**; librum ab aliquo, (of plagiarists), **Cic.**; 2, transf., **a.** to obtain by stealth; civitatem, **Liv.**; **b.** to withdraw secretly; oculos labori, **Verg.**; **c.** to make secret attacks, **Tac.**

2. fūrōr -ōris, m. (furo). I. madness, raving, insanity; ira furor brevis est, **Hor. II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, 1, **a.** of the Bacchic fury, maiorem orsa furem, **Verg.**; fig., versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, **Cic.**; **b.** inspiration, inspired rage; negat sine furore Democritus poetam magnum esse posse, **Cic.**; **c.** of martial rage, sic animis juvenum furor additus, **Verg.**; personif., Furor, as an attendant of Mars, **Verg.**; **d.** the rage of anger; tum regia Iuno caute furore gravi, **Verg.**; **e.** passionate love; intus erat furor igneus, **Ov.**; meton., the object of passion; sive mihi Phyllis, sive esset Amyntas, seu quicumque furor, **Verg.**; 2, delusion, frenzy, rage, **a.** idein furor et Cretenses lacerabat, **Liv.**; **b.** rage, tumult, sedition, revolt; furor multitudinis, **Cic.**; alienius furem frangere, **Cic. B.** Of inanimate objects, furores et rabies tanta caeli marisque, **Verg.**

furtim, adv. (fur), by stealth, stealthily, secretly (opp. palam), Cic.

furtivē, adv. (furtivus), stealthily, secretly, furtively, Ov.

furtivus -a -um (furtum), 1, stolen; strigilis, **Hor.**; 2, secret, concealed, furtive; iter per Italiam, **Cic.**; amor, **Verg.**

furtum -i, n. (fur). I. A. Lit., a theft; furtum facere alicuius rei, **Cic.**; furti damnum, **Cic. B.** Meton., the thing stolen; furta reddere, **Cic. II.** Transf., **A.** anything secret or concealed, hidden trick or deceit; furto lactatus inani, **Verg.**; hence furto, adv. = furtim, secretly, **Verg. B. 1.** secret or stolen love, **Verg.**; 2, in war, a stratagem, secret attack; parva furta per occasionem temptantes, **Liv.**

fūruncūlus -i, m. (dim. of fur), a little thief, a little rascal, Cic.

furvus -a -um (from root FUR, whence also fuscus, connected with funus, fugio), dark-coloured, dark, black; **a.** gen., equus, **Ov.**; **b.** of the lower world and things relating to it, antrum, **Ov.**; Proserpina, **Hor.**

fuscina -ae, f. (connected with furca), a three-pronged fork, trident, Cic.

fusco, 1. act. (fuscus), to make dark, darken, blacken; dentes, **Ov.**

fuscus -a -um (orig. furscus, from root FUR, whence furvus), 1, dark-coloured, dark, black; cornix, **Cic.**; purpura paene fusca, **Cic.**; 2, applied to the voice, hoarse, rough; genus vocis, **Cic.**

fūsē, adv. with compar. (fusus), at length, copiously, diffusely; dicere, **Cic.**

fusilis -e (2. funde), melted, molten, liquid; aurum, **Ov.**; ferventes fusili (softened), ex argilla glandes, **Caes.**

fūsio -ōnis, f. (2. fundo), a pouring-out, out-pouring; mundum esse eius (dei) animi fusionem universam, Cic.

fustis -is, abl. -i and -e, m. a stick, staff, cudgel, club, Cic.

fustuārium -īi, n. (sc. supplicium, from fustis), beating to death with sticks, the military punishment for desertion; fustuarium merere or mereri, Cic.

1. **fusus** -a -um (p. adj. of 2. fundo), spread out, extended; 1, a, of places, campi fusi in omnem partem, Verg.; b, of bodies, sunt fusa et candida corpora, fleshy, Liv.; 2, let loose; a, flowing free; erines, Verg.; b, of discourse, diffuse; genus sermonis, Cic.

2. **fusus** -i, m., a spindle; fusum versare, Ov.; as an attribute of the Parcae, suis dixerunt, currite fuis, Verg.

fūtilis -e (connected with 2. fundo), 1, that cannot hold or contain; glaciers, brittle, Verg.; 2, vain, worthless, futile, good for nothing; haruspices, Cic.; sententia, Cic.

fūtilitas -ātis, f. (futilis), worthlessness, folly, silliness, Cic.

fūtūrus -a -um (partic. fut. of fuo, used as the partic. of sum), future, about to be; res, Cic.; tempus, Cic. Subst., **fūtūrum** -i, n. the future; hand ignara futuri, Verg.; videre in futurum, Liv.; plur., **futura** -ōrum, n. the future; futura prospicere, Cic.

G.

G, the seventh letter of the Latin alphabet, originally represented by C, introduced into the Latin alphabet about the time of the Second Punic War. For the use of this letter in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

Gābāli -ōrum, m. and **Gābāles** -um, m. a people in the south-east of Gallia Aquitania.

Gābīl -ōrum, m. a very ancient city of Latium, between Rome and Praeneste. Adj., **Gābīnus** -a -um, **Gābīnian**; via, from Gabii to Rome, Liv.; Juno, honoured in Gabii, Verg.; cinetus, a particular mode of wearing the toga, in which one end was passed over the head, and the other round the waist, Liv.

Gābīnius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was A. Gabinius, who restored the Egyptian king Ptolemaeus Auletes to his kingdom; hence adj., **Gābīnian**; lex, a law giving extraordinary military power to Pompeius. Adj., **Gābīniānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gabinius.

Gādēs and **Gādīs** -ium, f. a town in the south-west of Spain, now Cadix. **Gādītānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gades.

gaesum -i, n. a very strong and heavy javelin, originally a Gaulish weapon, Caes.

Gaetūli -ōrum, m. a people in north-west Africa. Adj., **Gaetūlus** -a -um, poet., African, Libyan.

Gāius and **Gāia**, v. Caius.

Gālaesus -i, m. a river in the south of Italy, now Galasso.

Gālītae -ārum, m. a Celtic people settled in a part of Phrygia. Hence, **Gālātia** -ae, f. the country of the Galatae.

Galba -ae, m. a cognomen of the Sulpician gens.

galbānūs -a -um (galbanum), of or relating to galbanum, Verg.

galbānum -i, n. (χαλβάνη), the resinous sap of a Syrian plant (bubou galbanum, Linn.), Plin.

galbānus -a -um, greenish yellow, yellowish, Juv.

galbēum -i, n. a kind of fillet or bandage for the arm, Suet.

galbinus -a, -um, greenish-yellow; subst., **galbinum** -i, n. a greenish-yellow garment, Juv.

gālēa -ae, f. a helmet (orig. of leather, opp. cassis, of metal), Caes., Cic.

gālēo, 1. (galea), to put on a helmet; partic., galeatus, armed with a helmet; Minerva, Cic.

Gālēotae -ārum, m. (Γαλεῶται), a body of Sicilian seers, Cic.

gālērīcūlum -i, n. (dimn. of galerum), 1, a skull-cap, Mart.; 2, a wig, Suet.

gālērītus -a -um (galerus), 1, wearing a skull-cap of fur, Prop.; 2, transf., galerita avis, the crested lark (alauda cristata, Linn.)

gālērūm -i, n. (**gālērūs** -i, m.), 1, a cap of fur, skull-cap, Verg.; 2, a wig, Juv.

Galesus = Galaesus (q.v.).

galla -ae, f. the gall-nut, oak-apple, Verg.

Galli -ōrum, m. the Gauls, a Celtic people, living to the west of the Rhine and in the north of Italy as well as in Phrygia; sing., **Gallus** -i, m. a Gaul, and **Galla** -ae, f. a Gaulish woman. Hence, **A. Gallia** -ae, f. Gaul, the land of the Gauls; cisalpine, or ulterior, Lombardy; transalpine, or ulterior, Gaul north of the Alps, Caes. **B. Gallicānus** -a -um, belonging to Gallia provincia, the south-east part of Gaul. **C. Gallicus** -a -um, Gaulish.

galliāmbus -i, m. a song of the priests of Cybele, Mart.

gallina -ae, f. (1. gallus), a hen, fowl, Cic.

gallināceus -a -um (gallina), relating to poultry; gallus, Cic.; m. a cock.

gallinārius -a -um (gallina), relating or belonging to poultry. Subst., **gallinārius** -i, m. one who has the care of poultry, Cic.

Gallograeia -ae, f. = Galatia (q.v.). Hence, **Gallograeus** -a -um, Galatian.

1. **gallus** -i, m. a cock, dunghill cock; gal-lorum cantus, cock-crowing, Cic.

2. **Gallus**, a Gaul, v. Galli.

3. **Gallus** -i, m. (Γάλλος), 1, a Phrygian river, now Kadshasu; hence, adj., **Gallicus** -a -um, poet. = Phrygian, Trojan, Prop.; 2 (hence), **Galli** -ōrum, m. the priests of Cybe, sing., **Gallus** -i, m. and **Galla** -ae, f.; hence adj., **Gallicus** -a -um, turba, the priests of Isi whose worship resembled that of Cybele, Ov.

4. **Gallus** -i, m. Cornelius (69-26 B.C.), a poet and orator, friend of Vergil.

Gāmēlion -ōnis, m. (Γαμήλιον), the seventh month of the Attic year, corresponding to our January, Cic.

gānea -ae, f. and **gānēum** -i, n. (connected with γάνος, γάνευαι), a low eating-house; meton., debauchery, Cic.

gānēo -ōnis, m. (ganea or ganeum), a profligate person, debauchee, glutton, Cic.

Gangārīdae and **Gangārīdes** -um, m. a people in India, on the Ganges.

Gangēs -is, m. (Γάγγης), the river Ganges. Adj., **Gangēticus** -a -um, and **Gangētīa** -idis, f. poet. = Indian, Ov.

gannio, 4. to yelp, whine, to snarl, growl, grumble, Plaut., Ter.

gannitus -ūs, m. (gannio), 1, a barking,

gelping, snarling of dogs, *Lucr.*; **2**, applied to men, *Mart.*

Gänymēdēs -is, m. (Γανυμήδης), son of the Trojan king Tros, carried off on account of his beauty to heaven by an eagle, and made the cup-bearer of Jove.

Gāramantes -um, m. (Γαράμαντες), a people in the interior of Africa. Hence, **Gāramantis** idis, f. = African, *Verg.*

Gargānus -i, m. a mountain of Apulia, now Monte di S. Angelo. Adj., **Gargānus** -a -uni, of or belonging to Garganus.

Gargaphiē -ēs, f. (Γαργαφία), a valley of Boeotia, sacred to Diana.

Gargāra -ōrum, m. (Γάργαρα), the highest peak of Mount Ida in Mysia, with a town of the same name.

Gargettus -i, m. (Γαργητός), a deme in Attica, birthplace of Epicurus, hence called Gargettins.

Gargilius -ii, m. a Roman name.

gāron = garum (q. v.).

garrīo -īvi and -ī-ītum, 4. (connected with γάρρω), to chatter, prate, babble; **a**, intransit., in its philosophi garrire coeperunt, *Cic.*; **b**, transit., quicquid in buccam (sc. venerit), *Cic.*

garrūlitas -ātis, f. (garrulus), chattering, of magpies, garrulitas rauca, *Ov.*

garrūlus -a -um (garrīo). **I.** Lit., 1, of men, talkative, garrulus, chattering, babbling; garrula lingua, *Ov.*; **2**, applied to animals, cornix, *Ov.*; hirundo, *Verg.* **II.** Transf., noisy, sounding; rivus, *Ov.*; lyra, *Tib.*

Gārumna -ae, f. a river in Gaul, now the Garonne. Hence, **Gārumni** -ōrum, m. the people living on the Garonne.

gārum (gāron), -i, n. a costly fish-sauce, *Ov.*

Gates -um, m. a people in Aquitania.

gaudēō, gāvīsus suū, 2. (root GA, GA, whence γαῖω, γαῖπος, γηδῶ), to rejoice, find pleasure or delight in anything, be glad, delight in. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, intransit., si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, *Cic.*; poet. with partic., gaudēt scribentes, write with pleasure, *Hor.*; mihi gaudeo, rejoice for my part, *Cic.*; gen. with abl. of cause, correctione gaudere, *Cic.*; **b**, transit., gen. with acc. and infin., quae perfecta esse gaudeo, *Cic.*; poet. with infin. alone, laedere gaudes, *Hor.*; with quod, sane gaudeo quod te interpellavi, *Cic.* **B.** Esp., 1, in sinu gaudere, to rejoice in secret, *Cic.*; **2**, infin., gaudere as a salutation, Celso gaudere refer, take my greeting to Celsus, *Hor.* **II.** Transf., of inanimate objects, to delight in; scena gaudens miraculis, *Liv.*

gaudium -ii, n. (gaudeo), joy, gladness, delight (as an inward feeling, while letitia denotes the external expression). **I.** Lit., gaudio, (for joy) lacrimare, triumphare, *Cic.*; exsultare, *Cic.*; aliquem gaudio afficere, *Liv.*; gaudia corporis, *Sall.* **II.** Meton., that which produces delight; sua gaudia, *Verg.*

Gaurus -i, m. a mountain in Campania, now Monte Gaurio.

gausāpa -ae, f., and **gausāpē** -is, n., and **gausāpum** -i, n., and **gausāpes** -is, m. (γαυσάπης), a woollen cloth, with a long nap on one side, freeze, *Ov.*, *Hor.*

gāza -ae, f. the royal treasure of Persia, treasure generally, riches, wealth; regia, *Cic.*

Gēla -ae, f. (Γέλα), town on the south coast of Sicily. Hence, 1, adj., **Gēlous** -a -um, of or belonging to Gēla; **2**, **Gēlenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Gēla.

Gēlās -ae, voc. Gēla, m. (Γέλας), a river on the south coast of Sicily.

gēlāsīnus -i, m. (γελασίνος), a dimple on the cheek, *Mart.*

gēlīdē, adv. (gelidus), coldly, languidly, feebly, *Hor.*

gēlīdus -a -um (gelu), cold, icy-cold, frosty, icy. **I.** Lit., aqua, *Cic.*; humor, ice, *Verg.* Subst., **gēlīda** -ae, f. ice-cold water, *Hor.* **II.** Transf., applied to the chill of old age, fear, death, etc.; sanguis, *Verg.*; mors, *Hor.*; metus, *Ov.*

Gelliū -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was A. Gellius, a grammarian of the second century A.D., one of whose works, *Noctes Atticae*, is still extant.

gēlo, 1. (gelu). **I.** Transf., to cause to freeze, to freeze; pavido gelantur pectore, *Juv.* **II.** Intransit., to freeze, *Plin.*

Gēlōni -ōrum, m. (Γελωνοί), a Scythian or Sarmatian people on the Borysthenes, who tattooed themselves. Sing., **Gēlōnus** -i, m., coll. the Gēlōni, *Verg.*

gēlu, n., **gēlus** -ūs, m., **gēlum** -i, n., 1, frost, icy cold; rura gelu clauditi hiems, *Verg.*; **2**, the chill of age, death, fear, etc., *Verg.*

gēmēbundus -a -um (gemo), groaning, sighing, *Ov.*

gēmellipāra -ae, fem. adj. (gemelli and pario), twin-bearing; dea, or diva, Latona, *Ov.*

gēmellus -a -um (dim. of geminus), twin, twin-born. **A.** Lit., fratres, proles, *Ov.*; hence subst., **gēmellus** -i, m., a twin, *Cat.*; plur., gemelli, twins, *Ov.* **B.** Transf., a, paired, double; quam (legionem) factam ex duabus gemellam appellabat, *Caes.*; b, resembling each other like twins, similar; par nobile fratrum nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, *Hor.*

gēmīnatio -ōnis, f. (geminio), a doubling; verborum, *Cic.*

gēmīno, 1. (geminus). **I.** Transf., 1, to double; victoriae laetitiam, *Liv.*; aera, to strike together, *Hor.*; partic., **gēmīnatus** -a -um, doubled; sol, *Cic.*; **2**, to repeat, unite closely; geminata ac duplicata ponantur, *Cic.*; to pair; serpentes avibus, *Hor.* **II.** Intransit., to be double, *Lucr.*

gēmīnus -a -um (perhaps from geno = gigno), twin, twin-born. **I.** Lit., fratres, *Cic.* Subst., **gēmīni** -ōrum, m. twins, especially the twins Castor and Pollux. **II.** Transf., **A.** a, doubled, of double nature; Chiron, the Centaur, half man and half horse, *Ov.*; Cecrops, half Greek and half Egyptian, *Ov.*; b, doubled = two; lumen, *Cic.*; acies, *Verg.* **B.** similar, alike; geminus et similis nequitia, *Cic.*

gēmītus -ūs, m. (gemo), a sigh, groan. **I.** **A.** Lit., gemitus fit, *Cic.*; gemitum or gemitus dare, *Ov.* **B.** Meton., pain, *Verg.* **II.** Transf., a groaning, roaring; pelagi, *Verg.*

gemma -ae (probably connected with γέμω). **I.** a bud or eye of a plant, *Cic.* **II.** a jewel, gem, precious stone. **A.** Lit., *Cic.* **B.** Meton., 1, a thing made of or adorned with jewels; a, a goblet; bibere gemmā, *Verg.*; b, a seal-ring, seal; gemmā signari, *Ov.*; **2**, gemmae, the eyes in a peacock's tail, *Ov.*

gēmīnatus -a -um (gemma), set or adorned with jewels; monilia, *Ov.*

gēmīneus -um (gemma), made or set with jewels, gemmed trulla, *Cic.*

gēmīffer -fēra -fērum (gemma and fero), bearing or producing jewels; mare, *Prop.*

gemmo, 1. (gemma). **I.** to bud; vites, *Cic.*

II. A. to be set with jewels; *sceptra gemmantha*, Ov. **B.** to glitter like jewels; *herbae gemmantantes* *rore recenti*, Lucr.

gēmo -āi -itum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., to sigh, groan; *desiderio alieuius*, Cic. **B.** poet., transit., a, of animals, of the lion, to roar, Lucr.; of the turtle-dove, to coo, Verg.; b, of inanimate objects, to groan, creak; *gemitibus litora Bospori*, Hor.; *gemitit sub pondere cymba*, Verg. **II.** Transit., to sigh or groan over, lament, bemoan; *aliquid*, Cic.; *Ityn*, Hor.

Gēmōniae -ārum, f. (sc. *scalae*), or more rarely *Gemoniae scalae*, a flight of steps from the Aventine hill to the Tiber, down which the dead bodies of malefactors were thrown.

gēna -ae, f. usually plur. (cf. *γένυς*). **I.** the cheek, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, the eyelid, Enn.; b, the eye-hole, Ov.; c, the eyes; *et patiar fossis lumen alire genis*, Ov.

Gēnābum -i, n. a town in Gaul, the capital of the Carnutes, now Orleans. Adj., **Gēnābensis** -e, of or belonging to Genabum.

Gēnauni -ōrum, m. (*Γεναῦνοι*), a people in Vindelicia.

Genāva -ae, f. a town of the Allobroges on the borders of the Helvetii, now Geneva.

gēnēalōgus -i, m. (*γενεαλόγος*), a genealogist, Cic.

gēner -ēri, m. a son-in-law, Cic.; *grand-daughter's husband*, Tac.; sometimes = brother-in-law, Nep.

gēnērālis -e (genus), 1, relating or belonging to a kind or genus, generic; *constitutio*, Cic.; 2, general; *quoddam decorum*, Cic.

gēnērālītēr adv. (generalis), in general, generally, Cic.

gēnērāscō, 3. (genero), to be generated, to be produced, Lucr.

gēnērātīm, adv. (genus), 1, according to kinds or classes; *copias generatim, constituere*, Caes.; 2, in general, generally; *loqui de aliqua re*, Cic.

gēnērātor -ōris, m. (genero), a begetter, producer; *nosse generatores suos optime poterant*, Cic.

gēnērō, 1. (genus), to beget, produce, create, cause to exist, bring to life, generate; *deus hominem generavit*, Cic.; *Herculis stirpe generatus*, Cic.; *quale portentum nec Iubae tellus generat*, Hor.

gēnērōsē, adv. (generosus), nobly; *perire*, Hor.

gēnērōsus -a -um (genus). **A.** 1, of noble birth, noble; *virgo*, Cic.; 2, applied to animals, plants, or inanimate objects, excellent in kind, noble, of superior quality, well-bred; *pecus*, Verg.; *vinum*, Hor.; of abstractions, *ortus amicitia*, Cic. **B.** Transf., noble, magnanimous; *virtus*, Cic.; *meus*, Ov.

gēnēsis -is, f. (*γένεσις*), the constellation which presides over one's birth, Juv.

gēnētivus (gēnitivus) -a -um (geno = gigno), 1, inborn, innate; *imago*, Ov.; *nominia, familiae names*, Ov.; 2, casus, the genitive case.

gēnētrix -trix, f. (genitor). **A.** one who brings forth or bears, a mother; *magna deum genetrix, Cybele*, Verg. **B.** Transf., she that produces; *frugum, Ceres*, Ov.

gēniālis -e (genius), of or belonging to the genius. **I.** relating to the genius of marriage, nuptial; *lectus, the marriage-bed*, Cic.; and subst. **gēniālis** -is, m. (sc. *torus*), the marriage-bed, Liv. **II.** relating to the genius as partaking in enjoyment, pleasant, joyful, gay, delightful; *festum*, Ov.; *hiems*, Verg.

gēniālītēr, adv. (genialis), jovially, jaily, Ov.

gēnicūlatus -a -um (geniculum), knotty, full of knots; *vulnus*, Cic.

gēnicūlum -i, n. (dim. of genu), 1, the knee, Varr.; 2, a knot of a plant, Plin.

gēnista (gēnesta) -ae, f. the plant broom, Verg.

gēnitabilis -e (geno = gigno), relating to production or birth, fruitful, productive, Lucr.

gēnitālis -e (geno = gigno), belonging to birth, generation, generalizing, producing, fruitful; 1, dies, birthday, Tac.; 2, subst., **Gēnitālis** -is, f. surname of Diana as presiding over births, Hor.

gēnitālītēr, adv. (genitalis), in a fruitful manner, Lucr.

gēnitivus, v. gēnētivus.

gēnitor -ōris, m. (geno = gigno), 1, a begetter, father, Cic.; *deum, Jupiter*, Ov.; *urbis, Romulus*, Ov.; 2, producer; *quae genitor produxit usus*, Hor.

gēnitūra -ae, f. (geno = gigno), 1, a begetting, engendering, bringing forth, Plin.; 2, the constellation which presides over a birth, Suet.

gēnius -ii, m. (geno = gigno), 1, the guardian spirit of a man or place, a genius; *genium piare* or *placare*, Hor.; *genium curare vinum*, to enjoy oneself with, Hor.; *December genis acceptus* (because of rest from toil in the fields), Ov.; 2, talent, genius, Juv.

gēno = gigno (q.v.).

gens, gentis, f. (geno, old form of gigno). **I.** a clan, a number of families connected together by a common descent and the use of the same gentile name (orig. only patrician, after the establishment of connubium between patricians and plebeians, plebeian also). **A.** a, lit., vir patriciae gentis, Cic.; gens Cornelia, Liv.; *Perunius*, sine gente, of low origin, Hor.; *patricii majorum* (senators appointed by Romulus) et *minorum* (appointed by Tarquin), gentium, Cic.; *a breed* or *species of animals*, Verg.; **B.** transf., dii majorum gentium, the supreme or superior gods, Cic.; dii minorum gentium, the inferior, Cic. **B.** (Poet.) Meton., offspring, descendant; *vigilans, deum gens, Aenea*? Verg. **II.** a people, tribe, nation. **A.** 1, lit., exterae nationes et gentes, Cic.; *Suevorum*, Caes.; 2, transf., a, a district, canton; *ipsum in eam gentem iturum*, Liv.; b, partitive genit., *ubinam gentium sumus? where in the world are we?* Cic. **B.** gentes, foreigners, Tac. **III.** = genus, gens humana, the human race, Cic.

genticius -a -um (gens), belonging to a nation, national, Tac.

gentilicius -a -um (gentilis), belonging to a particular gens; *sacra*, Liv.; *sacrificia*, Cic.

gentilis -e (gens). **I.** belonging to a gens, gentile; *mannus*, of the 300 Fabii, Ov. Subst., **gentilis** -is, m. a clansman, a person of the same gens, Cic.; plur., Cic. **II.** belonging to the same country, national; *religio*, Tac.

gentilitas -ātis, f. (gentilis), relationship between the members of a gens, Cic.

gēnu -ūs, n. (*γόνυ*), the knee, Cic.; *accidere genibus alieuius*, Liv.; *attingere alieuius genu*, Liv.

Gēnua -ae, f. coast-town in Liguria, now Genoa.

gēnuāle -is, n. (genu), a knee-band, garter, Ov.

1. gēnūinus -a -um (geno = gigno), natural innate; *genuinae domesticaeque virtutes*, Cic.

2. gēnūinus -a -um (genae), relating or belonging to the cheek or jaw; dentes, the back-teeth, Cic. Subst., **gēnūinus** -i, m. a jaw-tooth, Juv.

1. gēnus ēris, n. (root GEN, whence geno = gigno and γένος). **I.** birth, descent, origin, esp. of high birth; generis auctor, father, Ov.; genus patricium, Liv.; plebeium, Liv.; materium, paternum, Cic.; of animals, Ov. **II.** race. **A.** **1.** nation, stock; Hispanum, Liv.; **2.** a, family, house; genus Aemilium, Fabium, Liv.; genere regio natum esse, Cic.; **b.** offspring, descendant, and collectively, descendants; genus deorum (of Aeneas), Verg.; **3.** sex; genus virile, muliebres, Cic. **B.** **1.** of living beings, a, race, kind; genus humanum, Cic.; **b.** (a) of persons, class, sort, kind; omnis generis homines, Cic.; (β) of animals, species, class; multa genera ferarum, Caes.; **2.** of things, a, lit., kind, variety, sort; omne genus frugum, Liv.; id genus imperii, Cic.; philosoph. t. t., genus in logic, genus universon in species certas partiiri, Cic.; **b.** fashion, manner, way; tota domus in omni genere diligens, Cic.

2. gēnus -ūs = genu (q. v.)

Gēnūsus -i, m. a river on the borders of Macedonia, now Iskum.

Geōgraphia -ae, f. (γεωγραφία), geography, Cic.

geōmētres -ae, m. (γεωμέτρης), a geometer, Cic.

geōmētria -ae, f. (γεωμετρία), geometry, Cic.

geōmētricus -a -um (γεωμετρικός), geometrical; formae, figures, Cic. Subst., **geōmētrica** -ōrum, n. geometry; geometrica dicesse, Cic.

georgicus -a -um (γεωργικός), agricultural. Subst., **Georgica** -ōrum, n. the Georgics of Vergil.

Gēraesticus portus, a harbour near Teos, in Ionia.

Gēraestōs and -ūs -i, f. (Γεραστός), seaport town in Euboea.

Gergōvia -ae, f. town of the Arverni in Gallia Aquitania.

Germālus (Rermālus) -i, m. a part of the Palatine Hill at Rome.

germānē, adv. (germanus), faithfully, honestly; rescribere, Cic.

Germāni -ōrum, m. the Germans; hence, **1.** **Germānus** -a -um, German; **2.** **Germānia** -ae, f. Germany; superior, inferior, Tac.; plur., Germaniae, Tac.; **3.** **Germānicus** -a -um, German. Subst., **Germānicus** -i, m. as a surname (on account of his victories over the Germans), Germanicus Caesar, son of Drusus, and nephew of Tiberius.

germānitas -ātis (germanus), **1.** the relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood, Cic.; **2.** the connexion between cities which are colonies of the same mother-city, Liv.

1. germānus -a -um (like germen, from geno = gigno). **A.** having the same parents or at least the same father; frater, soror, Cic. Subst., a, **germānus** -i, m. own brother; **b.** **germana** -ae, f. own sister, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, brotherly, sisterly; in germanum modum, Plaut.; **b.** genuine, real, true; scio quae asinum germanum fuisse, Cic.; justitia, Cic.

2. Germānus -a -um, r. Germani.

germen -inis, n. (perhaps from geno = gigno and suffix -men, orig. gemmen, then gesmen, germen, cf. carmen), **1.** a bud, sprout, twig, Verg.; **2.** offspring, Ov.

germīno, **1.** (germen), to sprout forth, Hor.

1. gēro, gessi, gestum, **3.** to carry. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., saxa in muros, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** se gerere, to behave oneself, to conduct oneself; se honeste, Cic.; with pro (= as) and the abl., ita se jam tum pro cive gessisse, Cic.; **2.** to conduct, manage; quid negotii geritur, Cic.; negotium, or rem, bene, or male gerere, Cic.; rem or res gerere (of generals), to hold the command; Cnaeus terrā, Publius navibus rem gereret, Liv.; also rem gerere, to fight, Liv.; res gestae, exploits, esp., warlike exploits, Cic.; negotii gerentes, business people, Cic.; esp., a, to hold some public office, to hold, to manage; rempublicam gerere atque administrare, Cic.; magistratum, Cic.; **b.** bellum gerere, to wage war, cum aliquo, or adversus aliquem, or in aliquem, Cic.; **3.** prae se gerere = prae se ferre, to exhibit, manifest; utilitatem, Cic. **II.** Esp., to carry on oneself, to have. **A.** Lit., **1.** gen., hastam, Verg.; **2.** to bear, produce; platani malos gessere, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1.** personam alicuius gerere, to act the part of, Cic.; **2.** amicitiam, to entertain, Cic.

2. gēro -ōnis, m. (**1.** gero), a carrier, Plaut.

Gērōnium -ii, n. town in Apulia Daunia or Samnium.

gerrae -arum, f. (γέρρα), wattled twigs, Varr.; transf., trifles, nonsense, Plaut.

gerro -ōnis, m. (gerrae), a trifler, idler, Ter.

gērūlus -i, m. (**1.** gero), a porter, carrier, Hor.

Gērŷon (Gērŷo) -ōnis, m. and **Gērŷonēs** -ae, m. (Γερŷών and Γερŷόνης), myth., a king with three bodies, living in the island of Erythia, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules.

gestāmen -inis, n. (gesto), **1.** that which is carried about as a burden or an ornament; clipeus gestamen Abantis, Verg.; **2.** that in or on which anything is carried, a litter, Tac.

gesticilor, **1.** dep. (from gesticulus, dim. of gestus), to make pantomimic gestures, gesticulate, to represent or express by pantomime, Suet.

1. gestio -ōnis, f. (**1.** gero), management, performance; negotii, Cic.

2. gestio -īvi and -īi -itum, **4.** (gestus), **1.** to count, to be cheerful, lively, to be transported; laetitia, Cic.; voluptate, Cic.; animus gestiens rebus secundis, Liv.; **2.** to desire passionately, be eager; with infin., scire omnia, Cic.; absol., studio lavandi, Verg.

gestito, **1.** (freq. of **1.** gero), to carry often, carry much, be accustomed to carry, Plaut.

gesto, **1.** (intens. of **1.** gero), to carry, bear, carry about one, wear; clavos manu, Hor.; caput in pilo, Cic.

gestor -ōris, m. (**1.** gero), a tale-bearer, gossip, Plaut.

gestus -ūs, m. (**1.** gero), **1.** the carriage of the body; corporis, Cic.; **2.** esp., the studied gestures or gesticulation of an actor or orator; histrionum nonnulli gestus, Cic.; in gestu peccare, Cic.

Gētae -arum, m. (Γέται), a people of Thrace living near the Danube. Sing., **Gēta** -ae, m., and **Gētes** -ae, m., gen. collect., the Getae; hence, a, adj., **Gētes** -ae, m. **Gētic**; **b.** **Gēticus** -a -um, poet. = Thracian; c, adv., **Gēticē**, after the Getic fashion; loqui, Ov.

Gētūlus, etc. = Gaetulul, etc. (q. v.).

gibber -ēra -ērūm, hump-backed, Suet.

gibbus -i, m. (connected with κύπτω, κνέφός), a hump, hunch, Juv.

Gigas -antis, m. (Γίγας), a giant; gen. plur., Gigantes, sons of Terra, who stormed the heavens, but were killed by the lightning of Jupiter.

Adj., Gigantēus -a -um, *relating to the giants*, gigantic, Verg.

gigno, gēnūi, gēnitum, 3. (geno, connected with γίνομαι, γίνουμαι), *to beget, bear, bring forth*.

A. Lit., Herculeū Juppiter genuit, Cic.; Hecuba Alexandrum genuit, Cic. **B. Transf.**, *to cause*; permoitionem animorum, Cic.

gilvus -a -um, *pale yellow*, Verg.

gingiva -ae, f. *the gum*, Cat.

ginitrix = genetrix (q.v.).

glāber -bra -brum, *without hair, smooth-shinned*, Plaut.

glaciālis -e (glacies), *relating or pertaining to ice, icy*; hiems, Verg.; frigus, Ov.

glaciēs -ēi, f. 1, *ice*; dura et alte concreta glaciēs, Liv.; plur., glaciēs Hyperboreae, Verg.; 2, *hardness*; aeris, Lucr.

glācio, 1. (glacies), *to freeze*; nives, Hor.

glādiātor -ōris, m. (gladius), *one who was hired to fight at public shows, funerals, etc., a gladiator*. **A. Lit.**, Cic.; as a term of reproach, bandit, brigand, Cic. **B. Meton.**, gladiatores = gladiatorial exhibition; dare, Cic.; abl., gladiatoriū, at the gladiatorial games, Cic.

glādiātorius -a -um (gladiator), *a, relating or pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial*; ludus, Cic.; familia, a troop or band of gladiators, Cic.; locus, the place of exhibition, Cic.; consessus, the assembled spectators, Cic. munus, spectaculum, Cic.; b, transf., totius corporis firmitas, Cic. Subst., glādiātorium -ii, n. *the pay of gladiators*, Liv.

glādiātūra -ae, f. (gladiator), *a combat of gladiators*, Tac.

glādius -ii, m. (root CLAD, whence also clades), *a sword, a short sword (ensis, a longer one)*. **A. Lit.**, gladius vaginā vacuus, a naked sword, Cic.; gladium stringere, Caes.; destringere, Cic.; educere, Caes.; nudare, to draw the sword, Ov.; aliquem gladio insequi, Cic.; alium gladium intente, Liv.; transfigere aliquem gladio per pectus, Liv.; prov., plumbeo gladio iugulari, to be defeated with little trouble, Cic. **B. Meton.**, that which is done by the sword; tanta gladiatorum impunitas, of murder, Cic.

glāeba = gleba (q.v.).

glaesum (glēsūm) -i, n. *amber*, Tac.

glādifēr -fēra -fērum (glans and fero), *acorn-bearing*; quercus, Cic.

glans, glādis, f. (βάλανος), 1, *an acorn*, and gen. *any fruit of similar shape*, Hor.; 2, *a bullet discharged from a sling*; glandes fundis in casas jacere, Caes.

glārēa -ae, f. *gravel*, Cic.

glārēōsus -a -um (glarea), *gravelly, full of gravel*; saxa, Liv.

glāucōma -ātis, n. (γλαυκωμα), *a disease of the eye*, Plin.

1. **glāucus** -a -um (γλαυκός), *bluish-grey*; salix, Verg.; amictus Arethusae, Verg.

2. **Glāucus** -i, m. (Γλαυκός), 1, *a fisherman of Anthelion, changed into a sea-god, the prophet of the Nereids*; 2, *son of Sisypheus, torn to pieces by his own horses*.

glēba (glāeba) -ae, f. (connected with globus and glonus). **I. A lump or clod of earth, Cic.; met., *land, soil*; terra potens ubere glebae, Verg. **II. Transf.**, a piece, lump of any substance; picis, Caes.; turis, Lucr.**

glēbūla -ae, f. (dim. of gleba, a little clod), 1, *a little firm or estate*, Juv.; 2, *a small lump or bit of any substance*, Plin.

glēsūm = glaesum (q.v.).

glis, gliris, m. *a dormouse*, Plin.

glisco, 3., 1, *to grow up, swell up, blaze up*; ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit illa, ut ignis oleo, Cic.; ignis sub pectore gliscens, Lucr.; 2, *to increase, swell, spread*; ne glisceret negligendo bellum, Liv.; gliscit in dies seditione, Liv.; multitudo gliscit immensum, increasit very much, Tac.

glōbo, 1. (globus), 1, *to form into a ball*, Plin.; 2, *to form into a mass, to crowd together*, Plin.

glōbōsus -a -um (globus), *spherical, globe-shaped*; terra, Cic.

glōbūlus -i, m. (dim. of globus), *a little round ball, globule*, Plin.

glōbus -i, m. 1, *a round ball, globe, sphere*; stellarum, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; 2, *a, a round heap or mass*; flammorum, Verg.; b, *a troop, crowd, mass of people*; globus circumstantis consulis corpus, Liv.

glōmērāmen -inis, n. (glomerio), *a round mass, globe*, Lucr.

glōmēro, 1. (glomus). **I. Lit.**, **A.** *to wind round, make a ball, form into a sphere*; laenam in orbes, Ov. **B.** *Of food, to roll into a ball*; frusta mero glomerata, Ov. **II. Transf.**, **A.** *Of horsemen, superbo gressu, to make a horse curvet or prance*, Verg. **B.** *to gather together, collect, form into a mass*; agmina, Verg.; glomerantur apes in orbe, Verg.

glōmus -ēris, n. (akin to globus), *clue, skein, ball of thread*; lanae, Hor.

glōria -ae, f. (root CLU, CLO; Gk. ΚΛΗ, ΚΛΕ, whence Latin laus, Gk. κλέος), *fame, renown, glory*. **I. Lit.**, doctrinae et ingenii, Cic.; in summam gloriam venire, Cic.; gloriam habere, consequi, capere, acquirere, Cic.; gloriam sequi, Cic.; aliquem gloriam assequere, to honour, Cic.; plur., gloriae, opportunities for fame, Sall. **II. Meton.**, **A. a, a glorious deed, Tac.; b, *pride, glory*; tauris pecoris, or armenti, gloria, Ov. **B.** *In a bad sense, vain-glory, boasting, ambition, pride*, Cic.**

glōriātio -ōnis, f. (glorior), *a glorying, boasting*, Cic.

glōriōla -ae, f. (dim. of gloria), *a little glory*; hisce eum omnes gloriolae insignibus, Cic.

glōrior, 1. dep. (gloria), *to glory in, boast of, pride oneself on anything*; 1, absol., hic tu me gloriari vetas, Cic.; with adverbs, nimis, Cic.; insolenter, Cic.; with adversus and the acc., ne adversus te quidem gloriabor, Liv.; with in and the abl., in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet, Sall.; 2, with abl., nominibus veterum, Cic.; suā victoriā tam insolenter, Caes.; 3, with de and the abl., de tuis beneficiis intolerantissime gloriaris, Cic.; 4, with acc. and infin., is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum, Cic.; 5, with pronoun acc., vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic.; partic. fut. pass., gloriandus, gloriosus, worthy to be boasted of; beata vita glorianda et praedicanda est, Cic.

glōriōsē, adv. (gloriosus), 1, *with glory, gloriously*; aliquid gloriosissime et magnificissime conficere, Cic.; 2, *vauntingly, boastingly*; mentiri, Cic.

glōriōsus -a -um (gloria). **I. Object, famous, glorious; mors, Cic.; gloriosissimum factum, Cic. **II. Subject, a, ambitious, Cic.; b, *pretentious, boastful*; miles, Cic.****

glūbo, glupsi, gluptum, 3. 1, *to peel, take off the rind or bark*, Varr.; 2, *transf., to rob*; magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat.

glūten -tinis, n. *glue*, Verg.

glūtīnātor -ōris, m. (glutino), *one who glues together books, a bookbinder*, Cic.

glūtino, 1. (gluten), to *glue* or *paste* together, Plin.

glūtio (*gluttio*) -īvi or -īi -itum, 4. to *swallow*, *gulp* down; *epulas*, Juv.

glūto (*glutto*) -ōnis, m. (*glutio*), a *glutton*, Pers.

Glycēra -ae, f. (Γλυκέρα), a *woman's name*.

Glyco and **Glycōn** -ōnis, m. (Γλύκων), 1, a *celebrated athlete*, Hor.; 2, a *physician*, Cic.

Gnaeus -i, m. a *Roman name*, shortened Cn. **gnāritas** -ātis, f. (*gnarus*), *knowledge*, Sall.

gnārus -a -um (root GNA, whence also *gnavus* = *navus*), 1, *knowing*, *having knowledge of*, *acquainted with*; with *genit.*, *reipublicae*, Cic.; *Latinae linguae*, Liv.; with *rel. sent.*, *eum gnarum fuisse*, quibus orationis modis quaeque animorum partes pellerentur, Cic.; with *acc.* and *infin.*, *Hasdrubal satis gnarus Hannibalem transitu quosdam pretio mercatum (esse)*, Liv.; 2, *pass.*, *known*; *gnarum id Caesar*, Tac.

Gnātho -ōnis, m. the *name of a parasite* in the *Eunuchus* of Terence; hence = *parasite*, Cic.; **Gnāthōnici** -ōrum, m. *parasites like Gnatho*, Ter.

Gnātia = *Egnatia* (q.v.).

gnātus, **gnāvus** = *natus*, *navus* (q.v.).

Gnidus = *Chidus* (q.v.).

Gnōsus (**Gnosus**) -i, f. (Κνωσός, Κνωσσός), an *ancient city of Crete*, the *residence of Minos*; hence *adj.*, 1, **Gnōsius** -a -um, *Gnosian*, *Cretan*; *stella coronae*, *crown of Ariadne*, Hor.; *subst.*, **Gnosia** -ae, f. *Ariadne*, Prop.; 2, **Gnōsiacus** -a -um, *Gnosian*; *rex, Minos*, Ov.; c, **Gnosias** -adis, f. *Gnosian*, *poet.* = *Cretan*; and *subst.* = *Ariadne*; d, **Gnōsis** -idis, f., *corona*, the *constellation of Ariadne's crown*, Ov.; *subst.*, *Ariadne*.

gōbius (*cōbius*) -īi, m. and **gōbio** -ōnis, m. (καβίος), a *gudgeon*, Ov.

Gomphi -ōrum, m. (Γόμφοι), a *town in Thessaly*, on the *Peneus*. Hence **Gomphenses** -ium, m. the *inhabitants of Gomphi*.

gonger, v. *conger*.

Gordium -īi, n. (Γόρδιον), *town in Phrygia*.

Gordius -īi, m. (Γόρδιος), a *Phrygian king*, *famed for a knot on his chariot*, the *unfastener of which*, according to a *legend*, would be the *ruler of Asia*. *Alexander the Great cut the knot*.

Gordiutichos, n. indecl. (Γορδιου τευχος), a *place in Caria*.

Gorgiās -ae, m. (Γοργίας), 1, a *Greek sophist of Leonini*, contemporary of *Socrates*; 2, a *rhetorician at Athens*, contemporary of *Cicero*.

Gorgō -gōnis, or -gūs, f. (Γοργώ); plur., *Gorgones*, the *three daughters of Phorcus* (*Stheno*, *Euryale*, and *Medusa*), *monsters with snakes for hair*, whose *look* turned *persons to stone*, the *chief of whom*, *Medusa*, was *slain by Perseus*, and her *head set in Minerva's shield*. *Adj.*, **Gorgōneus** -a -um, *Gorgon*; *equis*, the *horse Pegasus*, Ov.

Gorgobina -ae, f. *town of the Boii* on the *borders of Aquilania*.

Gorgon, v. *Gorgo*.

Gortyna -ae, f. (Γόρτυνα), *chief town of the island of Crete*. *Adj.*, **Gortynius** -a -um, and **Gortyniācus** -a -um, *Gortynian*.

Gōthini (**Gōtini**) -ōrum, m. a *German people* on the *river March*.

Gōthōnes (**Gōtōnes**) -um, m. a *German people*.

grābātus -i, m. (κράβατος, a *Macedonian word*), a *low couch*, a *common*, *mean bedstead*, Cic.

Gracchus -i, m. the *name of a family of the gens Sempronius*, the *most famous members of which* were *Tib.* and *C. Sempronius Gracchus*, sons of *Tib. Sempronius Gracchus* and *Cornelia*, daughter of the *elder Scipio Africanus*. *adj.*, **Gracchānus** -a -um, *Gracchan*.

gracilis -e, *slender*, *thin*, *slim*; 1, *lit.*, *puer*, Hor.; *capella*, Ov.; 2, *transf.*, of *discourse*, *simple*, *without ornament*; *materia*, Ov.

gracilitas -ātis, f. (*gracilis*), *thinness*, *slimness*, *slenderness*; *corporis*, Cic.

graculus -i, m. a *jackdaw*, Phaedr.

grādātīm, adv. (*gradus*), *step by step*, by *gradations*, *gradually*, by *degrees*, Cic.

grādatio -ōnis, f. (*gradus*), in *rhet.*, *climax*, Cic.

grādiōr, *gressus sum*, *grādi*, *dep.*, to *step*, *walk*, Cic.

Grādīvus -i, m. (*gradiōr*), *he that walks in battle*, a *surname of Mars*, Liv., Verg.

grādus -ūs, m. (*gradiōr*). **I.** a *step*. **A.** *Gen.*, 1, *lit.*, *gradum facere*, to *make a step*, Cic.; *celerare*, Verg.; *corripere*, Hor.; *addere*, to *hasten*, Liv.; *gradu citato*, *pleno*, at *quick march*, Liv.; *gradum referre*, to *go back*, Liv.; *gradum inferre* in *hostes*, to *advance against*, Liv.; *gradum conferre*, to *come to close combat*, Liv.; 2, *fig.*, a, a *step towards something*; *primus gradus imperii factus est*, Cic.; *gradum fecit ad censuram*, Liv.; b, *step*, *approach*; *quem mortis tinnit gradum*, Hor. **B.** *station*, *position*, *post* (of a *combatant*), *aliquem gradu movere* or *demovere*, to *drive from one's ground*, Liv.; *fig.*, *aliquem de gradu dejicere* or *gradu depellere*, Cic. **II.** *Meton.*, *step*, *stair*, *round of a ladder*. **A.** *Lit.*, a, *gradus templorum*, Cic.; b, *esp.*, *gen. in plur.*, the *rows of seats in a theatre*, etc., Tac.; *sing.*, at *Novius collega gradu post me sedet uno*, Hor. **B.** *Transf.*, a, *music*. t. t., the *gradations of sound*; *sonorum gradus*, Cic.; b, *degree*, *stage*; a *virtute ad rationem video te venisse gradibus*, by *stages*, Cic.; *omnes gradus actatis*, Cic.; c, *degree of relationship*; *necessitudinum gradus*, Cic.; d, *rank*, *position*; *gradus senatorius*, Cic.; *infinus fortunae gradus*, Cic.

Graeci -ōrum, m. (Γραικοί), the *Greeks*; *sing.*, **Graecus** -i, m. a *Greek*, Cic., and **Graeca** -ae, f. a *Greek woman*, Liv. Hence, **A.** **Graecus** -a -um, *Greek*; *ad Graecus Calendas*, v. *Calendae*; *subst.*, **Graecum** -i, *Greek language* or *literature*; *adv.* **Graecē**, in the *Greek language*; **B.** **Graecia** -ae, f. *Greece* (Ελλάς), 1, *Greece in the narrow sense*; 2, *Magna Graecia*, the *Greek colonies in the south of Italy*. **C.** **Graeculus** -a -um, *dim. adj.*, *Greek* (*gen. used ironically*). *Subst.*, **Graeculus** -i, m. a *little Greek*, used *contemptuously* of the *Greek philosophers* and *rhetoricians* in the *houses of the rich* at *Rome*, Cic.

graecor, 1. *dep.* (*Graecus*), to *live in Greek fashion*, Hor.

Graecostāsīs -is, f. (Γραικόστασις), a *building in the Roman Forum*, erected for the *purpose of lodging Greek and other foreign ambassadors*, Cic.

Grāi -ōrum (and *poet.* -ām), m. = *Graeci*, the *Greeks*, Cic.; *sing.*, **Grāius** -i, m. a *Greek*. Hence, **Grāius** -a -um, *Greek*.

Grāiocēli -ōrum, m. a *Gallie people in the Graian Alps*.

Grāiūgenā -ae, m. (*Grāius* and *geno* = *gigno*), a *Greek by birth*, a *Greek*, Verg.

grāmen -īnis, n. (root GER, CER, whence *cresco*), 1, *grass*. *turf*, Liv., Verg.; 2, *plant*, *herb*, Verg.

graminēus -a -um (gramen). **I.** made of grass. **A.** Gen., corona obdionalis, Liv. **B.** made of cane or bamboo; hasta, Cic. **II.** grassy; campus, Verg.

grammatica, v grammaticus.

grammaticus -a -um (γραμματικός). **I.** Adj., relating to grammar, grammatical; tribus grammaticis adire, the company of grammarians, Hor. **II.** Subst., a, grammaticus -i, m. a grammarian, Cic.; b, grammatica -ae, f. and grammaticae -ēs, f. grammar, philology, Cic., c, grammatica -ōrum, n. grammar, philology, Cic.

grammatista -ae, m. (γραμματιστής), a teacher of grammar, teacher of languages, Suet.

Grampius Mons, a mountain in Scotland, now the Grampians.

granārium -ii, n. (granum), a granary; gen. in plur., Cic.

grandaeuus -a -um (grandis and aevum), very old; Nereus, Verg.

grandisco, 3. (grandis), to become great, increase in -ize, Cic.

grandifer -fēra -fērum (grandis and fero), producing great profit or service, Cic.

grandiloquus -a -um (grandis and loquor), 1, speaking grandly, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, boastful, grandiloquent, Cic.

grandinat, impers. it hails, Sen.

grandio, 4 (grandis). **I.** Transit., to make great, increase, Plaut. **II.** Intransit., to become great, Catu.

grandis -e. **I.** Lit., great, large. **A.** In extent, 1, epistola, Cic.; 2, in stature, tall, puer, Cic. **B.** Of weight, etc., large; pondus argenti, Cic. **C.** Of time, old; grandis natu, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** great, important; res grandiores, Cic. **B.** Esp., of style, high, lofty, grand, elevated, sublime; genus diceidi, Cic.; oratores grandes verbis, Cic.

granditas -ātis, f. (grandis), of discourse, loftiness, sublimity; verborum, Cic.

grando -inis, f. hail, hail-storm, Cic.

Grānicus -i, m. (Γρανικός), river in Mysia, famous for one of Alexander's victories.

grānifer -fēra -fērum (granum and fero), grain-carrying; agnen, ants, Ov.

grānum -i, n. a grain or seed; uvae, Ov.; fci, Cic.

grāphiarius -a -um (graphium), relating to the graphium, Suet.

grāphium -ii, n. (γραφίον), a style or sharp-pointed instrument for writing on waxen tablets, Ov.

grassātor -ōris, m. (grassor), 1, an idler, Cato; 2, a nocturnal vagabond or rioter, Cic.

grassor, 1 dep. (gradior). **I.** 1, to advance, proceed; ad gloriam virtutis viā, Sall.; in possessionem agri publici, Liv.; 2, a, to go to work, to proceed; iure, non vi, Liv.; veneno, Tac.; b, esp., to proceed violently, to rage; ut paucorum potentia grassaretur, Tac. **II.** To go about idly in the streets, to loiter, riot; juvenes grassans in Suburra, Liv.

grātē, adv. (gratus), 1, willingly, with pleasure, Cic.; 2, thankfully; et grate et pie facere, Cic.

grātes, acc. grates, abl. gratibus, f. (gratus), thanks, esp. to the gods; alicui grates agere, Cic.; laudes et grates alicui habere, Tac.

grātia -ae, f. (gratus), agreeableness, pleasantness. **I.** A. Lit., that which is pleasing, charm; gratia non deest verbis, Prop.; hence personif., Gratiae, the Graces, daughters of Zeus and Eury-

nome (Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia,) the goddesses of grace, charm, agreeableness, etc.). **B.** Transf., 1, favour, grace; a, petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, Cic; gratiam dicendi facere, to allow to speak, Liv.; in gratiam alicuius, to please someone, Liv.; abl., gratiā, on account of; hominum gratiā, Cic.; exempli gratiā, for example, Cic.; b, indulgentia (towards an offence); delicti gratiam facere, to be indulgent to, Sall.; 2, thankfulness, thanks; gratiam ferre alicuius rei, Liv.; gratiam persolvere diis, Cic.; gratias agere, to thank, Cic.; alicui pro suo summo beneficio gratias agere, Cic.; gratiarum actio, giving thanks, Cic.; gratiam habere, to be thankful, Cic.; gratiam referre, to make a return, Cic.; gratiam reddere, Sall.; dis gratia or gratia dis, thank God! Ov.; abl. plur., gratiis or gratis, without recompense, for nothing, gratis; gratiis exaedificari atque effici naveni, Cic. **II.** A. favour with other persons, credit, influence; gratiam alicuius sibi conciliare, Cic.; gratiam inire ab aliquo, Cic.; apud or ad aliquem, Liv.; in gratia esse, to be beloved, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, friendship, regard; in gratiam redire cum aliquo, Cic.; cum bona gratia aliquem demittere, Cic.; 2, power, dignity, Cic.

gratificatio -ōnis, f. (gratificor), complaisance, obligingness, showing kindness; Sullana, of Sulla to his soldiers, Cic.; impudens, Cic.; gratificatio et benevolentia, Cic.

gratificor, 1. dep. (gratus and facio), 1, to act so as to please any one, to oblige, gratify, do a favour to; alicui, Cic.; with de aliqua re, to communicate; qui de eo quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt, Cic.; 2, with acc. of thing, to give, present to; populo aliena et sua, Cic.

gratilis, v. gratia.

gratiosus -a -um (gratia), 1, enjoying favour, favoured, beloved; apud omnes ordines, Cic.; in provincia, Cic.; 2, showing favour, complaisant; gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic.

grātis, v. gratia.

Grātius -ii, m. (Faliscus), a Roman poet, contemporary of Ovid.

grātor, 1. dep. (gratus), 1, to manifest joy, to congratulate any one; alicui, Verg.; sibi, Ov.; gratatur reduces (sc. eos esse), Verg.; 2, to rejoice; Jovis templum gratantes ovantesque adire, Liv.

grātūito, adv. (gratuitus), without payment, gratuitously; alicui gratuito civitatem impertire, Cic.

grātūitus -a -um, not paid for, gratuitous, free, spontaneous, voluntary; suffragia, comitia, unbribed, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.; probitas, liberalitas, Cic.

grātūlābundus -a -um (gratulor), congratulating, Liv.

grātūlātiō -ōnis, f. (gratulor), 1, a wishing joy, congratulation; civium, Cic.; laudis nostrae, because of, Cic.; in sua gratulatione, when he was being congratulated, Cic.; 2, a thanksgiving festival; reipublicae bene gestae, Cic.

grātūlor, 1. dep. (gratus), 1, to manifest joy, to wish a person joy, congratulate; alicui de redditu, Cic.; alicui in aliqua re, Cic.; with acc., alicui recuperatam libertatem, Cic.; with acc. of respect and infin., Cic.; alicui quod, etc., Cic.; with or without sibi, to rejoice, wish oneself joy, Cic.; 2, to give solemn thanks to a deity, Ter.

grātus -a -um (root CRA, GR. XAP, whence χαρτός, χάρις, χαίρω), pleasing. **I.** charming, pleasant, agreeable; Venus, Hor.; gratissima tellus, Delos, Verg. **II.** 1, a, agreeable, welcome, beloved; conviva, Hor.; gratissima victoria, Cic.

b, grateful, deserving thanks; veritas etiam si invidenda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic.; gratum est, with infin., Cic.; 2, grateful; gratus in or erga aliquem, Cic. Subst., gratus -i, m. grateful man, Cic.

gravantēr, adv. (gravans, from gravor), with difficulty; reguli Gallorum hand gravanter ad Poenum venerunt, Liv.

gravātē, adv. (gravor), with difficulty, unwillingly; grāte ille primo, Cic.

gravēdinusus -a -um (gravedo), subject to cold or catarrh, Cic.

gravēdo -inis, f. (gravis), heaviness of the limbs and head, cold, catarrh, Cic.

gravēdōlens -lentis (grave and oleo), strong-smelling, rank, Verg.

gravēscō, 3. (gravis), 1, to become grievous, grow worse; aerumna, Lucr.; 2, of animals, to become pregnant, Plin.; transf., nemus fetu gravescit, is laden with fruit, Verg.

gravīditas -ātis, f. (gravidus), pregnancy, Cic.

gravīdo, 1. (gravidus), to fructify; terra gravidata seminibus, Cic.

gravīdus -a -um (gravis), pregnant. A. Lit., Cic. B. laden, filled, full; with abl. pharetra sagittis, Hor.; urbs bellis, Verg.; tempestas fulminibus, Lucr.

grāvis -e. I. heavy, weighty, burdensome (opp. levis). A. Lit., onus armorum, Caes.; tibus, heavy, hard to digest, Cic.; agmen, heavy-armed, Liv.; aes grave, heavy coin, according to the old reckoning, in which an as weighed a pound, Liv. B. Transf., a, of sound, low, deep (opp. acutus); vox, sonus, Cic.; b, of persons or things relating to persons, weighty, important; testis, auctor, Cic.; of style, elevated, dignified; genus epistolarum severum et grave, Cic.; c, grievous, painful, hard, harsh, severe, unpleasant; tempestas, Cic.; vulnus, Caes.; ne quid gravior in fratrem statueret, take harsh measures against, Caes.; d, (a) of smell, strong, fetid; odor caeni gravis, Verg.; (b) unwholesome, unhealthy; anni tempus, Cic.; (y) oppressive, troublesome, sad; senectus, Cic.; grave est, with infin., Cic. II. loaded with, laden with. A. Lit., agmen praedā grave, Liv. B. Transf., a, pregnant, Verg.; b, heavy with sleep, food, wine, etc.; graves somno epulisque, Liv.; c, weak, ill; morbo, Verg.; d, advanced in age; gravis aetate, Liv.

Grāvīscāe -ārum, f. a town in Etruria.

grāvitas -ātis, f. (gravis). I. weight. A. Lit., armorum, Caes. B. Transf., a, weight, consequence, importance; sententiarum, Cic.; b, dignity, sublimity; oris, Liv.; esp. of style, dicendi, Cic.; c, authority, seriousness, sternness, gravity; cum gravitate et constantia vivere, Cic.; d, (a) high price; annonae, Tac.; (b) unhealthiness; caeli, Cic.; (y) unpleasantness of smell; odoris, Tac. II. a, pregnancy, Ov.; b, dulness, heaviness, faintness; corporis, Cic.; linguae, Cic.

grāvītēr, adv. (gravis), a, of sound, deeply; sonare, Cic.; b, impressively, with dignity; orationem graviter habere et sententiose, Cic.; c, violently, vehemently; graviter aegrotare, Cic.; queri, conqueri, Cic.; gravissime dolere, Caes.; d, in an unhealthy condition; se non graviter habere, Cic.; e, irritably, hardly; aliquid graviter accipere, ferre, to be vexed with, Cic.

grāvo, 1. (gravis). I. Act., to load, burden. A. Lit., aliquem sarcinis, Tac. B. Transf., a, to heighten, exaggerate, increase; invidiam matris, Tac.; b, to oppress, burden, trouble; gravari injuriis militum, Liv. II. Pass., gravor used as dep., to bear or do unwillingly, to be troubled, annoyed, to refuse, decline; with infin., rogo ut ne graveris exaedificare id opus quod iustituisti, Cic.

grēgālis -e (grex). I. belonging to a herd, Plin. II. Transf., A. belonging to the same company; as subst. plur., grēgales -ium, m. companions, associates, accomplices; Catilinae Cic. B. common, of a common kind; amicum, of a private soldier, Liv.

grēgārius -a -um (grex), belonging to the herd, common; miles, a private soldier, Cic.

grēgātīm, adv. (grex). I. in flocks or herds, Plin. II. Transf., in troops or crowds; videtis cives gregatim coniectos, Cic.

grēmīum -ī, n. the lap. A. Lit., in gremio matris sedere, Cic.; fig., abstrahi e gremio patriae, Cic. B. Transf., centre, middle; medio Graeciae gremio, Cic.

gressus -ūs, m. (gradior), a step, course, way; gressum tendere ad moenia, Verg.; transf., of a ship, huc dirige gressum, Verg.

grex, grēgis, m. I. a herd, flock of any animals; equarum, Cic.; avium, Hor. II. Transf., A. Of human beings, 1, gen., troop, band, company, sometimes contemptuously, a herd; amicorum, Cic.; praedonum, Cic.; 2, esp., a, a philosophical sect; philosophorum, Cic.; b, of soldiers, a troop; often grege facto, in close order, Liv. B. Of things without life, hyadum, Ov.

grunnio (grundio) -īvi or -īi -itum, 4. to grunt like a pig, Plin.

grunnitus (grunditus) -ūs, m. (grunnio), the grunting of a pig, Cic.

grus, grūs, m. and (gen.) f. a crane, Cic.

gryllus -ī, m. (γρύλλος), a cricket, grasshopper, Plin.

Grŷnēus -a -um, v. Grynia.

Grŷnīa -ae, f. (Γρύνεια), and Grŷnīum -ī, n. (Γρύνιον), a town in Aetolia, with a temple and oracle of Apollo. Hence, Grŷnēus -a -um, Grynean.

gryps, grŷpis (grŷphis) m. (γρύψ), a griffin, Verg.

gubernācŭlum (gubernāclum) -ī, n. (guberno), a rudder, helm; 1, lit., ad gubernaculum accedere, Cic.; 2, transf., direction, management, government; esp. of the state, accedere ad reipublicae gubernacula, Cic.; ad aliquem gubernacula reipublicae deferre, Cic.; ad gubernacula reipublicae sedere, Cic.; gubernacula reipublicae tractare, Cic.; sensatum a gubernaculis deicere, Cic.

gubernatio -ōnis, f. (guberno), 1, lit., steering, the art of steering, Cic.; 2, transf., direction, government; tantarum rerum, Cic.

gubernātor -ōris, m. (guberno), 1, helmsman, steersman, pilot, Cic.; 2, transf., leader, director, governor; civitatis, Cic.

gubernatrix -icis, f. (gubernator), she that leads, directs, governs; ista praeclara gubernatrix civitatum, eloquentia, Cic.

guberno, 1. (κυβερνώ). A. to steer a ship, Cic.; prov., e terra, from a place of safety to direct those who are in danger, Liv. B. Transf., a, intransit., to sit at the helm, to steer; jam pridem gubernare me taedebat, Cic.; b, transit., to guide, direct, govern; reipublicam, Cic.

gubernum -ī, n. = gubernaculum (q.v.).

gŭla -ae, f. 1, lit., the gullet, throat; obtorta gula, Cic.; gulam laqueo frangere, to strangle, Sall.; 2, meton., greediness, gluttony, Cic.; irritamenta gulae, Sall.; o gulam insulsaia, Cic.

gŭlosus -a -um (gula), gluttonous, greedy, dainty, Mart.

gŭmia -ae, c. an epicure, gourmand; sp. Cic. gummi, n. indecl. (κόμμη), gum. Plin.

gurgus -itis, m. (from root GAR, to swallow, whence also gula). **I.** a whirlpool, eddy, abyss; **a.** lit., Rheini, Cic.; **b.** fig., gurgus libidinum, Cic.; gurgus ac vorago patrimonii, *squanderer*, Cic.; tu gurgus atque helluo, Cic. **II.** poet. transf., any deep water, a stream, flood, sea; Carpathius, Verg.

1. **gurgulio** -ōnis, f. (see gurgus), the wind-pipe, Cic.

2. **gurgulio** -ōnis, m. v. cureulio.

gurgustium -ii, n. a hut, hovel, Cic.

gustatus -us, m. (gusto), **1.** taste, as one of the senses, Cic.; fig., verae laudis gustatum non habere, to have no taste for, Cic.; **2.** the taste, flavour of anything; pomorum, Cic.

gusto, **1.** to taste, take a little of. **A.** Lit., aquam, Cic.; gustare sanguinem alicuius, Cic.; absol., quorum nemo gustavit cubans, Cic. **B.** Transf., to partake of, enjoy; amore vite, Lucr.; lucellum, Hor.; Metrodorum, listen to for a time, Cic.

gustus -ūs, m. (root GU-O, *gy-ō*, whence also gusto, *γέωω*, *γεύωμαι*, *γεύομαι*), **1.** the tasting; gustu explorare cibum, potum alicuius, Tac.; **2.** meton., **a.** the whet or relish taken before a meal, Mart.; **b.** the taste or flavour of anything, Plin.

gutta -ae, f. **A.** Lit., a drop of any liquid; guttae imbrum quasi eruentae, Cic. **B.** Transf. guttae, spots or marks on animals, stones, Verg., Ov.

guttur -ūris, n. the windpipe, throat; **1.** lit., guttur alicui frangere, to break a person's neck, Hor.; **2.** meton., gluttony, Juv.

guttus -i, m. (gutta), a narrow-necked jug, Hor., Juv.

Gyāros -i, f. (Γιάρος), and **Gyāra** -ōrum, n. (Γυάρα), an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, now Chiura, or Jura.

Gyās -ae, acc. -an, and **Gyēs** -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γυῖς), **1.** a giant with a hundred arms; **2.** a companion of Aeneas.

Gyges -is and -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γύγης), **1.** a favourite of Candaules, king of Lydia, whom he murdered and succeeded as king. Adj. **Gygaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gyges. **2.** a youth mentioned by Horace.

gymnasiarchus -i, m. (γυμνασιάρχος), the master of a gymnasium, Cic.

gymnāsium (gumnāsium) -ii, n. (γυμνάσιον), a public school of gymnastics, gymnasium (among the Greeks), Cic.; the gymnasia in Greece were frequented by philosophers and sophists, hence a place for philosophical discussion, Cic.

gymnasticus -a -um (γυμναστικός), relating to gymnastic exercises, Plaut.

gymnicus -a -um (γυμνικός), gymnastic; udi, Cic.; certamen, Cic.

gynaecœum -i, n., and **gynaecium** -i, n. (γυναικείον), the women's apartments in a Greek house, Cic.

gynaecōnitis -idis, f. (γυναικωνίτις) = gynaecium (q. v.), Nep.

Gyndēs -is, m. (Γύνδης), a river in Assyria, now Kerah, or Karah Su.

gypso, **1.** (gypsum), to cover with gypsum; partic. **gypsatus** -a -um, covered with gypsum; pes (the feet of slaves for sale being marked with gypsum), Ov.; gypsatissimis manibus, with hands whitened with gypsum (as of actors who played women's parts), Cic.

gypsum -i, n. (γύψος), **1.** gypsum, Plin.; **2.** meton., a gypsum, or plaster figure, Juv.

Gyrton -ōnis, f. (Γυρτόν), and **Gyrtonē** -ēs, f. (Γυρτόνη), a town in Thessaly.

gýrus -i, m. (γῦρος), a circle, circular course; **a.** gýrum trahere (of a snake), Verg.; gyros per aera ducere, to wheel through the air (of birds), Ov.; volat ingenti gyro (telum), Verg.; esp. of a horse, gyros dare, to career, curvet, Verg.; fig., in gýrum rationis et doctrinae duci, to make a wide digression, Cic.; ingenti quodam oratore immensoque campo in exiguum gýrum compellere, Cic.; **b.** poet. (of time), circuit; brama nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor.

Gytheum and -ium (Γυθειον), and **Gythium** -ii, n. (Γυθιον), town in Laconia, the port of Sparta, now Paleopolis.

H.

Hh, the eighth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding to the Greek spiritus asper. Its position at the beginning of a word is often uncertain, as, for instance, we find aruspex for haruspex; and on the contrary, honus for onus, etc. In combination, h before t is sometimes changed into c, as traho, tractus, and with following s forms x, as traxi, vexi.

ha! an exclamation, **ha!** hold! stop! **ha!** **ha!** Plaut.

hábēna -ae, f. (habeo), that by which anything is held. **1.** a thong, of a sling, Verg.; a whip, Hor. **II.** Esp., the reins (gen. in plur.). **A.** **1.** lit., habenas fundere, dare, to give the reins, to let loose the reins, Verg. habenas adducere, or premere, to tighten, Verg.; **2.** poet., transf., of sails, immittit habenas classi, crowds on sail, Verg. **B.** Fig., **1.** amicitiae habenas adducere, remittere, Cic.; **2.** government, guidance; rerum (of the state), Verg.

hábéo -tū -itum, **2.** (root HAB, connected with *ἄλλω*, *ἄπρω*), to have, hold. **1.** Lit., **A.** **1.** to have, in the hand or on the neck, etc.; to carry, wear; **a.** coronam in capite, Cic.; vestis bona quaerit haberi, to be worn, Ov.; of inanimate objects, altera vestes ripa meas habuit, my clothes lay upon the other bank, Ov.; **b.** to have as part of oneself; feminae duplices papillas habent, Cic.; **2.** of places, to hold, have, contain, keep; Tartara habent Panthoiden, Hor.; **3.** of the contents of a writing or book, nihil enim (epistola) habebat, quod, etc., Cic. **B.** In a wider sense, **1.** to have possession of, have power over; **a.** to inhabit a place; Capuam, to inhabit, Liv.; **b.** of an enemy, to occupy; hostis habet muros, is in possession of, Verg.; **c.** to have as a ruler, to rule; Roman a principio reges habuere, Tac.; **2.** animus habet cuncta neque ipse habetur, Sall.; **d.** to have property in actual possession; gemmas, argentum, Hor.; absol., to possess property, to be wealthy; habere in Brutiis, Cic.; habet idem in nummis, habet in praediis urbanis, Cic.; habendi amor, Verg.; aliquid sibi, to possess or keep for oneself; sibi haberent honores, Cic.; hence the formula of divorce, res tuis tibi habeas (habe), Plaut.; istam snas res sibi habere jussit, divorced, Cic.; **e.** to keep cattle, animals; pecus, to keep or possess a flock, Verg.; **so domi diviores, Cic.; 2.** to keep constantly in some position, maintain; **a.** around oneself, to keep a person for a particular purpose; aliquem secum, to keep near oneself, Nep.; ceteras flagitiosorum circū se, Sall.; **b.** to keep in some place; milites in castris, to keep the soldiers in camp, Sall.; arma procul, to keep arms at a distance, i.e., to avoid war, Tac.; **c.** to confine to keep fast; senatum in curia includum, Cic.; aliquem in vinculis, Sall.; in custodiam haberi, to be placed in confinement, Liv. **II.** Transf. **A.** In

anarrowersense, 1, generally, aliquid in manibus, to have in hand, Cic.; aliquid in animo, to have in the mind, intend; with infin., Cic.; aliquid in animo, to have in one's thoughts, Sall.; 2, of the condition of the mind or body; a, vulnus, to be wounded, Ov.; febre, Cic.; animum fortem, Cic.; bonum animum, to be of good courage, Sall.; odium in aliquem, to cherish hatred, Cic.; b, to possess as a quality; modestiam, Sall.; Caesar hoc habebat, had this custom, Cic.; c, to draw after as a consequence, have as a result, to cause; beneficium habet querelam, Cic.; misericordiam, to cause pity, Cic.; 3, a, to bring into a certain condition; mare infestum, to make unsafe, Cic.; aliquid sollicitum, to make anxious, Cic.; b, to treat, behave towards; aliquid liberalissime, Cic.; plebes servorum loco habetur, Cic.; exercitum luxuriose, Sall.; c, to have or keep for some object; aliquid ludibrio, to make a mock of, Cic.; rempublicam quaestui, Cic.; 4, to have, hold, consider, regard; aliquid parentem, in the light of a parent, Cic.; aliquid pro hoste, as an enemy, Liv.; aliquid pro certo, Cic.; (in) numero hostium, Cic.; aliquid religioni, to make a matter of conscience of, Cic.; paupertas probro haberi coepit, to be considered a disgrace, Sall.; 5, a, to set about, order, hold, arrange; concilium plebis, to hold a council of the people, Cic.; iter Aegyptum, to go to Egypt, Cic.; b, of speech, to utter, deliver, propound; orationem in senatu, to deliver a speech, Cic.; sermonem cum aliquo, to hold a conversation with, Cic.; habere verba, to speak, Cic.; habere dialogum, to compose, Cic.; c, of time, to pass, spend; aetatem, Sall.; 6, to keep, observe; ordines, Sall.; 7, alicui honorem, to pay honour to, Cic.; 8, reflex., se habere, or simply habere, to fare, to be circumstanced, situated; a, of persons, graviter se habere, to be very ill, Cic.; singulos (saucios) ut se haberent rogant, Liv.; b, of things, res sic or ita se habet, or simply sic or ita se habet, Cic. **B.** In a wider sense, 1, gen., a, to have, possess; dimidium facti qui coepit habet, Hor.; b, to have, be informed of; habes consilia nostra, Cic.; 2, to have, experience; nonnullum invidiam ex eo quod, etc., Cic.; 3, to have in some relation or condition; digni sumus quos habeas tui consilii participes, Cic.; habeo aliquem acerbum, Cic.; with pass. partic., domitas habere libidines, Cic.; 4, a, nisi quid habes ad hanc, have something to say, Cic.; b, to be able, to be in a condition to; habeo etiam dicere, Cic.; nihil habeo quod incusum senectutem, Cic.

hābilis -e (habeo). **I.** easily managed, handy, supple; arcus, Verg.; currus, Ov. **II.** Transf., suitable, fit, convenient; a, physically, vigor, Verg.; with ad, calceus habilis et aptus ad pedem, Cic.; with dat., gens equis tantum habilis, Liv.; b, mentally skilful; with dat. of gerund, habilis capessendae reipublicae, Tac.

hābilitas -ātis, f. (habilis), aptitude, ability, Cic.

hābitābilis -e (habito), habitable; regio, Cic.

hābitatio -ōnis, f. (habito), dwelling, habitation; sumptus habitationis, Cic.

hābitātor -ōris, m. (habito), one who dwells or inhabits; a, of a house, habitatore in hac caelesti ac divina domo, Cic.; b, dweller in a country; sunt e terra homines non ut incolae et habitatores sed quasi, etc., Cic.

hābito, 1. (freq. of habeo). **I.** Transf., to inhabit; urbes, Verg.; in pass., to be inhabited; vix pars dimidia (urbis) habitabatur, Liv. **II.** Intransit., **A.** to dwell; alibi, Liv.; ad or apud aliquem, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; in via, Cic.; in pers. pass., habitari, ait Xenocrates, in luna, Cic.; partic. subst., habitantes, the inhabitants, Ov.; fig., metus habitat in vita beata, Cic. **B.**

Transf., **a**, to dwell, to be always in a place, to frequent; in foro, Cic.; quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, Cic.; **b**, to dwell on a subject; in eo genere rerum, Cic.

hābitūdo -inis f. (habeo), form, appearance; corporis, Ter.

hābitus -a -um, p. adj. (from habeo), formed, constituted, Ter.

2. hābitus -tis, m. (habeo). **I.** Lit., the condition of the body, appearance. **A.** Gen., corporis, Cic.; oris, Cic. **B.** Esp., the appearance of the dress of the body; habitus atque vestitus, Cic.; and meton., dress itself, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** the nature, condition; pecuniarum, Cic.; Italiae, Cic. **B.** disposition; virtus est animi habitus naturae modo atque rationi consentaneus, Cic.

hāc, adv. (abl. of hic, sc. parte, or viā), here, this way, by this side, Cic.

hactenus, adv. (lit., hāc parte tenus), so far.

I. Lit., of place, up to this point; hactenus dominum est illa secuta suum, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** In writing, discourse, etc., 1, up to this point; hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic.; often elliptically, to close a discussion, sed haec hactenus, Cic.; or to pass on to something new, sed haec hactenus; nunc ad ostenta veniamus, Cic.; 2, only so far, only this, only so much; quare tibi hactenus mando, etc., Cic.; 3, in so far as; with quoad, quod, etc.; or with ut or ne, Cic. **B.** Of time, till now, hitherto, Liv.

Hadria (Adria) -ae, f., 1, a town in Picenum, now Atri; 2, a town in the north of Italy between the Padus and the Athesis, now Adria; 3, generally masculine, the Adriatic Sea. Hence, Adj. 1, **Hadriacus (Adriacus)**, -a -um, Hadriatic; 2, **Hadrianus** -a -um, belonging to Hadria (No. 2); 3, **Hadriaticus** -a -um, Adriatic.

1. **Hadriānus** -a -um, v. Hadria.

2. **Hadriānus** -i, m., P. Aelius Hadrianus, Roman Emperor from 117 to 138 A.D.

Hadrumētum, v. Adrumetum.

haedinus -a -um (haedus), of or pertaining to a kid; pelliculae, Cic.

haedūla -ae, f. (dim. of haedus), a little kid, Hor.

haedūlus -i, m. (dim. of haedus), a little kid, Juv.

haedus -i, m. 1, a kid, young goat, Cic.; 2, haedi, the Kids, two stars of the constellation Auriga, Cic.

Haemōnia -ae, f. (Aἰμωνία), Haemonia, an old name of Thessaly. Adj. 1, **Haemōnius** -a -um, Thessalian; puppis, the ship Argo, Ov.; juvenis, Jason, Ov.; puer or heros, Achilles, Ov.; meton., as Thessaly was notorious for witches, artes, arts of enchantment, Ov.; 2, **Haemōnis** -nidis, f. a Thessalian woman, Ov.

haerēditas = hereditas (q.v.).

haerēo, haesi, haesum, 2, to hang to, stick to, cleave to, adhere. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., haerere in equo, Cic.; or equo, Hor.; terra radicibus suis haereat, Cic.; fig., haerere visceribus civitatis, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, to remain in a place; hic haereo, Cic.; **b**, haerere alicui, to keep close to a person, cleave to, Verg.; in a hostile sense, haerere in tergo, or in tergis, or simply tergis hostium, to hang upon the rear of an enemy, Liv.; **c**, to remain fixed, to keep firm, not to leave; haerere in jure ac praetorum tribunalibus, Cic.; memoria rei in populo haerebit, Cic. **II.** to be rooted to a spot, to stand still. **A.** Lit., aspectu territus haesit continuitque gradum Verg. **B.** Transf.,

a. to be retarded, to cease; Aeneae manu victoria haesit, Verg.; **b.** to be in perplexity, to be embarrassed; haerere homo, versari, rubere, Cic.

haeres = heres (q.v.).

haeresco, 3. (haereo), to adhere, cleave, stick, Lucr.

haerēsis -ēos, f. (αἵρεσις), a philosophical sect, Cic.

haesitantia -ae, f. (haesito), a sticking fast; linguae, stammering, Cic.

haesitatio -ōnis, f. (haesito), 1, a sticking fast, hesitation in speech, stammering; quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum, Cic.; 2, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation, Cic.

haesito, 1. (intens. of haereo), to stick fast, remain fast. **I.** Lit., in vadis, Liv.; absol., Caes. **II.** Transf., to stop. **A.** Of the tongue, lingua, to stammer, Cic. **B.** to be perplexed, embarrassed, to hesitate, be at a loss; non haesitans respondebo, Cic.

Hālaesa, v. Halesa.

Hālaesus, v. Halesus.

halcēdo, v. alcedo.

halcyōn, v. alcyon.

Halcyōnē, v. Alcyone.

hālec, v. alec.

Hales -lētis, m. river in Lucania, nov Aento.

Hālēsa (**Hālaesa**) -ae, f. (Ἀλαῖσα), a town in Sicily. Adj., **Hālēsīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Halesa.

Hālēsus (**Ālēsus**) -i, m., a descendant of Agamemnon.

hālex, v. alec.

Hāliacmōn (**Āliacmōn**) -mōnis, m. a river in Macedonia, nov Vistria.

hālīaētos and **hālīaētos** -i, m. (ἀλῑαίετος), the sea-eagle, osprey, Ov.

Hāliartus -i, f. (Ἀλῑάρτος), town in Boeotia on the lake Copais. Hence, **Hāliartiū** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Haliartus.

Hālicarnassos -i, f. (Ἀλικαρνασσός), town in Caria, birthplace of Herodotus, Hecataeus, and Callimachus. Hence, 1, **Hālicarnassenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Halicarnassus; 2, **Hālicarnassēus** -ēi, m. (Ἀλικαρνασσεύς), born in Halicarnassus; 3, **Hālicarnassii** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Halicarnassus.

Hālicyāe -ārum, f. (Ἀλικύαι), town in Sicily, near Lilybaeum, nov Salemi. Hence adj.,

Hālicyēnsis -e, of or belonging to Halicyae.

hāleutica -ōn, n. (ἀλῑευτικά), the title of a poem of Ovid's on fishing.

hālītus -ūs, m. (halo), breath, exhalation, Cic.

hallex, v. alec.

hālo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to breathe, exhale, be fragrant; arae sertis halant, Verg. **II.** Trans., to breathe forth; nectar, Lucr.

hālūc . . . v. aluc . . .

Hāluntium, v. Aluntium.

Hālus -i, f. town in Assyria.

Hālyattēs, v. Alyattes.

Hālys -lȳos, acc. -lȳn, m. (Ἄλῑς), river in Asia Minor, now the Kizil-Irmak.

hāma (**āma**), -ae, f. (ἄμη), a bucket, esp. a fireman's bucket, Juv.

Hāmadrās (**Āmadrȳas**) -ādīs, f. (Ἀμαδρύας), a wood-nymph, hamadryad, Verg.

hāmātus -a -um (hamus), 1, provided with hooks, hooked; ungues, Ov.; 2, curved like a hook, hooked, crooked; corpora, Cic.

Hāmīlcar -cāris, m. (Ἀμίλκας), name of several Carthaginians, (1) the son of Gisco, captured and killed by Agathocles; (2) Hamilcar Barca, Carthaginian general in the First Punic War, father of Hannibal.

Hammon, v. Ammon.

hāmus -i, m. (perhaps from habeo, "that which holds"), a hook. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., harni ferrei, Caes.; hamis auroque triliis, the links of a coat of mail, Verg. **B.** Esp., a fish-hook, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, the talons of a hawk, Ov.; b, a thorn, Ov.

Hannibāl -bālīs, m. (Ἀννίβας), name of several Carthaginians, the most famous being Hannibal, son of Hamilcar Barca, general of the Carthaginians in the Second Punic War, defeated by Scipio at Zama.

hāra -ae, f. a pen or coop for domestic animals, a pig-sty, Cic.

hārēna, v. arena.

hārīolātio (**ārīolātio**) -ōnis, f. soothsaying, ap. Cic.

hārīolōr (**ārīolōr**), 1. dep. (hariolus), 1, to utter prophecies, predict, Cic.; 2, to talk nonsense, foolishness, Plant.

hārīolus (**ārīolus**) -i, m. (dim. of *harius, iepēs), a soothsayer, prophet, Cic.

1. **harmōnia** -ae, f. (ἀρμονία), 1, the agreement or skilful blending of sounds, harmony (= concentus), Cic.; 2, concord, harmony, Lucr.

2. **Harmōnia** -ae, f. (Ἀρμονία), daughter of Mars and Venus, wife of Cadmus, mother of Semele and Ino.

harpāgo -ōnis, m. (ἀρπάγη), a large hook, a drag, a grappling-iron, Caes.; transf., a rapacious person, Plant.

harpē -ēs, f. (ἄρπη), a curved or sickle-shaped sword, Ov.

Harpocrātes -is, m. (Ἀρποκράτης), an Egyptian deity, the god of silence; aliquem redere Harpocratem, to impose silence upon, Cat.

Harpȳiae (trisyll.) -ārum, f. (Ἀρπυῖαι, the snatchers), the Harpies, mythical monsters, half bird and half woman.

Harūdes -um, m. a German people between the Rhine, the Main, and the Danube.

hārūd . . . v. arūd.

hāruspex (**āruspex**) -spicis, m. (ιερός, Boeotian iepós, Etruscan harus and *specio), 1, a soothsayer, one who foretold the future from the inspection of entrails, or from the interpretation of natural phenomena, as thunder, lightning, etc., Cic.; 2, gen., a seer, prophet, Prop.

hāruspicinus -a -um (haruspex), relating to the inspection of entrails, Cic. Subst., **hāruspicina** -ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of the haruspex, the art of inspecting entrails; haruspiciam facere, to practise the art of haruspex, Cic.

hāruspicium -ii, n. (haruspex), the inspection of entrails, divination, Cat.

Hasdrúbāl (**Asdrúbāl**) -bālīs, m. name of several Carthaginians, esp., 1, son of Mago, twelve times general, died 480 A.C.; 2, son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca; 3, son of Hamilcar Barca, brother of Hannibal, killed at the battle of the Metaurus; 4, Carthaginian general in the Third Punic War.

hasta -ae, f. 1, a spear, a pike, javelin; amentata, furnished with a thong to assist in throwing it, Cic.; eminns hastis aut comminus gladio uti, Cic.; prov., hastas abicere, to lose

courage, Cic.; 2, a, a spear stuck in the ground was the token of a public auction; hence, sub **hasta vendere**, to sell by auction, Liv.; emptio ab **hasta**, Cic.; **hasta venditionis**, Cic.; b, a small spear, with which the bride's hair was parted on the wedding-day, Ov.

hastatus -a -um (hasta), 1, armed with a spear, Tac.; 2, subst., **hastati** -ōrum, m. the first line of the Roman army when drawn up in order of battle, the first rank, vanguard; hence, **primus, secundus**, etc., **hastatus** (sc. ordo), the first, second, etc., of the companies into which the **hastati** were divided, Liv.

hastile -is, n. (hasta), 1, the shaft of a spear, Cic.; 2, the spear itself, Verg.; 3, a piece of wood in the form of a shaft, a shoot, a prop for vines, Verg.

hau, interj. *oh!* an exclamation of pain, Plant.

haud (haut), adv. (an emphatic negative), *not, not at all, by no means*; 1, gen., a, with verbs, **haud dubito**, Cic.; **haud scio**, Cic.; **haud scio an**, etc., Cic.; b, with adjectives, **haud mediocris**, Cic.; c, with pronouns, **haud alius**, Liv.; d, with subst., with or without a prep., **haud injuria**, Liv.; e, with adverbs, **haud dubie**, Sall.; **haud secus**, Liv.; **haud longe**, Caes.; 2, in antitheses, **haud . . . sed**, Cic.; **sed ut . . . ita haud**, Cic.; 3, corresponding with other particles, **haud . . . tam**, Liv.

haudum (hautdum), adv. *not at all as yet, not yet*, Liv.

haudquāquam (hautquāquam), adv. *by no means, not at all*, Cic.

haurio, hauri, haurium (fut. partic. haururus, Verg.), 4. (connected with *ἀνύω* and *ἐρπύω*), to draw up, draw out. 1. Gen., A. Of fluids, 1, lit., to draw under; **aquam de puteo**, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to draw or fetch a sigh; **aspiratus**, Ov.; b, to tear up; **terram**, Ov.; c, to shed blood; **sanguinem**, Cic.; d, to collect together; **pulvis hauritus**, Ov.; 3, fig., a, **hauris de facie**, you draw from the dregs, quote the worst orators, Cic.; b, to take away; **suumptum ex aerario**, Cic. B. Meton., to drain dry, empty; 1, lit., **pocula ore**, Ov.; 2, transf., a, to pierce; **latus gladio**, Ov.; b, to squander; **sua, Tac.**; c, to accomplish; **caelo medium sol igneus orbem hausert**, Verg.; 3, fig., a, to oppress; **exsultantia haurit corda pavor pulsans**, Verg.; b, to exhaust, weaken; **italiam et provincias immenso fenore**, Tac.; c, to suffer; **calamitates**, Cic. II. Esp., to draw into oneself; 1, lit., **alveus haurit aquas**, Ov.; 2, transf., a, to devour, consume; **inuitos hausit flamma**, Liv.; b, to devour with the eyes or ears, to drink in; **vocem his auribus hauri**, Verg.; 3, fig., a, **aliquid cogitatione**, Cic.; **animo spem inanem, drink in**, Verg.; **animo haurire**, to indulge, Tac.; b, to drink the cup of pleasure or pain; **voluptates**, Cic.; **dolorem**, Cic.

haustrum -i, n. (haurio), a machine for drawing water, Lucr.

haustus -ūs, m. (haurio), a drawing of water; 1, legal t.t., **aquae**, the right of drawing water from a well, Cic.; 2, **drawing in**; a, of air, **inhaling**; **apibus esse haustus aetheris**, Verg.; b, **drinking** and concrete, a draught; **aquae**, Liv.; **fontis Pindarici**, Hor.; c, a **handful**; **arenae**, Ov.

haut = **haud** (q.v.).

hāvō, v. **aveo**.

heautontimōrūmēnos -i, m. (ἐαυτοτιμωρούμενος), the self-tormentor, the title of one of Terence's comedies.

hebdomas -ādīs, f. (ἑβδομάς), the seventh day of a disease (supposed to be a critical period), Cic.

Hēbē -ēs, f. (Ἥβη, youth), the daughter of Jupiter, cup-bearer of the gods, wife of Hercules.

hebēnus, v. **ebenus**.

hebēo, 2, 1, to be blunt, dull; **ferrum**, Liv.; 2, transf., to be dull, heavy, inactive; **sanguis hebet**, Verg.; **sic mihi sensus hebet**, Ov.

hebēs -ētis, blunt, dull. 1. Lit., a, Cic.; **gladius**, Ov.; b, **blunted, stumpy**; **lunae cornua**, Cic.; c, **hebeti ictu**, a blow that bruises and does not pierce, Ov. II. Transf., a, of the senses, dull; **aures**, Cic.; **acies oculorum**, Cic.; b, of action, sluggish, weak; **hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles**, Sall.; c, of colour, dull; **color non hebes**, Ov.; d, mentally dull, heavy, stupid; **hebeti ingenio esse**, Cic.; **homines hebetes**, Cic.

hebesco, 3. (inch. from **hebeo**), to become dull, blunt, dim; **mentis acies**, Cic.; **auctoritatis acies**, Cic.

hebēto, 1. (hebes), to make dull, blunt. A. Lit., **hastas**, Liv. B. Transf., to make dull, blunt, to deaden, dim; **flammas**, Ov.; **alicui visus**, Verg.

Hēbraeus -a -um, Hebrew, Jewish, Tac.

Hebrus -i, m. (Ἑβρος), the chief river of Thrace, flowing into the Aegean Sea.

Hēcābē, v. **Hecuba**.

Hēcālē -ēs, f. (Ἑκάλη), a poor old woman who entertained Theseus.

Hēcātē -ēs, f. (Ἑκάτη), and **Hēcāta** -ae, f. "she that works from afar," the goddess of magic and enchantment, often identified with Diana and Luna. Hence, adj., 1, **Hēcātēus** -a -um, and 2, **Hēcātēis** -idis, f. *Hecatean*; hence = *magical*, Ov.

hecātombē -ēs, f. (ἑκατόμβη), a hecatomb, sacrifice of a hundred oxen, Juv.

Hector -tōris, m. (Ἑκτωρ), son of Priam, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, killed by Achilles. Adj., **Hectōrēus** -a -um (Ἑκτορέος), belonging to Hector; poet. = *Trojan*, Verg.

Hēcūba -ae, f. and **Hēcūbē** (Hēcābē) -ēs, f. (Ἑκάβη), wife of Priam.

hēdēra -ae, f. ivy, a plant sacred to Bacchus, Caes., Hor.

hēdēriger -gēra -gērnum (hedera and gero), ivy-bearing, ivy-crowned, Cat.

hēdērosus -a -um (hedera), ivied, full of ivy, Prop.

Hedessa, v. **Edessa**.

hēdychrum -i, n. (ἡδύχρουν), a fragrant salve, Cic.

hei, interj., *alas!* **hei mihi**, woe is me, Ov.

Hēlēna -ae, f. and **Hēlēnē** -ēs, f. (Ἑλένη), daughter of Leda and Jupiter, sister of Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra, mother of Hermione, wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus the cause of the Trojan war.

Hēlēnus -i, m. (Ἑλένος), son of Priam, a soothsayer.

Hēliādes -um, f. (Ἡλιάδες), the daughters of the Sun, who, at the death of their brother Phaëthon, were changed into poplars, and their tears into amber; hence, **nemus Heliadum**, a poplar grove, Ov.; **Heliadum lacrimae**, amber, Ov.; **gemmae**, amber, Mart.

hēlica -ae, f. (ἑλική), winding, Cic.

Hēlicē -ēs, f. (Ἑλίκη), 1, a town in Achaia destroyed by an earthquake, 372 A.C.; 2, a constellation, the Great Bear, Cic.

Hēlicōn -ōnis, m. (Ἑλικών), a hill of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; **Hēlicōnis alumnae**, the Muses, Ov. Hence, 1, adj., **Hēlicōnius** -a -um, *Heliconian*; 2, **Hēli-**

eōniādes -um, f. and 3, **Hēlicōnides** -um, f. the Muses.

Heliódorus -i, m. (Ἡλιόδωρος), a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Horace.

Heliópolis -ēos, f. (Ἡλιόπολις), 1, a town in Coele Syria, now Baalbek; 2, a town in Lower Egypt.

Hellē -ēs, f. (Ἑλλά), daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who fled from her step-mother Ino on a golden ram; and was drowned in the Hellespont, so named after her.

hēlix -icis, f. (ἑλῖξ), a kind of ivy, Plin.

hellēborus, v. elleborus.

Hellespontus -i, m. (Ἑλλήσποντος), 1, the Hellespont, Dardanelles; 2, transf., the coast on both sides of the Hellespont; meton., the inhabitants of this coast, Nep. Hence, adj., a, **Hellespontius** -a -um, and b, **Hellespontiacus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Hellespont.

hēlops (ēlops, elllops), -ōpis, m. (ἑλλοψ), a savoury fish, perhaps the sturgeon, Ov.

Hēlōtes, v. Hilotae.

hēluātio (hēllūatio) -ōnis, f. (heluor), gluttony, Cic.

hēluo (hēllūo) -ōnis, m. a glutton, gourmandiser, Cic.

hēliōr (hēllūor), 1. dep. (heluo), to guzzle, gormandise, Cic.; transf., cum aliquo reipublicae sanguine, Cic.

helvella -ae, f. a small pot-herb, Cic.

Helvēti -ōrum, m. the Helveti, the inhabitants of the part of Gallia now called Switzerland. Hence, adj., **Helvētius** and **Helvēticius** -a -um, Helvetian.

Helvii (Helvi) -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Provincia.

hem, interj. ah! oh! well! only see! just look! hem causam, Cic.

hēmērōdrōmus -i, m. (ἡμεροδρόμος), a special courier, express, Liv.

hēmīcillus -i, m. (ἡμις and κυλλός), half an ass, a term of reproach, Cic.

hēmīcylum -ii, n. (ἡμικύκλιον), a semi-circular settee for conversation, Cic.

hēmīna -ae, f. (ἡμίνα), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, nearly half a pint English, Plaut.

hendēcāsýllābī -ōrum, m. (ἐνδεκάσύλλαβοι), verses of eleven syllables, Cat.

Hēnēti -ōrum, m., v. Veneti.

Hēniōchl -ōrum, m. (Ἠνιόχοι), a people of Asiatic Sarmatia. Hence adj., **Hēniōchius** and **Hēniōchus** -a -um, Hēniōchian.

Henna (Enna) -ae, f. (Ἐννα), an ancient city of Sicily, celebrated for a temple of Ceres. Hence adj., **Hennensis** -e, and **Hennaesus** -a -um, of or belonging to Henna.

Hēphaestio -ōnis, m. (Ἡφαιστίων), a general and friend of Alexander the Great.

heptēris -is, f. (ἑπτάρης), a galley with seven banks of oars, Liv.

1. **hēra** (ēra) -ae, f. (herus), 1, the mistress of a house, Plaut., Ter.; 2, mistress, queen, female ruler, Cat., Ov.

2. **Hēra** -ae, f. (Ἥρα), the Greek goddess identified with the Roman Juno; hence, **Hēraea** -ōrum, n. (Ἡραία), the festival of Hera, Liv.

Hērāclēa (-ia) -ae, f. (Ἡράκλεια), the city of Heracles (Hercules), name of several Greek towns; 1, a colony of the Tarentines in the south of Italy, on the river Siris; 2, a town in Phthia, near Thermopylae; 3, a town in Bithynia on the Black

Sea, now Heracle or Ereklī; 4, a town in Sicily, on the Halyco, also called Minoa; 5, Heraclea Sintica, a town in Paconia on the Strymon. Hence, a, **Hērāclēenses** -um, the inhabitants of Heraclea; b, **Hērāclēotes** -ae, m. belonging to Heraclea; plur., **Hērāclēotae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Heraclea.

Hērāclēum -i, n. (Ἡράκλειον), a town in Macedonia, on the borders of Thessaly.

Hērāclia, v. Heraclea.

Hērāclides -ae, m. (Ἡρακλείδης), Ponticus, a Greek philosopher.

Hērāclitus -i, m. (Ἡράκλειτος), a Greek philosopher of Ephesus.

1. **Hēraea** -ōrum, v. Hera.

2. **Hēraea** -ae, f. (Ἡραία), town in Arcadia on the Alpheus.

herba -ae, f. (φῆρβ-α, φορβ-ή, orig. ferb-a, whence also febra, fibra), a plant with stalks, grass, plant, herb (sing. often collective). I. Gen., stirpes et herbae, Cic.; sing. collective, in herba se abjicere, Cic. II. Esp., a, the stalk of wheat, Cic.; b, tares; officiant lactis ne frugibus herbae, Verg.

herbidus -a -um (herba), full of grass, grassy; campus, Liv.

herbifer -fēra -fērum (herba and fero), full of herbage, grassy; colles, Ov.

herbigrādus -a -um (herba and gradior), going through the grass, epithet of a snake, ap. Cic.

Herbita -ae, f. (Ἑβίτα), town in the interior of Sicily, now Nicosia. Hence, adj., **Herbitensis** -e, of or belonging to Herbita.

herbōsus -a -um (herba), full of herbage, grassy; campus, Hor.

herbūla -ae, f. (dim. of herba), a little herb, Cic.

Hercēus -a -um (Ἑρκεῖος), a surname of Jupiter as the protector of the house, courtyard, etc.

herisco (ercisco), 3. (herctum), to divide an inheritance, Cic.

Hercle, v. Hercules.

herctum -i, n. (probably connected with heres), an inheritance, found only in the phrase herctum clere, to divide an inheritance, Cic.

Hērclānēum -i, n. I. town in Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, under the emperor Titus. Hence, adj., 1, **Hērclānēnsis** -e, of Herculanum. Subst., in Herculanensi, in the district of Herculanum; 2, **Hērclānēus** and **Hērclānus** -a -um, of Herculanum. II. town in Samnium.

Hercūles -is and -i, m. (Ἡρακλῆς), the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira and (after his deification) of Hebe, the national hero of the Boeotians; the performer of twelve labours imposed upon him by Eurystheus; regarded as the giver of riches and the guide of the Muses. Vocat. sing., Hercules or Hercule and Hercle (an oath of the Romans), by *Hēracles*, Cic.; also *mehercules* or *mehereule*, Cic.; *Hercle sane*, Cic. Hence adj., **Hercūleus** -a -um, *Herculean*; arbor, the poplar, Verg.

Hercynia silva -ae, f. the Hercynian forest, in Central Germany; also, **Hercynia** -ae, f. the Hercynian forest, Tac.

Herdōnia -ae, f. town in Apulia, destroyed by Hannibal.

hēre = heri (q.v.).

hereditarius -a -um (heres), 1, relating to an inheritance; auctio, Cic.; 2, inherited, hereditary; cognomen, Cic.; controversia, Cic.

hērēdītās -ātis, f. (heres), *inheritance*. **A.** Lit., hereditate possidere, Cic.; hereditatem adire or cernere, Cic. **B.** Transf., hereditas gloriæ, Cic.

Herennius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*. Adj., **Herennianus** -a -um, *Herennian*.

hērēdium -īl, n. (heres), *a patrimony*, Nep.

hēres (**haeres**) -ēdis, c. (connected with hir, Greek χείρ), *an heir*. **I.** Lit., heres esse alicui or alicuius, Cic.; aliquid heredem scribere, facere, instituere, to make a person one's heir, Cic.; secundus, a person named to receive the inheritance if the original heir cannot inherit, Cic. **II.** Transf., successor; veteris Academiae, Cic.

hēri (**hērē**), adv. (χθές, Lat. HES, whence, first hesi, then heri), **1**, yesterday, Cic.; **2**, lately, Cat.

hērīfūga -ae, m. (herus and fugio), *a fugitive, runaway*, Cat.

hērīlis -e (herus), *of or relating to the master or mistress of the house; mensa*, Verg.

Hermæum -ī, n. (Ἑρμαῖον), lit., *a temple of Hermes; a coast-town of Boeotia*.

Hermagōrās -ae, m. (Ἑρμαγόρας), *a Rhodian rhetorician of about the second half of the second century A.C.*

hermaphrōdītus -ī, m. (ἑρμαφρόδιτος), *an hermaphrodite*, Ov.

Hermathēna -ae, f. (Ἑρμαθίνη), *a double bust of Hermes and Athena, on the same pedestal*, Cic.

Hermēacles -is, m. (Ἑρμιακλής), *a double bust of Hermes and Hercules*, Cic.

Hermes -ae, m. (Ἑρμῆς, the god Hermes, Mercury), *a post, the top of which was carved into a head, placed in the streets, esp. of Athens*.

Hermiōnē -ēs, f. and **Hermiōna** -ae, f. (Ἑρμιόνη), **1**, daughter of Menelaus and Helena, wife of Orestes; **2**, town in Argolis, now Kastri. Hence, adj., **Hermiōnicus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Hermiōne*.

Hermiōnes -um, m. *a people of Germany*.

Hermundūri -ōrum, m. *a German tribe near the source of the Elbe*.

Hermus -ī, m. (Ἑρμῶς), *a river in Lydia*.

Hernici -ōrum, m. *a people in Latium*. Adj., **Hernicus** -a -um, *Hernican*.

Hērō -ūs, f. (Ἥρώ), *a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, beloved by Leander*.

Hērōdes -is, m. (Ἡρώδης), *Herod the Great, King of Judaea*.

Hērōdōtus -ī, m. (Ἡρόδοτος), *the first great Greek historian, born 484 A.C.*

hērōicus -a -um (ἡρωικός), *relating to the heroes, heroic; tempora*, Cic.; personae, Cic.

hērōinē -ēs, f. (ἡρώϊνη), *a demigoddess, heroine*, Prop.

hērōis -īdis, f. (ἡρώϊς), *a demigoddess, heroine*, Ov. (Gr. dat. plur., heroīsīn, Ov.).

Hērōphilē -ēs, f. (Ἡροφίλη), *a priestess of Apollo*.

hērōs -ōis, m. (ἥρως), **1**, *a demigod, hero*, Cic.; **2**, *a distinguished man, hero; noster* Cato, Cic.

hērōus -a -um (ἡρώος), *relating to a hero, heroic; pes, versus, epic verse (hexameter)*, Cic.

Hersilia -ae, f. *wife of Romulus*.

hērūs (ērus) -ī, m. **1**, *the master or head of a household*, Cic.; **2**, *master, owner, lord*, Hor.

Hēsīōdus -ī, m. (Ἡσιόδος), *the oldest Greek poet after Homer*. Adj., **Hēsīōdeus** -a -um, *Hesiodean*.

Hēsīōna -ae, f. and **Hēsīonē** -ēs, f. (Ἡσιόνη), *daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued by Hercules from a sea-monster*.

Hespēris -īdis, f. (Ἑσπερίς), *western; aquae, Italian, as Italy was to the west of Greece*, Verg. Subst., **Hespērides** -um, f. (αἱ Ἑσπερίδες Νύμφαι), *the Hesperides, daughters of the Evening, living in an island in the extreme west, in a garden with golden apples, guarded by a dragon*.

Hespērius -a -um (Ἑσπερίος), *western; terra, Italy, Verg. Subst., Hespēria -ae, f. *the western land, Italy, Verg.; Spain, Hor.**

Hespērus or -os -ī, m. (Ἑσπερος), *the Evening Star*, Cic.

hesternus -a -um (from root HES, whence heri), *of or relating to yesterday; dies*, Cic.

hesterno, adv. (hesternus), *yesterday*, Cic.

hētaericōs -ē -ōn (ἑταιρικός -ή -όν), *relating to comradeship*, Nep.

heu, interj. *an exclamation of pain, oh! alas! woe!* / heu! me miserum, Cic.

heus! interj. *hallo! ho there! hark! heus tu quid agis!* Cic.

hexamēter -tra -trum (ἑξάμετρος), *with six feet (of metre); hexameter versus, or versus hexameter, a hexameter, a verse of six feet*, Cic.

hexērīs -is, f. (ἐξήρης), *a galley with six banks of oars*, Liv.

hiātus -ūs, m. (hiō). **A.** *a cleft, opening; oris*, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; absol., *the opening of the mouth, the open jaws*, Verg.; *quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu, of such pompous language*, Hor. **B.** Transf., **a**, *desire after; praemiorum*, Tac.; **b**, in grammar, *a hiatus, the meeting of two vowels*, Cic.

Hibēres -um (Ἰβηρες), or generally **Hibēri** -ōrum, m. *the Iberians (Iberians), 1*, *the inhabitants of Hiberia in Spain; sing., Hiber*, Hor.; **2**, *the inhabitants of Hiberia, in Asia*. Hence, **A.** **Hibēria** -ae (Ἰβηρία), **1**, *a part of Spain; 2*, *a district in Asia, now Georgia*, Hor. **B.** Adj., **1**, **Hibēricus** -a -um, and **2**, **Hibērus** -a -um, *Hiberian*, poet. = *Spanish*; gurgēs (of the Western Ocean), Verg.; piscis, *the scomber*, Hor.; pastor triplex, Ceryon, Ov.; vaccae or boves, *belonging to Ceryon*, Ov.

hiberna -ōrum, n., v. *hibernus*.

hibernacūlum -ī, n. (hiberno), plur., *hibernacula, tents or huts for winter quarters*, Liv.

Hibernia -ae, f. *Ireland*.

hiberno, 1. (hibernus), *to winter, spend the winter; 1, gen., in sicco (of ships), Liv.; **2**, esp. as milit. t.t., *to keep in winter quarters*, Cic.*

hibernus -a -um (hiems). **I.** Lit., *wintery, winterly; tempus, mensis*, Cic.; *annus, time of winter*, Hor.; *Alpes, cold*, Hor.; *castra, winter quarters*, Liv. Subst., **hiberna** -ōrum, n. (sc. castra), *winter quarters; dies hibernorum, time for going into winter quarters*, Caes.; *hiberna aedificare*, Liv.; *cohortes in hiberna mittere*, Cic.; *ibi hiberna habere*, Liv.; *ex hibernis discedere*, egedi, Cic. **II.** Transf., *stormy; mare*, Hor.; *ventus*, Verg.

1. Hibēris -ī, m. (Ἰβηρ), *a river in Spain, now the Ebro*.

2. Hibērus, v. *Hiberes*.

hibiscum -ī, n. (ἰβίσκος), *the marsh-mallow*, Verg.

hibrida (hýbrida) -ae, c., **1**, *of animals, a hybrid*, Plin.; **2**, *of men, the offspring of a Roman by a foreign woman, or of a freeman by a slave*, Hor.

1. hic, haec, hōc, pron. demonstr. (from pro-

nominal stem I, whence also is, with demonstrative suffix *ee*, *this*. **A.** Gen., *hic avunculus*, Cic.; *hic ipse*, *hic ille*, *hic iste*, *hic talis*, *quidam hic*, Cic.; *hic . . . ille*, *hic . . . iste*, *hic* referring to the object which may be the remoter one in the sentence, but is the nearer in the speaker's thoughts; *hoc*, *subst.* with *genit.*, *hoc commodi est*, *quod*, etc., Cic.; *absol. plur.*, *haec*, *a*, *this town*, *'his state*; *haec delere*, *haec vastare*, Cic.; **b**, *the whole visible world*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *a*, *hunc hominem = me*, Hor.; **b**, *of time*, *this*, *the present*; *his temporibus*, Cic.; *absol. plur.*, *haec*, *the present state of affairs*, Cic.

2. hic and heic, *adv.* *here*. **I.** Lit., *in this place*, *in this spot*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *A. herein*, *in this matter*, *on this occasion*, Cic. **B.** *Of time*, *hereupon*, *here*, Cic.

hice, *haece*, *hōce*, *pron.* *demonstr.* (*a more emphatic form of hic*, *haec*, *hoc*), *this*; **a**, Cic.; *in questions with -ne*, *hicine*, *haecine*, *hocine*, Cic.; **b**, *of time*, *the present*; *huncine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi*, Hor.

Hicētaon -ōnis, *m.* (Ἰκετᾶων), *son of Lao-medon, king of Troy*. Adj., **Hicētaōnius** -a -um, *Thymoetes, son of Hicetaon*, Verg.

Hicētas -ae, *m.* (Ἰκέτας), *a Pythagorean of Syracuse*.

hicine, *v.* *hice*.

hiēmālis -e (*hiems*), **1**, *wintery*, *winterly*; *tempus*, Cic.; **2**, *stormy*; *navigatio*, Cic.

hiēmo, **1**. (*hiems*). **A.** *to winter*, *spend the winter*; **a**, *mediis in undis*, Hor.; **b**, *esp. of soldiers*, *to keep in winter quarters*; *hiemare in Gallia*, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to be stormy*; *mare hiemat*, Hor.

hiēms (hiēmps) -ēmis, *f.* (χειμών). **I.** *rainy*, *stormy weather*, *storm*; *hiemis magnitudo*, Cic.; *dum pelago desaevit hiems*, Verg. **II.** **A.** *the rainy season*, *winter*; *Arabes campos hieme et aestate peragrantes*, Cic.; *personif.*, *glacialis Hiems*, Ov. **B.** *Meton.*, **1**, *cold*; *letalis hiems in pectora venit*, Ov.; **2**, *year*; *post certas hiems*, Hor.

Hiēro, and **Hiērōn** -ōnis, *m.* (Ἱέρων), **1**, *Hiero I., ruler of Syracuse (477—467 A.C.)*; **2**, *Hiero II., ruler of Syracuse (269—215 A.C.)*. Adj., **Hiērōnicus** -a -um, *of Hiero*.

Hiērōcles -is, *m.* (Ἱεροκλῆς), *a Greek rhetorician, contemporary of Cicero*.

Hiērōnŷmus -i, *m.* (Ἱερώνυμος), **1**, *a ruler of Syracuse, successor of Hiero II.*; **2**, *a Greek peripatetic philosopher*.

Hiērōsōlyma -ōrum, *n.* (Ἱεροσόλυμα), *the capital of Judaea*. Hence, **Hiērōsōlymārius**, *nicknames of Pompey*, *"the hero of Jerusalem"* (because of his priding himself on his oriental victories).

hiēto, **1**. (*intens. of hio for hiato*), *to open the mouth*, *gape*, Plant.

hilārē, *adv.* (*hilarus*), *cheerfully*, *merrily*, *blithely*; *vivere*, Cic.; *hilarius loqui*, Cic.

hilāris -e, and **hilārus** -a -um (*ἱλαρός*), *cheerful*, *merry*, *blithe*, *gay*, *joyous*, *joyful*; *animus*, *vita*, Cic.; *esse vultu hilari atque laeto*, Cic.; *hilariores litterae*, Cic.

hilāritas -ātis, *f.* (*hilaris*), *cheerfulness*, *mirth*, *gaiety*, *hilarity*, Cic.

hilāritudo -inis, *f.* = *hilaritas* (q.v.).

hilāro, **1**. (*hilaris*), *to make joyful*, *cheerful*, *to cheer up*, *exhilarate*; *hilius suavitae maxime hilaratae Athenae sunt*, Cic.; *multo convivia Baccho*, Verg.

hilārulus -a -um (*dim.* of *hilarus*), *somewhat cheerful*, Cic.

hilla -ae, *f.* (*dim.* of *hira*), **1**, *generally in plur.*, *the smaller intestines of all animals*; **2**, *a kind of sausage*, Hor.

Hilōtāe, and **Hōtāe** -ārum, *m.* (Ἠλωταί), *the Helots, slaves of the Spartans*.

hilum -i, *n.* (*another form of filum*), *a trifle*; *neque (nec) hilum, not a whit, not in the least*, Lucr.

Himella -ae, *f.* *a stream in the Sabine country*.

Himēra -ae, *f.* (Ἱμέρα), **1**, *name of two rivers in Sicily*; **2**, *town on one of these rivers*.

hinc, *adv.* *from here*, hence. **I.** **A.** Lit., *a nobis hinc profecti*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, *from this cause*, Cic.; *hinc illae lacrimae*, Ter.; *from this matter*; *hinc quantum cui videbitur decidere*, Cic.; **2**, *of time*, *a*, *henceforth*; *quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios*, Verg.; **b**, *thereupon*; *hinc toto praeperea se corpore ad undas misit*, Verg. **II.** *on this side*, *in this direction*; *hinc atque illinc, on this side and on that*, Cic.

hinnio, **4**, *to neigh*, *whinny*, Lucr.

hinnitus -ūs, *m.* (*hinnio*), *a neighing*, Cic.

hinnūlūs (*hinnūlus*), -i, *m.* (*hinnus*), *a young hind or fawn*, Hor.

hinnus -i, *m.* (ἵνος), *a mule, the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass (mulus = the offspring of a he-ass and a mare)*, Varr.

hio, **1**. (*connected with χαίρω, χάσκω*). **I.** *Intransit.*, *to open*, *stand open*, *gape*. **A.** Gen., **1**, lit., *concha hians*, Cic.; **2**, *transit.*, *of discourse*, *to be badly put together*, *hang together badly*; *hiantia loqui*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *to open wide the mouth or jaws*; **1**, lit., Verg.; **2**, *transit.*, *a*, *to desire with open mouth*, *long for*; *Verrem avaritiā hiantē atque imminente fuisse*, Cic.; **b**, *to open the mouth in astonishment*, Verg. **II.** *Transit.*, *to pour forth*; *carmen lyrā*, Prop.

hippāgōgos -ōn, *acc.* -ūs, *f.* (αἱ ἵππαγογοί), *transports for cavalry*, Liv.

Hippias -ae, *m.* (Ἱππίας), **1**, *son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens*; **2**, *a sophist of Elis, contemporary with Socrates*.

Hippo -ōnis, *m.* (Ἱππῶν), **1**, *Hippo regius town in Numidia, now Bona*; **2**, *town in Hispania Tarracoenensis*.

hippocentaurus -i, *m.* (ἵπποκένταυρος), *a centaur*, Cic.

Hippocrātēs -is, *m.* (Ἱπποκράτης), *a physician of Cos (flourishing about 436 A.C.)*.

Hippocrēnē -ēs, *f.* (ἵππου κρήνη), *a fountain on Mount Helicon, produced by a blow from the hoof of Pegasus*.

Hippodāmē -ēs, *f.*, and **Hippodāmēa** or **-ia** -ae, *f.* (Ἱπποδάμη, -δάμεια), **1**, *daughter of Oenomus, king of Pisa in Elis*; **2**, *wife of Pirithous*.

Hippodāmus -i, *m.* (Ἱππῶδαμος), *the horse-tamer*—i.e., *Castor*; *poet.* = *rider*, Mart.

hippodrōmos -i, *m.* (ἵπποδρόμος), *a hippodrome*, or *racecourse for horses and chariots*, Plant.

Hippōlytē -ēs, *f.*, and **Hippōlyta** -ae, *f.* (Ἱππολύτη), **1**, *Queen of the Amazons, taken prisoner by Theseus*; **2**, *wife of Acastus, King of Magnesia*.

Hippōlytus -i, *m.* (Ἱππολύτος), *son of Theseus and Hippolyte, or Antiope*.

hippōmānes, *n.* (ἵππομανές), **1**, *a skink's humour which flows from a mare when in heat*, Verg.; **2**, *a membrane on the head of a new-born foal*, Plin.; both **1** and **2** were used for love-potions, Juv.

Hippomēnēs -ae, m. (ἵππομένης), 1, the husband of Atalanta; 2, father of Limone; whence **Hippomēneis** -neidis, f. = Limone.

Hippōnax -nactis, m. (ἵππωνας), a Greek satirical poet of the sixth century B.C. Hence **Hippōnacteus** -a -um, biting, satirical; praecidium, Cic.; Hippōnacteus edugere vix posse, Cic.

hippōtāmus -i, m. (ἵπποτάματος), a river-horse, hippopotamus, Plin.

Hippōtādes -ae, m. (ἵπποτάδης), descendant of Hippotes, Aeolus (grandson of Hippotes).

hippōtoxōta -ae, m. (ἵπποτοξότης), a mounted archer, Caes.

hippūrus, or **-ōs**, -i, m. (ἵππουρος), a fish, perhaps the gold fish, Ov.

hir and **ir**, indecl. (connected with χείρ), the hand, ap. Cic.

hīra -ae, f. a gut, intestine, Plaut.

hircinus -a -um (hircus), of or relating to a he-goat; folles, made of goat skins, Hor.

hircōsus -a -um (hircus), smelling like a goat, goatish, Plaut.

hircūlus -i, m. (dim. of hircus), a little goat, Cat.

hircus -i, m. a he-goat, Verg.; olere hircum, to smell like a goat, Hor.; used as a term of reproach, an old goat, Cat.

hirnēa -ae, f. a can or jug, Plaut.

hirnūla -ae, f. (dim. of hirnēa), a little can or jug, Cic.

Hirpini -ōrum, m. a Samnite people of Lower Italy; adj., **Hirpinus** -a -um, Hirpine.

hircus, **hirquinus** = hircus, hircinus (q.v.).

hirsūtus -a -um (conn. with hirtus), 1, covered with hair, hairy, hirsute, rough, shaggy, prickly; supercilium, Verg.; crines, Ov.; aliae (animantium) spinis hirsutae, Cic.; 2, rough, undressed; nihil est hirsutius illis (animalibus), Ov.

Hirtius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was A. Hirtius, the friend and follower of C. Julius Caesar, slain at the battle of Modena, the author of the Eighth book of Caesar's Bell. Gall. Hence, adj., **Hirtinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Hirtius.

hirtus -a -um (root HIR), 1, shaggy, rough, hairy, prickly; setae, Ov.; capellae, Ov.; 2, transf., rough, uncultivated; ingenium, Hor.

hīrudo -inis, f. a leech, Plin.; transf., acari, Cic.

hirundininus -a -um (hirundo), of or relating to swallows, Plaut.

hirundo -inis, f. (χεῖρων), a swallow, Verg.

hisco, ā (contr. for hiasco), 1, to open, split open, gape, Ov.; 2, especially, to open the mouth, to mutter; respondebisne ad haec aut annuino hiscere audabis? Cic.

Hispāl -pālis, n. and (more commonly) **Hispālis** -is, f. town in Spain, now Seville. Hence, **Hispālienses** -ium, the inhabitants of Hispālis.

Hispāni -ōrum, m. the Spaniards; hence, **A. Hispania** -ae, f. the whole of the Spanish peninsula (including Portugal) divided into interior, the eastern part (later Hisp. Tarraconensis), and ulterior, the southern and western part (later Lusitania and Baetica); hence plur. Hispaniae.

B. Hispaniensis -e, and **C. Hispanus** -a -um, Spanish.

hispidus -a -um, rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly; facies, Hor.; ager, wild, Hor.

1 **hister** = histrio (q.v.).

2 **Hister** -tri, m. (ἱστρος) name of the lower part of the Danube, binominis (as the upper part was called Danuvius), Ov.

histōria -ae, f. (ἱστορία), 1, historical narrative, history; historia Graeca, Roman history written in Greek, Cic.; historia Italici belli et civilis, Cic.; historiam scribere, Cic.; 2, narrative, narration; historiā dignum, worthy of narration, Cic.

historicus -a -um (ἱστορικός), relating or belonging to history, historical; genus, Cic.; subst., **historicus** -i, m. an historian, Cic.

Histri -ōrum (ἱστροί), Istrians, inhabitants of Istria; hence, **A. Histria** -ae, f. (ἱστρία), Histria, a country near Illyria. **B. Histricus** -a -um, Histrian.

histricus -a -um (hister), of or relating to actors, Plaut.

histrio -ōnis, m. an actor, Cic.

histrionālis -e (histrio), of or relating to actors, Tac.

hiulco, adv. (hiuleus), in a disconnected manner; loqui, Cic.

hiulco, l. (hiuleus), to cause to gape, to split, Cat.

hiuleus -a -um (for hiuleus, from hio), gaping, cleft, open. **I.** Lit., hiulca siti arva, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, of discourse, ill put together, disconnected; concursus verborum, Cic.; b, eager, longing, Plaut.

hōdiē, adv. (hodie = hoc die), to-day (opp. cras, heri). **I.** Lit., hodie sunt nonae Sextiles, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, at the present time, Cic.; b, now, at present; si hodie hanc gloriam atque hoc orbis terrae imperium teneremus, Cic.; up to to-day, up to the present time; quem vivere hodie aiant, Cic.; c, = at once, directly, Cic.

hōdiernus -a -um (hodie), of or relating to to-day; dies, Cic.; edictum, Cic.; ad hodiernum diem, up to to-day, Cic.

hoedus, **hoedinus**, etc. = haedus, haedinus, etc. (q.v.).

Hōmērus -i, m. (Ὅμηρος), the celebrated Greek epic poet; hence, adj., **Hōmēricus** -a -um, Homeric.

hōmicīda -ae, e. (homo and caedo). **I.** Lit., a murderer, murderess, homicide, Cic. **II.** In a good sense (Gk. ἀνδροφόνος), of Hector, slayer of men, Hor.

hōmicidium -ii, n. (homicida) murder, manslaughter, homicide, Tac.

hōmo -inis, m. (old Latin hēmo), a human being, man. **I.** Gen., man, as opp. to the beasts (vir, man as opp. to woman); in plur., homines, men in general, people, Cic.; homo nemo, or nemo homo, not a soul, no one, Cic.; odium hominis, a hateful man, Cic.; inter homines esse, a, to live, Cic.; b, to mix in society, be in the world, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** a, a man, in the better sense of the word; nihil hominis esse, to be without the better qualities of a man; hominem ex homine tollere or exuere, to take from a man that which constitutes a man, Cic.; si quidem homo esset, if he had the feelings of a man, Cic.; homines visi sumus, Cic.; virum te putabo . . . hominem non putabo, I must praise your patience and not your taste, Cic.; b, a man as liable to error, a mortal; quia homo est, Cic. **B.** Used in place of pronouns, valde hominem diligo, (where it stands for hunc, eum, or illum), Cic.; hic homo = ego, Hor. **C.** a slave, servant; Quintii, Quintius's man, Cic. **D.** Plur., homines infantry (opp. equites), Caes.

hōmocōmēria -ae, f. (ὁμοιομέτεια), similarity of parts, Lucr.

Hōmōlē -ēs, f. (Ὁμῶλη), a mountain in Thesaly, where Pan was worshipped.

hōmullus -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin, Cic.

hōmunclo -ōnis, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin, Cic.

homuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin, Cic.

honestas -ātis, f. (honestus). **I.** honourable reputation, honour, respectability; honestatem amittere, Cic.; appetens honestatis, Cic.; honestates civitatis, notabilities, Cic. **II.** worth, virtue, honourable character, probity; **1.** vitae, Cic.; hinc (pugnat) honestas, illic turpitudō, Cic.; transf., of things, beauty; testudinis, Cic.; **2.** philosoph. t. t., virtue, Cic.

hōneste, adv. (honestus), **1.** honourably, creditably, respectably; cenare, Cic.; se gerere, Cic.; in pugna honeste cadere, Cic.; **2.** honourably, nobly; honeste geniti, of noble birth, Liv.

hōneste (honestus), to honour, distinguish, adorn, dignify; aliquem laude, honore, Cic.; domum, curiam, Cic.

honestus -a -um (honor). **I.** honourable, reputable, glorious; **1.** gen., victor, Liv.; dies honestissimus, Cic.; with sup., honestumne factu sit an turpe, Cic.; honestum est with acc. and infin., Cic.; subst., **honestum** -i, n. morality, virtue, Cic.; **2.** esp., a, fine, beautiful, Ter.; subst., **honestum** -i, n. beauty, Hor.; b, specious, fine-sounding; honestum est probabile nomen, Cic. **II.** worthy of honour, distinguished; familia, Cic.; honesto loco natus, Cic.; vir honestus or honestissimus (title of the knights), Cic.; subst., **honesti** -ūrum, m. people of distinction, Hor.

hōnor = honos (q.v.).

hōnorābilis -e (honor), honourable; haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutarī, appetī, devedī, assurgī, etc., Cic.

hōnorārius -a -um (honor), done or given in honour of, honorary; vinum, frumentum, Cic.; opera, Cic.; delectare honorarium (est), done out of respect for the audience, Cic.

hōnorātē, adv. (honoratus), with honour, honourably, Tac.

hōnorātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (honoro), **1.** honoured, distinguished, respected; viri, Cic.; nusquam est senectus honorator, Cic.; **2.** honoured by a public office, placed in a high position, in office; honorati quatuor filii, Cic.

hōnorificē, adv., comp. honorificentius, superl. honorificentissime (honorificus), with honour, in an honourable or respectful manner; honorificentissime aliquem appellare, Caes.; aliquem honorificentissime tractare, Cic.

hōnorificus -a -um, compar. honorificentior, superl. honorificentissimus (honor and facio), causing honour, honourable, honouring; senatus consultum, Cic.; senectus, Cic.

hōnōro, **1.** (honor), **1.** to honour, show honour to; aliquem, Cic.; **2.** to adorn, dignify, honour with; aliquem sellā curuli, Liv.

hōnōrus -a -um (honor), honourable, Tac.

hōnōs and **hōnōr** -ōris, m. **I.** honour, honourable distinction. **A.** Gen., honorem alicui habere, tribuere, Cic.; praestare, Ov., honore aliquem efficere, to show honour to, Cic.; honore aliquem angere, Caes.; in honore habere, Cic.; esse, Cic.; esse alicui summo honori, to prove honourable to, Cic.; aliquid in honorem adducere, to bring to honour, Cic.; honori ducitur, it is considered an honour, Sall.; honorem

praefari or dicere, to say "by your leave," Cic.; honoris causā or gratiā, out of respect; quem honoris causā or gratiā nominō, Cic.; honoris Divitiaci et Aeduoium causā, Cic.; so, ad honorem alicuius, Cic.; ad honorem atque amplitudinem tuam, Cic.; supremus honos (the last honour = burial), Verg.; communi in morte honore carere, Cic.; mortis honore carere, Verg.; **B.** Esp., a, an office of dignity, a public office; ad honores ascendere, Cic.; honoribus amplissimis perfectus, Cic.; b, a title of honour; honos militaris, Liv.; c, a reward, fee; honos medici, Cic.; d, honour rendered to the gods, sacrifice, Verg. **C.** Personif., Honor, the god of honour. **II.** Poet. transf., beauty, grace, ornament; honorum ruris, crops, Hor.; silvarum, foliage, Verg.

1. hōra -ae, f. (ῥα), **I.** time in gen.; numquam te crastina falet hora, Verg. **II.** a definite space of time. **A.** a time of the year, season; verni temporis hora, Hor. **B.** a time of the day, hour; **1.** lit., in horam vivere, to live for the moment, Cic.; horā amplius, more than an hour, Cic.; in hora, in an hour, Cic.; in horas, hourly, Cic.; hora quota est? what's o'clock? Hor.; horae legitimae, hours fixed as limits to a speech, Cic.; **2.** meton., **horae** -arum, f. a clock, dial, mittere ad horas, Cic.

2. Hōra -ae, f. the name of Hersilia when deified, the celestial wife of Quirinus.

Hōrae -arum, f. (ῥαί), the Hours, goddesses who presided over the changes of the seasons, attendants on the sun-god.

Hōrātius -a -um, name of a Roman gens to which belonged, **1.** the three Horatii, who fought against the three Alban Curatii; **2.** Horatius Cocles, who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porsena; **3.** Qu. Horatius Flaccus, son of a freedman of the Horatius gens (65-8 A.C.), the celebrated Roman lyric poet.

hordēaceus and **-cius** -a -um (hordeum), of or relating to barley, Plin.

hordēarius -a -um (hordeum), of or relating to barley, Plin.

hordēius -a -um = hordeaceus (q.v.).

hordēum (ordēum) -i, n. barley, Liv., Caes.

hōriā (ōriā) -ae, f. a small fishing-boat, Plaut.

hōriōla (ōriōla) -ae, f. (dim. of oria), a small fishing-boat, Plaut.

hōriōr, 4. (connected with ὀρῖναι), to urge, incite, encourage, Enn.

hōrizon -ontis, m. (ὁρίζων), the horizon, Sen.

hōrnō, adv. (hornus), this year, Plaut.

hōrnōtinus -a -um (hornus), of or relating to the present year; frumentum, Cic.

hornus -a -um (for horinus, from hōra), of this year, this year's; vina, Hor.

hōrōlōgium -ii, n. (ὥρολόγιον), a clock, sundial, or water-clock, Cic.

hōroscōpōs -ōn, m. (ὥροσκόπος), a horoscope, Pers.

horrendus -a -um (partic. of horreo), **1.** horrible, horrid, frightful, dreadful; monstrum, Verg.; Sibylla, Verg.; neut. as adv., horrendum stridens belua, Verg.; **2.** worthy of reverence, venerable; virgo, Verg.

horrēo, **2. I.** to bristle. **A.** Lit., a, horret seges aristas, Verg.; b, to be hard and rough with frost; terram uno tempore florere deinde vicissim horrere, Cic. **B.** Of hair, to stand on end; comae horrent, Ov.; partic., horrors, prickly, rough; rubi, Verg. **II.** Of persons, to shiver or shudder with cold or fright. **A.** Intransit., horreo animo, Cic. **B.** Transi., to

audiderat : crimen, Cic.; with infin., non horreo in hunc locum progredi, Cic.

horresco, horrūi, 3. (horreo), 1, to stand on end, bristle, be rough; horrueruntque comae, Ov.; mare coepit horrescere, to be stormy, Cic.; 2, to tremble, begin to shudder, begin to dread, Cic.; horresco referens, Verg.; with acc., morsus futuros, Verg.

horreum -i, n. a barn, storehouse, magazine, granary; Capua horreum Campani agri, Cic.; poet., a bee-hive, Verg.; an ant-hill, Ov.

horribilis -e (horreo), 1, horrible, frightful, dreadful, fearful; pestis reipublicae, Cic.; horribile est, with infin., Cic.; 2, astonishing, wonderful; horribili vigilantia, Cic.

horrîdë, adv. (horrîdus), 1, roughly, without embellishment; dicere, Cic.; horridius utetur ornamentis, Cic.; 2, roughly, harshly; alloqui, Tac.

horrîdulus -a -um (dim. of horridus), 1, somewhat rough, projecting, Plaut.; 2, transf., somewhat rough, unadorned; orationes, Cic.

horrîdus -a -um (horreo), 1, rough, shaggy, bristly. A. Lit., barba, Cic.; sus, Verg. B. Transf., a, rough, wild, savage; campus, Cic.; b, rough, without refinement, unpolished, uncouth; Tubero vitâ et oratione horridus, Cic. II. 1, shuddering, trembling with cold; si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, Ov.; 2, dreadful, horrible; procella, Verg.

horrifer -fêra -fêrum (horror and fero), causing dread, bringing fear, terrible; boreas, Ov.; Erinys, Ov.

horrificë, adv. (horrificus), with dread, Lucr.

horrifico, 1. (horrificus), 1, to make rough, Cat.; 2, to terrify, Verg.

horrificus -a -um (horror and facio), causing terror, horrible; letum, Verg.

horrîsonus -a -um (horreo and sono), sounding horribly; fremitus, Verg.

horror -ôris, m. (horreo), 1, a shaking, shivering with cold, ague-fit; quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse, ut volumus, Cic.; 2, trembling; a, from dread, terror, horror; qui me horror perfudit, Cic.; b, religious dread, awe; perfusus horrore venerabundusque, Liv.

horsum, adv. (contr. for huevorsum), in this direction, hitherward, Plaut.

Horta -ae, f. town in Etruria, now Orte. Adj., **Hortinus** -a -um, of Horta.

hortâmen -inis, n. (hortor), an encouragement, incitement, exhortation, Liv.

hortâmentum -i, n. (hortor), encouragement, incitement, Sall.

hortâtio -ônis, f. (hortor), exhortation, encouragement; hortatione agere cum aliquo, Cic.; plur., contiones hortationesque, Cic.

hortâtôr -ôris, m. (hortor), an exhorter, encourager; absol., isto hortatore, Cic.; with genit., studiî, to study, Cic.; with ad and the acc. gerund, auctores hortatoresque ad me restituendum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; esp., as milit. t. t., one who exhorts the soldiers, Liv.

hortâtus -ûs, m. (hortor), incitement, exhortation; id fecisse aliorum consilio, hortatu, Cic.

Hortensius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Qu. Hortensius Hortulus, an orator of the time of Cicero. Adj., **Hortensianus** -a -um, Hortensian.

hortor, 1. dep. (contr. from horitor, intens. of horior, to encourage, from the same root as ἡρμαινέω), to exhort, incite, encourage. I. Gen., a, et persons, aliquem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., magno opere te hortor ut, etc., Cic.; with

ne and the subj., hortatur eos ne animo deficiant, Caes.; with subj. alone, hortatur non solum ab eruptionibus caveant, etc., Caes.; with infin., hortamur fari, Verg.; with ad, populum ad vindicandum, Sall.; with in and the acc., Gentium in amicitiam secum et cum Macedonibus iungendam, Liv.; with de, de Aufidiano nomine nihil te hortor, Cic.; with acc. of thing, pacem, Cic.; prov., hortari currentem, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; b. of inanimate subjects, multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes.; with infin., reipublicae dignitas minora haec relinquere hortatur, Cic. II. Esp., to harangue soldiers before a battle; suos, Caes.

hortûlus -i, m. (dim. of hortus), a little garden, Cat.; gen. plur., hortuli, grounds, a small park, Cic.

hortus -i, m. (χώρας), garden; Epicuri, (where Epicurus taught), Cic.; meton., garden produce, Hor.

hospes -pitis, c. (akin to hostis), a stranger foreigner; hence, a guest, guest friend, Cic.; transf., unknown, inexperienced in; nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere, Cic.

hospitâlis -e (hospes), 1, relating to a guest or host; cubiculum, guest-chamber, Liv.; sedes, Cic.; caedes, murder of a guest, Liv.; Jupiter, protector of guests, Cic.; 2, friendly, hospitable; domo hospitâlistimus, Cic.; with in and the acc., Cimonem in suos curiales Laciadas hospitalem Cic.

hospitâlitâs -âtis, f. (hospitalis), hospitality, Cic.

hospitâlîtër, adv. (hospitalis), hospitably, Liv.

hospitium -ii, n. (hospes). I. hospitality, the relation between host and guest; mihi cum aliquo hospitium est, Cic., or intercedit, Caes.; alicuius hospitio usus sum, Caes.; hospitium cum aliquo facere, Cic.; iungere, Liv. II. hospitality, friendliness, hospitable reception. A. aliquem hospitio magnificentissimo accipere, Cic.; aliquem hospitio invitare, Cic. B. Meton., a guest-chamber, guest's lodging, inn; hospitium parare, Cic.; cohortes per hospitâia dispersae, billeted, Tac.; transf., the resting-place of animals, Verg.

hospitus -a -um (hospes). I. strange, foreign; navis, Ov.; aequora, Verg.; conjunx hospita Teucris, Verg. Subst., **hospita** -ae, f. a foreigner, Cic. II. hospitable; terra, Verg. Subst., **hospita** -ae, f. the hostess, Cic.

hostia -ae, f. (from 2. hostio, lit., the thing struck), an animal slain in sacrifice, a sin-offering; humana, Cic.; hostias immolare, Cic., or mactare, Verg.

hostiâtus -a -um (hostia), provided with animals for sacrifice, Plaut.

hosticus -a -um (hostis), relating or belonging to the enemy, hostile; ager, Liv. Subst., **hosticum** -i, n. the enemy's territory; in hostico, Liv.

hostificus -a -um (hostis and facio), hostile, Cic.

hostilis -e (hostis), 1, of or relating to the enemy, hostile; expugnatio, Cic.; in augury, pars (opp. familiaris), the part of the entrails said to refer to the enemy, Lucan.; 2, like an enemy, unfriendly, hostile; hostili odio et crudelitate, Cic.; multa hostilia audire, Tac.

hostilîtër, adv. (hostilis), hostilely, like an enemy; quid ille fecit hostiliter, Cic.

Hostilius -ii, m. Tullus, third king of Rome. Adj., **Hostilius** -a -um, Hostilian; curia, built by Tullus Hostilius, Liv.

hostimentum -i, n. (l. hostio), compensation, requital, Plaut.

1. **hostio**, 4. to requite, recompense, Plaut.

2. **hostio**, 4. to strike, Plaut.

hostis -is, c. originally a stranger, but afterwards an enemy, a public foe (opp. inimicus, a private enemy). **A.** Lit., cives hostesque, Liv.; omnes nos statuit ille non inimicos sed hostes, Cic.; populo Romano, adversus Romanos, Liv.; hostem aliquem iudicare, to denounce as an enemy to his country, Cic.; sing. collect., capta hostis, the female captives, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, a bitter foe in private life; hostis omnium hominum, Cic.; 2, a rival in love, Ov.

hūc, adv. (hic), hither, to this place, 1, of space, huc ades, come hither, Verg.; tum huc tum illic, Cic.; nunc huc nunc illic, Verg.; huc et illic, huc, illic, Cic.; huc atque illic, hither and thither, Cic.; 2, not referring to place, hither, thus far, to this point; rem huc deduxi, Cic.; huc te pares, for this object, Cic.; accedat huc, Cic.

hūcine, adv. so far? as far as this? hucine tandem omnia reciderunt? Cic.

hūi, interj., exclamation of astonishment, ridicule, etc., *eh! hallo! hui*, quam timeo quid existimes, Cic.

hūjismōdi or **hūjuscēmōdi**, of this kind, of such a kind, such; ex hujusmodi principio, Cic.

hūmānē, adv. (humanus), 1, humanly, like a human being; morbos toleranter et humane ferre, Cic.; 2, humanely, kindly, courteously; fecit humane, Cic.

hūmānitas -ātis, f. (humanus). **I.** humanity, human nature, human feeling; omnem humanitatem exuere, Cic.; fac, id quod est humanitatis tuae (what you owe to yourself as a man), ne quid aliud cures hoc tempore nisi ut quam commodissime convalescas, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** humanity, human kindness, kindness, philanthropy, mildness; edictorum, Cic. **B.** refinement of education and taste, good breeding, mental cultivation, culture; communium litterarum ac politicis humanitatis experts, Cic.

hūmānitēr, adv. (humanus), 1, humanly, in a way becoming human nature; vivere, Cic.; 2, politely, courteously, kindly; litterae humaniter scriptae, Cic.

hūmānitūs, adv. (humanus), after the manner of men; si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, i.e. if I should die, Cic.

hūmānus -a -um (homo), human, of or relating to human beings. **I.** Gen., genus, the human race, Cic.; facies, Cic.; res humanae, human affairs, Cic.; or things happening to man, Cic.; hostia, human sacrifice, Cic.; scelus, against men, Liv.; humanum est, it is human, Cic.; subst., **a.** humanus -i, m. one of the human race, Ov.; **b.** humana -arum, n. human affairs; humana miscere divinis, Liv., or things happening to man, the fate of man; omnia humana tolerabilia ferre, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** humane, kind, philanthropic; erga aliquem, Cic. **B.** civilised, refined; gens humana atque docta, Cic.

hūmātio -ōnis, f. (humo), a burying, interment, Cic.

hūmecto, 1. to wet, moisten, water; qua niger humectat flaventa culta Galeus, Verg.; vultum largo flumine, Verg.

hūmēō, 2. to be moist, wet, Ov.; partic. pres., **hūmens** -entis, moist wet, dewy; umbra, Verg.; oculi, Ov.

hūmērūs -i, m. the shoulder, **a.** of men, sagittae pendebant ab humero, Ov.; puerum in

humeros suos efferre, Cic.; fig., comitia humeris suis sustinere, Cic.; **b.** of animals, the shoulder, fore-quarter, Cic.

hūmesco, 3. (humeo), to become wet, grow moist, Verg.

hūmīdūlus -a -um (dim. of humidus), somewhat wet, moist, Ov.

hūmidus -a -um (humeo), wet, moist, humid; ligna, Cic.; mella, liquid, Verg.; Ide, rich in streams, Ov. Subst., **humidum** -i, n. a wet place, Tac.; humida -orum, n. wet parts, Cic.

hūmifer -fēra -fērum (humor and fero), containing moisture, moist, Cic. poet.

hūmilis -e (humus), low. **I.** Lit., **a.** low (as opposed to high), arbores et vites et quae sunt humiliora, Cic.; statūra humili, Nep.; **b.** (as opposed to deep), shallow; fossa, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of position, rank, etc., low, mean, humble, poor, insignificant; humilibus parentibus natus, Cic.; humillimus de plebe, Liv.; subst., **humilis** -is, m. a person of low rank; Hor. **B.** Of character, **a.** abject, base; humili animo ferre, Cic.; **b.** submissive, humble; obsecratio humilis, Cic. **C.** Of expression, mean, without elevation; oratio humilis et abjecta, Cic.

hūmilitas -ātis, f. (humilis). **I.** smallness, lowness, nearness to the ground; animalium, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** lowness of birth or station, insignificance, obscurity; alicuius humilitatem despiciere, Cic. **B.** humility of disposition, submissiveness, abjectness; humilitas et obsecratio, Cic.

hūmilitēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (humilis), humbly, meanly, abjectly; sentire, Cic.; servire, Liv.

hūmo, 1. (humus), 1, to cover with earth, bury; aliquem, Cic.; 2, transf., to perform the funeral rites over a corpse (burn, etc.), Nep.

hūmor -ōris, m. (akin to χυμός, a liquid), moisture, liquid, fluid. **I.** Gen. Bacchi, wine, Verg.; lacteus, milk, Ov.; circumfluis, the sea, Ov.; humor in genas labitur, tears, Hor.; plur., humores marini, Cic. **II.** Esp., the sap of plants, Verg.

hūmus -i, f. (akin to χαμαί), the ground, earth, soil. **I.** Lit., humus injecta, Cic.; humi, on the ground, on the floor; jacere, Cic.; stratus humi, Cic.; humo, **a.** from the ground; surgere, Ov.; **b.** on the ground; sedere, Ov.; **c.** out of the ground; fundit humo faciem victum justissima tellus, Verg.; **d.** in the ground; figere plantas, Verg. **II.** Meton., land, country; Punica, Pontica, Ov.

hŷācīnthus -a -um (hŷāκινθος), hyacinthine, belonging to the hyacinth; flos, Crt.

1. **Hŷācīnthus** (-ōs) -i, m. (hŷāκινθος), a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved of and accidentally killed by Apollo; from his blood sprang the flower called by his name; hence, **Hŷācīnth** -ōrum, n. a festival celebrated at Sparta.

2. **hŷācīnthus** -i, m. (hŷāκινθος), a flower, the hyacinth (not the flower so called by us), Verg.

Hŷādes -um, f. (hŷāδες), the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus, Verg.

hŷaena -ae, f. (hŷaiva), the hyena, Ov.

hŷālus -i, m. (hŷalos), glass; color hŷali, glass green, Verg.

Hŷāmpōlis -pōlis, f. (hŷāμπολις), a city in the E. of Phocis.

Hŷantes -ium, m. (hŷαντες), an old name for the Boeotians; adj., **a.** Hŷanēus -a -um Boeotian, Ov.; aqua, Castalia, Mart.; **b.** Hŷantius -a -um, Boeotian; subst., **Hŷantius** -ii, m. Actaeon, grandson of Cadmus, Ov.

Hýas -antis, m. ('Yas), son of *Atlas*, and brother (or father) of the *Hyades*; sidus Hyantis, the *Hyades*, Ov. (acc. sing., Hyas, Ov.).

Hýbla -ae, f. and **Hýblē** -ēs, f. ('Yβλα), 1, a mountain of Sicily, famed for its bees; adj., **Hyblaean** -a -um, *Hyblaean*; 2, name of three towns in Sicily (parva, major, and minor); hence **Hyblenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Hybla.

Hýdaspēs -pis, m. ('Yδάσπης), 1, a river in India, now *Behut* or *Djelnu*; 2, name of an Indian slave.

hýdra -ae, f. (ὕδρα), 1, the many-headed water-snake of the *Lernaean Lake*, slain by *Hercules*; 2, a constellation also called *Anguis*; 3, a monster of the lower world with fifty heads.

hydraulus -i, m. (ὕδραυλος), a water organ, Cic.

hydria -ae, f. (ὕδρια), an urn, water-jar, Cic.

hydrochōus -i, m. (ὕδροχος), the constellation *Aquarius*, Cat.

hydropticus -a -um (ὕδρωπιός), dropsical, Hor.

hydrops -ōpis, m. (ὕδρωψ), the dropsy, Hor.

1. **hydrus** -i -m (ὕδρος), a water-snake *hydra*, Verg.; applied to the hair of *Medusa* and the *Furies*, Verg.

2. **Hydrus** -druntis, f. ('Yδρούς), and **Hydruntum** -i, n. town on the E. coast of Calabria, now *Otranto*.

hýems, **hýemālis**, etc. = *hiems*, etc. (q.v.).

Hýlaeus -i, m. ('Yλαίος), a centaur slain by *Atalanta*.

Hýlas -ae, m. ('Yλας), son of *Thiodamas*, a beautiful youth, the friend and companion of *Hercules* on the *Argonautic expedition*, carried off by the water-nymphs in *Mysia*.

Hyllus -i, m. ('Yλλος), son of *Hercules* and *Deianira*.

Hýmēn -ēnis, m. ('Yμήν), 1, the god of marriage, Ov.; 2, the marriage song, Ov.

hýmēnaeōs or **ūs** -i, m. (ὕμναιος). **I.** the marriage-song. **A.** Lit., *hymenaeon canere*, Ov.; *canere hymenaeos*, Verg. **B.** (gen. plur.) meton., the wedding, Verg.; transf., the pairing of animals, Verg. **II.** *Hymen*, the god of marriage, Ov.

Hýmēttōs and **Hýmēttus** -i, m. ('Yμητιός), a mountain in Africa, famous for its bees and marble. Adj., **Hýmēttius** -a -um., *Hymettian*.

Hymnis -idis, f. ('Yμνίς), name of a comedy of *Caecilius Statius*.

Hýpaepa -ōrum, n. (τὰ Ὑπαίπα), a town in *Lydia*, now *Birghe* or *Bericki*.

Hýpānis -is, m. ('Yπανίς), river in European *Sarmatia*, now the *Bog*.

Hypāta -ae, f. ('Yπατα), town in *Thessaly*. Adj., 1, **Hypataeus** -a -um; 2, **Hypatensis** -e, of or belonging to *Hypata*.

Hýperbōrēi -ōrum, m. ('Yπερβόρειοι), the *Hyperboreans*, a fabulous people, dwelling at the extreme north; hence, adj., **Hýperbōrēus** -a -um, lying to the north, northern, Verg.

Hýpērides -ae, n. ('Yπερίδης), an Athenian orator, contemporary with *Demosthenes*.

Hýperion -ōnis, m. ('Yπερίων), 1, *Hyperion*, a Titan, father of the *Sun*; 2, the Sun god himself; hence, 1, **Hýperionius** -a -um, of or belonging to *Hyperion*; 2, **Hýperionis** -idis, f. *Aurora*, Ov.

Hýpermestra -ae, and **-ē**, -ēs, f. ('Yπερμestra), the youngest of the *Danaides*, the only one who did not kill her husband (*Lynceus*).

hýpōdidascālus -i, m. (ὑποδιδάσκαλος), an under-teacher, Cic.

hýppomnēma -mātis, n. (ὑπόμνημα), a memorandum, note, ap. Cic.

hýpōthēca -ae, f. (ὑποθήκη), a pledge, security, mortgage, Cic.

Hýpsipylē -ēs, f. and **Hýpsipýla** -ae, f. ('Yψιπύλη), queen of *Lemnos*; saved her father when the women of *Lemnos* killed all the men; received the *Argonauts*.

Hyrcāni -ōrum, m. ('Yρκανοί), the inhabitants of *Hyrcania*. Hence 1, adj., **Hyrcānus** -a -um, *Hyrcanian*; 2, subst., **Hyrcānia** -ae, f. the land of the *Hyrcāni* in Asia, between *Media*, *Parthia*, and the *Caspian Sea*.

Hýriē -ēs, f. ('Yρίη), town and lake in *Boeotia*.

Hýrieus -ēi, m. ('Yριεύς), father of *Orion*. Adj., **Hýrieus** -a -um, proles, *Orion*, Ov.

Hýrtacidēs -ae, m. ('Yρτακίδης), the son of *Hyrtacus*, i.e. *Nisus*.

Hystaspēs -is, m. ('Yστάσπης), father of the Persian king, *Darius*.

I.

I, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet. For meaning of **I** as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Iacchus -i, m. ('Iαχος), 1, a name of *Bacchus*; 2, meton., wine, Verg.

1. **Iālysus** -i, m. (Ιάλυρος), town in *Rhodes*, now *Jalisco*. Hence, **Iālysus** -a -um, poet. = *Rhodium*, Ov.

2. **Iālysus** -i m., son of *Sol*.

iambēus -a -um (ιαμβεῖος), iambic, Hor.

iambus -i, m. (ιαμβος), 1, an iambus, a metrical foot (v —), Hor.; 2, an iambic poem, iambic poetry, Cic.

ianthinus -a -um (ιάνθινος), violet-coloured, Plin. Subst., **ianthina** -ōrum, n. violet-coloured clothes, Mart.

Iāpētus -i, m. (Ιαπετός), a giant, father of *Atlas*, *Epimetheus*, and *Prometheus*; genus *Iapeti*, *Prometheus*, Hor. Hence, **Iāpētiōnides** -ae, m. a son of *Iapetus*, i.e. *Atlas*, Ov.

Iāpýdes -um, m. (Ιάπυδες), a people in north-west *Illyria*. Hence, 1, **Iāpys** -pýdis, *Iapydian*; 2, **Iāpydia** -ae, f. *Iapydia*.

Iāpyx -pýgis, m. (Ιάπυξ). **I.** the son of *Daedalus*, who reigned in a part of Southern Italy, thence called *Iapygia*. **II. A.** a west-north-west wind, favourable for crossing from *Brundisium* to *Greece*. **B.** a river in *Apulia*; *Iapygis arva*, *Apulia*, Ov. **C.** Adj., *Iapygian*. Hence, **Iāpygia** -ae, f. (Ιαπυγία), a district of *Magna Graecia*, part of *Calabria*, now *Terra d'Otranto*.

Iārba, and **Iārbas** -ae, m. an African king, rival of *Aeneas*. Hence, **Iārbita** -ae, m. = a *Mauretanian*, Hor.

Iārdānis -nīdis, f. a daughter of *Iardanus*, i.e., *Omphale*, Ov.

Iāsius -ii, m. (Ιάσιος), 1, an Argive king, father of *Atalanta*; 2, a Cretan, beloved by *Corus* (also called *Iāsion*). Hence, 1, **Iāsides** -ae, m. (Ιασίδης), a descendant of *Iasius*; 2, **Iāsīs** -sidos, f. a daughter of *Iasius*, i.e. *Atalanta*.

Īāsōn -ōnis, m. (Ἰάσων). **I.** son of Aeson, king in Thessaly, leader of the expedition of the Argonauts to Colchis to fetch the golden fleece. **Adj.** **Īāsōnĭus** -a -um, Jasonian; carina, the Argo, Prop.; remex, the Argonauts, Ov. **II.** a tyrant of Phærae, contemporary with Epaminonda.

Īaspis -idis, f. (ἱάσπις), a jasper, Verg.

Īassus (Īasus) -i, f. (Ἰάσος), a town in Caria; hence, **Īassenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Iassus.

Īāzýges -um, m. (Ἰάζυγες), a Sarmatian tribe on the Danube. Sing., **Īāzyx** -zýgis, used as an adjective, *Īazygian*.

Ībēr . . . v. **Hiber** . . .

Ībī, adv. (from pron. root I, whence is). **I.** there, at that place, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, then, thereupon; ibi infit, Liv. **B.** in that thing, in that matter, Cic.

Ībidem, adv. (ibi and demonstrat. suffix -dem, as in i-dem), **1.** in the same place, in that very place; hic ibidem, on this very place, Cic.; **2.** moreover, Cic. (ibidem, Juv.).

Ībis, genit. ibis and ibidis, f. (ἰβίς), the ibis, a sacred bird among the Egyptians, Cic.

Ībiscum, ibrida = hibiscum, hibrida (q.v.).

Ībýcus -i, m. (Ἰβυκος), a Greek lyric poet, flourishing about 540 A.C.

Īcādĭus -li, m. (Ἰκάδιος), a notorious pirate.

Īcārius -li, m. (Ἰκάριος), the father of Penelope. Hence, **Īcāriōtis** -idis, f., and **Īcāris** -idis, f. Penelope.

Īcārus -i, m. (Ἰκαρος). **I.** the son of Daedalus, drowned in the Aegean Sea, whilst flying from Crete with wings made by his father. Hence **adj.**, **Īcārius** -a -um, Icarium mare, or absol., **Īcārium** -li, n. the Icarian Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea. **II.** the father of Erigone, changed into the constellation Arcturus, or Bootes. **Adj.**, **Īcārius** -a -um, Icarian; canis, the constellation Canis Major, Ov.

īcĭrcō = idĭrcō (q.v.).

Īcēlos -i, m. (Ἰκελος, like), brother of Mōrphēus.

Īcēni -ōrum, m. a people in Britain.

īchneumon -ōnis, m. (ἰχνεύμων), the ichneumon, Cic.

īcĭo, or **īco**, īcĭ, ictum, 3. to strike, hit, smite, stab. **I.** A. Lit., lapide ictus, Caes.; e caelo ictus, struck by lightning, Cic. **B.** Meton., icere foedus, to make a treaty, Cic. **II.** Transf., partic., ictus, affected, touched, moved, struck; conscientia ictus, Liv.; desideris icta, Hor. (pres. also **īco**, Lucr.).

Īcōnĭum -li, n. (Ἰκόνιον), town in Lycania.

īctērius -a -um (ικτερίος), suffering from jaundice, jaundiced, Juv.

īctus -ūs, m. (īco), a blow, stroke, stab, hit, thrust. **I.** Gen., **a.** lit., gladiatorius, Cic.; sagittarum ictus, Liv.; lapidum, Caes.; apri, Ov.; pollicis, the striking of the lyre, Hor.; fulminis, lightning-stroke, Cic.; solis, a sunbeam, Hor.; **b.** transf., blow; noyae calamitatis, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** the charge or assault of an enemy; sub ictum dari, to be exposed to the attacks of the enemy, Tac. **B.** In music, beating time, beat, Hor.

Īda -ae, f., and **Īdē** -ēs, f. (Ἰδα, Ἰδῆ). **I.** a Pionian name, Verg. **II.** **A.** a mountain near Troy. **B.** a mountain in Crete, where Jupiter was nursed. **Adj.**, **Īdaeus** -a -um, **a.** relating to Mount Ida in Phrygia; parens deum, Verg., or mater, Cic. *Cybele*: naves, Trojan, Hor.;

pastor, Cic., or judex, or hospes, Ov., *Paris* **b.**, relating to Mount Ida in Crete.

Īdālĭē -ēs, f. (Ἰδαλίη), a surname of Venus, from Idalium.

Īdālĭum -li, n. (Ἰδαλίον), promontory and town in Cyprus, with a temple of Venus. Hence **1.**, **adj.**, **Īdālĭus** -a -um, poet., belonging to Cyprus, Venus, Verg.; **2.**, subst., **Īdālĭa** -ae, f. (sc. terra), the neighbourhood of Idalium.

īdĭrcō (īcĭrcō), adj. (id and circā), on that account, for that reason; absol., Cic.; followed by quod or quia, Cic.; by si, Cic.; by ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; by qui and the subj., Cic.; by quo facilius and subj., Caes.

īdem, ēdĕm, Idem (from is and suffix -dem), the same; idem velle atque idem nolle, to have the same likes and dislikes, Sall.; amicus est tamquam alter idem, a second self, Cic.; sometimes to be translated by also; suavissimus et idem facillimus, Cic.; followed by qui, atque (ac) et, ut, quam, quasi, cum, etc., eadem virtus, quae in proavo, Cic.; foll. by dat., idem facit occidenti, he acted like, etc., Hor.; neut. subst., idem juris, the same right, Cic.; eodem loci, on the very spot, Cic.; with et or que = and indeed; certissimi et idem acerrimi, Cic. (abl. **ēōdemque**, **ēādēmq.**, trisyll., Verg.

īdentidem, adv. (idem -ti -dem), repeatedly, again and again, Cic.

īdēō, adv. on that account, therefore, Cic.; followed by quod, quia, quoniam, by ut, or ne with the subj., Cic., or by quin with the subj., Liv.

īdĭota (īdĭotes) -ae, m. (ἰδῶτης), an ignorant, uncultivated man, Cic.

īdmōn -mōnis, m. (Ἰδμων), father of Arachne. **Adj.**, **īdmōnĭus** -a -um, Arachne, daughter of Idmon, Ov.

īdmōnēus -ei, m. (Ἰδομενεύς), son of Deucalion, king of Crete.

īdōnēē, adv. (idoneus), fitly, appropriately, Cic.

īdōnēus -a -um, fit, appropriate. **I.** Act., fit to do something, payable, qualified, suitable; constr., **a.**, with dat., with ad or in and the acc., castris idoneum locum, Caes.; idonei ad hoc negotium, Cic.; idonei in eam rem, Liv.; **b.**, with infin., fons rivo dare nomen idoneus, Hor.; **c.**, absol., verba minus idonea, Cic.; of persons, sufficient, satisfactory; idonei auctores, Cic.; with infin., idoneum visum est dicere, Sall. **II.** Pass., fit to suffer or receive something, worthy; constr., **a.**, gen., with qui and the subj. (like dignus), tibi fortasse nemo fuit quem imitere, Cic.; **b.**, absol., minus idoneum praemio afficere, Cic.

Īdūmē -ēs, f. and **Īdūmaea** -ae, f. (Ἰδουμαία), a district in Palestine, bordering on Judaea and Arabia Petraea. Hence, **Īdūmaeus** -a -um, Idumaeus.

īdus -ūm, f. (root ID, VID, whence viduus and divido, the dividing), the Ides, the middle of the Roman month, the fifteenth day in March, May, July, October; the thirteenth in the other months; idus Martiae, the 15th of March, Cic.

īdyia -ae, f. (Ἰδία), the mother of Medea.

īgĭlium -li, n. a small island on the coast of Etruria, now Giglio.

īgitur, adv. (from is and suffix -tur = -tus, as ita from i -s and suffix -ta), then. **A.** Of logical consequences, so, therefore, then, accordingly; si mentiris, mentiris. Mentiris autem; igitur mentiris, Cic. **B.** In asking questions, then? in quo igitur loco est? Cic.; ironically, haec igitur est tua disciplina? Cic. **C.** With imperatives, then, so then; fac igitur quod, etc., Cic.

D. After digressions, parentheses, etc. to resume the argument, so, *as I was saying*; scripsi etiam (nam ab orationibus disjungo me fere), scripsi igitur, Cic. **E.** In a climax, *then*; pro imperio, pro exercitiis, pro provincia, etc., pro his igitur omnibus rebus, Cic. (Igitur stands most frequently second or third in its clause, but sometimes first, esp. in Sallust).

ignārus -a -um (in and gnarus), 1, *ignorant* genit., *unacquainted with, inexperienced in*; with genit., faciendae orationis, Cic.; mariti, unmarried, Hor.; with acc. and infin., non sumus ignari multos studiosos contra esse dicturos, Cic.; with rel. sent., ignaro populo Romano quid ageretur, Cic.; quid virtus valeret, Cic.; multos esse dicturos, Cic.; absol., Liv.; 2, *pass., unknown*; with dat., proles ignara parenti, Ov.; regio hostibus ignara, Sall.; absol., ignari montes, Verg.

ignāve and **ignāvitē**, adv. (ignavus), *lazily, slothfully, without spirit*; dicere, Hor.; facere, Cic.

ignāvia -ae, f. (ignavus), *idleness, laziness, listlessness, sloth, cowardice*; contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic.

ignāviter = ignave (q.v.).

ignāvus -a -um (in and gnāvus). **I.** *idle, slothful, listless, inactive* (opp. strenuus). **A.** Lit., a, homo, senectus, Cic.; with genit., legiones operum et laboris ignavae, Tac.; with ad and the acc., ignavissimus ad opera ac munendum hostis, Liv.; b, *cowardly*; miles, Cic.; hostis, Liv.; subst., **ignāvus** -i, m. a *coward, poltroon*, Sall.; plur., Cic. **B.** Transf., of inanimate objects, *inert, sluggish*; nemus, unfruitful, Verg.; lux, a day in which one is lazy, an idle day, Juv.; gravitas, immovable, Verg. **II.** Act., *causing sloth and idleness*; frigus, Ov.; genus interrogationis, Cic.

ignescere, 3. (ignis). **A.** to *kindle, catch fire*, Cic. **B.** Transf., to *burn, glow with passion*; Rutulo ignescunt irae, Verg.

ignēus -a -um (ignis), *fiery, burning, glowing with heat*. **I.** Lit., a, sidera, Cic.; sol, Cic.; b, *glowing like flame*; astra, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of colours, *flaming, glowing*, Plin. **B.** Fig., *glowing with passion, love, anger, etc.*; furor, Ov.; vigor, Verg.; Tarchon, Verg.

ignicūlus -i, m. (dim. of ignis), *a little fire, little flame, spark*. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Transf., a, *ardour*; desiderii, Cic.; b, *a spark, beginning*; virtutum, Cic.; desiderii tui, the *ardour*, glow, Cic.; ingenii, sparks of talent, Quint.

ignifer -fēra -fērum (ignis and fero), *fire-bearing, fiery*; aether, Lucr.; axis, Ov.

ignigēna -ae, m. (ignis and geno = gigno), *born of fire*, epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

ignipes -pēdis (ignis and pes), *fiery-footed*; equi, Ov.

ignipotens -entis (ignis and potens), *mighty in fire, ruler of fire*, epithet of Vulcan, Verg.

ignis -is, m. fire. **I.** Lit., **A.** 1, gen., ignem concipere, comprehendere, to *catch fire*, Cic.; accendere, Verg.; ignem ab igne capere, to *kindle*, Cic.; operibus ignem inferre, Caes.; aliquem igni cremare, necare, interficere, Caes.; 2, esp., a, *conflagration*; pluribus simul locis, et his diversis, ignes coorti sunt, Liv.; b, *a watch-fire*; ignibus extinctis, Liv.; c, *a fire-brand*; ignibus armata ingens multitudo, Liv.; d, *the flames of the funeral pile*; ignes supremi, Ov.; e, *lightning*; ignis caruscus, Hor.; f, *light of the stars*; ignes curvati lunae, Hor. **B.** a, *glow, heat*; solis, Ov.; b, *glitter, fire, of the eyes*, Cic.; c, *redness*; sacer ignis, St. Anthony's fire, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, *huic ordini novum ignem sub-*

jeci, ground for hatred, Cic.; 2, *glow of the passions of love or anger, and meton., for the person beloved*, meus ignis, Verg.

ignobilis -e (in and nobilis = nobilis), 1, *unknown, obscure, inglorious*; civitas, Caes.; 2, *of low birth, of mean extraction*, ignoble familia, Cic.; vulgus, Verg.

ignobilitas -ātis, f. (ignobilis), 1, *ingloriousness, obscurity*, Cic.; 2, *mean birth*; generis, Cic.

ignominia -ae, f. (in and gnomē = nomen), *the deprivation of one's good name, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy*; ignominiam accipere, Cic.; alicui injungere, inferre, Liv.; irascere, Cic.; ignominia aliquid efficere, Cic.; ignominia notare, Cic.; ignominiam habere, Cic.; per ignominiam, Cic.; with subj. genit., senatus, inflicted by the senate, Cic.

ignominiosus -a -um (ignominia), *full of disgrace, ignominious, disgraceful*; dominatio, Cic.; fuga, Liv.

ignorabilis -e (ignoro), *unknown*, Cic.

ignorans -antis (partic. of ignoro), *ignorant* Caes.

ignorantia -ae, f. (ignoro), *want of knowledge, ignorance*; loci, Caes.; absol., Cic.

ignoratio -ōnis, f. (ignoro), *want of knowledge, ignorance*; locorum, Cic.; sui, Cic.; absol., Cic.

ignorātus -a -um (partic. of ignoro), *unknown*; ignoratum a Syracusanis sepulcrum, Cic.

ignoro, 1. (ignarus), *to be without knowledge, ignorant of, not to know*; a, with acc., causam, Cic.; alicuius faciem, Sall.; aliquid, Cic.; b, with infin., Cic.; c, with acc. and infin., Cic.; d, with rel. sent., quum id quam vere sit ignores, Cic.; e, with de and the abl., Cic.; f, absol., Cic.

ignoscens -entis, (p. adj. of ignosco), *forgiving, placable*, Ter.

ignosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. (in and gnosc = nosco, not to take notice of), *to overlook, forgive, pardon*; with dat., haesitationi meae, Cic.; orat ut sibi ignosceret, Caes.; with neut. acc., hoc, Cic.; with si or quod, that, Cic.

1. **ignōtus** -a -um, partic. of ignosco.

2. **ignōtus** -a -um (in and gnōtus = notus). **I.** 1, *unknown*; with dat., plurimis ignotissimū gentibus, Cic.; jus obscurum et ignotum, Cic.; subst., **ignōtus** -i, m. an *unknown person*, Cic.; 2, *ignoble, obscure* (opp. generosus); mater, Hor.; hic ignotissimus Phryx, Cic. **II.** Act. ignorant, Cic.

Īgūvium -ii, n. a town in Umbria, now Gubbio or Eugubio. Hence, 1, **Īgūvini** -ōrum, m. and 2, **Īgūvinātes** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Igūvium.

Īlerda -ae, f. town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Īlergāones -um, m. and **Īlurgavonenses** -ium, m. a people in the east of Hispania Tarraconensis.

Īlergētes -um, m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

īlex -icis, f. the holm-oak, Verg.

1. **īlia** -ium, n. 1, *the part of the body between the ribs and thighs, the flank*; suffodere ilia equis, Liv.; ima longo ilia singultu tendere, Verg.; ducere, to draw the flanks together, to become broken-winded, Hor.; rumpere, to burst, Verg.; 2, *the intestines of animals*, Hor.

2. **īlia** -ae, f. v. Ilion

īliacus, v. Ilion

īlicet (= ire licet). **I.** **A.** Lit., *let us go, you may go*, a form of dismissal anciently used

at the close of a meeting, Ter. **B.** Transf., *it is all over, all is lost*, Plaut., Ter. **II.** immediately, forthwith, straightway, Verg.

ilicetum -i, n. (ilex), an *ilex-grove*, Mart.

ilicō = illico.

Ilensis, v. Ilia.

ilignus -a -um (ilex), *belonging to the ilex*; glans, Hor.

Ilion or **Ilum** -ii, n. (Ἰλιον) and **Ilīos** -ii, f. (Ἰλιος), *Troy*; hence, **1**, adj., **Ilīus** -a -um, *Trojan*; subst., a, **Ilīi** -ōrum, m. the *Trojans*; b, **Ilīa** -ae, f. the *Trojan woman* = Rhea Sylvia, mother of Romulus and Remus, Verg., and hence, **Ilīadēs** -ae, m. the descendant of Ilia = Romulus or Remus, Ov.; **2**, **Ilīacus** -a -um, *Trojan*; carmen, on the *Trojan war*, Hor.; **3**, **Ilīenses** -ium, m. the *inhabitants of Ilum*; **4**, **Ilīades** -ae, m. *Ganymede*, Ov.; **5**, **Ilīas** -adis, f. a, a *Trojan woman*, Verg.; b, the *Iliad of Homer*, Cic.

Ilīōna -ae, f. and **Ilīōnō** -ēs, f. **1**, the *eldest daughter of king Priam, wife of Polyneustes, king in Thrace*; **2**, = Hecuba, Cic.; *Ilionam* edormit, the part of Hecuba, Hor.

Ilithya -ae, f. (Εἰλειθυῖα), the *goddess who aided women in child-birth*.

Iliturgi (Iliturgi) -ōrum, m. a *place in Hispania Baetica*. Hence, **Iliturgitāni** -ōrum, m. the *inhabitants of Iliturgi*.

illā (ille), adv. **1** (abl. of ille, sc. parte), at that place, Plaut., Tac.; **2** (dat. illi, sc. parti), to that place, Ov.

illabēfactus -a -um (in and labefacio), *unshaken, firm*, Ov.

illābor -lapsus, 3. dep. (in and labor), to fall, glide, fall into, fall down; **1**, lit., si fractus illabatur orbis, Hor.; in stomacho illabuntur ea quae accepta sunt ore, Cic.; **2**, transf., perniciēs illapsa civium in animos, Cic.

illāboro, **1**. (in and laboro), to work upon, labour at; domibus, in building houses, Tac.

illāc, adv. (illic). **I.** (lit. abl.), there, at this place; hac atque illac, hac illac, Ter. **II.** (lit. dat.), to that place; transf., illac facere, to stand on that side, belong to that party, Cic.

illācessitus -a -um (in and lacesso), *un-attacked, unprovoked*, Tac.

illācrimābilis -e (in and lacrimabilis), **1**, *unwept*; omnes illacrimabiles urgentur, Hor.; **2**, not to be moved by tears, pitilux; Pluto, Hor.

illācrimo, **1**. (in and lacrimo), to weep, bewail; with dat., errori, Liv.; absol., ebur maestum illacrimat templis, Verg.

illācrimor, **1** dep. (in and lacrimo), to weep over, bewail; mortī, Cic.

illācūs -a -um (in and laedo), *unhurt, uninjured*, Ov.

illāetābilis -e (in and laetabilis), *sorrowful, gloomy, cheerless*; ora, Verg.

illāquō (in and laqueo), to entrap, ensnare, entangle; fig., illaqueatus omnium legum periculis, Cic.

illāudātus -a -um (in and laudatus), *unpraised, obscure*; Busiris, Verg.

illautus = illothus (q. v.).

ille, illa, illud, genit. illius, demonstr. pron. (perhaps for is-le, from is), that; a, ista beatitas cur aut in sol-m illum aut in hunc mundum cadere non potest, Cic.; of time, qui illorum temporum historiam reliquerunt, Cic.; b, that *gl. rious or notorious*; ille Epaminondas, Cic.;

illa Medea, Cic.; hic ille, *this glorious*, etc.; inc nunc ille annus egregius, Cic.; c, ille quidem, he indeed, Cic.; non ille . . . sed hic, Cic.; d, referring to and preparing for what comes after, illud perlībenter audivi te esse, etc., Cic.; e, hic et (atque) ille, the one and the other, Hor.; ille aut (vel) ille, *this or that*, Cic.

illēcēbra -ae, f. (illicio), **1**, an *allurement, enticement, attraction, charm*; voluētus est illecēbra turpitudinis, Cic.; **2**, meton., an *enticer a decoy-bird*, Plaut.

1. illectus -a -um (in and lectus, from lego), *unread*, Ov.

2. illectus -ūs (illicio), m. *seduction, allurement*, Plaut.

3. illectus -a -um, partic. of illicio.

illēpidē, adv. (illepidus), *ungracefully, inelegantly*, Plaut.

illēpidus -a -um (in and lepidus), *ungraceful, inelegant, rude, unmannerly*; parens avarus, illepidus, in liberos difficilis, Cic.

1. illex -licis (illicio), *alluring*; subst., f. a *decoy-bird*, Plaut.

2. illex -lēgis (in and lex), *lawless*, Plaut.

illibātus -a -um (in and libo), *undiminished, uncuttled, unimpaired*; divitiāe, Cic.

illibēralis -e (in and liberalis), **1**, *unworthy of a free man, ignoble*; te in me illeberalem putabit, Cic.; **2**, transf., low, mean; quaestus, Cic.; genus jocandi, Cic.

illibēralitas -ātis, f. (illiberalis), *illiberality, stinginess, meanness*; illiberalitatis avaritiāeque suspēcio, Cic.

illibēralitēr (illiberalis), **1**, *ignobly, meanly*; patris diligentia non illiberalit institutus, Cic.; **2**, in a *sordid, niggardly manner*; facere, Cic.

1. illic, illac, illūc, pron. demonstr. (ille -ce), that there; in interrogative sentences, illicine, Plaut.; illancine, Ter.

2. illic, adv. (**1**. illic), **1**, there, at that place, Caes.; **2**, transf., a, on that side, Tac.; b, in that case, Liv.

illicio -lexi -lectum, 3. (in and *lacio), to entice, seduce, allure, decoy, inveigle; conjugem in stuprum, Cic.; aliquem ad bellum, Sall.; with ut and the subj., Liv.

illicitātor -ōris, m. a *sham bidder at an auction, a puffer*, Cic.

illicitus -a -um (in and licitus), *not allowed, illicit, illegal*; exactiōnes, Tac.

illico (illico), adv. (in loco), **1**, on the spot, in that very place, Ter.; **2**, transf., on the spot, immediately, Cic.

illido -lisi -lissum, 3. (in and laedo), **1**, to strike, knock, beat, dash against; lateri algam, Verg.; saxeam pilam vadis, Verg.; illidere dentem, Hor.; **2**, to shatter, crush, dash to pieces; serpens illisa morietur, Cic.

illigo, **1**. (in and ligo), to bind, tie, fasten. **I.** A. aratra juvenis, Hor.; Mettium in curru, Liv. **B.** Transf., to bind, to connect with oneself, bind to oneself; aliquem pignoribus, Cic. **II. A.** to fasten, attach; a, lit., crustas in auris poculis, Cic.; b, transf., sen entiam verbis, Cic. **B.** to entangle, impede; a, lit., illigatur praeda, Tac.; b, transf., angustis et concisis disputa tionibus illigati, Cic.

illim, adv. = illicine, from there, from that place, Cic.

illimis -e (in and limus), *free from mud clear*; fons, Ov.

illinc, adv. (illim -ce). **I.** from that place. fugit illinc, Cic. **II.** Transf., from that side from that person. thence, Cic.

illiro -lēvi -litum, 3. (in and lino), to smear, daub, spread over; 1, aurum vestibus illitum, Hor.: quodcumque semel chartis illevertit, has written, scribbled, Hor.; 2, to cover with; pocula ceris, Ov.; fig., color venustatis non fuce illitus, Cic.

illiquēfactus -a -um (in and liquefacio), wotten, liquefied, Cic.

illiterātus -a -um (in and literatus), unlearned, ignorant, illiterate; a, of persons, vir non illiteratus, Cic.; b, of things, multa . . . nec illiterata videantur, Cic.

illō, adv. (orig. illoi, dat. of ille), 1, to that place, thither, Cic.; 2, transf., to that matter or thing; haec omnia eodem illo pertinere, Caes.

illōc, adv. (1. illic), thither, Ter.

illōtus (illautus, illūtus) -a -um (in and lotus, or lautus, from lavo), 1, unwashed, unclean, impure, Hor.; 2, not washed off; sudor, Verg.

illūc, adv. (ille). **I.** Of space, thither, to that place. **A.** Lit., huc atque illuc, Cic. **B.** Transf., to that matter, or person; ut illuc revertar, Cic. **II.** Of time, up to that time, Tac.

illucesco (illucesco) -luxi, 3. (in and luesco or luscio). **I.** to become light, begin to shine. **A.** Lit., quomo tertio die sol illuxisset, Cic.; illucescet aliquando ille dies, Cic. **B.** Transf., to show oneself, appear; quum in tenebris vex consulis illuxerit, Cic. **II.** Impers., illucescit, it grows light, is daylight; ubi illuxit, Liv.

illūdō -lūsi -lūsum, 3. (in and ludo). **I.** to play with, sport with; chartis, to play with paper, i.e. amuse oneself with writing, Hor. **II.** In a bad sense, 1, to mock at, laugh at, make a mock of; a, with dat., capto, Verg.; alieuius dignitati, Cic.; rebus humanis, Hor.; b, with the acc., miseros illudi nolunt, Cic.; eam artem, Cic.; absol., illudens, ironically, in ridicule, Cic.; 2, to deceive; Cretenses omnes, Nep.; illusi pedes, staggering, Hor.; 3, to destroy, ruin, disgrace; cui (frondi) silvestres uri illudunt, Verg.

illūminātē, adv. (illumino), luminously, clearly; dicere, Cic.

illūmino, 1. (in and lumino). **A.** to make light, enlighten, illuminate, Cic.; luna illuminata a sole, Cic. **B.** Of discourse, to make clear, set off, adorn; orationem sententis, Cic.

illūsiō -ōnis, f. (illudo), irony, as a rhetorical figure, Cic.

illūstris -e (in and lustrō), light, full of light, bright, brilliant. **A.** Lit., stella; lumen; locus, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, clear, plain, evident; oratio, res, Cic.; b, distinguished, celebrated, illustrious, famous, renowned; illustriori loco natus, Caes.; nomen illustrius, Cic.; c, remarkable; res illustrior, Caes.

illūstrius, adv. compar. and **illūstrisimē**, adv. superl. (illūstris), more clearly, more distinctly; dicere, Cic.

illūstro, 1. (illūstris), to enlighten, make light. **I.** Lit., sol cuncta sua luce illūstrat, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to bring to light, make known; consilia, Cic.; 2, to explain, illustrate, elucidate; jus obscurum, Cic.; 3, to adorn; a, of speech, orationem sententis, Cic.; b, to make illustrious, celebrate, do honour to; aliquem laudibus Cic.; aliquid Musā, Hor.

illūvies -ei, f. (illuo), a, an inundation, flood, Tac.; b, dirt, mud; morbo illuvieque perensus, Verg.

Illyrii -ōrum, m. a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania. Hence **1**, adj., **Illyrius** -a -um, *Illyrian*; **2**, subst.,

Illyria -ae, f. *Illyria*; **3**, **Illyricus** -a -um, *Illyrian*; subst., **Illyricum** -i, n. *Illyria*; **4**, **Illyris** -idis, f. *Illyrian*; subst., *Illyria*, Ov.

Ilōtae -arum = **Hilotae** (q.v.).

Ilūs -i, m. (Ἴλος), 1, son of Tros, father of Laomedon, builder of Troy; 2, = Iulus.

Iiva -ae, f. an island to the west of Etruria, now Elba.

Imāchāra -ae, f. town on the east of Sicily, now Maccara. Adj., **Imāchārensīs** -e, belonging to Imachara.

Im = **eum**.

imāginārius -a -um (imago), imaginary; fasces, Liv.

imāginātiō -ōnis, f. (imagino), imagination, fancy; provincias Orientis secretis imaginationibus agitare, Tac.

imāginor, 1. dep. (imago), to imagine, conceive, picture to oneself; pavorem, Tac.

imāgo -inis, f. (root IM, whence also imitor and sim-ilis). **I.** Objective, **A.** Lit., 1, a, gen., an image, representation, portrait, figure, bust, statue; ficta, a statue, Cic.; picta, painted bust, Cic.; a portrait engraved on a seal-ring; est signum notum, imago avi tui, Cic.; b, esp., images (maiorum), vixen figures, portraits of ancestors who had held curule offices, placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions, Cic.; 2, a likeness, counterfeit; imago animi et corporis tui, filius tuus, Cic.; imago animi vultus est, Cic.; 3, a, the shade or ghost of a dead man; images mortuorum, Cic.; b, a dream; somni, noctis, a dream, Ov.; c, in the Epicurean philosophy, the mental idea or representation of a real object, Cic.; 4, an echo; laus bonorum virtuti resonat tamquam imago, Cic.; 5, in discourse, a metaphor, simile, image; hac ego si compellor imagine, Hor. **B.** Transf., the appearance, pretence; pacis, Tac.; decoris, Liv.; imaginem reipublice nullam reliquerunt, they left no shadow or trace of the republic, Cic. **II.** Subjective, 1, the appearance, imago ventis Turni, Verg.; 2, the image, idea, conception, mental representation of any object or event; tantae caedis, Ov.; tantae pietatis, Verg.

imbēcillis, v. imbecillus.

imbēcillitas -ātis, f. (imbecillus), weakness, imbecility, feebleness. **A.** Lit., corporis, Cic. **B.** Transf., consilii, Cic.; animi, Caes.

imbēcillius, adv. compar. (imbecillus), somewhat weakly, feebly; assentiri, Cic.

imbēcillus -a -um, weak, feeble. **A.** Lit., filius, Cic.; imbecillior valetudine, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, regnum, Sall.; b, of the mind, weak, without energy; animus, Cic.; accusator, Cic.

imbellis -e (in and bellum). **I.** unwarlike; 1, multitudo, Liv.; telum, feeble, Verg.; dii, Venus and Cupid., Ov.; 2, cowardly; res, cowardly behaviour, Cic. **II.** without war, peaceful, quiet; annus, Liv.

imber -bris, m. (ὀμβρος), a shower or storm of rain, pelting rain (pluvia, genial, fertilising rain). **I.** Lit., magnus, maximus, Cic.; so also lactis, sanguinis, laji idum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a storm, rain-cloud; super caput astitit imber, Verg. **B.** water or any fluid; fluminis imber, Ov.; tortus, hail, Verg. **C.** Of a shower of missiles, ferreus ingruit imber, Verg.

imberbis -e and **imberbus** -a -um (in and barba), beardless, Cic.

imbibo -bibi, 3. (in and bibo), 1, to drink in, conceive; de vobis malum opinionem animo, Cic.; 2, to resolve, to determine upon any thing; memor eius quod initio consulatus imberbat, Liv.

imbrex -icis, c. (imber), a *follow tile* (to keep the rain off), used in roofing, Verg.

imbrifer -fēra -fērum (imber and fero), rain-bringing; ver, Verg.; auster, Ov.

Imbros and **Imbrus** -i, f. (Ἰμβρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, near to Lemnos, now Embro. Hence adj., **Imbrius** -a -um, Imbrian.

imbūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (in and root BU, connected with BI in bibo), to moisten, wet, steep, saturate. **I.** Lit., vestem sanguine, Ov.; inbuti sanguine gladii, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to fill, stain, taint; imbutus macula sceleris, Cic.; inbutus superstitione, Cic. **B.** to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct; pectora religione, Cic.; imbutus cognitionibus verborum, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad quam legem non instituti sed imbuti sumus, Cic. **C.** Poet., to begin, make an essay of; imbut opus tuum, Ov.

imitābilis -e (imitor), that can be imitated, imitable; orationis subtilitas, Cic.

imitāmen -inis, n. (imitor), an imitation, representation; imago, Ov.

imitāmentum -i, n. (imitor), an imitating, imitation; lacrimae vel dolorum imitamenta, Tac.

imitātiō -ōnis, f. (imitor), an imitation; virtutis, Cic.

imitātor -ōris, m. (imitor), an imitator; principum, Cic.

imitārix -icis, f. (imitator), she that imitates; imitatrix boni, voluptas, Cic.

imitor, 1. dep. (root IM, whence also imago). **I.** to imitate, copy. **A.** Lit., amictum alicuius aut statum aut motum, Cic.; praeclarum factum, Cic.; of things, to be like, to resemble; humor potest imitari sudorem, Cic. **B.** Transf., poet., to replace, or supply by something similar; pocula vitea acidis sorbis, Verg. **II.** to represent, depict, express; aliquid penicillo, Cic.; capillos aere, Hor.

immādesco -mādūi, 3. (in and madesco), to become moist or wet; lacrimis immaduissae genas, Ov.

immānē, adv. (immanis), frightfully, dreadfully, savagely; leo immanis hians, Verg.

immānis -e (in and root MA, whence also manus (= bonus), Manes, etc.). **I.** enormous, vast, immense, monstrous; corporum magnitudo, Caes.; ingens immanisque praeda, Cic.; antrum, Verg.; inhumane quantum discrepat, differs to an enormous extent, Hor. **II.** Transf., frightful, savage, horrible, inhuman, fierce; hostis gens, Cic.; belua, Cic.; flumen, Verg.

immānitas -ātis, f. (immanis), savageness, fierceness, inhumanity, cruelty, barbarity, frightfulness; vitiorum, facinoris, Cic.; meton., in hac tanta immanitate versari, in the midst of these inhuman persons, Cic.

immanusuetus -a -um (in and mansuetus), untamed, unrestrained, wild; gens, Cic.

immātūritas -ātis, f. (immaturus), immaturity, hence = untimely haste, Cic.

immātūrus -a -um (in -maturus), 1. lit., unripe, immature, Plin.; 2. transf., untimely; mors, Cic.; interitus C. Gracchi, Cic.; si filius immaturus obiisset, Hor.

immēdicābilis -e (in and medicabilis), that cannot be healed; vulnus, Ov.; telum, the wound from which cannot be healed, Verg.

immēmōr -mōris (in and memor), unmindful, forgetful; with genit., mandati, Cic.; nec Romanarum rerum immemor, familiar with Roman history, Cic.; libertatis, Liv.; poet., equus immemor herbae, paying no heed to, Verg.; absol., ingeniūm, Cic.

immēmōrābilis -e (in and memorabilis) 1. indescribable; spatium, Lucr.; versus, unworthy of representation, Plaut.; 2. silent, uncommunicative, Plaut.

immēmōrātus -a -um (in and memorari) not mentioned, not narrated. Plur. subst., **immēmōrata** -ōrum, n. new things, things not yet related, Hor.

immensitas -ātis, f. (immensus), immeasurableness, immensity; 'atitudinum, altitudinum, Cic.

immensus -a -um (in and metior), immeasurable, immense, vast, boundless; magnitudo regionum, Cic.; mare, Cic. Subst., **immensum** -i, n. immense size, immeasurable space, immensity; altitudinis, immeasurably depth, Liv.; in immensum, to an immense height, Sall.; ad immensum, to a vast extent; augere, Liv.; immensum est dicere, it is an endless task to tell, Ov.; adv., immensum, enormously; crescere, Ov.

immērens -entis (in and mereo), not deservng, innocent, Ov.

immergo -mersi -mersum, 3. (in and mergo), 1. lit., to dip into, plunge into, immerse; manus in aquam, Plin.; aliquem undā, Verg.; immersus in flumen, Cic.; 2. transf., immergere se in consuetudinem alicuius, to insinuate oneself into, Cic.

immērito, v. immeritus.

immēritus -a -um (in and mereo), 1. act., not deservng or meriting, innocent; gens, Verg.; mori, that has not deservng to die, Hor.; 2. pass., undeservng, unmerited; laudes haud immeritae, Liv. **immērito**, adv. undeservngly, Cic.

immersābilis -e (in and merso), that cannot be sunk; adversis rerum immersabilis undis, not to be overwhelmed by, Hor.

immētātus -a -um (in and meto), unmeasured; jugera, Hor.

immigro, 1. (in and migro). **A.** Lit., to remove into; in domum et in paternos hortos, Cic. **B.** Transf., ut ea (translata) verba non irruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceret, to have fallen naturally into their place, Cic.

imminē, 2. (in and mineo), to hang, bend, incline over, project over, overhang. **I.** Lit., quercus ingens arbor praetorio imminabat, Liv.; populus antrum imminet, Verg.; collis urbi imminet, Verg.; carcer imminet foro, Liv.; luna imminente, by the light of the moon, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** a, of evils, to hang over threateningly, be imminent, threaten; mors quae quotidie imminet, Cic.; imminenti vni nescius, ignorant of the immediate future, Tac.; b, to be near with hostile intent, threaten, castra Romana Carthaginis portis imminant, Liv.: videt hostes imminere, Caes.; gestus imminet, threatening demeanour, Cic. **B.** a, to threaten to be on the point of attacking; imminent dup rges toti Asiae, Cic.; b, to be on the watch for, to look out for; in victoriam, Liv.; ad caedem, Cic.

imminūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (in and minuo), to lessen, diminish. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., copias, Cic. verbum imminutum, abbreviated, Cic. **B.** Transf. to lessen, curtail; imminuitur aliquid de voluptate, Cic. **II.** a, to weaken; corpus otio, animus libidinibus, Tac. **B.** Transf., to weaken, destroy, injure; majestatem, Liv.; auctoritatem, Cic.

imminūtiō -ōnis, f. (imminuo), a lessening, diminishing, weakening; 1. corporis, Cic.; 2. transf., a, dignitatis, Cic.; b, a rhet. figure = λιτότης (e.g., non minime for maxime), Cic.

immisceo -miscēi -mixtum or -mistum, 2. (in and misceo), to mix in, mingle with, inter-

mix. **I.** *lit.*, *a.*, of things, nives caelo prope immixtae, Liv.; post., immiscient manus manibus, they fight hand to hand, Verg.; **b.**, of persons, togati immisti turbae militum, Liv.; se mediis armis, Verg. **II.** Transf., to join with, unite together; *a.*, of things, vota timori, Verg.; sortem regni cum rebus Romanis, Liv.; **b.**, of persons, se colloquis montanorum, Liv.

immisérabilis -e (in and miserabilis), *unlamented, unpitied, Hor.*

immisericors -cordis (in and misericors), *unmerciful, Cic.*

immissio -ōnis, *r.* (immitto), *a letting grow; sarmentorum, Cic.*

immitis -e (in and mitis), *sour, harsh.* **I.** *lit.*, uva, Hor. **II.** Transf., rough, harsh, cruel, wild, pitiless, inexorable, stern; tyrannus, Verg.; immites oculi, Ov.; lupus immitis, Ov.; ara, on which human sacrifices were offered, Ov.

immitto -misi -missum, *3.* (in and mitto). **I.**, to send in, cause or allow to go in. **A.** *lit.*, 1, servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic.; corpus in undam, Ov.; naves pice completas in classem Pompeianam, let loose against, Caes.; **2**, esp., *a.*, milit. t. t., to despatch, let go; equitum, Caes.; se in hostes, to attack, Cic.; **b.**, to discharge, shoot; tela in aliquem, Caes.; *c.*, to sink into, let into; tigna machinationibus in flumen, Caes.; **d.**, to conduct, convey; aquam canalibus, Caes.; **e.**, to engraft; feraces plantas, Verg.; **f.**, to work in; lentum filis aurum, Ov.; **g.**, legal t. t., to put into possession of property; tu praetor in mea bona quos voles immittis? Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, hic corrector in eo ipso loco, quo reprehendit, immittit imprudens ipse senarium, lets slip in, Cic.; **2**, esp., *a.*, to send, incite; immisus in rempublicam, Cic.; **b.**, to cause; Teucris fugam atrumque timorem, Verg. **II.** *a.*, to let free; juga, Verg.; frena, Verg.; habenas classi, to crowd on sail, Verg. **B.** to let grow; palmes laxis immisus habenis, Verg.; capilli, Ov.

immissus -a -um (immitto), *long, uncut; barba, Verg.*

immixtus or **immistus**, *v.* immisceo.

immō (imō), *adv.* (for ipsimō), *yea, yes, or nay rather; often with etiam, vero, enimvero, magis, potius, etc.; vivit! immo in senatum venit, nay more, he comes into the senate, Cic.; causa non bona est? immo optima, yea, the very best, Cic.; familiarem? immo alienissimum, nay, but rather, Cic.; non necesse esse? immo prorsus ita censeo, nay, on the contrary, Cic.*

immobilis -e (in and mobilis), **1.**, *immovable; terra, Cic.; 2, transf., precious, inexorable, Tac.; Ansonia, not agitated by war, Verg.*

immōderatē, *adv.* (immoderatus), **1.**, *without rule or measure; moveri immoderate et fortuito, Cic.; 2, immoderately, intemperately; vivere, Cic.*

immōderatio -ōnis, *f.* (immoderatus), *want of moderation, excess, intemperance; efferri immoderatione verborum, Cic.*

immōderatus -a -um (in and moderatus), **1.**, *without measure, immeasurable, endless; cursus, Cic.; 2, transf., immoderate, intemperate, unbridled, unrestrained; libertas, Cic.; oratio, Cic.*

immōdestē, *adv.* (immodestus), *immoderately, unbecomingly; immodice immodesteque gloriari Hannibale victo a se, Liv.*

immōdestia -ae, *f.* (immodestus), **1.**, *intemperate conduct; publicanorum, Tac.; 2, insubordination; militum vestrorum, Nep.*

immōdestus -a -um (in and modestus), *intemperate, unbridled; genus jocandi, Cic.*

immōdicē, *adv.* (immodicus), *immoderately, intemperately; hac potestate immodice ac superbe usum esse, Liv.*

immōdicus -a -um (in and modicus), *immoderate, excessive; 1, lit., frigus, Ov.; 2, transf., unrestrained, unbridled, a.*, of persons, with in and the abl., in augendo numero, Liv.; with abl., immodicus lingua, Liv.; with genit., laetitiae, Tac.; **b.**, of things, imperia, Liv.; cupido, Liv.

immōdūlatus -a -um (in and modūlatus), *inharmonious, Hor.*

immoenis, *v.* immunis.

immōlatio -ōnis, *f.* (immolo), *a sacrificing, immolation; in ipso immolationis tempore, Cic.*

immōlātor -ōris, *m.* (immolo), *a sacrificer, Cic.*

immōlitus -a -um (in and molior), *built up, erected; quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitate privati habebant, Liv.*

immōlo, *1.* (in and molo), *orig., to sprinkle with sacred meal; hence, to sacrifice, immolate.* **A.** *lit.*, bovem Dianae, vitulum Musis, Cic.; with abl. of the victim, Jovi singulis bubus, Liv.; absol., in Capitolio, Liv. **B.** Transf., to devote to death, slay; aliquem, Verg.

immōr or **immōrtus**, *3.* dep. (in and morior), *to die in or upon; sorori, on his sister's body, Ov.; Euxinis aquis, Ov.; transf., studiis, to work oneself to death over, Hor.*

immōror, *1.* (in and moror), *to stay, remain, linger in a place, Plin.*

immorsus -a -um (in and mordeo), **I.** *bitten into, bitten; immorsus collo, Prop.* **II.** Transf., *macerated (by sharp, biting food); stomachus, Hor.*

immortalis -e (in and mortalis), *deathless, immortal.* **A.** *lit.*, dii, Cic.; subst., **immortalis** -is, *m.*, an immortal, Cic. **B.** Transf., *a.*, everlasting, imperishable; memoria et gloria, Cic.; amicitiae immortales, inimicitiae mortales esse debent, Liv.; **b.**, happy beyond measure, divinely blessed Prop.

immortalitas -ātis, *f.* (immortalis), *immortality; 1, lit., aeniorum, Cic.; 2, transf., a.*, everlasting renown, an immortality of fame; gloriae, Cic.; immortalitati commendare or tradere, to make immortal, Cic.; **b.**, the highest happiness, Ter.

immortalitēr, *adv.* (immortalis), *infinitely; gaudeo, Cic.*

immōtus -a -um (in and motus), *unmoved, motionless.* **I.** *lit.*, *a.*, of things, arbores, undisturbed, Liv.; dies, calm, windless, Tac.; with ab and the abl., portus ab accessu ventorum immotus, Verg.; **b.**, of persons, stat gravis Entellus nisique immotus eodem, Verg.; esp. of soldiers in battle, adversus incitatas turmas stetit imota Samnitum acies, Liv. **II.** Transf., *a.*, unchanged, unbroken; pax, Tac.; **b.**, fixed, firm, steadfast; mens, fata, Verg.

immūgio, *4.* (in and mugio), *to bellow, roar, resound in; immugiit Aetna cavernis, Verg.*

immūgeo, *2.* (in and mulgeo), *to milk into; teneris immulgens ubera labris, Verg.*

immunditia -ae, *f.* (immundus), *uncleanliness, impurity, Plaut.*

immundus -a -um (in and l. munda) *unclean, impure, foul; humus, Cic.; canis, Hor.; transf., dicta, Hor.*

immūnio, *4.* (in and munio), *to fortify, Tac.* **immūnis** -e (in and munis, from root MUN, whence also munus, munia), *free, exempt; 1, with reference to the state, ager, tax-free, Cic.; militia, exempt from military service, Liv.; with*

gent., portiorum, Liv.; immunes militarium operum, Liv.; **2**, gen., *a*, free from work; with genit., immunis operum, Ov.; *b*, contributing nothing; fucus, Verg.; non ego te meis munum meditor tingere poculis, Hor.; quem scis immunem Cynaræ placuisse rapaci, without gifts, Hor.; *c*, inactive, Cic.; *d*, free from; with genit., mali, Ov.; absol., manus, stainless, Hor.

immūnitas -ātis, *f.* (immunis), **1**, exemption from public offices or burdens; with genit., omnium rerum, Caes.; plur., immunitates dare, Cic.; **2**, immunity, exemption; magni muneris, Cic.

immūnitas -a -um (in and munitus), **1**, unfortified; oppida castellaque, Liv.; **2**, unpaved; via, Cic.

immurmūro, *1*. (in and murmuro), to murmur in or at; silvis immurmurat Auster, Verg.

immūtābilis -e (in and mutabilis), immutable, unchangeable; aeternitas, Cic.

immūtābilitas -ātis, *f.* (immutabilis), immutability, Cic.

immūtatio -ōnis, *f.* (immuto), **1**, a change, alteration; ordinis, Cic.; **2**, metonymy, Cic.

1. immūtātus -a -um (in and muto), unchanged, Cic.

2. immūtātus -a -um, partic. of immuto.

immūto, *1*. (in and muto), **1**, to change, alter; ordinem verborum, Cic.; aliquid de institutis priorum, Cic.; of persons, prosperis rebus immutari, Cic.; **2**, *a*, in rhetoric, to use by way of metonymy; Ennius pro Afris immutat Africam, Cic.; *b*, to use allegorically; immutata oratio, allegory, Cic.

imo = immo (q.v.)

impācatus -a -um (in and pacatus), warlike, disinclined to peace, restless, Verg.

impallesco, -pallū, **3**. (in and pallesco), to grow pale over; nocturnis chartis, Pers.

impar -pāris (in and par), **1**, *a*, unequal, uneven; par et impar ludere, to play at odd and even, Hor.; modi impares, hexameter and pentameter, Ov.; si toga dissidet impar, sits awry, Hor.; numeri impares an aequales, Cic.; *b*, transf., different, Cic.; **2**, *a*, unequal in strength, not a match for; impar congressus Achilli, Verg.; certamen, Ov.; *b*, of unequal birth, of inferior birth; maternum genus impar, Tac. (abl. sing. gen. impari, but impare, Verg. Ecl. 8. 75).

impārātus -a -um (in and paratus), unprepared; quum a militibus, tum a pecunia, unprovided, with, Cic.; inermis atque imparatus, Caes.

impārītēr, adv. (impar), unevenly, unequally, Hor.

impartīo, **impartīor** = impartio, impertior (q.v.).

impastus -a -um (in and pasco), unfed, hungry; leo, Verg.

impātibilis (impētibilis) -e (in and patibilis), intolerable, insufferable; dolor, Cic.

impātiens -entis (in and patiens), unable to bear or to endure, impatient; *a*, of persons, laborum, Ov.; vulneris, Verg.; solis, Tac.; irae, wrathful, Tac.; *b*, applied to inanimate objects, cera impatiens caloris, Ov.; absol., impatiens animus, Ov.

impātientēr adv. (impatiens), impatiently, unwillingly, Tac.

impātientia -ae *f.* (Impatiens), impatience, inability to endure; silentii impatentiam, Tac.

impāvidē, adv. (impavidus), fearlessly, undauntedly, Liv.

impāvidus -a -um (in and davidus), fear-

less, courageous, undaunted; vir, Hor.; pectora, Liv.

impēdimentum -i, *n.* (impedio). **I**, *a* hindrance, impediment; impedimentum alicui facere, inferre, Cic.; afferre, Tac.; esse impedimenti loco, or impedimento, Caes.; Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento quod, etc., Caes. **II**, Esp., in plur., the heavy baggage of an army or traveller, carried in waggons or on beasts of burden (sarcina, the soldier's knapsack); impedimenta et sarcinis invadere, Liv.; impedimenta expectanda sunt quae Anagadi veniunt, Cic.

impēdio -ivi and -i -itum, **4**. (in and PED, ΠΕΔ, whence also ped-s (pes), ποδ-s (pois), ped -aw). **I**, to entangle, ensnare. **A**, Lit. crura visceribus; esp., to render a place impassable; saltum munitionibus, Liv. **B**, Transf., **1**, to embarrass, involve, Tac.; mentem dolore, Cic.; **2**, to hinder, impede, prevent, obstruct; aliquem, Cic.; iter, Liv.; with ab and the abl., se a suo munere non impedit, Cic.; with abl., ne me dicendo impedit, Cic.; non or nihil impedire, foll. by quominus and the subj., Cic.; impedire, foll. by ne and the subj., Cic.; aliquid aliquem impedit, with infin., Cic.; with ad and the acc. gerund., Caes.; with in and the abl., Caes. **II**, to surround, wrap round; caput myrto, Hor.; equos frenis, to bridle, Ov.

impēditio -ōnis, *f.* (impedio), a hindering, hindrance; animus liber omni impeditioe curam, Cic.

impēditus -a -um (impedio), hindered, impeded. **I**, Lit., *a*, esp. as milit. t. t., hindered by baggage, not ready for battle (opp. expeditus); miles, Caes.; *b*, of places, impassable, difficult of access; silva, Caes. **II**, Transf., *a*, hindered, encumbered; solutio, Cic.; impeditis animis, busy, Caes.; *b*, troublesome; impeditus ancillarum puerorumque comitatus, Cic.; *c*, embarrassed; tempora reipublicae, Cic.

impello -pelli -pulsam, **3**. (in and pello). **I**, to strike, strike upon; chordas, Ov.; maternas impulit aures luctus Aristaei, Verg. **II**, to push forward. **A**, to set in motion, drive on; **1**, lit., navem remis, Verg.; aliquem in fugam, Cic.; **2**, transf., *a*, aliquem in hunc casum, Cic.; *b*, to incite, urge on, impel; aliquem ad scelus, Cic.; aliquem ut, etc., Cic.; aliquem with infin., Liv. **B**, to throw to the ground; **1**, esp. as milit. t. t., to make to yield, to rout; hostes, Liv.; **2**, transf., aliquem praecipitantem, to give a push to some one falling, to complete a person's ruin, Cic.

impendēo, **2**. (in and pendo), to hang over, overhang. **A**, Lit., cervicibus, Cic.; saxum impendere Tantalō, Cic. **B**, Transf., to impend or hang over menacingly, to threaten, be close at hand; in me terrores impendent, Cic.; omnibus terror impendet, Cic.; magnum etiam bellum impendet a Parthis, Cic.

impēdiō, adv. (impendium), much, very much; with comparatives, magis, far more, Cic.

impēdium -ii, *n.* (impendo), **1**, expense, expenditure, outlay, cost; impendio publico, at the public expense, Liv.; sine impendio, Cic.; **2**, interest of money, Cic.

impēndo -pendi -pensum, **3**. (in and pendo), to expend, lay out; **1**, lit., pecuniam in aliquam rem, Cic.; **2**, transf., ad incertum casum et eventum certus quotannis labor et certus sumptus impenditur, Cic.

impēnētrābilis -e (in and penetralis), **1**, impenetrable; silix impenetrabilis ferro, Liv.; tegimen adversus ictus impenetrabile, Tac.; **2**, unconquerable, invincible, Tac.

impēnsa -ae, *f.* (impensus -a -um from

impensū), *expense, outlay, cost*; 1, lit., *impensam* facere in aliquid, Cic.; nullā impensā, Cic.; 2, transf., applied to other than pecuniary outlay, *crucis, Ov.*; *operum, Verg.*

impensē, adv. (impensus). **I.** at great cost, Pers. **II.** Transf., *urgently, eagerly, pressingly*; orare, Liv.; nunc eo facio id impensius, Cic.

impensus -a -um, p. adj. (from impendo), 1, lit., of price, *considerable, great*; impenso pretio, Cic.; absol., *impenso, at a high price*, Hor.; 2, transf., *strong, vehement*; voluntas erga aliquem, Liv.; voluntas bonorum, Cic.

impērātor -ōris, m. (impero), a commander, leader. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *populus est imperator omnium gentium*, Cic.; *vitae, Sall.* **B.** the commander-in-chief of an army, Cic.; hence, a title given to a general after a great success by the army and senate, Cic.; added as a title to the name, e.g. Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno imperatori, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** name of Jupiter, Cic. **B.** after Julius Caesar, a name of the Roman emperors; *imperator Augustus, Suet.*; and absol., = the Roman emperor, Suet.

impērātorius -a -um (imperator), 1, of or relating to a general; *nomen, Cic.*; *jus, laus, labor, Cic.*; 2, *imperial*; *uxor, Tac.*

impērātrix -icis f. (imperator), a female ruler or commander; (sarcastically), a general in petticoats, Cic.

impercēptus -a -um (in and percipio), *unperceived, unknown*; *fraus, Ov.*

impercussus -a -um (in and percutio), *not struck*; *impercussos nocte movere pedes, noiseless, Ov.*

imperdītus -a -um (in and perdo), *not slain, undestroyed*, Verg.

imperfectus -a -um (in and perficio), *incomplete, unfinished, imperfect*; *verba, Ov.*; reliquum corpus imperfectum ac rude relinquere, Cic.; neut. subst., *imperfecto nec absoluto simile pulchrum esse nihil potest, Cic.*

imperfossus -a -um (in and perfodio), *unstabbed, unpierced*; *ab omni ictu, Ov.*

impēriōsus -a -um (imperium), 1, *powerful, mighty, potent*; *populus, Cic.*; *virga, the fasces, Ov.*; *sibi, master of oneself, Hor.*; 2, *masterful, imperious, tyrannical*; *philosophus, Cic.*; *cupiditas, Cic.*

impēritē, adv. with compar. and superl. (imperitus), *unskillfully, ignorantly, clumsily*; *imperite absurdeque fictum, Cic.*; *quid potuit dici imperitus, Cic.*

impēritia -ae, f. (imperitus), *want of skill and knowledge, inexperience, ignorance*; with subject. genit., *Juvenum, Tac.*

impērīto, 1. (intens. of impero). **I.** Transsit., *to command*; *aequam rem imperito, Hor.* **II.** Intransit., *to have power over*; *si Nero imperitaret, Tac.*; with dat., *oppido, Liv.*

impērītus -a -um (in and peritus), *unskilled, inexperienced, ignorant*; with genit., *juris civilis non imperitus, Cic.*; absol., *homines imperiti, Cic.*

impēriūm -ii, n. (impero). **I.** in order, command; *accipere, to receive, Liv.*; *exsequi, to execute, Verg.* **II.** the right or power of commanding, power, mastery, command. **A.** Gen., *loresticum, Cic.*; *animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, the mind as a master, the body as a slave, Sall.* **B.** Esp., 1, the government or supreme authority in a state; *cadere sub P. R. imperium, Cic.*; *sub P. R. imperium redigere, Cic.*; *de imperio decertare, dinicrare, Cic.*; of magistracies, in imperio esse, *to hold an office, Cic.*; *cum imperio esse, to have un-*

limited power, Cic.; 2, *military power or command*; *sumum imperium, Cic.*; *maritimum, chief naval command, Caes.*; *imperia magistratusque, civil and military honours, Nep.*; *alicui imperium prorogare, Cic.* **C.** Meton., 1, the person or persons exercising authority; *erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, Caes.*; *imperia et potestates, military and civil authorities, Cic.*; 2, the country governed, *an empire*; *finium imperii nostri propagatio, Cic.*

imperjūrātus -a -um (in and perjuro), *that by which no one has sworn or dares to swear falsely*; *aquae, the Styx, Ov.*

impermissus -a -um (in and permitto), *forbidden*, Hor.

impēro, 1. (in and paro), *to order, command*. **I.** Gen., with acc., *quae imperarentur, facere dixerunt, Caes.*; partic. subst., **impērātum** -i, n. *that which has been commanded*; *imperatum, or imperata facere, Caes.*; with infin., *flectere iter sociis, Verg.*; pass. infin., in eadem laetumias etiam ex ceteris oppidis deduci imperantur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., esp. with acc. and pass. infin., Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; ne and the subj., Caes.; with the subj. alone, *stringent ferrum imperavit, Liv.* **II.** Esp., **A.** 1, *to rule over, govern, command*; *Jugurtha omni Numidia imperare parat, Sall.*; *adesse ad imperandum, Cic.*; fig., *sibi, Cic.*; *cupiditatibus, Cic.*; 2, transf., of agriculture, *to work at*; *arvis, compel to produce crops, Verg.* **B.** *to order some action*; 1, of private life, *cenam, Cic.*; 2, polit. and milit. t.t., *to enjoin, prescribe, make a requisition for*; *frumentum sibi in cellam, Cic.*; *arma, Caes.*; (archaic form) *imperasset = imperaverit, Cic.*

imperterrītus -a -um (in and perterreo), *undanted, fearless, Verg.*

impertio (in-partio) -ivi and -ii -itum (impertior, dep.), 4. *to impart, communicate, share, bestow, give*; **a.** *alicui de aliqua re or aliquid, indigentibus de re familiari, Cic.*; *alicui civitatem, Cic.*; *tempus cogitationi, Cic.*; **b.** *aliquem aliqua re, Plaut., Ter.*; partic. subst., **impertita** -ōrum, n. *favours, concessions, Liv.*

imperturbātus -a -um (in and perturbo), *undisturbed, calm*; *os, Ov.*

impervius -a -um (in and pervius), *impassable, impervious*; *iter, Tac.*; *amnis, Ov.*

impes -pētis, m. (in and peto) = *impetus, attack, onset, force*; *impete vasto ferri, Ov.*

impētibilis -e = *impatibilis* (q.v.)

impetrābilis -e (impetro), 1, pass., *easy of attainment, attainable*; *venia, Liv.*; *pax, Liv.*; 2, act., *that obtains easily, successful*; *orator, Plaut.*; transf., *dies, on which wishes have been fulfilled, Plaut.*

impetrātio -ōnis, f. (impetro), *an obtaining by asking, Cic.*

impetrō, 4. (desider. of impetro), *to seek to obtain a good omen, to obtain by favourable omens, Cic.*

impētro, 1. (in and patro), *to get, obtain, accomplish, effect, as a result of effort or entreaty*; *optatum, to get one's wish, Cic.*; *alicui civitatem (citizenship) a Caesare, Cic.*; with ut and the subj., *impetrabis a Caesare, ut tibi abesse liceat, Cic.*; absol., *haec si tecum patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat? Cic.*

impētus -ūs, m. (impes), *violent im., else, rapid motion, violence*. **I.** *quingueremis praelata impetu, Liv.* **II.** *attack, assault, charge*. **A.** Lit., 1, *impetum facere in hostes, Caes.*; *excipere, sustinere, ferre, to receive an attack, Caes.*; *impetum dare, to attack, Liv.*; *primo impetu pulsi, Caes.* 2, of things, *force, vio-*

lence; in magno impetu maris atque aperto, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, of persons, **a**, *impulse, force*; impetus divinus, *inspiration*, Cic.; **b**, *inclination, violent desire*; inperiti delendi, Cic.; **c**, *violence*; impetu magis quam consilio, Liv.; **2**, of things, tanti belli impetus, Cic.

impexus -a -um (in and pecto), 1, *uncombed*, Verg.; **2**, transf., *rude, uncouth*, Tac.

impicē, adv. (impicus), *impiously, wickedly*; aliquid impie scelerateque committere, Cic.

impiētās -ātis, f. (impicus), *impiety, irreligion, ungodliness*; **a**, gen., Cic.; **b**, esp., *treason against the emperor*, Tac.

impiger -gra -grum (in and piger), *unslothful, diligent, active*; in scribendo, Cic.; ad labores belli, Cic.; militia, Liv.; with genit., militiae, Tac.; with infin., hostium vexare turmas, Hor.

impigrē, adv. (impiger), *actively, quickly*; impigre promittere auxilium, Liv.

impigritas -ātis, f. (impiger), *activity, quickness*, Cic.

impingo -pēgi -pactum, 3. (in and pango), *to strike, beat, dash, drive, push against*. **I.** Lit., unum alicui, Cic.; litoribus impactus, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to press upon one, to thrust into one's hand*; alicui calicem mulsi, Cic.; alicui epistolam, Cic. **B.** *to drive against*; agmina muris, Verg.; hostes in vallum, Tac.

impio, 1. (impius), *to render sinful, defile with sin*; se, to sin, Plaut.

impious -a -um (in and pius), *impious, godless, reprobate, undutiful, unpatriotic*. **I.** Lit., civis, Cic.; subst., nefarius impiusque, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things, bellum, Cic.; arma, Verg.

implacābills -e (in and placabilis), *implacable, irreconcilable*; alicui, Liv.; in aliequem, Cic.; of things, iracundiae, Cic.

implacābillus, adv. in compar. (implacabilis), *more implacably*; implacabilis alicui irasci, Tac.

implacātus -a -um (in and placo), *unappeased, unsatisfied*; Charybdis, Verg.

implacidus -a -um (in and placidus), *rough, rude, harsh, savage, fierce*; genus, Hor.

implecto -plexi -plexum, 3. (in and plecto), *to interweave, weave, or twist with, or into*; 1, lit., implexae crinibus angues Eumenides, whose hair is interwoven with serpents, Verg.; **2**, transf., vidua implexa luctu continuo, *plunged in*, Tac.

implēo -plēvi -plētum, 2. (in and *pleo), *to fill, fill up, fill full*. **I.** **A.** Gen., **a**, lit., fossas, Liv.; with abl., gremium frustis, Cic.; mero pateram, Verg.; with genit., ollam denarium, Cic.; with de, volumina de istis rebus, Cic.; **b**, transf., urbem lumentis, Liv.; implere aures alicuius Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, *to fill with food, satiate*; impleunt veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, Verg.; **2**, *to make pregnant*, Ov.; **3**, *to fill a certain measure, to complete a number*; impleta ut essent sex milia armatorum, Liv.; of the moon, luna quater junctis impleat cornibus orbem, had completed its circle, Ov. **II.** Fig. **A.** omnia terrore, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, *to satisfy, content*; sese regum sanguine, Cic.; **2**, *to complete*; quater undenos decembres, *to have lived through*, Hor.; **3**, *to occupy a position*; locum principem, Tac.; **4**, *to fulfil, perform*; officium scribendi, Cic.; fata, Liv.

implexus -a -um, partic. of implecto.

implicatio -ōnis, f. (implico), *an intertwining, interweaving*; 1, lit., nervorum, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, *a weaving together*; locorum communium, Cic.; **b**, *embarrassment*; rei familiaris, Cic.

implicātus -a -um, p. adj. (from implico), *confused, entangled*; partes orationis, Cic.

impliciscor, 3. dep. (implico), *to become confused, disordered*, Plaut.

implicite, adv. (implicitus), *confusedly*, Cic.

implico -plēci -plēctum and -plēcavi -plēctum, 1. (in and plico). **I.** *to entangle, entrap, entangle*. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., se dextrae, *to cling to*, Verg.; implicari remis, Liv.; **2**, transf., implicari or implicare se aliqūa re, *to be entangled in, engaged in*; implicari morbo or in morbum, *to be attacked by*, Caes.; negotiis, Cic.; se societate civium, Cic. **B.** *to confuse, perplex*; **a**, implicare ac perturbare aciem, Sall.; **b**, aliequem incertis responsis, Liv. **II.** **A.** *to twine around*; brachia collo, Verg. **B.** *to weave around, to surround*; tempora ramo, Verg.

imploratio -ōnis, f. (imploro), *an imploring for help*; with subject, genit., illius, Cic.; with object, genit., deum, Liv.

imploro, 1. (in and ploro). **I.** *to call upon with tears or entreaties*. **A.** Gen., nomen filii, Cic. **B.** Esp., *to beseech, implore*; deos, Cic.; alicuius auxilium, fidem, misericordiam, Cic. **II.** *to ask for*; auxilium ab aliquo, Cic., Caes.; with ne and the subj., Caes.

implūmis -e (in and pluma), *unfledged*; pulli, Hor.; fetus (avis), Verg.

implūo -plūi, 3. (in and pluo), *to rain upon*; with dat., Peneus summis aspergine silvis impluit, Ov.

impluvium -li, n. (impluo), *a square basin in the floor of the atrium of a Roman house, in which the rain-water, coming through the compluvium, was received*, Cic.

impolitē, adv. (impolitus), *plainly, without ornament*; dicere, Cic.

impolitus -a -um (in and polio), *rough, unpolished, unrefined, inelegant*; forma ingenui admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; res, unfinished, Cic.

impollūtus -a -um (in and polluo), *unpolluted, undefiled*, Tac.

impōno -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. (in and pono). **I.** *to put, set, lay, place in*; aliequem sepulcro, *to bury*, Ov.; coloniam in agro Samnitium, Liv.; praesidium Abydi, *at Abydos*, Liv. **II.** *to put, lay, place upon*. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., alicui coronam, Cic.; dextram in caput, Liv.; aliequem in regnum, Cic., rogo, Verg.; **2**, esp. as naut. t. t., *imponere in naves or simply imponere, to put on ship, to embark*; legiones equitesque in naves, Caes.; exercitum Brundisii, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *to put over as master*; regem Macedoniae, consulem populo, Cic.; **2**, *to lay upon as a burden, impose*; frenos animo alicuius, Liv.; alicui onus, Cic.; invidiam belli consuli, Sall.; **3**, *to impose upon, cheat, deceive*; with dat., Catoniegrogie, Cic. **III.** *to place on*. **A.** Lit., *claves portis*, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, *manum extremam (summam, supremam) alicui rei, to put the last touch to*, Verg.; finem imponere alicui rei, Liv.; modum alicui rei, *to put bounds to*, Liv.; **2**, *to aid*; **a**, alicui nomen imponere (with genit. or acc. of the name); **b**, in a bad sense, *to cause*; alicui vulnus, Cic. (partic. perf. synop. impostus, Verg.).

importo, 1. (in and porto), 1, *to bring in, import*; vinum ad se importari omnino non sinunt, Caes.; **2**, transf., **a**, *to bring in, introduce*; importatis artibus, foreign, Cic.; **b**, *to bring upon, cause*; alicui detrimentum, Cic.

importūne, adv. (importunus), *unseasonably, rudely, violently*; insistere, Cic.

importūnitas -ātis, f. (importunus), *rudeness, impoliteness, insolence, incivility*: animi, Cic.

importūnus -a -um (in and POR-o, PORT-o, whence portus, porta, etc.), **I**, lit., *unsuitable, ill-adapted*; loca machinationibus, Sall.; **2**, transf., **a**, of time, *unfavourable*; tempus, Cic.; **b**, of circumstances, *troublesome, burdensome, oppressive*; pauperies, Hor.; **c**, rule, *uncivil, unmannerly, churlish, savage*; mulier, hostis, libido, Cic.

importūosus -a -um (in and portuosus), *without harbours*; mare, Sall.; litus, Liv.

impos -pōtis (in and POT, whence also potis), *having no power over*; animi, Plaut.

impōsitus -a -um, partic. of impono.

impōtens -entis (in and potens). **I**, *weak, impotent, having no power*; homo, Cic.; plur. subst. **impōtentes** -ium, *the weak, Cic. II. having no power over, not master of*. **A**, Gen. with genit., *equi regendi*, Liv.; irae, Liv. **E**, *unable to command one's passions, violent, unrestrained, furious, outrageous*; **a**, lit., homo, Cic.; animus, Cic.; **b**, transf., of the passions themselves, *unbridled*; injuria, Liv.; laetitia, Cic.

impōtēter, adv. (impotens), **1**, *weakly, powerlessly*; elephantos impotentius jam regi, Liv.; **2**, *intemperately, passionately*, Liv.

impōtētia -ae, f. (impotens). **I**, *impotence*, Ter. **II**, *passionateness, ungovernableness, intemperance, extravagant passion*; animi, Cic.

impraesentiārum (for in praesentiā reum), *in present circumstances, for the present, at present*, Nep., Tac.

impransus -a -um (in and pransus), *that has not broken, asted, fasting*, Hor.

imprēcor, **1**, dep. (in and precor), *to wish any thing for any one, to call down upon, to imprecate*; litora litoribus contraria, Verg.; alicui dirus, Tac.

impressio -ōnis, f. (imprimo), **1**, *in rhetoric, a, a distinct expression, emphasis, stress of voice*; explanata vocum impressio, Cic.; **b**, *impressions, raising and lowering of the voice*, Cic.; **2**, philosoph. t. t., *the impressions of outward things received through the senses*, Cic.; **3**, *a pressing-in-upon, an attack, assault*; non ferre impressionem Latinorum, Liv.; of political contests, me vi et impressione evertere, Cic.

imprimis, adv. (in and primus), *especially, first of all, principally*, Cic.

imprimo -pressi -pressum, **3**, (in and premo), *to press in or on*. **I**, Gen., *to press upon, press into*; impresso genu, Verg. **II**, **a**, *to press into, impress, drive in*; aratrum muris, Hor.; sulcum altius, Cic.; **b**, esp., *to stamp, make a mark*; sigillum in cera, Cic.; **c**, transf., as philosoph. t. t., of ideas, etc., *to impress on the mind*; quum visa in animis imprimantur, Cic.; **d**, *to seal*; signo suo impressae tabellae, Liv.; **e**, *to inlay, cover*; cratera impressum signis, chased, embossed, Verg.; **f**, fig., *quae quum viderem tot vestigiis impressa*, Cic.

imprōbātio -ōnis, f. (improbo), *disapprobation, blame*; improbatione hominis uti, Cic.

imprōbē, adv. (improbus), **1**, *wrongly, dishonestly, wickedly*; dicere, facere, Cic.; **2**, *wantonly, imprudently*; improbiissime respondere, Cic.

imprōbītas -ātis, f. (improbus), *badness, wickedness, depravity*; alicuius, Cic.; applied to animals, simiae (roguey), Cic.

imprōbo, **1**, (in and probō), *to disapprove, blame, find fault with, reject*; multorum opera, Cic.; with double acc., *aliquem testem*, Cic.

imprōbūlus -a -um (dim. of improbus), *somewhat bad, wicked*, Juv.

imprōbus -a -um (in and probus). **I**, *bad,*

poor; **1**, lit., *defensive*, Cic.; **2**, transf., *morally bad, wicked, depraved, reprobate*; homo, Cic.; lex, Cic.; subst., *a rogue*, Cic. **II**, *beyond measure*; **a**, *beyond the usual size, enormous, immense*; labor, never-ending, Verg.; rabies ventris, *insatiable hunger*, Verg.; anser, anguis, *voracious*, Verg.; **b**, transf. (a) *mischievous*; puer, Verg.; (b) *bold*; Aeneas, Verg.; *shameless, imprudent*; siren, Hor.; (γ) *lascivious, lewd*; carmina, Ov.

imprōcērus -a -um (in and procerus), *small, low of stature*; pecora, Tac.

impromptus -a -um (in and promptus), *not ready, not quick*; lingua, *slow of speech*, Liv.

imprōpērātus -a -um (in and propero), *not hasty, slow*; vestigia, Verg.

improsper -ēra -ērū (in and prosper), *unfortunate, unprosperous*; claritudo, Tac.

improspere, adv. (improsper), *unprosperously, unluckily*, Tac.

imprōvidē, adv. (imprōvidus), *without forethought, imprudently*, Liv.

imprōvidus -a -um (in and providus). **I**, *not foreseeing*; improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv.; with genit., *improvidus futuri certaminis*, Liv. **II**, *without forethought, incautious, heedless, imprudent*; duces, Cic.; improvidi et creduli senes, Cic.; with genit., *improvidus futuri*, Tac.; transf., of things, *improvida aetas* (puerorum), Cic.

imprōvisō, adv. (improvisus), *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

imprōvisus -a -um (in and provideo), *unforeseen, unanticipated, unexpected, sudden*; res, Cic.; adventus, Cic.; de or ex improviso, or improviso, suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.

imprūdēns -entis (in and prudens). **I**, *not foreseeing, not expecting, not knowing*; aliquem imprudentem aggre, to attack unawares, Caes.; imprudentem Sullā, without the knowledge of Sulla. **II**, **a**, *ignorant of, not acquainted with*; legis, Cic.; maris, Liv.; **b**, *unwise, rash, imprudent*, Tac.

imprūdētē, adv. (imprudens), **1**, *ignorantly, unwittingly, unawares, through ignorance*, Cic.; **2**, *imprudently, inconsiderately*; nihil imprudentē facere, ap. Cic.

imprudentia -ae, f. (imprudens). **I**, *absence of design*; teli missi, Cic.; quo ne imprudentiam quidem oculorum adjici fas fuit, *cast a look unawares*, Cic. **II**, **1**, *ignorance of*; eventus, Liv.; **2**, *want of foresight, imprudence, inadvertence*; per imprudentiam, from imprudence, Cic.; propter imprudentiam labi, Caes.

impūbes -bēris and **impūbis** -e (in and pubes), *below the age of puberty, under age, youthful*; filius, Cic.; annū, Ov.; genae, *beardless*, Verg.; qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, *retained their chastity*, Caes.; plur., *impuberes or impubes, boys*, Liv., Caes.

impūdēns -entis (in and pudens), *not ashamed, shameless, imprudent*; tu es impudens! Cic.; transf., *mendacious*, Cic.; impudentissimae literae, Cic.

impūdētē, adv. with compar. and superl. (impudens), *shamelessly, imprudently*; mentiri, Cic.

impūdētia -ae, f. (impudens), *shamelessness, impudence*, Cic.

impūdiciā -ae, f. (impudicus), *lewdness, incontinence, unchastity*, Tac.

impūdīcus -a -um (in and pudīcus), *unchaste, lewd, incontinent*; homo, Cic.; transf., P. Clodii imperatoris impudentia, Cic.

impugnatio -ōnis, f. (impugno), *an assault, attack*, Cic.

impugno, **1**, (in and pugno), *to attack, as-*

sault, assail. **I.** Lit., as milit. t. t., terga hostium, Liv.; absol., Caes. **II.** Transf., a, to contend, struggle against any one, attack, assail; regim, Sall.; b, to assail with words; dignitatem alicuius, Cic.; sententiam, Tac.

impulsio -ōnis, f. (impello), **I.**, an external influence or force, an impression or impulse from without, Cic.; **2**, an instigation, incitement, impulse; **3**, omnis ad omnem animi motum impulsio, Cic.

impulsor -ōris, m. (impello), an instigator, inciter; profectionis meae, Cic.; Caesare impulsore atque auctore, Cic.

impulsus -ūs, m. (impello). **I.** an outward force, shock, pressure; scutorum, Cic. **II.** **1**, an incitement, instigation; impulsu meo, suo, vestro, Cic.; **2**, an inward impulse, sudden passion, Cic.

impunē (impunis, from in and poena), adv. with impunity, without punishment. **A.** Lit., facere, Cic.; ferre, to go unpunished, Cic.; non impune alire, Caes. **B.** Transf., without peril, safely; in otio esse, Cic.; revivere aequor, Hor.

impunitas -ātis, f. (impunis). **A.** Lit., impunity, exemption from punishment; peccandi, Cic.; alicui veniam et impunitatem dare, Cic.; impunitas non modo a iudicio, sed etiam a sermone, Cic. **B.** Transf., freedom, licence; flagitorum, Cic.; superfluens juvenili quādam impunitate et licentiā, Cic.

impunitē, adv. (impunitus), with impunity, Cic.

impūnitus -a -um (in and punitus). **A.** unpunished, exempt from punishment; multorum impunita scelera ferre, Cic.; si istius haec injuria impunita discesserit, Cic.; aliquem impunitum dimittere, Sall. **B.** Transf., unbridled, unrestrained; mendacium, Cic.; omnium rerum libertas, Cic.

impūratus -a -um (impuro), vile, abandoned, infamous, Plaut., Ter.

impūrē, adv. (impurus). impurely, vilely, infamously, shamefully; multa facere, Cic.; vivere, Cic.

impūritas -ātis, f. (impurus), moral impurity, Cic.

impūrus -a -um (in and purus), **1**, lit., unclean, stained, impure, Ov.; **2**, usually in a moral sense, impure, defiled, vile, shameful, infamous; homo, Cic.; aninus, Sall.; historia, Ov.

1. impūtātus -a -um (in and puto), unpunished, untrimmed; vines, Ov.

2. impūtātus -a -um, partic. of imputo.

impūto, **1.** (in and puto), to impute to, lay to the charge of any one, as a fault or merit, to account, reckon as a fault or merit; a, as a merit, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac.; b, as a fault, alicui natum, Ov.

imūlus -a -um (dim. of imus), lowest, Cat.

imus -a -um, superl. from inferus (q.v.).

1. in, prep. with acc. = into, with abl. = in. **I.** With the acc. **A.** Of space, into; ad urbem vel potius in urbem exercitum adducere, Cic. **B.** Of time; **1**, to; dormire in lucem, Hor.; aliquid in omne tempore perdidisse, for ever, Cic.; **2**, for, to; magistratum creare in annum, Liv.; in multos annos praedicere, Cic.; in diem, a, for a short time, for the day; in diem vivere, to live for the moment, Cic.; b, daily; in diem raptō vivere, Liv.; c, for the future; in diem poenas praesentis fraudis dii reserant, Cic.; in dies or in singulos dies, (a) from day to day, Cic.; (β) daily, Cic.; in horas, hourly, Hor.; in singulos annos, from year to year, Liv. **C.** Of other relations; **1**, of dimension, in; murum in

altitudinem pedum sedecim fossamque perducit, Caes.; **2**, of division, into; Gallia est omnis divisa in tres partes, Caes.; describere censores binos in singulas civitates, two for each state, Cic.; **3**, of object, for; nullam pecuniam Gabinio, nisi in rem militarem datam, Cic.; in hoc, for this purpose, Hor.; **4**, of manner, according to; tradere regnum in fidem alicuius, on the word of, Sall.; in eandem sententiam loqui, Cic.; jurare in verba alicuius, Hor.; in universum, in general, Liv.; in vicem, Cic., Caes., or in vices, Ov., in turns; **5**, of direction, a, to, in the presence of, before; de servis quare in dominos, Cic.; b, towards; amor in patriam, Cic. **D.** Pregnant constr., aliquem in carcerem asservari jubere, to be taken to prison and kept there, Liv.; in Tusculanum futurum esse, to wish to come to, Cic. **II.** With abl., in. **A.** Of space; **1**, esse in Sicilia, Cic.; in oculis esse, to be before one's eyes, Cic.; **2**, esp. of dress, etc., esse in veste domestica, Ov.; excubare in armis, Caes. **B.** of time; **1**, in the course of; in sex mensibus, Cic.; in bello, Cic.; in deliberando, during, Cic.; **2**, at; in tali tempore, Liv.; in eo est ut, etc., on the point of, Liv.; in tempore, at the right time, Liv. **C.** Of other relations; **1**, of the condition in which one is, in; in hac solitudine, Cic.; with persons, in the case of; in hoc homine non accipio excusationem, Cic.; **2**, of action, etc., in; in motu esse, Cic.; **3**, of the subjects of education, in; erudire in iure civili, Cic.; **4**, amongst the number of; in quibus Catilina, Sall.

2. in, inseparable particle, with adjectives and participles, without, not, e.g., indoctus.

inaccessus -a -um (in and accedo), inaccessible; lucus, Verg.

inacesco -āctū, **3.** to become sour; transf., haec tibi per totos inaccessant omnia sensus, Ov.

Īnāchos (Īnāchos) -i, m. (Ἰναχος), a mythical king of Argos, father of Io, after whom the river Inachus in Argolis was named; hence **1**, adj.,

Īnāchius -a -um; a, relating to Inachus; juvenca, Io, Verg.; b, Greek; urtica, Verg.; **2**,

Īnāchides -ae, m. a descendant of Inachus, Perseus, Ov.; Epaphus, Ov.; **3**, **Īnāchis** -idis, f. relating to Inachus; ripa, of the river Inachus, Ov.; subst., a daughter of Inachus, Io, Prop.

inādustus -a -um (in and aduro), unburnt, unsinged, Ov.

inaedificō, **1. 1**, to build in or upon; sacellum in domo, Cic.; aliquid in locum, Liv.; **2**, to build up, block up, barricade; vicus plateasque, Caes.

inaequābilis -e, a, uneven; solum, Liv.; b, unequal, varying; motus, Cic.

inaequābiliter, adv. (inaequabilis), unequally, variously, Suet.

inaequalis -e. **I.** unequal, uneven, unlike, various; **1**, lit., loca, Tac.; calices, now full, now half full, Hor.; **2**, transf., varietas, Cic. **II.** Act., making unequal; tonsor, Hor.; procellae, disturbing the level of the sea, Hor.

inaequalitas -ātis, f. (inaequalis), inequality, dissimilarity, irregularity, Varr.

inaequaliter, adv. (inaequalis), unequally, unevenly; inaequaliter eminentes rupes, Liv.

inaequo, **1.** to make even or level; haec levibus cratibus terrāque inaequat, Caes.

inaestimābilis -e, **1**, a, that cannot be estimated; nihil tam incertum nec tam inaeestimabile quam animi multitudinis, Liv.; b, priceless, inestimable; gaudium, Liv.; **2**, having no (relative) value (Gr. ἀναξίαν ἔχων), Cic.; in a bad sense, unworthy of being valued, Cic.

inaestūo, **1.** to boil, rage in; fig., si meis inaequat praecordiis bilis, Hor.

inaffectātus -a -um (in and affecto), *natural, unaffected*, Plin.

inalpinus -a -um, *Alpine, dwelling in the Alps*; subst., **inalpini** -ōrum, *the dwellers in the Alps*, ap. Cic.

ināmābilis -e, *unpleasant, hateful, unlovely, hateful*; palus (of the Styx), Verg.

ināmāresco, 3. *to become bitter*, Hor.

inambitiōsus -a -um, *not ambitious, unpretentious*, Ov.

inambulātiō -ōnis, f. (inambulo), *a walking up and down*, Cic.

inambūlo, 1. *to walk up and down*; cum Cotta in portico, Cic.

ināmoenus -a -um, *unpleasant, unlovely, dismal*; regna umbrarum, Ov.

ināniāe -ārum, f. (inaniis), *emptiness*, Plaut.

inānīlōquus (inānīlōgus) -a -um (inanis and loquor), *speaking in vain or emptily*, Plaut.

inānīmālis -e, *lifeless, inanimate*; animalia inanīmaliaque omnia, Liv.

inānīmātus -a -um, *lifeless, inanimate*, Cic. (f).

inānīmentum -ī, n. (inanio), *emptiness*, Plaut.

inānimus -a -um (in and anima), *lifeless, inanimate*; neut. subst., quum inter inanimum et animal hoc intersit, Cic.

inānio -īvi -itum, 4. (inanis), *to empty, make void*, Lucr.

inānis -e, *empty, void, vacant* (opp. piensus, completus, confertus). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., vas, domus, Cic.; equus, *without rider*, Cic.; navis, unloaded, Caes.; corpus, *soulless, dead*, Cic.; lumina, *blind*, Ov.; galea, *taken from the head*, Verg.; with genit., Hor.; with abl., epistola inanis aliqua re utili et suavi, Cic.; subst., **ināne** -is, n. *space, empty space*, Cic. **B** 1, esp., *empty-handed*; a., *redire*, Cic.; b., *poor, indigent*; civitas, Cic.; 2, *empty-bellied, hungry*, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, *empty, void of*; with genit., inanissima prudentiae, Cic.; elocutio, Cic.; subst., **ināne** -is, n. *vanity, emptiness*, Hor.; 2, *groundless, vain*; motus, Cic.; 3, *vain, useless*; contentiones, Cic.; 4, *vain, concealed*; animus, Cic.

inānitas -ātis, f. (inanis), 1, *emptiness, empty space*, Cic.; 2, *transf., worthlessness, inanity*, Cic.

inānītēr, adv. (inanis), *emptily, vainly, uselessly*, Cic.

1. **inārātus** -a -um (in and aro), *unploughed, fallow*, Verg.

2. **inārātus**, partic. of inaro.

inardesco -arai, 3. **I.** *to burn on*; humeris Herculis, Hor. **II.** *to begin to glow, to kindle*. **A.** Lit., nubes inardescit solis radiis, Verg. **B.** Transf., of passions, *to glow, burn*; amor specie praesentis inarsit, Ov.; specie juvenis, Ov.

ināresco -ārii, 3. *to become dry*; vi solis, Tac.

inargentātus -a -um, *silvered, plated with silver*, Plin.

inārimō -ēs, f. = Aenaria.

ināro, 1. *to plough, to cultivate*, Plin.

inassuētus -a -um, *unaccustomed*; equus, Ov.

inattēnuātus (in and attenuo), *undiminished, unimpaired*; fames, unappeased, Ov.

inaudax -ācis, *fimid, fearful*, Hor.

inaudiō, 4. *to hear*; particularly, *to hear*

news, to hear a secret; aliquid de aliquo, Cic.; de aliqua re ex aliquo, Cic.

1. **inauditus** -a -um (in and audio), *unheard of*; 1, a, *inaudita criminatio* Cic.; b, *unheard of, unusual*; agger inauditus, Caes.; nomen est, non dico inusitatum, verum etiam inauditum, Cic.; 2, *unheard, without a hearing* (before a judge); aliquem inauditum et indefensum damnare, Tac.

2. **inauditus** -a -um, partic. of inaudio.

inaugūrātō, adv. (inauguro), *after having taken the auguries*, Liv.

inaugūro, 1. **I.** *Intransit., to take the auguries, to divine*; Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv.; with rel., sent., inaugura ferine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. **II.** *Transit., to consecrate, instal, inaugurate*; templum, Cic.; flaminem, Cic.

inaures -ium, f. (in and aures), *earrings*, Plaut.

inauro, 1. **I.** *to gild, cover with gold*; gen. in partic., **inaurātus** -a -um, *gilt*; status, Cic.; vestis, *gold-worked*, Ov. **II.** *Transf. (in jest), to gild, enrich*, Cic.

inauspiciātō, adv. (inauspiciatus), *without consulting the auspices*, Cic.

inauspiciātus -a -um. **I.** *without auspices*; lex, adopted without auspices, Liv. **II.** *Transf., unlucky, inauspicious*, Plin.

inausus -a -um (in and audeo), *not dared, not attempted*; ne quid inausum aut intractatum sceleris dolive fuisset, Verg.

incaedūus -a -um, *not cut down, unfelled*; lucus, Ov.

incālesco -cālūi, 3. *to glow, become warm*; a, of things, *incalcescent sole*, Liv.; b, of persons, *to glow with wine or passion*; vino, Liv.; esp. of love; vidit et incaluit pelagi deus, Ov.

incalfaciō, 3. *to heat, warm, make hot*, Ov.

incallidē, adv. (incallidus) *not cleverly, without ingenuity*; non incallide (= skilfully) tergiversari, Cic.

incallidus -a -um, *not clever, without ingenuity*; servus non incallidus, Cic.

incandesco -candūi, 3. *to begin to glow with heat, become very hot*; incandescit eundo (plumbum), Ov.

incānesco -cānūi, 3. *to become white*; ornusque incauit albo flore piri, Verg.

incantāmentum -ī, n. (incanto), *a charm, incantation*, Plin.

incanto, 1. *to consecrate with charms or spells*; vincula, Hor.

incānus -a -um, *quite grey*; menta, Verg.

incassum, adv. (v. cassus), *in vain, vainly, uselessly*, Verg.

incastigātus -a -um (in and castigo), *unchastised, uncorrected*, Hor.

incautē, adv. (incautus), *incautiously, carelessly*; incaute et stulte, Cic.; compar., incautius sequi, Caes.

incautus -a -um, 1, *incautious, careless, heedless, unwary, inconsiderate*; homo incautus et rusticus, Cic.; with ab and the abl., incautus a fraude, Liv.; with genit., futuri, Hor.; 2, *not guarded against or that which cannot be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, unprotected*; repente incautos agros invasit, Sall.; iter hostibus incautum, Tac.

incēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. **I.** *Intransit., to walk, go, march, step in, enter*. **A.** Lit., a, pedes, on foot, Liv.; molliter, *with a light step*, Ov.; quā-

eumque incederet, Cic.; **b**, as milit. t. t., to march, advance; usque ad portas, Liv.; in perculos Romanos, to come on, Sall. **B.** Transf., **a**, to come on, break out; postquam tenebrae incedeant, Liv.; incescit in ea castra vis morbi, Liv.; **b**, of news, reports, etc.; occultus rumor incedebat (with acc. and infin.), Tac.; **c**, of political events, to take place, arise, spread abroad; incescit timor Sabinii belli, Liv.; with dat. pers., to seize on; gravis cura patribus incescit, ut, etc., Liv. **II.** Transl., **1**, to walk on; scenam, Tac.; **2**, to happen to, come to, befall; aliquem valetudo adversa incescit, Tac.

incēlēbrātus -a -um (in and celebrō), not made known, not spread abroad, Tac.

incendiarius -a -um (incendium), relating to a conflagration, incendiary; hence, subst., **incendiarius** -ii, m. an incendiary, Tac.

incendium -ii, n. (incendo), a conflagration, fire. **I.** **1.** Lit., incendium facere, excitare, Cic.; conflare, Liv.; **2**, meton. fire-brand; incendia poscit, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1**, fire, glow, heat (of the passions); cupiditatum, Cic.; **2**, devastation, ruin; civitatis, Cic.

incendo -cendi -censum, 3. (in and *candō), to kindle, set fire to, burn. **I.** **A.** Lit., **a**, tus et odores, Cic.; **b**, to set on fire; urbem, Cic.; **c**, medic. t. t., incensi aestus, the burning heat of fever, Verg. **B.** Meton., **1**, to kindle fire upon; altaria, Verg.; **2**, to make bright, brilliant, to enlighten; solis incensa radiis luna, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, to set on fire with passion, incite, excite, stir up, irritate, incense; **a**, animos iudicium in aliquem, Cic.; desine me incendere querelis, Verg.; esp., to excite to love; aliquem, Verg.; incendi, to burn, to glow, to be irritated, incensed; amore, desiderio, Cic.; incensus ira, Cic.; **b**, of abstract objects, to arouse; cupiditatem, oīia, Cic.; **2**, to enhance, raise, increase; luctum, Verg.; **3**, to fill (as with fire); caelum clamore, Verg.

incensio -ōnis, f. (incendo), a burning, conflagration, Cic.

1. incensus -a -um (in and censeo), not enrolled by the censor, unassessed, Cic.

2. incensus. **I.** Partic. of incendo. **II.** P. adj., fig., of orators, fiery; vehemens et incensus, Cic.

incipio -ōnis, f. (incipio), a beginning, undertaking; tam praecleari operis, Cic.

incipio, **1.** (intens. of incipio), to begin, undertake, Plaut., Ter.

inceptor -ōris, m. (incipio), a beginner, Ter.

inceptum -i, n. (incipio), an undertaking, beginning, enterprise; inceptum non succedebat, Liv.; incepta patrare, Sall.; ab incepto desistere, Liv.

inceptus -ūs, m. = inceptum (q.v.).

incerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to sift upon, to bestrew by sifting; piper album cum sale nigro inernat, Hor.

incēro, **1.** to cover with wax, in jest, genua deorum, to cover with votive wax tablets, i.e., to beseech, implore, Juv.

1. incertō, adv. (incertus), not certainly, doubtfully, Plaut.

2. incerto, **1.** (incertus), to make uncertain or doubtful, Plaut.

incertus -a -um, uncertain, doubtful, not sure. **I.** **A.** casus, Cic.; responsum, Liv.; rumores, Caes. **B.** Esp., **a**, not clearly visible, dim, dark; luna, Verg.; **b**, not sure (of a blow); securis, Verg.; **c**, disorderly; crines, Ov.; vultus, disturbed, Cic. **II.** **A.** undetermined; os, stammering, Ov.; with rel. sent., incerti socii an hostes

essent, Liv.; subst., **incertum** -i, n. that which is uncertain, uncertainty; ad or in incertum revocare, to make uncertain, Cic.; plur., incerta belli, the uncertainties of war, Liv. **B.** Transf., of persons, uncertain, hesitating; quum incertus essem ubi esses, Cic.; with genit., rerum omnium, Liv.

incesso -cessi or -cessivi, 3. (intens. of incedo), to attack, assail, fall upon. **A.** Lit., aliquem jaculis saxisque, Liv. **B.** Transf., to assail with reproaches; reges dictis protervis, Ov.; aliquem criminibus, Tac.

incessus -ūs, m. (incedo), the gait, mode of walking. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., rarus incessus nec ita longus, Cic.; incessus citus modo, mode tardus, Sall. **B.** Esp., a hostile attack, assault; primo incessu solvit obsidium, Tac. **II.** entrance, approach; alios incessus hostis claudere, Tac.

incestō, adv. (incestus), impurely, sinfully, Cic.

incesto, **1.** (incestus), **1.** to defile, pollute; classem funere, Verg.; **2**, to defile, dishonour, Verg.

incestum -i, n., v. incestus.

1. incestus -a -um (in and castus), impure, sinful, impious. **I.** Gen., os, Cic.; manus, Liv.; subst., incestus, a sinful person, Hor. **II.** Esp., unchaste, lewd; **a**, of persons, iudex (of Paris), Hor.; **b**, of things, flagitium, Cic.; subst., **incestum** -i, n. unchastity, lewdness, incest; incestum facere, Cic.

2. incestus -ūs, m. (**1.** incestus), unchastity, incest, Cic.

inchoō, **1.** to begin, commence. **A.** Gen., novum delubrum, Cic.; res quas communis intelligentia in animis nostris inchoavit, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, to introduce, begin to treat of; philosophiam multis locis, Cic.; **2**, to bring a matter before the senate; inchoante Caesare de, etc., Tac.; **3**, partic. perf., **inchoatus** -a -um, only begun, not finished, incomplete; cognitio, officium, Cic.

1. incido -cidi, 3. (in and cado), to fall in or on. **I.** Accidentally. **A.** Lit., foveam, Cic.; with dat., capitibus nostris, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1**, to fall into, to light upon; in insidiis, Cic.; incidere alicui or in aliquem, to meet unexpectedly, Cic.; **2**, of time, to fall upon, happen on; in hunc diem incidunt mysteria, Cic.; **3**, to fall into a disease or some evil; in inorbum, Cic.; in aes alienum, to run into debt, Cic.; **4**, to fall upon by chance; **a**, of persons, casu eorum mentionem, Cic.; in Diodorum, to fall in with the opinion of, Cic.; **b**, of things, incidit mihi in mentem, it comes into my mind, Cic.; **5**, to happen, occur; incidunt saepe tempora quum, etc., Cic.; si qua clades incidisset, Liv.; forte incidit ut with subj., Liv.; with dat. pers., to happen to; multis tales casus inciderunt, Cic. **II.** Purposely. **A.** Lit., into a place, to burst into; castris, Liv.; in hostem, to attack, Liv. **B.** Transf., to fall upon, seize terror incidit exercitui, Caes.

2. incido -cidi -cisum, 3. (in and caedo). **I.** to cut into, make an incision, cut open; **1**, gen., arbores, Caes.; pulmo incisus, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, to inscribe, engrave an inscription; leges in aes, Cic.; notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, Cic.; **b**, to make by cutting; faces, Verg.; **c**, to clip, prune, cut; pinnas, Cic. **II.** to cut through. **A.** Lit., inun, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to cut short, bring to an end, break off; poema quod institueram, Cic.; sermonem, Liv.; genus vocis incidens, broken off, interrupted; **2**, to take away; spem omnem, Liv.

inciens -entis (connected with ἐγκύμας ἐγκύος), pregnant, with young, Plin.

incilis -e (for incidilis from incido), *cut*; subst., **incile** -is, n. a ditch or canal for carrying off water; fig., tanquam in quodam incilijam omnia adhaeserunt, ap. Cic.

incilo, 1. to blame, scold, rebuke, Lucr.

incingo -cinxī -cinctum, 3. to surround, engirdle; incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv.; transf., urbes moenibus, Ov.

incino, 3. (in and cano), to sing, Prop.

incipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (in and capio), to begin, commence. **I.** Transit., **A.** Gen. with acc., pugnam, Liv.; with infin., bella gerere, Cic.; absol., ut incipiendi ratio fieret, Cic. **B.** to begin to speak; sic statim rex incipit, Sall. **II.** Intransit., to commence; tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic.

incipisso, 3. (incipio), to begin, commence, Plaut.

incisē and **incisim**, adv. (incido), in short, disconnected sentences; dicere, Cic.

incisio -ōnis, f. (incido), a division or clause of a sentence, Cic.

incisum -i, n. (incido), a division of a sentence, Cic.

incisūra -ae, f. (incido), a cutting into, incision, Plin.

incitamentum -i, n. (incito), an incitement, inducement, incentive; incitamentum periculum et laborum, Cic.

incitātē, adv. (incitatus), hastily, violently; incitatus ferri, fluere, of speech, Cic.

incitatio -ōnis, f. (incito), an inciting, instigating, exciting. **I.** Act., languentis populi, Cic. **II.** Pass. **A.** violent motion; sol tantā incitatione fertur, Cic. **B.** Transf., excitement, ardour, energy, vehemence; animi, Caes.; mentis, Cic.

incitātus -a -um, p. adj. (from incito). **A.** rapid, vehement; equo incitato, at full gallop, Cic. **B.** Transf., cursus in oratione incitator, Cic.

incito, 1. to put into rapid motion, urge on, to hasten. **I.** **A.** Lit., equos, Caes.; prov., incitare currentem, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; refl., se incitare, or middle incitari, to quicken one's pace, to hasten; alii ex castris se incitant, Caes. **B.** Transf., to incite, rouse, urge, spur on; 1, animos, ingenuum, Cic.; Caesarem ad id bellum, Caes.; 2, a, to inspire; terrae vis Pythiam incitabat, Cic.; b, to incite, make hostile, stir up; aliquem in eliquem, Cic. **II.** to increase; 1, annis incitatus pluvius, Liv.; 2, to enhance; eloquendi celeritatem, Cic.

1. **incitus** -a -um (in and cieo), in rapid motion, rapid, swift, Verg.

2. **incitus** -a -um (in and cieo), immovable; esp. used of a piece in the game of draughts, Plaut.

incivilis -e, unjust, tyrannical, Eutr.

inclamito, 1. (intens. of inclamo), to call out against, Plaut.

inclāmo, 1. to call upon loudly; 1, generally, aliquem nomine, Liv.; conitum suum semet et nepiis, Cic.; with dat., Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatis, ut opem ferant fratri, Liv.; 2, to call upon for help; nemo inclamavit patronum, Cic.

inclāresco -clārūi, 3. to become illustrious, Tac.

inclemens -entis, unmerciful, not clement, harsh, rough; dictator, Liv.; inclementiori verbo appellare, Liv.

inclementēr, adv. with compar. (inclemens), harshly, unmercifully, rigorously; inclementius invehi in aliquem, Liv.

inclementia -ae, f. (inclemens), unmercifulness, rigour, harshness; divum, Verg.

inclinatio -ōnis, f. (inclino), a leaning, bending, inclination. **I.** Lit., **A.** corporis, Cic. **B.** change of the voice, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a mental leaning, inclination; ad meliorem spem, Cic.; 2, a, inclination of will, good-will, liking; voluntatis, Cic.; b, change, alteration; temporum, Cic.

inclinātus -a -um, p. adj. (from inclino), sunk. **I.** Lit., of the voice, low, deep; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, sunken, fallen; fortuna, Cic.; 2, inclined towards, favourable to; ad pacem, Liv.

inclino, 1. (in and clino = κλίνω), to bend, bow, lean, incline. **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., genua arenis, Ov.; malos, the masts, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to incline, turn away; omnem culpam in aliquem, to lay the blame on, Cic.; haec animum inclinant ut credam, induce me to believe, Liv.; 2, a, to cause to decline, change for the worse; omnia simul inclinante fortuna, Liv.; b, to decide, give a decisive turn to; fraus rem inclinavit, Liv. **II.** Refl., se inclinare or simply inclinare, or middle inclinari, to bend, incline. **A.** Lit., 1, of an army, to waver, yield; acies inclinator or inclinat, Liv.; 2, of the sun, or of time; inclinato in pomeridianum tempus die, turning towards evening, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, paululum inclinari timore, to waver, Cic.; 2, a, to incline in opinion; ad Stoicos, Cic.; sententia senatus inclinat ad pacem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Liv.; b, to be favourable to; pluribus hisce, Hor.

inclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (in and cludo, claudio). **I.** to shut up, shut in, enclose. **A.** Of personal objects, parietibus deos, Cic.; aliquem in cella Concordiae, Cic. **B.** Of inanimate objects, 1, a, to insert; emblemata in scaphis aureis, Cic.; verba versus, Cic.; b, to surround; suras auro, Verg.; to insert as an episode; aliquid orationi, Cic. **II.** to obstruct, hinder, stop; vocem, Cic.

inclūsiō -ōnis, f. (includo), a shutting up, confinement, Cic.

inclūtus (inclūtus, inclūtus) -a -um (in and cluso), celebrated, famous, renowned; populi regesque, Liv.; leges Salomonis, Liv.

1. **incoctus** -a -um (in and coquo), uncooked, raw, Plaut.

2. **incoctus** -a -um, partic. of incoquo.

incōgitābilis -e, thoughtless, inconsiderate, Plaut.

incōgitans -antis, inconsiderate, Ter.

incōgitantia -ae, f. (incogitans), thoughtlessness, heedlessness, Plaut.

incōgitātus -a -um, inconsiderate, Plaut.

incōgito, 1. to contrive, plan; fraudem socio, Hor.

incognitus -a -um. **I.** unknown. **A.** ne incognita pro cognitis habeanus, Cic. **B.** Legal t.t., not examined; incognitā re judicare, Cic. **II.** unclaimed, Liv.

incōhibēo, 2. to hold together, Lucr.

incōla -ae, c. (incolo), an inhabitant, dweller in any place. **I.** Gen. **A.** Of persons, Pythagorae incolae paene nostri, our fellow-countrymen, Cic.; with genit., mundi, Cic.; poet., incolae turba, natives, Ov. **B.** Of animals, aquarum incolae, Cic. **C.** Of winds, native; aquilones, Hor. **II.** Esp. = μέτοικος, a resident without full civic rights, Cic.

incōlo -cōlūi, -cultum, 3. **I.** Transit., to inhabit, dwell in; eas urbes, Cic.; partic. subst., **incōlentes** -ium, m. the inhabitants, Liv. **II.** Intransit., to dwell; inter mare Alpesque, Liv.

incōlūmis -e (in and *columis, from *colle),

uninjured, safe and sound, without damage, Cic.; naves, Caes.; with ab and the abl., incolumis a calamitate, Cic.

incōlūmitas -ātis, f. (incolumis), *safety, soundness, good condition, preservation; mundi, Cic.; incolumitatem deditis polliceri, Caes.*

incōmitātus -a -um (in and comitor), *unaccompanied, without retinue, alone, Verg.*

incommēdatūs -a -um, *given up to, abandoned; tellus incommēdata ventis, Ov.*

incommōdē, adv. (incommodus), *inconveniently, unfitly, unsuitably, unseasonably; venire, Cic.; incommodus mecum actum est, Cic.; incommodissime navigare, Cic.*

incommōditas -ātis, f. (incommodus), *inconvenience, unsuitableness, disadvantage; incommōditas alienati illius animi, Cic.; temporis, unseasonableness, Liv.*

incommōdo, 1. (incommodus), *to be unpleasant, burdensome, troublesome to any one, to incommode; with dat., inimicis, Cic.; nihil alteri Cic.*

incommōdum, v. incommodus.

incommōdus -a -um, *inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, troublesome, disagreeable. I. Adj., a, of things, valetudo, ill-health, Cic.; compar. non incommodiore loco quam, etc., Cic.; superl. res eius incommodissime, Cic.; b, of persons, troublesome, annoying; alicui incommodum esse, Cic. II. Subst., incommōdum -i, n., a, disadvantage; incommodo tuo, Cic.; b, injury, misfortune; commoveri incommodo valetudinis tuae, Cic.; incommodo affici, Cic.; alicui incommodum ferre, Cic.; incommodum capere or accipere, Cic.*

incommutābilis -e, *unchangeable; reipublicae status, Cic.*

incompārābilis -e, *incomparable, Plin.*

incompertus -a -um (in and comperio), *unknown, not ascertained, uncertain; inter cetera vetustate incomperta, Liv.*

incompōsitē, adv. (incompositus), *in a disorderly manner; hostis negligenter et incompōsite veniens, Liv.*

incompōsitus -a -um, *disordered, disorderly, irregular; 1, agnens, Liv.; hostes, Liv.; 2, transf., of style, nempe incompōsito pede currere versus Lucili, Hor.*

incomprēhensibilis -e, *that cannot be understood, incomprehensible, Quint.*

incomptus -a -um, a, *untended, untrimmed; capilli, Hor.; b, rule, artless, Tac.; of style, without ornament, rude, rough; oratio, Cic.; versus, Verg.*

inconcessus -a -um (in and concedo), *not allowed, forbidden; hymenaei, Verg.*

inconcilio, 1, *to win artfully to one's own side, Plaut.*

inconcinnus -a -um, *awkward, inelegant; qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus et stultus est, Cic.*

inconcussus -a -um, *unshaken, firm; pax, Tac.*

inconditē, adv. (inconditus), *confusedly; versus Graecos dicere, Cic.*

inconditus -a -um (in and condo), *disorderly, confused, irregular; acies, Liv.; jus civile, unarranged, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.*

incongruē, -entis, *not agreeing unsuitable, Plin.*

inconsiderantia -ae, f. (in and considero), *thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness, Cic.*

inconsideratē, adv. (inconsideratus), *with-*

out consideration, rashly, inconsiderately; aere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.

inconsiderātus -a -um, 1, *thoughtless, inconsiderate, Cic.; 2, unadvised, unconsidered; cupiditas, Cic.*

inconsolābilis -e, *inconsolable; transf., vulnus, incurable, Ov.*

inconstans -stantis, *changeable, unstable, inconstant; mihi ridicule es visus esse inconstans, Cic.*

inconstantēr, adv. (inconstans), *inconstantly, inconsistently, capriciously; loqui, Cic.; haec inconstantissime dicantur, Cic.*

inconstantia -ae, f. (inconstans), *changeableness, instability, inconstancy; mentis, Cic.*

inconsultē, adv. (inconsultus), *inconsiderately, unadvisedly; inconsulte ac temere, Cic.*

1. **inconsultus** -a -um (in and consulo), 1, *not consulted; inconsulto senatu, Liv.; 2, without advice, unadvised; inconsulti audent, Verg.; 3, inconsiderate, imprudent, indiscreet; homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic.; ratio, Cic.*

2. **inconsultus** -ūs, m. (in and consulo), *the not asking advice, Plaut.*

inconsumptus -a -um, *unconsumed, undiminished, Ov.*

incontāminātus -a -um, (in and contamino), *unspotted, unpolluted, uncontaminated, Liv.*

incontentus -a -um (in and contendo), *not stretched; fides, out of tune, Cic.*

incontinens -entis, *incontinent, immoderate, intemperate; Tityos, Hor.; manus, Hor.*

incontinentēr, adv. (incontinens), *immoderately, incontinently; nihil incontinenter facere, Cic.*

incontinentia -ae, f. (incontinens), *incontinence, intemperance, Cic.*

incontrōversus -a -um, *uncontroverted, undisputed, Cic.*

inconveniēns -entis, *not agreeing with, dissimilar; facta, ap. Cic.*

incōquo -coxi -coctum, *3, to boil in or with. A. radices Baccho, Verg. B. to dye, colour; vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Verg.*

incorrectus -a -um, *unamended, unimproved, Ov.*

in corruptē, adv. (in corruptus), *in corruptly, justly, impartially; iudicare, Cic.*

in corruptus -a -um, *not corrupted. I. Lit., sanguis, Cic.; templa, not destroyed, Liv.; in corrupta sanitate esse, Cic. II. Transf., in corrupt, unbridled, genuine, uninjured, unimpaired; testis, Cic.; virgo, pure, Cic.; iudicium, upright, Liv.; integritas Latini sermonis, Cic.*

incrēbresco -crēbrū, 3., and **incrēbesco** -crēbū, 3. *to become frequent, strong, prevalent; to increase, prevail; ventus, Cic.; proverbio, to become a proverb, Liv.; quum hoc nescio quo modo increbuisse, with acc. and infin., Cic.*

incrēdibilis -e, 1, a, *incredible; auditu, Cic.; dictu, Cic.; memoratu, Sall.; b, extraordinary; fides, Cic.; vis ingenii, Cic.; 2, not worthy of belief (of persons), Plaut.*

incrēdibilitēr, adv. (incrēdibilis), *incredibly, extraordinarily; delectari, Cic.; per timescere, Cic.*

incrēdulus -a -um, *incredulous, Hor.*

incrēmentum -i, n. (increasco), *the growth of plants or animals. I. A. Lit., vitium, Cic. B. Transf., urbis, Liv. II. Meton., 1, that from or by which anything grows, increase; incremento multitudinis, Liv.; dentes populi in-*

crementa futuri, the seed, Ov.; 2, poet.= offspring; Jovis, Verg.

incrépito, 1. (intens. of increpo). **I.** Intransit., to call loudly to any one; tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, Verg. **II.** Trans., to cry to, reproach, chide; aliquem, Verg.; increpitare vocibus quod, etc., Caes.; increpitare Belgas qui (with subj.), Caes.; pertinaciam praetoris, Liv.

incrēpo -ī (-āvi) -itum (-ātum), 1. **I.** Intransit. **A.** to rustle, rattle, whiz, rush, make a noise; 1, discus increpuit, Cic.; 2, to be noised abroad, become known; simulatque increpuit suspicio tumultus, Cic.; quicquid increperit, Catilinae timeri, Cic. **B.** to call upon; increpat ultro, Verg. **C.** With in and the acc., to slander, revile; in Fulvi similitudinem nominis, Liv. **II.** Trans., **A.** to cause to sound, cause to be heard; Ilyriam, Ov.; tubā ingentem sonitum, Verg. **B. a.** to exclaim against, to blame, upbraid, chide, reproach, rebuke, reprove; Tullium nomine, Liv.; aliquem graviter quod, etc., Liv.; with acc. and infin., to shout out insultingly; simul increpante qui vulneraverat habere quaestorem, Liv.; with rel. sent., quum undique duces, victimae cessuri essent, increparent, Liv.; b, to animate, excite; morantes aeris rauci canor increpat, Verg.; c, to throw in one's teeth, to reproach a person with, to blame for; perfidiam, Cic.

increso -crēvi, 3. **I.** to grow in anything; squamae cuti increscunt, Ov. **II.** to grow. **A.** (ferrea seges) jaculis increvit acutis, Verg. **B.** Transf., increscit certamen, Liv.

incrētus -a -um, partic. of incerno.

incrēntātus -a -um (in and cruento), not bloody, not stained with blood, Ov.

incrēntus -a -um, bloodless; proelium, victoria, Liv.; exercitus, that has lost no soldiers, Sall.

incrusto, 1. to cover with a rind, encrust; vas sincerum, to bedarid, Hor.

incubatio -ōnis, f. (incubo), a sitting upon eggs, incubation, Plin.

incūbo -āvi -ātum and -ūi -itum, 1. to lie in or on. **I.** Gen., stramentis, Hor.; cortici, Liv. **II. A.** to pass the night in a temple to receive a divine message or cure of a disease; in Pasiphae fano, Cic. **B. 1.** lit, of birds, to sit on or hatch eggs, to brood; nidis, Ov.; 2, transf., to brood over, earnestly watch over; pecunia, Cic.; auro, divitiis, Verg. **C.** to stay in a place; Erymantho, Ov. **D.** Transf., pouto nox incubat atra, settles on, Verg.

incūdo -cūdi -cūsum, 3. to forge, fabricate; lapis incusus, a sharpened stone for a handmill, Verg.

inculco, 1. (in and calco), to trample in. **A.** to foist in, mix in; Graeca verba, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to impress upon, inculcate; tradatur vel etiam inculcet, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; 2, to force upon, obtrude upon; se alicuius auribus, Cic.

inculpātus -a -um (in and culpo), unblamed, blameless, Ov.

incultē, adv. (1. incultus), 1, roughly, rudely; vivere, Cic.; incultus agere or agitare, Cic.; 2, of orators, elegantly, without refinement; dicere, Cic.

1. **incultus** -a -um, uncultivated, untilled. **I.** Lit., **A.** ager, Cic. Subst., **inculta** -brum, n. wastes, deserts, Verg. **B.** unarranged, disordered, untidy; comae, uncombed, Ov.; homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. **II.** Transf., unpolished, unrefined, unadorned, rude; homo, without education, Sall.; inculta atque rusticana parsimonia, Hor.; versus, rough, unpolished, Hor.

2. **incultus** -ūs, m. neglect, want of cultiva-

tion; suos honores desertos per incultum et negligentiam, Liv.

incumbo -cūbūi -cūbītum, 3. to lie upon, recline or lean upon, bend to. **I.** Lit., **A.** reuis, to ply, Verg.; cumulat in aqua sacris insuper, Liv.; in gladium, Cic.; ejecto (equiti), to rush on, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, a, milit. t. t., to throw oneself upon the enemy; suo et armorum pondere in hostem, Liv.; b, to press hard on; in aliquem, Cic.; 2, of things, a, to overhang; laurus incumbens arae, Verg.; b, to burst upon, attack; tempestas incubuit silvis, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** to apply oneself to anything, exert oneself, take pains with, bend one's mind to; in bellum, Caes.; in aliquod studium, Cic.; ad laudem, Cic.; novae cogitationi, Tac.; with neut. acc., haec incumbe, Cic.; with infin., Verg.; with subj., Liv. **B.** to press heavily upon; ut jam inclinatio (iudici) reliqua incumbat oratio, Cic.

incūnābūla -brum, n. **I.** swaddling-clothes, Plaut. **II.** Meton., 1, birthplace; incunabula nostra, Cic.; 2, origin, commencement, beginning; incunabula nostrae veteris puerilisque doctrinae, Cic.

incūrātus -a -um, uncared for, unhealed; ulcera, Hor.

incūria -ae, f. (in and cura), carelessness, neglect, negligence, indifference; alicuius rei, Cic.

incūrīōsē, adv. with compar. (incuriosus), negligently, carelessly; agere, Liv.

incūrīōsus -a -um. **I.** Act., careless, negligent; serendis frugibus, Tac. **II.** Pass., neglected, careless; finis, Tac.

incurro -curri (-cūcurri) -cursum, 3. **I.** to run purposely against something. **A.** Lit., 1, incurrere in columnas, prov., to run one's head against a stone wall, Cic.; 2, as milit. t. t., a, to assail, attack; in Romanos, Liv.; with dat., levi armaturae hostium, Liv.; with simple acc., hostium latus, Liv.; b, to make an incursion into; in Macedoniam, Liv. **B.** Transf., to attack, to inveigh against; in tribunos militares, Liv. **II.** to run accidentally against. **A.** Lit., incurrere atque incidere in aliquem, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, in oculos, to meet the eye, Cic.; 2, of places, to border on; privati agri, qui in publicum Cumanum incurrebant, Cic.; 3, of persons, a, to stumble on something; in aliquid, Cic.; b, to fall into any evil or misfortune; in morbos, Cic.; in odia hominum, to incur the hatred of men, Cic.; 4, of time, events, etc., a, to happen, occur; incurruunt tempora, Cic.; to happen, happen to; casus qui in sapientem potest incidere, may fall to the lot of the wise, Cic.; nec ulla est disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, does not occur, Cic.; b, to fall on a certain time; in aliquem diem, Cic.

incursio -ōnis, f. (incurro), 1, a running against, collision; atomorum, Cic.; 2, a hostile attack; incurasio atque impetus armatorum, Cic.; as milit. t. t., an inroad, invasion; incursionem facere in fines Romanos, Liv.

incurso, 1. (intens. of incurro). **I.** to run against, strike against, attack. **A.** Lit., in agmen Romanum, Liv.; agros Romanos, to make an incursion into, Liv. **B.** Transf., incursabat in te dolor, Cic. **II.** to run against; ruibus, Ov.

incursus -ūs, m. (incurro), an attack, assault, a pressing upon, incursion, influx. **I.** Lit., a, of things, aquarum, Ov.; b, of persons and animals, hostile attack; luporum, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., aditus atque incursum ad defendendum, Caes. **II.** Transf., incursum animus varios habet, efforts, plans, Ov.

incurvo, 1. (incurvus), to bend, curve, make

crooked; bacillum, Cic.; arcum, Verg.; membra incurvata dolore, Ov.

incurvus -a -um, *bent, curved, crooked*; bacillum, Cic.

incus -rūdis, f. (incudo), *an anvil*, Cic.; prov., uno opere eandem incudem noctem diemque tundere, to be always hammering at the same thing, to be always engaged in the same occupation, Cic.

incūsatiō -ōnis, f. (incuso), *blame, reproach, accusation*, Cic.

incūso, 1. (in and causa), *to accuse, blame, reproach, find fault with*; aliquem, Caes.; quietem Africani nostri somniantis, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; in pass., with nom. and infin., Tac.; with rel. sent., Verg.

incussus, only in abl. -ā, m. (incutio), *a beating or dashing against*; armorum, Tac.

incustōditus -a -um (in and custodio). **I.** *unwatched, unguarded*; ovile, Ov.; urbs, Tac.

II. Transf., **1.** *not observed, neglected*; observatio dierum, Tac.; **2.** *unconcealed*; amor, Tac.

incūtiō -cussi -cussum, 3. (in and quatio), *to strike, dash, beat against*. **I.** Lit., scipionem in caput alicuius, Liv. **II. A.** *to throw, hurl*; tela saxaque, Tac. **B.** *to strike into, inspire with, excite, produce*; terrorem alicui, Cic.; religionem animo, Liv.; desiderium urbis, Hor.

indagatiō -ōnis, f. (1. indago), *an inquiry, investigation*; veri, Cic.; initiorum, Cic.

indagator -ōris, m. (1. indago), *an investigator, explorer*, Plaut.

indagātrix -triciis, f. (indagator), *she who searches into or explores*; philosophia indagatrix virtutis, Cic.

1. indago, 1. **1.** *to follow a trail or scent, to track*; canis natus ad indagandum, Cic.; **2.** *transf., to search out, explore, investigate*; iudicia, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid cuique esset necesse, Cic.

2. indago -inis, f. **1.** *a surrounding of any spot with nets or beaters so as to enclose the game*; saltus indagine cingere, Verg.; velut indagine dissipatos Samnites agere, Liv.; **2.** *investigation, research, inquiry*, Plin.

indē, adv. (from is, with adverbial ending), *thence, from there, from that place*. **I.** Of space, non exco inde ante vesperum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *from thence, from that cause*; inde (i.e., ex audacia) omnia scelera gignuntur, Cic.; **b.** *from thence, of persons, quod inde oriundus erat*, Liv. **B.** Of time, *a, then, thereupon*, Caes.; *b.* *from that time forth*, Cic.; *c.* *with ab and the abl., from*; iam inde a principio, Liv.

indebitus -a -um (in and debeo), *that which is not owed, not due*; non indebita posco, Verg.

indēcens -centis, *unbecoming, unseemly, ugly, unsightly*, Mart.

indēcētē, adv. (indecens), *unbecomingly, indecently*, Mart.

indēclinātus -a -um (in and declino), *unchanging, firm*; amicitia, Ov.

indēcōrē, adv. (indecorus), *unbecomingly, indecorously*; facere, Cic.

indēcōris -e, *unbecoming, inglorious, shameful*, Verg.

indēcōro, 1. *to disgrace, dishonour*, Hor.

indēcōrus -a -um, *unbecoming*; *a.* of outward appearance, *unseemly, unsightly*; motus, Liv.; *b.* morally, *indecorous, disgraceful*; si nihil malum, nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, pravam, Cic.; indecorum est, with infin., Cic.

indēciens -a -um (in and defendo), *un-*

defended, unprotected; Capua deserta indefensaque, Liv.

indēfessus -a -um, *unwearied, untired*, Verg.

indēfētus -a -um (in and defleo), *unwept*, Ov.

indēiectus -a -um (in and deicio), *not thrown down*, Ov.

indēlēbilis -e (in and deleo), *imperishable, indelible*; nomen, Ov.

indēlibilis -a -um (in and delibeo), *untouched, uninjured, undiminished*, Ov.

indemnātus -a -um (in and damnatus, from damno), *uncondemned*; civis, Cic.

indēplorātus -a -um (in and deploro), *unwept, unamented*, Ov.

indēprēhensus (indēprensus) -a -um (in and deprehendo or deprendo), *undiscovered, unobserved*; error, Verg.

indēsertus -a -um, *not forsaken*, Ov.

indēstrictus -a -um (in and destringo), *untouched, unhurt*, Ov.

indētōnsus -a -um (in and detondeo), *unshorn*, Ov.

indēvitātus -a -um (in and devito), *unavoided*; telum, Ov.

index -diciis, c. (indico). **I.** Lit., **A.** *one who informs or discloses*, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, *an informer, traitor, spy*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of things, *that which informs, a sign, token*; vox index stultitiae, Cic.; index digitus, Hor., or simply index, Cic., *the fore-finger*. **B. 1.** *the title or inscription on a book*; libri, Cic.; also on a statue, Liv.; **2.** *a touch-stone*, Ov.

Indi -ōrum, m. (Indoi), *the inhabitants of India, the Indians*; sing., **indus** -i, m. *a* *Indian*; collective, Verg., Ov., and = *an elephant-driver, mahout*, Liv.; poet., *a*, = *Aethiopian*, Verg.; *b*, = *Arabian*, Ov. Hence, **A. India** -ae, f. (India), *India*. **B. Indicus** -a -um (Indikos), *Indian*. **C. Indus** -a -um (Indos), *Indian*; dens, ivory, Ov.; conchae, pearls, Prop.

indicātiō -ōnis, f. (indico), *a setting a price upon anything, a valuing*, Plaut.

1. indicens -entis (in and dico), *that does not say*; me indicente, without my saying a word, Liv.

2. indicens, partic. of indicio.

indicium -ii, n. (index). **I.** *a discovery, disclosure*. **A.** Lit., *conjurationalis*, Cic.; *indicia exponere et edere*, Cic.; *profiteri, to make a confession before the judge*, Sall. **B.** Transf., *a*, *permission to confess*; *indicium postulare*, Cic.; *b*, *a reward for giving evidence*; *partem indicii accipere*, Cic. **II.** *a mark, sign, token, evidence*; *sceleris*, Cic.; *indicio esse, to be a sign of, serve to show*, Nep.

1. indico, 1. (intens. of 2. Indico), *to disclose, declare, reveal, make known, betray, show, indicate*. **I.** Gen., *rem dominare*, Cic.; *dolorem lacrimis*, Cic.; *vultus indicat mores*, Cic.; *se indicare, to reveal one's own nature*, Cic.; in pass., with nom. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent., Cic. **II. A.** *to inform against, give evidence about*; *conscios*, Cic. **B.** *to put a price on, value*; *fundum alicui*, Cic.

2. indico -dixi -dictum, 3. *to make publicly known, announce, proclaim, fix, appoint*. **A.** Gen., *alicui bellum, to declare war*, Cic.; *comitia*, Liv.; *diem comitiis*, Liv.; *exercitum Aquileiam, order to*, Liv.; with ut and the subj., **Liv. B.** *to impose*; *tributum*, Liv.

1. indictus -a -um (in and dico), *not said, unsaid*. **A.** Lit., *indictis carminibus nostris*,

unsum, Verg. **B.** Esp., *without a trial, without a hearing*; aliqueum capitis condemnare, Cic.

2. indietus -um, partic. of 2. indico.

Indicuc -a -um, v. Indi.

indidem, adv. (inde and idem), **1.** *from the same place, from that very place*; indidem Ameriā, Cic.; **2.** *transf., from the same matter*, Cic.

indifferens -entis (in and differo), *indifferent* (= ἀδιάφορον), *neither good nor bad*, Cic.

indigena -ae, c. (indu and geno), *native, belonging to one's own country*; and subst. (opp. advena), *a native*; ne majores quidem eorum indígenas, sed advenas Italiae cultores, Liv.; of animals, bos, asper, Ov.

indigens, v. indigeo.

indigentia -ae, f. (indigeo), **1.** *want, need*, Cic.; **2.** *insatiable desire*, Cic.

indigēo -ūi, 2. (indu = in and egeo). **I.** *to want, need, stand in need of, suffer want of*; with genit., Nep.; with abl., *his rebus quae ad oppugnationem castrorum sunt usui*, Caes. Subst., **indigens** -entis, m. *a needy person*, Cic. **II.** *to need, require*; with genit., *tui consilii*, Cic.; with abl., *cohortatione non indigere*, Cic.

1. Indiges -gētis, m. (indu = in and geno), *a native deity, esp. Aeneas and the descendants of Aeneas, the fabled ancestors of the Romans*. Sing., Aeneas, Verg.; plur., *the descendants of Aeneas*, Liv., Verg.

2. indiges -is (indigeo), *needy*, ap. Cic.

indigestus -a -um (in and digero), *disordered, confused, unarranged*; chaos rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.

Indigētes -um, m., v. Indiges.

indignabundus -a -um (indignor), *filled with indignation, greatly indignant*, Liv.

indignandus -a -um (partic. of indignor), *deserving indignation, to be scorned*, Ov.

indignans -antis, p. adj. (from indignor), *impatient, indignant*; verba, Ov.

indignatio -ōnis, f. (indignor), **1.** *indignation, disdain*; indignationem movere, Liv.; **2.** *the rhetorical exalting of indignation*, Cic.

indignē, adv. (indignus). **I.** *unworthily, disgracefully, dishonourably, undeservedly*; indignissime cervices frangere civium Romanorum, Cic. **II.** *impatiently, unwillingly, indignantly*; indigne pati, with acc. and infin., Cic.; indigne ferre, with quod and the subj., Cic.

indignitas -ātis, f. (indignus), **1.** *unworthiness, vileness*; hominis, accusatoris, Cic.; **2.** *transf., a, unworthy behaviour, meanness, indignity, baseness*; hominum insolentium, Cic.; omnes indignitates perferre, Cic.; **b.** *meton., indignation at unworthy treatment*, Cic.

indignor, 1. dep. (indignus), *to consider as unworthy or unbecoming, take as an indignity, be offended, indignant at*; aliquid, Cic.; pro aliquo, Ov.; foll. by quod, Caes.; by acc. and infin., Caes.; *transf. of things, pontem indignatus Araxes*, Verg.

indignus -a -um. **I.** *unworthy, not deserving*; a, with abl., *omni honore indignissimus*, Cic.; b, with genit., *magnorum avorum*, Verg.; c, with supine, *id auditu dicere indignum esse*, Liv.; d, with rel. sent., *indigni erant qui impetrarent, to obtain*, Cic.; e, with ut and the subj., Liv.; f, with infin., Ov., Hor.; g, *absol., divitias quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., unworthy, unbecoming*; a, with abl., *indignum est sapientis gravitate et constantia defendere*, Cic.; b, *absol., unworthy = disgraceful, shameful*; hoc uno sol non

quidquam vidit indignus, Cic.; *indignum est, with infin. or acc. and infin., it is unsuitable, inappropriate*; non indignum videtur memorare, Sall.; *it is unworthy, disgraceful, shameful*; indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore, Cic.; *facinus indignum or indignum facinus, with infin. or acc. and infin. as an exclamation, it would be disgraceful*; facinus indignum i epistolam neminem reddidisse, Cic.

indigus -a -um (indigeo), *needy, in want of*; with genit., *nostrae opis*, Verg.; with abl., auxilio, Lucr.

indiligens -entis, *neglectful, negligent, heedless*, Caes.

indiligentē, adv. with compar. (indiligens), *carelessly, heedlessly, negligently*, Cic.

indiligentia -ae, f. (indiligens), *carelessness, negligence*; Aeduorum, Caes.; *litterarum amissarum*, Cic.; *veri, in the investigation of truth*, Tac.

indipiscor -deptus sum, 3. dep. (indu and apiscor), **1.** *to reach, grasp, attain*; indeptum esse navem manu ferrea iniecit, Liv.; **2.** *to obtain, attain, get*, Plaut.

indireptus -a -um (in and diripio), *unpillaged*, Tac.

indiscrētē, adv. (indiscretus), *without difference or distinction*, Plin.

indiscrētus -a -um (in and discerno), **1.** *unsevered, undivided*, Tac.; **2.** *undistinguished, indistinguishable, without difference*; proles indiscreta suis, Verg.

indisertē, adv. (indisertus), *ineloquently*, Cic.

indisertus -a -um, *ineloquent*; homo, Cic.

indispōsītus -a -um, *disorderly, unarranged, confused*, Tac.

indissolūbilis -e, *indissoluble*; immortales et indissolubiles, Cic.

indissolūtus -a -um (in and dissolve), *undissolved*, Cic.

indistinctus -a -um, **1.** *not separated, not arranged*, Cat.; **2.** *transf., unarranged, confused, indistinct, obscure*, Tac.

individūus -a -um, **1.** *indivisible*; corpora, atoms, monads of the Democritean system, Cic.; *subst., individuum* -i, n. *an atom*, Cic.; **2.** *inseparable*, Tac.

indivisus -a -um (in and divido), *undivided*, Plin.

indo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** *to put in or on, set or place in or on*. **A.** *Lit., aliqueum lecticae*, Tac. **B.** *Transf., 1, to introduce*; novus ritus, Tac.; **2.** *to cause, occasion*; alicui pavorem, Tac. **II.** *to place on something*. **A.** *Lit., castella rupibus*, Tac. **B.** *to give, impose a name*; with dat. of the name, Superbo ei Romae inditum cognomen, Liv.

indocēilis -e. **I.** **A.** *that cannot be taught, that learns with difficulty, unteachable, indocile*; **1.** *lit., homo*, Cic.; with infin., *pauperem pati*, Hor.; **2.** *ignorant, inexperienced*; genus, Cic. **B.** *that cannot be learned*; usus disciplina, Cic. **II.** *untaught, unshown*; via, Prop.; numerus, artless, Ov.

indoctē, adv. (indoctus), *ignorantly, in an unlearned or inexperienced manner*; favere, Cic.

indoctus -a -um, *untaught, unlearned, unskilled*, Cic.; with genit., *placae discive*, Hor.; with infin., *juga ferre nostra*, Hor.; *canet indoctum, without art*, Hor.

indolētia -ae, f. (in and doleo), *freedom from pain, absence of pain*, Cic.

indolēs -is, f. (indu and alo), **1.** *natural constitution or quality, nature*; servare indolem (of plants), Liv.; **2.** *of men, natural disposition*.

salens, incination; adolescentes bonā indole praediti, Cic.; indoles virtutis or ad virtutem, Cic.

indolesco -dōlūi, 3. (in and doleo), to be pained, grieved at any thing, Cic.; with acc. and infin., tam sero se cognoscere, Cic.; with abl., nostris malis, Ov.; with neut. acc., id ipsum indoluit Juno, Ov.; with quod or quia, Ov.

indomābilis -e, that cannot be tamed, indomitable, Plaut.

indomitus -a -um (in and domo), 1. untamed, unrestrained, wild; a, of persons, pastores, Caes.; Mars, furious fight, Verg.; b, transf., of things, cupiditas, furor, libido, Cic.; 2. untameable, invincible; mors, Hor.; Falernum, indigestible, Pers.; ira, Verg.

indormio -ivi -itum, 4. to sleep in or on anything; with dat., congestis sacis, Hor.; fig. to go to sleep over any occupation, be negligent in; with dat. or in and the abl., tantae causae, Cic.; hinc temporī, Cic.; in isto homine colendo tam indormivisse diu, Cic.

indotatus -a -um, without a dowry, poor, less. I. Lit., soror, Hor. II. Transf., corpora, without funeral honours, Ov.; ars, unadorned, poor, without the gift of eloquence, Cic.

indū, archaic form of (in q.v.).

indubitātē, adv. (indubitatus), undoubtedly, Liv.

indubitātus -a -um (in and dubito), undoubtedly, not doubtful, certain, Plin.

indūbito, 1. to doubt of; with dat., suis viribus, Verg.

indūbius -a -um, not doubtful, certain, Tac.

indūciae = indutiae (q.v.).

indūco -duxi -ductum, 3. I. to draw over. A. to draw something over something else in order to cover it; 1, gen., tectorium, Cic.; varias plumas membris, Hor.; 2, to put on articles of clothing, arms, etc.; manibus caestus, Verg.; poet. pass. with acc., toga inducitur artus, Verg. B. to cover; 1, scuta pellibus, Caes.; 2, to erase writing on tablets, to draw a line through; nomina, Cic.; to revoke, make invalid; senatus consultum, locationem, Cic. C. to bring in, to reckon in one's account-book; pecuniam in rationem, Cic. II. to lead or bring in. A. Lit., 1, milites in pugnam, Liv.; 2, esp. a, to bring into a dwelling; in regiam habitandi causā, Caes.; b, to introduce or bring upon the stage or circus, produce on the stage; gladiatores, Cic. B. Transf., 1, gen., aliquem in errorem, Cic.; discordiam in civitatem, to introduce, Cic.; 2, animum, or in animum; a, to bring one's mind to, to resolve; potuit inducere animum, ut patrem esse sese oblivisceretur, Cic.; b, to direct one's attention to; in spem cogitationemque meliorem, Cic.; 3, to induce, move, excite, persuade; ad misericordiam, ad pigritiam, Cic.; with ut and the subj., aliqua ut mentiat, Cic.; with infin., Tac.; absol., inductus spe, cupiditate, influenced by, Cic.; 4, to bring in, introduce, represent in speaking or writing; hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic.; 5, to bring in, introduce a custom; morem novum iudiciorum in rempublicam, Cic.

inductio -ōnis, f. (induco), a leading or bringing to a place. A. Lit., 1, into the arena; juvenum armatorum, Liv.; 2, of water, inductiones aquarum, Cic. B. Transf., 1, animi, resolve, determination, intention, Cic.; 2, erroris, misleading, Cic.; 3, personarum ficta inductio, feigned introduction of persons in a composition, Cic.; 4, induction, Cic.

inductor -ōris, m. (induco), one who stirs up or rouses, a instigator, Plaut.

1. **inductus** -a -um (partic. of induco).

2. **inductus** -i, m. (induco), inducement, instigation; huius persuasus et inductus, Cic.

indūgrēdiōr = ingredior (q.v.).

indulgens -entis, p. adj. (from induego), kind, tender, indulgent; peccatis, Cic.; in captivos, Liv.; irarum indulgentes ministri, Liv.

indulgentēr, adv. (indulgens), kindly, tenderly, obligingly, indulgently; nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic.

indulgentia -ae, f. (indulgens), kindness, tenderness, indulgence, with obj. genit.; corporis, Cic.; with in and the acc., in captivos, Liv.

indulgēo -dulsi -dultum, 2. (in and dulcis).

I. Intransit., A. to be complaisant, forbearing, indulgent, to indulge, gratify; sibi, Cic.; sic sibi induluit, he allowed himself so many liberties, Nep. B. Transf., 1, to give oneself up to, indulge in; novis amicitias, Cic.; vino, Verg.; ordinibus, to enlarge, Verg.; 2, to care for, attend to; valetudini, Cic.; hospitio, Verg. II. Transi., to give, to grant, allow, concede; alicui sanguinem suum, Liv.; largitionem, Tac.

indūo -dūi -dūtum, 3. (= ἐνδύω), to put on. I. Lit., alicui tunicam, Cic.; pass. with abl., socii quibus indutus esset, Cic.; indutus duabus quasi personis, with two masks, i.e., playing a double part, Cic. II. Transf., A. 1, to clothe, surround, cover; dii induti specie humanā, clothed in human form; homines in vultus ferarum, to change, Verg.; arbor induit se in florem, Verg.; cratera coronā, to crown with a garland, Verg.; 2, to put on, assume; personam iudicis, Cic.; proditorem et hostem, to play the part of, Tac.; societatem, seditionem, to engage in, Tac.; sibi cognomen, Cic. B. 1, se in aliquid or alicui rei, to fall into, fall on; se hastis, Verg.; 2, transf., to entangle oneself in, become involved with; se in captiones, Cic.; pass., indui confessione suā, to be entangled in his own confession, Cic.

indūpēdiō, **indūpērator** = impediō, imperator (q.v.).

indūresco -dūrti, 3. to become hard. I. Lit., stria induruit, Verg. II. Transf., miles induruerat pro Vitello, had become confirmed in attachment for Vitellius, Tac.

indūro, 1. to make hard, to harden. I. Lit., nivem indurast Bores, Ov. II. Transf., to harden, to steel; induratus resistendo hostium timor, Liv.

1. **Indus**, v. India.

2. **Indus** -i, m. (= Ἰνδός), 1, a river of India, now Sind; 2, river of Phrygia and Caria.

industria -ae, f. (industrius), industry, diligence; in agendo, Cic.; industrium in aliqua re ponere, Cic.; de industria, Cic., ex industria, Liv., on purpose, purposely, intentionally.

industriē, adv. (industrius), industriously, diligently, actively, Caes.

industrius -a -um (for indu-starius, from industo = insto), diligent, active, zealous, industrious, assiduous, Cic.

indūtiae -arum, f. (from induo = tempus Indutum, or insertum), a truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities; indutias facere, Cic.; dare, Liv.; violare, Caes.; rumpere, Liv.; postulare, Sall.; petere ab aliquo, Nep.; tollere, Liv.; per indutias, during, Sall.

Indutiōmārus -i, m. prince of the Treveri.

indūtus, only in dat. -ti, abl. plur. -ibus, m. (induo), a putting on a dress; ea, quam induti gerebat, vestis, Tac.

indūviae -arum, f. (induo), clothes, clothing, Plaut.

inebriō, 1., 1. to intoxicate inebriate, Plin. 8

2, to *sa* *words* with; *aurem*, to *fill full* of idle talk, *Juv.*

inediā -ae, f. (in and edo), *fasting, abstinence from food*; *vigiliis et inediā necatus*, Cic.; *inediā consumi*, Cic.

inēditus -a -um (in and edo), *not published or made known*; *juvenes, quorum inedita cura* (work, i.e. writings), Ov.

ineffābilis -e, *unutterable*, Plin.

inēlēgans -antis, *inelegant, not choice, tasteless, not beautiful*; *gen.* with negative, orationis copia, non inelegans, Cic.

inēlēgantēr, adv. (inelegans), *inelegantly, tastelessly*; *historia non ineleganter scripta*, Cic.; *ineleganter dividere, illogically*, Cic.

ineluctābilis -e, *that cannot be successfully struggled against, inevitable*; *fatum*, Verg.

inēmōrior -ēmōri, 3. dep., to *die in or at*; *spectaculo*, Hor.

inemptus (inēmtus) -a -um (in and emo), *unbought*; *dapes*, Verg.

inēnarrābilis -e, *indescribable, inexpressible*; *labor*, Liv.

inēnarrābilītēr, adv. (inenarrabilis), *indescribably*, Liv.

inēnodābilis -e, (in and enodo), *inextricable*; *res*, *inexplicable*, Cic.

inēo -ī (-ivi) -itum, 4. **I.** Intransit., to *go in, enter*. **A.** Lit., in urbem, Liv. **B.** Transf., of time, to *begin, commence*; *inens aetas, youth*, Cic.; *ab ineunte aetate, from youth*, Cic. **II.** Transf., to *go in, enter*. **A.** Lit., domum, Cic.; *viam*, to *enter upon, begin a journey*, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to *commence a period of time*; *inīta aetate, at the beginning of*, Caes.; 2, of some kind of action, to *begin, to enter upon*; *magistratum*, Cic.; *proellum*, Cic.; 3, to *undertake*; *numerum*, to *enumerate*, Liv.; *inire rationem, to make an estimate*, Cic., and transf., to *consider*, Cic.; *societatem cum aliquo, to enter into a league with*, Cic.; *consilium, to form a plan*, Caes.; *gratiam ab aliquo, to earn thanks from, conciliate the favour of*, Cic. (perf. inīt = inīit, Lucr. 4.314).

ineptē, adv. (ineptus), *unsuitably, inappropriately, absurdly, foolishly*; *dicere*, Cic.

ineptiae -arum, f. (ineptus), *foolish behaviour, silliness, absurdity, foolery*; *hominum ineptiae ac stultitiae*, Cic.; *ut eos partim scelerum suorum, partim etiam ineptiarum poeniteat*, Cic.

ineptio, 4. (ineptus), to *talk foolishly, talk nonsense*, Cat.

ineptus -a -um (in and aptus), *unsuitable, inappropriate, tasteless, foolish, absurd, silly*; *negotium*, Cic.; *Graeculus*, Cic.; *subst. plur., inepti* -orum, *peevish*, Cic.; *compar.*, *nam quid est ineptus quam, etc.*, Cic.

inermis -e, and **inermus** -a -um (in and arma), *unarmed, weaponless*. **I.** Lit., a, *gen.*, Cic.; *gingiva, toothless*, Juv.; *miites*, Caes.; *b*, of countries, *undefended by troops*; *ager*, Liv. **II.** Transf., in philosophia, *not well versed in*, Cic.; *carmen, inoffensive, offending no one*, Ov.

1. **inerrans** -antis (in and erro), *not wandering, fixed*; *stellae inerrantes*, Cic.

2. **inerrans** -antis, *partic. of inerro*.

inerro, 1. to *rove or wander about*, Plin.

iners -ertis (in and ars). **I.** simple, *unskilful*; *poeta iners*, Cic. **II.** inactive, *lazy, idle, inert, sluggish, slothful*. **A.** a, *homo, senectus*, Cic.; *b*, *transf. of things and abstractions*, (a) *gen.*, otium, Cic.; *aqua, stagnant*, Ov.; *aequora, undisturbed by wind*, Lucr.; *stomachus, not digesting*, Ov.; *terra, immovable*, Hor.; *querelae*,

useless, Liv.; (8) of time during which nothing is done, *idle*; *hora*, Hor.; *tempus*, Ov.; (7) of food, *caro, insipid*, Hor.; (6) act., *making idle or slothful*; *frigus*, Ov. **B.** cowardly, Cic.

inertia -ae, f. (iners), 1, *unskilfulness, want of skill*, Cic.; 2, *slothfulness, sluggishness*; *laboris, aversion to labour*, Cic.

inērditus -a -um, *unlearned, illiterate, ignorant*, Cic.

inesco, 1. to *allure with a bait*; *transf.*, to *entice, deceive*; *nos caeci specie parvi benefici inescamur*, Liv.

inēvectus -a -um (in and eveho), *raised upon, borne upon*, Verg.

inēvitābilis -e, *inevitable, unavoidable*; *fulmen*, Ov.

inexcitus -a -um (in and excieo), *unmoved, quiet*, Verg.

inexcusābilis -e, *without excuse, inexcusable*, Hor.

inexercitatus -a -um (in and exercito), *unexercised, unpractised*; *miles, undrilled*, Cic.; *histrio*, Cic.; *prompti et non inexercitati ad dicendum*, Cic.

inexhaustus -a -um (in and exhaurio), *unexhausted, inexhaustible*; *metalla*, Verg.; *pubertas, unexhausted*, Tac.

inexorābilis -e, *inexorable, not to be moved by entreaty*; **a**, of persons, in ceteros, Cic.; *adversus te*, Liv.; *delictis*, Tac.; **b**, of things, *disciplina, severe*, Tac.

inexpēditus -a -um, *hampered*; *pugna*, Liv.

inexperrectus -a -um (in and expergisco), *not awakened*, Ov.

inexpertus -a -um. **I.** Act., *inexperienced, unpractised, unacquainted with*; *with genit.*, *lasciviae*, Tac.; *with dat.*, *bonis inexpertus atque insuetus*, Liv.; *with ad and the acc.*, *animus ad contumeliam inexpertus*, Liv. **II.** Pass., 1, *untried, unattempted*; *ne quid inexpertum reliquat*, Verg.; 2, *untried, untested*; **a**, of persons, *legiones bello civili inexpertae*, Tac.; **b**, of things, *puppis*, Ov.; *hides*, Liv.

inexpiābilis -e (in and expio), 1, *inexpiable*; *scelus*, Cic.; 2, *inplacable, irreconcilable*; *homo*, Cic.; *bellum, obstinate*, Cic.

inexplebilis -e (in and expleo), *insatiable, that cannot be satisfied*; 1, *lit.*, Sen.; 2, *transf.*, **a**, of things, *cupiditas*, Cic.; *populi fauces*, Cic.; *epularum foeda et inexplēbilis libido*, Tac.; **b**, of persons, *with genit.*, *vir inexplēbilis virtutis veraque laudis, with an insatiable desire for*, Liv.

inexplētus -a -um (in and expleo), *unfilled, insatiate, insatiable*; *inexpletus lacrimans, that cannot be satisfied with weeping*, Verg.

inexplicābilis -e (that cannot be untied) *transf.*, 1, *intricate, impracticable, difficult*; *inexplicabiles continuis imbribus viae, impassable*, Liv.; *legatio, impracticable*, Cic.; *res difficilis et inexplicabilis*, Cic.; *facilitas, leading to no result*, Liv.; 2, *inexplicable*; *haec inexplicabilia esse dicitis*, Cic.

inexplōrātō, adv. (inexploratus), *without exploring, without reconnoitring*; *profectis*, Liv.

inexplōrātus -a -um (in and explorō), *unexplored, uninvestigated*; *stagni vada*, Liv.

inexpugnābilis -e, *unconquerable, impregnable*. **I.** Lit., **a**, *arx*, Liv.; **b**, *gramen, that cannot be rooted out*, Ov.; *via, inaccessible*, Liv. **II.** Transf., *with dat.*, *inexpugnabile amoris pectus*, Ov.; of persons, *volumus eum qui beatus sit tutum esse, inexpugnabilem, septum atque munum*, Cic.

Inexpectatus -a -um, *unlooked for, unexpected*, Cic.

Inextinctus -a -um (in and exstinguo), *unextinguished, inextinguishable*; 1, lit., ignis, Ov.; 2, transf., fames, libido, insatiable, Ov.; nomen, immortal, Ov.

Inexsuperabilis -e, *that cannot be passed over or crossed, insurmountable*. A. Lit., Alpes, Liv.; paludes, Liv. B. Transf., a, *unsurpassable*, Liv.; b, *insuperable*; vis fati, Liv.

Inextricabilis -e (in and extrico), *that cannot be disentangled, inextricable*; error, mazes out of which it is impossible to find one's way, Verg.

Infabrē, adv. *unskillfully, in an unworkmanlike manner*; vasa non infabre facta, Liv.

Infabricatus -a -um (in and fabrico), *unwrought, unfashioned*; robora, Verg.

Infacētē (inficētē), adv. (infacetus), *tastelessly, coarsely, without humour*, Suet.

Infacētiāe (inficētiāe) -ārum, f. (infacetus), *coarse jests, poor wit*, Cat.

Infacētus and **inficētus** -a -um (in and facetus), *coarse, rude, unmannerly, unpolished, without humour or wit*; homo non infacetus, Cic.; transf., mendacium non infacetum, Cic.

Infacundus -a -um, *not eloquent*; vir acer nec infacundus, Liv.; compar., quia infacundior sit, Liv.

Infamia -ae, f. (infamis), *ill report, shame, dishonour, disgrace, ignominy, infamy*; 1, lit., infamiam inferre, Cic.; move, to cause, Liv.; infamia aspergi, to come into bad repute, Nep.; infamia flagrare, Caes.; infamiam habere, Caes.; subire infamiam sempiternam, Cic.; 2, meton., the cause of ill repute and infamy; nostri saeculi, the disgrace of our age, Ov.; infamia silvae (of Cacus), Ov.

Infamis -e (in and fama), 1, *of ill repute, disreputable, infamous*; homines vitis atque dedecore infames, Cic.; vita, Cic.; 2, *bringing into ill repute, disgraceful*; nuptiae, Liv.

Infamo, 1. (infamis), *to bring into ill repute, make infamous, defame*; aliquem, Nep.; aliquid, Cic.; 2, *to blame, accuse, find fault with*; rem, Liv.

Infandus -a -um (in and fari), *unutterable, unspeakable, unheard of, unnatural, abominable*; corpus eius impurum et infandum, Cic.; caede, Liv.; dolor, labores, dies, Verg. Subst., **infanda** -ōrum, n. *unheard-of enormities*, Liv.; infandum or infanda l. *abominable* l. Verg.

Infans -fantis (in and fari). I. A. *dumb, speechless*, Cic. B. Of children, *not able to speak*; adj. = young, subst. = a little child; 1, a, lit., filius, Cic.; infantibus parcere, Caes.; b, meton., (a) poet., *belonging to a child*; pectora infantia, Ov.; (b) *childish, foolish*; omnia fuisse infantia, Cic. II. *without the gift of speech, devoid of eloquence*; infantes et insipientes homines, Cic.; transf., pudor, embarrassed, Hor.; meton., historia, Cic.

Infantia -ae, f. (Infans). I. A. *inability to speak*; linguae, Lucr. B. *childhood* (up to the age of seven); prima ab infantia, Tac. II. Transf., *want of eloquence, slowness of speech*, Cic.

Infarcio (infercio) -farsi (-fersi) -farsum (-fersum) and -fartum (-fertum), 4. (in and farcio), *to stuff in, cram in, stuff full of*; fig., neque inferciens verba quasi rimas expleat, Cic.

Infatigabilis -e, *that cannot be wearied, indefatigable*, Plin.

Infatūo, 1. (in and fatuus), *to make a fool of, infatuate*; aliquem mercede publicā, Cic.

Infastus -a -um, *unlucky, unfortunate*; suspitum, Verg.; dies, Tac.

infector -ōris, m. (inficio), *a dyer*, Cic.

1. **infectus** -a -um (in and facio). I. *unworked, unwrought*; argentum, Liv.; aurum, Verg. II. A. *undone, unfinished, incomplete*; pro infecto habere, to consider as having never taken place, Cic.; infecta re (without having accomplished the business) discedere, Caes.; adducere exercitum, Liv.; infecto negotio, Sall.; infecta victoria, Liv.; infecta pace, Liv.; infecto bello, Liv.; reddere infectum, to make void, Hor. B. Transf., *impracticable, impossible*; rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall.

2. **infectus**, partic. of inficio.

Infecunditas -ātis, f. (infecundus), *barrenness, sterility*; terrarum, Tac.

Infecundus -a -um, *unfruitful, barren, sterile*; ager, Sall.; fig., fons (ingenii), Ov.

Infelicitas -ātis, f. (infelix), *ill-luck, unhappiness, misfortune*; haruspicum, Cic.; alicuius in liberis, Liv.

Infelicitēr, adv. (infelix), *unluckily, unfortunately*; totiens infelicitē temptata arma, Liv.

Infelico, infelicio, 1. (infelix), *to make miserable*, Plaut.

Infelix -icis. I. *unfruitful, barren*; tellus frugibus infelix, Verg. II. Transf., A. *unlucky, unhappy, miserable*; a, of persons, homo miserrimus atque infelicissimus, Cic.; infelicio domi quam militiae, Liv.; with genit., animi, in mind, Verg.; with abl., operis summā, Hor.; b, of things, patria, Verg. B. Act., *causing unhappiness, unfortunate, unlucky*; 1, gen., a, of persons, qui republicae sit infelix, Cic.; b, of things, consilium, Liv.; 2, esp., infelix arbor, the gallows, Cic.

Infensō, adv. (infensus), *hostilely, acrimoniously*; infense invecus, Tac.; quis Isocrati est adversatus infensus, Cic.

Infenso, 1. (infensus), *to treat in a hostile manner*; Armeniam bello, to attack, Tac.

Infensus -a -um (in and fendo), *hostile, full of hate and bitterness, enraged*; a, of persons, rex ira infensus, Liv.; with dat., infensus alicui, Verg.; with in and the acc., eo infensioribus in se quam in illum iudicibus, Liv.; b, of things, animus, Cic.; opes principibus infensae, dangerous, Tac.

Infer -a -um, **infēri** -ōrum, v. inferus.

Infēriāe -ārum, f. (inferi), *sacrifices or offerings in honour of the dead*; alicui inferias afferre, Cic.

infercio, v. infarcio.

infērior, v. inferus.

infērius, 1, adv., v. infra; 2, neut. adj., v. inferus.

infērē, adv. (infernus), *on the lower side, beneath, below*, Lucr.

infernus -a -um (infer), *that which is below, lower*. I. Gen., partes, Cic. II. Esp., a, *underground*; gurgis, Ov.; b, *of or relating to the lower world, infernal*; rex, Pluto, Verg.; Juno, Proserpine, Verg.; palus, the Styx, Ov. Hence subst., a, **inferni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of the lower world*, Prop.; b, **inferna** -ōrum, n. *the lower world, infernal regions*, Tac.

infēro, intāli, illātum, *inferre, to bring, bear, carry in, to put or place on*. I. Lit., A. Gen. templis ignes inferre, to set fire to, Cic.; aliquid in ignem, Caes.; in equum, to put on horseback, Caes. B. Esp., a, *to bury, inter*, Cic.; b, *to give in an account*; rationes, Cic.; sumptum cibibus, to charge, put to the account of; c, *to sacrifice, pay*; honores Anchisae, Verg.; d, *manus alicui or in aliquid, to lay hands on*, Cic.; alicui vim, to do violence to, Cic.; e, *signa in hostem, to attack*.

charge, **Caes.**; **2**, bellum alicui, or contra aliquem, to make war on, levy war against, **Cic.**; **g**, pedem, to enter, **Cic.**; in a hostile meaning, to attack; alicui, **Liv.**; so gradum, **Liv.**; **h**, reflex, and middle; (**a**) reflexi, se inferre, to betake oneself, to go, lucus quo se persequere inferrebat, **Liv.**; to charge the enemy; effusi se stantibus vobis intulerint, **Liv.**; (**s**) middle, inferri in urbem, **Liv.** **II.** **Transf.**, **A.** se in periculum, to fall into, **Cic.** **B.** a, to produce, bring forward; sermonem, to speak, **Cic.**; mentionem, to mention, **Liv.**; **b**, to cause, occasion; spem alicui, **Caes.**; hostibus terrorem, **Cic.**; periculum civibus, **Cic.**; **c**, to excite or seek to excite; misericordiam, invidiam, **Cic.**; **d**, to infer, conclude, **Cic.**

inversus and **inertus**, v. **infarcio**.

inferus -a -um (connected with *ἐσπερος*), and **infer** -a -um, compar. **inferior**, superl. **infimus** and **imus** -a -um. **I.** Positive, **inferus** -a -um, **1**, that which is below, lower (opp. superus); mare, the Etruscan Sea (opp. mare Superum, the Adriatic), **Cic.**; **2**, that which is in the lower world; inferi dii, **Cic.** Subst., **inferi** -orum and -um, m. the departed, the dead, the lower world; ab inferis exsistere, to rise from the dead, **Liv.**; apud inferos, in the lower world, **Cic.**; elicere animas inferorum, **Cic.**; ab inferis excitare or revocare, to raise from the dead, **Cic.** **II.** Compar., **inferior**, neut. **inferius**, genit. -ioris, the lower (opp. superior), **1**, of position, labrum, the under-lip, **Caes.**; ex inferiori loco dicere, to speak from the body of the court (opp. ex superiori loco, from the tribunal), **Cic.**; **2**, transf., a, of order, versus, the pentameter, **Ov.**; **b**, of time, later, younger; aetate inferiores, **Cic.**; **c**, of number, inferior numero navium, weaker, **Caes.**; **d**, of rank, lower, meaner, of less importance; gradus, **Cic.**; inferioris juris magistratus, **Liv.**; **e**, of power, weaker; with abl., inferior animo, **Caes.**; fortuna, in fortune, **Cic.**; in iure civili, **Cic.** **III.** Superl., **A. infimus (infimus)** -a -um, the lowest (opp. summus); **1**, lit., a, solum, **Caes.**; **b**, ad infimos montes, at the bottom of the mountains, **Nep.**; ab infima ara, from the bottom of the altar, **Cic.**; **2**, transf., of position, lowest, meanest; infimo loco natus, **Cic.**; faex populi, **Cic.**; precibus infimis, with abject prayers, **Liv.** **B. imus** -a -um, the lowest; **1**, lit., a, sedes ima, **Cic.**; ab imo, from the bottom, **Caes.**; ab imo suspirare, to sigh deeply, **Ov.**; neut. plur., **ima** -orum, the lower world, **Ov.**; **b**, ab imis unguibus ad verticem summum, **Cic.**; gurgis, the bottom of, **Ov.**; **2**, transf., a, of tone, deepest, lowest; vox ima, **Hor.**; **b**, of position, superi imique deorum, **Ov.**; **c**, this last; mensis, **Ov.**; ad imum, to the end, **Hor.**, and at the end, **Hor.**

inervesco -ferbui, **3**, to begin to boil, grow hot, to be boiled down; hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbit herbis, **Hor.**

infestē, adv. (*infestus*), in a hostile manner, **Liv.**; compar., **infestius** atque inimicus, **Liv.**; superl., inimicissime atque infestissime, **Cic.**

infesto, **1.** (*infestus*), to attack, harass, disquiet; latus dextrum, **Ov.**

infestus -a -um (in and *fendo). **I.** Act., hostile, inimical, dangerous, troublesome; **1**, of things, a, provincia Gallia, **Cic.**; with dat., alicui inivsus infestusque, **Cic.**; with in and the acc., infestus in suos, **Cic.**; **b**, milit. t. t., with hostile intent, in hostile array, prepared for battle; ab Tibure infesto agmine profecti, **Liv.**; **2**, of things, infestis oculis conspici, **Cic.**; **infestis signis**, in hostile array, **Caes.**; hasta infesta, with lance couched, **Liv.**; infestis pilis, ready for the throw, **Caes.** **II.** Pass., made

dangerous, unsafe, insecure, molested; iter, **Cic.**; mare infestum habere, **Cic.**; with abl., via illa incursionibus barbarorum infesta, **Cic.**

inficetus, **inficete** = **infacetus**, **infacete** (q.v.).

inficio -feci -fectum, **3.** (in and facio). **I.** to put or dip into anything; hence, to tinge, dye, stain, colour; **1**, lit., a, se vitro, **Caes.**; rivos sanguine, **Hor.**; ora pallor albus inficit, makes colourless, **Hor.**; **b**, to mix with; hoc (dictamno) fuso labris splendentibus animum inficit, **Verg.**; **2**, transf., to imbue, instruct; (puer) jam infici debet in artibus, etc., **Cic.** **II.** **1**, to poison; Gorgoneis Alecto infecta venenis, **Verg.**; **2**, transf., to taint, infect, corrupt; ut cupiditatibus principum et vitis infici solet tota civitas, **Cic.**; poet., infectum scelus, the crime with which they are stained, **Verg.**

infidelis -e, **unfaithful**, **untrue**, **perfidious**, **faithless**, **Cic.**; superl., **infidelissimi** socii, **Cic.**

infidelitas -tatis, **f.** (*infidelis*), **unfaithfulness**, **faithlessness**; amicitiarum, **Cic.**

infideliter, adv. (*infidelis*), **unfaithfully**, **faithlessly**, **Cic.**

infidus -a -um, **unfaithful**, **faithless**, **untrue**; a, of persons, amici, **Cic.**; b, of things, societas regni, **Liv.**; nihil est enim stabile quod infidum est, **Cic.**

infigo -fixi -fixum, **3.** to fix, fasten to, or in, to thrust in. **I.** Lit., gladium hosti in pectus, **Cic.**; hasta infigitur portae, **Verg.** **II.** Transf., to imprint, impress, fix; cura erit infixa animo, **Cic.**; animus infixus est in patriae caritate, **Cic.**; in hominum sensibus positum atque infixum est, **Cic.**; infixum est, it is fixed, finally resolved, **Tac.**

infimatis -is, **m.** (*infimus*), a person of the lowest condition, **Plaut.**

infimus -a -um, superl. of *inferus* (q.v.).

infindo -fidi -fissum, **3.** to cut in, cleave; sulcos telluri, **Verg.**; poet., sulcos mari, to sail through the sea, **Verg.**

infinitas -tatis, **f.** (in and finis), **infinitely**, **endlessness**; infinitas locorum, **Cic.**; in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, **Cic.**

infinitē, adv. (*infinitus*), **infinitely**, **boundlessly**, **endlessly**; partes secare et dividere, **Cic.**; concupiscere, **Cic.**

infinitio -ōnis, **f.** (*infinitus*), **infinity**, **Cic.**

infinitus -a -um (in and finio). **I.** **1**, lit., of space, altitudo, **Cic.**; **2**, transf., a, of time, endless, unceasing; tempus, **Cic.**; odium, **Cic.**; b, of number, countless; infinita corporum varietas, **Cic.**; c, of extent, size, degree, boundless, immense; magnitudo, **Caes.**; silva, **Cic.**; infinitum est, with infin., **Cic.**; subst., **infinitum** -i, **n.** that which is boundless, **Cic.** **II.** **Indefinite**, **general**; infinitior distributio, **Cic.**

infirmatio -ōnis, **f.** (*infirmus*), **1**, a refuting; rationis, **Cic.**; **2**, invalidating; rerum iudicatarum, **Cic.**

infirmē, adv. (*infirmus*), **weakly**, **faintly**; socii infirmē animati, **Cic.**

infirmitas -tatis, **f.** (*infirmus*), **weakness**, **powerlessness**, **infirmity**; **1**, corporis, **Cic.**; valedudinis, **Cic.**; **2**, transf., a, mental weakness; hominum, **Cic.**; animi, want of spirit, want of courage, **Cic.**; b, instability, unsteadiness of character; Gallorum, **Caes.**

infirmus, **1.** (*infirmus*), to weaken; **1**, lit., legiones, **Tac.**; **2**, transf., a, to shake; fidem testis, **Cic.**; b, to refute; res leves, **Cic.**; c, to annul; acta illa atque omnes res superioris anni, **Cic.**

infirmus -a -um, **weak**, **feeble**, **infirm**. **I.**

Lit., physically, vires, Cic.; classis, Cic.; infirmi homines ad resistendum, Caes. **II.** Transf., **a**, weak; res infirma ad probandum, Cic.; **b**, mentally and morally, weak, timorous; animo infirmo esse, Cic.; superstitious, Hor.

infīt, defective verb = incipit, **1**, he or she begins; with infin., Verg.; esp., **2**, he or she begins to speak, Verg.

infītiā, f. (in and fātor), a denial; found only in acc., infītiās ire aliquid, to deny anything, Liv.; with acc. and infin., infītiās eunt, they deny, mercedem se belli Romanis inferendi pactos (esse), Liv.

infītiālis -e (infītiā), negative, containing a denial; quaestio, Cic.

infītiātio -ōnis, f. (infītor), a denying; negatio infītiatioque facti, Cic.

infītiātor -ōris, m. (infītor), one who denies or disavows a debt or deposit, Cic.

infītor, **1** dep. (in and fātor), to deny, disavow, not to confess; **1**, with acc., verum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., neque ego in hoc me hominem esse infītiabor unquam, Cic.; **2**, to deny a debt, refuse to restore a deposit; quid si infītiatur? Cic.

inflammātio -ōnis, f. (inflammo), a fire, conflagration; inferre inflammationem tectis, Cic.; transf., animorum, fire, inspiration, Cic.

inflammo, **1**, A. to light up, kindle, set fire to; taedas, Cic.; classem, Cic. **B.** Transf., to inflame, excite, stir up, stimulate; populum in improbos, Cic.; inflammari ad cupiditates, Cic.; inflammatus ipse (orator) et ardens, fiery, Cic.

inflatio -ōnis, f. (inflo), of the body, a puffing up, blowing out, flatulence; inflationem magnam habere, to accuse flatulence, Cic.

inflātus, adv. in compar. (inflatus), too pompously, proudly, haughtily; haec ad eum latius atque inflātius perscribat, Cic.

1. inflātus -a -um, p. adj. (from inflo). **A.** swelling, swollen; collum, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, scornful; animus, Cic.; b, haughty, proud; laetitia, spe, Cic.

2. inflātus -ūs, m. (inflo), **1**, a blowing into; primo inflatu tibicinis, at the first blast, Cic.; **2**, inspiration; divinus, Cic.

inflecto -flexi -flectum, **3**, to bend, bow, curve. **I.** Lit., bacillum, Cic.; quum ferrum se inflexisset, Cic.; inflectere nullum unquam vestigium sui cursus, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; middle, inflecti, to curve; sinus ab litore in urbem inflectitur, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, jus civile, to warp, Cic.; b, to modulate the voice; inflexā ad miserabilem sonum voce, Cic.; c, to alter a name; suum nomen ex Graeco, Cic.; d, of persons, to change, move, affect; aliquem levitate, &c.; sensus animique labantem, Cic.

inflectus -a -um (in and flecto), unweaved, unlamented, Verg.

inflexibilis -e, that cannot be bent, inflexible, Plin.

inflexio -ōnis, f. (inflecto), a bending, swaying; laterum inflexio fortis ac virilis, Cic.

inflexus -ūs m. (inflecto), a bending, curving, Juv.

inflixo -flicxi -flictum, **3**, **I.** to strike, knock, dash against; alieui scenrim, Cic.; puppis inflicta radis, dashed on, Verg. **II.** to inflict, cause hurt or damage; mortiferam plagam, Cic.; alieui turpitudinem, Cic.

inflo, **1**, **I.** to blow on or in; a, to play on wind instruments; calamos leves, Verg.; tibias, Cic.; and absol., to give a blast; simul inflavit tibicen, Cic.; b, to produce by blowing; sonum, Cic. **II.** to blow out; **1**, lit. a, to puff out, to

swell; ambas buccas, Hor.; amnis innatus (aquis), Liv.; b, to blow out a sound fully; aliquid extenuatur, infatur, Cic.; **2**, transf., to puff up, make proud or arrogant, elate; animos falsā spe Liv.; inflatus laetitia, Cic.

infūo -fluxi -fluxum, **3**, to flow in, stream in. Caes. **A.** Lit., non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, Rhenus in Oceanum influit, Caes.; with simple acc., lacum, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1**, to come in unawares, to steal in; in aures, Cic.; in animos, Cic.; **2**, to stream in, rush in, flow in; in Italian Gallorum copiae, Cic.

infodio -fodi -fossam, **3**, to dig in, bury, corpora terrae, Verg.; taleas in terram, Caes.

informatio -ōnis, f. (informo), a conception, idea; Dei, Cic.; antecepta animo rei, un à priori idea, Cic.

informis -e (in and forma), **1**, formless, unformed; alvei, Liv.; **2**, unsightly, misformed, deformed, hideous; cadaver, Verg.; hiems, Hor.

informo, **1**, to give form and shape to, to form, fashion. **I.** Lit., clipeum, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, to form; animus a natura bene informatus, Cic.; b, to form by instruction, instruct; artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic.; c, to sketch, represent, depict; oratorem, Cic.; causam, Cic.; d, to form an idea, conception, image of anything; eos (deos) ne conjecturā quidem informare posse, form a conjectural idea of, Cic.

infortunātus -a -um, unfortunate, unhappy, miserable; nihil me infortunatus, Cic.

infortunium -ii, n. (in and fortuna), misfortune, ill luck, Hor., Liv.

infra (for inferā, sc. parte, from inferus). **I.** Adv., **1**, lit., a, gen. (a) posit. on the under side, below, beneath; innumeros supra infra, dextra sinistra deos esse, Cic.; in writing, eorum (litterarum) exemplum infra scripti or scriptum est, Cic.; (β) compar. inferius, lower down; inferius suis fraternos currere Luna admiratur equos, Ov.; b, in the lower world, Tib.; **2**, transf., below (in rank), nec fere unquam infra ita descenderent ut ad infimos pervenirent, Liv. **II.** Prepos. with acc.; **1**, lit., in space, beneath, below; mare infra oppidum, Cic.; infra eum locum ubi pons erat, Caes.; **2**, transf., a, of size, hi sunt magnitudine paulo infra (less than) elephantos, Caes.; b, of time, later than; Homerus non infra superiorum Lycorgum fuit, Cic.; c, beneath, below, in rank, estimation; res humanas infra se positas arbitari, Cic.

infractio -ōnis, f. (infringo), breaking; transf., animi, dejection, Cic.

infractus -a -um (p. adj. from infringo), **1**, broken, Plin.; **2**, a, broken, exhausted; animos, dejected, Liv.; b, infracta loqui, to speak disconnectedly, Cic.

infrāgilis -e, **1**, not fragile, that cannot be broken, Plin.; **2**, strong; vox, Ov.

infrēmo -frēmūi, **3**, to roar, growl; aper, Verg.

1. infrēnātus -a -um (in and freno), without bridle; equites, riding without a bridle, Liv.

2. infrēnātus -a -um, partice of infreno.

infrēdo, **2**, to gnash with the teeth; dentibus, Verg.

infrēnis -e and **infrēnus** -a -n.r (in and frenum), without bridle, unbridled; equus, Verg.; Numidae, riding without bridle, Verg.

infrēno, **1**, lit., to, to bridle; equos, Liv.; currus, to harness the horses to the chariot, Verg.; **2**, transf., to restrain, hold back, check; horum alterum sic fuisse infrenatum conscientia scelerum et frandium suarum ut, etc., Cic.

infrequens -entis, *infrequent*. **I.** Of space. **A.** not numerous, few in number; hostes, Liv.; copiae infrequentiores, Caes.; senatus infrequens, Cic. **B.** Of places, not full, scantily populated; pars urbis infrequens aedificiis erat, Liv.; causa, attended by few hearers, Cic.; subst., infrequentissima urbis, the least populous parts of the city, Liv. **II.** Of time; of persons, not doing a thing often, infrequent, occasional; aeorum cultor, Hor.

infrequentia -ae, f. (infrequens), **1.** fewness, scantiness of number, thinness; senatus, Cic.; **2.** solitude, loneliness; locorum, Tac.

infrico -fricū -frictum and -fricātum, **1.** to rub in or on, Plin.

infringo -frēgi -fractum, **3.** (in and frango). **I.** to break, break off, break in pieces. **A.** Lit., remum, Cic.; hastam, Liv. **B.** Transf., to break, destroy, impair, check, enfeeble, cast down; vinum militum, Caes.; spem, Cic.; conatus adversariorum, Caes.; animum, Liv.; Samnitium vires, Liv. **II.** to knock against; linnibus lumbos, Hor.

infrons -frondis, leafless; ager, treeless, Ov.

infructuosus -a -um, unfruitful, transf., unproductive, fruitless, useless; militia, Tac.; laus, Tac.

infucatus -a -um (in and fucō), rouged, painted; fig. vitia, Cic.

infula -ae, f. a band or fillet made of locks of wool, knotted at intervals, worn by priests and Vestal virgins, and used to decorate victims, altars, etc., Cic.; also worn by suppliants, Caes.; hence, something holy; his insignibus atque infulis imperii Romani venditis, the inalienable public land, Cic.

infulatus -a -um (infula), adorned with or wearing the infula, Suet.

infulcio -fulsi -fultum, **4.** to stuff in, cram in, Suet.

infundo -fudi -fusum, **3.** **I.** to pour in or on. **A.** Lit., **1.** aliquid in vas, Cic.; **2.** to administer; alicui venenum, Cic.; alicui poculum, to present, Hor. **B.** Transf., **a.** of a crowd of people, gen. reflex., se infundere or passive infundi as middle = to pour in, stream in; infusus populus, collected in large numbers, Verg.; **b.** of wind, sound, etc., to pour into, to allow to penetrate; passive as middle = to penetrate, Cic.; vitia in civitatem, Cic. **II.** to pour on or over. **A.** Lit., **a.** of liquids, largos humeris rores, Verg.; **b.** of bodies not liquid, ignis infusus, Liv. **B.** Transf., infusus with dat., spread, lying on; gremio, Verg.

infusco, **1.** to make dark or black; to obscure, darken. **I.** Lit., vellera, arenam, Verg. **II.** Transf., to disfigure, corrupt, stain; vicinitas non infusca malevolentia, Cic.; eos barbaries infusceverat, Cic.

infusio -ōnis, f. (infundo), a pouring in or on, infusion, Plin.

Ingaevōnes -um, m. a German tribe on the shores of the North Sea.

Ingauni -trum, m. a Ligurian tribe.

ingemino, **1.** **I.** Transít., to double, redouble; ictus, voces, Verg. **II.** Intransít., to become double, to increase; imber, clamor, Verg.

ingemisco (ingemesco) -gēmūi, **3.** **I.** Intransít., to sigh or groan; absol., nemo ingemuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., in quo tu quoque ingemiscis, Cic.; with dat., eius minis, Liv. **II.** Transít., to sigh or groan over; with acc., quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam, Cic.

ingemo, **3.** to sigh, groan over; with dat., laboribus, Hor.; aratro, Verg.

ingēnēro, **1.** **I.** to implant in, generate, produce; natura ingenerat aurem, Cic.; partic., **ingēnerātus** -a -um, implanted by nature, innate, natural; familiae frugalitas, Cic. **II.** to create; animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, Cic.

ingēniātus -a -um (ingenium), endowed by nature, Plaut.

ingēniōsē, adv. (ingeniosus), acutely, cleverly, ingeniously; ista tractare, Cic.

ingēniōsus -a -um (ingenium), **1.** naturally clever, talented, acute, able, ingenious; quo quisque est sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic.; **2.** of inanimate objects, fit for, adapted to; terra colenti, Ov.; ad segetes ager, Ov.

ingēnitus -a -um, partic. of ingigno.

ingēnium -ū, n. (in and geno = gigno), nature, natural constitution. **I.** Of things, arborum, Verg. **II.** Of men. **A.** natural disposition, temperament, character; ingenio suo vivere, after one's own inclination, Liv. **B.**, a, esp., cleverness, talent, mental power, genius; docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic.; tardum, acerrimum, acutum, magnum, Cic.; ad fingendum, Cic.; b, meton., a man of genius, a genius, Cic.

ingens -entis (in and geno = gigno; lit., grown to a great size), vast, immense, enormous. **I.** Lit., pecunia, campus, numerus, Cic. **II.** Transf., exitus, Verg.; bellum, Ov.; with abl., ingens viribus, Liv.; with genit., femina ingens animi, Tac.

ingēnūē, adv. (ingenuus), **1.** nobly, liberally; educatus, Cic.; **2.** freely, frankly; confiteri, Cic.

ingēnūitas -tātis, f. (ingenuus), **1.** the condition of a freeman, free-birth, Cic.; ornamenta ingennitatis, Cic.; **2.** noble-mindedness, uprightness, frankness, Cic.

ingēnūs -a -um (in and geno). **I.** native, not foreign; fons, Luer. **II.** natural, innate, color, Prop. **III.** free-born, of free birth. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., a, that which becomes a free man, noble, honourable; vita, artes, Cic.; b, frank, sincere; homo, Cic.; c, weak, delicate, Ov.

ingēro -gessi -gestum, **3.** **I.** Lit., to carry, throw, put, pour in or upon; ligna foco, Tib.; hastas in tergum fugientibus, Verg.; saxa in subeuntes, to hurl at, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, to heap on, to utter; probra, Liv.; convicia alicui, Hor.; b, to press upon, force upon; alicui nomen, Tac.; alicuem (as judge), Cic.

ingestābilis -e, unbearable, intolerable; onus, Plin.

ingigno -gēnūi -gēnūtum, **3.** to implant by birth or nature; natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit veri videndi, Cic.; partic., **ingēnitus** -a -um, innate, in; ut habeat quiddam ingentium quasi et atque popolare, Cic.

inglōrius -a -um (in and gloria), without fame or glory, inglorious; vita, Cic.; rex apum, undistinguished, Verg.

inglūvies -ei, f. (for ingulvies from in and gula), **1.** the crop or crop of birds, the maw of animals, Verg.; **2.** meton., gluttony, Hor.

ingrātē, adv. (ingratus), **1.** unpleasantly, Ov.; **2.** ungratefully, Cic.

ingrātia -ae, f. (ingratus), unthankfulness, in class. Lat. only in abl., ingratis (ingratis), against the will of, unwillingly, Cic.

in-crātis, v. ingratis.

ingrātus -a -um, **1.** unpleasant, unpleasing; ne livida diis immortalibus oratio nostra aut ingrata esse videatur, Cic.; **2.** a, unthankful, ungrateful; homo, Cic.; ingrati animi crimen horreo, Cic.; with in and the acc., ingratus in Democritum, Cic.; with genit., salutis, on

account of, Verg.; with *in* and the *abl.*, *in*-gratus in referenda gratia, Caes.; of things, *inglucivus*, *insolubilis*, Hor.; *b.*, *unprofitable*, *thankless*; labor, Sall.; *pericula*, Verg.

ingravesco, 3. *1.* *lit.*, to become heavy, Plin.; *2.* *transf.*, *a.*, in a good sense, hoc (philosophiae), studium cotidie ingravescit, *is followed more seriously*, Cic.; *b.*, in a bad sense; (*a*) to become annoying, troublesome; *annona* ingravescit, *becomes dearer*, Cic.; *ingravescit in dies malum intestinum*, Cic.; (*b*) to be oppressed, wearied; corpora exercitacionum defatigatione ingravescent, Cic.

ingravo, 1. to make heavy, to oppress, trouble, aggravate, render worse; illa (conjugis imago) meos casus ingravat, Cic.; ingravat haec Drances, Verg.

ingredior -gressus sum, 3. (in and gradior). *I.* *Intransit.*, *A.* to enter, go in; *a.*, *lit.*, in navem, in templum, in fundum, Cic.; *intra* munitiones, Caes.; *b.*, *transf.*, to enter on; in bellum, Cic.; in eam orationem, Cic.; in spem libertatis, Cic. *B.* to go forth, walk; tardius, Cic.; per nudam infra glaciem, Liv. *II.* *Transit.*, *A.* to enter; domum, Cic.; curiam, Liv. *B.* Of time, to begin; *a.*, iter, Cic.; *b.* to commence; orationem, Cic.; with *infin.*, dicere, Cic.

ingressio -ōnis, *f.* (ingredior), 1, an entering, going in; *a.*, *lit.*, fori, Cic.; *b.*, *transf.*, a beginning, Cic.; 2, gait, pace, Cic.

ingressus -ūs, *m.* (ingredior). *I.* a going into, an entering. *A.* *Lit.*, a hostile entrance, an invasion; ingressus hosties praesidiis interciperet, Tac. *B.* *Transf.*, a beginning; ingressus capere, to begin, Verg. *II.* walking, going, stepping; ingressus, cursus, accubitus, inclinatio, sessio, Cic.; ingressu prohiberi, not to be able to move, Caes.

ingrūo -ūti, 3. (in and *gruo, connected with ruo), *a.*, of persons, to break in, fall upon violently; ingruit Aeneas Italis, Verg.; *b.*, *transf.*, of things, to assault, attack; periculum, bellum ingruit, Liv.; morbi ingruunt in remiges, Liv.; si nullus ingruat metus, Plin.

inguen -guinis, *n.* the groin, Verg.

ingurgito, 1. (in and gurgis), 1, to plunge; se in tot flagitia, to plunge into the whirlpool of vice, Cic.; 2, esp. refl., se ingurgitare, to glut or gorge oneself, to gormandise, Cic.

ingustābilis -e (in and gusto), that cannot be tasted, Plin.

ingustātus -a -um (in and gusto), untasted, not tasted before; illa rhombi, Hor.

inhābīlis -e. *I.* that cannot be handled or managed, unmanageable; navis, Liv.; telum ad remittendum inhābile imperitis, Liv. *II.* useless, unfit for, ill adapted to; tegimen inhābile ad resurgendum, Tac.; multitudo inhābilis ad consensum, Liv.

inhābitābilis -e, uninhabitable; maximae regiones inhābitabiles, Cic.

inhābito, 1. to inhabit; eum secessum, Ov.

inhaerēo -haesi -haesum, 2. to stick in, cleave to, remain fast to; 1, *lit.*, ad saxa, Cic.; visceribus, Cic.; sidera sedibus suis inhaerent, Cic.; 2, *transf.*, inhaeret in mentibus quoddam auguriū, Cic.; virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, are always connected with, Cic.; semper alicui, to be always in the company of, Ov.

inhaerescō -haesi -haesum, 3. (inchoat. of inhaerēo), to remain fast, to cleave to; in mentibus, Cic.

inhālo, 1. to breathe upon; quum isto ore foetido teterrimam nobis popinam inhalasses, Cic.

inhībēo -hī -hīum, 2. (in and habeo). *1.* to hold in, hold back, check, restrain; tela, Liv.; equos, Ov.; si te illius acerba imploratio et vox miserabilis non inhībēbat, Cic.; as naut. t. t., inhībēre remis, Cic., or navem retro inhībēre, Liv., to row a boat backwards, to row a boat stern first, to back water. *II.* to exercise, practise, use, employ; supplicia nobis, Cic.; imperium in deditos, Liv.

inhībītiō -ōnis, *f.* (inhībēo), a restraining; remigum, a rowing backwards, Cic.

inhio, 1. *I.* to gape, gaze with wonder; tenuit inhians tria Cerberus ora, Verg. *II.* to gape for, open the mouth with desire; Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic.; fig. with dat., to covet, desire, long for; alienius hortis, opibus, Tac.; varios pulchra testudine postes, look with desire upon, Verg.

inhonestē, *adv.* (inhonestus), dishonestly, disgracefully; aliquem accusare, Cic.

inhonesto, 1. (inhonestus), to disgrace, dishonour; palmas, Ov.

inhonestus -a -um, 1, dishonest, shameful, disgraceful; homo, Cic.; vulnus, Ov.; inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic.; 2, ugly, unsightly; vulnus, Verg.

inhonorātus -a -um, 1, not honoured, honoured by no public office, private, retired; vita, Cic.; honoratus atque inhonoratus, Liv.; inonorator triumphus, Liv.; 2, unrevared, without gifts; aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv.

inhonorūs -a -um, 1, unhonoured, undistinguished, Plin.; 2, ugly, unsightly, Tac.

inhorreo -ūi, 2. to bristle with; haud secus quam vallo saepa inhorret acies, Liv.

inhorresco -horrdi, 3. *I.* to begin to bristle, to bristle up; *a.*, aper inhorruit armos, Verg.; spicae jam campis messis inhorruit, Verg.; inhorruit unde tenebris, Verg.; *b.*, to be rough with frost; quum tristis hiems aquilonis inhorruit alis, Ov. *II.* to shudder, shiver, from cold, fever, fright, etc.; 1, *lit.*, dicitur inhoruisse civitas, Cic.; 2, *transf.*, of things, to shake, tremble; aer, Ov.

inhospitālis -e, inhospitable; Caucasus Hor.

inhospitālitās -tātis, *f.* (inhospitalis), want of hospitality, Cic.

inhospitūs -a -um, inhospitable; tecta, Ov.; Syrtis, Verg.

inhūmānō, *adv.* (inhumanus), inhumanly; inhumanus dicere, Cic.

inhūmānitas -tātis, *f.* (inhumanus), 1 cruelty, inhumanity, Cic.; 2, *a.*, incivility, discourtesy, disobedience, Cic.; 3, stinginess, niggardliness, Cic.

inhūmānitēr, *adv.* (inhumanus), uncivilly, rudely, discourteously, Cic.

inhūmānus -a -um, 1, cruel, barbarous, inhuman; homo, scelus, Cic.; quis inhumanior? Cic.; 2, *a.*, rude, uncourteous, uncivil, unmanly, Cic.; *b.*, uncultivated; aures, Cic.

inhūmātus -a -um (in and humo), unburied, Cic.

inhūmo, 1. to cover with earth, Plin.

inibī, *adv.*, 1, of place, therein, in that place, in that matter, Cic.; 2, of time, almost, nearly, on the point of; inibi est, it is on the point of taking place; aut inibi esse aut jam esse confectum, Cic.

iniciō = injicio.

inimicō, *adv.* (inimicus), hostilely, in an unfriendly manner; insectari aliquem, Cic.

inimicitia -ae, f. (inimicus), *enmity*, Cic.; gen. in plur., cum aliquo mihi inimicitiae sunt, or intercedunt, Cic.; inimicitias gerere, Cic., exercere, Cic., suscipere, Cic.

inimico, 1. (inimicus), to make hostile, set at enmity; ira miseras inimicit urbes, Hor.

inimicus -a -um (in and amicus). **I.** Act., unfriendly, inimical, adverse. **A.** Lit., a, adj., inimicus alicui, Cic.; inimicus venis sumptuosus, Cic.; of inanimate objects, hurtful, prejudicial; odor nervis inimicus, Hor.; b, subst., **inimicus** -i, m, an enemy, foe, Cic.; **inimica** -ae, f. a female foe, Cic.; inimicissimi Sthenii, the bitterest foes of S., Cic. **B.** Poet., transf. = hostilis; terra inimica, Verg. **II.** Pass. = hated; goner inivsus inimici soceri, Tac.

inintelligens -entis, unintelligent, Cic.

iniquē, adv. (iniquus), 1, *unequally*; iniquissime comparatum est, Cic.; 2, *unfairly*, unjustly, Cic.

iniquitas -tātis, f. (iniquus). **I.** *unevenness*; a, lit., loci, Caes.; b, transf., *unfavourableness, difficulty, unpropitiousness*; temporis, Cic.; rerum, Caes. **II.** *unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness*; hominis, Cic.; iniquitates maximae, Cic.

iniquus -a -um (in and aequus). **I.** *uneven*; 1, lit., locus, Liv.; 2, transf., a, *unfavourable, disadvantageous*; locus, Caes.; defensio angustior et iniquior, on unfavourable ground, Cic.; b, of time, *unpropitious*; tempus, Liv.; c, of character, *impatient, discontented*; animo iniquo ferre, with acc., to be vexed at, Cic.; animo iniquissimo mori, to die most reluctantly, Cic. **II.** *unequal*; 1, lit., too great; pondus, Verg.; sol, too hot, Verg.; 2, transf., a, *unjust, unfair*; pacem iniquā conditione retinere, Cic.; b, *hostile, adverse*; animo iniquissimo infestissimoque alicum inueni, Cic.; subst., **iniqui** -orum, m. *enemies*, Cic.; aequi iniqui, or aequi iniquique, friends and foes, Liv.

initio, 1. (initium), to initiate into a secret worship; alicum Cereri, Cic.; alicum Bacchis, as one of the Bacchantes, Liv.

initium -il, n. (ineo), a beginning, commencement. **I.** Gen., initium dicendi sumere, Cic.; initium caedis or conficendi facere, Cic.; initium capere ab or ex, etc., Cic.; ab initio, from the beginning, Cic.; initio, in the beginning, at the commencement, Cic. **II.** Esp., gen. in plur. **A.** the elements or first principles of a science; initia mathematicorum, Cic. **B.** In natural philosophy, elements, Cic. **C.** the beginning of a reign; initia Tiberii auditis, Tac. **D.** a principle; initium cognoscere, Cic. **E.** In plur., a secret worship, hidden rites, mysteries, Cic.; and meton., things used in such rites, Cat.

initus -ūs, m. (ineo), 1, an arrival, entrance, Lucr.; 2, a beginning, Lucr.; 3, copulation, Ov.

injectio -ōnis, f. (injecio), a laying on; manus, Quint.

injectus -ūs, m. (injecio), 1, a throwing on, throwing over; injecta multa vestis, Tac.; 2, a putting in, inserting, Lucr.

injecio -jēci -jectum, 3. (in and jacio). **I.** to throw in or into, cast or put in or into; 1, lit., manum foculo, Liv.; se in medios hostes, to throw oneself into the midst of the enemy, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to cause, inspire, infuse, occasion; alicui timorem, Cic.; alicui mentem, ut audeat, etc., Cic.; b, in conversation, to mention, let drop, throw in; alicui nomen cuiuspiam, Cic.; quum mihi in sermone iniecisset, with acc. and infin., Cic. **II.** to throw or place on. **A.** pontem flumini, Liv.; brachia collo, to embrace, Cic.

B. Esp., 1, to throw or cast on; pallium alicui, Cic.; sibi vestem, Ov.; vincula animo, Cic. 2, transf., injicere alicui manus, to lay hands on; fig., mihi veritas manum iniecit, Cic.; esp., to lay hands on in order to appropriate what is one's own, to take possession of; manum virginis venienti, Liv.; fig., manum Parcae, Verg.

injucundē, adv. only in compar. (injucundus), *unpleasantly, in an unfriendly manner*; res injucundius actae, Cic.

injucunditas -tātis, f. (injucundus), *unpleasantness*; ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, Cic.

injucundus -a -um, *unpleasant, displeasing*; minime nobis injucundus labor, Cic.; adversus malos injucundus, unfriendly, Cic.

injūdicātus -a -um (in and judico), *untried, uncondemned, undecided*, Quint.

injungo -juxi -junctum, 3. **I.** to join to, fasten to; tignos in asseres, Liv. **II.** **A.** Lit., to join, unite, connect with; vineas et aggerem muro, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to cause; alicui injuriam, Liv.; 2, to inflict upon, occasion, bring upon, to lay or impose upon, charge, enjoin; alicui munus, Liv.; civitatis servitatem, Caes.; alicui laborem, onus, leges, Liv.

injūratūs -a -um, *unsworn, not having taken an oath*, Cic.

injūria -ae, f. (injurius), an injury, injustice, wrong. **I.** Lit., **A.** injuriam alicui inferre, imponere, facere, Cic.; in alicum iungere, jacere, to commit, inflict an injury on, Cic.; accipere, to suffer wrong, Cic.; propulsare, Cic.; defendere, Caes., to repel, etc.; per injuriam, wrongfully, Cic.; injuriā, Cic. **B.** 1, an insult; spretae formae, Verg.; 2, legal t.t., damage, harm, injury, affront; actio injuriarum, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, a possession wrongfully obtained; pertinaces ad obtinendam injuriam, Liv.; 2, revenge for an affront; consulis, Liv.

injūriōsē, adv. (injurius), *illegally, wrongfully, injuriously*; in magistratus decernere, Cic.; mercatores injurius tractare, Cic.

injūriōsus -a -um (injuria), acting *wrongfully, unjust, wrongful, unlawful*; vita, Cic.; injuriosi in proximis, Cic.

injūrius -a -um (in and jus), *wrongful, unjust*; quia sit injurium, Cic.

injūrus -a -um = injurius (q.v.).

1. **injussus** -a -um (in and jubeo), *uncommanded, unbidden, spontaneous*; graminia vircescunt, without cultivation, Verg.

2. **injussus**, m. found only in abl. *injussu, without orders*; injussu imperatoris, Cic.; injussu suo, Cic., or simply injussu, e.g., pug-nare, Liv.

injūstē, adv. (injustus), *unjustly, unfairly*; facere, Cic.

injustitia -ae, f. (injustus), *injustice, unjust proceeding*; totius injustitiae nulla est capit-alior, Cic.

injustus -a -um, 1, *unfair, unjust*; homo, Cic.; noverca, harsh, severe, Verg.; regna, unjustly acquired, Ov.; subst., **injustum** -i, n. *injustice*; metu injusti, Hor.; 2, *heavy, burden-some, oppressive*; onus, Cic.; fascis, Verg.

inl . . . v. ill . . .

inm . . . v. imm . . .

innābilis -e (in and no), that cannot be sworn in; unda, Ov.

innascor -nātus, 3. dep. **I.** to be born, grow, arise in or upon; neglectis filix innascitur agris, Hor.; saliceta innata ripis, Liv. **II.** Transf., to be produced, arise; in hac elatione animi cupiditas innascitur, Cic.; partic., **in-**

nātus -a -um, *innate, inborn; insita quaedam vel potius innata cupiditas*, Cic.

innāto, 1. **I.** *to swim into; in concham hiantem*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *to swim or float in or upon; with dat., laetua acri innatat stomacho*, Hor.; with acc., undam innatat albus, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to flow into or over; innatat unda dulcis freto*, Ov.

innātus, partic. of *innascor*.

innavigābills -e, *not navigable*, Liv.

innecto -nexūi -nexum, 3. *to tie, bind, fasten, weave together*. **I.** Lit., comas, Verg.; fauces laqueo, Ov.; palmas arinis, Verg.; inter se innexi rami, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** *causas morandi, to bring forward one after the other*, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1. *to entangle, implicate; innexus conscientiae alienius*, Tac.; 2. *to connect; Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat*, Tac.

innitor -nixus sum, 3. *dep. to lean upon, rest upon, support oneself by*. **I.** Lit., scutis, Caes.; hastā, Liv.; alis, *to fly*, Ov. **II.** Transf., univiro, Messio, fortuna hostium innititur, Liv.

inno, 1. *to swim in or on*. **I.** *fluitantes et innantes beluae*, Cic.; with dat., aquae, Liv.; with acc., fluvium, Verg. **II.** **a.** *to flow over, Hor.; b.* *to sail over, navigate; Stygios lacus*, Verg.

innocēns -entis, *harmless, not hurtful*. **I.** Lit., innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** *epistola*, Cic. **B.** *innocent, harmless, inoffensive, blameless; innocens is dicitur qui nihil nocet*, Cic.; factorum, Tac.

innocentēr, adv. (innocens), *innocently, blamelessly, inoffensively, irreproachably; innocentius agere*, Tac.

innocentia -ae, f. (innocens). **I.** *harmlessness; ferorum animalium*, Plin. **II.** *innocence, blamelessness, inoffensiveness, disinterestedness*, Cic.; meton., *= the innocent; innocentiam judiciorum poenā liberare*, Cic.

innocūe, adv. (innocuus), *harmlessly, innocently; vivere*, Ov.

innocūus -a -um. **I.** Act., *innocuous, harmless*. **A.** Lit., herba, Ov.; litus, safe, Verg. **B.** Transf., *innocent, harmless, blameless; homo*, Ov. **II.** Passive, *unhurt, unharmed; carinae*, Verg.

innōtesco -nōtūi, 3. *to become known or noted; nostris innotuit illa libellis*, Ov.; quod ubi innotuit, Liv.

innōvo, 1. *to renew; se ad suam intemperantiam, to return to*, Cic.

innoxius -a -um. **I.** Act. **A.** *innocuous, harmless; anguis*, Verg. **B.** Transf., *innocent; criminis innoxia*, Liv. **II.** Pass., **A.** *unhurt, unharmed; ipsi innoxii*, Sall. **B.** *underserved; paupertas*, Tac.

innūbils -a -um, *unclouded, clear*, Lucr.

innūbo -nupsi -nuptum, 3. *to marry into, connect oneself with by marriage; quo innupsisset*, Liv.

innūbus -a -um (in and nubo), *unmarried, without a husband; Sihylla*, Ov.; laurus (because Daphne, while still a virgin, was changed into a laurel), Ov.

innūmērābills -e, *that cannot be counted, innumerable; multitudo*, Cic.

innūmērābilitas -atis, f. (innumabilis), *in infinite number, innumerableness; mundorum*, Cic.

innūmērābilitēr, adv. (innumabilis), *innumerablely*, Cic.

innūmērālis -e, *countless, innumerable*, Lucr.

innūmērus -a -um, *countless, innumerable; gentes*, Verg.

innūo -ūi, 3. *to give a nod to, make a sign or signal to; alicui*, Plaut., Ter.; ubi innuerint, Liv.

innuptus -a -um (in and nubo), 1. *unmarried, having no husband*, Verg.; subst., **innupta** -ae, f. *a virgin, young damsel*, Verg.; 2. meton., *nuptiae innuptae (γάμος ἀγαμος), a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage; ap. Cic.*

innūtrio, 4. *to bring up, educate with or among; inutribus pessimis*, Tac.

īnō -ūs and -ōnis, f. (Inō), *daughter of Cadmus wife of Athamas*, adj., **īnōus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Ino*.

inoblitus -a -um (in and obliviscor), *mindful, not forgetful*, Ov.

inobrūtus -a -um (in and obruo), *not overwhelmed*, Ov.

inobservābills -e, *not to be observed, imperceptible*, Cat.

inobservantia -ae, f. *negligence, carelessness, inattention*, Suet.

inobservātus -a -um, *unobserved, unperceived; sidera*, Ov.

inoculatio -ōnis, f. *an engrafting*, Plin.

inodōror, 1. *dep., to trace out anything, to smell out*, Cic. (?)

inodōrus -a -um, *without smell, inodorous*, Pers.

inoffensus -a -um, *without stumbling, unrestrained, unhindered, unobstructed; mare*, Verg.; cursus honorum, uninterrupted, Tac.

inofficiōsus -a -um, 1. *contrary to or neglectful of duty; testamentum, in which the nearest relatives are passed over*, Cic.; 2. *disobliging; in aliquem*, Cic.

inōlens -entis, *without smell, inodorous*, Lucr.

inōlesco -ōlēvi -ōlītum, 3. *to grow in or on; 1.* lit., udo libro, Verg.; 2. transf., *penitusque necesse est multa (mala) diu concreta modis inolescere miris*, Verg.

inōminātus -a -um (in and omen), *ill-omened, unlucky*, Hor.

inopia -ae, f. (inops). **I.** *want, need; in Rhodiorum inopia (want of food) et fame*, Cic.; frumentaria, Caes.; with genit., frugum, Cic.; transf., consilii, Cic. **II.** *helplessness*, Cic.

inōpinans -antis, *not expecting, unexpected, unawares; aliquem inopinantem aggredi*, Caes.

inōpinantēr (inopinans), *unexpectedly*, Suet. **inōpinatō**, adv. (inopinatus), *unexpectedly*, Liv.

inōpinātus -a -um. **I.** Pass., *unexpected, unlooked for; res*, Cic.; malum, Caes.; subst., **inōpinātum** -i, n. *an unexpected event*, Cic.; ex inopinato, Cic.; inopinati, Liv., *unexpectedly*. **II.** Act., *not expecting; inopinatos invadere*, Liv.

inōpinus -a -um (in and opinus, from opinor), *unexpected, unlooked for; visus*, Ov.; quies, Verg.

inōpiōsus -a -um (inopia), *needy, in want of; consilii*, Plaut.

inopportūnus -a -um, *inopportune, unreasonable*, Cic.

inops -ōpis. **I.** *without means*. **A.** *poor; 1.* a, lit., aerarium inops et exhaustum, Cic. **b.** transf., *poor in words or thoughts; lingua, oratio*, Cic.; 2. *poor in something, wanting in; with genit. or abl., or ab and the abl., pecuniae*, Liv.; verborum, verbis, Cic.; amicorum, ab amicis, Cic.; transf., humanitatis, Cic. **B.** *powerless, weak*, Liv. **II.** *helpless; inopes relictū a duce*, Cic.

inorātus -a -um (in and oro), not formally brought forward and heard; re inorātā, Cic.

inordinātus -a -um, disorderly, in confusion; dispersi, inordinati exibat, Liv.; subst., **inordinatum** -i, n. disorder; ex inordinato in ordinem adducere, Cic.

inōrior, 4. dep., to arise, appear, Tac (?)

inornātus -a -um, unadorned. **I.** Lit., mulieres, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. orator, Cic. **B.** unpraised, uncelebrated, Hor.

inp . . . = **imp** . . . (q.v.).

inquam -is -it, perf., inquit, v. def. (connected with *evenio*). **I** say; a, in quoting the words of a speaker, est vero, inquam, signum, Cic.; with dat., inquit mihi, Cic.; b, in repetition, for the sake of emphasis, hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem, Cic.; c, in objections, non solemus, inquit, ostendere, Cic. (The forms found are: inquam, Cic.; inquit, Cic.; inquitus, Hor.; inquit, Cic.; inquitabat, Cic.; inquit, Cat.; inquit, Cic.; inquit, Cat.; inquit, Cic.; inque, Plaut.; inquito, Plaut.)

1. **inquietus** -ētis, f. disquiet, want of rest, Plin.

2. **inquietus** -ētis, *unquiet, restless*; homo, Sall.; nox, dies, Tac.

inquiēto, 1. (inquietus), to disquiet, disturb; victoriam, Tac.

inquiētus -a -um, *unquiet, restless*. **I.** Lit., Hadria, stormy, Hor.; nox inquieta, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, *restless in disposition*; inquietus animus, Liv.; b, *politically restless*, Liv.

inquilinus -i, m. one who dwells in a place not his own, a tenant, lodger; transf., inquilinus civis Romae (said of Cicero, who was not born in Rome), Sall.

inquinatō, adv. (inquinatus), *filthily, impurely*; loqui, Cic.

inquinātus -a -um, p. adj. (from inquinō), dirtied, befouled, defiled, polluted, contaminated, sordid, shameful; homo vita omni inquinatus, Cic.; sermo inquinatissimus, Cic.

inquinō, 1. (connected with coenium), to be foul, pollute, defile, stain, contaminate; 1, lit., aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic.; aquas venenis, Ov.; 2, transf., to corrupt, defile; omnem splendorem honestatis, Cic.: se parricidio, Cic.

inquiro -quisīvi -quisītum, 3. (in and quaero).

I. to seek for, search for; corpus alienius, Liv.

II. A. to investigate, inquire into; diligenter in ea, Cic.; in eum quid agat, quem ad modum vivat, inquitur, Cic.; omnia ordine, Liv. **B.** Legal t. t., to search for evidence against any one; in competitores, Cic. (pluperf. subj., inquisissent, Liv.; perf. infin., inquisisse, Liv.)

inquisitio -ōnis, f. (inquirō). **I.** a searching after, looking for; corporum, Plin. **II. A.** investigation, inquiry; veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., the search for evidence against any one; candidati, against a candidate, Cic.

inquisitor -ōris, m. (inquirō), an inquirer. **I.** a spy, Suet. **II. A.** Philosoph. t. t., an investigator; rerum, Cic. **B.** one who searches for evidence to support an accusation, Cic.

inr . . . v. irr . . .

insālūbris -e, 1, *unhealthy*, Plin.; 2, *unserviceable, unprofitable*, Plin.

insālūtātus -a -um, *ungreeted, of whom no farewell has been taken*; in the tmesis, inque salutatam linquo, Verg.

insānābilis -e, *incurable*; 1, lit., morbus, Cic.; 2, transf., contumeliae, Cic.

insānō, adv. (insanus), *madly, insanely*; in silvam ne ligna feras insanius, Hor.

insānīa -ae, f. (insanus), *madness, loss of reason, insanity*; 1, a, lit., nomen insanīae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic.; concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, *madly*, Cic.; b, transf., *mad desire, mad, senseless excess, senseless extravagance*; libidinum, Cic.; 2, *poetical rapture or inspiration*; amabilis, Hor.

insānio -īvi and -īi -itum, 4. (insanus), to rage, be seized with madness or frenzy; a, lit., ex injuria, Liv.; nisi ego insanio, Cic.; of things, insaniens Bosphorum, *raging*, Hor.; b, transf., to act like a madman, to rave; insanit statuas emendo, Hor.; with acc., similem (errorem), Hor.; sollemnīa, to be fashionably mad, Hor.

insānitas -ātis, f. (insanus), *mental disease, insanity*, Cic.

insānus -a -um. **I.** of unsound mind, mad, insane. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** 1, acting like a madman, raging, senseless; homo flagitius insanus, Cic.; contio, Cic.; of things, a, *raging*; fluctus, Verg.; b, of great size or violence; moles, Cic.; cupiditas insanior, Cic.; 2, inspired; vates, Verg. **II.** Act., making mad; aqua, Ov.

insatiābilis -e (in and satio). **I.** Pass., that cannot be satisfied, insatiable; cupiditas, Cic. **II.** Act., that does not satiate, uncloying, unwearying; pulchritudo, Cic.; insatiabilior species, Cic.

insatiābilitēr, adv. (insatiabilis), *insatiably*, Lucr.

insatiētās -ātis, f. *insatiableness*, Plant.

insātūrābilis -e (in and saturo), *insatiable*; abdomen, Cic.

insātūrābilitēr, adv. (insaturabilis), *insatiably*, Cic.

inscalpo, 1. to engrave, Plin.

inscendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (in and scando), to ascend, mount, go up; in rogam ardentem, Cic.; navem, Plaut.

inscensio -ōnis, f. (inscendo), a going on board; in navem, Plaut.

insciens -entis, ignorant, unaware; me insciēte factum, done without my knowledge, Cic.

insciēter, adv. (insciens), *ignorantly, stupidly, foolishly*; facere, Cic.

insciētia -ae, f. (insciens), 1, ignorance, inexperience, want of acquaintance with; insciētia mea, nostra, Cic.; foll. by genit. of the subject, vulgi, Caes.; of the object, locorum, Caes.; dicendi, Cic.; 2, philosoph. t. t., want of certain knowledge (opp. scientia), Cic.

inscitē, adv. (inscitus), *clumsily, awkwardly, unskilfully*; inscite aliquid comparare cum aliqua re, Cic.

inscitia -ae, f. (inscitus), 1, *clumsiness, awkwardness, inexperience, ignorance*; with genit. of subject, barbarorum, Cic.; of object, negotii gerendi, Cic.; disserendi, Cic.; 2, ignorance, stupidity; legionum, Tac.; erga domum suam, Tac.

inscitus -a -um, ignorant, unskilful, absurd, silly; quid autem est inscitius quam, etc., Cic.

inscius -a -um, ignorant, not knowing; medici inscii imperitque, Cic.; followed by gen., omnium rerum, Cic.; culpa, free from, Verg.; equus inscius aevi, not confident of its strength, Verg.; with rel. sent., inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, Caes.

inscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to write in or on, inscribe; 1, lit., aliquid in basi tropeorum, Cic.; nomen monumenta, Cic.; librum, to give a title to a book, Cic.; fig., to impress; orationem in animo, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to assign; sibi

nomen philosophi, to assume, Cic.; **b**, to ascribe; deos sceleris, to charge the gods with crime, Ov. **II. A.** to give an inscription or title to; inscribo epistolam patri, to address, Cic.; liber qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, is entitled, Cic.; flores inscripti nomina regum, marked with, Verg.; versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ, is marked with, Verg. **B.** to brand, Juv.

inscriptio -ōnis, f. (inscribo), a writing in or upon; **1**, nominis, Cic.; **2**, the inscription on a statue, the title of a book, Cic.

1. inscriptus -a -um (in and scribo), un written, Quint.

2. inscriptus -a -um, partic. of inscribo.

insculpo -culpsi -sculptum, **3**, to cut or carve in, engrave; **1**, lit., summam patrimonii saxo, Hor.; foedus columnâ aeneâ, Liv.; **2**, transf., to impress; natura insculpsit in mentibus, Cic.

insēcābilis -e, that cannot be cut, inseparable, indivisible, Quint.

insēco -sēcū -sectum, **1**, to cut into, cut to pieces; gurguliones, Cic.; eutem, to make an incision in, Liv.

insectatio -ōnis, f. (insector), **1**, lit., a following, pursuit, Liv.; **2**, transf., railing at, deriding, insulting; alicuius, Liv.

insectator -ōris, m. (insector), a pursuer, persecutor; plebis, Liv.

insector, **1**, dep., to follow, pursue; **1**, lit., aquila insectans alias aves, Cic.; **2**, transf., to pursue with harsh words, reproach, inveigh against, rail at; alicum maledictis, Cic.; audaciam improborum, Cic.

insēdābiliter, adv. (in and sedo), inextinguishably, unquenchably, Lucr.

insēnesco -sēnū, **3**, to grow old at or among; Ubris et curis, Hor.

insensilis -e, insensible, imperceptible, Lucr.

1. insēpultus -a -um (partic. of insepelio).

2. insēpultus -a -um (in and sepelio), unburied; acervi civium, Cic.; aliquem insepultum projicere, Liv.; sepultura, burial without the customary solemnities, Cic.

insēquor -sēcūtus or -sēcūtus sum, **3**, to follow after, follow on, succeed. **I. A.** Lit., insequitur acies ornata armataque, Liv.; with acc., temere insecuta Orphea silvae, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, mors insecuta est Gracchum, overtook, Cic.; b, of time, to follow; hunc proximo saeculo Themistocles insecutus est, Cic.; annus insequens, Liv.; c, to pursue a subject; insequar longius, Cic. **II.** to follow or pursue with hostile intent. **A.** Lit., aliquem gladio stricto, Cic.; clamore et minis, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to press hard; homines benevolos contumeliâ, Cic.; b, to censure, reproach, attack; aliquem irridendo, Cic.; vitae eius turpitudinem, Cic.

1. insēro -sēvi -sītum, **3**, **1**, to sow in, plant in, Plin.; **2**, to implant; inserit novas opiniones, evellit insitas, Cic.; partic., **insitus** -a -um, implanted, innate, inborn; insitus menti cognitionis amor, Cic.; **3**, to unite; corpora animis, Cic.

2. insēro -sērū -sertum, **3**, to put, place, set in, insert. **I.** Lit., collum in laqueum, Cic.; oculos in alicuius pectora, to fix the gaze upon, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Meton., to introduce, insert into, intermingle with; jocos historiae, Ov.; deos miniis rebus, Liv.; se alicui rei, to meddle with, Ov. **B.** to incorporate with, place among; aliquem vatibus, Hor.

insertim, adv. by insertion, Lucr.

inserto, **1**, (intens. of 2. insero), to insert, put into clypeo sinistram, Verg.

inservio, **4**, to serve. **I.** Lit., as a vassal or subject, reges inservientes, Tac. **II.** Transf., to serve. **A.** to be devoted to, to pay attention to; alicui, Cic.; nihil est inservitum a me temporis causâ, Cic. **B.** to be devoted to a thing, to take care of; inservi (valetudini), Cic.

insessus, partic. of insideo and insido.

insibilo, **1**, to hiss, pipe, whistle in, Ov.

insidēo -sēdi -sessum, **2**, (in and sedeo). **I.** Intransit., to sit upon. **A.** Lit., a, with dat., or abl., immani et vastae beluae, Cic.; equo, Cic.; b, to have one's seat or place (of the Penates), Cic. **B.** Transf., a, insidens capulo manus, resting upon, Tac.; b, to be settled, to dwell, remain; insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, Cic. **II.** Transi., a, to take possession of, occupy; locum, Liv.; b, to inhabit; ea loca, Tac.

insidiæ -ârū, f. (insideo), an ambush. **I.** Lit., a, insidias locare, Liv.; collocare, Caes.; b, of the place of ambush, milites in insidiis collocare, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, a snare, trap, treachery, deceit, plot; insidias vitae ponere or facere, Cic.; insidias ponere contra aliquem, Cic.; insidias alicui parare, Cic.; insidias oppouere, tendere, collocare, struere, adhibere, comparare, Cic.; insidias componere, Tac.; per insidias, ex insidiis, or insidiis, treacherously, Cic.; b, illusion, deception; noctis, Verg.

insidiator -ōris, m. (insidor), a spy, way-layer, lurker, traitor, Cic.; viae, Cic.

insidor, **1**, dep. (insidiæ). **I.** to lie in ambush against, lie in wait for, Caes.; hostibus, Ov.; ovili, Verg. **II.** a, to plot against the life of; alicui, Cic.; b, to watch for, wait for; somno maritum, Cic.; tempori, to wait for the fitting opportunity, Liv.

insidiōse, adv. with superl. (insidiosus), deceitfully, treacherously, insidiously, Cic.

insidiōsus -a -um (insidiæ), deceitful, cunning, treacherous, full of snares; a, of inanimate objects, insidiosus et plenus latronum locus, Cic.; clementia alicuius, Cic.; b, of persons, quis insidiosior? Cic.

insido -sēdi -sessum, **3**, to sit, settle, perch upon. **I.** floribus (oi bees), Verg.; digitos membris, sink into, Ov. **II. A.** to settle, dwell; jugis, Verg.; with acc., cineres patriae, Verg. **B. 1.** to beset a place, take up one's post at; with dat., silvestribus locis, Liv.; with acc. tumulos, Liv.; of things, semen in locis insedit, takes root in, Cic.; **2**, transf., to sink deep; in animo, Cic.

insignō -is, n. (insignis), a signal, token. **A.** Gen., Cic.; nocturnum, a night-signal, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1**, the official badge of a magistracy; insigne regium, Cic.; more commonly plur., insignia, badges, insignia; imperatoris, Caes.; sacerdotum, Liv.; regia, Cic.; transf., insignia virtutis, laudis, Cic.; **2**, orationis lumina et quoddammodo insignia, beauties, Liv.

insignio, **4**, (insignis), **1**, to put a mark, sign, or token upon, to impress; in animis tamquam insignitæ notæ veritatis, Cic.; **2**, a, to distinguish; aliquem notâ, Liv.; cum omnis annus fneribus et cladibus insigniretur, was remarkable for, Tac.; b, to adorn; agros tropæis, Verg.; clipeum Io auro insignibat, Verg.

insignis -e (in and signum), distinguished by a token, remarkable, noted, notable; **1**, lit., bos maculis insignis, Verg.; uxores insignes auro et purpurâ, Liv.; Phœbus insignis crinibus, Ov.; insignis ad deformitatem, remarkably ugly, Cic.; **2**, transf., remarkable, eminent, distinguished, extraordinary, improbitas, Cic.; virtus Scipionis, Cic.; insigne ad irridendum vitium, Cic.

insignitē, adv. with compar. (insignitus), remarkably, extraordinarily, Cic.

insignitēr, adv. with compar. (insignis), remarkably, extraordinarily, Cic.

insignitus -a -um (p. adj. from insignio), 1, marked so as to be known, noticeable, plurin; imago, Cic.; notae veritatis, Cic.; 2, striking, remarkable, unexampled; imagines, Cic.; insignitor contumelia, Liv.

insilē -ia, n. the spool or bobbin on which the yarn was twisted in weaving, Lucr.

insilio -siliū -sultum, 4. (in and salio), to leap, spring, jump in or on; in phalangas, Caes.; in equum, Liv.; tergo, Ov.; with accus., Aetnam, Hor.; undas, Ov. (perf. insilivit, Liv.)

insimulatio -ōnis, f. (insimulo), an accusation, charge; probrorum, Cic.

insimulo, 1. to charge, accuse, blame; with acc. of pers., aliquem falso, Cic.; with accus. and infin., quod eos insimularem omnia incerta dicere, Cic.; with acc. of pers. and genit., se peccati quod, etc., Cic.; with simple acc., quod ego insimulo, Cic.

insincoerus -a -um, tainted, putrefying; cruor, Verg.

insinuatio -ōnis, f. (insinuo), rhet. t.t., the gaining the favour of the audience, Cic.

insinuo, 1. to introduce by windings or turnings, to insinuate. **A.** Lit., Romani quaecumque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines suos, pushed forward their files into the gaps of the enemy, Liv.; refl., se insinuare, or simply insinuare, and middle insinuari, to penetrate, work one's way in, to insinuate oneself, insinuare in forum, Cic.; se inter equitum turmas, Caes.; qua se inter valles flumen insinuat, Liv. **B.** Transf., se in familiaritatem alicuius, Cic.; insinuare se in philosophiam, Cic.; se insinuare, or insinuare alicui, to gain the good will of, Cic.; penitus in causam, to get to know thoroughly, Cic.

insipiens -entis (in and sapiens), foolish, stupid, Cic.

insipientēr, adv. (insipiens), foolishly, stupidly, Plant.

insipientia -ae, f. (insipiens), foolishness, stupidity, Cic.

insisto -stiti, 3. **I.** to stand on, set foot on, tread on, place oneself on. **A.** Lit., 1, cingulus lunae in quo qui insistent, etc., Cic.; digitis, to stand on the tip of one's toes, Ov.; limen, Verg.; pedum primis vestigiis plantis, Cic.; insistere vestigiis alicuius, to tread in the steps of (fig.), Cic.; 2, esp., a, to enter on a journey, pursue; iter, Liv.; b, to follow hard on; referentibus pedem, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, perge tenere istam viam quam institisti, Cic.; 2, esp., to follow any object or occupation eagerly, persist in; totus et mente et animo in bellum insisit, Caes.; with acc., rationem belli, to follow out the plan of the war, Caes.; munus, Cic.; with dat., ei rei, Liv. **II.** to remain still, stand still. **A.** Lit., stellae insistent, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a, to stop, pause; in speech, quae quum dixisset paulumque institisset, "Quid est," inquit, Cic.; b, to pause over, dwell upon; singulis peccatorum gradibus, Cic.; 2, to be fixed or obstinate in; importune, Cic.; crudelitati, Tac.; with infin., sequi, Cic.; 3, to be at a stand = to doubt; in reliquis rebus, Cic.

insiticius -a -um (l. insero), engrafted, foreign, Plin.

insitio -ōnis, f. (l. insero), 1, a grafting, budding; plur., insitiones, the kinds of grafting, Cic.; 2, meton., the grafting season, Ov.

insitivus -a -um (l. insero), grafted, engrafted; 1, lit., pira, Hor.; 2, transf., a,

foreign; quaedam discipulae, Cic.; b, supposititious, not genuine, Phaedr.

insitor -ōris, m. (l. insero), a grafter, Prop.

insitus -a -um, partic. of l. insero.

insociabilis -e, that cannot be joined together, unsociable, unsocial; gens, Liv.; with dat., homines generi humano insociabiles, Liv.

insolabiliter, adv. (in and solor), insolubly, Hor.

insolens -entis (in and soleo). **I.** unusual, contrary to custom; quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter. **II. A.** unaccustomed to, unused to; infamiae, Cic.; in dicendo, Cic. **B. 1.** unusual, extravagant; verbum, Cic.; 2, of behaviour, a, prodigal; non fuisse insolentem in pecunia, Cic.; b, proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent; exercitus, flushed with victory, Hor.; ostentatio, Cic.

insolentēr, adv. (insolens), 1, unusually, in a way contrary to custom; evenire vulgo soleat, an insolenter et raro, Cic.; 2, a, immoderately, excessively; his festivitibus insolentius abuti, Cic.; b, haughtily, arrogantly, insolently; se efferre, Cic.

insolentia -ae, f. (insolens). **I.** the not being accustomed to a thing, inexperience in, strangeness; huius disputationis, Cic. **II. A.** strangeness, affectation, novelty of diction; verborum, Cic. **B.** extravagance, profuseness, Cic. **C.** pride, arrogance, insolence, Cic.

insolesco, 3. (in and soleo), a, to behave extravagantly; magis insolente Plancina, Tac.; b, to become haughty or insolent, be elated; per licentiam insolescere animum humanum, Sall.

insolidus -a -um, weak, soft, tender; herba, Ov.

insolitus -a -um. **I.** Act., unaccustomed to; ad laborem, Caes.; with genit., rerum bellicarum, Sall. **II.** Pass., a, unusual, strange; haec insolita mihi ex hoc loco ratio dicendi, Cic.; b, uncommon, unusual; insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic.; verbum, Cic.

insolubilis -e, 1, that cannot be paid, Sen.; 2, incontrovertible, indubitable, Quint.

insomnia -ae, f. (insomnis), sleeplessness, loss of sleep; gen. in plur., insomniis carere, Cic.

insomnis -e (in and somnus), sleepless; insomnes magis quam pervigiles, Tac.; draco, Ov.; of things, nox, Verg.

1. **insomnium** -ii, n. (in and somnus), sleeplessness, Plin.

2. **insomnium** -ii, n. (in and somnus), a dream; sing., Tac.; plur., Verg.

insōno -sōnū -sōnitum, 1. **I.** Intransit., to make a noise in, sound, resound; insonuer cavernae, Verg.; flagello, to crack a whip, Verg. **II.** Transit., to make to sound; verbera, Verg.

insons -sontis, 1, innocent, guiltless; insontes sicut sontes circumvenire, Sall.; 2, poet., transf., harmless; Cerberus, Hor.

insōpitus -a -um (in and sopio), not fitted to sleep, wakeful, watchful; draco, Ov.

inspargo = inspergo (q.v.).

inspecto, 1. (intens. of inspicio), to look at or in, observe, view; inspectata spolia Samnitium, Liv.; inspectante exercitu interfici, Cic.

insperans -antis (in and spero), not hoping, not expecting; insperanti mihi sed valde optanti cecidit ut, etc., Cic.

insperātō, adv. (insperatus), unexpectedly, Plant.

insperātus -a -um (in and spero), un hoped for, unexpected; pecuniae, Cic.; malum, Cic.; ex insperato, unexpectedly, Liv.

inspergo and **inspargo**, -spersi (-sparsi), -spersum (-sparsum), 3. (in and spargo). **I.** to strew, sprinkle in or on; *molam et vinum*, Cic. **II.** to besprinkle, Plin.

inspicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (in and specio). **I.** to look, see in or on. **A.** Lit., 1, faciem, Ov.; speculum, Phaedr.; 2, to look into, read; leges, Cic.; verba, Ov. **B.** Transf., to examine, look into, become acquainted with; *aliquem a puero*, Cic. **II.** to contemplate, view, observe; 1, gen., signum publicum, Cic.; 2, esp., a, as a buyer, to inspect; candelabrum, Cic.; b, as a messenger, to investigate; sociorum res, Liv.; c, as an inspector, milit. t. t., to inspect; arma militis, Cic.; viros, Liv.; d, as a sacrificer, libras, Ov.; e, as a spy, domos, Verg.

inspico, 1. to sharpen a point, Verg.

inspiro, 1. 1, intransit., to breathe upon, to blow upon; conchas, Ov.; 2, transit., a, lit., to breathe, blow in or on; venenum morsibus, Verg.; b, transit., to breathe into, inspire, arouse, inflame; *aliqui oculum ignem*, Verg.

inspōliatus -a -um (in and spolio), not despoiled, not plundered; arma, Verg.

inspuo -spui -sputum, 3. to spit in or upon, Plin.

insputo, 1. to spit upon, Plaut.

instabilis -e. **I.** Act., a. that does not stand firm, unsable, tottering; pedes instabilis ac vix vado fidens, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, unsteady, not keeping its ground; hostis instabilis ad conferenda manus, Liv.; b, unstable, inconstant, changeable; motus, Caes.; animus, Verg. **II.** Pass., on which it is impossible to stand, insecure; tellus, Ov.

instabilitas -atis, f. (instabilis), instability, Plin.

instans -antis, p. adj. (from insto), 1, present; subst., **instans** -antis, n. the immediate present, Cic.; 2, pressing, urgent; *instantior cura*, Tac.

instanter, adv. (instans), urgently, earnestly, vehemently; *instantius concurrere*, Tac.

instantia -ae, f. (insto), the present time, Cic.

instar, n. indecl., an image, likeness, picture, sketch; a, quantum instar in ipso! what an imposing presence, Verg.; gen. with genit., like to, as great as, after the fashion of; *navis cybaea maxima trimemis instar*, Cic.; *instar montis equus*, Verg.; *instar alicuius* or *alicuius rei esse*, *instar habere*, *instar obtinere*, to be like, to be as good as, to be in the place of; *Erana quae fuit non vici instar sed urbis*, Cic.; *Plato mihi unus est instar omnium*, Cic.; *alicuius rei instar putare* or *reri*, to think a thing as good as, consider it equal to; *idque si acciderat, mortis instar putemus*, Cic.; b, of number, as many as, as large as; *cohortes quaedam quod instar legionis videretur*, Caes.

instauratio -ōnis, f. (instauo), repetition, renewal; ludorum, Cic.

instaurativus -a -um (instauo), renewed, repeated; ludi, Cic.

instauo, 1. (in and *stauo from sto, stare). **I.** to renew, repeat, begin anew; 1, a, of public solemnities and ceremonies, sacrificium, Cic.; b, of any kind of action, scelus, caedem, Cic.; novum de integro bellum, Liv.; 2, a, to reanimate, restore; *instaurati (sunt) animi*, Verg.; b, to repay, requite; *talia Graeis*, Verg. **II.** to set about, prepare; choros, Verg.

interno -strāvi -stratum, 3. **I.** to strew over, cover over; equum, to saddle or cover with a saddle-cloth, Liv. **II.** to spread over; modicis tignis, Hor.

instigator -ōris, m. (instigo), an instigator, stimulator; *sibi quisque dux et instigator*, Tac.

instigatrix -trix, f. (instigator), she that instigates, Tac.

instigo, 1. (in and STIG-o = στίγω whence also instiguo), to instigate, incite, stimulate; *aliquem in aliquem*, Liv.; absol., *instigare te*, at your instigation, Cic.

instillatio -ōnis, f. (instillo), a dropping into, Plin.

instillo, 1. to drop in, pour in by drops; oleum lumini, Cic.; transf., to instill; praecceptum auriculis, Hor.

instimulatio -ōris, m. (instimulo), an instigator; seditionis, Cic.

instimulo, 1. to stimulate, arouse, incite, Ov.

instinctor -ōris, m. (instinguo), an inciter instigator; sceleris, Tac.

instinctus -ūs, m. (instinguo), instigation, incitement; *instinctu divino*, Cic.

instinguo -stinxi -stinctum, 3. (in and STIG-o = στίγω, whence also instigo), to instigate, incite; gen. in partic., **instinctus** -a -um, incited, impelled; furore, Cic.

instipulor, 1. dep., to stipulate or bargain for, Plaut.

instita -ae, f. a seam, border, or flounce on a lady's robe; meton., a lady; nulla, Ov.

institio -ōnis, f. (insisto), a standing still; stellarum, Cic.

institor -ōris, m. (insto), a broker, factor, huckster, pedlar; mercis, Liv.

institorium -ii, n. (institor), the business of a hawker, Suet.

institutio -ōis -ūtum, 3. (in and statuo). **I.** to put or place into; *vestigia nuda sinistri pedis*, Verg. **II.** to arrange. **A.** Lit., 1, milit. t. t., draw up in order; *aciem duplicem*, Caes.; 2, to prepare, make ready, build, construct; *turrim, pontes, naves*, Caes.; *vineas*, Cic.; *dapes*, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to make arrangements for, begin, undertake; *historiam*, Cic.; *iter*, Cic.; with infin., to resolve upon, determine; *oppidum oppugnare*, Cic.; *historias scribere*, Nep.; 2, a, to appoint, ordain, establish, introduce, institute; *portorium*, Cic.; *dies festos*, Liv.; *ludos*, Ov.; with ut and the subj., to arrange that, etc., Cic.; with infin., Caes.; b, to settle, to administer; *civitates*, Cic.; c, to instruct, teach, educate for a particular purpose; *aliquem ad dicendum*, Cic.

institutio -ōnis, f. (instituo), 1, arrangement; *rerum*, Cic.; *institutionem suam conservare, method*, Cic.; 2, instruction; *doctoris*, Cic.; *Cynica*, the principles of the Cynic philosophy, Tac.

institutum -i, n. (instituo), 1, an undertaking, purpose; non ad nostrum institutum pertinet, Cic.; 2, an old-established custom, arrangement, institution; *majorum*, Cic.; *institutum vitae capere*, to adopt a rule of life, Cic.; *ex instituto*, according to custom, order, Liv.; 3, instruction, precept; *philosophiae*, Cic.

insto -stiti -stātūrus, 1. **I.** to stand in or on; *rectam instas viam*, Plaut. **II.** **A.** to be close to, follow closely; 1, lit., *vestigis*, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to press upon, pursue eagerly, urge, harass; absol., Cic.; with dat., *adversario*, Cic.; *hosti*, Liv.; b, *curram*, to be zealous in building, Verg.; to pursue or devote oneself eagerly to anything; *operi*, Verg.; with following infin., to persist, not to cease, to persevere; *poscere recuperatos*, Cic.; c, to persist, insist, ask pressingly; *alicui instare ut*, with subj., Cic.; d, of time, to approach, draw nigh, threaten; *dies instat quo etc.*, Cic. **B.** to stand upon be fixed; *jugis* Verg.

1. instrātus -a -um (in and sterno), *uncovered*, Verg.

2. instrātus, partic. of *insterno*.

instrēnūs -a -um, *inactive, lazy, idle*, Plaut.

instrēpō -fī -itum, **3.** *to make a noise, rattle, clatter, creak*; sub pondere axis instrēpat, Verg.

instringo -strinxi -strictum, **3.** *to bind*; instricta fides gemmis, Ov.

instructē, adv. with compar. (instructus), *with great preparation*; ludos instructius fecit, Liv.

instructiō -ōnis, f. (instruo), *a setting in array, drawing up in order*; militum, Cic.

instructor -ōris, m. (instruo), *a preparer*; convivii, Cic.

1. instructus -a -um, p. adj. (from instruo), **1.** *provided with, furnished*; Graecia instructa copis, Cic.; **2.** *instructed, learned*; in iure civili, Cic.; instructor a iure civili, Cic.

2. instructus -ūs, m. (instruo), *a preparation, provision*; fig. = *matter* (in a speech), while ornatus = *rhetorical ornament*, quocumque (oratio) ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatue comitata, Cic.

instrumentum -i, n. (instruo). **I.** *a tool, implement, instrument*; a, sing., instrumentum villae, *implements of husbandry*, Cic.; militare, Caes.; belli, Cic.; b, plur., instrumenta anilia, *dress*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1.** *store, stock*; oratoris, Cic.; **2.** *means to an end*; instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, Cic.

instruō -struxi -structum, **3.** **I.** *to build in or into*; contabulationes in parietes, Caes. **II.** **A.** *to set up, build*; muros, Nep. **B.** *to arrange, prepare*; a, lit., apud aliquem epulas instruere, Liv.; b, transf., instruere fraudem, Liv. **C.** *to furnish, equip, provide*; 1, gen., a, lit., domum suam in provincia, Cic.; domus instructa or aedes instructae, *a furnished house*, Cic.; b, transf., accusationem et petitionem adornare atque instruere, Cic.; of persons, aliquem mandatis, Liv.; 2, esp., a, milit. t. t., (a) *to arm*; exercitum, Liv.; (b) *to draw up in order of battle, to post*; exercitum, aciem, Cic.; b, *to teach, instruct*; aliquem ad omne officii munus, Cic.

insuāvis -e, *not sweet, unpleasant, disagreeable*; littera insuāvisima, *ill-sounding*; Cic.; homo, Hor.; vita, Cic.

Insūbres -ium and -um, m. *the Insubrians, a people in Cisalpine Gaul, whose capital was Mediolanum (Milan)*; sing., **Insūbēr** -bris, m. *an Insubrian*. Adj., **Insūbēr** -bris -bre, *Insubrian*.

Insūbēr, v. *Insubres*.

insūdo, **1.** *to sweat in or at*; libellis insudat manus, Hor.

insuefactus -a -um (in -sueo and facio), *accustomed to, inured to*, Caes.

insuesco -suevi -suetum, **3.** **I.** *Intransit., to accustom oneself to, to become used to*; corpori, Tac.; ad disciplinam, Liv.; with infin., victoriā frui, Liv. **II.** *Transit., to accustom, habituate any one to*; insuevit pater hoc me, Hor.

1. insuetus -a -um (in and suesco), **1.** *unaccustomed to, unused to*; with genit., laboris, Caes.; with dat., moribus Romanis, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad stabilem pugnam, Liv.; with infin., vera audire, Liv.; **2.** *pass., unusual, unvisited*; solitudo, Liv.; poet., insueta (neut. plur.) *as adv., unusually*; rudere, Verg.

2. insuetus -a -um, partic. of *insuesco*.

insula -ae, f. **1.** *an island*, Cic.; **2.** *a detached house or building, let out to several poor families*, Cic.; *a hired lodging* Tac., Suet.

insulānus -i, m. (insula), *an islander*, Cic.

insulēs, adv. (insulsus), *insipidly, tastelessly, sillily, absurdly*; loqui, Cic.

insulsitas -ātis, f. (insulsus), *insipidity, tastelessness, absurdity*; Graecorum, Cic.

insulsus -a -um (in and salsus), **1.** *unsalted, insipid*; O gulam insulsam, *pleased with tasteless food*, Cic.; **2.** *insipid, tasteless, absurd, foolish*; genus ridiculi, Cic.; adolescens, Cic.

insulto, **1.** (intens. of insilio), **1.** *to leap at or on*; busta, Hor.; nemora, *dance through*, Verg.; **2.** *to scoff at, revile, insult, deride*; alicui in calamitate, Cic.; multos bonos, Sall.; in republicanum, Cic.

insultūra -ae, f. (insilio), *a leaping at or on anything*, Plaut.

insum -flui -esse, *to be in or on*; **1.** *lit.*, comae insunt capiti, Ov.; ferrum quale hastis velitaribus inest, Liv.; **2.** *transf., to be in, to be contained in, to belong to*; with in and the abl., superstitio in qua inest inanis timor, Cic.; vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, Cic.; with dat., cui virile ingenium inest, Sall.

insūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, **3.** *to take for anything, expend*; teruncium in aliquem, Cic.; sumptum in rem, Cic.; paucos dies reficiendae classis, Tac.; operam libellis accusationum, Tac.

insūo -sūi -sūtum, **3.** *to sew in, sew up, sew on*; aliquem in culeum, Cic.; insutum vestibus aurum, *embroidered, sewn on*, Ov.

insūpēr. **I.** Adv. **A.** Lit., **1.** *above, over, overhead*; insuper incidere centones, Caes.; **2.** *from above*; jugum insuper imminens, Liv. **B.** Transf., *over and above, in addition, moreover, besides*; insuper etiam, Liv.; insuper quam, Liv. **II.** Prepos. with acc., Cato.

insūpērābilis -e, **1.** *insurmountable, impassable*; via, Liv.; **2.** *transf., unconquerable*; genus insuperabile bello, Verg.; fatum, *inevitable*, Ov.

insurgo -surrexi -surrectum, **3.** *to rise up, raise oneself up*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons, *to rise to one's full height, in order to give more force to some action of the body*; arduus insurgens, Liv.; of rowers, *insurgite remis, put all your strength into the stroke*, Verg. **B.** Of things, *inde colles insurgunt, Liv.*; of the wind, aquilo, Hor.; of water, vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. **II.** Transf., **a.** *to increase in power*; Caesar paulatim insurgere, Tac.; **b.** *to rise up against*; suis regnis, Ov.

insūsūro, **1.** *to whisper, whisper in the ear*; a, intransit., alicui, *in*; in aures alicuius, Cic.; b, transit., alicui cantilenam, Cic.

intābesco -tābūi, **3.** **1.** *to pine, waste, wither away gradually*; diuturno morbo, Cic.; **2.** *to become liquid, melt*; cera igni, Ov.

intactilis -e, *that cannot be touched*, Lucr.

1. intactus -a -um (in and tango), *untouched*. **I.** Gen., nix, *virgin*, Liv.; cervix iuvencae, *untouched by the yoke*, Verg.; Britannus, *unconquered*, Hor.; intantum Graecis carmen, *not attempted by*, Hor. **II.** Esp., a, *unhurt*; prope intacti evasere, Liv.; b, *pure, chaste*; Pallas, Hor.; c, *intactus aliqua re or ab aliqua re, free from*; infamia, cupiditate, Liv.

2. intactus -ūs, m. *intangibility*, Lucr.

intāminātus -a -um (in and *tmino, whence also contamino), *unstained, unspotted*; honores, Hor.

1. intectus -a -um, **1.** *uncovered, unclothed*; unarmed; pedes, Tac.; dux, Tac.; **2.** *open, frank*, Tac.

2. intectus -a -um, partic. of *intego*.

intēgellus -a -um (dim. of *integer*), *tolerably uninjured, pretty safe*, Cic.

integer -gra -grum (for *integer*, from *in* and *TAG-o*, *tango*), *whole, entire, undiminished*. **I.** Physically, **a**, *unharmcd, unwounded*, Cic.; *integros pro saucis accersere*, Sall.; **b**, of food, *fresh, untainted*; *aper*, Hor.; **c**, *unhurt, undiminished, whole*; *sublicae quarum pars inferior integra remanebat*, Caes.; *opes integrae*, Hor.; *existimatio*, Cic.; **d**, *unmixed, pure*; *fontes*, Hor.; **e**, of strength, *fresh, unweakened, unexhausted, vigorous*; *integrīs viribus repugnare*, Caes.; **f**, *chaste, pure*; *virgo*, Cat.; **g**, of health or age, *sound, blooming*; *valetudo*, Cic.; *integer aevi*, *in the prime of life*, Verg.; **h**, of time, *entire*; *annus*, Cic.; **i**, *undiminished, fresh*; *integri famem ad ovum afferō*, Cic.; *de integro, anew*, Cic.; **j**, *so ab integro*, Cic.; *as legal t. t.*, *in integrum restituere*, *to restore a thing to its former condition*; *praedia*, Cic. **II.** Morally and intellectually. **A.** Intellectually, **a**, *undecided, undetermined*; *rem integram relinquere*, Cic.; *causam integram reservare alicui*, Cic.; *in integro mihi res est*, or *integrum est mihi*, *I am fully at liberty*, Cic.; *fohl. by infin.* or *ut* and the subj., Cic.; *sibi integrum reservare de aliquo* or *de aliqua re*, *to reserve one's freedom of action*, Cic.; *dare*, *to leave or grant full liberty*, Cic.; **b**, *inexperienced*; *rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe*, Cic.; **c**, *intellectually whole, unbiassed, impartial, free from prejudice*; *integri testes*, Cic.; *integrum se servare*, Cic. **B.** Morally, **a**, *uncorrupted*; *se integros castosque conservare*, Cic.; **b**, *blameless, innocent, pure*; *nemo interior*, Cic.; *integer vitae scelerisque purus*, Hor.; **c**, *inviolate*; *fides*, Tac.; **j**, *jus*, Cic.

intēgo -texi -tectum, 3. *to cover*; *turres coris*, Caes.

intēgrasco, 3. (*integer*), *to break out afresh*, Ter.

intēgratio -ōnis, f. (*integer*), *a renewing, renewal*, Ter.

intēgrē, adv. (*integer*). **I.** *purely, correctly*; *dicere*, Cic. **II.** **a**, *honestly, uprightly, impartially*; *judicare*, Cic.; **b**, *disinterestedly*; *in privatorum periculis caste integreque versari*, Cic.

integritas -ātis, f. (*integer*). **I.** **a**, *unimpaired condition, soundness, health*; *corporis*, Cic.; *valetudinis*, Cic.; **b**, *purity, correctness*; *incorrupta quaedam sermonis Latini integritas*, Cic. **II.** *honesty, uprightness, integrity*; *integritas vitae*, Cic.

intēgro, 1. (*integer*). **I.** **a**, *to renew, repeat, begin afresh*; *pugnari*, Liv.; *lacrimas*, Liv.; **b**, *to heal*; *elapsos in pravum artus*, Tac. **II.** *to refresh*; *aninus integratur*, Cic.

intēgumentum -i, n. (*integer*). **I.** *a covering*; *laux cum integumentis*, Liv. **II.** *Transf.*, *a cloak, disguise*; *haec flagitiorum integumenta*, Cic.; *evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae*, Cic.

intellectus -ūs, m. (*intelligo*). **I.** *a perceiving, perception, sensation*, Plin. **II.** *an understanding, comprehension*; *boni, mali*, Tac.; *intellectum habere*, *to be understood*, Tac.

intelligens -entis, p. adj. (from *intelligo*), **1**, *intelligent, understanding or well acquainted with anything*; **a**, of persons, *vir*, Cic.; *cuiusvis generis eius intelligens*, Cic.; **b**, of things, *judicium*, Cic.; **2**, *a connoisseur*; *homo ingeniosus et intelligens* (opp. *idiotā*), Cic.; *in hisce rebus intelligens esse*, Cic.

intelligentēr, adv. (*intelligens*), *intelligently, with understanding*; *audiri*, Cic.

intelligentia -ae, f. (*intelligens*). **I.** *a conception, idea*, Cic. **II.** *insight, intelligence*,

knowledge. **A.** *quia difficilis erat animi, quid aut qualis esset intelligentia*, Cic.; *intelligentiam juris habere*, Cic. **B.** **a**, *the knowledge of a connoisseur in some art, taste*, Cic.; **b**, *understanding*; *fretus intelligentiā vestrā*, Cic.; *quod in nostram intelligentiam cadit*, Cic.; *res sub intelligentiam cadentes*, Cic.

intelligo (*intellēgo*) -lexi -lectum, 3. (*inter* and *lego*), *to understand, comprehend*. **I.** *By the senses or understanding, to mark, perceive, observe, feel*; *de gestu intelligo quid respondeas*, Cic.; *intellexi ex tuis litteris, te audisse*, Cic.; *ex quo intelligitur* or *intelligendum est*, or *intelligi potest*, with *acc.* and *infin.* or *rel. sent.* (with *quam*, *quantus*, etc.), Cic. **II.** *to form an idea or conception, to think, to understand*. **A.** *corpus quid sit intelligo*, Cic.; *with acc. and infin.*, *to be of the opinion, to think*; *ipsi intelligentius naturā gigui sensum diligendi*, Cic. **B.** *Esp.*, **1**, *to be a connoisseur*; *tamen non multum in istis rebus intelligo*, Cic.; **2**, *to understand a person's character, judge, appreciate*; *aliquis falsus intelligitur*, Tac. (*syncope*, *perf.*, *intellexti*, Cic.)

Intēmēlii (*Intimēlii*) -drum, m. *a people on the east side of the Alps, a branch of the Ligurians*. Hence, **Intēmēlium** -ii, n. *the chief town of the Intemēlii*.

intēmērātus -a -um (in and *temero*), *unspotted, undefiled, inviolate*; *fides*, Verg.

intēpērans -antis, 1, *extravagant, immoderate, intemperate*; *intemperantis est*, with *infin.*, Cic.; *in augendo eo intemperantior*, Liv.; of things, *libertas, gloria*, Cic.; **2**, *esp.*, *incontinent*; *in aliqua re*, Cic.; of things, *intemperantissimae perpotationes*, Cic.

intēpērāntēr, adv. (*intemperans*), *immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately*; *intemperantius opibus suis uti*, Cic.

intēpērāntia -ae, f. (*intemperans*), **a**, *want of moderation, immoderateness, excess, intemperance*; *libidinum*, Cic.; *vinī, immoderate indulgence in*, Liv.; **b**, *insubordination, insolence, haughtiness, arrogance*, Cic.

intēpērātē, adv. (*intemperatus*), *intemperately*; *vivere*, Cic.

intēpērātus -a -um, *intemperate, immoderate*; *intemperata quaedam benevolentia*, Cic.; *intemperatā nocte, in the dead of night*, Ov.

intēpēriāe -ārūm, f. (*intemperō*), *inclement, unfavourable weather*; *transf.*, *quae te intemperiae tenent? are you crazy?* Plaut.

intēpēriēs -ēi, f. **I.** *inclement, unseasonable weather*; *caeli*, Liv.; *aquarum, excessive full of rain*, Liv. **II.** *Transf.*, **A.** *intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, insubordination*; *amici*, Cic.; *cohortium*, Tac. **B.** *incontinence, intemperance*; *unius ex illis viris*, Cic.

intēpestivē, adv. (*intēpestivus*), *unseasonably*; *accedere*, Cic.

intēpestivus -a -um, *unseasonable, untimely, inopportune*; *epistola*, Cic.

intēpestus -a -um (in and *tempus* or *tempestas*), **1**, *unseasonable*; *intempesta nix, the dead of night*, Cic.; *personified, Nox interpesta, the mother of the Furies*, Verg.; **2**, *unwholesome, unhealthy*; *Graviscæ*, Verg.

intēdo -tendi -tentum, 3. **I.** *to stretch out, extend*. **A.** *Lit.*, **1**, *dextram ad statuum*, Cic.; **2**, of weapons, *to aim, direct*; *tela*, Cic. **B.** *Transf.*, **1**, *transit.*, **a**, *to move in any direction, to direct towards*; *iter in or ad locum, to direct one's course towards*, Liv.; **b**, *to apply the mind, direct the thoughts to*; *animum eo*, Cic.; *animum*

or mentem in aliquid, Cic.; oculos mentesque ad pugnam, Caes.; **c**, to direct with hostile intention, to excite; eo bellum, Liv.; periculum alicui or in aliquem, Cic.; alicui litem, Cic.; **2**, intransit, or reflex, **a**, to direct one's course; quo intenderat in Manliana castra pervenit, Cic.; **b**, to direct one's efforts; quocumque intenderat, res adversae erant, Sall.; **c**, to devote oneself to; ad publicas curas, Tac. **II**, to stretch. **A**. Lit., arcum, Cic.; vincula stupea collo, stretch round, Verg.; tabernacula carbaseis velis, to pitch, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, to exert; se ad firmitatem, Cic.; **2**, to intend; quod animo intenderat, Cic.; **3**, to raise; vocem, Verg.; **4**, to maintain, try to prove; id quod intenderat confirmare, Cic.

1. intentatus -a -um (in and tento), untouched, untried; nil intentatum nostri liquere potestae, unattempted, Hor.

2. intentatus -a -um, partic. of intento.

intente, adv. (intentus), carefully, diligently, attentively, vigorously; aliquid intentius admonere, Liv.

intento -ōnis, f. (intendo), **I**, a directing, attention, absol., Cic.; with subject, genit., vultus, Tac.; with object, genit., lusus, Liv. **II**, stretching; **a**, corporis, Cic.; **b**, of the mind, an effort, exertion; animi cogitationum, Cic.; **c**, intention; adversarios, Cic.

intento, **1**, (intens. of intendo), **1**, to stretch towards or against, to stretch out threateningly; manus in aliquem, Liv.; sicam alicui, Cic.; **2**, to threaten with hostile purpose; arma Latinis, to threaten with war, Cic.

1. intentus -ūs, m. (intendo), a stretching out; palmarum, Cic.

2. intentus -a -um. **I**, Partic. of intendo.

II, **P**. adj. (from intendo), **a**, anxious, intent, full of expectation; omnes milites intenti pugnae proventus expectabant, Caes.; with ad or adversus aliquid, or with dat., attentive to, waiting eagerly for; in omnem occasionem, Liv.; **b**, with dat., or ad, or in with the acc., attentive to, intent upon, busied with, zealous in; operi agresti, Liv.; esp. of soldiers, ready for battle; paratus et intentus, Liv.; **c**, active, unceasing, vigorous; intensissima cura, Liv.; **d**, rigorous; disciplina, Tac.

intépéo, **2**, to be lukewarm, Prop.

intepesco -tépui, **3**, (inchoat. of intepéo), to become lukewarm, grow gradually warm, Ov.

intēr (in with adverbial ending ter), prep. with acc. between, among, amid. **A**. Of space, **1**, of rest, moror inter aras, templa, Cic.; quum (Hercules) inter homines esset, among the number of, Cic.; inter falcarios, in the street of the sickle-makers, Cic.; **2**, of motion, inter strationes hostium emissi, Liv. **B**. Transf., of time, **1**, between; inter horam tertiam et quartam, Liv.; **2**, during, in the course of; inter decem annos, Cic.; inter cenam, Cic.; inter agendum, Verg. **C**. **1**, among a class; adulescentes inter suos, Cic.; **2**, between (parties, adversaries, etc.); inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios iudicare, Cic.; **3**, of division, portion, inter se, between one another, Cic.; **4**, between (of friendship, hostility, etc.); amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse, Cic.; **5**, with pronouns, inter se, inter nos, inter vos, inter ipsos, between one another, mutually; amare inter se, to love one another, Cic. **D**. Particular phrases, **a**, inter sicarios accusare, to accuse of murder, Cic.; **b**, inter paucos and inter paucos, especially, particularly, Liv.; **c**, inter cuncta, before all, Hor.; **d**, inter haec, meanwhile, Liv. (inter sometimes put after its case, quos inter, Cic.).

intērāmenta -ōrum, n. (inter), the wood-work of a ship, Liv.

Intērāma -ae, f., **1**, a town in Umbria, now Terni; **2**, a town in Latium, now Teramo, Hence, adj., **1**, **Intērāmnānus** -a -um; **2**, **Intērāmnās** -ātis, belonging to Interamna. Subst., **Intērāmnātes** -ium, m. the people of Interamna.

intērāresco, **3**, to become dry, to dry up, decay, transi., Cic.

interbībo, **3** to drink up, Plaut.

interbīto, **3**, to perish, Plaut.

intercālāris -e (intercalo), intercalary; calendae, the first day of an intercalary month, Cic.

intercālārius -a -um (intercalo), intercalary; mensis, Cic.

intercālo, **1**, (lit., to call out that something is inserted), **1**, to insert or intercalate a day or month in the calendar; si scies Romae intercalatum sit necne, Cic.; **2**, to defer, put off; poenari, Liv.

intercāpēdo -ōnis, f. (intercapio), an interval, intermission, pause, respite; molestiae, Cic.

intercēdo -cessi -cessum, **3**, to go between, come between. **I**. Lit., inter singulas legiones impendentorum magnam numerum intercedere, Caes. **II**. Transf., **A**, **a**, of places, to stand or lie between; palus quae perpetua intercedebat, Caes.; **b**, hence of time, to intervene; nox nulla intercessit, Cic.; **c**, of events, to happen between; saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes.; **d**, of relations, to be between; inter nos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. **B**. Of persons, to step between; **a**, by way of hindrance, to interpose, withstand, protest against (of the tribunes when they exercised their veto); legi, Cic.; alicui, Cic.; **b**, as a mediator, to interpose; quum vestra auctoritas intercessisset ut, etc., Cic.; in money transactions, to stand surety; pro aliquo, Cic.; magnam pecuniam pro aliquo, in a large sum for, Cic.

interceptio -ōnis, f. (intercipio), a taking away; poculi, Cic.

interceptor -ōris, m. (intercipio), one who takes away, an embezzler; praedae, Liv.

intercessio -ōnis, f. (intercedo), **1**, an intercession, interposition, suretyship for any one, Cic.; **2**, a protest or exercise by the tribunes of their veto, Cic.

intercessor -ōris, m. (intercedo), **1**, a surety, bail, Cic.; **2**, one who protests against, opposes, withstands (of a tribune in the exercise of his veto); legis, Cic.

1. intercido -cidi -cīsum, **3**, (inter and caedo), to cut off, cut asunder; pontem, to demolish, pull down, Liv.; montem, to cut through, Cic.

2. intercido -cidi, **3**, (inter and cado), **1**, to fall between, Liv.; **2**, transf., **a**, to happen, occur; si quae interciderunt, Cic.; **b**, to become lost, decay, perish; inimici, ap. Cic.; memoria, be forgotten, Liv.; intercidit mihi aliquid, I have forgotten something, Hor.

intercīno, **1**, (inter and cano), to sing between; medios actus, Hor.

intercipio -cēpi -ceptum **3**, (inter and capio), to take by the way, intercept. **I**. Lit. litteras, Cic.; commeatus, Liv. **II**. Transf., **1**, to deprive of, rob, steal; agrum ab aliquo, Liv.; aliquem neci, Ov.; **2**, to snatch away, carry off prematurely; aliquem veneno, Tac.; **3**, to cut off; iter, Liv.

intercise, adv. (intercisus), confusedly, interruptedly; dicere, Cic.

interclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, **3**, (inter and cludo, claudō). **1**, to block up, hinder; alicui fugam, Cic.; fig., omnes sediticium vias, Cic.

II. A. to cut off, separate from; aliquem ab exercitu, Caes.; aliquem re frumentaria, Caes.; fig., intercludi dolore quominus, etc., *I am prevented by grief*, Cic. **B. to enclose, shut in;** aliquem in iis insidiis quas, etc., Cic; angustiis intercludi, Caes.

interclusio -ōnis, f. (intercludo), *a stopping or blocking up; animae*, Cic.

intercolumnum -ii, n. (inter and columna), *the space between two columns*, Cic.

intercurro -cūcurri and -curri-cursum, 3. **I 1, to run between**, Lucr.; **2, fig., a, to step between, intercede**, Cic.; **b, to run along with, be among, mingle with;** his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit, Cic. **II, to run or hasten to in the meanwhile;** Veios ad confirmandos militum animos, Liv.

intercurso, 1. (intens. of intercurro), *to run between*, Liv.

intercursus -ūs, m. (intercurro), *a running between, interposition;* intercurso consulum, suorum, Liv.

intercus -cūtis (inter and cutis), *under the skin;* aqua, the dropsy, Cic.

interdātus a -um, partic. of interdo.

interdico -dixi -dictum, 3. **I. to forbid, prohibit.** **A. Gen. a, alicui aliquā re** or aliquo; Romanis omni Gallia, Caes.; **b, alicui aliquid;** alicui orbem, Ov.; **c, with** or without dat. of person, foll. by ne or ut, etc., and the subj., interdicit atque imperat Cassivellano ne Mandubracio noceat, Caes.; in pass., Pythagoreis interdicitum ne fabā vserentur, Cic. **B. Esp., 1, as legal t. t.,** interdicare alicui aquā et igni, to banish, Cic.; **2, sacrificiis interdicare**, Caes. **II. to order, command;** 1, with ut and the subj., familiae valde interdiciere ut uni dicto audiens sit, Cic.; **2, of the praetor,** to make a provisional or interlocutory decree; de vi, Cic.; praetor interdixit ut unde dejectus esset eo restitueretur, Cic.

interdictio -ōnis, f. (interdico), *a forbidding, prohibition;* aquae et ignis, banishing, Cic.

interdictum -i, n. (interdico), **1, a prohibition;** with subject, genit., Caesaris, Cic.; **2, a praetor's interdiction or provisional order**, Cic.

interdiu (interdius), adv. *in the daytime, by day;* nocte aut interdiu, Liv.

interdo -didi -dātum, 1. *to give between, distribute*, Lucr.

interdūatim = interdum (q. v.).

interductus -ū, m. (*interduco), *inter-punctuation*, Cic.

interdum, adv. **1, sometimes, occasionally, now and then;** interdum . . . interdum, Cic.; **2, meanwhile**, Tac.

interdūo = interdo (q. v.).

† intereā, adv. (inter and abl. eā), **1, in the meantime, meanwhile**, Cic.; *interea quum*, Cic.; **2, nevertheless, notwithstanding**, Cic.; *quum interea*, Cic.

interemptio -ōnis, f. (interimo), *slaughter, slaying*, Cic.

interēo -ii -itum, 4. *to perish, to be lost among.* **I. Lit.,** muriae stilla interit magnitudine maris, Cic. **II. Transf., to perish, be destroyed, be lost;** a, of things, intereunt sacra, Cic.; **b, of men, to die;** fame aut ferro, Caes. (syncop. perf. forms, interisse, interissent, Cic.).

interēquito, 1. *to ride between;* ordines, Liv.

interfatio -ōnis, f. (interfor), *a speaking between, interruption in discourse*, Cic.

interfectio -ōnis, f. (interficio), *a slaying*, ap. Cic.

interfactor -ōris, m. (interficio), *a murderer, slayer*, Cic.

interfectorix -trix, f. (interfactor), *a murderer's, Tac.*

interficio -feci -sectum, 3. (inter and facio), *to destroy, put an end to, bring to naught;* a, of things, messes, Verg.; herbas, Cic.; **b, of persons, to murder, to slay, kill;** aliquem insidiis, Cic.; Crassum suapte interfectum inanū, Cic.

interfio -fliēri (pass. of interficio = interficio), *to perish*, Plaut.

interfluo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. *to flow between;* Naupactum et Patras, Liv.

interflūus -a -um (interfluo), *flowing between*, Plin.

interfodio -fodi -fossam, 3. *to dig into, pierce*, Lucr.

interfor -fatus sum, 1. dep., *to speak between, interrupt in discourse;* aliquem, Liv.; or absol., Liv., Verg. (1st pers. pres. not found).

interfugio, 3. *to flee between*, Lucr.

interfulgens -entis, *shining or gleaming among or between*, Liv.

interfundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. *to pour between;* middle, interfundi, *to flow between;* novius Styx interfusa, Verg.; transf., maculis interfusa genas, stained with, Verg.

interibi, adv., *meanwhile, in the meantime*, Plaut.

intericio = intericio (q. v.).

interim, adv., **1, meanwhile, in the meantime**, Cic.; **2, however**, Cic.

interīmo -ēni -emptum, 3. (inter and emo), *to take away out of the midst;* 1, of things, to destroy, annihilate, make an end of; sacra, Cic.; **2, of persons, to put out of the way, to kill, slay, murder;** aliquem, Cic.; stirpem fratris virilem, Liv.; se, to commit suicide, Cic.; transf., me examinant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, Cic.

interior, intērius -ōris, compar. adj., **intimus** -a -um, superl. (in-ter). **I. Compar.** interior. **A. Lit., 1, inner, interior;** pars aedium, Cic.; *interiore epistolā, in the middle of the letter*, Cic.; *Falerum interiore notā, from the depth of the cellar*, Hor.; *interior ictibus, within shot*, Liv.; **2, a, remote from the sea, inland;** nationes, Cic.; *interiora regni, the interior of the kingdom*, Liv.; **b, nearer, shorter** (of the racecourse); *gyrus, on the inside of the course*, Hor.; *cursus, shorter*, Cic. **B. Transf., 1, interior periculo vulneris, too near to be in danger of a wound, Liv.; **2, a, more secret, more confidential;** amicitia, Cic.; **b, deeper;** (a) timor, Cic.; (B) *more erudite, profound;* interiores et reconditae litterae, Cic. **II. Superl., intimus** -a -um, *inmost.* **A. Lit., intima Macedonia, the very centre of Macedonia**, Cic. **B. Transf., 1, deepest, most profound;** disputatio, philosophia, Cic.; **2, most secret, confidential, intimate;** amicus, Cic.; *intimus alicui*, Cic.; *familiaritas*, Nep. Subst., **intimus** -i, m. *an intimate friend*, Cic.**

interitio -ōnis, f. (intereo), *destruction, ruin;* aratorum, Cic.

interitus -ūs, m. (intereo), *destruction, ruin, annihilation;* a, of things, legum, Cic.; **b, of persons, consulum, Cic.; with abl., *exercitus nostri interitus ferro, fame, frigore*, Cic.**

interius, 1. compar. adj., v. interior; **2, compar. of intra, v. intra.**

interiācēo, 2. *to lie between or among;* absol., *interiacebat campus*, Liv.; with dat.,

caum us interjacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv.

interjectus -us, m. (interjicio), *a putting between*; **a**, of place, interposito interjectuque terrae, *between the sun and the moon*, Cic.; **b**, of time, *an interval*; interjectu noctis, *after an interval of a night*, Tac.

interjicio (interjācio) -jēci -jēcum, 3. to throw, cast, place, put among, or between. **I.** Lit., legionarias cohortes, Caes. Partic., **interjectus** -a -um, *interposed, thrown between*; nasus, quasi murus oculis interjectus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, idque interjicit inter individuum atque id, etc., Cic.; interjectus inter philosophos et eos, *standing between*, Cic.; **2**, **a**, of time, to put in between; moram, Tac.; anno interjecto, *after the interval of a year*, Cic.; **b**, of words, to intermingle; pleraque Latino sermone, Cic.

interjungo -junxi -junctum, 3. to join together, unite, connect; dextras, Liv.

interlabor -labi, 3. dep., to glide, fall, flow between; in tnesis, inter enim labentur aquae, Verg.

interleō, 3. to prick, gather here and there, Verg.

interlino -lēvi -lītum, 3. **I.** to daub between; caementa interlita luto, Liv. **II.** to erase, cancel, to falsify by erasure; testamentum, Cic.

interloquor -lōcūtus (-loquūtus) sum, 3. dep., to interrupt a person speaking, Ter.

interlucēo -luci, 2. **I.** to shine, gleam between; terrena quaedam atque etiam volucra animalia plerumque interlucent (in amber), Tac.; impers, noctu interluxisse, *there had been intervals of light*, Liv. **II. A.** to shine forth; quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquod interlucet, Liv. **B.** to be transparent, capable of being seen through (on account of small numbers); interlucet corona (militum), Verg.

interlūnium -ii, n. (inter and luna), the change of the moon, time of new moon, Hor.

interlūo -lūi, 3. to flow between, wash between; fretum quod, Capreas et Surrentum interluit, Tac.

intermenstruus -a -um, between two months; intermenstruo tempore, *at the time of the change of the moon*, Cic.; subst., **intermenstruum** -i, n. (sc. tempus), the time of the new moon, Cic.

1. interminātus -a -um (in and termino), unbounded, boundless; magnitudo regionum, Cic.

2. interminātus -a -um, v. interminor.

interminor, 1. dep., to threaten, forbid with threats, Plaut.; partic. perf. pass., cibus interminatus, *forbidden with threats*, Hor.

intermiscēo -miscūi -mixtum, 2. to mix with, intermix; with dat., turbam indignorum intermiscere dignis, Liv.; intermixti hostibus, Liv.

intermissio -ōnis, f. (intermitto). **I.** leaving off; epistolarum, Cic.; officii, Cic. **II.** respite, interruption, interval; verborum, Cic.; sine ulla temporis intermissione, Cic.

intermissus -a -um, partic. of intermitto.

intermitto -misi -missum, 3. **I.** Transit., **A.** to place between; trabes paribus intermissae spatii, Caes. **B.** to leave a space between, leave free, unoccupied, unsurrounded; **1**, lit., pars oppidi a flumine intermissa, Caes.; loca custodibus intermissa, Liv.; **2**, transf., **a**, to leave off for a time, give over, break off, interrupt, neglect; studia, Cic.; proelium, Caes.; with infin., alicui litteras mittere, Cic.; vento intermisso, *the wind having*

dropped, Caes.; verba ab usu quotidiani sermonis intermissa, *obsolete*, Cic.; **b**, of time, to let pass; ne quem diem intermitterem, Cic.; with ab and the abl., ut reliquum tempus ab labore intermitteretur, Caes.; with ad and the acc., nulla pars nocturni temporis ab labore intermittitur, Caes.; with a negat. foll. by quin and the subj., neque ullum fere diem intermitteret quin perspiceret, *without examining*, Caes.; **c**, to discontinue, suspend an office; intermissis magistratibus, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to cease, leave off; quā flumen intermittit, Caes.

intermōrior -mōrtuus sum, 3. dep., to die, perish, decay; **1**, lit., Suet.; **2**, transf., **a**, intermoriuntur reliquiae conjurationis, Cic.; civitas intermoritur, Liv.; contiones intermortuae, *lifeless*, Cic.; **b**, to faint away, Liv.

intermundia -ōrum, n. (interaad mundus), spaces between the worlds (according to Epicurus, the abode of the gods), Cic.

intermūrālis -e, between walls; amnis, Liv. **internasoor** -nātus sum, 3. dep., to grow between; internata virgulta, Liv.

internēcivus -a -um, v. internecivus.

internēcio (internācio) -ōnis, f. (interneco), entire destruction, extermination, massacre, carnage; civium, Cic.; ad internecionem adducere gentem, to annihilate, Liv.

internēcivus (internēcivus) -a -um (interneco), murderous, mortal, deadly, internecine; bellum, Cic.

internēco, 1. to destroy utterly, exterminate; hostes, Plaut.

internecto, 3. to bind together, to bind up; ut fibula crimem auro internectat, Verg.

internecio = internecio (q.v.).

internitēo -nitūi, 2. to shine among, gleam through, Plin.

internōdium -ii, n. (inter and nodus), the space between two knots or joints, Ov.

internosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to distinguish between; geminos, Cic.; quae internosci a falsis non possunt, Cic.

internuntia, v. internuntius.

internuntio, 1. to send messengers between two parties, Liv.

internuntius -a -um, adj., used as subst., a messenger, negotiator, go-between; **a**, mascot, Jovis interpretes internuntiae (of the augurs), Cic.; **b**, fem., aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic.

internus -a -um, inward, internal, civil; discordiae, Tac.

intēro -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub, crumble, pound in anything, Plin.

interpellatio -ōnis, f. (interpello), interruption, hindrance, disturbance, especially in a speech, Cic.

interpellator -ōris, m. (interpello), an interrupter, disturber, Cic.

interpello, 1. (inter and *pello -are, intrens. of pello -ēre), 1. to interrupt a speaker; crebro dicentem, Cic.; **2**, to disturb, hinder, impede; **a**, of persons, aliquem in iure suo, Cic.; aliquem ne, etc., Liv.; comitia, Liv.; **b**, of things, haec tota res interpellata bello, Cic.

interpōlatio -ōnis, f. (interpolo), an alteration, Plin.

interpōlis -e (inter and polio), refurbished, vamped up, repaired; hence, not genuine, Plaut., Plin.

interpōlo, 1. (interpolo), 1. to alter, refurbish, repair, vamp up; togam praetextam, to re-dye, Cic.; **2**, to spoil, corrupt, falsify; semper aliquid demendo, mutando, interpolando Cic.

interpōno -pōsūi -pōsūtum 3. to put, place, lay between or among, *interpose*. **I.** Lit., 1. elephantos, Liv.; 2, a, to insert, intercalate; menses intercalarios, Liv.; b, to insert in discourse; ne inquam saepius interponeretur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** of time, to allow an interval to pass between; spatium ad recreandos animos, Caes.; spatio interposito, after some time, Cic.; moram, Cic., cunctationem, Tac., to interpose, delay. **B.** to cause to come between, to interpose; operam, studium, laborem, to use, apply, Cic. **C.** to introduce, bring forward; a, iudicium, edictum, to bring forward, Cic.; b, to bring forward, allege as a reason or pretext; gladiatores interpositi sunt, Cic.; c, to pledge one's word; in aliquid or in aliqua re fidem suam, Caes. **D.** to admit as a helper, participator, etc.; i, iudices, testes, Cic.; 2, se interponere in aliquid or alicui, to engage in, have to do with, meddle; se in pacificationem, Cic.; se audaciae alicuius, Cic. **E.** to falsify; rationes populorum, Cic.

interpōsitiō -ōnis, f. (interpono), 1, a bringing forward, introducing (in a speech); multarum personarum, Cic.; 2, a putting in, insertion, Cic.

interpōsitus, abl. -ā, m. (interpono), a putting between, interposition; luna interpositu terrae deficit, Cic.

interpres -prētis, c. (inter and PRET, ΠΡΑΔ, φράζω). **I.** a negotiator, mediator, messenger; iudicii corrumpebat, Cic.; divum, Mercury, Verg. **II.** **A.** an expounder, explainer; juris, Cic.; poetarum, Cic.; divum, prophet, prophetess, Verg., Liv.; interpretes comitorum, the haruspices, who declare whether the comitia have been rightly held, Cic. **B.** a, an interpreter; appellare or alioqui alicquem per interpretem, Cic.; b, a translator; nec converti (orationes) ut interpres, sed ut orator, Cic.

interpretatiō -ōnis, f. (interpretor), 1. explanation, exposition, interpretation. **A.** Gen., juris, Cic.; verborum, Cic. **B.** Esp., translation, Plin.; concr. = that which is translated; foederis, Cic. **II.** meaning, understanding; nec interpretatio est facilis, Liv.

interpretor, 1. dep. (interpres, to explain, expound, interpret, translate. **A.** Lit., 1, ius alicui, Cic.; fulgura, somnia, Cic.; 2, to translate; epistolam, scriptores, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to put an interpretation on, to understand in a certain manner; male, Cic.; aliquid mitiorem in partem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., reditu in castra liberatum se esse iurejurando interpretabatur, Cic.; 2, to understand, grasp, comprehend; recte alicuius sententiam, Cic.; 3, to decide, determine; neque, recte an perperam, interpretor, Cic. (pass., Cic., esp. in perf. partic.)

interpunctiō -ōnis, f. (interpungo), punctuation; verborum, Cic.

interpungo -puxi -punctum, 3. to punctuate, point; narratio interpuncta, well-divided, Cic.; partic. subst., clausulae atque interpuncta verborum, divisions, Cic.

interquēor -questus sum, 3. dep., to interrupt with complaints, Liv. (?)

interquiesco -quiesvi -quiesctum, 3. to pause between, rest in the mean time; quum haec dixissem et paulum interquiesvissem, Cic.

interregnum -i, n. a period between two reigns, an interregnum, Cic.; under the republic at Rome, the time during the absence of the consuls, or between the death or retirement of the consuls and the choice of successors, Cic.

interrex -regis, m. a regent, person temporarily invested with royal authority, Cic.; in later times, a person appointed in the absence of the consuls to hold the comitia for the election of their successors, Cic.

interritus -a -um (in and terreo) *unterrified, undaunted*, Verg.

interrogātiō -ōnis, f. (interrogo), a question, questioning, interrogation, Cic.; esp. a, legal t.t., the examination of witnesses; testium, Tac.; absol., Cic.; b, logic. t.t., an argument, syllogism aptā interrogatione concludere, Cic.

interrogātiunculā -ae, f. (dim. of interrogatio), a short syllogism or argument; minutae interrogatiunculae, Cic.

interrogo, 1. **I.** to ask, question, interrogate; te eisdem de rebus, Cic.; interrogabat suos quis esset, Cic.; interrogans solerentne veterani milites fugere, Caes.; with double acc., positionem quandam interrogavit quaedam geometrica, Cic.; interrogatus sententiam, being asked his opinion, Liv.; partic. subst., **interrogatum** -i, n. a question; ad interrogata respondere, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to interrogate judicially, to examine; testem, Cic.; b, to accuse, bring an action against; alicquem legibus ambitus, Sall.

interrumpo -rupi -ruptum, 3. to break down, break in the middle, break asunder. **I.** A. pontem, Caes.; aciem hostium, Liv. **B.** to separate; interrupti ignes, isolated, Verg.; interruptae vocis, broken, Cic. **II.** Transf., to interrupt, disturb; a, gen., iter amoris et officii, Cic.; b, to interrupt a speech; orationem, Cic.

interruptē, adv. (interruptus from interrumpo), interruptedly, disconnectedly; non interrupte narrare, Cic.

intersaepio -saepi -saepium, 4. to hedge or fence in, inclose, hem in, block up. **I.** Lit., foramina, Cic.; quaedam operibus, Liv. **II.** Transf., cut off, separate; urbem vallo ab arce, Liv.; iter, Cic.

interscindo -scidi -scissum, 3. to cut or hew asunder. **I.** Lit., pontem, Cic.; venas, to open, Tac. **II.** Transf., to cut off, separate; Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto, Liv.

intersēpio = intersaepio (q. v.)

1. **intersēro** -sēvi -situm, 3. to sow or plant between, Lucr.

2. **intersēro**, 3. to put or place between; oscula mediis verbis, Ov.; transf., causam interserens, alleging, Nep.

interspiratiō -ōnis, f. a breathing between, a taking breath, Cic.

1. **interstinguo** -stinetus, 3. to cover with spots or speckles; facies interstincta medicaminibus, Tac.

2. **interstinguo**, 3. to extinguish; ignem, Lucr.

interstrēpo, 3. to roar, make a noise in the midst of, Verg.

interstringo, 3. to squeeze tight; alicui gulam, to throttle, Plaut.

intersum -fli -esse. **I.** **A.** to be between; a, of space, ut Tiberis inter eos interesset, Cic.; b, of time, to intervene; inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI anni interfuerunt, Cic. **B.** to be different, be distinguished from; ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit, Cic.; inter hominem et beluum hoc maxime intersit, Cic.; quod ab eo nihil intersit, Cic. **C.** to be present, take part in; with in and the abl., in convivio, Cic.; with dat., convivio, Cic. **II.** Impers., interest, it concerns, it imports, it is of importance; constr.; (a) with genit. of person or thing, or with the fem. abl. of the possess. pron., mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, cuius, nam eorum quoque vehementer interest, Cic.; vestra hoc maxime interest, Cic.; (b) with ad and the acc. of the thing, ad nostram laudem non multum interesse, Cic.; (c) with the neut., multum, quantum, tantum, minus, plurimum, or with adv., maxime, ve

hementes, magnopere, or with genit. of value; magni, parvi, minoris, pluris, magni, Cic.; (δ) with infin., or acc. and infin., or ut or ne, or with rel. sent., magni interest meā unā nos esse, Cic.; illud magni meā interest ut te videam, Cic.; nunquam enim interest uter sit eorum in pede extremo, Cic.

intertexo -textū -tēxtum, 3, to weave together, interweave; flores hederis intertexti, Ov.; chlamys auro intertexta, Verg.

intertrāho -traxi, 3, to take away, Plaut.

interrimentum -i, n. (inter and tero) 1, loss by friction, loss in working gold and silver; argenti, Liv. II. Transf., loss, damage; sine alio interrimento, Cic.

interturbatio -ōnis, f. disturbance, disquiet, Liv.

intervallum -i, n. (inter and vallis), a space between two palisades; hence, I. A. an intervening space, interval, distance; pari intervallo, at an equal distance, Caes.; locorum, Cic. B. an interval of time; literarum, Cic.; sine intervallo loquacitas, without intermission, Cic.; longo intervallo, after a long time, Cic. II. difference, unlikeness, Cic.; as t. t. of music, intervalla = distinctions between high and low notes, Cic.

intervallo -vulsi -vulsū, 3, to pull or pluck out here and there, to thin, Plin.

intervēnio -vēni -ventum, 4, to come between, come up while anything is doing, to intervene. I. verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, Cic.; huic orationi, Liv. II. Transf., a, of time, to intervene, to interrupt; with dat., nox intervenit proelio, Liv.; b, of events, to happen while something else is being done, and so to interrupt; with dat., intervenit deinde his cogitationibus avitum malum, Liv.; exigua fortuna intervenit sapienti, opposes, Cic.

interventor -ōris, m. (intervenio), an interrupter, a visitor; magis vacuo ab interventoribus die, Cic.

interventus -ūs, m. (interventio), intervention, interposition, interference; hominis, Cic.; noctis, Caes.

interverto (-vorto) -vertā (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3, (to turn aside), to embezzle, appropriate to one's own use, purloin; 1, regale donum, Cic.; 2, transf., to take away, deprive of, defraud of; promissum et receptum (consulatum) intervertere et ad se transferre, Cic.; 3, to spend, lavish, Tac.

interviso -visi -visum, 3, 1, to look after, inspect secretly; crebro intervisto, Cic.; 2, to visit from time to time; aliquem, Cic.

intervolito, 1, to fly about among, Liv.

intervōmo, 3, to pour forth among, Lucr.

intestābilis -e, disqualified from being a witness or from making a will; hence dishonourable, disgraceful, infamous, execrable, Hor.; Sall.; perjurium, Liv.

intestātus -a -um, 1, having made no will, intestate; adv., intestato or ab intestato, intestate; mori, Cic.; 2, not convicted by witnesses, Plaut.

intestinum -i, v. intestinus.

intestinus -a -um (intus). I. inward, internal; subst., **intestinum** -i n. an intestine; and plur., **intestina** -rum n. the intestines; **intestinum** medium, Cic.; ex intestinis laborare, to have a pain in the bowels, Cic. II. a, domestic, internal, civil; **intestinum** ac domesticum malum, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; b, subjective (opp. oblativus, objective), Cic.

intexo -textū -textum, 3. I. to weave in, plait in, interweave; 1, lit., purpureas notas

filis, Ov.; vimina, Caes.; 2, a, to interlace; venae toto corpore intertexae, Cic.; b, to interweave in discourse; parva magnis, Cic. II. to weave around, to wind around, to surround; hastas foliis, Verg.; hederæ solent intexere truncos, Ov.

intĭbūm (intĭbūm, intūbūm) -i, n. and **intĭbus** (intĭbus, intūbus) -i, c. endive, succory, Verg.

intimē, adv. (intimus), 1, confidentially, intimately, Nep.; 2, cordially, strongly; commendari ab aliquo, Cic.

intimus, superl. from interior (q. v.).

intingo (intinguo) -tinxī -tinctum, 3, to dip in; facies sanguine, Ov.

intolĕrābilis -e, unbearable, intolerable; frigus, dolor, Cic.; sævitia, Liv.

intolĕrandus -a -um, unbearable, unendurable, Cic.

intolĕrans -antis. I. Act., impatient of, unable to bear; with genit., corpora intolerantissima laboris, Liv. II. Pass., unbearable, intolerable; subjectis intolerantior, Tac.

intolĕrantĕr, adv. (intolerans), immoderately, excessively, impatiently; dolere, Cic.; intolerantius se jactare, Cic.; intolerantissime gloriari, Cic.

intolĕrantia -æ, f. (intolerans), intolerable, insufferable conduct, insolence; regis, Cic.; illa superbia atque intolerantia, Cic.

intōno -tōnū -tōnātum, 1. I. Intransit., to thunder. A. Lit., pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto intonuit, Verg. B. Transf., a, to thunder, make a thundering noise, especially of a speaker; jam hesternā concione intonuit vox pernicioſa tribuni, Cic.; b, to clash; Aeneas horrendum intonat armis, Verg. II. Transf., a, to thunder forth; quum hæc intonuiſſet plenus iræ, Liv.; minas, Ov.; b, to make to roar upon; Eois intonata fluctibus hiems, raging on, Hor. (partic. perf. pass., intonatus, Hor.)

intonsus -a -um (in and tondeo), unshorn. I. Lit., caput, Ov.; of animals, intonsa bidens, Verg.; of persons, with long hair or beard; deus, Apollo, Ov.; of the old Romans, intonsi avi, Ov., Numa, Ov.; Cato, Hor.; of savage nations, homines intonsi et inculti, Liv.; intonsi Getae; Ov. II. wooded, leafy, not cleared of trees; montes, Verg.

intorquĕo -torsi -tortum, 2. I. to twist or turn round. A. Gen. 1, paludamentum circum brachium, Liv.; 2, to wind; rudentes intorti, Ov. B. to hurl; telum in hostem, Verg.; transf., ardentem oculos, to roll, Verg.; intorquantur inter fratres gravissimæ contumeliæ, Cic. II. to twist aside, turn, writh. A. intorti capillis Eumenidum angues, Hor.; navis vertice retro intorta, Liv. B. to distort, turn away; mentum in dicendo, Cic.

intortus -a -um (partic. of intorqueo).

intrā (for intrā sc. parte, from *internus -a -um). I. Adv. (compar. intĕrius, superl. intimē), within; compar., rapiat sitiens interiusque recondat, Verg. II. Prepos. with acc., within. A. Lit., of space; 1, intra parietes, Cic.; 2, into; ingredi intra finem loci, Cic. B. Transf., 1, of time, within in the space of; intra tot annos, Cic.; intra annos XIV, Caes.; foll. by quam, intra decimum diem quam Phæras venerat, in less than ten days after his arrival, Liv.; 2, with numerals, intra centum, less than a hundred, Liv.; 3, of other words expressing boundary, etc., cedere intra finem juris, Liv.; intra legem epulari, within the bounds prescribed by law, Cic.

intrāōilis -e (intro), *that can be entered, accessible*; annis os multis simul venientibus haud sane intrabile, Liv.

intractābilis -e, *unmanageable, intractable, ungovernable, rough*; genus intractabile bello, unconquered, Verg.; bruma, rough, Verg.

intractātus -a -um, *not handled*. **I.** Lit., equus intractatus et novus, Cic. **II.** Transf., *unattempted*; scelus, Verg.

intremisco -trēmī, 3. (inchoat. of intremo), *to begin to tremble*; genua timore intremuere, Cic.

intrēmo, 3. *to tremble, quake*, Verg.

intrēpidē, adv. (intrepidus), *without trembling, undauntedly, intrepidly*, Liv.

intrēpidus -a -um. **I.** *not trembling, undaunted, intrepid*; dux, Ov.; with dat., intrepidus minantibus, Tac. **II.** *free from care or alarm*; hiems, undisturbed by war, Tac.

intrico, 1. (in and tricae), *to confuse, entangle, bring into confusion*; Chrysippus intricatur, Cic.

intrinsēcūs, adv. (intra and secus), *inside, inwardly, internally*, Cato.

1. **intritus** -a -um (in and tero), *not worn away*; transf., *unexhausted*; cohortes intritae ab labore, Caes.

2. **intritus** -a -um, *partic. of intero*.

1. **intrō**, adv. (for intero sc. loco from *interus -a -um), *within*; intro ire, Caes.; filiam intro vocare, Cic.

2. **intro**, 1. (*interus), *to go into, enter*. **A.** Lit., regnum, pomerium, Cic.; in hortos, Ov.; ad munimenta, Liv.; intra praesidia, Caes. **B.** Transf., *a, to enter, penetrate*; in rerum naturam, Cic.; in alicuius familiaritatem, Cic.; *b*, of things, quo non modo improbitas sed ne imprudentia quidem possit intrare, Cic.

intrōdūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. *to lead or conduct into*. **I.** Lit., copias in fines Bellovacorum, Caes.; exercitum in Ligures, Liv. **II.** Transf., *A, to bring in, introduce*; philosophiam in domos, Cic.; consuetudinem, Cic. **B. 1**, *to introduce in speech*; introducta rei similitudo, Cic.; **2**, *to maintain*; with acc. and infin., Cic.

intrōductio -ōnis, f. (introduco), *bringing in, introduction*; adolescentulorum, Cic.

intrōēo -īvi and -ī -itum, 4. *to go into, enter*; in urbem, Cic.; domum, Cic.; portā, by the gate, Cic.; transf., in vitam, Cic.

intrōfēro -tūli -ferre, *to bear, carry in*; liberis cibum, Cic.

intrōgrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3. dep. (intro and gradiōr), *to enter, Verg.*

intrōitus -ūs, m. (introeo), *an entrance*. **I.** 1, lit., Smyrnacum, Cic.; in urbem, Cic.; 2, transf., *beginning, introduction, preamble*; fabulae Clodianae, defensionis, Cic. **II.** Meton., *a place of entrance, passage*, Cic.

intrōmitto -misi -missum, 3. *to send in, cause to enter*; legiones, Caes.

introrsus (introrsum), adv. (for introversus), 1, *towards the inside, inwards*, Caes.; 2, *inwardly, internally*, Hor., Liv.

intrōrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. *to break in, enter by force*; eā, Caes.

introspectio -specti -spectrum, 3. (intro and specio), *to look into, look within*; 1, lit., domum tuam, Cic.; 2, transf., *to look attentively, observe, examine*; in omnes reipublicae partes, Cic.; introspecte in mentem tuam ipse. cast a look within, Cic.; aliorum felicitatem, Tac.

intrōversus = introrsus (q.v.).

intrōvōco, 1. *to call in, call within*, Cic.

intrūdo -trūsi -trūsum, 3. *to thrust in*; se, to intrude, Cic.

intūbum -i, n., **intūbus** -i, m., v. intibum.

intūcōr -tūtus sum, 2. dep. *to look at attentively, gaze at*. **I.** Lit., solem, Cic.; in aliquem contra, right in the face, Liv. **II. A.** *to consider, contemplate, pay attention to*; aequid, Cic. **B.** *to look with astonishment or admiration at*; Pompeium, Cic.

intūtus -a -um, *partic. of intueor*.

intūmesco -tūmī, 3. *to swell, swell up*. **I.** **A.** Lit., intumuit venter, Ov. **B.** Transf., vox, Tac.; intumescere motu, Tac. **II.** Fig., *a, to swell with pride*; superbiā, Tac.; *b*, *to swell with anger, be angry*; intumuit Juppiter, Ov.

intūmūlātus -a -um (in and tumulo), *unburied*, Ov.

intūōr, 3. dep. = intueor (q.v.).

inturbidus -a -um, 1, pass., *undisturbed, quiet*; annus, Tac.; 2, act., *not turbulent*; vir, Tac.

intūs, adv. (in and -tus, cp. ἐντός), *within, inside*. **I.** 1, ea quae sunt intus in corpore, Cic.; poet., with abl., tali intus templo, Verg.; 2, transf., *within the heart*; intus in animis inclusae (cupiditates), Cic. **II.** With verbs of motion, *into, to the inside*; duci intus, Ov.

intūtus -a -um, *unprotected, unsafe*. **I.** Pass., castra, Liv.; intuta moenium, the unprotected parts of the walls, Tac. **II.** Act., *unsafe, insecure*; latebrae, Tac.; amicitia, Tac.

inūla -ae, f. *the plant elecampane*, Hor.

inultus -a -um (in and ulciscor). **I.** *unavenged*; injuriae, Cic.; ne inultus esset, Cic. **II.** *unpunished*; aliquem inultum sinere, or inultum esse pati, Cic.

inūbro, 1. *to shade, overshadow, cover with shade*; vestibulum, Verg.; inūbrante vespera, as the shades of evening were coming on, Tac.; ora coronis, Lucr.

inunctio -ōnis, f. (inungo), *an anointing with salve or ointment*, Plin.

inundatio -ōnis, f. (inundo), *an inundation, flood*; inundatio ex lacu Albano, Liv.

inundo, 1. **I.** Transf., *to overflow, inundate*. **A.** Lit., hanc (terram) inundat aqua, Cic.; vestro sanguine Enna inundabitur, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to stream over like a torrent*; hinc densi cursus inundant Troes, Verg. **II.** Intransf., *to overflow with*; inundant sanguine fossae, Verg.

inungo -unxi -unctum, 3. *to anoint, smear with ointment*; oculos, Hor.

inurbānē, adv. (inurbānus), *unpolitely, inelegantly, without wit or humour*, Cic.

inurbānus -a -um, *rude, unpolished, rough, clownish, boorish*; 1, in demeanour, Cic.; 2 in speech, unrefined, Cic.

inurgēo -ursi, 2. *to push, thrust against*, Lucr.

inūro -ussi -ustum, 3. **I.** *to burn in*. **A.** Lit., notam, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to imprint indelibly, brand*; notam turpitudinis vitae alicuius, Cic.; alicui dolorem, Cic.; inuri notā censoriae severitatis, Cic. **II.** *a, to burn, burn up*; vulnere sanguis inustus, Ov.; *b*, *to burn or singe with the curling-irons, to curl*; fig., illa calamistris, to adorn elaborately, Cic.

inūsītātē, adv. (inusuatus), *unusually, strangely*; inusitate loqui, Cic.; inuītatus con trahere, Cic.

inūsītātus -a -um, *unusual, strange, uncommon*; res inusitata ac nova, Cic.; species navium inusitator, Cic.; with dat., inusitatus nostris oratoribus lepos, Cic.; inusitatum est with infin., or with ut and the subj., Cic.

inustus -a -um, *partic. of inuro.*

inutilis -e. **I.** *useless, unserviceable, unprofitable*; homo, Cic.; with dat., valetudine aut acetate inutilis bello, Caes.; with ad and the acc., ad usus civium non inutilis, Cic.; in utile est with infin., Cic. **II.** *hurtful, injurious, harmful*; seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic.; oratio inutilis sibi et civitati suae, Liv.

inutilitas -ätis, *f.* (inutilis), *uselessness, unprofitableness*, Cic.

inutiliter, adv. (inutilis), **1.** *uselessly, unprofitably*, Liv.; **2.** *hurtfully injuriously*, Cic.

invado -väsi -väsum, **3.** **I.** *to go in, enter, come in*; a, in eas urbes, Cic.; with simple acc. portum, Verg.; tria milia stadiorum, *to advance*, Tac.; b, transf., *to undertake boldly*; aliquid magnum, Verg. **II.** **A.** *to attack, assault, fall upon, assail, invade*, **1.** lit., a, of persons, in hostem, Cic.; urbem, Verg.; b, of inanimate objects, *to penetrate, attack*; quocumque ignis invasit, Cic.; **2.** transf., a, with words, *to attack, assault*; aliquem minaciter, Tac.; b, of diseases, pestilentia populum invasit, Liv.; c, of passions and other evils, *to attack, befall*; pestis in vitam invasit, Cic.; furor invasera! improbia, Cic.; aliquem lubido invadit, Sall. **B.** *to fall upon in order to get possession of, usurp, seize*; in alicuius praedia, Cic.

invalesco -väldi, **3.** (inchoat. of invaleo), *to gather strength, become strong*; tantum opibus invaluit, Cic.

invälütö -önis, *f.* *indisposition*, Cic.

invalidus -a -um, **1.** *weak, powerless, feeble, impotent, indisposed, ill*; milites, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad munera corporis senectä invalidus, Liv.; **2.** transf., *weak to resist*; exercitus, Liv.; moenia invalida adversus irrumpentes, Tac.

invectio -önis, *f.* (inveho), **1.** *importation*, Cic.; **2.** *an inveighing against, invective*, Cic.

inveho -vexi -vectum, **3.** **I.** *Act.* *to carry, bear, bring in*; **1.** lit., a, pecuniam in aerarium, Cic.; b, *to import*; vinum in Galliam, Liv.; **2.** transf., *to introduce, bring along with*; quae (mala) tibi casus invexerat, Liv.; divitiæ avaritiam invexere, Liv. **II.** Middle, invehi. **A.** *to ride or travel on horseback, in a vehicle, in a ship*; curra in capitolium, Cic.; equo, Liv.; flumine, *to sail on*, Cic. **B.** Refl., *se invehere and middle invehi, to penetrate, burst into, attack*; **1.** lit., Romana se invexit acies, Liv.; quum utrinque invehi hostem nunciaretur, Liv.; **2.** transf., in aliquem or aliquid, *to attack with words, assail, inveigh against*; petulanter in aliquem, Cic.

invendibilis -e, *unsaleable*, Plant.

invēio -vēni -ventum, **4.** **I.** *to come or light upon, find, meet with*. **A.** Lit., **1.** aliquem, Cic.; naves, Caes.; **2.** *to find written, come upon in reading*; de aliqua re nulla littera in veteribus libris invenitur, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to find out*; ipse durior inventus est, Caes.; **2.** *to procure, acquire, get, earn*; hoc cognomen, Cic.; gloriam ex culpa, Sall. **II.** *to find out, discover*. **A.** Lit., argenti venas, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to effect, bring about*; per me inventa salus, Cic.; **2.** *to find out from others, learn*; conjurationem, Cic.; inventum est with acc. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent., non inveniebat quomodo, etc., Cic.; dolor se invenit, shows itself, Ov.

inventio -önis, *f.* (invenio), **1.** *invention*, Cic.; **2.** *the inventive faculty*, Cic.

inventor -öris, *m.* (invenio), *an inventor*, Jander out; novorum verborum, Cic.

inventrix -trix, *f.* (inventor), *she that finds out*; oleae Minerva inventrix, Verg.; illae omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic.

inventum -i, *n.* (invenio), *an invention, discovery*, Cic.

invēnustē, adv. (invenustus), *ungracefully, inelegantly*, Plin.

invēustus -a -um, **1.** *inelegant, ungraceful*, Cic.; **2.** *unhappy in love*, Ter.

invēcūndus -a -um, *shameless, impudent*; deus, Bacchus, Hor.

invergo, **3.** *to pour upon*; fronti vina, Verg.

inversio -önis, *f.* (inverto), *irony*, Cic.

inversus -a -um, *partic. of inverto*.

inverto -verti -versum, **3.** *to turn over, turn about*. **I.** Lit., **A.** in locum anulum, Cic.; poet., inversum contristat Aquarius annum, *completed*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** *to turn over*; a, of the plough, vomere terras graves, Verg.; b, of the winds, *to upturn*, Hor.; **2.** *to turn upside down, empty*; vinaria tota, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to invert, turn upside down, change, transpose, alter, pervert*; ordinem, Cic.; inversi mores, Hor. **B.** *to pervert, give a different meaning to*; verba, Cic.

invespēscit, **3.** *impers. it grows dark, becomes twilight*, Liv.

investigatio -önis, *f.* (investigo), *an inquiring into, investigation*; veri, Cic.

investigator -öris, *m.* (investigo), *an inquirer, investigator*; antiquitatis, Cic.; conjurationis, Cic.

investigo, **1.** *to search out, track out*. **I.** Of dogs, canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. **II.** Of men; a, aliquem, Cic.; b, conjurationem, Cic.; verum, Cic.

invēterasco -ävi, **3.** (invetero), *to become old, grow old*. **I.** a, *to grow old in*; inveteraverunt hi omnes compluribus Alexandriae bellis, Caes.; b, *to become obsolete*; si (res) inveteravit, actum est, Cic. **II.** *to become old, become established, become fixed, to be rooted*; inveteravit jam opinio, Cic.; with dat., quorum nomen et homines inveteravit et huic urbi et hominum famae et sermonibus, Cic.; of persons, *to be firmly established*; exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia, Caes.

invēteratio -önis, *f.* (invetero), *a becoming old, an inveterate disease or mistake*, Cic.

invētero, **1.** *to allow to become old*; and pass., **invēterari**, *to grow old, become old*. **I.** conjunctio inveterata, *of long standing*, Cic. **II.** Middle, inveterari, *to become established, firmly rooted*; opinio inveterari potuisset, Cic.; often in partic., **invēterätus**, *old established*; amicitia, Cic.; ira, Cic.

invicem, adv. (in and vicis), *by turns, alternately*. **I.** hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt, illi domi remanent, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, *mutually, reciprocally*; invicem inter se gratantes, Liv.; b, *on both sides*; multae invicem clades, Tac.

invictus -a -um (in and vinco), *unconquered, unsubdued, unconquerable, invincible*; a labore, Cic.; ad laborem, Liv.; adversum aliquid, Tac.; Hannibal armis invictus, Liv.; absol., *imperator*, Cic.; defensio, *unanswerable*, Cic.

invidentia -ae, *f.* (invideo), *envying, envy*, Cic.

invidēo -vidi -visum, **2.** **I.** *to look upon with the evil eye*, Cat. **II.** *to envy, grudge, be envious of*; a, with dat., paribus aut inferioribus, Cic.; honori, Cic.; in impera. pass., superioribus saepe invidetur, Cic.; b, *aliciui aliquid or simply aliquid*; alicui honorem, Hor.; quoad id ipsi invidere dei, Liv.; c, *aliciui in aliqua re*; in qua tibi invideo, Cic.; d, *aliciui aliqua re*; non in video laude sua mulieribus, Liv.; e, poet., *aliciui alicuius rei*; illi ciceris, Hor.; f, *with infam.*

or acc. and infin., Liburnis deduci triumpho, Hor.; **g**, with ut or ne and the subj., Verg.; **n**, absol., Cic.

invidia -ae, f. (invidus). **I** envy, grudging, Nep. **II** 1, **a**, hatred, jealousy, ill-will, odium, unpopularity; invidiam alicui facere, confare, to excite ill-will against, Cic.; habere, to be unpopular, Cic.; in invidiam venire, Cic.; invidiam in aliquid commovere, concitare, excitare, Cic.; invidiam lenire, Cic.; absit invidia verbo, Liv.; **b**, meton. (a) *jealous or envious persons*, Verg.; (b) *something envied*; invidiae aut pestilentiae possessores, Cic.; **2**, *reproach*; invidiae erat amissum Cremerae praesidium, Liv.

invidiosē, adv. (invidiosus), *enviously, jealously, bitterly*, Cic.

invidiosus -a -um (invidia). **I** full of envy; **1**, *envious*; omnes malevoli, iniqui, invidiosi, Cic.; **2**, *causing envy, envied*; invidiosae opes, Tac.; non invidiosa voluptas, Ov. **II** full of hate; **1**, *feeling hate, hating*, Ov.; **2**, **a**, *causing hate, producing odium or ill-feeling*; crimen, Cic.; with in and the acc., ut invidiosum sit in eos, Cic.; with dat., hoc ipsis iudiciis invidiosissimum futurum, Cic.; **b**, *hateful, detested*; senatus potentia, Cic.

invidus -a -um (invideo), *envious*; **I** Lit., Cic.; subst., *an envier*; laudis, Cic.; obtractatores et invidi Scipionis, Cic. **II** Transf. of things, cura, aetas, Hor.; nox coepit invida nostris, unfavourable to, Ov.

invigilo, 1. *to watch in or over, be watchful or wakeful over*; give great attention and care to; venatu, Verg.; reipublicae, Cic.

inviolabilis -e, *inviolable, that cannot be injured*; pignus, Verg.

inviolatē, adv. (involutus), *inviolately*; memoriam nostri pie inviolatque servabitis, Cic.

involutus -a -um, 1, *uninjured, unhurt*; invulnerati inviolatique vixerunt, Cic.; inviolatā vestrā amicitia, Cic.; **2**, *invulnerable*; tribunus plebis, Liv.

invisitatus -a -um, *not seen*; hence, unusual, strange; magnitudo, Cic.; forma, Cic.; nova acies, Liv.

inviso, 1. **I** to go to see, to visit. **A** domum nostram quoad poteris invisas, Cic. **B** to visit a person or place; aliquem, Cic.; suos, Liv.; Delum, Verg. **II** to perceive, get a sight of, Cat.

1. **invisus** -a -um (in and video), *unseen, secret*; sacra occulta et maribus non solum invisā sed etiam inaudita, Cic.

2. **invisus** -a -um (invideo). **I** Pass., *hated*; a, of persons, Cic.; with dat., invisus deo, Cic.; **b**, of things, cupressi, negotia, Hor.; iudicium invisum etiam iudicibus, Liv. **II** Act., *hating, hostile*; invisum quem tu tibi fingis, Verg.

invitamentum -i, n. (invito), *an invitation, attraction, allurements*; with subject, genit., naturae, Cic.; with object, genit., temeritatis invitamenta, Liv.; with ad and the acc., multa ad luxuriam invitamenta perniciosā, Cic.

invitatio -ōnis, f. (invito), *invitation*; with subject, genit., hospitum, Cic.; in Epirum, Cic.; ut biberetur, Cic.; ad dolendum, Cic.

invitatus -ū, m. (invito), *an invitation*; invitatu tuo, Cic.

invitē, adv. (invitus), *unwillingly, involuntarily, against one's will*; invite cepi Capuam, Cic.; vel pudentius vel invitus ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.

invito, 1. *to invite, request civilly*. **I** Lit., **A** aliquem in legationem, to invite one to undertake an embassy, Cic. **B** Esp., *to invite as a guest*; a, aliquem ad cenam, Cic.: aliquem domum

suam, Cic.; aliquem tecto ac domo, Cic.; **b**, invitare se, to take one's ill; se cibo vinoque, Sall. **II** to invite, allure, entice; aliquem praemiis ad rem, Cic.; somnos, to invite, allure to sleep, Hor.

invitus -a -um. **I** unwilling, against one's will; invitus facio ut, etc., Cic.; eum invitissimum dimisi, Cic.; me, te, se invito, against my, thy will, etc.; invitissimis Stoicis, spite of the opposition of the Stoics, Cic.; of things, invitā lege agere, Cic. **II** Poet., *given unwillingly*; invitā cre, Ov.

invius -a -um (in and via), *impassable*; saltus, Liv.; maria invia Teucris, Verg.; invia virtuti nulla est via, Ov. Subst., **invia** -ōr n. n., *impassable places*, Liv.; poet., lorica invia sagittis, impenetrable, Mart.

invocatio -ōnis, f. (invoco), *a calling upon, invocation*; deorum, Quint.

1. **invocatus** -a -um (in and voco), *uncalled*, Cic.

2. **invocatus** -a -um, *partic. of invoco*.

invoco, 1. *to call in, call upon, call for help, invoke*; Junonem, Cic.; aliquem advocatum ad communem imperatorum fortunam defendendam, Cic.

involutus -ūs, m. (involo), *a flying, flight*, Cic. (only found in abl. sing.).

invölto, 1. *to fly in*; transf., of the hair, to float or wave over; comae involitant humeris, Hor.

invölto, 1, 1, *to fly at, attack furiously*; castra, Tac.; **2**, *to seize or pounce upon, take possession of*; in possessionem quasi caducam ac vacuum, Cic.; provinciam, Cic.

invölcre -is, n. (involvero), *a napkin*, Plant.

invölcrum -i, n. (involvero), *a wrapper, cover, case*; **1**, lit., candelabri, Cic.; **2**, transf., involcris simulationem tegi, Cic.

involutus -a -um, p. adj. (from involvo), *obscure, confused, involved*; res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic.

involvero -volvi -völütum, 3. **I** to roll in; igni suo involvunt, Tac. **II** to roll along; silvas armenta virosque, Verg. **III** to roll over; cupae involutae labuntur, Caes.; with dat., to roll upon; Olympum Ossae, Verg. **IV** a, to roll up, wrap up, cover; sinistras sagis, Caes.; nox involvit umbrā diem, Verg.; **b**, transf., se literis, to bury oneself in, devote oneself to; se suā virtute, Hor.; bellum pacis nomine involutum, concealed under, Cic.

invölulus -i, m. (involvero), *a caterpillar which wraps itself up in leaves* Plant.

invulgo, 1. *to depose, give evidence*, Cic. (?)

invulneratus -a -um (in and vulnero), *unwounded*, Cic.

1. **io**, interi, *an exclamation of joy and triumph, hurrah*! Verg., Hor.; or of pain, oh! Ov.

2. **io** (ion) -is and -ōnis, f. (Iō), *daughter of the Argive king, Inachus, beloved by Jupiter, changed by Juno into a cow; identified with the Egyptian goddess, Isis*.

Iōläus -i, m. (Iōλαος), *son of Iphichus, the constant companion of Hercules*.

Iōleus (-ōs) -i, f. (Iωλέος), *town in Thessaly, the home of Jason*. Hence, adj., **Iōleiacus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Ioleus*.

Iōlō -ēs, f. (Iōλῶ), *daughter of Eurytus, given by Hercules to his son Hyllus*.

1. **ion**, -ii, n. (ιον), **1**, *the blue violet*, Plin.; **2**, *a precious stone of similar colour*, Plin.

2. **ion** -ōnis, f., v. Io.

Iōnes -um, m. (Ιῶνες), *the Ionians, a people of Greece, one of the four Greek races*; hence,

adj. **Īōniācus** -a -um, *Ionian*; **2.** **Īōnicus** -a -um, *Ionian*; **3.** **Īōnius** -a -um, *Ionian*, *Ionie*; mare Ionium, *the sea between Italy and Greece*, Liv.; so aequor Ionium, Ov.; sinus Ionius, Hor., or simply Ionium -ii, n., Verg. Subst., **Īōnia** -ae, f. *a district in Asia Minor between Caria and Aeolis*.

īōta n. indecl. (*ιώτα*), *the name of the Greek vowel*, I, i, Cic.

Īphīānassa -ae, f. = Iphigenia, Lucr.

Īphīās -adis, f. (*Ἰφιάς*), *daughter of Iphis, i.e., Eucadne*.

Iphigēnia -ae, f. (*Ἰφίγεια*), *daughter of Agamemnon, sacrificed by her father to appease the wrath of Diana; or, according to another legend, saved by Diana, and carried away, and made her priestess in Tauris*.

ipse -a -um, genit. *ipsius* (poet., *ipsius*, dat. *ipsi* (is and -pse), *self*. **I.** Gen., *ille ipse*, etc., Cic.; *ego ipse*, *I myself*, Cic.; *ipse intervivo*, Cic.; *in me ipso probavi, in myself*, Cic.; *et ipse, also, too*; *victor ex Aequis in Volscos transit et ipsos bellum molientes, who on their side were preparing war*, Liv. **II.** Esp., *A. very, identical, exactly*; **a.** *eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, and that very thing was the cause of the war*, Liv.; *natali suo ipso die, just on her birthday*, Cic.; **b.** with numerals = *just, exactly*; *ipso vicesimo anno*, Cic.; *eā ipsā horā*, Cic. **B.** *ipse, ipsa*, used emphatically of a master, mistress, teacher, etc.; *ipse dixit, the master (i.e. Pythagoras) has said it*, Cic. **C.** = *spontaneously, of one's own accord*; *valvae se ipsae aperuerunt*, Cic. **D.** *alone, with oneself*; *genitor secum ipse volutat*, Verg.; *ipse per se*, and simply *ipse, of himself, by himself, alone*; *moventur ipsa per se*, Cic. **E.** Used for the reflexive pronoun, *quom si parum pudor insinus defendebat*, Cic.; *ipse with suffix met, ipsimet* (nom. plur.), Cic. (Superlative, *ipsis-simus, one's very self*, Plaut.).

ira -ae, f. **I.** *wrath, anger, ire*, Cic.; *iram evomere in aliquem*, Tac.; *irae indulgere*, Liv.; *irae caelestes, divine wrath*, Liv.; with genit. of the cause of anger, *dictatoris creati*, Liv.; *ira adversus Romanos*, Liv.; *veteres in populum Romanum irae*, Liv.; *transf.*, of inanimate objects, *violence, rage*; *belli*, Sall. **II.** Meton., *the cause of anger*, Ov.

iracundē, adv. with compar. (*iracundus*), *wrathfully, angrily, passionately*, Cic.

iracundia -ae, f. (*iracundus*). **I.** *an angry disposition, passionateness, irascibility*, Cic. **II.** *anger, fury, wrath*; *iracundiam cohibere*, Cic.; *ex-aitare*, Cic.; plur., *iracundiae implacabiles*, Cic.

iracundus -a -um (*irascor*), *inclined to anger, irascible, passionate, angry, wrathful*, Cic.; in aliquem, Cic.

irascor, 3. dep. (*ira*), *to be angry, wrathful*; *alicui*, Cic.; of a bull, in cornua, *to charge wrathfully with the horns*, Verg.

irātē, adv. (*iratus*), *angrily*, Phaedr.

irātus -a -um (*irascor*), *angry, full of wrath*; *alicui*, with any one; *irator*, *iratis-simus* *alicui*, Cic.; *quam iratus de iudicio*, Cic.; of inanimate objects, *raging*; *mare, venter*, Hor.

Iris -ridis, f. (*Ἴρις*), *the messenger of the gods, the goddess of the rainbow* (acc. *Irim*, Verg.; voc. *Iri*, Verg., Ov.).

irnēa = *hirnea* (q.v.).

īronia -ae, f. (*εἰρωνεία*), *irony*, Cic.

īrpini = *Hirpini* (q.v.).

īrrāsus -a -um (in and rado), *unshaved*, Plaut.

irraucesco, or **irrauceō** -rausi, 3. (in and raucus), *to become hoarse*, Cic.

irreligātus -a -um (in and religo), *unbound*; *croceas irreligata cecinas*, Ov.

irreligiōsē, adv. with compar. (*irreligiosus*), *irreligiously, impiously*, Tac.

irreligiōsus -a -um (in and religiosus), *irreligious, impious*; *irreligiosum ratus*, with infin., Liv.

irremēābilis -e (in and remeabilis), *from which there is no return*; *unda*, Verg.

irreparābilis -e (in and reparabilis), *that cannot be restored, irreparable, irrecoverable*; *tempus*, Verg.

irrepertus -a -um (in and reperio), *not discovered, not found out*; *aureum*, Hor.

irrepro -repsi -reptum, 3. *to creep, crawl in*; *interim* (Gabinus) *ipso decimo die irrepsit, came creeping in*, Cic.; *transf.*, *to creep in, insinuate oneself into*; *in mentes hominum*, Cic.; in testamenta locupletium, Cic.

irreprehensū -a -um (in and reprehendo), *unblamed, blameless*, Ov.

irrequiētus -a -um (in and requietus), *restless, troubled*; *Charybdis*, Ov.

irresectus -a -um (in and reseco), *uncut*; *pollex*, Hor.

irresolūtus -a -um (in and resolvo), *not loosed, not slackened*; *vincula*, Ov.

irretio, 4. (in and *retio, from rete), *to catch, entangle in a net*; **a.** lit., *aliquem*, Cic.; **b.** fig., *aliquem corruptelarum illecebris, to ensnare*, Cic.

irretortus -a -um (in and retorqueo), *not turned or twisted back*; *oculo irretorto*, Hor.

irreverentia -ae, f. (*irreverens* from in and reverens), *want of respect, irreverence*; *juventutis*, Tac.; *adversus fas nefasque*, Tac.

irrevocābilis -e (in-revocabilis), *that cannot be called back, irrevocable*. **I.** Lit., *aetas*, Lucr.; *verbum*, Hor. **II.** *Transf.*, **A.** *unalterable*; *casus*, Liv. **B.** *implacable*, Tac.

irrevocātus -a -um (in and revoco), **I.** *not called back, i.e., not asked to repeat anything*, Hor.; **2.** *not to be called or held back*, Ov. (?)

irridēo -rīsi -risum, 2. (in and rideo). **I.** *Intransit.*, *to laugh at, jeer at*, Cic. **II.** *Transit.*, *to mock, ridicule, deride*; *deos*, Cic.

irridiculē, adv. (in and ridicule), *without wit or humour*; *non irridicule dixit*, Caes.

irridicūlum -i, n. (*irrideo*), *a laughing-stock*; *irridiculo haberi* (esse), *to be made game of*, Plaut.

irrigātiō -ōnis, f. (*irrigo*), *a watering, irrigation*; *agri*, Cic.

irrigo (in-rīgo), 1. **I.** *to conduct water or any other liquid to any place*; *imbres*, Verg.; *transf.*, *to diffuse, per membra quietem*, Verg. **II.** *to water, irrigate*; *Aegyptum Nilus irrigat*, Cic.; *hortulus fontibus*, Cic.; *transf.*, *fessos sapor irrigat artus, overspreads, refreshes*, Verg.

irrigūus -a -um (*irrigo*). **I.** Act., *watering, irrigating*; *fons*, Verg.; *transf.*, *somnus, strengthening, refreshing*, Pers. **II.** Pass., *watered*; *hortus*, Hor.; *corpus irriguum mero, soaked*, Hor.

irrisio -ōnis, f. (*irrideo*), *a laughing at, mocking, derision*; with subject, genit., omnium, Cic.

irrisōr -ōris, m. (*irrideo*), *a laughter, mocker, derider*; with object, genit., *huius orationis*, Cic.

irrisus -ūs, m. (*irrideo*), *laughter, mockery, derision*; *irrisui esse, to be a laughing-stock*, Caes.; *ab irrisu* (in derision) *linguam exserere*, Liv.

irritābilis -e (*irrito*), *irritable, easily roused*;

irritabiles sunt animi optimorum, Cic.; genus vatum, Hor.

irritāmen -inis, n. (irrito), an incitement, inducement; amoris, Ov.

irritāmentum -i, n. (irrito), incitement, inducement, provocation, incentive; with object. genit., certaminum, Liv.; libidinum, Tac.; with dat., luxui, Tac.

irritatio -ōnis, f. (irrito), a stirring up, provoking, irritating, irritation; with subject. genit., nullis conviviorum irritationibus, Tac.; irritatio quidem animorum ea prima fuit, Liv.

irritatus -a -um, partic. of irritō.

irrito, 1. (in and *rito). **I.** to stir up, stimulate, incite, excite; aliquem ad certamen, Liv.; iram et odium, Liv. **II.** to excite to anger, irritate; aliquem, Cic.; animos barbarorum, Liv.

irritus -a -um (in and ratus). **I.** void, invalid; testamentum facere irritum, Cic. **II.** vain; a, of things, vain, ineffectual, without effect; inceptum, Liv.; dona, tela, Verg.; remedium, Tac.; subst., **irritum** -i, n. that which is vain; spes ad irritum cadit, is disappointed, Liv.; b, transf., of persons, without doing anything; irriti legati remittuntur, Tac.; with genit. of the object, legationis, Tac.

irrogatio -ōnis, f. (irrogo), the imposing of a fine or penalty; multae, Tac.

irrogō (in-rōgo), 1. **I.** to propose to the people a measure against anyone; alicui legem, privilegium, Cic.; alicui multam, poenam, Cic. **II.** to inflict, impose; poenas peccatis, Hor. (irrogassit = irrogaverit, Cic.).

irrorō (in-rōro), 1. to moisten with dew. **I.** to wet, moisten; cinem aquis, Ov.; lacrimae irrorant foliis, trickle down upon, Ov. **II.** to sprinkle upon; liquores vestibus et capiti, Ov.

irrumpe -rūpi -ruptum, 3. (in and rumpo), to break in, burst into, rush in. **I.** Lit., 1. in castra, Cic.; with dat., thalamo, Verg.; with acc., portam, Sall.; 2, to rush into, seize upon; in nostrum patrimonium, Cic. **II.** Transf., luxuries quam in domum irrupit, Cic.; imagines in animos per corpus irrumpunt, Cic.; to break in upon, seek to prevent; in nostrum fletum irrumpes, Cic. (?)

irruō (in-rūo) -rūi, 3. to rush into, rush upon. **A.** Lit., 1. in acaem, Liv.; in aliquem, Cic.; 2, to rush and seize upon, take possession of; in alienas possessiones, Cic. **B.** Transf., ne quo irruas, make some blunder, Cic.; in odium offensionemque populi Romani, rush blindly into, Cic.

irruptio -ōnis, f. (irrumpe), a breaking, bursting into, irruption; etiamsi irruptio nulla facta est, Cic.

irruptus -a -um (in and rumpo), unbroken, unsevered; copula, Hor.

irus -i, m. (*Ipos), the name of a beggar in Ithaca; appell. = a poor man (opp. to Croesus), Ov.

is, ēa, id. **I.** he, she, it; this or that person or thing (the demonstrative pronoun chiefly used to refer to something already mentioned). **A.** a, subst., mihi venit obviam puer tuus; is mihi literas reddidit, Cic.; b, adj., in eum locum, Caes.; ob eam causam, Nep. **B.** a, referring to a following subst., ea libera conjectura est, Liv.; b, used pleonastically for the sake of emphasis (a) with the relat., quod ne id facere posses, Cic.; esp. in apposition to a clause, si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, Cic.; (b) with a noun, urbem novam, conditam vi et armis, jure eam condere parat, Liv.; c, id subst.; id temporis, id aetatis, at that age, Cic.; id gaudeo, I rejoice because of that, Cic.; in eo est, or res in eo est, it is on the point of, etc.,

Liv.; d, id est, that is, in explanation, hodie, id est, Cal. Oct., Cic.; e, et is, isque, atque is, and that too, and indeed; Antonius cum una legione, eaque vacillante, and that vacillating, Cic. **II.** that, as the correlative of qui, quae, quod, is qui physicus appellatur, Cic. **III.** such, of such a kind; a, subst., neque is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic.; b, cuius ea stultitia ut, etc., Cic.

Isāra -ae, f. a river in Gaul, now the Isère.

Isauri -ōrum, m. (*Iṣavpoi), the Isaurians.

Hence, **A. Isauria** -ae, f. (*Iṣavpiā), a mountainous country of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia.

B. Isauricus -a -um, surname of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of the Isauri. **C. Isaurus** -a -um, Isaurian.

Isis -idis, f. (*Iṣis), the Egyptian goddess Isis. Adj., **Isiacus** -a -um, of or belonging to Isis.

Ismārus -i, m. (*Iṣmapos), and **Ismāra** -ōrum, n. a mountain in Thrace. Adj., **Ismārius** -a -um, poet. = Thracian; tyrannus, Tereus, Ov.

Ismēnus (-ōs) -i, m. (*Iṣmḗnos), a river in Boeotia. Hence, **A. Ismēnis** -idis, f. poet. = a Theban woman. **B. Ismēnius** -a -um, poet. = Theban.

Isōcrātes -is, m. (*Iṣokráτης), a celebrated Athenian orator. Adj., **Isōcrāteus** and **Isōcrātiūs** -a -um, Isocratean.

Issa -ae, f. (*Iṣsa), an island in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, now Lissa. Adj., **A. Issensis** -e. **B. Issaeus** -a -um. **C. Issaicus** -a -um, of or belonging to Issa.

istāc, adv. by that way, Ter.

istactēnus, adv. thus far, Plaut.

istē, ista, istū, pron. demonstr. (is and -te), this or that person or thing (applies to the person spoken to). **I.** Gen., quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia (those seats where you sit), vacuefacta sunt, Cic. **II.** a, in letters, relating to places or conditions in which the person addressed is, perfer istam militiam, your military service, Cic.; b, emphatic, referring to something said by the person addressed, Att. "Platonem videlicet dicis." M. "istum ipsum," Cic.; ista quae dicitis, Cic.; c, in speeches, referring to the accused, Cic.; d, ironical or contemptuous, ex quibus generibus hominum istae copiae comparantur, Cic.

Ister = Hister.

Isthmus -i, m. (*Isthmós), an isthmus; a, the isthmus on which Cyzicus was situated, Prop.; b, especially the Isthmus of Corinth, Caes. Adj., **Isthmius** -a -um, Isthmian; labor, in the Isthmian games, Hor.; plur. subst., **Isthmiā** -ōrum, n. the Isthmian Games, Liv.

isti, adv. (iste), there, Verg.

1. **istic (isthic)**, istaec, istōe or istūc (iste and hic), this same, this very person or thing; istic labor, Plaut.; subst., istuc considerabo, Cic.; in interrogative sentences, istice, etc., Plaut.

2. **istic (isthic)**, (iste and adv. hic), 1, there, denotes the place of the person spoken to, here, there; quoniam istic sedes, Cic.; scribite quid istic (= in Rome) agatur, Cic.; 2, in this matter, in this affair, Cic.; istic sum, I am all ears, Cic.

istim, adv. (iste), from there, Cic.

istine (isthinc), adv. (iste and hinc), thence, from thence. **A.** Lit., alludes to the place where the person spoken to may be; qui istine veniunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., of that thing, thence, Hor.

istiusmōdi, of that kind or sort, such; ratio istiusmodi, Cic.

istō, adv. (iste). **I.** *thither, to that place, to the place where you are; venire, Cic.* **II.** Transf., *thereunto, into that thing; admiscere aliquem, Cic.*

istōc, adv. (I. istic). **I.** *thither, Plaut.* **II.** *from that place, Ter.*

istorsum, adv. (istoversum), *thitherwards, in that direction, Ter.*

Istri, v. Histri.

1. **istūc**, n. of I. istic (q.v.).

2. **istūc** (isthūc), adv. (iste and huc), *hither; venire, Cic.*

itā, adv. (i-s and -ta), *so, thus, in such wise.* **I.** Gen., **a**, *te ita velle certe scio, Cic.*; **b**, *introducing a following thought, with acc. and infin., Cic.*; **c**, *est ita, or factum est ita, in answers, so it is, Cic.*; *ita prorsus, ita plane, certainly, Cic.*; **d**, *interrogative, itane? really? Cic.*; *quid ita? why so? Cic.* **II.** Esp., **A.** With comparisons; **a**, *gen. with ut, more rarely with quemadmodum, quomodo, quasi, etc. so . . . as, in such a manner . . . as; me consulē ita fecistis quomodo pauci facti sunt, Cic.*; **b**, *in assertions and adjurations, ita vivam ut maximis sumptus facio, Cic.*; *saepe, ita me dii juvent, te desideravi, Cic.* **B.** *of such a kind, such, in such a condition; ita sunt res nostrae, Cic.* **C.** *and so, consequently, and then; aliquot dies aegrotasse et ita esse mortuum, Cic.* **D.** *To express condition or limitation, ita . . . ut, to the extent that, only that; ita tamen ut tibi nolim molestus esse, Cic.* **E.** *with the object that, duobus consulibus ita missis, ut alter Mithridatem persequeretur, Cic.* **F.** *To express degree, so, to such an extent; ita mendose scribuntur, Cic.*

Itālī -ōrum and -ūm, *m. the inhabitants of Italy, the Italians.* Hence, **A.** **Itālīa** -ae, *f. Italy.* **B.** **Itālīcus** -a -um, *Italian; subst., Itālīca -ae, *f. a town in Hispania Baetica.* **C.** **Itālūs** -a -um, *Italian.* **D.** **Itālīs** -īdis, *f., Italian.* Plur., *Italides = Italian women, Verg.**

itāquē, adv., **1.** *and thus, and so, Cic.*; **2.** *therefore, for that reason, on that account, Cic.*; **3.** *after a digression, to resume the thread of discourse, so, Cic.*

item, adv. (i-s and -tem). **I.** *also, likewise, in like manner; Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic.* **II.** **A.** *In comparisons, in like manner, as; fecisti item ut praedones, Cic.* **B.** *et item, itemque, and also, and even; solis defectiones itemque lunae, Cic.*

itēr, itinēris, n. (connected with ire, itum). **I.** *a going, walk, way.* **A.** **1.** *in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv.*; **2.** *a, a going, a journey, a march; iter facere in Apuliam, Cic.*; *iter ingredi, Cic.*; *in itinere, on the march, Caes.*; **b**, *a march, considered as a measure of distance; cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, one day's journey, Cic.*; *quam maximis itineribus potest, with the longest possible stages, Caes.*; **3.** *a, a legal right of way, Cic.*; **b**, *permission to march; negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes.* **B.** Fig., *defessus labore atque itinere disputationis, Cic.* **II.** Concrete. **A.** Lit., *a way, road; iter angustum et difficile, Caes.* **B.** Fig., **1.** *way, course; iter amoris nostri et officii mei, Cic.*; **2.** *method; naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire, Cic.*

itērātio -ōnis, *f. (itero), a repetition, iteration; verborum, Cic.*

itēro, **1.** *to do a second time, repeat.* **I.** *pugnam, to renew, Liv.*; *aequor, to take ship again, Hor.* **II.** **A.** *to plough again; agrum non semel arare sed iterare Cic.* **B.** *to repeat (words); verba, Cic.*

itērum, adv. **I.** **a**, *again, a second time; C. Flaminius consul iterum, Cic.*; **b**, *of repeated actions, semel atque iterum, Cic.*; *iterum atque iterum, again and again, Hor.*; **c**, *in order of events, secondly, semel . . . iterum, Cic.* **II.** *on the other hand; pares iterum accusandi causas esse, Tac.*

It̄hāca -ae, and **It̄hācō** -ēs, *f. (It̄hācā), an island in the Ionian Sea, the home of Ulysses.* Hence, adj., **A.** **It̄hācensis** -e, *Ithacan.* **B.** **It̄hācus** -a -um, *Ithacan.* Subst., **It̄hācus** -i, *m. Ulysses, Verg.*

itidem, adv. (item-dem), *in like manner, likewise, Cic.*

itio -ōnis, *f. (eo), a going, travelling; domum itio, Cic.*

Itius portus, *a port of the Morini from which Caesar crossed over to Britain, perhaps Wit-Sand, Sandgatte, or Boulogne.*

ito, **1.** (intens. of eo), *to go; ad coenas, Cic.*

Itōnē -ēs, *f. (It̄ōnē) and It̄ōnus -i, *m. (It̄ōnos), a town in Boeotia, with a temple of Athene.* Hence, adj., **It̄ōnius** -a -um, *Itonian.**

Itūrael -ōrum, *m. (It̄oupaīoi), a people in the north-east of Palestine.* Hence, adj., **Itūraeus** -a -um, *Ituraean.*

itus -is, *m. (eo), a going, departure; noster itus, reditus, Cic.*

It̄ylus -i, *m. (It̄ylos), son of the Theban king Zethus and Aedon, killed by his own mother.*

It̄ys -t̄yos, *dat. -ty, acc. -tyn and -tym, abl. -ty, m. (It̄rys), son of Tereus and Progne, killed by his mother and served up for food to his father.*

It̄lūs = **Julius**. **I.** *named after Iulus, son of Aeneas, avi, Ov.* **II.** *belonging to Julius Caesar; Calendae, 1st of July, Ov.*

It̄ulus -i, *m. son of Aeneas, also called Ascanius.*

Ixiōn -ōnis, *m. (It̄xiōn), king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, father of Pirithous; for an insult to Juno he was hurled down to Tartarus, and bound to a perpetually revolving wheel.* Hence, **A.** Adj., **Ixiōnius** -a -um, *of Ixion.* **B.** **Ixiōnides** -ae, *m. (It̄xiōnides), a son of Ixion, Pirithous, Ov.*

J.

J, *j*, a consonant, originally written with the *J*, same sign as the vowel *I*, *i*, yet recognised by the ancients as a different letter.

jācēo -cēi -cītūrus, **2** (akin to *jacio*), *to lie* (opp. stare, pendere). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *humī, Cic.*; *in limine, Cic.*; *lecto, Ov.*; *super corpus alicuius, Ov.*; *ad alicuius pedes, Cic.* **B.** Esp., **1.** *to lie resting; a*, of persons, *to sleep; in lecto, Cic.*; **b**, *to recline at table, Ov.*; **c**, *to lie sick, be ill; te jacente, while you are ill in bed, Cic.*; **2.** *to lie thrown to the ground; a*, Arge, *jaces, Ov.*; **b**, *to lie dead, be slain; pro patria, Ov.*; **3.** *to lie or remain for a long time; Brundisii, Cic.*; **4.** **a**, *to be geographically, be situate; jacet inter eos campus, Liv.*; **b**, *to lie low, be flat; domus depressa, caeca, jacens, Cic.*; **c**, *to lie in ruins; jacet Ilion ingens, Ov.*; **d**, of clothes, *to hang loosely, be loose; praeverrunt latas veste jacente vias, Ov.*; **e**, *to be cast down; vultus attolle jacentes, Ov.* **II.** Fig., **A.** *priora tempora in ruinis reipublicae nostrisq; jacebant, were united with, Cic.* **B.** **1.** *to be sunk*

in; in maerore, Cic.; **2, a**, to be overcome, powerless; (a) jacere Caesarem offensioe populari, Cic.; (**3**) to be hopeless, dispirited, jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic.; (**γ**) to be neglected or despised; philosophia jacuit usque ad hanc aetatem, Cic.; **b**, to be overthrown, put out of court; jacent hi suis testibus, Cic.; jacet igitur tota conclusio, Cic.; **c**, to cease; judicia jacebant, Cic.; **d**, to be low in price; jacent pretia praediorum, Cic.; **3**, of words, to be in common use; (verba) jacentia, Cic.

Jacetani -orum, m. a people in the north of Hispania ulterior.

Jácio, jēci, jactum, 3. to throw, cast, hurl. **I. A. Lit.**, **1**, gen., in aliquem scyphum, Cic.; materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes.; se in profundum, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, to throw dice; talum, Cic.; **b**, to throw out an anchor; ancoram, Caes.; **c**, to fling away; vestem procul, Ov.; **d**, to scatter, diffuse; flores, Verg. **B. Fig.**, **1**, to throw, cast; contumeliam in aliquem, Cic.; **2**, to let fall in speaking, to utter; assiduas ore querelas, Cic.; suspicionem, Cic.; de habitu cultuque et institutis eius, Tac. **II. to lay, build, erect**; aggerem, Caes.; fundamenta urbi, Liv.; fig., fundamenta pacis, Cic.

jactans -antis, p. adj. (from jacto), boastful, vainglorious, Cic.

jactantē, adv. with compar. (**jactans**), boastfully, vaingloriously, Tac.

jactantia -ae, f. (jacto), boasting, bragging, vainglory; sui, about oneself, Tac.

jactatio -ōnis, f. (jacto). **I. Act.**, a throwing, shaking, violently moving up and down; **a**, corporis, Cic.; **b**, extolling, belauding; cultus, Tac. **II. Pass.**, **1**, being tossed about, tossing; **a**, navis, Cic.; **b**, transf., violent emotions, Cic.; **2**, applause; jactationem habere in populo, Cic.; **3**, vainglory; alicuius, Cic.

jactator -ōris, m. (jacto), a boaster, ostentatious person, Cic.

jactatus -ūs, m. (jacto), a shaking, moving quickly up and down; pennarum, Ov.

jactō, 1. (intens. of jacto), to produce in public, to utter; ridicula, Liv.

jacto, 1. (intens. of jacio), to throw, cast. **I. A. Lit.**, **1**, gen., facies in vicinorum tecta, Cic.; vestem de muro, Caes.; **2, a**, to cast dice; muros eburnos, Ov.; **b**, to throw away; arma multa passim, Liv.; **c**, to diffuse, spread, scatter; odorem late, Verg. **B. Transf.**, to throw, utter, hurl; minas, Cic.; jocosa dicta in adversarios, Liv. **II. to move up and down, throw about, drive about, toss.** **A. Lit.**, **1**, brachia, Ov.; cerviculam, Cic.; cum adversa tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic.; aestu febrique jactari, Cic.; **2**, esp., to throw about gesticulating; se, Cic. **B. Transf.**, **1**, gen., to drive hither and thither; curas pectore, Verg.; middle, jactabatur nummus, fluctuatus, Cic.; refl., se jactare or middle jactari; se in causis centumviralibus, to busy oneself with, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, to torment, disquiet; jactatur domi suae, Cic.; **b**, to talk about repeatedly, discuss, speak of; rem in contione, Cic.; **c**, to boast of, vaunt; gratiam urbanam, Caes.; genus et nomen, Hor.; **d**, reflex., jactare se; (a) to boast, brag, Cic.; (**3**) to behave oneself in a certain way; se magnificentissime, Cic.

jactūra -ae, f. (jacio). **I. a throwing, throwing away**; in mari jacturam facere, to throw overboard, Tac. **II. Transf.**, **A. loss, sacrifice**; jacturae rei familiaris erunt faciendae, Cic.; jacturam criminum facere, to forego, pass over, Cic. **B. cost, expense**, Cic.

jactus -ūs, m. (jacio), a throwing, cast, throw. **I. fulminum**, Cic.; intra tali jactum, within

shot, Verg. **II. the throw of the dice**, tesserae prosper jactus, Liv.

jaculābilis -e (jaculor), that can be thrown or cast; telum, Ov.

jaculatio -ōnis, f. (jaculor), a throwing, hurling, Plin.

jaculātor -ōris, m. (jaculor), **1**, a thrower, hurler, Hor.; **2**, a javelin-man, a light-armed soldier, Liv.

jaculatrix -icis, f. (jaculor), she that hurls, the huntress (Diana), Ov.

jaculor, 1. (jaculum). **I. Intransit.**, **1**, lit., to throw a javelin; totum diem jaculari, Cic.; **2**, transf., to make an attack with words; probris procacibus in aliquem, Cic. **II. Transit.**, **A. to cast, hurl**; **1**, lit., ignes, Verg.; silicem in hostes, Ov.; **2**, transf., verbum, Lucr. **B. to shoot at**; **1**, lit., cervos, Hor.; **2**, transf., to aim at, strive after; multa, Hor.

jaculum -i, n. (jacio, the thing thrown), **1**, a dart, javelin; fervefacta jacula in castra jacere, Caes.; **2**, a casting-net, Ov.

jam, adv. (is), now, already. **I. Temporal.**, **A. a**, of the immediate present, just now; non quia jam sint, sed quia saepe sint, Cic.; jam jamque, directly, Cic.; jam nunc, just now, Cic.; jam tunc, just then, Cic.; **b**, of time just passed, just lately; illa his quae jam posui consequentia, Cic.; **c**, of future time, immediately, directly, presently; quam pulchra sint ipse jam dicet, Cic.; thus (a) soon; jam te premet nox, Hor.; (**3**) of commands, now, at once; sed jam age, carpe viam, Verg. **B. a**, till now, up to the present time; septingentos jam annos amplius unis moribus vivunt, Cic.; jam diu, jam dudum, jam pridem, now for a long time, Cic.; **b**, from now; jam concedo non esse miseros qui mortui sunt, Cic.; jam non, not from this time, Cic. **C. To express something that happens unexpectedly early or late**; **a**, already; omnes jam istius generis legationes erant constitutae, Cic.; **b**, at last; te aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic. **II. Of other relations.** **A. then certainly, now certainly**; da mihi hoc, jam tibi maximam partem defensionis praecideris, Cic.; thus used to express the consequence of something, now indeed, so indeed; id tu jam intelliges quum in Galliam veneris, Cic. **B. To introduce something new, further, moreover**; et aures . . . itemque nares . . . jam gustatus, Cic. **C. To emphasise or limit statements, just, indeed**; **a**, with pronoun, jam illud non sunt admonendi, Cic.; **b**, with adj., non scire quidem barbarum jam videtur, Cic.; **c**, of numerals, just; sunt duo menses jam, Cic.; **d**, with particles, non jam, not indeed, Cic.; nunc jam, even now, Cic.; tum jam, just then, Cic.

jamdūdum, jampridem, v. jam.

Jānālis, v. Janus.

Jāniculum -i, n. (Janus), one of the hills of Rome, on the left side of the Tiber.

Jānigēna -ae, c. (Janus and gigno), child of Janus, Ov.

jānitor -ōris, m. (janua), a door-keeper, porter. **I. Gen.**, janitor carceris, Cic. **II. Esp.**, **A. Of Janus**, coelestis aulae, Ov. **B. Of Cerberus**, janitor immanis aulae, Hor.

jānitrix -icis, f. (janitor), a portress, Plaut.

jānuā -ae, f. (see Janus), **1**, the outer door of a house; januam claudere, Cic.; quaerere aliquem a janua, to ask at the door for some one, Cic.; **2**, transf., entrance, passage; Ditis, Verg.; maris gemini, of the Bosphorus, Ov.; eam urbem eibi Asiae januam fore, Cic.; fig., quā nolui januā sum ingressus in causam, Cic.

Jānūārius -a -um (Janus), belonging to

Janus • Januarius mensis, the month January, Cic., or simply Januarius, Caes.; calendae Januariae, the 1st of January, Cic.

Jānus -ī, m. (root *i*, to go, whence also janua). **I.** an old Italian deity, the god of the year, represented with two faces looking in opposite directions. **II.** 1, a covered passage, esp. a, one at the foot of the Argiletum, adorned with statues of Junus; b, one of the portals of the porta Carmentalis, Liv.; c, one of the arcades in the forum at Rome, of which there were three, Janus summus, imus, and medius, where the merchants, bankers, and booksellers had their shops; 2, poet., the month of January, Ov. Hence, adj., **Janalis** -e, belonging to Janus.

jēcur, genit. jēcōris and jēcīnōris, n., and **jōcūr**, genit. jōcīnāris, n., the liver, Cic.; as the seat of the passions (according to the belief of the ancients); fervens difficilis bile tumet jecur, Hor. (Varro and Cic. use the form jecoris, Livy jecinēris.)

jēcuscūlum (jōcuscūlum) -ī, n. (dim. of jecur), a little liver, Cic.

jējūnē, adv. (jejunus), of style, dryly, meagrely, frigidly, without energy or taste; de aliqua re jejune et exiliter disputare, Cic.; haec dicuntur fortasse jejuniis, Cic.

jējūniōsus -a -um (jejunium), hungry, fasting, Plant.

jējūnitas -ātis, f. (jejunus). **I.** hungeriness, emptiness, Plant. **II.** Transf., of discourse, dryness, meagreness, frigidity, plainness; inopia et jejunitas, Cic.

jējūnium -ī, n. (jejunus). **I.** a fast, abstinence from food; 1, lit., jejunium Cereri instituere, Liv.; 2, hunger; jejunia pascere, satiare, solvere, sedare, placare, to satisfy hunger, Ov. **II.** Transf., leanness, Verg.

jējūnus -a -um, fasting. **I.** 1, lit., ita jejunus ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, Cic.; 2, meton., a, hungry, Cic.; b, thirsty, Prop.; 3, a, empty; corpora suco jejuna, Lucr.; b, unfruitful; ager, Cic.; c, scanty; sanies, Verg. **II.** Fig., A. jejuna huius orationis aures, unacquainted with, Cic. B. a, poor, mean; calumnia, Cic.; b, dry, meagre, weak, oratio, Cic.; c, pitiful, insipid; illud vero pusilli animi et ipsa malevolentia jejuni et inanis, Cic.

jēntācūlum -ī, n. (jento), a breakfast, Plant.

jento, 1. to breakfast, Suet.

jōcātio -ōnis, f. (jocor), a joke, jest, Cic.

jōcor, 1. dep. (jocus). **I.** Intransit., to joke, jest; cum aliquo per litteras, Cic.; me appellabat jocos, Cic. **II.** Transi., to say in jest; haec jocatus sum, Cic.

jōcosē, adv. (jocosus), in jest; jocosius scribere, Cic.

jōcōsus -a -um (jocus), jocular, humorous, witty, sportive, merry, facetious; Maecenas, Hor.; res, Cic.; transf., imago (vocis), the sportive echo, Hor.

jōcūlāris -e (joculus), jocular, laughable, ludicrous; licentia, Cic.; subst., n. pl., **jōcūlāria** -īum, n. jests, Hor.

jōcūlārīter, adv. (jocularis), jocularly, jestingly, Plin.

jōcūlātor -ōris, m. (joculor), a joker, jocular person, Cic.

jōcūlor, 1. dep. (joculus), to joke, jest, speak jocosely; quaedam milititer joculantes, making rude soldier-jests, Liv.

jōcūlus -ī, 1. (dim. of jocus), a little joke, or jest, Plant.

jōcur, v. jecur.

jōcus -ī, m. (plur. joci and joca). **I.** a joke, jest; joci causa, for the jest's sake, Cic.; per jocium, in jest, Cic.; extra jocium, remoto joco, joking apart, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, a game, Ov.; b, toying, Ov.; c, a subject for jesting, Hor.

1. **jūba** -ae, f., 1, the mane of any animal, Cic.; 2, the crest of a helmet, Verg.

2. **Jūba** -ae, m. (Iōbas), son of Hiempsal, king of Numidia, one of the supporters of Pompeius.

jūbar -āris, n. (= julare (se. lumen) from jular), a beaming light, radiance, esp. of the heavenly bodies, a, lit., the light of the sun, Ov.; of the moon, Ov.; of fire, Ov.; b, meton., a star, esp., the morning star, Varr.

jūbātus -a -um (juba), having a mane, crested; anguis, Liv.

jūbēo, jussi, jussum, 2. to order, command **I.** Gen. constr., a, with accus. and infin., Caesa: te sine cura esse jussit, told you not to be troubled, Cic.; Dionysium jube salvere, greet, Cic.; pontem jubet rescindi, Caes.; in pass. with infin. alone, consules jubentur scribere, Liv.; b, with infin. alone, receptui canere jubet, Caes.; c, with ut and the subj., jubere ut haec quoque referret, Caes.; d, with subj. alone, Tac.; e, with accus. alone, fratri necem, Tac.; f, absol., defessa julendo est saeva Jovis conjux, Ov. **II.** A. Of physicians, to prescribe; aegrotus qui jussus sit vinum sumere, Cic. B. As political t.t., a, of the Roman senate and people, to order; senatus decrevit populusque jussit, Cic.; senatus dictatorem dici jussit, Cic.; legem, Cic.; populus jussit de bello, Liv.; b, transf., of a law, lex jubet aut vetat, Cic.

jūcundē (jōcundē), adv. (jucundus), pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully; vivere, Cic.; jucundius bibere, Cic.

jūcunditas (jōcunditas) -ātis, f. (jucundus), pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, pleasure; vitae, Cic.; dare se jucunditati, to give oneself up to pleasure, Cic.

jūcundus (jōcundus) -a -um (for jucundus, from juvo), pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing; est mihi jucunda in malis vestra erga me voluntas, Cic.; comes alicui jucundus, Cic.; verba ad audiendum jucunda, Cic.

Jūdaea -ae, f. (Ioudaia), Judaea or (sometimes) Palestine; hence, 1, adj., **Jūdaeus** -a -um, Jewish, and subst., **Jūdaei** -ōrum, m. the Jews; 2, **Jūdaicus** -a -um, Jewish.

jūdex -icis, m. (jus dicere = judicare), a judge. **I.** selecti iudices, chosen by the praetor, Cic.; judex quaestionis, a judge chosen to preside at a trial, Cic.; dare judicem, to appoint a judge (said of the praetor), Cic.; judicem alicui ferre, of the plaintiff, to propose a judge, Cic.; judicem dicere, of the defendant, Liv.; aliquem judicem sumere, or habere, Cic.; iudices rejicere, to object to, Cic.; apud judicem causam agere, Cic.; judicem esse de aliqua re, Cic.; used with feminine nouns, dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et judex, Cic.; hac judice, Ov. **II.** Transf., of a person who judges or decides on anything, aequissimus eorum studiorum aestimator et judex, Cic.

jūdicatō -ōnis, f. (judico), 1, a judicial investigation, Cic.; in a speech, the examination of the defendant's plea, Cic.; 2, a judgment, opinion, Cic.

jūdicātum -ī, n. (judico), a decided case, judgment, decision; judicatum non recere, Cic.; judicatum negare, Cic.

jūdicātus -ūs, m. (judico), the office or business of a judge, Cic.

jūdicīālis -e (judicium), relating to a case, of justice, judicial; causa, Cic.

jūdicārius -a -um (judicium), relating to a court of justice; quaestus, Cic.

jūdicium -i, n. (judex). **I. 1**, a trial, legal investigation; judicium dare or reddere, Cic.; qui judicium exercet, i.e., the praetor, Cic.; **2**, meton., a, a law-suit, Cic.; **b**, the judicial office, Sall.; **c**, the place of trial, Nep.; **d**, the judges; judicium sorti, Cic. **II**, judgment, decision. **A** Lit., of an authority or superior, Cic.; senatus, Caes. **B** Transf., **1**, opinion, view; judicium facere, to decide, Cic.; meo judicio, in my opinion, Cic.; **2**, a, the judgment, power of judging, discernment, understanding; intelligens, Cic.; subtle, Hor.; **b**, reflection, consideration; judicio aliquid facere, Cic.

jūdicto, 1. (jus dico). **I**, to investigate judicially, to be a judge, Cic. **II**, to judge, decide. **A** Lit., rem, Cic.; lites, Cic.; aliquid contra aliquem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., debere dotem, Cic.; judicata res, a decided case, Cic. **B** Transf., **1**, to determine, decide; judicatum est, Cic.; **2**, to judge, a, i quos ego posse judicare arbitrari, Cic.; **b**, to esteem, value; prudentem non ex ipsius habitu sed ex aliqua re externa, Cic.; **c**, to be of an opinion; quod ante judicaram, Cic.; with acc. and infin., judico neminem tanta habuisse ornamenta, Cic.; or in pass., with nom. and infin.; nos bene emisse judicati sumus, Cic.; **d**, to declare openly - Dolabella hoste judicato, Cic.

jūgālis -e (jugum), yoked together; a, subst., jūgales -ium, m. a team or yoke, Verg.; **b**, matrimonial, nuptial; vinculum, Verg.; dona, Ov.

Jūgārius vicus, a part of Rome, at the foot of the capitol, named after Juno Jūga, who had an altar there.

jūgatio -ōnis, f. (jugo), the training of vines on a trellis, Cic.

jūgērū -i, n., plur. according to the 3rd declension (jugis), **1**, a plot of land 240 feet long by 120 broad, and containing therefore 28,000 square feet, Cic.; **2**, as a translation of the Greek πλεθρον, a measure of length, containing 100 Greek or 104 Roman feet, Plin.

jūgls -e (jungo), joined together; a, jūge auspiciū, an auspice marred by the dunging of yoked oxen, Cic.; **b**, perpetual, continuous, never-failing; aqua, Cic.; puteus, Cic.

jūglans -glandis, f. (=Jovis glans), a walnut, Cic.

jūgo, 1. (jugum), to bind together, connect; a, virtutes inter se jugatae sunt, Cic.; **b**, to marry, give in marriage, Verg.; aliquem or aliquam alieri, Verg.

jūgōsus -a -um (jugum), mountainous, Ov.

jūgūlae -arum, f. (*jugulus = junctus), the three stars which form the belt of the constellation Orion, Plaut.

jūgūlo, 1. (jugulum), to cut the throat, slay, kill. **I** Lit., suem, Cic.; cives optimos, Cic. **II**, to ruin, destroy; aliquem factis decretisque, Cic.; jugulari suā confessione, Cic.

jūgūlū -i, n. and **jūgūlus** -i, m. (jungo). **1**, the collar-bone, Plin. **II**, the hollow above the collar-bone, the throat; jugula concava, Cic.; jugulum dare (alicui), Cic., or porrigere, Hor.; of the defeated gladiator, to present his throat to his adversary's stroke.

jūgum -i, n. (root JUG, whence also jungo, Gk. ΖΥΓ, whence ζυγόν, ζεύγνυμι). **1**, a yoke passing over the necks of two oxen, a horse's collar. **A** **1** lit., jūga imponere bestiis, Cic.; **2**, meton., a, a team or yoke of oxen, Cic.; **b**, a team of horses, Verg.; **c**, transf., a pair, a couple; impiorum (of Antonius and Dolabella), Cic. **B** Fig., **1**, ferre jugum pariter, to love in

adversity as well as in prosperity, Hor.; **2**, a, the marriage-tie, Ov.; **b**, the yoke of slavery; jugum accipere, Liv. **II**, **1**, the yoke under which the Romans compelled their vanquished enemies to pass in token of submission; nittere sub jugum, Cic., Liv. **2**, a, the constellation Libra, Cic.; **b**, the beam of a pair of scales, Liv.; **3**, the beam of a weaver's loom, Ov.; **4**, jūga, the rows' benches, Verg.; **5**, a ridge or summit of a mountain; summum jugum montis, Caes.

Jūgurtha -ae, m. king of Numidia, who carried on a long war with the Romans, and was conquered by Marius. Hence, adj., **Jūgurthinus** -a -um, Jugurthine.

Jūlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were A, C. Julius Caesar; **b**, his adopted son Octavius; and c, Julia, daughter of Augustus, wife of Marcellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius. Adj., **Julian**; lex, of Julius Caesar, Cic.; mensis Julius or simply Julius, the month of July, so called in honour of Julius Caesar, formerly called Quinctilis.

jūmentum -i, n. (= jugmentum from jungo, as examen = examen), an animal used for carrying or drawing, beast of burden, Cic.

juncēus -a -um (juncus), of or relating to rushes, made of rushes; vincula, Ov.

juncōsus -a -um (juncus), full of rushes, rushy; litora, Ov.

junctim, adv. (junctus), successively, both together, Suet.

junctio -ōnis, f. (jungo), a joining, connexion; eorum verborum, Cic.

junctūra -ae, f. (jungo), a joining. **A** Lit., a joint; tignorū, Caes.; laterum, Verg. **B** Transf., **1**, generis, relationship, Ov.; **2**, rhetorical combination, putting together, Hor.

junctus -a -um, p. adj. (from jungo), joined together, yoked together, connected, united. **I**, junctor cum exitu, Cic. **II**, **1**, joined by affection, relationship, etc.; junctissimus, most nearly connected, very intimate, Ov.; **2**, rhet. t. t., well put together; oratio, Cic.

juncus -i, m. (ζυγίος), a rush, bulrush; limosus, Verg.; junci palustres, Ov.

jungo, junxi, junctum, 3. (root JUG, Gk. ΖΥΓ, whence ζεύγνυμι, ζυγόν), to join, unite, connect. **I** Lit., **A**, res inter se, Cic.; aliquid cum aliqua re, Cic.; oscula, to kiss, Ov.; fluvium ponte, Liv., pontem, Tac., to throw a bridge over a river. **B** Esp., **1**, to yoke; equos curru (dat.), Verg.; **2**, of places, in passive, to border on; Jano loca juncta, Ov.; **3**, milit. t. t., to unite troops; socia arma Rutulis, Liv. **II** Transf., **A**, cum hominibus consuetudines jungebat, Cic.; with abl., improbas scelere juncta, Cic.; with dat., indignatio juncta conquestioni, Cic. **B** Esp., **1**, to unite in marriage; aliquem secum matrimonio, Liv.; alicui, Ov.; se alicui, Ov.; **2**, to connect by affection, relationship, friendship; se ad aliquem, Cic.; amicitiam cum aliquo, to form, Cic.; **3**, to unite politically; foedere or societate alicui jungi, Liv.; **4**, to connect grammatically; juncta verba, Cic.

jūnior, v. juvenis.

jūnipērus -i, f. the juniper-tree, Verg.

Jūnius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were L. Junius Brutus and the two Bruti, M. Jun. Brutus and D. Jun. Brutus, the murderers of Caesar; adj., **Junian**; mensis Junius or simply Junius, the month of June.

Jūno -ōnis, f. (= Jovino), the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter; Jūno infarna, Proserpine, Verg.; so Jūno Avernā

Ov.; urbs Junonis, Argos, Ov. Hence, **A. Junonialis** -ae, relating or belonging to Juno; tempus, the month of June, Ov. **B. Junonius** -a -um, Junonian; hospitia, Carthage, Verg.; ales, the peacock, Ov.; custos, Argus, Ov.; mensis, June, Ov. **C. Junonigēla** -ae, c. a worshippor of Juno. **D. Junonigēla** -ae, m. son of Juno, of Vulcan, Ov.

Juppiter, Jōvis, m. (prop., Diuspater, Diuspiter, Diespiter, the father of the heavens), Jupiter, 1, the supreme god among the Romans, brother and husband of Juno, corresponding to the Zeus of the Greeks; Jovis satelles, Cic., ales, the eagle, Ov.; Juppiter Stygius, Pluto, Verg.; 2, transf., a, the planet Jupiter, Cic.; b, air, sky, heavens; sub Jove, in the open air, Ov.

Jūra -ae, m. a mountain-chain extending northwards from the banks of the Rhone.

jūrandum -i, n. (juro), an oath, Ter.

jūrator -ōris, m. (juro), a sworn assessor, assistant of the censor, Liv.

1. **jūratus** -a -um, partic. of juro.

2. **jūratus** -a -um (jus), sworn, bound by an oath; jurati Judices, Cic.

jūrēconsultus = jurisconsultus (q.v.).

jūrējūro, 1. (jus and juro), to swear by an oath, Liv.

jūrēpēritus = jurisperitus (q.v.).

jurgium -ii, n. (jurgo), altercation, verba, contention, strife, quarrel, brawl, Cic. **II.** contendere cum aliquo, Cic.

jurgo, 1. (= jure ago). **I.** Intransit., to quarrel, contend in words, brawl, Cic. **II.** Transit., to scold, Hor.

juridicialis -e (juridicus), relating to right or justice; constitutio, Cic.

jurisconsultus -i, m. one learned in the law, a lawyer, Cic.

jurisdicctio -ōnis, f. **I.** the administration of justice by the praetor, judicial authority, Cic.; jurisdicctio urbana et peregrina (of the praetor urbanus and peregrinus), Liv.; jurisdicctio in liberi civitate contra leges senatusque consulta, Cic. **II.** Meton., a place where justice is administered, an assize-town, Tac.

jurispēritus -i, m. one skilled or experienced in the law, Cic.

jūro, 1. (2. jus). **I.** Intransit., to swear, take an oath. **A.** ex animi mei sententia, Cic.; per deos, Sall.; pro aliquo, in the place of some one, Liv. **B.** in verba alicuius, to swear after a certain formula, Liv.; in certa verba, Cic.; in legem, to swear to, Cic.; omnis exercitus in se quisque jurat, each soldier took the oath separately, Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** to swear; juravi verissimum jusjurandum, Cic. **B.** to affirm on oath, to swear to; morbum, to the fact that one is ill, Cic.; falsum jurare, Cic.; id in litem, in support of a suit, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic. **C.** to call the gods to witness; deos, Ov. **D.** to deny on oath; calumniam in aliquem, Liv.

jūrōr -ātus sum, dep. 1. (= juro), to swear; quid juratus sit, Cic.; partic. juratus, sworn on oath; si diceret juratus, Cic. (only used in perf. and partic. perf.).

1. **jūs**, jūris, n. (connected with *ζῷος*, from *ζῆω*, *jūs*), broth, soup, Cic.

2. **jūs**, jūris, n. (from the same root as *jūreo*, *lit.* = *jussum*), right, law. **I.** A. as contained in statutes, etc., principia juris, Cic.; jus ac fas omne delere, Cic.; jura dare, to give laws, Liv. **B. 1.** law, as comprising rights; jus hominum, natural law, Cic.; jus gentium, Cic.; jus civile the common law, Cic.; 2. a. law, as

opposed to equity; summum jus, summa injuria, Cic.; jus dicere, to declare the law, to decide judicially (said of the praetor), Cic.; b, meton., a court of justice; in jus vocare, Cic.; adire, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** right, law, as common to mankind; divina ac humana jura, Cic.; uxores eodem jure sunt quo viri, have the same rights as, Cic.; jure optimo, by the best of rights, Cic.; jus est, with infin., it is right, Cic. **B. 1.** right, privilege; jus civitatis, Cic.; jus auxilii sui, Liv.; 2, legal right, authority; jus agendi cum plebe, Cic.; sui juris esse, to be independent, Cic.

jusjurandum, jūrisjūrandi, n. an oath; alicui jusjurandum dare, foll. by acc. and infin., to promise on oath, Cic.; jusjurandum violare, Cic.; to take an oath, Caes.; jusjurandum accipere, to consecrate, Cic.; fidem astringere jurejurando, Cic.; aliquem jurejurando obstringere, with acc. and infin., Caes. (Sometimes separated, e.g., jus igitur jurandum, Cic.)

jussum -i, n. (jubeo), gen. in plur. **I.** a command, order, Cic.; jussa efficere, Sall. **II.** **A.** the prescription of a physician, Ov. **B.** the command of the Roman people; perniciose et injusta jussa, Cic.

jussus -ū, m. (jubeo), a command, commanding; vestro jussu, by your order, Cic.

justē, adv. (justus), justly, rightly; imperare, Cic.; facilius fieri poterit et justius, Cic.; immo justissime, Cic.

justificus -a -um (justus and facio), acting justly, Cat.

justitia -ae, f. (justus), justice, love of justice, equity; justitiam colere, Cic.; justitia erga deos, Cic.; in hostem, Cic.

justitium -ii, n. (juris -stitium, from jus and sisto), a suspension of business in the courts of law. **I.** a, justitium indicere, edicere, to proclaim a suspension of legal business; justitium remittere, to close, Liv.; b, transf., a pause, cessation, suspension; omnium rerum, Liv. **II.** a public mourning, Tac.

justus -a -um (jus). **I.** Of persons, just, upright, impartial; iudex, Cic. **II.** Of objects, **A.** just, equitable, fair; supplicium, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; hostis, having the right on his side, Cic.; subst., justum colere, to do what is right, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, well grounded, justifiable; causa, Cic.; ira, Ov.; 2, regular, proper, perfect, complete, suitable; proelium, Liv.; victoria, Cic.; 3, fitting, right, sufficient; numerus, Liv.; altitudo, Caes.; neut. subst., plus justo, more than is right, Hor.; so longior justo, Ov.; plur., **justa** -orum, a, what is fitting; justa praebere servis, Cic.; b, due forms and observances, esp. funeral rites; justa facere alicui, Cic.

Jūturna -ae, f. (juvo), the nymph of a spring in Latium, sister of Turrus, worshipped at Rome and sacrificed to in times of scarcity of water; a spring near the river Numicius, also worshipped.

1. **jūvenālis** -e (juvenis), youthful; corpus, Verg.; ludus, Liv.

2. **Jūvenālis** -is, m., D. Junius, a Roman writer of satires, contemporary of Domitian and Trajan.

jūvenālītēr, adv. (l. juvenalis), like a young man, with the strength of a young man, Ov.

jūvenēus -a -um (for juvenicus, from juvenis), young. **I.** Adj.; equus, Lucr. **II.** Subst., **A.** jūvenēus -i, m., a, a young man, Hor.; b, a young bullock or ox, Verg. **B.** jūvenē -ae, f., a, a young woman, a maiden, Hor.; b, a young cow, heifer, Verg. (genit. plur., juvenēum).

jūvēnesco -vēndi, 8. (Juvenis), 1, to grow up to youth; vituius, Hor.; 2, to become young again; juvenescit homo, Ov.

jūvēnilis -e (juvenis), youthful, juvenile; Acentia, Cic.; redundantia, Cic.

jūvēnilitēr, adv. (juvenilis), youthfully, like a youth; Annibal juvenilitēr exultans, Cic.

jūvēnis -is (juvo). I. Adj., young, youthful; anni, Ov.; compar., junior, Liv. II. Subst., **jūvēnis** -is, c., a young man, young woman, one in the prime of life (generally from the twentieth to the fortieth year), Cic.

jūvēnor, 1. dep. (juvenis), to act like a youth, with youthful indiscretion and impetuosity, Hor.

jūventa -ae, f. (juvenis), youth. I. 1, lit., the time of youth; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, meton., a, prima juvenitas, the dawn on a young man's cheeks, Verg.; b, the vigour of youth, Hor. II. Personif., the goddess of youth, Ov.

jūventas -ātis, f. (juvenis). I. youth, the time of youth; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, meton., a, prima juvenitas, the dawn on a young man's cheeks, Verg.; b, the vigour of youth, Hor. II. Person., the goddess of youth, Hebe, Cic.

jūventus -ātis, f. (juvenis), youth, the period of life between the twentieth and the fortieth year. A. Lit., ea quae juventute geruntur et viribus, Cic. B. Meton., young men; juvenus Romana, Liv.; legendus est hic orator juventuti, Cic.; princeps juventutis, in republican times, the first among the knights, Cic.

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, fut. partic., jūvātūrus, 1. I. to help, assist, aid, be of service; aliquem in aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem auxilio laboris, Cic.; hostes frumento, Caes.; juvante deo, dis juvantibus, with God's help, Cic. II. to delight, please, gratify; ut te juvit coena? Hor.; ita se dicent juvari, Cic.; often impers., juvat, with infin., it delights, it pleases; juvit me tibi tuas literas profuisse, Cic.; fors an et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Verg.

juxtā (connected with jungo). I. Adv., A. Of space, close to, by the side of, near, hard by; legio quae juxta constiterat, Caes.; sellam juxta ponere, Sall. B. Transf., in like manner, equally; vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall.; aliaque castella juxta ignobilia, Liv.; juxta ac si hostes adessent, Liv.; juxta quam, Liv.; with dat., res parva ac juxta magnis difficilis, Liv.; with cum and the abl., juxta mecum omnes intelligitis, Sall. II. Prep. with acc. A. Of space, 1, lit., near to, hard by; juxta murum castra posuit, Caes.; 2, transf., immediately after or upon, next to; juxta deos in tuā manu positum est, Tac. B. Of time, just before; juxta finem vitae, Tac.

juxtim, adv. (connected with jungo), near, close by, Lucr.

K.

The letter K, k, was originally a part of the Latin Alphabet, but afterwards almost entirely disappeared from it, and was replaced by C. K was only used in abbreviations, as K = Caesar, Kal. = Kalendae.

Kalendae = Calendae (q.v.).

Karthago = Carthago (q.v.).

L.

L, 1, corresponds to the Greek lambda (Α, λ). For its use as an abbreviation, v. Table of Abbreviations.

lābasco, 3. (labo), 1, to totter, threaten to fall, Lucr.; 2, to give way, Ter.

lābea -ae, f., the lip = labia (q.v.).

lābēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of labes), a little spot or stain, a slight disgrace, Cic.

lābēfāciō -fēci -factum, 3, pass., lābēfio, -factus sum -fieri (labo and facio). I. to make to totter, shake, loosen; partem muri, Caes.; charta sit a vinculis non labefacta suis, not opened, Ov. II. Transf., 1, a, to weaken; corpora aestus impatientia labefecit, Tac.; b, politically, to shake, impair; jura plebis, Liv.; 2, to cause to shake or waver; quem nulla unquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic.

lābēfacto, 1. (intens. of labefacio), to cause to totter, shake violently. I. Lit., signum vectibus, Cic. II. Transf., 1, a, animam sedibus intus, Lucr.; b, to injure, weaken, destroy; alicuius fidem pretio, to corrupt, Cic.; amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic.; v. tas hominum, to disturb, Cic.

1. **lābellum** -i, n. (dim. of 1. labrum), a little lip, Cic.

2. **lābellum** -i, n. (dim. of 2. labrum), a small bathing-vessel, Cic.

Lābērius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was D. Laberius, a knight and writer of mimes, contemporary of Jul. Caesar.

lābes -is, f. (1. labor), a falling in, sinking in. I. Lit., esp. of the earth, multis locis labes factae sint, Cic. II. Transf., A. prima labes mali, the first mischance, Verg. B. 1, ruin, destruction; innocentiae labes aut ruina, Cic.; applied to a person, labes atque perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, Cic.; 2, a spot, stain, blemish; a, physical, sine labe toga, Ov.; victima labe carens, Ov.; b, moral, mark of disgrace, stain of infamy, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy; illa labes atque ignominia reipublicae, Cic.; alicui labem inferre, Cic.

lābia (lābēa) -ae, f. and **lābium** -ii, n. (lambo), a lip, Plaut.

Lābici (Lāvici) -ōrum, m. and **Lābicum** -i, n. an old Latin town, fifteen miles south-east of Rome. Hence, adj., **Lābicānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Labicum; subst., a, **Lābicānum** -i, n. the territory of Labicum; b, **Lābicāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Labicum.

Lābieni -i, m., T., a legate of Julius Caesar, who deserted to Pompeius at the breaking out of the Civil War.

lābiosus -a -um (labium), with large lips, Lucr.

lābium -ii, n. = labia (q.v.).

lābo, 1, to totter, waver, be about to fall, begin to sink. I. Lit., signum labat, Cic.; labat arieta crebro janua, Verg.; labantem unā parte aciem waver'g, Liv. II. Transf., 1, to waver, totter; omnes reipublicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic.; memoria labat, it uncertain, Liv.; 2, to waver in fidelity or opinion; scito labare meum consilium Cic.; fides sociorum labare coepit, Liv.

1. **lābor**, lapsus sum, 3. dep. to glide, slide, fall down, slip. I. 1, lit., ex equo, Liv.; humor in genas furtim labitur, Hor.; stellas precipites coelo labi, Verg.; lapsi de fontibus amnes, Ov.;

qua continenter laborerent et fluere omnia, Cic. ; **2**, transf., **a**, to glide, to run, to flow; sed labor longius, ad propositum revertar, I wander from the point, Cic.; oratio sedate placideque labitur, flows along, Cic.; of time, to pass away; labuntur tempora, Hor.; **b**, to incline to, fall into; labor eo ut assentiar Epicuro, I feel myself drawn into, etc., Cic.; civitatum mores lapsi ad mollietatem, Cic. **II. a**, to glide down, glide off, deviate from; ne adjectae voces laborerent atque errarent, Cic.; hac spe lapsus, deceived, Cic. **B**, to slip, to stumble; **1**, lit., agas pede lapsus, Hor.; **2**, transf., **a**, to make a slip, to make a mistake; erravit, lapsus est, non putavit, Cic.; in aliqua re, Cic.; per errorem, Cic.; propter imprudentiam, Cic.; in officio, Cic.; **b**, to be on the point of falling; labentem et prope cadentem rempublicam, Cic. **C**, to glide out, to fall out; viscera lapsa, Ov.; of persons, to slip away; custodiâ, Tac. **D**, to fall to the ground; calor ossa reliquit, labitur, Verg.; labentes deorum aedes, Hor.; transf., to fall, be destroyed; lapsum genus, Verg.

2. labor -ōris, m. work, labour, toil, effort. **I. Lit.**, **a**, gen., res est magni laboris, is difficult, Cic.; capere tantum laborem, Cic.; impenditur labor ad incertum casum, Cic.; laborem hominum periculis sublevaridus impertire, Cic.; laborem interponere pro aliquo, Cic.; labor est, with infin., it is a work of difficulty, Liv.; **b**, activity, industry, capacity for work; homo magni laboris, Cic.; **2**, meton., **a**, work, result of labour; multorum mensium labor interiit, Caes.; **b**, deed, undertaking; belli, Verg. **II. a**, hardship, fatigue, need, distress, difficulty; cuius erga me benevolentiam vel in labore meo vel in honore perspexi, Cic.; poet., labores solis, eclipse of the sun, Verg.; Lucinae, pains of labour, Verg.; **b**, sickness, Plaut.

lāborifer -fēra -fērum (labor and fero), bearing toil and hardship; Hercules, Ov.

lāboriosē, adv. (laboriosus), laboriously, with toil and fatigue; quo quisque est ingeniosior, hoc docet iracundius et laboriosius, Cic.; diligentissime laboriosissimeque accusare, Cic.

lāboriōsus -a -um (2. labor). **I.** full of toil, hardship, trouble, laborious; **a**, vitae genus laboriosum sequi, Cic.; **b**, of persons, industrious, Cic. **II.** troubled, harassed, undergoing trouble and hardship; laboriosa cohors Ulixei, Hor.; quid nobis duobus laboriosius, Cic.

lāboro, 1. (2. labor). **I.** Intransit., **A. a**, to work, toil, labour, strive; sibi et populo Romano, non Verri laborare, Cic.; in aliqua re, Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; de aliquo, Cic.; in aliquo, Liv.; with ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; non laboro, with infin., Cic.; **b**, to be troubled about, to be distressed, to care; quorsum recidat responsum tuum, non magno opere laboro, Cic. **B**, to suffer, labour under anything, be oppressed with, afflicted with; morbo, to be ill, Cic.; ex intestinis, pedibus, renibus, to suffer pain in, Cic.; ex invidia, Cic.; a re frumentaria, Caes.; in re familiari, Cic.; absol., to be in danger; illi laboranti subvenire, Caes.; of things, quod vehementer eius artus laborarent, as he suffered from gout, Cic.; digitorum contractio nullo in motu laborat, finds no difficulty in, Cic.; quum luna laborat, is eclipsed, Cic. **II.** Transit., to work out, to elaborate, prepare, form; arte laboratae vestes, Verg.; dona laboratae Cereris, corn made into bread, Verg.

lābos -ōris, m. = 2. labor (q.v.).

Lābrōs -i, m. (Λάβρος), name of a dog, Ov.

1. lābrum -i, n. (lambo), a lip; superius, the upper lip, Caes.; prov., primis labris gustasse pharmacologiam, to have only a superficial

knowledge of, Cic.; meton., the edge, rim, lip, fossae, Caes.

2. lābrum -i, n. (lavo), **a**, a basin, vessel, tub, Verg.; **b**, especially, a bathing-vessel, Cic.; meton. poet., labra Dianae, bath, Ov.

lābrusca -ae, f. the wild vine, Verg.

lābruseum -i, n. the fruit of the wild vine, Verg.

lāburnum -i, n. the laburnum tree (Cytisus Laburnum, Linn.), Plin.

lābyrinthēus -a -um (labyrinthus), labyrinthine, Cat.

lābyrinthus -i, m. (λαβύρινθος), a labyrinth, esp. the labyrinth in Crete constructed by Daedalus, Verg.

lac, lactis, n. (akin to γάλα, γάλακτος), milk. **I. Lit.**, Cic. **II.** Transf., the milky sap of plants, Ov.

Lācaena -ae, f. (Λάκαινα), Spartan, Lacedaemonian; virgo, Verg.; subst., a Spartan woman; esp., Helen, Verg.; Leda, Mart.

Lācedaemon -ōnis, f. (Λακεδαίμων), the city Lacedaemon or Sparta; hence, adj., **Lācedaemonius** -a -um, Lacedaemonian; Tarentum, built by a colony from Sparta, Hor.

lācer -cēra -cērum. **I.** Pass., torn, maimed, dismembered, torn to pieces; corpus, Sall.; vestis, Tac. **II.** Act., tearing to pieces; morsus, Ov.

lāceratio -ōnis, f. (lacerō), a tearing to pieces, maiming, mangling, laceration; corporis, Cic.

lācerna -ae, f. a mantle worn over the toga on a journey or in bad weather, Cic.

lācernātus -a -um (lacerna), clad in the lacerna, Juv.

lācēro, 1. (lacer), to tear to pieces, maim, mangle, lacerate. **I. Lit.**, alicuius corpus lacerare atque vexare, Cic.; lacerare aliquem omni cruciatu, Cic.; pontes, to destroy, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1**, to wound deeply, ruin, destroy; lacerare rempublicam, Cic.; patriam scelere, Cic.; esp., **a**, to squander; pecuniam, Cic.; **b**, to distress, torture; meus me moeror quotidianus lacerat, Cic.; **2**, to wound with words, rail at, asperse, attack, rend; haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, Cic.; aliquem probris, Liv.

lācerta -ae, f. **I.** a lizard, Hor. **II.** a sea-fish, Cic.

lācertōsus -a -um (lacertus), muscular, powerful; centuricus, Cic.

1. lacertus -i, m. gen. plur. = the muscles. **I. Gen.**, **1**, lit., lacertus exercitatio expressit, Quint.; **2**, fig., of oratorical vigour, in Lysia sunt lacerti, Cic. **II. 1**, the muscles of the upper part of the arm (from the shoulder to the elbow), Milo Crotomates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis, Cic.; **2**, fig., of oratorical vigour, a quo quum amentatas hastas acceperit, ipse eas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquebit, Cic.

2. lacertus -i, m. = lacerta (q.v.).

lācesso -ivi and -i -itum, **3** (intens. of *lacio), to provoke, stimulate, excite, exasperate, irritate; **a**, virum ferro, Cic.; aliquem proelio, bello, Caes.; aliquem ad pugnam, Liv.; me scripto, provoke me to write again, Cic.; so ad scribendum, Cic.; aliquem injuriâ, Cic.; deos precibus, Hor.; pelagus carinâ, to sail over, Hor.; **b**, with acc. of thing, to begin, occasion; pugnam, Liv.; sermones, Cic.

Lacētāni -ōrum, m. (Λακετανοί), a people in Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence, **Lacētāni** -ae, f. the country of the Lacetani.

Lāchēs -ētis, m. (Λαχης), son of Melampus, general of the Athenians, slain at Mantinea (418 B.C.).

Lāchēsīs -īa, f. (Λάχεϊς), the one of the three Parcae that spun the thread of life.

lāchrima (lāchrŷma), v. lacerima

lāchrīmo (lāchrŷmo) and -or, v. lacerino.

Lāciādēs -ae, m. (Λακιάδης), belonging to the Lactian deme (in Attica), Cic.

lācinia -ae, f. (Λακίς), a lapet or flap of a garment; prov., aliqui obtinere lacinia, to hold by the extreme end, to have but an insecure hold, Cic.; in lacinia servare ex mensa secunda semina, ap. Cic.

Lācinium -ī, n. (Λακινιον ἄκρον), a promontory in Bruttium, near Crotona, where Juno Lacinia had a famous temple. Hence, adj.

Lācinius -a -um, Lacinian; diva Lacinia, the Lactinian goddess (-iuno); meton. = the temple of Juno Lacinia, Verg.

Lāco (Lācon) -ōnis, m. (Λάκων), a Spartan, Lacedaemonian; fulvus Laco, a Spartan hound, Hor.; plur., **Lācones** -um, m., the Lacedaemonians. Hence, 1, adj., **Lāconicus** -a -um, Laconian. Subst., a, **Lāconica** -ae, f. or **Lāconicē** -es, f. (Λακωνικῆς), the country of Laconia, Nep.; b, **Lāconicum** -i, n. (sc. balneum), a sweating-room in a bath, Cic.; 2, **Lāconis** -idis, f. Spartan; mater, Ov.

lācrīma (lācrŷma, lāchrima, or lāchrŷma) -ae, f. (δάκρυμ, δάκρυμα). 1. a tear; multas cum lacrimis, with a flood of tears, Cic.; lacrimas profundere, to shed tears, Cic.; prae lacrimis (for tears) loqui non possum, Cic.; debilitor lacrimis, unmanned by, Cic.; lacrimis gaudio effusus, Liv. 2. the exudation from certain plants; turis, Ov.; Heliadum, amber, Ov.

lācrīmābilis (lācrŷmābilis) -e (lacrīmo), deplorable, lamentable, woeful; tempus, Ov.; bel-lum, Verg.

lācrīmābundus -a -um (lacrīmo), breaking into tears, weeping, Liv.

lācrīmo (lāchrŷmo, lācrŷmo), 1. to weep, shed tears. 1. Lit., equis fuit quin lacrimaret? Cic. 2. Of plants, to exude, to drip, drop down; partic. pass., lacrimatae cortice myrrhae, dripping from, Ov.

lācrīmōsus (lācrŷmōsus) -a -um (lacrīma). 1. tearful, shedding tears; lumina vino lacrimosa, Ov.; voces, Verg. 2. a, causing tears; fumus, Hor.; b, mournful, piteous; bel-lum, Hor.

lācrīmŭla -ae, f. (dim. of lacrima), a little tear, Cic.

lācrŷma, etc., v. lacrima, etc.

lactēo, 2. (lac). 1. to suck; lactens Romulus, Cic.; lactens hostia, Cic. Subst., **lac-tentes** -ium, f. (sc. hostiae), unweaned animals, as victims for a sacrifice; lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. 2. to be milky, juicy, contain milk, to be full of sap; frumenta, Verg.

lactēolus -a -um, adj. (dim. of lacteus), milk-white, Cat.

lactes -ium, f. (lac), the small intestines, guts, Plaut.

lactesco, 3. (lacten), to become milk, be changed into milk; omnīs fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

lactēus -a -um (lac). 1. Lit., 1, milky; humor, Ov.; 2 full of milk; ubera, Verg. 2. Meton., milk-white; cervix, Verg.; via lactea, Ov., or orbis lacteus, Cic., the Milky Way.

1. **lacto**, 1 (lac), to give milk, to be full of milk, Ov.

2. **lacto**, 1. (intens. of *lacio, to entice), to allure, wheedle, dupe, deceive, cajole, Plaut.

lactŭca -ae, f. (lac), a lettuce, Hor.

lācŭna -ae, f. (for lacina, from lacus). 1. a cavity, hollow, cavern; 1, a, lacunae salsae the salt depths of the sea, Lucr.; b, in the body of animals, sint modici victus parvaeque utrinque lacunae, dimples, Ov.; 2, a pool, pond, ditch; vastae lacunae Orci, Lucr.; cavae lacunae, Verg. 2. Transf., a gap, defect, loss; ut illam lacunam rei familiaris expleant, Cic.

lācunar -āris, n. (lacuna), a panelled ceiling, Cic.; prov., spectare lacunar, to gaze at the ceiling, i.e., to pretend not to see what is going on, Juv.

lācŭno, 1. (lacuna), to work in panels, to panel, Ov.

lācŭnōsus -a -um (lacuna), full of hollows or gaps; nihil lacunosum, defective, Cic.

lācus -ūs, m. (root LAC, whence also λάκκος, lacuna). 1. a lake, Cic.; used poet. for any large body of water, Verg., Ov. 2. a water-trough or basin, Hor.; a blacksmith's trough, Verg. 3. any large tank, vat, tub, especially that into which the wine flows when pressed from the grapes; transf., nova ista quasi de musto ac lacu fervida oratio, Cic.

Lācŷdēs -is, m. (Λακŷδης), an academic philosopher, founder of the New Academy.

Lādās -ae, m. (Λάδας), a Laconian athlete, whose speed in running was proverbial in antiquity, Juv.

Lādōn -ōnis, m. (Λάδων), a river in Arcadia.

laedo, laesi, laesum, 3. to hurt, injure, damage. 1. Lit., cursu aristas, Verg.; frondes, Ov.; zonā laedere collum, to strangle, Hor. 2. Transf., to trouble, offend, annoy, vex, calumniate, attack; aliquem perjurio suo, Cic.; famam alius gravi opprobrio, Cic.

Laelius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most prominent members of which were: C. Laelius, the friend of Scipio, and D. Laelius, a supporter of Pompeius. Hence, adj., **Laelianus** -a -um, Laelian.

laena -ae, f. (χλαῖνα), an upper garment of thick cloth, Cic.

Lāertēs -ae, m. (Λαέρτης), the father of Ulysses; hence, 1, adj., **Lāertiŷs** -a -um, Laertian; regina, Ithaca, Verg.; heros, Ulysses, Ov.; 2, **Lāertiādes** -ae, m. the son of Laertes, i.e., Ulysses, Hor.

laesio -ōnis, f. (laedo), rhet. t.t., an oratorical attack, Cic.

Laestrŷgōnes -um, m. (Λαιστργόνες), myth., a race of cannibals in Sicily; sing., **Lae-strŷgōn** -ōnis, m. a Laestrygonian; urbs Lami Laestrygonis (i.e., Formiae), Ov. Hence, adj., **Laestrŷgōnius** -a -um, Laestrygonian; domus, Formiae, Ov.

laetābilis -e (laetor), joyful, gladsome, joyous, Cic.

laetātio -ōnis, f. (laetor), a rejoicing, joy, Caes.

laetē, adv. (laetus), joyfully, gladly; aliquid laete atque insolenter ferre, Cic.

laetifico, 1. (laetificus). 1. to cheer, gladden, delight, make joyful; sol terram laetificat, Cic. 2. to fertilise; agros aquā, Cic.

laetificus -a -um (laetus and facio), causing joy, gladdening, cheering, joyous, Lucr.

laetitia -ae, f. (laetus). 1. joy, expressed and unrestrained gladness, delight; laetitiam capere, percipere ex aliqua re, Cic.; dare alicui laetitiam, Cic.; laetitiam alicui afferre, Cic.; laetitii frui maximae praeclarissimaeque pignae, Cic. 2. a pleasing appearance, beauty, grace; orationis, Tac.

laetor, 1. dep. (laetus), to rejoice, be joyful, take delight, be glad; a, with abl., bonis rebus

Cic.; **b'**, with in and the abl., in omniū gemitu, Cic.; **c**, with de and the abl., de comuni salute, Cic.; **d**, with ex and the abl., Sall.; **e**, with acc. of the neut. pron., utrumque laetor, Cic.; **f**, with acc. and infin., illiōlā tuāte delectari laetor, Cic.; **g**, with quod, se laetari, quod effugissem duas maximas vituperationes, Cic.; absol., laetanti animo, Cic.

Laetōrius -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens.

Laetus -a -um, joyful, glad. **I.** a, lit., of persons, hi vagantur laeti atque erecti passim toto foro, Cic.; with abl., minime laetus origine novae urbis, Liv.; with genit., laetus laborum, Verg.; **b**, transf., of things, oratio, Liv.; vultus, Cic. **II.** a, making joyful, pleasing, agreeable; omnia erant facta laetiora, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, favouring, fortunate, propitious; augurium, Tac.; 2, a, fruitful; pascua, Liv.; laetiae segetes, rich, Cic.; **b**, of animals, fat, Verg.; **c**, of orators, copious, fluent, delightful; nitidum quoddam genus est verborum et laetum, Cic.

laevē, adv. (laevus), on the left hand, hence awkwardly, Hor.

laevus -a -um (λαῖος), left. **I.** Lit., a, adj., manus, Cic.; amnis, the left bank, Tac.; **b**, subst., (a) **laeva** -ae, f. (sc. manus), the left hand, the left; ad laevam, to the left, Cic.; (β) **laevum** -i, n. the left side; in laevum flectere cursus, Ov.; plur., **laeva** -arum, places lying to the left, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, left-handed, foolish, silly; mens, Verg.; et ego laevus l' what a fool I am! Hor.; 2, unsuitable; tempus, Hor.; 3, unlucky, unpropitious; picus, Hor.; 4, in augury, favourable, as the Roman augurs, looking south, had the east or lucky side on their left hand; laevum intonuit, on the left, Verg.

lāgānum -i, n. (λάγανον), a cake made of flour and oil, Hor.

lāgena = lagoena (q.v.).

lāgēos -ēi, f. (λάγειος), a Greek kind of wine, Verg.

lāgoena -ae, f. (λάγνος), a large earthen jar or bottle with handles and a narrow neck, Cic.

lāgōis -idis, f. (λαγώς), a bird, perhaps a heathcock or grouse, Hor.

lāguncūla -ae, f. (dim. of lagoena), a little bottle or flask, Plin.

Lāgus -i, m. the father of Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Hence, adj., **Lāgēus** -a -um, poet. = Egyptian, Mart.

Lāis -idis and -idos, f. (Λαίς), a celebrated Corinthian beauty.

Lāius, or **Lājus** -i, m. (Λαῖος), son of Labdacus, father of Oedipus. Hence, **Lāiādēs** -ae, m. son of Laius, i.e. Oedipus, Ov.

lāma -ae, f. (perhaps connected with lacuna, lacus), a bog, slough, ditch, Hor.

lambo, lambi, lambitum, **b**, to lick; **a**, of animals, tribulum meum, Cic.; **b**, poet., transf., of things, quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, bathes, washes, Hor.; of fire, flamma summum properbat lambere tectum, Hor.

lāmentābilis -e (lamentor). **I.** lamentable, deplorable; regnum, Verg. **II.** doleful, mournful; vox, Cic.; mulierum comploratio, Liv.

lāmentātiō -ōnis, f. (lamentor), a lamenting, weeping, wailing, lamentation; plangere et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.

lamentor, 1, dep. **I.** Intransit., to weep, wail, lament; fletibilis in vulnere, Cic. **II.** Transsit., to bewail, weep over, lament; caecitatem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Hor.

lāmentur 4-n. a weeping, weeping, lament-

ation; gen. in plur., se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedere, Cic.

l. lāmīa -ae, f. (λαμία), gen. plur., lamiae, witches believed to suck children's blood, vampires, Hor.

2. Lāmīa -ae, m. a cognomen of the Aetian gens.

3. Lāmīa -ae, f. (Λαμία), a town in Thessaly (now Zeitun or Zeituni).

lāmīna and **lamma** -ae, f. (perhaps connected with latus, broad), a plate or thin piece of metal or marble, etc. **I.** Lit., 1, aenea, Liv.; 2, a, uncoined gold and silver; inimicus laminae, Hor.; **b**, a plate of iron, heated and used for torture; laminae ardentes, Cic.; **c**, the blade of a sword, Ov.; **d**, the blade of a saw, Verg. **II.** a nutshell, Ov.

lampas -pā'is, acc. -pāda, acc. plur. -pādes and -pādas, f. (λαμπάς), a torch. **I.** Lit., Verg.; a wedding-torch, Ter.; also used at the torch-race when one runner delivered his torch to another; hence, quasi cursores vitae lampada tradunt, end the course of their life, Lucr. **II.** Meton., brightness, brilliance; Phoebea, the light of the sun, Verg.

Lampsācus -i, n. and **Lampsācus** (-os) -i, f. (Λαμψάκος), a town of Mysia on the north-east part of the Hellespont. Hence, adj., **Lampsācenus** -a -um, of or belonging to Lampsacus.

Lāmus -i, m. (Λάμος), king of the Laestrygones, founder of the town Formiae; urbs Lanii Formiae, Ov.

lāmýrus -i, m. (Λάμυρος), an unknown sea-fish, Ov.

lāna -ae, f. (λῆνος, Doric λᾱνος), wool. **I.** Of animals, 1, a, lit., lanam ducere, Ov., trahere, to spin, Juv.; lanam sufficere medicamentis quibusdam, Cic.; **b**, meton., wool-spinning; lanae dedita, Liv.; 2, woolly hair; prov., rixari de lana caprina, to quarrel about nothing, Hor. **II.** the down on leaves, fruit, etc., Verg.

lānārius -a -um (lana), of or relating to wool, woollen, Plin.

lānātus -a -um (lana), wool-bearing, woolly; 1, lit., capras lanatas quibusdam factas (esse), Liv.; subst., **lanatae** -arum, f. sheep, Juv.; 2, downy, covered with down, Plin.

lancēa -ae, f. a light spear or lance, with a leather thong attached to it, Lucr.

lancino, 1, to tear to pieces, mangle, rend in pieces; 1, lit., Plin.; 2, transf., paterna bona, to squander, Cat.

lānēus -a -um (lana), made of wool, woollen; 1, lit., pallium, Cic.; 2, soft as wool, Cat.

Langōbardi -ōrum, m. a people in north Germany, on the west side of the Elbe.

languēfācio, 3. (languere and facio), to make languid or faint, Cic.

languēo -gūi, 2, to be faint, weak, languid. **I.** Physically, quoniam de via languere, weary with the journey, Cic.; partic., languens, weak, faint, languid; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., to be languid, inert, inactive; otio, in otio, Cic.; languent vires, Cic.; partic., languens, inactive, inert; languens labensque populus, Cic.

languesco, langui, 3. (languere), to become faint, weak, languid, to languish. **I.** Lit., 1, corpore, Cic.; senectute, Cic.; Bacchus languescit in amphora, becomes milder, Hor.; 2, to become weak through illness; nec mea consuetudo languescit corpora lecto, Ov. **II.** to become languid, inactive, listless, Cic.

languidē, adv. (languidus), faintly, languidly, feebly; negant ab illo philosopho quidquam dictum esse languidum, Cic.

languidulus -a -um, (dim. of languidus), somewhat faint, languid, limp, Cic.

languidus -a -um (languēo), faint, weak, languid, dull. **I.** Physically, **1**, gen., a, of persons, vino vigilisque languidus, Cic.; **2**, of things, ventus, gentle, Ov.; aqua, with gentle current, Liv.; **3**, esp., of wine stored up, mild, mellow, Hor. **II.** Of activity, sluggish, inactive; a, pass., senectus non modo languida et iners non est, Cic.; studium, Cic.; b, act., languidae voluptates, enervating, Cic.

languor -ōris, m. (languēo), faintness, languor, weariness, feebleness. **I.** Physical, **1**, corporis, Cic.; **2**, languor, weakness arising from ill-health, ill-health; aquosus, dropsy, Hor. **II.** listlessness, inactivity, idleness, sluggishness; se languori dedere, Cic.; languorem alicui afferre, Cic.

laniatus -ūs, m. (lanio), a mangling, tearing in pieces; with subj. genit., ferarum, Cic.; fig., si recludantur tyrannorum mentes posse aspicī laniatus et ictus, Tac.

lanicium, v. lanitium.

laniena -ae, f. (lanius), a butcher's shop, shambles, Liv.

lanificus -a -um (lana and facio), working in wool, spinning or weaving wool; ars, Ov.; sorores, the Parcae, Mart.

laniger -gēra -gērum (lana and gero), wool-bearing. **I.** Adj., bidens, Verg.; poet., apices, woolen, Verg. **II.** Subst., laniger -gēri, m. a ram, Ov.

lanio, **1**, to tear or cut to pieces, mangle, lacerate; hominem, Cic.; aliquem bestias, Liv.; crinem manibus, Ov.; transf., et tua sacrilegae laniantur carmina lingue, Ov.

lanista -ae, m., **1**, a trainer of gladiators, Cic.; **2**, an instigator, inciter, Cic., Liv.

lanitium -ii, n. (lana), wool, Verg.

lanius -ii, m. (lanio), a butcher, Liv.; transf., a hangman, executioner, Plaut.

lanterna (lātērna) -ae, f. (conn. with λάντω, λαμπάς), a lantern, lamp, Cic.

lanternarius -ii, m. (lanterna), a lantern-bearer; Catilinae, Cic.

lanugo -inis, f. (lana), the down of plants, Plin.; the first soft down of the beard; flaventem primā lanugine malas, Verg.

Lanuvium -ii, n. a town in Latium, forty-eight miles south-east of Rome. Hence, adj., **Lanuvinus** -a -um, belonging to Lanuvium; subst., **Lanuvinum** -i, n. an estate near Lanuvium, Cic.

lanx, lancis, f., **1**, a plate, platter, a large flat dish, Cic.; **2**, the scale of a balance, Cic.

Laocoön -ontis, m. (Λαοκόων), a priest of Neptune in Troy, who with his two sons was devoured by serpents.

Laodamia -ae, f. (Λαοδάμεια), daughter of Acastus and wife of Protesilaus, on whose death she slew herself.

Laodicea -ae, f. (Λαοδίκεια), name of several towns: **1**, a town in Phrygia Major, now Eski-Hissar; **2**, a town in Seleucia in Syria, now Lātki-lyeh. Hence, adj., **Laodicēnsis** -e, Laodicēan.

Laomedon -ontis, m. (Λαομέδων), a king of Troy, father of Priam; hence, **1**, adj., **Laomedontēus** -a -um, Laomedontean, poet. = Trojan, Verg.; **2**, **Laomedontius** -a -um, Laomedonian; **3**, subst., **Laomedontiades** -ae, m. a male descendant of Laomedon (Priam), Verg.; plur., Laomedontiadae, the Trojans, Verg.

lāpāthum -i, n. and **lāpāthus** -i, f. (Λάπαθος), sorrel, Hor.

lāpīdīnae -ārum, f. (lapis and caelo), the stone quarries as a place of punishment, Cic.

lāpīdārius -a -um (lapis), of or relating to stone, Plaut.

lāpīdātio -ōnis, f. (lapis), a throwing of stones; facta est lapidatio, Cic.

lāpīdator -ōris, m. (lapido), a thrower of stones, Cic.

lāpīdēus -a -um (lapis), made of stone, stone; murus, Liv.; imber, a shower of stones, Cic.

Lāpido, **1**, (lapis), **1**, to throw stones at, Suet.; **2**, impers., lapidat, it rains stones; Veils de caelo lapidaverat, Liv.

lāpīdōsus -a -um (lapis), **1**, full of stones, stony; montes, Ov.; **2**, as hard as stone; panis, Hor.

lāpillus -i, m. (dim. of lapis), a little stone, pebble. **I.** lapilli crepitantes, Ov.; white stones were used to mark lucky, and black stones unlucky days, hence, dies signanda melioribus lapillis, Mart. **II.** **1**, a precious stone, gem; nivei viridesque lapilli, pearls and emeralds, Hor.; **2**, a pebble used at trials (a white one for acquittal, a black one for condemnation); lapilli nivei atrique, Ov.

lāpis -idis, m. (λᾶς), a stone. **I.** Gen., often collective, bibulus, pumice-stone, Verg.; ardens, a meteoric stone, Liv.; aliquem lapidibus prosequi, Cic.; lapidibus aliquem cooperire, or obruere, Cic.; lapidibus pluit, it rains stones from the sky, Liv.; lapide candifere diem notare, to mark a day as lucky (cf. lapillus i.), Cat. **II.** Esp. **1**, a boundary-stone, Liv.; **2**, a grave-stone, Prop.; **3**, a precious stone, jewel, esp., a pearl, Hor.; **4**, marble; Parius, Verg.; albus, a table of white marble, Hor.; **5**, a piece of mosaic, Hor.; **6**, a mile-stone; intra vicesimum lapidem, Liv.; **7**, the stone, or platform of stone on which the praeco stood at the slave-auctions; duos de lapide emptos tribunos, Cic.; **8**, Juppiter lapis, a stone held in the hand as a symbol of Jupiter, and sworn by; Jovem lapidem jurare, Cic.

Lāpithēs -ae, m., plur., Lapithae (Λαπίθαι), the Lapithae, myth., a savage mountain race, living near Olympus and Pelion in Thessaly, famous for their fight with the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous. Hence, adj., **1**, **Lāpithaeus** -a -um; **2**, **Lāpithēus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Lapithae.

lappa -ae, f. a bur, Verg.

lapsio -ōnis, f. (l. labor), a gliding, an inclination, tendency towards, Cic.

lapsu, - (intens. of l. labor), to totter; Priamus lapsus, Verg.

lapsus -ūs, m. (l. labor). **I.** a gradual motion, gliding, sliding, Verg.; the flowing of water; si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo in mare profuisset, Cic.; the flight of birds; volucrum lapsus atque cantus, Cic.; the gliding of a snake, Verg. **II.** a falling, fall; **1**, lapsus terrae, Cic.; **2**, a moral fall, fault, error; quum sint populares multi varique lapsus, Cic.

laquear -āris and **laqueāre** -is, n. (laqueus), n. a panel in a ceiling, panelled ceiling; gen. plur., laquearia tecti, Verg.

laqueo, **1**, (laqueus), to adorn with a panelled ceiling; only in partic. perf., laqueatus, laqueata tecta, Cic.

laqueus -i, m. a noose, snare, trap; **1**, lit., collum inserere in laqueum, Cic.; laqueo gulam frangere, Sall., or premere, Hor.; **2**, transf., a snare, noose; alicui laqueos ponere, to lay snares for, Ov.; in laqueos cadere, Ov.; laquei legum, interrogationum, Cic.

1. Lar or **Lars**, Lartis, m. an Etruscan tiue

signifying word, found as a praenomen; Lar Tolumnius, Cic.; *Lars* Porsena, Liv.

2. **Lār**, Lāris, m., usually plur., **Lāres** -um and (more rarely) -ium, *tutelar deities among the Romans; Lares praestites*, Ov.; *Lares domestici*, familiares, privati, patril, domestic deities, the gods of the hearth, Ov.; *permarini*, deities of the sea, Liv.; *rurales*, agri custodes, guardians of agriculture, Cic.; *meton.*, hearth, dwelling, home; *ad lares suum reverti*, home, Cic.

Lāra and **Lārunda** -ae, f. a nymph whom Jupiter deprived of her tongue because of her loquacity.

Larcus -a -um, name of a celebrated Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was the first dictator, T. Larcus Flavius, Cic.

lardum (lāridum) -i, n. (connected with λαρός), the fat of bacon, lard, Ov.

Lārentālia -ium, n. a feast in honour of Acca Larentia.

Lārentia, v. Acca.

1. **Lāres**, v. 2. Lar.

2. **Lāres**, acc. Lares, abl. Laribus, f. a town in Numidia, now Larbus or Lorbis.

largē, adv. (largus), *largely, plentifully, abundantly; dare*, Cic.; *large atque honorifice aliquid promittere*, Cic.; *senatus consultum large factum, with sweeping provisions*, Tac.

largificus -a -um (largus and facio), *bountiful, liberal*, Lucr.

largifluus -a -um (large and fluo), *flowing with full stream*, Lucr.

largilōquus -a -um (large and loquor), *talkative, loquacious*, Plaut.

largior, 4. dep. (largus). **I.** to give abundantly, bestow liberally, impart; *qui eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur*, Cic.; *absol.*, to give liberal presents, esp. for the purpose of bribing; *ex alieno largiendo aliquid parare, by means of bribery*, Cic. **II.** Transf., to give, bestow, grant; *populo libertatem*, Cic.; *alicui civitatem*, Cic.; *patriae suum sanguinem*, Cic.

largitas -ātis, f. (largus), *liberality, bountifulness; terra cum maxima largitate fruges fundit*, Cic.

largitēr, adv. (largus), *abundantly, plentifully, largely; posse, to be powerful*, Caes.; *de iudicio largiter esse remissum*, Cic.

largitio -ōnis, f. (largior), *a giving freely, liberality, spending freely, lavishing; 1, lit., a, in cives*, Cic.; *largitione benevolentiam alicuius consecrari*, Cic.; *prov.*, largitio non habet fundum, giving has no limits, Cic.; **b**, giving or spending in order to gain the favour of others, bribery; *largitionis suspicionem recipere*, Cic.; **2**, granting, bestowing; *civitatia*, Cic.; *aequitatis*, Cic.

largitor -ōris, m. (largior), *a liberal giver, spender; praelae erat largitor*, Liv.; *absol.*, as attrib. = generous, Liv.; *in a bad sense, a briber*, Cic.

largus -a -um. **I.** abundant, plentiful, numerous, copious; *quum sol terras largā luce compleverit*, Cic.; *imbres*, Verg.; *with genit.*, rich in, abounding in; *opum*, Verg. **II.** liberal in giving and spending, bountiful, profuse; *qui si largissimus esse vellet*, Cic.; plur. subst., largi, generous persons, Cic.; *with abl.*, largus animo, of a generous disposition, Tac.; *promissis, liberal in promises*, Tac.; *with infin.*, spes donare novas, Hor.

lāridum -i, n. = lardum (q.v.).

Lārinum -i, n. town in Lower Italy, now Larino. Hence, adj., **Lārinās** -ātis, of or belonging to Larinum.

Lārīsa (Lārīssa) -ae, f. (Λάρισσα, Δάρισσα).

I. town in Pelasgiotis, in Thessaly, now Larisse. Hence, **a**, **Lārīsaecus** (Lārīssaecus) -a -um, *Larissean* = Thessalian, Cic., Verg.; **b**, **Lārīssenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Larisa. **II.** Larisa Cremaste, town in Phthiotis, in Thessaly.

III. a fortress of Argos.

Lārīus -īi m. name of a lake in north Italy, now Lago di Como. Hence, adj., **Lārīus** -a -um, of or belonging to Larius.

lārīx -īcis, f. (Λάρξ), the larch, Plin.

Lars, v. 1. Lar.

Lārunda, v. Lāra.

larva -ae, f. (2. Lar), **1**, a ghost, spectre, Plaut.; **2**, a mask, Hor.

Lās, acc. Lān, f. (Λās), a town in Laconia, south-west of Gytheum.

lāsānum -ī, n. (λάσανον), a cooking-utensil, Hor.

lascivē, adv. (lascivus), *lasciviously, wantonly*, Mart.

lascivia -ae, f. (lascivus), **1**, in a good sense, playfulness, sportiveness, frolicsomeness; *hilaritas et lascivia*, Cic.; **2**, in a bad sense, wantonness, licentiousness, lasciviousness, insolence; *quos soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corruperat*, Sall.; *lasciviam a vobis prohibetote*, Liv.

lascivibundus -a -um (lascivio), *wanton, sportive*, Plaut.

lascivio -īi -itum, 4. (lascivus), *to sport, play, be sportive, wanton, to be insolent; agnus lascivit fugā*, Ov.; *plebs lascivit*, Liv.

lascivus -a -um, **1**, in a good sense, playful, sportive, frolicsome; *puella*, Verg.; *actas*, Hor.; **2**, in a bad sense, wanton, licentious, lascivious, insolent, overbearing; *Epicrates*, Cic.; *puella*, Ov.

lāserpicifer -fēra -fērum, *producing the plant laserpitium*, Cat.

lāserpicium (lāserpitium) -īi, n. a plant called stiphium, used in medicine and in cooking, Plin.

lassitudo -īnis, f. (lassus), *weariness, lassitude*, Cic.; *lassitudine exanimari*, confici, Caes.

lasso, 1. (lassus), *to make weary, tire, exhaust; corpus*, Ov.

lassulus -a -um (dim. of lassus), *somewhat weary, rather tired*, Cat.

lassus -a -um, *weary, tired, exhausted, faint, languid; a*, of persons, itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall.; *ab equo domito*, Hor.; *with genit.*, maris et viarum, Hor.; **b**, applied to inanimate things, fructibus assiduus lassus humus, Ov.; *lasso papavera collo, drooping*, Verg.

lātē, adv. (latus). **I.** broadly, widely; *longe lateque, far and wide*, Cic.; *vagari, to wander far and wide*, Caes.; *populus late rex*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1**, ars late patet, Cic.; *idei bonum nomen latissime manet*, Cic.; **2**, at length, amply, copiously; *fuse lateque dicere de aliquo re*, Cic.

lātēbra -ae, f. (lateo). **I.** a concealment, hiding; *in quibus non invenio quae latebra togatis hominibus esse possit*, Cic.; *lunae, an eclipse of the moon*, Lucr. **II.** Cover. **A.** Lit., *hiding-place, lurking-place, covert; latebrae ferarum*, Cic.; *latebra telli, the place where the arrow is embedded in the body*, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1**, *hidden place, secret retreat; quum in animis hominum tantae latebrae sint*, Cic.; **2**, a subterfuge, pretence, shift; *latebra mendacii*, Cic.

lātēbriciōla -ae, c. (latebra and colo), *one who dwells in concealment*, Plaut.

lātēbrōsē, adv. (latebrosus), *secretly, in a corner*, Plaut.

lātēbrōsus -a -um (latebra), *full of hiding places, secret, retired*; via, Cic.; pumex, porvus, Verg.

lātens -entis, p. adj. (from lateo), *concealed, hidden*; res, Cic.; causa, Verg.

lātentēr, adv. (lateo), *secretly*, Cic.

lātēo -tūi, 2. (connected with λαθάνω). **I.** to be hid, be concealed; 1, gen., in occulto, Cic.; ablitē, Cic.; latet anguis in herba, Verg.; navis latet portu, Hor.; latet sub classicibus aequor, is concealed, covered, Verg.; portus latet, is screened from the winds, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to keep out of sight, in order not to appear in a court of justice, Cic.; b, to live in obscurity; bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to be concealed; scelus latere inter tot flagitia, Cic.; 2, to be concealed or safe from misfortune; sub umbra amicitiae Romanae, Liv.; in tutela ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic.; 3, to be unknown; a, aliae (causae) sunt perspicuae, aliae latent, Cic.; b, res latet aliquem, it is concealed from, unknown to, a secret to, Verg.; so res latet alicui, Cic.

lāter -tēris, m. a brick, tile, Cic., Caes.

lāterāmen -inis, n. (later), *an earthen vessel*, Lucr.

lātērānus -a -um, family name in the gentes Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia.

lātercūlus -i, m. (dim. of later), *a brick, tile*, Caes.

lātēriciūs -a -um (later), *brick, built of brick*; turris, Caes.

lātērium -ii, n. *an estate of Qu. Cicero at Arpinum*, Cic.

lāterna, v. lanterna.

lāternāriūs, v. lanternarius.

lātesco, 3. (lateo), *to hide oneself, be concealed*, Cic.

lātēx -tīcis, m. *a fluid, liquid*; used of water, oculenti latices, Liv.; securi latices, Verg.; frugum laticumque cupido, hunger and thirst, Lucr.; also of wine, meri, Ov.; Lycaeus or Leneus, or simply latex, Verg.; latex absinthii, wormwood juice, Lucr.

Lātiālis -e, v. Latium.

Lātiāris -e, v. Latium.

lātībūlum -i, n. (lateo), *a hiding-place, a lurking-place*. **I.** Lit., a, of animals, quum etiam ferae latibulis se tegant, Cic.; b, of men, latibula locorum occultorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., latibulum aut perfugium doloris mei, Cic.

lātiālvīus -a -um, *having a broad purple stripe* (the distinguishing peculiarity of senators, equestrian military tribunes, and sons of noble families); tribunus, Suet.

lātīfundium -ii, n. (latus and fundus), *a large landed estate*, Plin.

Lātīnō, v. Latium.

Lātīniensis, v. Latium.

Lātīnitas -ātis, f. (Latinus), 1, *a pure Latin style, Latinity*, Cic.; 2, = jus Latii, Latin right, a condition intermediate between Roman citizenship and the condition of aliens, Cic.

1. **Lātīnus** -a -um, v. Latium.

2. **Lātīnus** -i, m., *a king of the Laurentians, who received Aeneas hospitably, and gave him his daughter in marriage*.

lātio -ōnis, f. (fero), *a bringing*. **I.** auxilii, rendering assistance, Liv. **II.** a, legis, a proposing, bringing forward, Cic.; b, suffragii, voting, Liv.

lātīto, 1. (intens. of lateo), *to lie hid, be concealed*. a, extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a manlio, Cic.; invisae atque latitantes res, Caes.; b, esp., to conceal oneself, so as not to appear in court, Cic.

lātītūdō -inis, f. (latus). **I.** breadth; a, fossae, Caes.; b, extent, great size; possessionum, Cic. **II.** a broad pronunciation; verborum, Cic.

Lātium -ii, n. **I.** a district of Italy, in which Rome was situated. **II.** Meton., 1, the Latins; jus Latii (v. Latinitas), Tac.; 2, = jus Latii or Latinitas, Tac. Hence, a, **Lātīnus** -a -um, belonging to Latium, Latin, poet. = Roman; forum, Ov.; b, **Lātīnus** -a -um, Latin; convertere in Latium, to translate into Latin, Cic.; feriae Latinae, or simply Latinae, the Latin games, Liv.; c, adv., **Lātīne**, in Latin; Latine loqui, Cic.; d, **Lātīniensis** -e, Latin; e, **Lātīalis** -e, Latin; f, **Lātīāris** -e, Latin; Juppiter, as patron of the Latin league. Hence, **Lātīar** -āris, n. a feast of Jupiter Latiaris.

Latmus -i, m. (Λάτμος), *a mountain in Caria, where Selene laid Endymion to sleep*. Hence, adj., **Latmius** -a -um, Latmian.

Lātō -ūs, f. and **Lātōna** -ae, f. (Λατώ), the mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she bore to Jupiter in the Island of Delos; hence, a, **Lātōniūs** -a -um, Latonian, Latonia virgo or simply Latonia, Diana, Verg.; b, **Lātōnigēna** -ae, c. (Latona and gigno), offspring of Latona, Ov.; c, **Lātōiūs** and **Lētōiūs** -a -um, Latonian; proles, Apollo and Diana, Ov. Subst., **Lātōiūs** -ii, m. Apollo, and **Lātōia** -ae, f. Diana, Ov.; d, **Lātōis** or **Lētōis** -īdis, f., Latonian, Cālaurea, sacred to Latona, Ov.; subst., Diana, Ov.; e, **Lātōus** -a -um, Latonian.

Latobrigi -ōrum, m. *a Gallic people, neighbours of the Helvetii*.

Lātōna, etc., v. Lato.

lātōr -ōris, m. (fero), *the proposer of a law*; legis Semproniae, Cic.

Lātōus, v. Lato.

lātīrātōr -ōris, m. (1. latro), *a Barker*; poet. = dog, Verg.

lātīrātūs -ūs, m. (1. latro), *a barking*, Verg.

1. **lātō**, 1. to bark, bay. **I.** Intransit., 1, lit., quod si luce quoque canes latent, Cic.; partic. subst., latrans, a Barker, i.e., a dog, Ov.; 2, transf., a, of men, to bark, brawl, rant; latrare ad clepsydram, Cic.; b, of inanimate objects, to roar; undae latrantes, Verg.; stomachus, rambling, Hor. **II.** Transit., 1, to bark at; senem, Hor.; 2, transf., of men, to shout out; canina verba in foro, Ov.

2. **lātō** -ōnis, m. (λάτρος). **I.** a hired servant, a mercenary soldier, Plaut. **II.** Transf., a, a robber, freebooter, bandit, brigand; insidiosus et plenus latronum locus, Cic.; b, a hunter, Verg.; c, a piece on a draught-board, Ov.

lātrocīnīum -ii, n. (latrocinor). **I.** military service, Plaut. **II.** 1, robbery, highway robbery, piracy; a, lit., incursiones hostium et latrocinia, Cic.; transf., villainy, roguery; quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum, Cic.; b, meton., a band of robbers; unus ex tanto latrocinio, Cic. 2, a game of draughts, Ov.

latrocinor, 1. dep. (2. latro). **I.** to serve as a mercenary soldier, Plaut. **II.** to practise robbery, piracy, brigandage, Cic.

latrunculus -i, m. (dim. of 2. latro). *a highwayman, freebooter, bandit*, Cic.

1. **latus** -a -um, partic. of fero.

2. **latus** -a -um (orig. status = broadened out, extended), broad, wide (opp. angustus). **I.** Lit.,

latus XV pedes lata, Caes.; vic, Cic.; in latum crescere, to grow broad, Ov.; **b**, extensive, wide, large; locus, Cic.; latissimae solitudines, Caes.; **c**, of persons, proud, haughty; latus ut in circulo spatium, Hor. **II** Transf., **a**, of pronouncement, broad; cuius tu illa lata non nunquam imitaris, Cic.; **b**, diffuse, copious, full, rich; oratio, disputatio, Cic.

3. lātus -ēris, *n. the side, flank.* **I.** Of a body; **1**, **a**, of men, lateris dolor, Cic.; in the action of an orator, virili laterum inflexione, Cic.; latus dare, to expose the side to (in boxing), Tib.; malo latus odere apertum, Hor.; ab alicuius latere nunquam discedere, Cic.; artifices lateris, dancers who make pantomimic gestures, Ov.; **b**, of animals, cuius (equi aenei) in lateribus fores essent, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, the side, as the seat of the bodily strength, neque enim ex te nobilitatus es sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic.; **b**, meton. = the body; latus lessum longa militia, Hor. **II.** Of an object, side, flank (opp. frons, tergum); **1**, latus casorum, Caes.; insula, cuius unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes.; prora avertit et undis dat latus, Verg.; **2**, milit. t. t., the flank of an army; nostros latere aperto aggressi, Caes.; a latere, a lateribus, on the flank, Caes.

lātuscūlum -i, *n.* (dim. of 2. latus), a little side, Cat.

laudābīlis -e (laudo), **1**, praiseworthy, laudable; vita, Cic.; orator, Cic.; **2**, good in its kind, excellent; vinum, Plin.

laudābīliter, adv. (laudabilis), laudably, in a praiseworthy manner; vivere, Cic.

laudandus -a -um, *p. adj.* (from laudo), deserving praise, laudable, Ov.

laudatio -ōnis, *f.* (laudo), praise. **I.** commendation; laudatio tua, Cic. **II.** **1**, in a court of justice, a testimony to character; gravissima atque ornatissima, Cic.; **2**, a funeral oration or panegyric; nonnullae mortuorum laudationes, Cic.; **3**, a vote of thanks to a provincial governor sent to the Roman senate, Cic.

laudativus -a -um (laudo), laudatory, Quint.

laudator -ōris, *m.* (laudo). **I.** a praiser; temporis acti, Hor.; pacis semper laudator, Cic. **II.** **1**, a witness who bears favourable testimony to character, Cic.; **2**, one who delivers a funeral panegyric, Liv.

laudatrix -icis, *f.* (laudator), a praiser; vitiorum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic.

laudatus -a -um, *p. adj.* (from laudo), praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent; vir, Cic.; vultus, Ov.

laudo, **1**, (laus), to praise, laud, extol, commend. **I.** Lit., **A.** aliquem, Cic.; laudare laudibus, Cic.; foll. by infin., extinxisse nefas laudabor, Verg. **B.** Esp., **a**, to bear favourable testimony to one's character, Cic.; **b**, to deliver a funeral panegyric over some one; aliquem, Cic.; **c**, to call happy, consider fortunate; agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. **II.** Transf., to name, mention, cite, quote; aliquem auctorem, Cic.

laurea -ae, *f.*, v. laureus.

laurēātus -a -um (laurea), crowned with laurel, laurelled (esp. as a sign of victory), imago, Cic.; fascēs, hictores, Cic.; literae, bringing tidings of victory, Liv.

Laurentum -i, *n.* town in Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium. Hence, adj., **a**, Laurens -entis, Laurentine; **b**, Laurentius -a -um, Laurentine.

laurēōla -ae, *f.* (dim. of laurea), a laurel branch, laurel crown, and meton., triumph, Cic.; prov., laureolam in mustaceo quærere, to seek fame in trifles, Cic.

Lauretum -i, *n.* (Lauros), a grove of laurels, the name of a spot on the Aventine Hill, Suet.

laurēus -a -um (lauros), of or relating to the laurel. **I.** Adj., corona, Cic. **II.** Subst., **laurea** -ae, *f.* **1**, the laurel tree, Liv.; **2**, **a**, the laurel crown or laurel branch, as a sign of victory; decemviri laureā coronati, Liv.; **b**, meton., triumph, victory; quam laurēam cum tua laudatione conferrem, Cic.

lauricōmus -a -um (lauros and coma), covered with laurel-trees, Lucr.

lauriger -gēra -gērum (lauros and gero), crowned with laurels, wearing laurels, Ov.

lauros -i, *f.* the laurel or bay-tree, sacred to Apollo, with which poets, triumphant generals, and, on certain occasions, flammens and ancestral busts were crowned, Cic.; hence, meton., triumph, victory, Cic. (abl., lauro, Hor.; nom. and acc. plur., lauros, Verg.).

laus, laudis, *f.* praise, fame, glory, commendation. **A.** Lit., adipisci laudem, Cic.; canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic.; capere (to earn) ex hac una re maximam laudem, Cic.; celebrare alicuius laudes, Cic.; cumulare aliquem omni laude, Cic.; efferre aliquem laudibus ad caelum, Cic.; in laude vivere, Cic.; alicuius laudes dicere, Verg.; hoc in tua laude pono, I consider this praiseworthy in thee, Cic.; non laudem habet de me, he has nothing to boast of as far as I am concerned, Ov. **B.** Meton., **a**, a praiseworthy action; hae tantae summis in rebus laudes, Cic.; **b**, plur., laudes = praiseworthy qualities; quarum laudem gloriam adamaris, Cic.

laute, adv. (lautus), **1**, splendidly, brilliantly, magnificently; lautius res domesticas tueri, Cic.; **2**, admirably, excellently, thoroughly; hodie me emunxeris lautissime, ap. Cic.

lautia -ōrum, *n.* (connected with lavo), the entertainment given to foreign ambassadors at Rome, Liv.

lautitia -ae, *f.* (lautus), splendour, elegance, magnificence in one's manner of living; mea nova lautitia, Cic.

Lautūlae (Lautōlae) -ārum, *f.* a place of the Volscians between Anxur and Fundi.

lautimiae (lātōimiae) -ārum, *f.* (λατομια), a stone-quarry, Plaut.; a prison or dungeon cut out of rock at Syracuse and Rome, Cic., Liv.

lautus -a -um, *p. adj.* (from lavo), lit., washed, bathed; and hence, **1**, splendid, brilliant, elegant, sumptuous; supellex, Cic.; **2**, illustrious, distinguished, grand; homines lauti et urbani, Cic.; lauta liberalitas, Cic.

lāvābrum -i, *n.* (lavo), a bath, Lucr.

lāvatio -ōnis, *f.* (lavo). **I.** a washing, bathing, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1**, bathing apparatus, Phaedr.; **2**, water for bathing, Cic.

Lāverna -ae, *f.* the goddess of gain (just or unjust); hence, protectress of thieves and cheats; hence, adj., **Lāvernālis** -e, belonging to Laverna.

Lavernium -ii, *n.* a place in Latium, near Formiae.

Lāvici, etc., v. Labici.

Lāvinia -ae, *f.* daughter of Latinus, wife of Aeneas.

Lāvinium -ii, *n.* a town in Latium, built by Aeneas, and named after his wife Lavinia (now Pratica). Hence, adj., **Lāvinius** -a -um, and **Lāvinus** -a -um, Lavinian.

lāvo, lāvi, lautum, partic. lautus and lōtus, lavēre, and lāvātum and lāvāturus, lāvāre (λῴω), to wash, bathe. **I.** Gen., **1**, **a**, transit., manus, Cic.; **b**, intransit. lavare and pass. lavari, to wash oneself, bathe; cur te lauter

voluit, cenatum noluit occidere, Cic.; **2**, to moisten, wet, bathe; vultum lacrimis, Ov. **II** to wash away; mala vino, to drive away, Hor.

laxamentum -i, n. (laxo), a widening, extending; **1**, lit., gen.; **2**, transf., a relaxing, mitigation, alleviation, respite; si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv.; laxamentum dare legi, to release, Cic.

laxe, adv. (laxus). **I**, widely, spaciouly, at wide intervals; **1**, lit., habitare, Cic.; **2**, transf., of time, laxius proterre diem, to put farther off, Cic. **II**, loosely; **1**, lit., aliquem vincere, Liv.; **2**, transf., loosely, without restraint; vivere, Liv.

laxitas -ātis, f. (laxus), wideness, roominess; in domo clari hominis adhibenda cura est laxitatis, Cic.

laxo, **1**. (laxus). **I**, to widen, extend, enlarge; forum, Cic.; manipulos, to extend, leave a space between, Caes. **II**, to unloose, unfasten, slacken, relax; **1**, vincula epistolae, Nep.; claustra, Verg.; **2**, to set free from; elatum pedem ab stricto nodo, Liv.; **3**, a, to unbend, relax, refresh, amuse; animos curamque, Cic.; quum laxati curis sunus, free from, Cic.; **b**, to mitigate, relax, remit; aliquid laboris, Liv.; annonam, to lower the price of, Liv.; intransit, annona haud multum laxaverat, fallen in price, Liv.; ubi laxatam pugnam vidit, Liv.

laxus -a -um. **I**, wide, spacious; **1**, lit., annulus, Ov.; spatium, Liv.; **2**, transf., of time, diem statuo satis laxum, sufficiently distant, Cic. **II**, loose, lax, relaxed; **1**, lit., areus, Verg.; habenae, Verg.; funis, Hor.; male laxus in pede calceus haeret, Hor.; janua, open, Ov.; fig., laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, Cic.; **2**, transf., annona laxior, a lower price of provisions, Liv.; milites laxiore imperio habere, Sall.

lēa -ae, f. (leo), a lioness, Ov.

lēaena -ae, f. (λέαινα), a lioness, Cic.

Lēander and **Lēandrus** -i, m. (Λεάνδρος), a youth of Abydos who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit Hero at Sestos, till he was drowned in a storm.

Lēarchus -i, m. (Λεάρχος), the son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father in a fit of madness. Hence, **Lēarcheus** -a -um, of or belonging to Learchus.

Lēbādia -ae, f. (Λεβάδεια), a town in Boeotia, famous for the Oracle and Grotto of Trophonius (now Livadia), Cic.

Lēbēdōs (-us) -i, f. (Λέβεδος), a town in Ionia.

lēbēs -ētis, m. (λέβης), **1**, a bronze kettle or cauldron, often given as a prize in games, Verg.; **2**, a metal vessel used for washing the hands, Ov.

Lēchaemum -i, n. (Λέχαιον), the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.

lectica -ae, f. (lectus), a palanquin or litter; lecticā octophoro ferri, a litter borne by eight slaves, Cic.; culare in lectica, Cic.

lecticārius -ii, m. (lectica), a litter-bearer, porter, chairman, Cic.

lecticūla -ae, f. (dim. of lectica), a small litter; **1**, gen., lecticulā in curiam deferri, Cic.; **2**, a bier, Nep.

lectio -ōnis, f. (2. lego). **I**, a picking out, selecting; iudicium, Cic. **II**, a reading, perusal; librorum, Cic.; lectio sine ulla delectatione, Cic. **B**, lectio senatus, a reading out or calling over of the names of the senators (by the censor, who at the same time struck from the list the names of those he considered unworthy), Liv.

lectisternium -ii, n. (lectus and sternō),

feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches in the streets, and food put before them, Liv.

lectito, **1**. (intens. of 2. lego), to read often, to read with eagerness and attention; Platonem studioso, Cic.

lectiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of lectio), a short reading, Cic.

Lecton and **Lectum** -i, n. (Λεκτόν), a promontory in Mysia.

lector -ōris, m. (2. lego), **1**, a reader of a book; aptus ad delectationem lectoris, Cic.; **2**, a person who reads aloud, Cic.

lectūlus -i, m. (dim. of lectus), a small bed, a bed, couch. **I**, For sleeping, in lectulis suis mori, Cic. **II**, a couch for resting on; a, for reading, Cic.; b, for dining, stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic.; c, a funeral bed, bed of state, Tac.

1. lectus -a -um, p. adj. (from 2. lego), **1**, chosen, selected; verba, Cic.; **2**, transf., choice, excellent; adulescens, Cic.; femina lector, Cic.; femina lectissima, Cic.

2. lectus -i, m. (2. lego), a bed, couch. **I**, For sleeping, a bed; **1**, gen., cubicularis, Cic.; lecto teneri, to keep one's bed, Cic.; **2**, the marriage-bed; genialis, Cic. **II**, a couch for resting on; **1**, a dining-couch, Cic.; **2**, a funeral couch, Tib.

Lēda -ae, f. and **Lēdē** -ēs, f. (Λῆδη), the wife of Tyndarus, who bore to Zeus Pollux and Helena, Castor and Clytemnestra. Hence, adj.,

Lēdaeus -a -um, of or belonging to Leda; dei, Castor and Pollux, Ov.; poet = Spartan; Helena, Verg.

lēgātārius -ii, m. (legatus), a legate, Suet.

lēgatio -ōnis, f. (1. lego). **I**, the sending of an embassy; **1**, the office of an ambassador, embassy, legation; legationem suscipere, to undertake, Caes.; obire, Cic.; libera legatio, permission given to a senator to travel with the privileges, yet without the duties, of an ambassador, Cic.; votiva, a libera legatio, which had for its object the fulfilment of a vow, Cic.; **2**, meton., a, the message or answer of an ambassador; legationem renuntiare, Cic.; or referre, Liv.; b, the persons attached to an embassy; legatio Romam venit, Cic. **II**, the office of legatus (with a general or provincial governor); legationem obire, Cic.

lēgātor -ōris, m. (1. lego), a testator, one who leaves something by will, Suet.

lēgātōrius -a -um (legatus), relating to an ambassador or legatus; provincia, Cic.

lēgātum -i, n. (1. lego), a legacy, bequest; solutio legati, Cic.

lēgātus -i, m. (1. lego). **I**, an ambassador; legatos mittere, Cic. **II**, a legate; a, a lieutenant, adjutant, second in command to a general, Caes.; b, the chief officer of the governor of a province; legatum sibi legare, Cic.; c, in imperial times, the general or governor sent by the emperor to take command of a province, Tac.

lēgifer -fēra -fērum (lex and fero), law-giving; Minos, Ov.

lēgio -ōnis, f. (2. lego), a legion, a division of the Roman army, consisting of ten cohorts of infantry, with an auxiliary force of 300 cavalry, altogether between 4,200 and 6,000 men, Cic.; duas legiones tibi conscribere, Caes.; transf., a, of the troops of other nations, Liv.; b, an army, Verg.

lēgiōnārius -a -um (legio), belonging or relating to a legion; milites, Caes.; plur. subst., lēgiōnārīi -ōrum, m. legionary troops, Liv.

lēgitimē, adv. (legitimus), **1**, lawfully, legally, Cic.; **2**, rightly, properly, Tac.

lēgitimus -a -um (lex). **I.** lawful, legal, legitimate; dies comitiis habendis, Cic.; controversiae, legal, decided by law, Cic. Subst., **lēgitima** -ūrum, n. legal usages, Nep. **II.** Transf., right, fit, proper, just, appropriate; numerus, Cic.; poema, Hor.

lēgiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of legio), a small legion, Liv.

1. lēgo, **l. (lex)**. **I. A.** to send an ambassador; aliquem, Cic. **B.** to appoint as legate or second in command; aliquem Caesari, Cic.; aliquem sibi, Cic. **II.** to bequeath, leave as a legacy; aliquid alicui ab aliquo, to leave a legacy to be paid to the legatee by the heir, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.

2. lēgo, **lēgi**, lectum, 3. (λέγω), to collect, gather together, to pick. **I.** Lit., **1.** nucea, Cic.; spolia caesorum, Liv.; mala ex arbore, Verg.; legere ossa, to collect the bones after a body has been burned, Cic.; **2.** a, fila, of the Parcae, to wind up, spin, Verg.; vela, to furl the sails, Verg.; **b.** to steal; sacra divum, Hor.; **3.** a, to pass or wander through a place; saltus legit, Ov.; vestigia alicuius, to follow or trace the footsteps of any one, Verg.; tortos orbes, to wander through, Verg.; of ships, to coast along; oram Italiae, Liv.; **b.** to choose, select, pick out; iudices, Cic.; viros ad bella, Ov.; aliquem in senatum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** to catch sight of, look at, regard; omnes adversos, Verg.; **2.** a, to read, peruse; eos libros, Cic.; apud Clitonnachum, in the works of Clitonnachus, Cic.; partic. subst., **lēgens** -entis, m. a reader, Ov.; **b.** to read aloud, recite; volumen suum, Cic.; hence, senatum legere, to call over the senate, to go over the list of senators with a view to erase the names of the unworthy, Liv.

lēgūlējus -i, m. (lex), a pettifogging lawyer, Cic.

lēgūmen -inis, n. (lego), pulse, or any leguminous plant, Cic.; esp., the bean, Verg.

Lēlēges -um, m. (Λέλεγες), a people, scattered in different places over Greece and Asia Minor. Hence, **a.** **Lēlēgeis** -idis, f. Lelegean; **b.** **Lēlēgeius** -a -um, Lelegean; litora, coasts of Megara, Ov.; moenia, Megara, Ov.

Lēmānnus (Lēmānus) -i, m. (with or without lacus), a lake in the country of the Helvetii, now the Lake of Geneva.

lēmbus -i, m. (λέμβος), a small, swift vessel, cutter, felucca, Liv.

Lemnicōla -ae, c. (Lemnus and colo), an inhabitant of Lemnos (of Vulcan); Lemnicolae stirps, i.e., Erichthonius, Ov.

lemniscātus -a -um (lemniscus), adorned with ribbons; palma, a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, the reward of a victor, Cic.

lemniscus -i, m. (Λημνίσκος), a fillet, or ribbon given in token of honour, usually affixed to a crown, palm-branch, etc., Liv.

Lemnōs (-us) -i, f. (Λήμνος), the island of Lemnos in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan. Hence, **a.** adj., **Lemnīus** -a -um, Lemnian; Lemnius pater, Verg., and subst., Lemnius, Lemnian, Ov.; furtum, that of Prometheus, who stole fire from Vulcan at Lemnos, Cic.; **b.** **Lemnīas** -ātis, f. a Lemnian woman, Ov.; Greek lat. plur., Lemnīasi, Ov.

Lemonia tribus, a Roman country tribe on the via Latina.

Lēmōvices -um, m. a Celtic people in the modern Limousin.

lēmūres -um, m. the shades or spirits of the dead, ghosts, spectres, Hor. Hence, **Lēmūria** -ūrum n. a festival held, to appease departed spirits, on the month of May, Ov.

lēna -ae, f. (leno), **1.** a procuress, dædæ, Ov.; **2.** she that entices; natura quasi sui lena, enticing persons to her, Cic.

Lēnaeus -a -um (Ληναῖος), Bacchic; latices, wine, Verg.; Lenaeus pater, or simply Lenaeus, Bacchus, Verg.

lenē, adv. (lenis) = leniter, gently, softly; lenes onantis aquae, Ov.

lénimen -inis, n. (lenio), a means of alleviation, mitigation, assuaging; testudo laborum dulce lenimen, Hor.

lenimentum -i, n. (lenio), a mitigation, alleviation, Tac.

lenio -ivi and -ii, -itum, 4. (lenis), to make mild, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe, relieve. **I.** Lit., stomachum latrantem Hor.; vulnera, Prop. **II.** Transf., se consolatione, Cic.; aliquem inrum, Cic.; desiderium crebris epistolis, Cic. (imperf., lenibat, lenibant, Verg.).

lenis -e, smooth, soft, mild, gentle. **I.** Lit., sensus judicat lenes asperum, Cic.; venenum, slight, Cic.; vinum, mellum, Hor.; ventus lenissimus, Cic. clivus, rising gradually, Liv.; stagnum, flowing gently, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus, Cic.; leniorem sententiam dicere, Caes. **B.** Of discourse, mild, calm; oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic.

lenitas -ātis, f. (lenis), gentleness, softness, mildness. **I.** Lit., vocis, Cic.; Arar in Rhodanum inluit incredibili lenitate, slowness, gentleness, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** gentleness, lenity; animi, Cic.; legum, Cic. **B.** Of discourse, mildness, calmness; verborum, Cic.

lenitēr, adv. (lenis), softly, gently, gradually, mildly, quietly. **I.** Lit., ardire, Cic.; iter tacere, slowly, Caes.; collis leniter editus, or acclivis, rising gradually, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** gently, mildly; alloqui, in a friendly manner, Liv. **B.** Of discourse, dicere, Cic.

lenitudo -inis, f. (lenis), gentleness, mildness; in aliquem, Cic.

lēno -ōnis, m. (lenio), a procurer, pander, allureur, seducer, Cic.

lēnōcīnium -ii, n. (leno). **I.** the trade of a procurer or dædæ, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** an enticement, allurement, Cic.; **2.** finery in dress; Cic.; **3.** of discourse, meretricious ornament, Tac.

lēnōcīnor, **1.** dep. (leno), to pursue the trade of a procurer; hence, transf., **1.** to flatter basely, be meanly subservient to; alicui, Cic.; **2.** to advance, promote, increase; feritati arte, Tac.

lēnōnīus -a -um (leno), relating or belonging to a procurer, Plaut.

lens, lentis, f. a lentil, Verg.

lentē, adv. (lentus), **1.** slowly; proceditur, Caes.; curritur, Ov.; **2.** transf., **a.** without animation, calmly, coolly, patiently; aliquid ferre, Cic.; responderē, quietly, phlegmatically, Cic.; **b.** deliberately; lente ac fastidiosus probare, Cic.

lentesco, 3. (lenteo), **1.** to become pliant, soft, sticky; tellus picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Verg.; **2.** to slacken, relax, flag; lentescunt tempore curae, Ov.

lentiscifer -fēra -fērum (lentiscus and fero), producing the mastich-tree, Ov.

lentiscus -i, f., and **lentiscum** -i, n. the mastich-tree (Pistacia lentiscus, Linn.), Cic.

lentitudo -inis, f. (lentus), **1.** slowness, sluggishness, Tac.; **2.** insensibility, apathy, Cic.

lento, **1.** (lentus), to make flexible, to bend; lentandus remus in unda, must be plied, Verg.

lentūlitas -ātis, f., v. Leintulus.

1. **lentulus** -a -um (dim. of *lentus*), somewhat slow (in paying), Cic.

2. **Lentulus** -i, m. the name of one of the families of the patrician gens Cornelia, the most famous of the members of which were: 1, P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, a fellow-conspirator with Catiline; 2, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, who proposed the recall of Cicero from exile. Hence, **Lentulitas** -ātis, f. the family pride of the *Lentuli* (a word coined in jest by Cic.).

lentus -a -um, tough. I. 1, gen., radix, Verg.; 2, a, plant, flexible; brachia, Hor.; lentior salicis ramis, Ov.; b, sticky, clammy, tenacious; gluten pice lentius, Cic.; 3, fig., lentus abesto, remain long away, Ov. II. Transf., 1, slow, motionless, inactive; marmor (of the sea), unruffled, Verg.; lento igne, Ov.; pugna lenta, Liv.; lentiores facere spem, Ov.; 2, a, drawing; in dicendo, Cic.; b, lingering; initiator, a bad payer, Cic.; c, of character, sluggish, apathetic, phlegmatic, insensible; iudex, Cic.; nihil illo lentius, Cic.; lentissima pectora, Ov.

lénunculus -i, m. (for *lambunculus*, dim. of *lambus*), a small boat, or skiff, Caes.

1. **leo** -ōnis, m. (Λέων), a lion; 1, lit., vis leonis, Cic.; 2, transf., the constellation Leo, Hor.

2. ***leo** -ēre, to blot out; the root of *deleo*, letum, etc.

Leocōrion -ii, n. (Λεωκόριον), temple at Athens to the three daughters of Leos, who sacrificed their lives for their country.

Leōn -ontis, m. (Λέων), a place in Sicily not far from Syracuse.

Leōnidās -ae, m. (Λεωνίδας), king of Sparta, killed at the defence of the pass of Thermopylae.

leōninus -a -um (leo), of or relating to a lion, leontine, Plaut.

Leonnātus -i, m. (Λεωννάτος), a general of Alexander the Great.

Leōntini -ōrum, m. (Λεοντίνιοι), a town on the east coast of Sicily. Hence, adj., **Leōntinus** -a -um, Leontine.

Leōntium -ii, f. (Λεόντιον), an Athenian hetaira, friend of Epicurus.

lēpidē, adv. (*lepidus*). I. pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, capitially, prettily; lepidissime, excellently, Plaut. II. Of style, smartly, wittily, Cic.

1. **lēpidus** -a -um, 1, pleasant, charming, agreeable, elegant, neat, pretty, Tor., Plaut.; in a bad sense, nice, effeminate; hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic.; 2, esp. of discourse, witty, humorous; dictum, Hor.

2. **Lēpidus** -i, m. the name of a family of the patrician gens Aemilia, the most famous members of which were: 1, M. Aemilius Lepidus, praetor in Sicily, consul B.C. 79, the bitter enemy of Sulla, whose measures he proposed to annul, and thereby brought about a civil war; 2, M. Aemilius Lepidus, Triumvir with Antonius and Octavianus, B.C. 43.

Lēpontii -ōrum, m. an Alpine people in Cisalpine Gaul (in modern Val Leventina).

lēpor and **lēpos** -ōris, m. 1, pleasantness, agreeableness, charm, Cic.; 2, of discourse, pleasant, wit, humour; scurrilis, Cic.

lēpos -ōris = *lepor* (q.v.).

Leptis -ptis, f. (Λέπτις), Leptis, the name of two cities on the coast of Africa: 1, Magna, now Libida; 2, Minor, between Hadrumetum and Thapsus. Hence, **Leptitani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Leptis.

lēpus -ōris, m. and c. (akin to λαγός), 1, a hare, Verg.; prov., alius leporem agitare, to

labour for another's advantage, Ov.; 2, the constellation Lepus, Cic.

lepuscūlus -i, m. (dim. of *lepus*), a little hare, Cic.

Lerna -ae, f. and **Lernē** -ēs, f. (Λέρνη), a marsh in Argolis, inhabited by the Lernaean Hydra slain by Hercules; belua Lernaee, Verg.; hence, adj., **Lernaeeus** -a -um, Lernaean.

Lesbos -i, f. (Λέσβος), an island in the Aegean Sea, birthplace of Pittacus, Alcaeus, Theophrastus, Arion, and Sappho, famous for its wine. Hence, adj., a, **Lesbiacus** -a -um, Lesbian; libri (dialogues of Dicaearchus), Cic.; b, **Lesbias** -adis, f. Lesbian; subst., a Lesbian woman, Ov.; c, **Lesbis** -idis, f. Lesbian; lyra, of Arion, Ov.; Lesbis puella, or simply **Lesbis**, Sappho, Ov.; d, **Lesbius** -a -um, Lesbian; civis, Alcaeus, Hor. plectrum, lyric, Hor.; pes, lyric poetry, Hor.; vates, Sappho, Ov.; subst., **Lesbius** -ii, n. Lesbian wine, Hor.; e, **Lesbous** -a -um, Lesbian.

lessus, acc. -um (found only in acc. sing), m. a mournful cry, lamentation for the dead, ap. Cic.

lētālis -e (letum), deadly, mortal, fatal; arundo Verg.

lethargicus -a -um (ληθαργικός), drowsy, lethargic. Subst., **lethargicus** -i, m. a drowsy, lethargic person, Hor.

lethargus -i, m. (ληθαργος), drowsiness, lethargy, Hor.

Lēthē -ēs, f. (Λήθη), a river in the infernal regions, the drinking of the waters of which produced complete forgetfulness of the past. Hence, adj., **Lēthaeus** -a -um, 1, relating to Lethe or the infernal regions generally; Lethaea vincula abrumperet alicui, to restore to life, Hor.; 2, causing forgetfulness; somnus, Verg.; succus, Ov.

letum, v. letum.

letifer -fēra -fērum (letum and fero), death-bringing, deadly, fatal, mortal; arcus, Verg.; locus, a place on the body where a wound is fatal, Ov.

lēto, 1. (letum), to kill, slay, Ov.

Lētois, **Lētoius** = Latois, Latiois (v. under Lato).

lētum -i, n. (*leo, whence *deleo*), 1, death; turpi leto perire, Cic.; letum sibi parare manu, to commit suicide, Verg.; leto adimere alicui, to save from death, Hor.; 2, transf., of things, poet., ruin, annihilation; Teucrum res eripio leto, Verg.

Leucādia -ae, f. (Λευκαδία), and **Leucās** -adis, f. (Λευκάς), an island of the Ionian Sea, with a temple to Apollo (now S. Μαύρα). Hence, adj., **Leucādianus** -a -um, *Leucadian*; dens, Apollo, Ov.; more *Leucadio* (in allusion to the Leucadian custom of throwing a man every year from a rock into the sea). Ov.; subst., **Leucādia** -ae, f. name of a play of Turpilivus, Cic.; **Leucādii** -ōrum, m. the *Leucadians*, Liv.

Leucās -adis, f. (Λευκάς), 1, the island of *Leucadia* or its capital; 2, = *Leucas*.

leucaspis -idis, f. (Λευκάστις), having white shields; phalanx, Liv.

Leucātās -ae, m. and **Leucātēs** -ae, m. (Λευκάτας), and **Leucās** -cādīs, f. a promontory of the island *Leucadia*, now Capo Ducato.

Leucē -ēs, f. (Λευκή), a town in Laconia.

Leuci -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

Leucippus -i, m. (Λευκιππος). I. Myth., father of Phoebe and Hylaira, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux. Hence, **Leucippus**

Idia, *f.* a daughter of Leucippus. **II.** Hist., a Greek philosopher, disciple of Zeno the Eleatic.

Leucopetra -ae, *f.* a promontory in Brutium, now Cap dell'Armi.

Leuco-phryna -ae, *f.* (Λευκοφρύνη, i.e. with white eyebrows), a surname of Diana among the Magnesians.

Leucosia -ae, *f.* (Λευκωσία), an island near Psestum, now Licosia.

Leucothoe -ae, *f.* and **Leucothoe** -ēs, *f.* (Λευκοθέα, i.e. the white goddess), name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after she had been turned into a sea-deity, afterwards identified with the old Italian goddess, Matuta.

Leucothoe -ēs, *f.* daughter of the eastern king Orchamus and Eurynome, beloved by Apollo.

Leuctra -ōrum, *n.* (Λεύκτρα), a small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans. Hence, **Leuctricus** -a -um, *Leuctrian*.

levāmen -inis, *n.* (l. levo), a mitigation, alleviation, consolation, solace; quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic.

levāmentum -i, *n.* (l. levo), alleviation, mitigation, solace; miseriarum, Cic.

levātio -ōnis, *f.* (l. levo), 1, an alleviation, mitigation; invenire levationem molestiis, Cic.; 2, a diminution; vitiorum, Cic.

1. **levātus** -a -um, *v.* 1. levo.

2. **levātus** (laevatus) -a -um, *v.* 2. levo.

leviculus -a -um (dim. of l. levis), somewhat vain, light-minded; leviculus noster Demosthenes, Cic.

levidensis -e (l. levis), lightly made, of thin texture; transf., slight, poor; munusculum, Cic.

levipes -pēdis (l. levis and pes), light-footed; lepus, Cic.

1. **levis** -e, light, not heavy (opp. gravis). **I.** Lit., 1, as regards weight; pondus, Ov.; evis armatura, light arms, Caes., and concr. = light-armed soldiery, Cic.; 2, light or quick in movement, rapid, swift; cervus, Verg.; hora, transitory, Ov.; 3, gentle, soft, mild; somnus, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, light, trifling, unimportant, insignificant, of small value; a, dolor, Cic.; periculum levius, Caes.; auditio, a trifling, unfounded report, Caes.; subst., in levi habere, to regard as a trifle, Tac.; b, of poetry, light, unambitious (of love songs, etc.); Musa, Ov.; c, trivial, slight, insufficient; levis causa belli, Liv.; pecunia levissima, Cic.; of persons, levis pauper, whose credit is gone, Hor.; 2, light, mild, gentle; reprehensio levior, Cic.; 3, light, fickle, light-minded, unstable, unsteady; homo, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

2. **levis** (laevis) -e (λαῖος), smooth (opp. asper). **I.** Lit., 1, corpuscula, Cic.; 2, a, polished; pocula, Verg.; b, poet., smooth, beardless; juvenas, Hor.; senex, bald, Ov.; hence = youthful; pectus, Verg.; vir, decked out, spruce, Ov.; c, slippery; sanguis, Verg. **II.** Of style, flowing, smooth, polished, oratio, Cic.

levissimus -a -um (l. levis and somnus), lightly sleeping, Lucr.

1. **levitās** -ātis, *f.* (l. levis), lightness. **I.** Lit., 1, lightness of weight; armorum, Caes.; 2, lightness in movement, Lucr. **II.** Transf., 1, lightness, levity, fickleness, changeableness, inconstancy; levitatem alicuius experiri, Cic.; levitatem insectari, Cic.; 2, groundlessness; opinionis, Cic.

2. **levitas** -ātis, *f.* (l. levis), 1, smoothness; speculorum, Cic.; 2, smoothness, polish (of style); Aeschini, Cic.

levitē, adv. (l. levis). **I.** lightly, not

heavily, softly; levius casura pila sperabat, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, slightly, not much, somewhat; saucius, Cic.; aegrotare, Cic.; ut levissime dicam, to speak in the mildest way, Cic.; 2, lightly, with equanimity; ferre, Cic.

1. **lēvo**, 1. (l. levis), to raise, lift up, elevate. **I.** Lit., se attollere ac levare, Liv.; de caesate virgo se levat, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to lighten, make light, relieve from a weight; ego te fasce levabo, Verg.; aliquem metu, Cic.; se aere alieno, to free, Cic.; 2, to relieve, support, console, alleviate, mitigate; curam et angorem animi mei, Cic.; 3, to refresh, strengthen; fessos corporis artus, Hor.; 4, to diminish, weaken, impair; fidem, Hor.; auctoritatem, Cic.

2. **lēvo**, 1. (2. levis), to make smooth, polish; corpus, Cic.; transf., of discourse, aspera, Hor.

lēvor -ōris, *m.* (2. levis), smoothness, Lucr.

lex, legis, *f.* (2. lego), a set form of words. **I.** a proposition made by a magistrate to the people, bill. **A.** Lit., legem ferre, rogare, to propose a bill to the people, Cic.; sciscere, jubere (of the people), to accept or pass a bill, Cic.; repudiare, antiquare, to reject, throw out a bill, Cic.; promulgare, to publish, Cic. **B.** a law, legal enactment; 1, a, legem ferre, to pass a law, enact, Liv.; abrogare, to repeal, Cic.; leges duodecim tabularum, the laws of the Twelve Tables, drawn up by the Decemvirs, Cic.; lege, legibus, used adv. = legally, according to law, Nep.; lege agere, (a) of the hictor, to execute a sentence, Liv.; (β) to bring an action, Cic.; lex est Lacedaemoniis or apud Rhodios (foll. by ut. and the subj.), Cic.; b, meton., (a) law as written (opp. mores, consuetudo), Cic.; (β) law generally, including positive and natural law, Cic.; 2, a law set by a man to himself; legem sibi statuere, Cic.; 3, a, a rule, principle, precept; leges philosophiae, historiae, Cic.; versibus est. c. rta lex, Cic.; b, manner, way, nature, kind; ex lege loci, Ov.; c, order; sine lege, without order, irregularly; equi sine lege ruunt, Ov. **II.** A. a formula; Manilianas venalium vendendorum leges ediscere, Cic. **B.** a contract, covenant, agreement; lex operi faciundo, a building contract, Cic.; legem alicui scribere, Cic.; leges pacis, conditions of peace, Liv.; homines eā lege natos, on these terms, on this condition, Cic.

Lexovii -ōrum, *m.* a people of Gallia Lugdunensis on the Sequana (Seine), whence the modern Lisieux.

libāmen -inis, *n.* (libo), 1, a libation, offering of wine made to the gods at a sacrifice, Verg.; 2, transf., what is first taken, a sample, specimen; tu nova servatae carpes libamina famae, Ov.

libāmentum -i, *n.* (libo), a libation, Cic.

libātio -ōnis, *f.* (libo), a libation, Cic.

libella -ae, *f.* (dim. of libra). **I.** 1, a small coin, 1-10th of a denarius, equal in value to the as; prov., a very small sum of money, a farthing, a mite; hence, ad libellam, exactly, Cic.; 2, transf., heres ex libella, heir to the whole property (cp. ex asse), Cic. **II.** a carpenter's level, Plin.

libellus -i, *m.* (dim. of liber), a little book. **I.** scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic.; pl. meton., = a bookseller's shop, Cat. **II.** Esp., a, a note-book, memorandum-book, diary; retulit in libellum, Cic.; b, a memorial, a petition; libellum composuit, Cic.; c, a note of invitation, programme; gladiatorum libelli, Cic.; d, a placard, hand-bill, e.g., announcing the sale of goods, dejicere libellos, to put off the sale, Cic.; e, a letter, Cic.; f, a satire, a libel, Suet.

libens and **libēns** -entis, *p.* adj. (libet), 1, willing, with good-will, with pleasure; libenti

animo, willingly, Cic.; me libente, with my goodwill, Cic.; 2, joyful, pleased, glad, Plaut., Ter.

libentĕr (lĭbentĕr), adv. (libens, lubens), willingly, with pleasure; libenter uti verbo Catonis, Cic.; nusquam libentius cenare, with better appetite, Cic.; libentissime dare, Cic.

libentia (lĭbentia) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), cheerfulness, gladness, Plaut.; personif., **Libentia** -ae, f. the goddess of mirth, Plaut.

Libentina (lĭbentina) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), a name of Venus, as the goddess of sensual pleasure.

1. **liber** -ĕra -ĕrum, free. **I. A.** of free birth (opp. servus), aliquem non liberum putare, Cic.; of states, free, independent; civitas, Caes.; subst., **liber** -eri, m. a freedman, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, free from tax or tribute; agri, Cic.; 2, of houses and places, free from inhabitants; aedes, uninhabited, Liv.; 3, unencumbered with debt; ut rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, Cic. **II.** free from fetters. **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., 1, free from anything, without; a delictis, Cic.; curā, Cic.; 2, free from restraint, unbridled; a, adolescentia, Cic.; toga, vestis, the toga virilis, Ov.; custodia, surveillance, confinement to a single house or town, Cic.; fenus, unlimited by law, Liv.; liberum habere aliquid, to have in complete possession, Liv.; liberum est mihi, foll. by infin., I am free to do, Cic.; b, free in thought or expression; animus, Cic.; liberiore litterae, Cic.; 3, morally free; a, in the philosophical sense, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, = profligate, unbridled, unrestrained; turba temulentorum, Cic.

2. **liber** -bri, m. **I.** the inner bark of a tree, Verg. **II.** And, as this was used by the ancients as a material upon which to write, a book, writing, treatise; a, liberum inchoare, conficere, Cic.; libri Sibyllini, Cic.; nos autem in libris (account books) habemus, Cic.; b, a book, a division into which a work is divided; tres libri de Natura Deorum, Cic.; c, a register, catalogue, Cic.; d, a letter, Nep.

3. **Libēr** -ĕri, m. 1, an old Italian deity, presiding over agriculture, and in later times identified with the Greek Bacchus; 2, meton., wine, Hor.

4. **libēr** -ĕri, v. liberi -ōrum.

Libĕra -ae, f. (3. Liber), 1, Proserpina, daughter of Ceres, sister of Liber; 2, Ariadne, wife of Bacchus.

Libĕrālĭa -ĭum, n. (3. Liber), the festival of Liber on the 17th of March, at which youths received the toga virilis, Cic.

libĕrālĭs -e (1. liber). **I.** relating to freedom; causa, a lawsuit in which the freedom of some person is the matter in dispute, Cic. **II.** becoming or suitable to a freedman, noble; 1, mens, Cic.; artes liberales, liberal arts, such as a freedman ought to be versed in, Cic.; sumptus, expenses to keep up station and appearances (opp. necessarii), Cic.; 2, a, kind; responsum, Cic.; b, liberal, generous, giving freely, Cic.; laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall.

libĕrālĭtas -ātis, f. (liberalis), 1, a noble disposition or character, kind, friendly disposition, Cic.; 2, liberality, generosity, Cic.

libĕrālĭtĕr, adv. (liberalis), in a manner becoming a freedman. **I.** nobly, becomingly; vivere, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, in a friendly manner, kindly, liberally; liberalissime erat pollicitus omnibus, Cic.; b, richly, bountifully, Cic.

libĕrātĭo -ōnis, f. (libero), 1, a setting free, releasing from; culpa, Cic.; 2, a legal acquittal, Cic.

libĕrātor -ōris, m. (libero), one who sets free, a liberator; patriae, Cic.; attrib., liberator populus, Liv.

libĕrĕ, adv. (1. liber). **I.** like a freeman, liberally, Ter. **II.** 1, freely, without restraint, without hindrance; vivere, Cic.; respirare, Cic.; 2, a, spontaneously; tellus omnia liberius ferabat, Verg.; b, frankly, openly, boldly; loqui, Cic.

libĕri -ĕrōrum and -ĕrum, m. (1. liber), 1, children; liberos procreare, liberis operam dare, to beget children, Cic.; 2, the young of animals, Plaut.

libĕro, 1. (1. liber), to set free, liberate. **I.** From slavery, to manumit; aliquem, Cic. **II.** to set free from something that fetters. **A.** to set free, liberate, deliver, release; te ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic.; divinus animus liberatus a corpore, Cic.; aliquem culpā, Cic.; aliquem periculo, Caes.; obsidionem urbis, to raise, Liv. **B.** 1, to set free from a debt or engagement; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem eodem illo crimine, Cic.; with genit. of the debt or fault, aliquem culpae, Liv.; 2, templa liberata, having a free prospect, free from buildings which obstruct the view, Cic.

libĕrta -ae, f., v. libertus.

libĕrtas -ātis, f. (1. liber). **I.** freedom, liberty (opp. slavery). **A.** Lit., 1, se in libertatem vindicare, Cic.; 2, a, civil liberty, as containing certain rights; ad usurpandum libertatem vocare, to summon to the voting, Cic.; libertatem eripere, to take away political privileges, Liv.; b, national freedom, independence; libertatem capessere, Cic.; perdere, Cic.; recipere, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, freedom, liberty of action, freedom from restraint; a, vivendi, loquendi, Cic.; dat populo libertatem ut quod velint faciant, Cic.; b, licence, Cic.; 2, freedom of speech, frankness, candour; multa cum libertate dicere, Cic. **II.** Libertas, personified as the goddess of Freedom, having a temple on the Aventine Hill, Cic.

libĕrtĭnus -a -um (libertus), of or relating to the class of freedmen, Cic.; hence, subst., **libĕrtĭnus** -i, m. a freedman, Cic.; **libĕrtĭna** -ae, f. a freedwoman, Hor.

libĕrtus -a -um (for liberatus), placed in freedom; subst., a, **libĕrtus** -i, m. a freedman, Cic.; b, **libĕrta** -ae, f. a freedwoman, Cic.

libĕt (lĭbĕt) -būt or -bĭtum eat, 3. impers., it pleases, is agreeable; mihi, tibi, etc., or absol., facite quod libet, Cic.; non libet plura scribere, Cic.

Libĕthra (Λιβῆθρα) -ōrum, n. and **Lĭbĕthrus** -i, m. (Λιβῆθρός), a Thessalian spring, sacred to the Muses; hence, adj., **Libĕthris** -idis, f. nymphae Libethrides, the Muses, Verg.

libĭdĭnōsĕ, adv. (libidinosus), lustfully, wilfully, wantonly, Cic.

libĭdĭnōsus -a -um (libido), full of desire, wilful, wanton, lustful; homo, Cic.; caper, Hor.; applied to abstract things, libidinosissimae liberaiones, Cic.; sententia, Cic.

libĭdo (lĭbĭdo) -inis, f. (libet), violent desire, appetite, longing. **I.** ad libidinem, according to inclination, Cic.; ex libidine, Sall.; libidine, wantonly, out of mere caprice, Cic.; libidinem habere in armis, to take pleasure in, Sall. **II.** 1, immoderate or unrestrained desire, self-will, wilfulness, wantonness; alicuius libidini adversari, obsistere, Cic.; libidines refrenare, Cic.; 2, sensual desire, lust, lewdness; meton., libidines, obscenities in painting and sculpture, Cic. 3

Libĭtĭna -ae, f. **I.** the goddess of corpses, in whose temple the requisites for a funeral were kept for hire, and the register of deaths was preserved. **II.** Meton., 1, the requisites for a funeral; pestis

lentia tanta erat, ut Libitina vix sufficeret, Liv.; 2, death; multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinan, Hor.

Libo, 1. (λεῖψω). **I.** to take away from. **A.** a natura deorum libatos animos habemus, Cic. **B.** 1, to taste; jecur, Liv.; hence **a**, to touch; cibos digitis, Ov.; **b**, oscula natae, to kiss, Verg.; 2, to pour a libation in honour of a god; in mensam, Verg.; 3, to sacrifice, offer, consecrate; diis dapes, Liv.; frugem Cereri, Ov. **II.** to diminish or injure by taking away; vires, Liv.

Libra -ae, f. (λίτρα). **I.** a balance, pair of scales; 1, **a**, lib., librae lanx, Cic.; per aes et libram, aere et librā, a fictitious form of sale used in making wills, adopting sons, etc.; mercari aliquid aere et librā, in due form, Hor.; **b**, meton., the Roman pound of 12 oz.; 2, the constellation called the Balance, Verg. **II.** a level, a plummet level; ad libram fecisse turres, Caes.

Libramen -inis, n. (libro), balance, poise, Liv.

Librāmentum -i, n. (libro). **I.** that which gives a thing a downward motion; **a**, weight, Liv.; **b**, that which gives a missile its impetus; tormentorum, the thong, Tac. **II.** Transf., a horizontal plane, flat superficies, Cic.

Librāria -ae, f. (libra), a female who weighed out the wool to the slaves, Juv.

Librariolus -i, m. (dim. of librarius), 1, a transcriber, copyist, secretary, Cic.; 2, a bookseller, Cic.

Librarium -ii, n., v. librarius.

Librarius -a -um (2. liber), of or relating to books. **I.** Adj., taberna, a bookshop, Cic. **II.** Subst., 1, librarius -ii, m. a transcriber of books, a copyist, Cic.; 2, librarium -ii, n. a place to keep books in, a bookcase, Cic.

Librator -ōris, m. (libro) 1, a leveller or surveyor, Plin.; 2, one who hurls missiles by means of a machine, Tac.

Libratus -a -um, p. adj. (from libro), well-poised, swung, hurled with force; glans, Liv.; ictus, Liv.

Librilis -e (libra), of a pound weight; fundae libriles, slings, the stones of which weighed a pound, Caes.

Libro, 1. (libra), **a**, to poise, keep in equilibrium; terra librata ponderibus, Cic.; **b**, to swing, hurl, launch, brandish; glandem, Liv.; se, to poise oneself in the air (of bees), Verg.; poet., corpus in herba, to stretch out, Ov.; **c**, to keep suspended, keep in its place; vela librantur ab aura, Ov.

Lhs, lhis, m. (λίψ), a west-south-west wind, Plin.

Libum -i, n. a cake offered to the gods, especially on a birthday, Ov.; Verg.

Liburni -ōrum, m. the Liburnians, a people inhabiting the modern Croatia; sing., Liburnus, a Liburnian slave, Juv. Hence, adj., **a**, Liburnus -a -um, Liburnian; subst., Liburna -ae, f. a light vessel of war, schooner, brigantine, Caes.; **b**, Liburnicus -a -um, Liburnian.

Libya -ae, f. and **Lībṽ** -ēs, f. (Λιβύη), Libya, the Northern part of Africa. Hence, 1, Libyēus -a -um, Libyan; fera, lioness, Ov.; 2, Libys -yos, Libyan; subst., Libys, a Libyan, Ov.; 3, Libyssa -ae, f. Libyan; arenae, Cat.; 4, Libystis -idis, f. Libyan; ursae, Verg.; 5, Libyus -a -um, Libyan; 6, Libystinus -a -um, Libyan.

Libyphoenices -um, m. (Λιβυφαινίκες), a Libyan people, descended from the Phoenicians, in Byzantium.

licens -centis. **I.** Partic. of liceor (q.v.). **II.** P. adj. (licet), free, unrestrained, unbridled; Lupercus, Prop., of things, licentior dithyrantus, Cic.

licenter, adv. (licens), freely, according to one's own pleasure; and in a bad sense, boldly, impudently, unrestrainedly, Cic.; of discourse, errare, to wander on without rule or order, Cic.

licentia -ae, f. (licet), freedom or permission to do what one pleases, leave, licence, liberty. **I.** pueris non omnem ludendi damus licentiam, Cic.; tantum licentiae dabat gloria, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, freedom from restraint, licence; poetarum, Cic.; verborum, Ov.; **b**, dissoluteness, licentiousness; comprimere hominum licentiam, Cic.; personif., Licentia, as a goddess, Licence, Cic.

licēo -ūi -itum, 2, to be on sale, to be valued at, to be estimated at a price; quanti licuisse tu scribis hortos, at what sum they were valued, Cic.

licēor -clitus sum, 2. (liceo) to bid for, offer a price for; liciti sunt usque eo, Cic.; followed by acc., hortos, Cic.

licet -cūt or -clitum est, 2., impers. and intransit. **I.** it is allowed, allowable, one can or may, one is at liberty; with dat. of pers. or absol., **a**, with infin., as subject, licet rogare? may I ask? Cic.; licet intelligi, one can understand, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nos frui liceret, Cic.; with dat. of predicate, Themistocli licet esse otioso, Cic.; with acc. of predicate, civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Cic.; **b**, with a neuter pronoun or adj. as subject, quid deceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectare debetis, Cic.; **c**, with subj., fremant omnes licet, Cic.; sequatur licebit, he may follow, Cic.; with per and the acc., per me licet, as far as I am concerned, Cic. **II.** Transf., granted that, allowed that; foll. by the subj., omnia licet concurrent, Cic.

Lichās -ae, m. (Λίχας), a servant of Hercules.

lichēn -ēnis, m. (λεχίν), moss or lichen, Plin.

Licinius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Licinius Crassus, tribune of the people; 2, L. Licinius Crassus, a celebrated orator; 3, M. Licinius Crassus, the triumvir.

licitatio -ōnis, f. (licitor), a bidding, bid, at a sale or auction, Cic.

licitor, 1. dep. (intens. of liceor), to bid for, Plaut.

licitus -a -um (licet), allowed, permitted; sermo, Verg.; neut. plur. subst., things permitted, Tac.

licium -ii, n. the thrum, or remnant of old web to which the weaver attaches the new fabric; telae licia addere, Verg.; in general, a thread, Ov.

lictor -ōris, m. a lictor, plur. lictores, the lictors, the public attendants of the principal Roman magistrates, who bore before them the fasces as emblem of their criminal jurisdiction, and executed the sentences which they pronounced. Of these lictors, the dictator was attended by twenty-four, a consul by twelve, and a praetor by six; lictor proximus, the one nearest to the consul, Cic.

lien -ēnis, m. or **liēnis** -is, m. the mill, or spleen, Plaut.

liēnōsus -a -um (lien), splenetic, Plaut.

ligamen -inis, n. (l. ligo), a string, tie, bandage, Ov.

ligamentum -i, n. (l. ligo), a bandage, Tac.

Ligarius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Q. Ligarius, a member of the Pompeian party, taken prisoner after the battle of Thapsus, and banished by Caesar.

afterwards pardoned, defended by Cicero. Hence, adj., Ligārianus -a -um, relating to Ligarius; oratio, Cic.; and subst., Ligariana -ae, f. Cicero's speech on behalf of Ligarius, Cic.

Ligēa -ae, f. (Λίγεια, the clear-voiced), name of a wood-nymph.

Ligēr -gēris, m. a river on the borders of Aquilania and Gallia Lugdunensis, now the Loire (acc. Ligerem and Ligerim; abl. Ligere and Ligeri, Caes.).

lignarius -li, m. (lignum), a carpenter; inter lignarios, in the wood-market, Liv.

lignatio -ōnis, f. (lignor), a felling of timber, wood-cutting, Caes.

lignātor -ōris, m. (lignor), a wood-cutter, Caes.

lignōolus -a -um (dim. of ligneus), wooden, Cic.

lignēus -a -um (lignum), 1, made of wood, wooden; poniculus, Cic.; 2, trans., like wood, dry; conjux, Cat.

lignor, 1. dep. (lignum), to fetch wood; lignari pabularique, Caes.

lignum -i, n. **I.** wood, esp., firewood (opp. materia, wood used for building); ignem ex lignis viridibus in loco angusto fieri jubere, Cic; prov., in silvam ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle, Hor. **II.** Meton., 1, a writing-table of wood, Juv.; 2, = a tree, Verg.

1. **ligo**, 1. **I.** to bind, tie; aliquem vinculo, Tac.; manus post terga, Ov.; pisces in glacie ligati, frozen fast, Ov.; to bind up, bandage; vulnera veste, Ov. **II.** 1, a, to harness; mulam, Hor.; b, laqueo guttura, to tie up, to bind around, Ov.; 2, trans., to bind together, connect, unite; dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov.

2. **ligo** -ōnis, m. 1, a hoe, Hor.; 2, meton., tillage, Juv.

lingūla (lingūla) -ae, f. (dim. of lingua). **I.** a little tongue, and hence, a tongue of land, promontory, Caes. **II.** a shoe-strap, Juv.

Ligures -um, m. the Ligurians, a people in modern Piedmont; sing., **Ligūs** (Ligūr) -gūris, c. a Ligurian; adj. = Ligurian. Hence, 1, **Ligūria** -ae, f. the country of the Ligures; 2, **Ligusticus** -a -um, Ligurian; 3, **Ligustinus** -a -um, Ligurian.

ligurio (ligurrio), 4. (lingo), 1, to lick, lick up; jus, Hor.; furta, to feed upon, gloat over stealthily, Hor.; 2, to lust after, long for; lucra, Cic.

ligurritio -ōnis, f. (ligurrio), daintiness, Cic.

Ligus -gūris, m., v. Ligures.

Ligusticus -stinus, v. Ligures.

ligustrum -i, n. privet, Verg.

lilium -li, n. (Λείριον), a lily; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, transf., milit. t. t., a kind of fortification consisting of low palisades, Caes.

Lilybaeōn (-baeum) -i, n. (Λιλύβαιον), a promontory in the west of Sicily, now Capo di Boco, with a town of the same name. Adj., a, **Lilybaeus** -a -um, b, **Lilybaeus** -a -um, and c, **Lilybaetanus** -a -um, Lilybaean.

lima -ae, f. (limo), a file, Plaut; fig., of style, polishing, revision, correction; defuit et scriptis ultima lima meis, Ov.

limatē, adv. (limatus), elaborately, elegantly, Cic.

limātulus -a -um (dim. of limatus), polished, refined; opus est hac limatulo et polito tuo iudicio, Cic.

limātus -a -um, p. adj. (limo), polished, refined, elegant; genus librorum limatus, Cic.

limbus -i, m. a border, hem, selvage, fringe round the edge of a robe, Verg.

limen -inis, n. (connected with 1. limus and ob-liquus), the threshold. **I.** **A.** Lit., intrare limen, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1 = house, dwelling; limine contineri, Liv.; limine pelli, Verg.; 2, entrance; in limine portus, Verg.; 3, a, the starting-point of a chariot-race in the circus; limen relinquunt, Verg.; b, border, boundary; extra limen Apuliae, Hor. **II.** Fig., a beginning; belli, Tac.

limes -itis, m. (1. limus), a cross path or by-way. **I.** **A.** Lit., the boundary between two fields indicated by a path or stone, Verg. **B.** Meton., 1, a boundary-line; partiri limite campum, Verg.; fig., a distinction, difference; iudicium brevi limite falle tuum, Ov.; 2, a fortified boundary-line, Tac. **II.** a pathway, road; Appiae, Liv.; acclivis, Ov.; transversus, Liv.; solitus limes fluminis, river-bed, Ov.; sectus, the zodiac, Ov.; quasi limes ad caeli aditum patet, Ov.

Limnaeus -i, n. (Λιμναία), a town in Acarnania.

Limnātis -tidis, f. (Λιμνᾶτις), a surname of Diana, as the patroness of fishermen.

limo, 1. (lima), **I.** to file; 1, lit., gemmas, Plin.; 2, to whet, sharpen, Plaut; 3, fig., a, to polish, finish; quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politius, Cic.; b, to investigate accurately; veritatem, Cic. **II.** to file off; fig., to take away from, to diminish; alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, Cic.

limōsus -a -um (2. limus), slimy, mucky, muddy; lacus, Verg.; planities, Sall.

limpidus -a -um (connected with liquidus), clear, limpid, pellucid; lacus, Cat.

1. **limus** -a -um (connected with limen and obliquus), of the eyes, sidelong, looking sideways; ocelli, Ov.

2. **limus** -i, m. (lino), 1, slime, mud, mire, Cic.; fig., malorum, Ov.; 2, dirt, filth, Hor.

3. **limus** -i, m. (1. ligo), an apron trimmed with purple, worn by a priest when offering sacrifice, Verg.

Limyra -ōrum, n. (Λίμυρα, τὰ), and **Limyra** -ae, f. or **Limyrē** -ēs, f. (Λιμύρα, ἡ), a town in the south of Lycia on the river Limyrus or Limyra.

1. **linctus**, partic. of lingo.

2. **linctus** -ū, m. (lingo), a licking, taste, Lucr.

Lindōs and **-dus** -i, f. (Λίνδος), a town in Rhodes.

linēa -ae, f. (linum), a linen thread. **I.** Lit., **A.** Plin.; linea dives, a string of pearls, Mart. **B.** a carpenter's plumb-line, Cic.; lineā discere uti, Cic.; ad lineam, exactly straight or perpendicular, Cic. **II.** Transf., a line made with a pen or pencil, geometrical line. **A.** Gen., lineam scribere, Cic. **B.** 1, a boundary-line in the circus, a starting-point or goal; fig., si quidem est peccare tantum transilire lineas, Cic.; mors ultima linea rerum est, the final goal, Hor.; 2, the line in the theatre by which the seats were separated; cogit nos linea jungi, Ov.

linēamentum -i, n. (linea), a line drawn with pen or pencil, a geometrical line. **I.** Lit., in geometria lineamenta, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, pl., a drawing, delineation, sketch, outline; tu operum lineamenta sollertissime perspicis, Cic.; 2, a feature, lineament; corporis, Cic.

linēus -a -um (linum), made of linen, linen; vineula, Verg.; lanterna, Cic.

lingo, linxi, linctum, 3. (Λείγω), to lick, Cat.

Lingōnes -um, m. a people in Gaul, whence the modern Langres.

lingua -ae, f. a tongue. **I. A.** Lit., linguam ab irrisu exserere, Liv.; linguam ejicere, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, speech, language; linguam diligentissime continere, to restrain, Cic.; Aetolorum linguas retundere, to silence, Liv.; transf., of the sounds of animals, linguae volucrum, Verg.; 2, a, a language, tongue; Latina, Cic.; Gallica, Cic.; utraque lingua, Greek and Latin; b, a dialect; disciplinam linguæ divisa, Cic.; 3, readiness of speech, eloquence; est animus tibi, sunt mores et lingua fidesque, Hor.; in a bad sense, loquacity; poemam lingua commutuisse, Ov.; or boasting, Ov.; or bold talk, Ov. **II.** Transf., of tongue-shaped objects, a tongue of land, promontory, Liv.; tribus haec (Sicilia) excurrit in aequora linguis, Ov.

linia, v. linea.

liniamentum, v. lineamentum.

linigér -géra gérum (linum and gero), clothed in linen, applied to Isis and her priests, Ov.

lino, livi and lēvi, lītum, 3. **I.** to smear upon, spread over; medicamenta per corpora, Ov. **II.** to besmear, anoint; 1, spiramenta cerā, Verg.; 2, a, to cover; labra alieui, to cheat, cozen, Mart.; tecta auro, Ov.; b, to rub over with the blunt end of the stylus what has been written on waxen tablets; digna lini, worthy of being erased, Ov.; c, to besmear, dirty; ora luto, Ov.; fig., splendida facta carmine foedo, Hor.

linquo, liqui, 3. (λείπω), to leave. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., socios ignotae terrae, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to leave, give up, abandon; haec, Cic.; severa, Hor.; 2, with double acc., nil intentatum, Hor. **II.** to leave, depart from; urbem, Cic.; linqui, to faint, Ov.; linquere dulces animas, to die, Verg.

linteātus -a -um (linteum), clothed in linen; legio, a Samnite legion, so called from the canvas covering of the place where they took the military oath, Liv.

linteolum -i, n. (dim. of linteum), a small linen cloth, Plaut.

linter -tris, f. **I.** a boat, skiff, wherry; prov., loqui e linter (of an orator who sways his body up and down in speaking), ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., a trough, tray, tub, vat, used in the vintage, Verg.

linteus -a -um (linum), linen, made of linen; vestis, Cic.; libri, written on linen, Liv. Subst., **linteum** -i, n. linen cloth, linen; merces linteis delatae, Cic.; esp., a sail; dare linteas ventis, Ov.

lintriculus -i, m. (dim. of linter), a small boat, Cic.

linum -i, n. (λίον), flax, linen. **I.** Lit., linum tenuissimum, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, a thread, line; a, the thread with which letters were tied up; nos linum incidimus, legimus, Cic.; b, a fishing-line, Ov.; 2, a linen-cloth or garment, Hor.; 3, a rope, cable, Ov.; 4, a net for hunting or fishing, Ov., Verg.

Linus (-ōs) -i, m. (Λίνος), Linus. **I.** son of Apollo and Psamathe, daughter of the Argive king, Crotopus, torn in pieces by dogs. **II.** son of Apollo and the Muse Terpsichore, celebrated singer and poet, the teacher of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him with a blow of the lyre.

Lipāra -ae, f. and **Lipārē** -ēs, f. (Λιπάρα), the largest of the Aeolian islands, north of Sicily, now Lipari; plur., Liparae, the Aeolian islands. Adj., a, **Lipāraeus** -a -um; b, **Lipārensīs** e, Liparean.

lippo, 4. to have sore eyes, be blear-eyed; leviter lippire, Cic.

lippitudo -inis, f. (lippus), inflammation in the eyes, Cic.

lippus -a -um, having inflamed or watery eyes, blear-eyed, Hor.; sand-blind, half-blind, Juv.

liquefactio -feci -factum, 3., pass., liquefio -factus sum -fieri (liqueo and facio), to melt, dissolve, make liquid. **I.** Lit., 1, glacies liquefacta, Cic.; 2, to putrefy; viscera liquefacta, Verg. **II.** Transf., to make weak, enervate; aliquem languidis voluptatibus, Cic.

liqueo, liqui or liei, 3. (λίσσω). **I.** to be fluid, liquid; concrescendi, liquei, Cic.; hence partic., liquens, fluid, liquid; vina, Verg.; campi, the sea, Verg. **II.** Transf., to be clear, to be evident, apparent; a, dixit sibi liquere, Cic.; with accus. and infin., cui neutrum licuerit, nec esse deos nec non esse, Cic.; b, legal t. t., non liquet, a phrase used by the jury when they declined to pronounce the accused person either innocent or guilty, Cic.

liquesco, liei, 3. (inchoat. of liqueo), to become fluid, to melt. **I.** Lit., 1, cera liquescit, Verg.; 2, to putrefy; liquescunt corpora, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to become effeminate; voluptate, Cic.; 2, to melt or waste away; liquescit fortuna, Ov.

liquidē, adv., with compar. and superl. (liquidus), clearly, plainly, positively; liquidius negare, Cic.

liquido, v. liquidus.

liquidus -a -um (liqueo), fluid, flowing, liquid. **I.** A. Lit., odores, Hor.; Nymphae, nymphs of springs, Ov. **B.** Transf., genus sermōis, Cic. **II.** clear, bright, A. Lit., fontes Verg.; aer, Verg.; vox, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, pure, clear; liquida voluptas et libera, Cic.; 2, calm; mens, Cat.; 3, clear, certain, Plaut. Subst., **liquidum** -i, n. certainty, Liv.; adv., liquido, clearly, plainly; dicere, Cic.

Liquo, 1. to make liquid, melt, liquefy. **I.** Lit., Cic. poet. **II.** to strain, percolate, clarify; vinum, Hor.

1. **liquor**, 3. dep. to be fluid, be liquid, flow, melt; toto corpore sudor liquitur, Verg.; transf., to melt away, pass away; in partem pejorem liquitur aetas, Lucr.

2. **liquor** -ōris, m. (liqueo), liquidity, fluidity. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Meton., a liquid, fluid, liquor; perliquidum amnium liquores, Cic.; absol., the sea, Hor.

Liriōpē -ēs, f. (Λειριόπη), a sea-nymph, mother of Narcissus.

Liris -is, acc. -em and -im, abl. -i, m. (Λεῖρις), a river of Latium, flowing into the Sinus Cajetanus, now the Garigliano.

lis (old form, stlis), litis, f. a contention, strife, controversy, quarrel. **I.** Gen., aetatem in litibus conterere, Cic.; lites eorum sedare, Cic., componere, to settle, Verg.; discernere, to decide, Verg. **II.** a legal contention or controversy, an action, suit; 1, lit., item alicui intendere, in aliquem inferre, to bring an action against, Cic.; item habere cum aliquo, Cic.; item suam facere, said of an advocate who neglects his client's business to defend himself, Cic.; 2, meton., the subject or cause of a suit; item in rem suam vertere, Liv.; item lite resolve, to illustrate one obscure point by another, Hor.

Lissus -i, f. town in the south of Dalmatia, now Alessio, or Lesh.

Litāna silva -ae, f. a forest in Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, 216 A.C.

litatio -ōnis, f. (lito), an auspicious offering, successful sacrifice; hostiae majores sine litatione c. 6. 40 Liv.

littera (**littera**) -ae, f. (l. lino), *a letter of the alphabet*. **I.** Lit., litterarum notae, Cic.; hominum litterarum = fur, *a thief*, Plaut.; litterae grandes, *uncial characters*, Cic.; tristis (C), which stood upon the balloting tickets for Condemno, salutarius (A), for Absolvo, Cic.; litteras discere, *to learn to read*, Cic.; ad me litteram nunquam misit, *not a line*, Cic.; ad litteras parcere, *to be sparing with paper*, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** Sing., littera; **1.** handwriting; ad similitudinem litterae tuae, Cic.; **2.** poet. for plur. litterae, a, *a letter*, Ov.; **3.** an epitaph, Ov.; c, *a bond*, Ov. **B.** Plur. litterae, *that which is written*: **1.** written records; quod parvae et rariae per eadem tempora litterae fuere, Liv.; **2.** a, writing, document, deed, contract; litteras conquirere, Cic.; b, *a letter, private or official despatch, edict, decree, epistle*; dare alicui litteras ad aliquem, *to give to a messenger a letter for a third person*, Cic.; liber litterarum missarum et allatarum, *a book of letters despatched and received*, Cic.; c, *literature, letters, science, culture*; litteris omnibus a pueritia deditus, Cic.; litteris tinctus, Cic.

litterarius -a -um (littera), *relating to reading and writing*; ludus, *an elementary school*, Tac.

litteratē, adv. (litteratus). **I.** distinctly, clearly, legibly; litterate et scite perscriptae rationes, Cic. **II.** **1.** literally, *word for word*; respondere, Cic.; **2.** learnedly scientifically; dicta, Cic.

litterator -ōris, m. (littera), *a philologist, grammarian, critic*.

litteratura -ae, f. (litterae). **I.** a writing composed of letters; a, *that which is written*, Cic.; b, the alphabet, Tac. **II.** culture, learning, scholarship, Sen.

litteratus -a -um (litterae). **I.** lettered, inscribed with letters; servus, branded, Plaut. **II.** learned, liberally educated; Canius nec infacetos et satis litteratus, Cic.; transf., otium, *learned leisure*, Cic.

Liternum -i, n. *a town in Campania, north of the mouth of the river Lirernus, now Patria*. Adj., a, **Literanus** -a -um; b, **Literinus** -a -um, **Literianus**. Subst., **Literinium** -i, n. *an estate near Liternum*.

litterula -ae, f. (dim. of littera). **I.** a little letter (of the alphabet), litterulae minutae, Cic. **II.** Plur., litterulae, **1.** a little letter, note, Cic.; **2.** letters, literature, literary and scientific culture, Cic.

liticen -cinis, m. (lituus and cano), *a trumpet, clarion-blower*, Cic.

litigator -ōris, m. (litigo), *a party in a lawsuit, litigant*, Cic.

litigiosus -a -um (litigium), *full of strife, contentious*. **I.** With comp. and superl., *fond of dispute, litigious*; homo minime litigiosus, Cic. **II.** Of things, a, *full of dispute, quarrelsome*; disputatio, Cic.; b, *contested at law*; praedictum, Cic.

litigium -ii, n. (litigo), *a quarrel, contention*, Plaut.

litigo, 1. (for litum ago) *to quarrel, dispute, brawl*. **I.** Gen., accurrere cum aliquo pro aliquo, Cic. **II.** Esp., *to go to law*; noli pati fratres litigare, Cic.

lito, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** *to bring on acceptable offering, to make an auspicious or accepted sacrifice, to obtain favourable omens*; alicui deo, Cic.; litenus Lentulo, *to appease, make an atonement to*, Cic.; with abl. of the sacrifice, proximā hostiā litatur saepe pulcherrime, Cic.; litato (abl. absol.), non auspicato nec litato aetiam instruant, *without having offered an auspicious sacrifice*, Liv. **B.** Of the victim, *to give*

a favourable omen, promise success; victis nulla litat, Ov. **II.** Transi., *to sacrifice successfully*; sacris litatis, Verg.

litōralls -e (litus), *of or relating to the shore*; dii, *gods of the shore*, Cat.

litōreus -a -um (litus), *of or belonging to the shore*; arena, Ov.; aves, Verg.

littēra, etc., v. littera, etc.

litura -ae, f. (lino). **1.** the drawing of the blunt end of the stylus over the waxen tablet to erase what has been written, an erasure, correction; flagitiosa litura tabularum, Cic.; **2.** meton., the passage erased; nomen esse in litura, Cic.; poet. transf., a blot, Ov.

littus, etc., v. litus, etc.

litus (litus) -tōris, n. (lino). **I.** **1.** the sea-shore, beach, strand, coast; litus insulae, Cic.; naves agere in litus, Liv.; prov., litus arare, *to plough the shore, to labour in vain*, Ov.; in litus arenas fundere, *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Ov.; **2.** the sea-coast, territory near the coast; cui litus arandum dedimus, Verg. **II.** Transf., the shore of a lake, Ov.; of a river, Cic.

litūs -i, m. (lito). **I.** the curved staff or wand of an augur, Cic. **II.** Transf., a curved trumpet, clarion, Cic.

livēns -entis, p. adj. (from liveo), **1.** lead-coloured, bluish-grey; plumbum, Verg.; crura compedibus livid, black and blue, Ov.; **2.** envious, Mart.

liveō, **2.** **1.** to be of a bluish colour, Ov.; **2.** transf., *to be envious, to envy*; alicui, Tac.

livesco, **3.** (liveo), *to become bluish, grow livid*, Lucr.

lividulus -a -um (dim. of lividus) somewhat envious, Juv.

lividus -a -um (liveo), bluish, blue. **I.** Lit., raceni, Hor.; vada (of the Styx), Verg.; esp. from blows, livid, black and blue; brachia, Hor. **II.** Transf., envious, malicious, spiteful; differ opus, livida lingua, tuum, Ov.; oblitio, Hor.

Livius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1.** C. or M. Livius, surnamed Salinator, because of the salt-tan which he introduced when censor; **2.** Livius Andronicus, of Tarentum, slave of Livius Salinator, Roman tragic and comic poet; **3.** T. Livius Patavinus, of Padua, the great Roman historian, born 59 A.C., died 16 A.D.; **4.** Livia Drusilla, the second wife of the Emperor Augustus; **5.** Livia Orestilla, wife of the Emperor Caligula. Adj., Livian; lex, Cic.; hence, **Livianus** -a -um, Livian; fabulae, of Livius Andronicus, Cic.; exercitus, of the consul M. Livius, Liv.

livor -ōris, m. (liveo), **1.** a bluish colour, livid spot on the body; niger livor in pectore, Ov.; **2.** envy, spite, malice; ap. Cic.

lixae -ae, m. a sutler, Liv.; plur., lixae -arum, m. camp-followers of every kind, Sall.

locatio -ōnis, f. (loco), a letting out to hire, leasing; a, lit., Cic.; b, meton., a contract of letting and hiring, a lease, Cic.

locellus -i, m. (dim. of locus), a compartment in a chest, Caes.

locito, 1. (intens. of loco), *to let out to hire*, Ter.

lōco, 1. (locus), *to place, lay, put, set*. **I.** Gen., **1.** lit., castra, Cic.; milites super vallum, Sall.; fundamenta ubi, Verg.; **2.** transf., *to place*; homines in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *to give in marriage, bestow in marriage*; virginem in matrimonium, Plaut. **B.** a, *to let out to hire, to farm out taxes*; vertigalia, portorium, fundum, Cic.; agrum campanum fruentum, Liv.; with abl. of the price, agrum frumento, *for a tenth part of the produce*, Liv.; subst.,

locatum -i, n. *that which is let out to hire*, Cic.; **b**, hence, *to give out on contract*; *statuam facendam*, Cic.; **c**, *to hire out, let one's services on hire*; **se**, Plaut. **C**, *to lend money at interest*, Plaut.; **se locare**, *to yield an interest, profit*; *disciplina quae erat ab hoc tradita locabat se non minus, etc.*, *produced no less than, etc.*, Cic.; **fig.**, *beneficia apud gratos*, Liv. (*locassint for locaverint*, Cic.).

Lōcri -ōrum, m. (Λοκροί), **1**, *the inhabitants of Locris in Greece*. Hence, **a**, **Lōcreses** -ium, m. *the Locrians*; **b**, **Lōcris** -idis and -idos, f. *a Locrian woman*, Cat.; *the country Locris*, Liv.; **2**, *the name of a town in Lower Italy, in Bruttium, with the name Epizephyrii, and also of its inhabitants, the Locrians*.

lōcūlus -i, m. (dim. of locus), *a little place*. **Esp.**, **1**, *a coffin*, Plin.; **2**, plur., *loculi, a box or chest containing many divisions, a coffer, casket*; *nummum in loculis demittere*, Hor.

lōcūples -plētis (locus and *pleo). **I**, *possessing large landed property*, Cic. **II**, *rich, wealthy, opulent*; **1**, lit., **a**, of persons, *mulier copiosa plane et locuples*, Cic.; with **abl.**, *copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi*, Cic.; **b**, of things, *villa tota locuples est*, Cic.; *annus locuples frugibus*, Hor.; *aquila, the lucrative post of centurion*, Juv.; **2**, *transf.*, **a**, *rich, abounding in*; *Lysias oratione locuples, of copious eloquence*, Cic.; **b**, *credible, trustworthy, sufficient, satisfactory*; *auctor*, Cic.; *testis*, Cic.; *tabellarius*, Cic. (*abl. sing. locuplete and gen. (in Cic. always) locupleti, genit. plur. locupletum*, Cic.; *locupletum*, Caes.).

lōcūplēto, **1** (locayles), *to enrich*; *hominēs fortunat*, Cic.; *templum picturis*, Cic.; *transf.*, *sapientem locupletat ipsa natura*, Cic.

lōcus -i, m. (plur. loci, *single places*; *loca, places connected with one another, neighbourhood, region*). **I**, **a place**. **A** Gen., **1**, lit., *omnes copias in unum locum convenire*, Cic.; *ex loco superiore agere, of a speaker from the rostra or of a judge who gives judgment from the bench*; *ex aequo loco, of a speaker in the senate*, Cic.; *ex inferiore loco, of a pleader in a court of justice*, Cic.; **2**, *fig.*, *locum dare, to give occasion*; *consilio, suspicioni*, Cic.; *often with partic. genit., quo loci*, Cic.; *eo loci*, Cic.; **so**, **a**, *the right or proper place or occasion*; *nece vero hic locus est, ut multa dicantur*, Cic.; *dulce est desipere in loco, in the right place*, Hor.; **b**, *place in the order of succession*; *secundo loco*, *secondly*, Cic.; *loco dicere, in his turn*, Cic.; **c**, *position, degree, rank*; *esse ex equestri loco*, Cic.; *infimo loco natus*, Cic.; *loco, with the genit., in the place of*; *aliqui parentis loco esse*, Cic. **B** **Esp.**, **1**, t. t., of military or pugilistic language, *place, ground, post*; *locum tenere, relinquere*, Cic.; *fig.*, *loco movere, drive from one's position*, Cic.; **2**, *place, part of a book*; *aliquot locis significavit*, Cic.; **3**, *loci, means of proof*; *locos nosse*, Cic.; **4**, *a piece of ground, an estate*, Cic.; **5**, **a**, *a dwelling, house*; *loca et laetia*, Liv.; **b**, *place = town*; *opportunitas loci*, Cic.; **c**, *neighbourhood*; *ea loca incolere*, Caes. **II** **Transf.**, **1**, *time*; **a**, *ad id locorum, up to that time*, Sall.; **b**, *opportunity, occasion*; *si est ullus gaudendi locus*, Cic.; **2**, *condition, situation*; *meliore loco erant res nostrae*, Cic.

1. lōcusta (lūcusta) -ae, f. **1**, *a locust*; *locustarum examina*, Liv.; **2**, *a kind of lobster or crab*, Plin.

2. Lōcusta -ae, f. *a woman in Rome, notorious for her skill in poisoning the contemporary and accomplice of Nero*.

lōquūtio (lōquūtio) -ōnis, f. (loquor), **1**, *a speaking, speech*, Cic.; **2**, *pronunciation*, Cic.

lōdix -ācis, f. *a rough blanket, rag, counterpane*, Juv.

lōgēum -ēi, n. and **lōgium** -ii, n. (λογεῖον and λόγιον), *archives*, Cic.

lōgica -ae, f. and **lōgicē** -ēs, f. (λογική, sc. τέχνη), *logic*, Cic.

lōgicus -a um (λογικός), *logical*; subst., **lōgica** -ōrum, n. *logic*, Cic.

lōgos (-us) -i, m. (λόγος), **1**, *a word*, Plaut.; **2**, *a joke, jest, bon mot*, Cic.

lōllo, v. *lolligo*.

lōllium -ii, n. *darnel, cockle, tares*, Verg.

lolligo -gīnis, f. *a cuttle-fish*, Cic.

Lollius -a um, *name of a Roman gens*; hence, **Lollianus** -a um, *Lollian*.

lōmentum -i, n. (lavo), *an unguent for the purpose of smoothing the skin, made of bean-meal and rice*, Mart.; *a means of cleansing*, ap. Cic.

Londinium (Lundinium) -ii, n. *London*.

longaevus -a um (longus and aevum), *aged, old*; *parens*, Verg.; *manus*, Ov.

longē, adv. (longus), *long*. **I** In space. **A**, *a long way off, far off, at a distance*; **1**, lit., *longe absum*, Cic.; *longe videre*, Cic.; *discedere*, Cic.; *longe lateque, far and wide*, Cic.; **2**, *fig.*, **a**, *far off*; *longissime abesse a vero*, Cic.; *ab aliquo longe abesse, not to help*, Caes.; **b**, *far*; *longe dissimilis contentio*, Cic.; *longe dissentire, with compar. and superl., by far*; *longe melior*, Verg.; *longe maximus*, Cic. **B**, *from afar*; *agnoscere regem, Verg.*; *fig.*, *tam longe repetita principia, far-fetched*, Cic. **II** **Transf.**, of time, *long, for a long time, far*; *aetate longius protractus*, Cic.

longinquitas -ātis, f. (longinquus). **I** Lit., *length*; **1**, *itineris*, Tac.; **2**, *distance, remoteness*, Cic. **II** **Transf.**, of time, *length, duration*; *temporum*, Cic.; *morbi*, Cic.; *bellorum*, Liv.

longinquus -a um (longus), *long*. **I** Lit., **1**, *amnes, Tac.*; **2**, **a**, *distant, far, remote*; *hostis*, Cic.; *Lacedaemon*, Cic.; **e** (ex) *loginoquo, from a distance*, Tac.; **b**, *living at a distance, foreign*; *homo alienigena et longinquus*, Cic.; **c**, *standing at a distance*, Cic. **II** **Transf.**, of time; **1**, *long in duration, long*; *observatio*, Cic.; *morbus*, Cic.; **2**, *distant*; *in longinquum tempus aliquid differre*, Cic.

Longinus -i, m. *the name of a family of the gens Cassia*, v. Cassius.

longitēr, adv. (longus), *far*; *ab leto errare*, Lucr.

longitūdo -inis, f. (longus), *length*. **I** Lit., *itineris*, Cic. **II** **Transf.**, *length of time*; *noctis*, Cic.; *orationis*, Cic.

longiuscūlus -a -ua (dim. of compar. longior), *somewhat long*; *versus*, Cic.

Longiula -ae, f. *a Volscian town not far from Corioli*.

longūlē, adv. (longulus), *somewhat far off, at a little distance*; *ex hoc loco*, Plaut.

longūlus -a um (dim. of longus), *somewhat long*; *iter*, Cic.

longūrius -li, m. (longus), *a long pōte, rod, rail*, Caes.

longus -a um, *long*. **I** Lit., **1**, gen., **a**, of things, *epistola*, Cic.; *spatium*, Caes.; *navis, a man-of-war*, Liv.; *versus, the hexameter*, ap. Cic.; with **acc.** of length, *ratis longa pedes centum*, Liv.; **b**, of persons, Cic.; *longus homo est*, Cat.; **2**, esp. poet., *vast, spacious*; *freta*, Ov.; *pontus*, Hor. **II** **Transf.**, of time; **1**, gen., *long, of long duration, tedious*; *horae quibus expectabam loncae videbantur*, Cic.; *longa mora*, Cic.

with acc., mensis XLV dies longus, Cic.; longum est dicere, it is tedious to relate, Cic.; ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, to make a long story short, in brief, Cic.; nihil est mihi longius, I can hardly wait, Cic.; in longum, for a long time, Verg.; ex longo, for a long time back, Verg.; as applied to persons, *prolix, tedious*; nolo esse longus, Cic.; 2, esp., a, of syllables, long; syllaba, Cic.; b, far-seeing, looking far into the future; spes, Hor.; poet. transf. of persons, longus spe, hoping to live long, Hor.

loquācitas -ātis, f. (loquax), talkativeness, loquacity; mea, Cic.

loquācītēr, adv. (loquax), loquaciously, talkatively; respondero, Cic.

loquācūlus -a -um (dim. of loquax), somewhat talkative, Lucr.

loquax -quācis (loquor), talkative, garrulous, loquacious; 1, of persons, homo omnium loquacissimus, Cic.; 2, of animals, ranae, croaking, Verg.; 3, transf., of things, nidus, full of nestlings, Verg.; stagna, full of frogs, Verg.; lymphae, babbling, Hor.; epistola, gossiping, Cic.; vultus, expressive, Ov.

loquēla (loquella) -ae, f. (loquor). I. a speaking, speech, discourse, Plant. II. Transf., 1, a word; fudit has ore loquelas, Verg.; 2, a speech, language; Graja, Ov.

loquitor, 1 dep. (intens. of loquor), to speak, Plant.

loquor, loquētur (loquūtus) sum, 3. dep. (connected with λέγω), to speak. I. Intransit., to speak (of conversation); dicere, of an orator; 1, lit., bene loqui de aliqua re, de aliquo, Cic.; eum aliquo, Cic.; pro aliquo (either = in defence of or in the name of some one), Cic.; apud (before) aliquem, Cic.; 2, transf., ut consuetudo loquitur, Cic. II. Transf., 1, to say; quid loquar de militari ratione, Cic.; loquuntur, they say, with acc. and infin., Cic.; 2, to talk of, speak of constantly; classes, Cic.; proelia, Hor.; 3, to tell, mention; pugnantia, Cic. (archaic loeuntur = loquuntur, Cic.).

lorātus -a -um (lorum), bound with thongs, Verg.

lorēus -a -um (lorum), made of thongs, Plant.

lorica -ae, f. (lorum). I. a leather cuirass, corselet, Cic.; transf., libros mutare loricas, to exchange study for war, Hor. II. Milit. t.t., a breastwork, parapet, Caes.

lorico, 1. (lorica) to arm with a corselet or cuirass; gen. partic., **loricātus** -a -um, armed with a cuirass, Liv.

lōrum -ī, n. a strap or thong of leather. I. Lit., esp. for binding, quum apparitor Postumium laxo vinciret, 'Quin tu,' inquit, 'adducis lorum,' Liv. II. Meton., 1, the girdle of Venus, Mart.; 2, a rein; loris ducere equos, Liv.; lora dare, to relax the reins, Verg.; 3, a scourge, whip; loris uri, Hor.; loris caedere aliquem, Cic.; 4, a leathern bulla (v. bulla), Juv.

Lōtōphāgi, genit. -phāgōn, m. (Λωτοφάγοι), myth., the Lotus-eaters, a people in Africa.

lōtōs (-us) -ī, f. (Λωτός). I. the Egyptian lotus, Plin. II. a tree growing in North Africa, said to have been the food of the Lotus-eaters; transf., the fruit of the lotus, Ov.; meton., a flute made of the lotus-tree wood, Ov. III. m. and f. an Italian plant (Diospyros Lotos, Linn.), Cic. IV. a plant used for fodder, Verg.

1. **lōtus** -a -um, v. lavo.

2. **lōtus** -ī, f., v. lotos.

Lūa -ae, f. a goddess to whom arms captured in war were dedicated.

libet, libido. etc. = libet, libido, etc. (o. v.).

lūbrico, 1. (lubricus), to make smooth or slippery, Juv.

lūbricus -a -um, slippery. I. Gen., A. Lit., glacies, Liv.; neut. subst., **lūbricum** -ī, n. slippery place, Tac. B. Transf., slippery, uncertain, insecure, tottering, perilous; aetas puerilis maxime lubrica atque incerta, Cic.; lubrica defensionis ratio, Cic.; poet. with infin., vultus nimium lubricus aspicit, dangerous to look upon, Hor.; in lubrico versari, Cic. II. Transf., A. smooth, silky; anguis, Verg. B. quickly moving, feeling; 1, lit., annis, Hor.; 2, transf., annus, quickly passing, Ov.

1. **Lūca** -ae, f. town in Etruria (now Lucca). Hence, adj., **Lūcensis** -e, of Luca.

2. **Lūca**, v. Lucani.

Lūcāni -ōrum, m. (Λευκανοί), an Italian people in Lower Italy, and meton. = the country of the Lucani, Caes.; sing., Lucanus, collective, Liv. Hence, 1, adj., **Lūcānus** -a -um, Lucanian; 2, **Lūcānia** -ae, f. the country of the Lucani; 3, **Lūcānicus** -a -um, Lucanian; subst., **Lūcānica** -ae, f. a kind of sausage, Cic.; 4, **Lūca** -ae, m. Lucanian; Luca bos, a Lucanian ox, i.e., an elephant, because the Romans first saw elephants in Lucania with the army of Pyrrhus.

1. **Lūcānus** -a -um, v. Lucani.

2. **Lūcānus** -ī, m., M. Annaeus, a poet, native of Corduba in Spain, contemporary of the Emperor Nero, author of the still extant Pharsalia.

lūcar -āris, n. (lucus), the money paid to actors from the treasury, stipend, salary, Tac.

lūcellum -ī, n. (dim. of lucrum), a little profit, a small gain; Apronio aliquid lucelli jussi sunt dare, Cic.

Lūcensis, v. Luca.

lūcēo, luxi, 2. (lux), to be bright, shine, glitter. I. stella lucet, Cic.; lucent oculi, Ov.; impers., lucet, it is light, it is daylight, it is day; nondum lucebat, it was not yet light, Cic. II. to shine forth, be plain, evident; nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic.; quum res ipsa tot, tam clari argumentis luceat, Cic.

Lūcēres -um, m. one of the three tribes into which the Romans of the age of Romulus are said to have been divided.

Lūcēria -ae, f. a town in Apulia (now Lucera). Hence, **Lūcērinus** -a -um, of Luceria.

lūcerna -ae, f. (lucio), a lamp, oil-lamp; lumen lucernae, Cic.

lūcesco (lūcisco), luxi, 3. (inchoat. of lūceo), to begin to shine; a, pers., novus sol lūcescit, Verg.; cras lūcescere Nonas, appear, Ov.; b, impers., lūcescit, it grows light, day is breaking, Cic.

lūci = luce, v. lux.

lūcidē, adv. (lucidus), clearly, plainly, judiciously; definire verbum, Cic.

lūcidus -a -um (lux), full of light, clear, bright, lucid. I. Lit., 1, annis, Ov.; sidera, Hor.; adv., lucidium fulgentes oculi, Hor.; 2, bright, shining white; ovis, Tib. II. Transf., clear, plain, lucid; ordo, Hor.

lūcifer -fēra -fērum (lux and fero), light-bearing, light-bringing. I. Adj., 1, gen., equi, the horses of the moon, Ov.; 2, bringing to light; manus (of Lucina), Ov. II. Subst., **Lūcifer** -fēri, m. Lucifer, the morning star, the planet Venus, Cic.; myth., the son of Aurora, and father of Ceyx, hence, Lucifero genitus (= Ceyx), Ov.; meton. the day; tot Luciferi, Ov.

lūcīfūgus -a -um (lux and fugio), shunning the light; blatta, Verg.; transf., homines, Cic.

Lūcillus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, Qu. Lucilius Balbus, a Stoic philosopher; 2, C. Lucilius, born at Suessa Aurunca, B.C. 148, died B.C. 103, a Roman knight, founder of Roman satiric poetry.

Lūcina -ae, f. (lux), "she that brings to light," the goddess of births, a surname of Juno or of Diana; meton., a bearing of children, birth; Lucina pati (of the cow), to calve, Verg.

lūciscus = lūcesco (q. v.).

Lūcius -ii, m. a common Roman praenomen (gen. abbreviated to L.).

lūcrātivus -a -um (lucror), attended with gain, profitable; sol, Cic.

Lūcrētills -is, m. a mountain in the Sabine country, part of the modern Monte Genara.

Lūcrētius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, successor of L. Junius Brutus in the consulate; 2, his daughter Lucretia, who, being ravished by Sextus, the son of Tarquinius Superbus, stabbed herself, and thereby led to the expulsion of the kings from Rome; 3, T. Lucretius Carus, a Roman poet, contemporary of Cicero, author of the still extant poem De rerum natura.

lūcrifācio -fēcī -factum, 3. (sometimes written separately lūcri facio), to gain, receive as profit; pecuniam, Cic.; tritici modios centum, Cic.

lūcrificābills -e, gainful, profitable, lucrative, Plaut.

lūcrificus -a -um (lucrum and facio), gainful, profitable, Plaut.

lūcrifuga -ae, c. (lucrum and fugio), one who shuns gain, Plaut.

Lūcrinus -i, m. (with or without lacus), a lake on the coast of Campania, near Baiae. Hence, adj., a, **Lūcrinus** -a -um, Lucrine; conchyliā, Hor., and subst., **Lūcrina** -ōrum, n. Mart., Lucrine oysters, celebrated for their flavour; b, **Lūcrinensis** -e, Lucrine; res, oysters, Cic.

lūcor, 1. dep. (lucrum), to get gain, to gain, profit (opp. perire). I. Lit., auri pondo decem, Cic.; stipendium, Cic. II. Transf., nomen ab Africa, to win, Hor.; lucretur indicia veteris infamiae, I will make him a present of, i.e., I will say nothing about, Cic.

lūcrōsus -a -um (lucrum), full of gain, profitable, lucrative, Ov.

lūcrum -i, n. (cf. λαός), gain, profit, advantage (opp. damnum). I. Lit., lūcri causā, Cic.; ad praedam lūcrumque revocare, to turn to one's profit, Cic.; ponere in lūcro or in lūcris, to reckon a gain, Cic.; lūcri dare, facere, addere, conferre, numerare, auferre, as gain, Cic.; de lūcro vivere, to have to thank some one else for being alive, Cic. II. Meton., 1, the love of gain, avarice, Hor.; 2, lucre, riches, Ov.

lūctāmen -inis, n. (luctor), effort, exertion, struggling, toil, Verg.

lūctātio -ōnis, f. (luctor). I. A wrestling, Cic. II. Transf., A. a struggle, contest, Liv. B. a contention in words, dispute, contest; magna cum aliquo, Cic.

lūctātor -ōris, m. (luctor), a wrestler, Ov.

lūctificus -a -um (luctus and facio), causing grief, mournful, baleful; Alecto, Verg.

lūctiōsus -a -um (luctus and sono), sorrowfully sounding; mugitus, Ov.

luctor, 1. dep. to wrestle. I. Lit., fulvā arenā, Verg.; luctabitur Olympis Milo, Cic. II. A. Physically, to struggle, strive, contend

with; in arido solo, Liv.; in turba, Hor.; with abl., Africa luctatur fluctibus, Hor.; foll. by infin., telum eripere, Verg. B. Intellectually, to strive, struggle; cum aliquo, Cic.

lūctōse, adv. (luctuosus), mournfully, sorrowfully, Liv.

lūctōsus -a -um (luctus), mournful, sorrowful, lamentable, doleful, baleful; o diem illum reipublicae luctuosum, Cic.; luctuosissimum bellum, Cic.; misera tempora et luctuosa, Cic.

luctus -ūs, m. (lugeo). I. mourning, lamentation, especially for a bereavement; 1, lit., a, luctus domesticus, Cic.; luctus publicus, privatus, Liv.; luctum minuire or levare, Cic.; luctum ex aliqua re percipere or haurire, Cic.; plur., expressions of sorrow; in maximos luctus incidere, Cic.; b, mourning appeared, mourning; erat in luctu senatus, Cic.; 2, meton., the cause of sorrow; tu . . . luctus eras levior, Ov. II. personif., Luctus, the god of mourning, Verg.

lūcubrātio -ōnis, f. (lucubro), 1, working by night or lamp-light, nocturnal study; vix digna lucubratione anicularum, to be told by old wives while spinning at night, Cic.; plur., lucubrationes detraxi et meritationes addidi, Cic.; 2, meton., that which is produced by lamp-light, a lucubration; lucubrationem mean perire, Cic.

lūcūbro, 1. (lux). I. Intransit., to work by night; inter lūcubrant ancillae sedere, Liv. II. Transit., to produce by night, to compose at night; parvum opusculum, Cic.

lūcūlētē, adv. (luculentus), excellently, admirably, splendidly; a, opus texere, Cic.; ironic., calefacere, Cic.; b, of style, excellently; scribere, dicere, Cic.

lūcūlētēr, adv. (luculentus), excellently, well; Graece luculenter scire, Cic.

lūcūlētus -a -um (lux). I. full of light, bright; cautilius, Cic. II. Transf., distinguished, splendid, excellent; a, of outward appearance, forma, Ter.; b, of importance, extent, plaga, Cic.; patrimonium, Cic.; c, of reputation, auctor, Cic.; d, of style, oratio, Sall.; verbis luculentioribus, Cic.

Lūcullus -i, m. the name of a family of the gens Licinia. The most distinguished of the Luculli was L. Licinius Lucullus, general against Mithridates, notorious for his riches and lavish expenditure. Adj., 1, **Lūcullānus** -a -um; 2, **Lūcullēus** -a -um; 3, **Lūcullānus** -a -um, Lucullan.

lūcūlus -i, m. (dim. of lucus), a little grove, Suet.

Lūcūmo and syncop., **Lūcūmō** or **Lūcūmōn** -ōnis, m. (Etruscan Lauchne); plur., **Lūcūmōnes**, the magnates of Etruria, who were also priests, an Etrurian prince and priest; galeritus Lucumon = an Etrurian, Prop.

1. **lūcus** -i, m. a sacred grove, consecrated wood, Cic.; poet., a wood, Verg.

2. **lūcus** -ū, m. (= lux), light, Ter.

lūdia -ae, f. (ludius), 1, an actress or female dancer, Mart.; 2, a gladiator's wife, Juv.

lūdbrium -ii, n. (ludo), derision, mockery, sport, jest. I. Lit., alieui esse ludibrium, Cic.; per ludibrium audit dimissio, heard and dismissed with scorn, Hor. II. a laughing stock, plaything; is ludibrium verius quam comes, Liv.; fortunae, Cic.; ludibria ventis, Verg.

lūdbundus -a -um (ludo), 1, playful, sportive, Liv.; 2, transf., playing, i.e., with ease, without difficulty or danger; cielo sereno in Italian ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

lūdicus and **lūdicrus** -era -crum (ludus), done for sport or recreation, serving as sport or

recreation, playful, sportive. **I.** Adj., 1, gen., sermo, Cic.; ars ludica armorum, Cic.; 2, esp., relating to the stage; ars, acting, Cic. **II.** Subst., **ludicrum** -i, n. 1, gen., a plaything, Cat.; 2, esp., a theatrical performance, public spectacle, Liv.

lūdificatio -ōnis, f. (ludifico), a making game of, deriding, deceiving; quum omni morā, ludificatione, calumniā, senatus auctoritas impeditur, Cic.

lūdificātor -ōris, m. (ludifico), one who makes game of another, a derider, Plant.

lūdifico, 1. (lulus and facio), to make game of, make a mock of, deride, cheat, cozen; aliquem, Sall.; absol., Cic.

lūdificoor, 1. dep. (ludus and facio). **I.** to make game of, make a mock of, deride, delude, cheat; aliquem, Liv.; absol., Cic. **II.** Transf., to make vain, frustrate by cunning; ea quae hostes agerent, Liv.

lūdīmāgister -tri, m. a schoolmaster, Cic.

lūdīo -ōnis, m. a pantomimic actor, Liv.

lūdīus -īi, m. 1, a pantomimic actor or dancer, Cic.; 2, a gladiator, Juv.

lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3. to play. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., aleā, Cic.; trocho, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to play, sport, toy; exempla honesta ludendi, Cic.; in numerum, to dance, Verg.; 2, to sport, amuse oneself; lusisti satis, Hor. **II.** Transf., to play. **A.** Gen., proelia latorum, chess, Ov.; ludum insolentem ludere, Hor. **B.** 1, to do for amusement, amuse oneself with doing, to play with; opus, Hor.; causam illam disputationemque, Cic.; 2, a, to rally, banter; aliquem, Cic.; b, to deceive, delude, Cic.

lūdus -i, m. a game, sport, pastime. **I.** Lit., 1, ludus campestris, Cic.; novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic.; dare ludum alicui, Cic.; 2, esp., a, ludi, public games or spectacles celebrated in honour of the gods; ludos facere, to give, celebrate, Cic.; ludis, at the time of the games, Cic.; ludos committere, to begin the games, Cic.; b, a satire; in Naevii ludo, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a game, a child's game, a trifle; illa perdiscere ludus esset, Cic. **B.** a sport, jest, joke; per ludum et jocum, Cic. **C.** a place where the body or mind is exercised, a school; gladiatorius, for training gladiators; esp., a school for learning the elements of knowledge, Cic.; ludus literarum, Liv.; ludum habere, to keep a school, Cic. (archaic form loedus, Cic.)

lūela (lūella) -ae, f. (luo), punishment, expiation, Lucr.

lūēs -is, f. (luo), a plague, pestilence, contagious disease, Verg.; transf., a, a word of reproach for criminals, pest, plague, Cic.; b, any wide-spreading or universal calamity, destruction, war, Tac.; earthquake, tempest, Tac.

Lugdūnum -i, n. town on the north border of Gallia Narbonensis and Gallia Lugdunensis (now Lyons). Adj., **Lugdūnensis** -e.

lūgēo, luxi, lucrum, 2. **I.** Intransit., to mourn, be in mourning (as shown by cries and outward signs, while maereō is to be dejected); luget senatus, Cic.; lugere pro aliquo, Cic.; campi lugentes, places of mourning (of the lower world), Verg. **II.** Transf., to bewail, lament, deplore, to wear mourning for; matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv.; aliquem, Cic.; mortem alicuius, Cic.

lūgubrē, adv. (lu, ubris), mournfully, plaintively, Verg.

lūgubris -e (lugeo), relating to mourning, mournful. **I.** Lit., lamentatio, for the dead, Cic.; domus, a house of mourning, Liv. Subst., **lūgūbria** -lum, n. mourning attire. Ov. **II.** 1, 1

causing mourning; bellum, Hor.; 2, doleful, plaintive; verba, Ov.

lumbus -i, m. the loin, Cic.

lūmen -inis, n. (for lumen, from luceo), light. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., tabulas collocare in bono lumine, in a good light, Cic.; lumen solis, Cic.; **B.** Esp. 1, a light, lamp, taper; lumen oleum instillare, Cic.; sub lumina prima, at twilight, Cic.; 2, the light of day, day; lumine quarto, Verg.; 3, the light of life, life; relinquere, Verg.; 4, the light of the eye, the eye; lumenibus amissis, being blind, Cic.; caecitis luminis, Cic.; lumina defixa tenere in aliqua re, Ov.; 5, light in a house; luminibus obstruere, to block up light by building, Cic. **C.** Meton., an opening through which light can enter; 1, duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata nos habere, Cic.; 2, a window, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, light, clearness, insight; ordo maxime est, qui memoriae lumen avertit, Cic.; 2, a light, a remarkable excellence, glory, ornament; Corinthus totius Graeciae lumen, Cic.; lumina civitatis, Cic.

lūmināre -āris, n. (lumen), a window-shutter, window; plur. Cic.

lūminōsus -a -um (lumen), full of light; of discourse, bright, luminous, Cic.

1. **lūna** -ae, f. (for luena, from luceo). **I.** the moon. **A.** Lit., plena, full moon, Caes.; ortus aut obitus lunae, Cic.; lunae defectus, Cic.; laborans, the moon in eclipse, Juv.; quarta luna, the fourth day after new moon, Cic.; luna crescit, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, the night; roscida, Verg.; 2, a half-moon, an ivory ornament in the shape of a half-moon, worn by Roman senators on their shoes, Juv. **II.** Personif., Luna, the goddess of the Moon, afterwards identified with Diana.

2. **Lūna** -ae, f. town on the borders of Liguria and Etruria. Hence, adj., **Lūnensis** -e, of Luna.

lūnaris -e (luna), 1, relating to the moon, lunar; cursus, Cic.; 2, like the moon; cornua, Ov.

lūno, 1. (luna), to bend into a crescent or half-moon; arcum, Ov. Partic., **lūnatus** -a -um, bent into a crescent, half-moon or sickle-shaped; peltae Amazonidum, Verg.

1. **lūo**, lūi, 3. (λούω), to wash.

2. **lūo**, lūi, lūtturus, 3. (λύω), to loose; transf., 1, to expiate, atone for; stuprum voluntariā morte, Cic.; 2, to pay; luere poenam or poenas, to suffer punishment, pay a penalty for; itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic.; poenam pro caele, Ov.

lūpa -ae, f. (lupus) 1, a she-wolf, Liv.; 2, a prostitute, Cic.

lūpānar -āris, n. (lupa), a brothel, Juv.

lūpātus -a -um (lupa), provided with wolf's teeth—i.e., iron spikes; frena, Hor. Hence, **lūpāti** -ōrum, m. and **lūpātā** -ōrum, n. a curb with jagged spikes, Verg.

Lūpercal -cālis, n. (Lupercus). **I.** a grove on the Palatine Hill, sacred to Pan or Lupercus, Verg. **II.** Plur., **Lūpercalia** -lum, the festival of Pan or Lupercus, celebrated in February.

Lūpercus -i, m. (lupus and arceo), "the keeper off of wolves," 1, an old Italian deity, protector of flocks against wolves, sometimes identified with the Arcadian Pan; 2, a priest of Lupercus, Cic.

Lupia -ae, m. a river in North-west Germany, now the Lippe.

lūpinus -a -um (lupus), of or relating to a wolf, wolfish. **I.** Adj., ubera, Cic. **II.** Subst., **lūpinum** -i, n. and **lūpinus** -i, m. the lupine (Lupinus albus, Linn.), used on the stage instead of coin; nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera lupinis, Hor.

lūpus -i, m. (λύκος), *a wolf*. **I.** Lit., genus aere luporum atque canum, Verg.; prov., lupus in fabula, talk of the devil, and he'll appear, Cic.; hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, to be between two fires, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, a voracious fish, the pike, Hor.; 2, a, a horse's bit with jagged points, Ov.; b, a hook; ferrei, Liv.

lurco -ōnis, m. a glutton, gormandiser, Plaut.

lūridus -a -um, pale yellow, livid, lurid, ghastly, deadly pale. **I.** Lit., pallor, Ov.; dentes, Hor.; sulfur, Ov. **II.** Transf., producing paleness; horroi, Ov.; aenita, Ov.

lūror -ōis, m. ghastliness, deathly paleness, Lucr.

lusciniā -ae, f. the nightingale, Hor.

lusciniōia -ae, f. (dim. of lusciniā), a little nightingale, Plaut.

1. **luscinus** -a -um (luscus), one-eyed, Plin.

2. **Luscinus**, C. Fabricius, v. Fabricius.

lusciosus and **luscitiōsus** -a -um (luscus), purblind, dim-sighted, Plaut.

luscus -a -um, 1, hollow-eyed, blind; statua, Juv.; 2, one-eyed, Cic.; dux, Hannibal, Juv.

lūso -ōnis, f. (ludo), a playing, sport; lusio pilae, Cic.

Lusitānia -ae, f. the country of the Lusitani, between the Durus and the Tagus; the modern Portugal, with a part of the modern Spain. Hence, adj., **Lusitanus** -a -um, Lusitanian.

lūsto, 1. (intens. of ludo), to play, sport, Plaut.

Lusius -ii, m. a river of Arcadia.

lūsor -ōris, m. (ludo). **I.** one that plays, a player, Ov. **II.** a, a playful or wanton writer; tenerorum lusus amorum, Ov.; b, a mocker, Plaut.

lūsorius -a -um (lusor), relating to play, Plin.

lustrālis -e (2. lustrum). **I.** relating to expiation or atonement, expiatory, atoning; sacrificium, Liv.; exta, Verg. **II.** relating to a period of five years (because of the quinquennial expiatory sacrifice at Rome), Tac.

lustratio -ōnis, f. (lustrō), 1, a purification by sacrifice, expiation; lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv.; 2, a going round, going over, traversing, wandering; municipiorum, Cic.; solis, Cic.

lūstro, 1. (connected with lūcen). **I.** to make bright, illumine. **A.** sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic. **B.** 1, to look at, regard, observe, examine; quae sit me circum copia, lūstro, Verg.; aliquid vestigia, Verg.; 2, to wander over, traverse, pass through; Aegyptum, Cic.; aequor navibus, Verg. **II.** to purify, cleanse by sacrifices. **A.** Lit., populum, exercitum, Cic. **B.** Meton. 1, to review, muster an army (when a sacrifice was offered); exercitum, Cic.; 2, to go round, dance round, encircle; aliquem choreis, Verg.

1. **lūstrum** -i, n. (lūo or lavo). **I.** a bog, morass, Varr. **II.** Transf., 1, the den or lair of a wild beast; ferarum, Verg.; 2, a wood, forest, Verg.; 3, a brothel, Cic.

2. **lūstrum** -i, n. (connected with 2. lūo). **I.** an expiatory sacrifice, offered every five years by the censors at the close of the census on behalf of the Roman people, at which an ox, sheep, and sow were sacrificed; lūstrum condere, to offer the expiatory sacrifice, Cic.; sub lūstrum censi, to be enrolled near the end of the census, Cic. **II.** Meton., a period of five years, a lustre; octavum claudere lūstrum, Hor.

lūsus -ūs, m. (ludo). 1, a playing, game, sport; trigon, Hor. **II.** Transf., sport, amusement, trifling; 1, per lūsum atque lasciviam, Liv.; 2, dalliance, Ov.

Lūtātius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, v. Catulus.

lūtēolus -a -um (dim. of luteus), yellowish, caltha, Verg.

Lūtētia (Pārisiōrum) -ae, f. town in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Paris).

1. **lūtēus** -a -um (lūtum); a, of the colour of the plant lutum, yellow, suffron-yellow; Aurora, Verg.; b, rose-coloured; soccus, Cat.

2. **lūtēus** -a -um (lūtum), 1, of mud or clay, Ov.; transf., worthless; negotium, a trifle, Cic.; 2, dirty, covered with dirt; Vulcanus, Juv.

lūto, 1. (lūtum), to besmear with mud or dirt, Mart.

lūtulentus -a -um (lūtum), 1, muddy, dirty; sus, Hor.; humus erat lūtulenta vino, Cic.; amicus, Ov.; 2, fig., filthy, dirty; homo, Cic.; vitia, Cic.; esp., of style, turbid, impure, Hor.

1. **lūtum** -i, n. **I.** a plant used for dyeing yellow, dyers' weed, weld, Verg. **II.** Meton., yellow colour, Verg.

2. **lūtum** -i, n. (λύω). **I.** mud, mire, dirt; volutari in luto, Cic.; crates luto contegere, Caes.; prov., in luto esse, haerere, to stick in the mud, be in great perplexity, Plaut., Ter.; used as a term of reproach, filthy fellow, scum of the earth, Cic. **II.** loam, clay; caementa interlita luto, Liv.

lux, lūcis, f. light (root LUC, Gk. λύκ-η). **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., solis, Cic.; lunae, Verg.; lychnorum, Cic.; 2, esp., daylight, day; cum prima luce, prima luce, as soon as it was day, Cic.; ante lucem, Cic.; ad lucem, in the morning, Cic.; luce or luci, by day, by daylight, Cic.; meton., a day; centesima lux ab interitu P. Clodii, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a heavenly body, Cic.; 2, the light (of life); a, in lucem edi, Cic.; b, meton., life; corpora luce carentum, Verg.; 3, the eye, eyesight, Ov. **II.** Transf., the light; 1, publicity, the public view, the sight of men; res occultas in lucem proferre, Cic.; Isocrates luce forensi caruit, Cic.; 2, light, illustration, elucidation; historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, Cic.; 3, light, help, succour; lucem afferre reipublicae, Cic.; 4, light, ornament; haec urbs, lux orbis terrarum, Cic.

luxor, 1. dep. (luxus), to riot, revel, Plaut.

luxūria -ae, f. and **luxūries** -ei, f. (luxus). **I.** Lit., of plants, rankness, exuberant or luxuriant growth; segetum, Verg.; fig., Cic. **II.** Transf., excess, prodigality, dissipation, riotous living, luxury; a, odit populus Romanus privatum luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Cic.; b, unbridled insolence, Liv.

luxūrio, 1. and **luxūrior**, 1. dep. **I.** to be luxuriant, rank, abundant in growth; humus, seges, Ov.; transf., a, of animals, to be playful, sportive, wanton; lulit et in pratis luxuriatque pecus, Ov.; b, to be exuberant, abound in; faciem decet deliciis luxuriare novis, Ov.; to swell, increase; membra, Ov. **II.** Transf., to be luxurious, run riot, be dissolute; ne luxuriarent otio animi, Liv.; Capua luxurians felicitate, Cic.

luxūriose, adv. (luxuriosus), luxuriously, voluptuously; vivere, Cic.

luxūriosus -a -um (luxuria). **I.** luxuriant in growth; frumentum, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, immoderate, excessive; laetitia, Liv.; amor, Ov.; b, luxurious, dissolute, prodigal; nihil luxuriosus (homine illo), Cic.

1. **luxus** -a -um (λοτός), dislocated; pes Sall.

2. **luxus** -ūs, m. 1, luxury, debauchery, sensual excess, revelling, Cic.; 2, splendour, Verg.

Lyaeus -i, m. (Λυαῖος), the releaser from care, surname of Bacchus; pater Lyaeus, Verg.; meton.,

νεφέα Lyaei tempora, Hor.; attrib., latex Lyaeus, Verg.

Lýcaeus -i, m. (Λύκαιον), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan. Adj., **Lýcaeus** -a -um, Lycaean.

Lýcambes -ae, m. (Λυκάμης), a Theban who, for refusing his daughter in marriage to Archilochus, was attacked by the poet in such sarcastic verses that he and his daughter hanged themselves. Hence, adj., **Lýcambeus** -a -um, Lycaean.

Lýcāon -ōnis, m. (Λυκάων), king of Arcadia, transformed by Jupiter into a wolf, father of Callisto. Hence, a, adj., **Lýcāōnius** -a -um; Aetos, Callisto, as a constellation, Ov.; whence Aetos, the northern sky, Ov.; b, **Lýcāōnis** -idis, f. Callisto, daughter of Lycaon, Ov.

Lýcāōnes -um, m. (Λυκάωνες), the Lycaonians, a people in Asia Minor between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pisidia. Hence, adj., **Lýcāōnius** -a -um, Lycaonian. Subst., **Lýcāōnia** -ae, f. the country of the Lycaones.

Lýceum -i, n. and **Lýcium** -ii, n. (Λύκειον), 1, a gymnasium at Athens, at which Aristotle taught; 2, a gymnasium with a library in Cicero's Tusculan villa.

lychnūcus -i, m. (λυχνούχος), a lamp-stand, candelabrum, Cic.

lychnus -i, m. (λύχνος), a lamp, Cic.

Lýcia -ae, f. (Λυκία), a country of Asia Minor between Caria and Pamphylia; hence, adj.,

Lýcius -a -um, Lycian; deus, Apollo, Prop.; sortes, the oracle of Apollo at Patara, Verg.; hasta, of the Lycian king Sarpedon, Ov.; subst., **Lýcii** -ōrum, m. the Lycians.

Lýcium = Lyceum (q.v.).

Lýcōmēdēs -is, m. (Λυκομήδης), king of the island of Scyros, where Achilles hid himself in female attire.

Lýcōphrōn -phrōnis, m. (Λυκόφρων), a Greek tragic poet of Chalcis in Euboea.

Lýcōriās -ādis, f. (Λυκοριάς), daughter of Nereus and Doris, a sea-nymph.

Lýcōris -idis, f. a freedwoman of Volumnius Eutrapelus, the mistress of the triumvir Antonius and of the poet L. Cornelius Gallus.

Lýcormās -ae, m. (Λυκόρμας), a river in Aetolia.

Lycetus (-ōs) -i, f. (Λύκρος), a town in Crete. Adj., **Lycitius** -a -um = Cretan, Verg.

Lýcurgus -i, m. (Λυκούργος). **I.** Myth., son of Dryas, king of the Edoni in Thrace, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus among his subjects. **II.** Myth., son of Aleus and Neveia, father of Ancaeus, king in Arcadia; hence, **Lýcurgides** -ae, m. = Ancaeus, Ov. **III.** Hist., an Athenian orator, famed for his severity; hence **Lýcurgēi** -ōrum, m. (Λυκούργεῖοι) = strict, inflexible citizens. **IV.** Hist., the celebrated Spartan legislator.

Lýcus (-ōs) -i, m. (Λύκος), name of several rivers; 1, a river in Paphlagonia, flowing into the Pontus Euxinus, near Heraclea (now Trak); 2, a river in Phrygia, flowing into the Maeander.

Lýdia -ae, f. (Λυδία), a country of Asia Minor, from which according to the legend the Etruscans originally came; hence, adj., **A. Lýdus** -a -um, a, Lydian; aurifer amnis, Pactolus, Tib.; b, Etruscan; fluvius, the Tiber, Verg. **B. Lýdus** -a -um; a, Lydian; puella, Omphale, Verg.; b, Etruscan; plur., Lydi, the Etruscans, Cic.

lymp̄ha *līmp̄ha* -ae. f. clear spring or

river water, Verg.; personif., **Lymp̄hae** = Nymphs of the springs, Hor.

lymphaticus -a -um (lymp̄ha), raving, raging, insane, mad, frantic; pavor, a panic terror, Liv.

lymp̄ho, 1. (lymp̄ha), to make mad, strike with frenzy, Plin.; partic., **lymp̄hatus** -a -um, mad, frantic, insane; lym̄phata mens, Hor.; lym̄phati, struck with panic, Liv.

Lyncestae -ārum, n. (Λυνκεστᾶι), a people in the south-west of Macedonia near whom was a fountain, the waters of which caused drunkenness. Adj. **Lyncestius** -a -um, Lyncestian.

Lynceus -ēi, m. (Λυνκεύς). **I.** a Messenian hero, one of the Argonauts, renowned for the sharpness of his sight; hence, 1, adj., **Lynceus** -a -um, a, belonging to Lynceus, Ov.; b, sharp-sighted, Cic.; 2, **Lynceides** -ae, m. a descendant of Lynceus. **II.** a companion of Aeneas.

Lynceus -i (Λυνκος) **I.** m. a king in Scythia, changed into a lynx. **II.** f. the capital of the Lyncestae.

lynx -cis, c. (λύγξ), a lynx, Verg.

lýra -ae, f. (λύρα). **I.** the lyre, a stringed instrument; quum (Themistocles) in epulis recusaret lýran, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, lyric poetry, song; Aeolide lýrae amica, Ov.; 2, the constellation Lyra, Ov.

Lýrcēus (Lýrcēus) -a -um, belonging to the mountain Lyrcēum between Arcadia and Argolis.

lýricus -a -um (λυρικός), of or relating to the lyre, lyric; vates, a lyric poet, Hor.

Lýrnesos -i, f. (Λυρνήσος), town in the Troad, birthplace of Briseis. Hence, 1, **Lýrnesis** -idis, subst., f. Briseis; 2, **Lýrnesius** -a -um, Lyrnesian.

Lýsander -dri, m. (Λύσανδρος), 1, a celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians; 2, an ephor of Sparta, friend of the king Agis.

Lýsias -ae, m. (Λυσίας), a celebrated Athenian orator, contemporary with Socrates.

Lýsimāchia -ae, f. (Λυσιμάχεια), a town in Thrace, founded by Lysimachus. Hence, **Lýsimāchienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Lysimachia.

Lýsimāchus -i, m. (Λυσίμαχος), one of the generals of Alexander the Great, ruling after A.'s death in Thrace and Pontus.

Lýsippus -i, m. (Λύσιππος), a celebrated worker in metal of Sicyon.

Lýsis -idis, m. (Λύσις), 1, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, teacher of Epaminondas; 2, a river in Asia.

Lýsithōē -ēs, f. (Λυσιθόη), daughter of Oceanus.

M.

M, the twelfth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in form and sound with the Greek Μ, μ. For M. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Mācāreus -ēi and -ēos m. (Μακάρεϋς), son of Aeolus, brother of Canace. Hence, **Mācārēs** -idis, f. (Μακαρίς), the daughter of Macareus (Ise).

Mācēdō (-ōn) -dōnis, m. (Μακεδών), a Macedonian; plur., **Mācēdōnes** -um, m. the Macedonians. Hence, 1, **Mācēdōnia** -ae, f. (Μακεδονία), a country between Thessaly and Thrace;

2. Măcēdōnicus -a -um, Macedonian; **3. Măcēdōnius** -a -um, Macedonian.

măcellārius -a -um (macellum), of or relating to the provision market. Subst., **măcellārius** -ii, m. a victualler, provision-dealer Suet.

măcellum -i, n. a provision-market, meat-market; annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic.

măcēo, 2. to be lean, Plaut.

1. măcēr -era -crum, lean; **taurus**, Verg.; transf., of soil, poor; solum, Cic.; fig., me macrum rediit, Hor.

2. Măcēr -cri, m. a Roman family name; **1. C. Licinius Măcer**, a Roman historian; **2. Aemilius Măcer**, a poet, friend of Vergil and Ovid.

măcēria -ae, f. (μάκελος, or μάκελλον, an enclosure) a wall enclosing a garden, vineyard, or park, Cic.

măcēro, 1. **I.** to soak, steep in water, Ter. **II.** Transf., 1, to make weak, bring down, reduce; aliquem fame, Liv.; 2, to torment, tease, vex; quae vos, quam reliqueritis, macerent desiderio, Liv.

măcesco, 2. (maceo), to grow thin, become lean, Plaut.

măchaera -ae, f. (μάχαира), a sword, knife, Plaut.

măchaerōphōrus -i, m. (μαχαροφόρος), armed with a sabre or machaera, Cic.

Măchāon -ōnis, m. (Μαχάων), myth., son of Aesculapius, celebrated physician. Hence, adj., **Măchāonius** -a -um, of or belonging to Machaon.

măchīna -ae, f. (μηχανή), 1, a machine, any artificial contrivance for performing work, especially a machine for moving heavy weights, Cic., pulling down columns, Cic., drawing ships down to the sea, Hor.; fig., ut omnes adhibeam machinas ad tenendum adulescentulum, Cic.; 2, a military engine, a catapult, balista, etc., Sall.; 3, a platform on which slaves were exposed for sale, Q. Cic.; 4, a device, contrivance, trick, stratagem, Cic.

măchīnāmentum -i, n. (machinor) a machine, instrument, Liv.

măchīnātiō -ōnis, f. (machinor), 1, contrivance, machinery, mechanism; cum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, Cic.; transf. a cunning device, machination, Cic.; 2, meton., a mechanical contrivance, a machine; nautalis, Cæc.

măchīnātor -ōris, m. (machinor), 1, a maker of machines, architect; tormentorum, Liv.; 2, transf., in a bad sense, a deviser, contriver, originator; horum omnium scelerum, Cic.; of huius belli, Liv.

măchīnor, 1. dep. (machina), 1, to contrive, invent, devise; opera, Cic.; versum, Cic.; 2, to plot some evil, contrive; pestem in aliquem, Cic.

măciēs -ei, f. (maceo), 1, leanness, thinness; a, of men, corpus macie intabuit, Cic.; b, of soil or crops, poverty, barrenness, Ov.; 2, transf., meagreness of expression, Tac.

măcilentus -a -um (macies), thin, lean, Plaut.

Măcra -ae, 1, a river in Italy, between Liguria and Etruria, now Magra; 2, Măcra cōniē (Μακρά κώνη), a place in Locris on the borders of Thessaly.

măcresco, măcŕūi, 3. (macer), to grow lean, become thin, Hor.

Măcŕi Campi and **Campi Măcŕi** -ōrum, m. a valley in Gallia Cispadana.

Măcŕōbius -ii, m., Arelia Ambrosius Theodosius, a grammarian of the fifth century. A D.

măcŕōcollum -i, n. (μακρόκωλον), paper of the lowest size, poor paper, Cic.

mactābilis -e (macto), deadly, Lucr.

mactātus -ū, m. (macto), a slaying, killing, Lucr.

macte, macti, v. mactus.

macto, 1. (macti, akin to mactus), to honour, glorify. **I.** to honour a god with a sacrifice; puerorum extis deos manes, Cic.; transf., a, to reward, honour with anything; aliquem honoribus, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, to afflict, punish with; aliquem summo supplicio, Cic. **II.** to sacrifice, offer; hostiam, Hor.; transf. to devote; aliquem Orco, Liv.

mactus -a -um (from *mago, maxi, mactum = augeo), 1, found only in the forms macte, macti, joined with an abl. and generally with the imper. of the verb esse, well done! bravo! all hail! good luck attend thee! macte virtute! Cic.; macte esto virtute! Hor.; macte virtute diligentiæ esto! Liv.; macti virtute, milites Romani, este! Liv.; with genit., macte animi, Mart.; 2, = mactatus, sacrificed, Lucr.

măcūla -ae, f. (connected with maceo, macies, uncer), 1, a spot, mark; equus albis maculis, Verg.; 2, the mesh of a net, Cic.; 3, transf., a blot, stain, blemish, fault; hunc tu vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis tuis? Cic.; familiae, Cic.

măcūlo, 1. (macula), to cover with spots, to make spotted, stain, pollute; 1, lit., terram tabo maculant, Verg.; candor corporum magis sanguine atro maculabatur, Liv.; 2, transf., to stain, defile, pollute; rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic.; partus suos paricidii, Liv.

măcūlōsus -a -um (macula), full of spots, spotted, speckled; 1, lynx, Verg.; 2, stained, polluted, defiled; vestis Pompeii, Cic.; fig., defiled, polluted; senatores, Cic.; nefas, Hor.

mădēfăciō -feci -factum, 3., pass. **mădēfio** -factus sum -fieri (mūdeo and facio), to make wet, moisten, soak; gladii sanguine madefacti, Cic.; sanguis madefecerat herbas, Verg.

mădēo -ŕi, 2. (μαδάω), to be wet, moist, to drip, flow. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., natalant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes, Cic.; sanguine terra madet, Verg.; partic., madens, moist, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to melt (of snow); nix solae madens, Ov.; 2, to be drunk, Plaut.; 3, to be boiled, to be made soft by boiling, Verg. **II.** Transf., to be full of, abound in, overflow with; pocula madent Bacco, Tib.; Socraticis madet sermonibus, steeped in, Hor.

mădesco, mădŕi, 3. (madeo), to become moist or wet; semusta madescunt robora, Verg.

mădidus -a -um (mādeo), moist, wet. **I.** Gen., fasciculus epistolarum totus aquā madidus, Cic.; genue, wet with tears, Ov.; vestis cocco madida, dyed with, Mart. **II.** Esp., drunk, Plaut.

mădōr -ōris, m. (mādeo), moisture, wetness, Sall.

Maeandēr -dri, m. and **Maeandŕōs** (-us) -dri, m. (Μαίανδρος). **I.** a river of Asia Minor, proverbial for its winding course, now Meander; in the legend, father of Cyane, the mother of Carinus and Phylis. **II.** Appellat., a winding, turning; a, of a road, Cic.; b, a winding border of a dress, Verg. Hence, adj., **Maeandrius** -a -um, of or belonging to Maeander; juvenis, Carinus, Ov.

Măcēnās -ātis, m., C. Cilnius, a Roman knight, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Vergil.

Măcius -a -um, Maecian. **I.** name of a place in Latium, not far from Lavinium. **II.** name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated member was Sp. Maecius Targa a celebrated Roman critic.

Maedi -ōrum, m. (Μαῖδαι), a Thracian people. Adj., **Maedicus** -a -um, belonging to the Maedi; subst., **Maedica** -ae, f. the country of the Maedi.

Maelius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated member was S. N. Maelius, slain, on suspicion of aiming at kingly power, by C. Serrullius Ahala, master of the horse to the dictator Cincinnatus.

maena (mēna) -ae, f. (μαῖνα), a kind of small sea-fish, often salted, Cic.

Maenālus (-ōs) -i, m. and **Maenāla** -ōrum, n. (Μαινάλων), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Pan. Hence, **1**, **Maenālius** -a -um, Maenalian, Arcadian; deus, Pan. Ov.; versus, pastoral poetry, Verg.; **2**, **Maenālis** -idis, f. belonging to or relating to Maenālus; ur̄sa, Callisto, Ov.; ora, Arcadia, Ov.

Maenās -ādis, f. (μαῖνᾶς), **1**, a bacchante, Ov.; transf., **a**, a priestess of Priapus, Juv.; **b**, a priestess of Cybele, Cat.; **2**, a prophetess (Cassandra), Prop.

Maenādes, v. Maenas.

Maenius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; columna Maenia, v. columna. Hence, **Maenianus** -a -um, Maenian. Subst., **Maenianum** -i, n. a projecting balcony, first introduced by C. Maenius, Cic.

Maëōnes -um, m. (Μαῖῶνες), the inhabitants of Maëonia, the Maëonians; hence, **a**, **Maëōnia** -ae, f. (Μαῖῶνία), Maëonia, a part of Lydia, and, as the Etruscans were said to derive their origin from Lydia = Etruria, Verg.; **b**, **Maëōnides** -ae, m., (a) Homer, as a native, according to some, of Colophon or Smyrna, Ov.; (b) an Etruscan, Verg.; **c**, **Maëōnis** -idis, f. a Lydian woman, Arachne, Ov.; Omphrie, Ov.; **d**, **Maëōnius** -a -um, (a) Maëonian, Lydian; ripa (of the river Pactolus), Ov.; esp., senex or vates, Homer, Ov.; so Homeric or heroic; carmen, pes, chartae, Ov.; (b) Etruscan; nautae, Ov.

Maëōtae -ārum, m. (Μαῖῶται), a Scythian people on Lake Maëotis. Hence, **a**, **Maëoticus** -a -um, Maëotic; palus, the Lake Maëotis, Plin.; **b**, **Maëotidae** -ārum, m. the persons living on Lake Maëotis; **c**, **Maëotis** -idis, f. relating to the Maëotic or to Lake Maëotis; esp., Maëotic palus or lacus, now the Sea of Azov; **d**, **Maëotius** -a -um, Maëotian.

maerēo, **2**. **I**. Intransit., to be sad, mournful, to grieve, mourn, lament; maeret Menelaus, Cic.; with abl. of cause, suo incommodo, Cic.; with abl. of instr., sono tenui, in a gentle tone, Ov.; maeret, foll. by quod, he is pained that, etc., Ov.; partic., maerens, mournful, sorrowful; quis Sullam nisi maerentem vidit? Cic. **II**. Trans., to lament, mourn over, bewail; casum, Cic.; filii mortem graviter, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; talia maerens, uttering lamentations, Ov.

maeror -ōris, m. (maereo), mourning, grief, sorrow, sadness; in maerore jacere, Cic.; maerorem minuire, Cic.

maestitia -ae, f. (maestus). **I**. sadness, sorrowfulness, dejection, grief; esse in maestitia, Cic. **II**. Transf., gloominess; orationis quasi maestitiam sequi, Cic.

maestitudo -inis, f. (maestus), sadness, Plaut.

maestus -a -um (maereo), sad, sorrowful, dejected, cast down, melancholy. **I**. Ulizes, Cic.; senex, Cic.; manus, Ov. **II**. Transf., **1**, gloomy; neci maestum dimittit, Verg.; **2**, causing or indicating sorrow; vestes, Prop.; funera, Ov.

Maevius -ii, m. a bad poet of the time of Vergil.

māga -ae, f. (μαγῆς), the enchantress, Ov. (?)

māgālia -iūm, n. (a Punic word), *huts, outages, hovels*, Verg.

māgē = **magis** (q.v.).

māgius -i -um (μαγικός), relating to **magis** or enchantment, magical; artes, Verg.; dii, gods invoked in enchantments (as *Pluto, Hecate, Proserpina*), Tib.

magis, adv. with compar. (from root MAC, with adverbial ending -is), *more*. **1**. Of degree, *more = in a higher degree*. **A**. Gen., **1**, with adj. and adv., to form the comp. of adj. and adv. not inflected in the comp., magis necessarius, Cic.; **2**, with verbs; **a**, foll. by quam, *more, rather . . . than*; sed praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Cic.; **b**, sometimes without comparison, magis aedilis esse non potuisset, Cic. **B**. Particular combinations, **a**, non (neque) magis . . . quam, *not more . . . than, just as much . . . as*, Cic.; **b**, quo magis . . . eo magis, *the more . . . the more*, Cic.; quo magis . . . eo minus, Cic.; **c**, eo magis, *so much the more, all the more*, Cic.; **d**, with abl., impendio magis, *considerably more*, Cic.; multo magis, *much more, more by far*, Cic.; nihilo magis, *just as little*, Cic.; solito magis, *more than usual*, Liv.; **e**, magis etiam, *even more*, Cic.; **f**, magis magisque, *magis et magis, more and more*, Cic. **II**. = potius, *rather, more willingly*. **A**. Gen., magis id diceres, si, etc., Cic. **B**. Particular phrases, magis male = potius male, Cic.; magis est quod . . . quam quod, or magis est ut . . . quam ut, *it is more the cause that . . . than, etc.*, Cic. Superl., **maximē** (maximū), adv. (for magissime, from old magus = magnus), *in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very*. **I**. Of degree, **A**. Gen., **1**, with adj., **a**, maxime fidus, Cic.; **b**, to form the superl. of adjectives which are not inflected in the superl., maxime necessarius, Cic.; **c**, to add force to a superl., aberratio maxime liberalissima, Cic.; **2**, with verbs, **a**, cupere, velle, Cic.; **b**, where the meaning must in part be supplied, alicui confidere maxime, implicitly, Caes. **B**. Particular combinations, **a**, with unus, omnium, multo, *most of all, far before all the rest*; unus omnium maxime, Nep.; multo maxime, Cic.; **b**, quam maxime, *as much as possible*, Cic.; ut quisque . . . ita maxime, *the more . . . the more*, Cic.; hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ea potissimum optulari, Cic.; quum maxime, *just now*, Cic.; **c**, quam or ut qui maxime, *in the highest possible degree*, Cic.; **d**, non maxime, *not altogether*; ingenium non maxime defuit, Cic. **II**. = potissimum, *principally, particularly, especially*; **1**, quae ratio poetās, maximeque Homerum implit, and *most of all* Homer, Cic.; quum . . . tunc maxime, *both . . . and especially*, Cic.; **2**, *just, exactly*; nunc quum maxime, Cic.; **3**, in colloquial language maxime is used to express emphatic assent, and with immo, *emphatic dissent*; vos non timetis eam? **Quāto** vero maxime, *Sal*.

magister -tri, m. (root MAC, whence magnus), *master, ruler, president, chief, head, director, leader, superintendent*. **I**. Lit., **1**, populi, dictator, Cic.; equitum, *master of the horse, the dictator's lieutenant*, Liv.; morum, the censor, Cic.; societatis, *the director of a company formed for farming the revenue*, Cic.; scripturae or in scriptura and portus (of a company that farmed the rents, tolls, etc.), Cic.; P. Terentius operas in portu et scriptura Asiae pro magistro dedit, *exercised the functions of vice-director*, Cic. elephantii, driver, Liv.; auctionis, *director or conductor of a sale by auction*, Cic.; cenandi, *the president of a feast*; navis, **a**, *master, captain*.

liv.; **b.**, *helmsman*, Verg.; **ludi**, *schoolmaster*, Cic.; **2, a.**, *the trustee of a bankrupt's estate*, Cic.; **b.**, *a teacher*; **artium**, *religionis, virtutis*, Cic.; **usus** est *magister optimus*, Cic.; *gladiatorum, a fencing-master*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *an instigator, inciter*; *magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum*, Cic.

magisterium -li, n. (*magister*), *the office or power of a master, president, chief, director; morum, the censorship*, Cic.; *sacerdotii, priesthood*, Liv.; *me magisteria (conviviorum) delectant*, C.c.

magistra -ae, f. (*magister*), *a mistress, directress, leader*; transf., *lex aeterna quae quasi dux et magistra studiorum*, Cic.; *arte magistrā, by the help of art*, Verg.

magistratus -ūs, m. (*magister*). **I.** *the office or dignity of a master, a magistracy, official dignity, office*; *magistratum gerere*, Cic.; *hire, ingredi*, Sall.; *deponere*, Caes.; *magistratu abire*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *a magistrate, high official*. Magistrates in Rome were either ordinarii—e.g., the praetors, consuls, etc.; or extraordinarii—e.g., dictator, master of the horse; *curules* or *non curules*, according to the seat on which they sat; *patricii* or *plebei*, according as they were taken from the patricians or plebeians; *maiores* or *minores*, the elections to the former taking place in the comitia centuriata, to the latter in the comitia tributa; *est proprium munus magistratus intelligere se gerere personam civitatis*, Cic.; *creare magistratus*, Liv.

magnānimitas -ātis, f. (*magnanimus*), *greatness of soul, magnanimity*, Cic.

magnānimus -a -um (*magnus* and *animus*), *high-minded, courageous, high-spirited, magnanimous*, Cic. (genit. plur., *magnanimūm*, Verg.

Magnēs -nētis, v. *Magnesia*.

Magnēsia -ae, f. (*Μαγνητία*). **I.** *a district of Thessaly*. **II.** *a town in Caria on the Maender (now Inek-bazar)*. **III.** *a town in Lydia on Mount Simylus (now Manissa)*. Hence, **1**, **Magnēs** -nētis, m. (*Μάγνης*), *Magnesian*; esp., *lapis Magnes* or simply *Magnes*, *a loadstone*, *magnet*; plur. subst., **Magnetes** -um, m. *the Magnetians*; **2**, **Magnēsus** -a -um, *Magnesian*; saxum, *the magnet*, Lucr.; **3**, **Magnēssa** -ae, f. *a Magnesian woman*, Hor.; **4**, **Magnētarchēs** -ae, m. *the chief magistrate of the Magnetians*, Liv.; **5**, **Magnētis** -idis, f. *Magnesian*; *Argo, built at Pagasae in Magnesia*, Ov.

Magni Campi -ōrum, m. *a place in Africa not far from Utica*.

magnificus -a -um (*magnus* and *dico*), *boastful, proud*.

magnifico, compar., **magnificentius**; superl., **magnificentissime**, adv. (*magnificus*), **a**, *splendidly, nobly, grandly, pompously, magnificently*; *habitare, vivere*, Cic.; **b**, *gloriously*; *vincere*, Cic.; **c**, *elegantly, in a lofty strain*; *collaudare aliquem*, Liv.; *in a bad sense, haughtily, proudly*; *loqui de bello*, Sall.

magnificentia -ae, f. (*magnificus*). **I.** *Of persons*, **1**, *loftiness of thought and action, high-mindedness, magnanimity*, Cic.; and in a bad sense, *boasting, pomposity of language*, Cic.; **2**, *magnificence, splendour*; *odit populus Romanus privatum luxuriam, publicum magnificentiam diligit*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *of inanimate objects*, *splendour, grandeur, magnificence*; *epularum, villarum*, Cic.

magnifico, **1**, (*magnificus*), *to prize highly, esteem greatly*, Plaut.

magnificus -a -um, compar., **magnificentior**; superl., **magnificentissimus**

(*magnus* and *facio*). **I.** *Of persons*, **a**, *magnificent, fond of display*; *in supplicis deorum magnificenti, domi parci*, Sall.; **b**, *glorious, distinguished*; *vir factis magnificus*, Liv.; **c**, *imposing, dignified*; *adhortator*, Liv.; **d**, *high-souled, lofty*; *animo excoeso magnificoque*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *of things*, **a**, *splendid, magnificent*; *villa*, Cic.; **b**, *glorious*; *aedilitas*, Cic.; **c**, *dignified, lofty (of language)*; *decendi genus*, Cic.; and in a bad sense, *boastful, pompous*; *alia magnifica pro se et illis dolentia*, Sall.; **d**, *famous, eminent, distinguished*; *magnificentissimum decretum*, Cic.

magniloquenti -ae, f. (*magniloquus*), **1**, *lofty or elevated language*; *Homeri*, Cic.; **2**, *pompous, boastful language, magniloquence*; *alicuius*, Liv.

magniloquus -a -um (*magnus* and *loquor*), *pompous or boastful in talk, magniloquent*; *os*, Ov.

magnitudo -inis, f. (*magnus*), *greatness, size, magnitude*. **I.** Lit., **A**, **1**, *of space, mundi*, Cic.; *fluminis*, Caes.; **2**, *of number, great quantity*; *fructuum*, Cic.; *pecuniae*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, *size, importance*; **a**, *benefici*, Cic.; **b**, *power*; *reipublicae*, Sall.; **2**, *greatness, high degree*; *amoris*, Cic.; *animi, magnanimitas*, Cic.

magnopere, and separately **magno opere**, adv. (*magnus* and *opus*), *greatly, exceedingly, very much*; *nilhil mirari*, Cic.; *magnopere delectare*, Cic.; *non magno opere laboro quorsum*, etc., Cic.; *in the superl., maximopere*, Cic.; *maximo opere, very greatly*, Cic.

magnus -a -um, compar., **māior** -us; superl., **maximus** (*maximus*) -a -um (from root *MAC*, whence *magnus*, *inactus*, *mactō* = *μεγας*), *great, large*. **I.** Lit., **1**, *of size, large, great, tall, long, broad*; *domus*, Cic.; *montes*, Cat.; *litterae maxinae*, Cic.; *magnae aquae, an inundation*, Liv.; **2**, **a**, *applied to number, bulk, mass*, *maximum pondus auri, maximum numerum frumenti, viui mellis maximum exportasse*, Cic.; *multitudo peditatus*, Caes.; **b**, *of value, high, great, considerable*; *ornatus muliebribus pretii majoris*, Cic.; *thus abl. magno and genit. magni, at a high value, dear*; *magni aestimare*, *to esteem highly*, Cic.; *magni, maximi facere*, Cic.; *magno enere*, Cic.; **3**, *of sound, loud*; *vox*, Cic.; *exclamare majus, in a louder tone*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *Of time*, **1**, *long*; *annus*, Verg.; **2**, *magno natu, of great age*, Liv.; and esp. in compar. and superl., *with or without natu or annis, older*; *natu major frater*, Cic.; *annos natus major quadraginta*, Cic.; *Fabii Ambusti filiae duae nuptae*, Ser. Sulpicio major, minor Licinio Stolo ni erat, the elder to Sulpicius, the younger to Licinius, Liv.; *maiores natu, the older people*, Cic.; esp. = *the senate*, Cic.; *maiores, ancestors, forefathers*, Cic.; *maxima virgo, the oldest of the Vestals*, Ov. **B.** *Of importance*, **1**, *great, important*; *significans*; *magna et ampla negotia*, Cic.; *reipublicae magnam aliquod tempus*, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *great, powerful, mighty*; *propter summam nobilitatem et singularem potentiam magnus erat*, Cic.; **b**, *of talents, ability, distinguished, eminent, able*; *nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino umquam fuit*, Cic.; **3**, *serious, heavy, severe*; *periculum*, Caes.; *infamia*, Cic.; **4**, **a**, *strong, high, noble*; *magno animo*, Cic.; **b**, *proud*; *magna verba*, Verg.

Mago (-on) -ōnis, m. *brother of Hannibal*.

1, **māgus** -i, m. (*μάγος*), *a learned man or magician among the Persians*, Cic.

2, **māgus** -a -um, *magical*; *artes*, Ov.

Māja -ae, f. (*Μαία*), *the daughter of Atlas, who bore Mercury to Jupiter, one of the Pleiades*; *Majā genitus*, Verg.; *Majā natus*, Hor.; *Majā creatus*, Ov.; *Mercury* (acc., *Majan*, Ov.).

mājālis -is, m. a gelded boar, Var.; used as a term of reproach, Cic.

mājestas -ātis, f. (majus = magnus). **I.** grandeur, dignity, majesty; applied to the gods, to all persons in high office, and frequently to the Roman people, *dii non censent esse suae majestatis, to be consistent with their majesty*, Cic.; consulis, Cic.; patriae, the paternal authority, Liv.; populi Romani, Cic.; majestatem minuire, to offend against the sovereignty of the people, Cic.; crimen majestatis, treason, Cic.; lex majestatis, Cic. **II.** honour, excellence, splendour; matronarum, Liv.

mājor, majores, v. magnus.

Majus -i, m. mensis Majus or simply Majus, the month of May, Cic.; used adj., Calendae Majae, Cic.

mājuscūlus -a -um (dim. of major), somewhat larger, somewhat greater; in aliquis majuscula cura, Cic.

māla -ae, f. (contracted from mandela from mando, as scula for scandala from scandē), **1.** the cheek-bone, jaw-bone, both in men and animals, Verg.; **2.** the cheek; malae decentes, Hor.

mālācia -ae, f. (μαλακία), a calm at sea; tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit ut, etc., Caes.

mālācisso, **1.** (μαλακίζω), to soften, render pliable, Plaut.

mālācus -a -um (μαλακός), soft, pliable, Plaut.; fig., effeminate, delicate, Plaut.

mālē, adv., compar., **pējus**; superl., **pessime** (malus), badly, ill. **I.** Lit., **1.** male olere, Cic.; male vestitus, Cic.; L. Antonio male sit, evil be to L. Antonius, Cic.; male audire, to be ill spoken of, Cic.; **2.** a, wrongly, improperly, badly; male agere, Cic.; alicui male facere, Cic.; b, unsuccessfully, unfortunately; suos labores et apparatus male cecidisse, Cic.; c, inopportunist, in the wrong place; male salus, Hor.; d, dishonestly, wickedly; male agere, Cic.; Carthago jam diu male cogitans, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** bitterly; male odire, Caes.; **2.** a, too much, excessively; male superbus, Caes., b, with adj. and partic., to give a directly opposite meaning, male sanus, Cic.; male gratus, unthankful, Ov.

Mālēa -ae, acc. -an, f. (Μαλεῖα, Μάλεια), promontory in Laconia (now Malio di S. Angelo.)

mālēdicē, adv. (maledicus), calumniously, abusively, scurrilously; dicere, Cic.

mālēdicens -entis, p. adj. (from maledico), evil-speaking, abusive, scurrilous; maledicentissima civitas, Cic.

mālēdico -dixi -dictum, **3.** to speak ill, slander, asperse, abuse, revile; alicui, Cic.

mālēdictio -ōnis, f. (maledico), a reviling, abusing, Cic.

mālēdictum -i, n. (maledico), a railing accusation, foul, abusive language; maledicta in vitam alicuius conicere, Cic.; maledicta in aliquem dicere or conferre or congerere, Cic.

mālēdīcus -a -um (maledico), abusive, scurrilous; conviciator, Cic.

mālēfācio -fēcī -factum, **3.** to do an injury, to injure; alicui, Plaut.

mālēfactor -ōris, m. (malefacio), an evil-doer, malefactor, Plaut.

mālēfactum -i, n. (malefacio), an ill deed, injury, Cic.

mālēficiō, adv. (maleficus), maliciously, mischievously, Plaut.

mālēficiūm -ii, n. (maleficus), **1.** an evil deed, crime, mischief; maleficiūm committere, admittere, Cic.; se non maleficii causā (with

hostile intent) ex provincia egressum, Caes.; sine ullo maleficio, without doing any harm, Caes.; **2.** sorcery, Tac.

mālēficius -a -um (malefacio), wicked, malicious, mischievous; homo, Cic.

mālēsūādus -a -um (male and suadeo), ill-advicing, seductive, persuading to evil, Verg.

Mālēventum -i, n. an old town of the Hirpini in Samnium, the name of which the Romans changed to Beneventum.

mālēvōlens -entis (male and volo), envious, malevolent, Plaut.; superl., malevolentissimae obtractationes, Cic.

mālēvōlentia -ae, f. (malevolens), ill-will, malice, hatred, malevolence; malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine involuntum suo, Cic.

mālēvōlus -a -um (male and volo), ill-disposed, wishing evil, malicious, envious, spiteful, malevolent; alicui, Cic.; in aliquem, Cic.; malevoli de me sermones, Cic. Superl., v. malevolens. Subst., **mālēvoli** -ōrum, m. envious, ill-disposed persons, Cic.

Mālīacus sinus (κόλπος Μαλιακός), a gulf in Thessaly, opposite Euboea. Hence, **Mālīensis** -e, Malian.

mālīfēr -fēra -fērūm (malum and fero), apple-bearing, Verg.

mālīgnē, adv. (malignus), **1.** maliciously, malignantly, enviously; loqui, Cic.; **2.** stingily, sparingly; dividere, Liv.; laudare, Hor.

mālīgnitas -ātis, f. (malignus), **1.** maliciousness, ill-nature, malignity, spite, Liv.; **2.** stinginess, niggardliness; malignitas praedae partitae, Liv.

mālīgnus -a -um (opp. benignus, malus and gignō). **I.** of bad disposition, ill-disposed, malicious, malignant, wicked; vulgus, Hor.; oculis malignis spectare, Verg.; leges, Ov. **II.** **A.** **1.** stingy, niggardly; caupo, Hor.; **2.** transf., a, barren, unfruitful; collis, Verg.; b, small, little, scanty; lux, Verg.; aditus, Verg. **B.** coy, shy, Ov.

mālītīa -ae, f. (malus), badness of quality. **I.** wickedness, vice, Sall. **II.** craft, cunning, malice; malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, Cic.; sometimes used in a playful sense like our "roguery," tamen a malitia non discedis, Cic.

mālītīōsē, adv. with compar. (malitiosus), wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously; facere aliquid, Cic.

mālītīōsus -a -um (malitia), crafty, roguish, knavish, wicked; homo, Cic.; juris interpretatio, Cic.

māllēolus -i, m. (dim. of malleus), a little hammer; **1.** a hammer-shaped stipe (of a vine), a mallet-shoot for planting, Cic.; **2.** a kind of fire-dart, Cic.

māllēus -i, m. a hammer, mallet; a, gen., Liv.; b, esp., the axe used for slaying animals offered in sacrifice, Ov.

Malloea -ae, f. town in Thessaly (near modern Mologhusta).

mālo, mālūi, mālle (for mavolo, from magi, volo), to choose rather, prefer. **I.** Gen., a, with acc., hunc animum, Cic.; b, with infin., servire quam pugnare, Cic.; c, with acc. and infin., malo me vinici quam vinere, Cic.; with potius, Uticæ potius quam Romæ esse maluisset, Cic.; with magis, Liv.; d, with nom. and infin., esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall.; e, with subj., mallem cognoscere, Cic. **II.** Esp., to be more favourable to; in hac re malo universae Asiae et negotiatoribus, Cic.

mālōbāthron (-um) -i, n. (μαλόβαθρον):

¹, an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared, Plin.; ², meton., the oil of the plant, Hor.

1. **malum** -i, n., v. malus.

2. **mālum** -i, n. (μᾶλον), an apple, and generally any similar fruit, as the quince, peach, pomegranate, etc., Verg.; prov., ab ovo usque ad mala, from beginning to end (as the Roman dinner began with eggs and ended with fruit), Hor.

1. **mālus** -a -um; comp., **pējor** -us; superl., **pestimū** -a -um; bad. **I.** Subjective, **A.** bad, physically and intellectually, **1**, mali versus, Cic.; loquendi consuetudo, Cic.; **2**, a, incupabile; poeti, Cic.; b, cowardly, weak; iuxta boni malique, strenui et imbelles inulti obtruncari, Sall. **B.** Morally bad, wicked; **1**, mala consuetudo, Cic.; subst., malus, a villain, Cic.; **2**, in politics, evil-disposed, disloyal, demagogic; cives, Sall. **II.** Objective, **1**, atq., a, bad, as regards condition, position, etc.; mala valetudo, ill health, Cic.; mala copia (excess) stomachum sollicitat, Hor.; carmen, a libel, Hor.; malam opinionem habere de aliquo, Cic.; fama, ill repute, Sall.; b, unfavourable, unsuccessful, disastrous, pugna, Cic.; in pejus ruere, to become worse, Verg.; auspiciū, ill-omened, Cic.; **2**, subst., **mālum** -i, n. an evil; a, bona aut mala, good qualities or faults, Sall.; b, harm, disaster, evil; ne malum habeat, Cic.; mala civilia, Cic.; malo esse alieni, Cic.; as an interjection to express aversion or dislike, quae, malum, est ista tanta audacia atque amentia, what in the world, Cic.

2. **mālus** -i, f. (2. malum), an apple-tree, Verg.

3. **mālus** -i, m. (prob. from root MAC, whence magnus), **1**, the mast of a ship; malum erigere, Cic.; **2**, in the circus, the pole to which the awnings were fastened, Liv.

malva -ae, f. (μαλάχη, from μαλακός, the malow, Cic.

Māmers -mertis, m. the Oscan and Sabine name of Mars; hence **Māmertini** -drum, m. (sons of Mars), the name assumed by certain mercenary troops who seized Messina. Adj., **Māmertinus** -a -um, Mamertine; civitas, Messina, Cic.

Māmilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

māmilla -ae, f. (dim. of mamma), a breast, teat, pap., Juv.; used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

mamma -ae, f. (μᾶμμα). **I.** a breast, teat; a, of men, mamma et barba, Cic.; b, of women, mammam matris appetere, Cic.; c, of the females of animals, suisbus mammarum data est multitudo, Cic. **II.** mother, mamma, Mart.

mammōsus -a -um (mamma), full-breasted, having large breasts, Lucr.

Māmurra -ae, m. a Roman knight of Formiae, praefectus fabrum in Caesar's army in Gaul, where he amassed great wealth; urbs Māmurrarum, Formiae, Hor.

mānābills -e (manc), flowing, penetrating; frigus, Lucr.

manceps -cipis, m. (manus and capio). **f.** a person who bought anything at a public legal auction, and esp., one who publicly contracted to farm state property; a purchaser, firmer, contractor; praeclae, Cic; manceps fit Chrysogonus, Cic. **II.** Transf. **1**, a tenant, lessee, Plin.; **2**, a surety, Plaut.

Mancinus -i, m., C. Hostilius, consul at Rome, delivered up to the Numantines in consequence of a dishonourable peace made by him with them, which the senate refused to ratify.

mancipatio -ōnis, f. (mancipo), a formal transfer of property; also purchase, Plin.

mancipātus -ūs, m. (mancipo), a sale, Plin.

mancipium (mancūpium) -ii (manus and capio), a taking by the hand, an old form of purchase in Rome in the presence of five witnesses. Hence, **I.** lit., in Roman law, a formal, legal purchase of anything; lex mancipi (mancipii), the contract of sale, Cic.; mancipio dare, to sell formally, Cic.; mancipio accipere, to buy, Cic.; res mancipi, property which could be acquired by the ceremony of mancipium, Cic. **II.** Meton., a slave acquired by the process of mancipium, Cic.

mancipo (mancūpo), **1.** (manus and capio), **1.** to transfer by mancipium or formal sale, to sell formally; alienos, Plaut.; quaedam mancipat usus, gives a title to, Hor.; transi, to give up to; saginae mancipatus, Tac.

mancus -a -um, **1**, maimed, crippled, lame; mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis, Cic.; **2**, transf., imperfect, incomplete, defective; virtus, Cic.; praetura, Cic.

mandator -ōris, m. (μανιστο), one who suborns accusers or informers, Suet.

mandatum -i, n. (mando), a commission, charge, injunction, order; and esp., a verbal commission, message; a, dare alicui mandata ut, etc., Cic.; mandata efficere, Cic., perficere, Liv., to execute a commission; negligere, fallere, fail to execute, Ov.; mandatu meo, by my command, Cic.; b, mandati iudicium, an action for the non-performance of a commission, Cic.

mandātus, abl. -ū. m. found only in abl. sing. (mandato), a commission, order, injunction; mandatu meo, Cic.

Mandēla -ae, f. a town in the Sabine country.

1. mando, **1.** (perhaps for manui or in manum do), **I.** to commit to the charge of, entrust, deliver; alicui magistratum, Cic.; alicuique aeternis tenebris, Cic.; corpus humo, to bury, Verg.; se fugae, to take to flight, Caes.; aliquid memoriae, to commit to memory, Cic.; litteris, scriptis, to commit to writing. **II.** to enjoin, order, command, commission; a, with acc., typos tibi mando (sc. comparandos, emendos), Cic.; Rhodiaca vasa mandavi, ordered, Cic.; b, with ut or ne and the subj., or simply the subj., tibi mandavit ut, etc., Cic.; Trebonio mandaverat ne, etc., Cic.; huic mandat, Remos adeat, Cic.

2. mando, mandī, mansum, **3.** (μάω, μάσσω), to chew, masticate. **I.** animalia alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic.; equi fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, Champ the bit, Verg.; humum, to bite the ground (cf. mordere humum), of those who fall in battle, Verg. **II.** to eat, devour, consume; lora, Liv.

mandra -ae, f. (μάνδρα), **1.** a stall, cattle-pen, Mart.; **2**, a herd of cattle, Juv.; **3**, a row of pawns, on a draught-board, Mart.

Mandūbil -drum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, with a capital Alisia (now Alise).

mandūcus -i, m. (2. mando), a mask to represent a glutton, Plaut.

Manduria -ae, f. a town in Lower Italy, between Aletium and Tarentum.

mānē, subst. indecl. n. the early morning, dawn of morning; ad ipsum mane, Hor.; multo mane, very early in the morning, Cic. Adv., in the morning, at early morning; hodie mane, early this morning, Cic.; bene mane, very early in the morning, Cic.

mānēo, mansi, mansum, **2.** (μένω). **I.** Intransit., to remain, stay in any place. **A.**

sen mancant, seu protiscantur, Caes. ; in patria, Cic. ; ad exercitum, Caes. **B. 1.** to stay the night ; apud me, Cic. ; sub Jove frigido, Hor. ; **2, a.** to remain, endure, last ; nihil suo statu manet, Cic. ; **b.** to remain fast, continue steadfast in ; in amicitia, Cic. ; in voluntate, Cic. ; in conditione to abide by, Cic. ; **3.** to wait, Plaut. ; trans., to wait for, await ; cuius fatum tibi manet, Cic. **II. Transf., a.** to wait for ; hostium adventum, Liv. ; **b.** to await as fate or destiny ; quis me manet exitus ? Ov.

manēs -ium, m. (lit. = boni, the good). **I.** the shades of the departed, the spirits of the dead ; dii manes, Cic. ; of the shade of a single person, patris Anchisae, Verg. **II. Transf., 1.** poet., the lower world, infernal regions, Verg. ; **2.** the punishment of the lower world ; quisque suos patimur manes, Verg. ; **3.** corpse, ashes, remains ; accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Prop. ; omnium nudatos manes, Liv.

mango -ōnis, m. (μαγγων), **1.** a dealer in articles, which he seeks to sell by rubbing up, furbishing, etc. ; a roguish dealer, Plin., Quint. ; **2.** esp., a slave-dealer, Suet.

mānica -ae, f. (manus). **I.** the long sleeve of the tunic reaching to the hand, and serving as a glove, Cic. **II. Transf.,** handcuff, manacle, Hor., Verg.

mānicatus -a -um (manica), having long sleeves ; tunicae, Cic.

mānicūla -ae, f. (dim. of manus), a little hand, Plaut.

mānifestārius -a -um (manifestus) plain, visible, evident, manifest, Plaut.

mānifestō, adv. (manifestus), plainly, visibly, evidently, manifestly, Verg.

1. mānifestō, adv., v. manifestus.

2. mānifestō, i. (manifestus), to manifest, show clearly, reveal, discover ; aliquem, Ov.

mānifestus -a -um (manus and *fendo, lit. struck with the hand), clear, visible, evident, manifest **I.** manifestae et apertae res, Cic. ; manifestum atque prehensum scelus, Cic. ; adv., manifestō, clearly, plainly ; manifestō deprehendere, comprehendere, comperisse, Cic. **II.** caught in, manifestly betraying ; uti eos maxime manifestos habeant, caught in the act, Sall. ; with guilt, of crime, rerum capitalium, Sall. ; vitae, giving evident signs of life, Tac.

Manilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. C. Manilius, tribune of the people, B.C. 67, the author of the Lex Manilia, which gave to Pompeius the sole command in the Mithridatic War.

mānīprētium = manupretium (q.v.).

mānīpūlaris (mānīplāris) -e (manipulus), belonging to a manipulus ; iudex, chosen from a manipulus (from the common soldiers), Cic. Subst., **mānīpūlaris** -is, m. a common soldier, Cic.

mānīpūlārius -a -um (manipulus), belonging or relating to a private soldier, Suet.

mānīpūlātīm, adv. (manipulus), **1.** in bundles or handfuls, Plin. ; **2.** milit. t. t. in maniples ; manipulatim structa acies, Liv.

mānīpūlus (poet. mānīplūs) -i, m. (manus and *pleo), a handful. **I.** Lit., a small bundle or handful ; flicum manipuli, Verg. **II.** Transf., a company of foot soldiers, a division of the Roman army, three maniples forming a cohort (so called because in early times the standard was a pole with a bundle of hay at the top), Caes.

Manlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. **I.** M. Manlius Capitolinus, who repulsed the attack of the Gauls upon the Capitol, afterwards thrown from the Tarpeian rock, on suspicion of aiming at kingly power. **II.** L. Manlius and

his son T. Manlius, who received the surname of Imperiosus from their severity. Hence, adj., **Manlianus** -a -um, Manlian, relating to Manlius ; turba, seditio, Liv. ; Manliana imperia, severe communis, Liv. Subst., **Manlianum** -i, n. an estate of Cicero's.

1. mannus -i, m. (a Celtic word), a small horse of Gaulish breed, highly prized by the Romans for its swiftness, Liv.

2. Mannus -i, m. a god of the Germans, son of Tuiscio, Tac.

māno, i. **I.** Intransit., to flow, run. **A.** Of fluids, tons nigra sub ilice manat, Ov. ; aliquā re, to flow, run, drip with anything, Cic. ; Hercules simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic. **B.** Of the air and other things, to flow, spread ; **1.** aer, qui per maria manat, diffuses itself, Cic. ; **2.** trans., to proceed, come from ; peccata ex vitis manant, Cic. ; **3.** to spread abroad, spread, be diffused ; malum manavit per Italiani, Cic. **II.** Translit., to exude, give out ; lacrimas (of a statue), Ov. ; fig., mella poetica, Hor.

mansio -ōnis, f. (maneo). **I.** a remaining, stay, sojourn ; in vita, Cic. **II.** a station, halting-place, night-quarters, Plin.

mansito, i. (intens. of maneo), to abide, stay, sojourn, remain ; sub eodem tecto, Tac.

mansuetāciō -feci -factum, 3., pass. **mansuetiō** -factus sum -fieri (mansues and facio). **I.** Lit., of animals, to tame ; uri mansueti non possunt, Caes. **II.** Of men, a, to soften, pacify ; plebem, Liv. ; b, to civilise ; a quibus mansueti et exultati, Cic.

mansuēs -is or -ētis (manus and sueo), tame, Plaut.

mansuesco -suevi -suetum, 3. (manus and sueo). **I.** Translit., to tame, Verg. **II.** Intransit., to become tame, grow tame, to become mild, softened ; nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corla, Verg.

mansuetē, adv. (mansuetus), mildly, gently, quietly, Cic.

mansuetūdo -inis, f. (mansuetus). **I.** tameness, Plin. **II.** Transf., mildness, clemency, gentleness ; imperii, Cic. ; uti clementia et mansuetudine in aliquem, Caes.

mansuetus -a -um, p. adj. (from mansuesco), tame. **I.** Lit., of animals, sus, Liv. **II.** Transf., mild, soft, gentle, quiet ; mansuetus in senatu, Cic. ; ut mansuetissimus videret, Cic. ; Musae mansuetiores (of philosophy, rhetoric, etc., as opposed to contentious and political eloquence), Cic.

mantelē (mantilē) -is, n. and **mantelium** -ii, n. (manus), a towel, napkin, Verg.

mantelium -ii, n. = mantele (q.v.).

mantellum (mantellum) -i, n. a covering, veil, concealment, Plaut.

mantica -ae, f. a wallet, knapsack, saddle-bag, Hor.

Mantinēa -ae, f. (Μαντίνα), a town in Arcadia, scene of the victory and death of Epaminondas.

1. manto, i. (freq. of maneo), to remain, wait, wait for, Plaut.

2. Mantō -ūs, f. (Μαντώ). **I.** daughter of the Theban seer Tiresias, mother of the seer Moysus. **II.** an Italian prophetess, mother of Ocnus, the founder of Mantua.

Mantua -ae, f. a town in north Italy, on the river Mincius, near to the birthplace of Vergil.

mānūālis -e (manus), adapted, fitted to the hand, fitting the hand, relating to the hand : saxa, thrown by hand. Tac.

mānūbiac -ārum, f. (manus), **I**, the money obtained from the sale of booty, esp. the general's share, who usually spent it in erecting some public building; porticium de manubis Cludivici fecit, Cic.; transf., the profits of an office; manubias alicui concedere, Cic.; plunder, booty, Suet.; **2**, in augury, a flash of lightning, Sen.

mānūbiālis -e (inanubiae), of or relating to booty, Suet.

mānūbiārius -a -um (manubiae), of or relating to booty, Plaut.

mānūbrīum -īi, n. (manus), a haft, handle; aureum vasis, Cic.

mānūf . . . v. manif . . .

mānūlēus -i, m. (manus), the long sleeve of a tunic, Plaut.

mānūmissio -ōnis, f. (manumitto), the emancipation or manumission of a slave, Cic.

mānūmitto -misi -missum (manus and mitto), **3**, to manumit, emancipate a slave; aliquem, Cic.

mānūprētiū (mānīprētiū) -īi, n. (often found in two words, manus pretium), wages, hire, pay, Cic.; transf., a reward; per litae civitatis, Cic.

mānus -ūs, f. (connected with μάω, to touch), the hand. **I**. Lit. and fig. **A**. Genl., manus dextera, laeva, Cic.; accipere aliquid manibus, Cic.; manus exhibere vectigilibus, lay hands on, rob, Cic.; conferre ferrum et manus, Cic.; manus dare, to surrender, Cic.; deponere aliquid de manibus, Cic.; elabi de manibus, Cic.; esse in manibus, **1**, to be in our hands; oratio est in manibus, can be read, is well known, Cic.; **2**, to be in preparation; liber nulli est in manibus, Cic.; **3**, to be near, to be present, Caes.; sed ecce in manibus vir et praestantissimum ingenio, etc., Cic.; fugere e manibus, Cic.; lavare manus, Cic.; prehendere alicuius manum, Cic., aliquem manu, Cic.; ne manum quidem vertere alicuius rei causā, not to move a finger, not to take any trouble, Cic. Particular phrases: victoriam in manibus videre, at hand, Cic.; ad manum esse, to be near at hand, Liv.; servum sibi habere ad manum, as a private secretary, Cic.; de manu, with one's own hand; facere, Cic.; de manu in manum tradere, to give from one's hand into the hand of another, Cic.; plenā manu, liberally; plenā manu alicuius laudes in astra tollere, Cic.; per manus, with the hands; trahere, Caes.; from hand to hand; traditae per manus religiones, Liv.; manibus aequis (with equal advantage, after a drawn battle) dirimere pugnam, Liv. **B**. Esp. **1**, the fist, used for courage, force, violence; manu capere urbes, Sall.; **2**, hand to hand fight; res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic.; **3**, abl. manu, by manual labour, by art, artificially; manu sata, sown by hand, Caes.; urbs manu minutissima, Cic.; **4**, power, jurisdiction; haec non sunt in manu nostra, Cic. **II**. Meton., **1**, the hand, i.e., the work of the artist or craftsman; extrema, the finishing touch, Cic.; extrema manus non accessit eius operibus, Cic.; **2**, handwriting; redeo ad meam manum, I have begun again to write with my own hand, Cic. **III**. Transf., **1**, the trunk of an elephant, Cic.; **2**, manus ferrea, a grappling-iron used in naval warfare, Caes.; **3**, a, a band or body of men; conjuratorum, Cic.; b, an armed band; manum facere, Cic., conducere, Caes., cogere, Caes.

māpālia -īum, n. (a Punic word), huts, hovels, the movable habitations of the African Nomads, Sall.

mappa -ae, f. **1**, a table-napkin, Hor.; **2**, a cloth or napkin thrown down in the circus as a signal for the races to begin, Juv.

Mārāthōn -ōnis, m. and f. (Μαράθῶν), a plain in Attica, where the Persian army was defeated by the Athenians. Adj., **Marathonius** -a -um, Marathonian.

Mārāthos -i, f. (Μάραθος), a Phoenician town opposite to the island of Aradus. Adj., **Mārāthenus** -a -um, belonging to Marathos.

mārāthrum -i, n. (μάραθρον), fennel, Ov.

Marcellus -i, m. the cognomen of an illustrious family of the gens Claudia. **I**. M. Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Syracuse, defeated Hannibal at Nola, slew Viridomirus king of the Insubres with his own hand. **II**. M. Claudius Marcellus, an enemy of Caesar's, but afterwards pardoned by him. **III**. M. Claudius Marcellus, nephew, adopted son, and son-in-law of the Emperor Augustus. Hence, **Marcellia** -ōrum, n. the festival of Marcellus, a festival of the family of Marcellus in Sicily, Liv.

marcōo, **2**. **I**. to wither, to droop, Mart. **II**. Transf., to be faint, languid, feeble, lazy, either from old age or indulgence; marcent luxuria, Liv.

marcesco, **3**. (marceo). **I**. to begin to droop, Plin. **II**. Transf., to languish, grow weak, feeble; vino, Ov.; desidā, Liv.

marcidus -a -um (marceo), **1**, faded, withering, drooping; illia, Ov.; **2**, transf., enfeebled, languid, heavy, besotted from immoderate indulgence in eating, drinking, or sleeping; somno aut libidinis vigiliis, Tac.

Marcus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1**, Ancus Marcius, fourth king of Rome; **2**, L. Marcius, a Roman knight, who commanded in Spain on the death of Scipio. Adj., Marcum; aqua, an aqueduct commenced by Ancus Marcius, restored by Q. Marcius Rex; saltus (in Liguria, so called from the defeat of Q. Marcius, 188 B.C.), Liv. Hence, **Marcianus** -a -um, Marcian; foedus, made by L. Marcius with the inhabitants of Cadiz.

Marcōmānī and **Marcōmannī** -ōrum, m. a powerful German tribe.

marcor -ōris, m. (marceo), rottenness, decay, putrefaction, Plin.

Marcus -i, m. a common Roman praenomen, gen. abbreviated M.

māre -is, n. the sea. **I**. Lit., mare Aegaeum, Cic.; mare oceanus, Caes.; nostrum mare, the Mediterranean Sea, Caes.; superum, the Adriatic, Cic.; inferum, the Tuscan Sea, Cic.; conchusum, inland sea, Caes.; clausum, not navigable, Cic.; mare ingredi, to go to sea, Cic.; mare infestum habere, to infest the sea (of pirates), Cic.; terrā marique, by sea and land, Cic.; polliceri maria et montes, to make boundless promises, Sall. **II**. Meton., sea-water; Chium maris experts, unmixed with sea water, Hor.

Mārēa -ae, f. or **Mārēōta** -ae, f. (Μαρέα), a lake and city of Lower Egypt, famous for its wine; hence, adj., **1**, **Mārēoticus** -a -um, Mareotic, Egyptian; subst., **Mārēōticum** -i n. Mareotic wine; **2**, **Mārēotis** -idis, f. poet. = Egyptian; vites, Verg.

margārita -ae, f. (μαργαρίτης) and **margāritum** -i, n. a pearl, Cic.

marginō, **1**. (margo), to make a border to, to border, Liv.

margo -inis, m. and f. **I**. a border, edge; scuti, Liv.; fontis, Ov. **II**. Transf., boundary; imperii, Ov.

Mārica -ae, f. a nymph to whom a grove near Minturnae was sacred; poet., a lake near Minturnae named after her, Hor.

mārinus -a -um (mare), of or relating to the sea, *marine*; *marini* terrenique humores, Cic.; ros, *rosemary*, Hor.

mārisca -ae, f. 1, a large fig, Mart.; 2, the piles, Juv.

mārīta, v. *maritus*.

mārītalis -e (maritus), relating to marriage or a married pair, conjugal, matrimonial, marital; vestis, Ov.

mārītūmus (mārītūmus) -a -um (mare), 1, of or relating to the sea, *marine*, *maritime*; praedo, a pirate, Cic.; imperium, a naval command, Cic.; 2, on the sea or on the sea-coast; civitas, Caes.; silva, Cic. Subst., **mārītīma** -ōrum, n. *maritime regions, places on the sea-coast*, Cic.

mārīto, 1. (maritus). **I.** to wed, marry, give in marriage; principem, Tac. **II.** Transf., of plants, to bind one to another, to train one on another, Hor.

mārītus -a -um (mas). **I.** Adj., 1, lit., of or relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; foedus, Ov.; Venus, conjugal love, Ov.; domus, houses of married people, Liv.; 2, transf., of plants, tied or trained together; ulmius, Cat. **II.** Subst., 1, **mārītus** -i, m. a, a husband, Cic.; b, a lover, sutor, Prop.; c, transf., of animals, maritus olens, the he-goat, Hor.; 2, **mārīta** -ae, f. a wife, Hor.

Mārīus -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most distinguished member of which was C. Marius, seven times consul, conqueror of Jugurtha and the Cimbri, rival of Sulla, leader of the popular party at Rome. Adj., *Marian*. Hence, **Mārīanus** -a -um, *Marian*.

Marmārica -ae, f. a district in Africa between Egypt and the Syrtis, now Barka. Hence, **Marmarīdēs** -ae, m. a man of Marmarica.

marmor -ōris, n. (μάραρος). **I.** marble. A. Lit., Cic. B. Meton., 1, a marble statue, Ov.; duo marmora, Ov.; in plur., public monuments, Hor.; 2, the white foamy surface of the sea; marmor infidum, Verg. **II.** Transf., stone generally, Ov.

marmōrēus -a -um (marmor). **I.** marble, made of marble; signum, Cic.; aliquem marmorum facere or ponere, to make a marble statue of, Verg. **II.** Transf., like marble in smoothness or colour; cervix, Verg.; gelu, Ov.; aequor, Verg.

Māro -ōnis, m. the cognomen of the poet P. Vergilius, v. *Vergilius*.

Marobodūus -i, m. king of the Suevi, who was defeated by Arminius, fled to Italy, and was kindly received by the Romans.

Mārōnēa (-īa) -ae, f. (Μαρόνεα). **I.** a town of Italy in the Samnite country, now Marano. **II.** a town in Thrace, now Marogna. Hence, **Mārōnītēs** -ae, m. a Maronite.

Marpessus (Marpēsus) -i, m. a mountain in the island of Paros. Adj., **Marpessius** (Marpesius) -a -um, *Marpessian*.

marra -ae, f. a hoe for rooting up weeds, Juv.

Marrūbium -īi, n., v. *Marruvium*.

Marrūcīni -ōrum, m. a people on the coast of Latium, between the Tiber and the river Aternus. Hence, adj., **Marrūcīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Marrucini.

Marrūvium (Marrūbium) -īi, n. capital of the Marsti, on the banks of the Lacus Fucinus, now S. Benedetto. Adj., **Marrūvius** -a -um, of or belonging to Marruvium.

Mars, Martis, m. (poet. form, Māvors). **I.** Mars, the god of war. A. Lit., Mars Gradivus, Liv. B. Meton., 1, war, battle, fight; a, lit.,

Hectoreus, with Hector, Ov.; invadunt martem, begin the fray, Verg.; suo Marte cadunt, in fight with one another, Ov.; femineo Marte cadere, in fight with a woman, Ov.; prov., suo Marte, by one's own resources; rex suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic.; esp., manner of fighting; equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare -i.e., both on horse and on foot, Liv.; b, transf., of legal disputes, forensis, Ov.; 2, the fortune or issue of war; aequo Marte, Liv.; Mars belli communis, Cic.; 3, braver, warlike spirit; si patrii quid Martis habes, Verg. **II.** Transf., the planet Mars, Cic. Adj., **Martius**, **Martiālis** (q.v.).

Marsi -ōrum, m. **I.** the Marsians, a people of Latium, notorious as sorcerers and snake-charmers. Adj., a, **Marsicus** -a -um, *Marsic*; bellum, the Social War, Cic.; b, **Marsus** -a -um, *Marsian*; nenia, enchantments, Hor. **II.** a people in Germany, between the Rhine, the Lippe, and the Elbe.

marsūpium -īi, n. (μαρσύνιον), a money-bag, purse, pouch, Plaut.

Marsŷās -ae, m. and **Marsŷa** -ae, m. (Μαρσŷας). **I.** a satyr, beaten in a musical contest with Apollo, who flayed him alive. A statue of Marsyas stood in the Roman forum, at the spot where lawyers transacted their business. **II.** a river in Phrygia Major, flowing into the Maeander.

1. **Martiālis** -e (Mars), 1, of or relating to Mars, consecrated to Mars; flamen, Cic.; lupi, sacred to Mars, Hor.; plur. subst., **Martiāles**, m. the priests of Mars, Cic.; 2, relating to the Legio Martia; milites, Cic.

2. **Martiālis** -is, m. M. Valerius, the celebrated Roman epigrammatist of Bilbilis in Spain, who flourished under the emperors Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan.

Martīcōla -ae, c. (Mars and colo), a worshipper of Mars, Ov.

Martīgēna -ae, c. (Mars and geno = gigno), begotten of Mars, offspring of Mars, Ov.

Martius -a -um (Mars). **I.** of or relating to the god Mars, sacred to Mars; a, lit., mensis, the month of March, Plin.; Calendae Martiae, the 1st of March, Cic.; proles, Romulus and Remus, Ov.; miles, Roman (as Mars was considered to be the ancestor of the Roman people), Ov.; Campus Martius, the plain of Mars at Rome, Cic.; granine Martio, on the Campus Martius, Hor.; Martia legio, name of a Roman legion, Cic.; b, meton., warlike; Pentheseilea, Verg.; Thebe, scene of many wars, Ov. **II.** Transf., belonging to the planet Mars; fulgor rutilus horribilisque terris quem Martium dicitis, Cic.

Marus -i, m. a river in Dacia, now the Marosch.

mas, māris, m. the male (opp. femina), applied to men, animals, and plants. **I.** Lit., a prima congressione maris et feminae, Cic.; mas vitellus, a male yolk, i.e., that would produce a male chick, Hor.; applied to plants, ure mares oleas, Ov. **II.** manly, vigorous; animi maris, Hor.; male mas, unmanly, effeminate, Cat.

Masaesŷili and **Masaesŷili** -ōrum and -ūm, m. a people in Numidia.

masculīnus -a -um (masculus), of the male sex, masculine, Phaedr.

masculus -a -um (dim. of mas), of the male sex, male. **I.** Lit., tura, Verg.; libido, Hor. Subst., **masculus** -i, m. a male, Liv. **II.** Transf., masculine, manly, bold, courageous; proles, Hor.

Māsīnissa -ae, m. king of Numidia, father of Micipsa, grandfather of Jugurtha, ally of the Romans.

massa -ae, f. (μάζα), a lump, mass; picis, Verg.; esp., a, lactis coacti, of cheese, Ov.; b, of metals, Plin.; absol., a mass of gold, Ov.; copper, Verg.; c, chaos, Ov.

Massagètes -ae, m. (Μασσαγῆτες), plur., Massagetae, a Scythian people on the east coast of the Caspian Sea.

Massicus -i, m. a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine, now Monte Masso or Massico; hence, Massicum vinum, or subst., **Massicum** -i, n. Massic wine, Hor.; so, humor Massicus, Verg.

Massilia -ae, f. a celebrated town in Gallia Narbonensis, colonised from Phocaea in Asia Minor, now Marseilles. Adj., **Massiliensis** -e, of or belonging to Massilia.

Massyli -orum, m. and (poet.) -um, a people in Numidia. Adj., **Massylus** -a -um, poet. = African; equites, Verg.

mastigia -ae, m. (μαστιγία), a worthless fellow, son-of-a-bitch, lit., one who deserves a whipping, Plaut.

mastruca (mastruga) -ae, f. (a Sardinian word), a rough garment of sheep-skin, used as a term of reproach, Plaut.

mastrucatus -a -um (mastruca), clothed in the mastruca, Cic.

matāra -ae, f. and **matāris** (matēris) -is, f. (a Celtic word), a Gallic pike, Caes.

matellio -ōnis, m. (dim. of matula), a small pot, vessel, Cic.

māter, mātris, f. (μήτηρ), a mother. **I.** Lit., 1, of men, a, de pietate in matrem, Cic.; matrem fieri de Jove, to become pregnant by, Ov.; b, esp., (a) = woman, wife, Liv.; (b) applied to a nurse, Verg.; (γ) to goddesses, Mater Terra, Liv.; magna mater, Cic., or simply, mater (sc. deorum), Cybele, Verg.; Amorini, Venus, Ov.; 2, of animals, dam, parent, Verg.; 3, a, of plants, the parent stem, Verg.; b, of towns, mother-city; Populonia mater, Verg.; c, of countries, haec terra quam matrem appellamus, Liv. **II.** Meton., motherly love; simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. **III.** Fig., source, origin; mater omnium bonarum artium est sapientia, Cic.; utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor.

matēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of mater), a little mother, Cic.

mātēria -ae, f. and **mātēries** -ēī, f. (mater), matter, material, stuff of which anything is composed. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., materia rerum, Cic.; materiam praebet seges arida, fuel, Ov.; materiam superabat opus, Ov.; esp., building materials; delecta materia omnis infra Velum, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, wood; a, green wood; materies vitis, the stem, Cic.; b, wood for building, timber, Cic.; materiam cadere, Liv.; 2, provisions, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, matter, stuff, materials; ad jocandum, Cic.; artis, Cic.; 2, incident, occasion, cause; seditionis, Cic.; aurum summi materies mali, Hor.; materiam dare invidiae, Cic.; 3, natural disposition, abilities; Catonis, Cic.

mātēriarius -a -um (materia), of or relating to timber, Plin. Subst., **mātēriarius** -īī, m. a timber merchant, Plaut.

mātēries -ēī, f. = materia (q.v.).

mātērio, 1. (materies), to build, construct of wood; aedes male materiatae, of bad wood-work, Cic.

mātērior, 1., dep. (materia), to fell wood, procure wood, Caes.

matēris = matara (q.v.).

maternus -a -um (mater), of or relating to a mother, maternal; sanguis, Cic.; tempora, period of pregnancy, Ov.; nobilitas, on the

mother's side, Verg.; Caesar cingens materna tempora myrto (i.e., of Venus, mother of Aeneas and myth. ancestors of the Julian gens), Verg.

mātertēra -ae, f. (mater), a mother's sister, maternal aunt, Cic.

māthēmaticus -a -um (μαθηματικός). **I.** Adj., mathematical, Plin. **II.** 1, subst., **māthēmaticus** -i, m., a, a mathematician, Cic. b, an astrologer, Tac.; 2, **māthēmatica** -ae f., a, mathematics, Sen.; b, astrology, Suet.

Mātinus -i, m. a mountain in Apulia, famous for its honey. Hence, adj., **Mātinus** -a -um, Matine.

Matisco -ōnis, f. town of the Aedui in Gavi, now Maçon.

Mātinus -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

Matrālia -ium, n. (mater), the annual festival of the Mater Matuta, celebrated on the 11th of June, Ov.

mātrīcīda -ae, c. (mater and caedo), a person who murders his mother, a matricide, Cic.

mātrīcidium -īī, n. (matricida), the slaying of a mother by her son, matricide, Cic.

mātrīmōnium -īī, n. (mater). **I.** marriage, matrimony; aliquam in matrimonium ducere, to marry, Cic.; dare alicui filiam in matrimonium, Cic.; habere aliquam in matrimonio, Cic.; aliquam ex matrimonio expellere, Cic. **II.** Meton., matrimonia, married women, Tac.

mātrīmus -a -um (mater), having a mother still living, Cic.

1. **mātrōna** -ae, f. (mater), a married woman, matron; esp., an honourable, noble, respectable lady, Cic.; an epithet of Juno, Hor.; more rarely = wife, Cic.

2. **Mātrōna** -ae, m. a river in Gallia Lugdunensis, now the Marne.

mātrōnālis -e (matrona), of or relating to a married woman, fit for a matron, matronly; decus, Liv.; feriae Matronales, a festival of the Roman matrons held in honour of Juno Lucina on the 1st of March (hence called femineae caelestis), Juv.

matta -ae, f. a mat of rushes, Ov.

mattēa -ae, f. (ματτία), a dainty dish, a dainty, Mart.

Mattiacum -i, n. a town near the modern Wiesbaden; hence, **Mattiacus** -a -um, relating to Mattiacum.

mātūla -ae, f. a vessel, pot; as a term of reproach, simpleton! Plaut.

mātūrātē, adv. (maturatus from māturo), quickly, Plaut.

mātūrē, adv. (maturus). **I.** at the right time, seasonably, opportunely; sentire, Cic.; satis mature occurrere, Caes. **II.** 1, in good time, betimes, soon, early; senem fieri, Cic.; maturus proficisci, Caes.; mātūrisine rem vindicare, Cic.; 2, too soon, prematurely; mature decessit, Nep.

mātūresco, mātūrūī, 3. (maturus). **I.** to ripen, become ripe; quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Caes. **II.** to come to maturity; partus maturescunt, Ov.; nubilibus maturuit annis, Ov.

mātūrītās -ātis, f. (maturus), ripeness. **I.** Lit., of fruits, frugum, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, full development, ripeness, maturity; scelerum maturitas in nostri consulatus tempus eripit, Cic.; of the development of the mind; aetatis ad prudentiam, Cic.; b, the right moment of time, fullness of time; eius rei maturitas in quidam venit, Cic.

mātūro, 1. (maturus). **I.** Transit., **A.** Lit. to make fruits ripe, to ripen; mas, Tib.; maturata

uva,ripe, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to do early, betimes; multa . . . quae maturare datur, Verg.; 2, to quicken, hasten, accelerate; huc mortem, Cic.; insidias consuli, Sall.; it r, Caes.; iugum, Verg.; with infin., to hasten, make haste to do anything; flumen ex-rectum transducere maturavit, Caes.; oro ut matures venire, Cic.; ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, huius been too hasty in giving the signal, Sall. **II.** Intransit., to hasten, make haste; successor tuus non potest ita maturare, Cic.

mātūrus -a -um. **I.** ripe, **A.** Of fruits, poma, Cic.; uva, Verg. **B.** ripe, mature, perfect, seasonable; 1, lit., physically, a, maturi soles, powerful, Verg.; b, ripe in point of age, grown up, marriageable; virgo, Hor.; with dat., virgo matura viro, Verg.; progenies matura militiae, ripe for, Liv.; also aged, of ripe years; senex, Hor.; maturus aevi, Verg.; aetas, Hor.; 2, transf., a, intellectually and morally, ripe in understanding and character; annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, Verg.; b, ripe, developed, mature, timely; gloria, Liv.; maturum videbatur (it seemed the proper time) rejeci patriam, Liv. **II.** 1, early; hienus, Caes.; decessio, Cic.; 2, transf., quick, speedy; iudicium, Cic.

Mātūta -ae, f. the goddess of the early morn; gen., Matuta Mater, an ancient Italian goddess, identified with Ino or Lencothoe.

mātūtinus -a -um, early in the morning, pertaining to the morning; tempora, Cic.; equi, horses of Aurora, Ov.; pater, Janus invoked in the morning, Hor.

Mauri -ōrum, m. (Maūpōi), the Moors, inhabitants of Mauritania; hence, 1, **Maurus** -a -um, Moorish; poet., African, Carthaginian; 2, **Mauritania** -ae, f. Mauritania, a district in Africa, between Numidia and the Atlantic Ocean.

Maurūsia -ae, f. (Μαυρωσία), Mauritania. Adj., **Maurūsus** -a -um, Mauritanian, also poet. for African.

Mausolus -i, m. (Μαίσαλος), king of Caria, husband of Artemisia, who erected a splendid monument to his memory. Adj., **Mansolēus** -a -um, belonging to Mausolus; sepulchrum, or gen. subst., **Mausoleum** -i, n. the tomb of Mausolus; or, in general, any splendid sepulchre, Suet.

māvōlo = malo (q.v.).

Māvors -vortis, m., archaic and poet. for Mars. Adj., **Mavortius** -a -um, belonging to Mars, Martial; moenia, Rome, Ov.; tellus, Thrace, Verg.; proles, the Thebans, Ov.; subst., Mavortius, Meleager, the son of Mars, Ov.

maxilla -ae, f. (dim. of mala), the jaw-bone, jaw, Cic.

maximē, superl. of magis (q.v.).

maximitas -ātis, f. (maximus), greatness, size, Lucr.

maximōpērē, v. magnopere.

1. **maximus**, superl. of magnus (q.v.).

2. **Maximus**, v. Fabius.

māzōōmus -i, m. (μαζονόμος), a charger, large dish Hor.

mēāmet, meapte, v. meus.

mēātus -ūs, m. (meo), 1, a going, passing motion; aquila, flight, Tac.; 2, a way, path, passage; Danubius in Ponticum mare sex meatibus (months) erumpit, Tac.

Mēcastor, v. Castor.

meddix -iūs, m. (Oscan metideicus, giver of counsel), the name of a magistrate among the Oscans; with the addition, tuticus, meddix tuticus, chief magistrate, Liv.

Mēdēa -ae, f. (Μήδεα), an enchantress,

daughter of king Aetes in Colchis; helped Jason, the Argonaut, to obtain the golden fleece, fled away with him, afterwards deserted by him.

Mēdēis -idis, f. (Medea), magical, Ov.

mēdens -entis, m. (partic. of mēdeor), subst., a physician, Ov.

mēdēor, 2. dep. to heal, to cure; 1, lit., a, of persons, with dat., morbo, Cic.; b, prov., quum cāsti mēdēri debeam, reduviam curo, to neglect a great evil while taking care of a small one, Cic.; of things, to do good to, be good for, Liv.; 2, transf., to heal, assist, alleviate; incommotis omnium, Cic.; afflictae et perditae reipublicae, Cic.

Mēdi -ōrum, m. (Μῆδοι), the Medes; poet. = the Persians, Assyrians, Parthians; sing., Medus, the Male, poet. = Persian. Hence, a, **Media** -ae, f. (Μῆδα), Media, a district of Asia; flumen, Euphrates, Hor.; b, **Medicus** -a -um, Median; transf., Assyrian, Persian; c, **Mēdus** -a -um, Median, poet. = Persian, Assyrian.

mēdiastinus -i, m. (medius), a slave who performed menial offices, a drudge, Cic.

mēdica -ae, f. (Μηδική), lucerne, clover, Verg.

mēdicābilis -e (medicor), curable; nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov.

mēdicāmen -inis, n. (medicor), a drug, medicine, medical substance. **I.** Lit., **A.** In a good sense, Cic.; fig., iratae medicamina fortia praebe, Ov. **B.** In a bad sense, poison, poisonous draught, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, colouring matter, dye, and esp., rouge, paint, Cic.; 2, an artificial means of improving a natural product, Plin.

mēdicāmentum -i, n. (medicor), a drug, medicine, remedy. **I.** Lit., **A.** salutare, Cic.; fig., remedy, cure; doloris, Cic. **B.** a poisonous drug, poison, Cic.; coquere medicamenta, Liv. **II.** Transf., a colouring substance, dye, Cic.; fig., fucati medicamenta ruboris et candoris, Cic.

1. **mēdicātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from medicor), healing, medicinal, Plin.

2. **mēdicātus** -ūs, m. (medicor), a means of enchantment, charm, Ov.

mēdicīna -ae, f., v. medicinus.

mēdicīnus -a -um (medicus), relating or belonging to the art of healing. **I.** Adj., Varr. **II.** Subst. **medicina** -ae, f. **A.** (sc. ars), the art of healing; medicinam exercere, to practise medicine, Cic.; medicinam facere alicui, to heal, Cic. **B.** (sc. res), means of healing, medicine; medicinam adhibere, Cic.; fig., cure; laboris, Cic.

mēdicō, 1. (medicus), to heal, cure; 1, to sprinkle with medicinal juices, to medicate, drug; semina, Verg.; partic., medicatus, e.g., medicatus sedes, medicated, sprinkled with a preparation, Verg.; somnus, procured by drugs or magic, Ov.; 2, to dye; capillos, Ov.

mēdicor, 1. dep. (medicus), to heal, cure; alicui, Verg.; aliquid, Verg.

1. **medicus** -a -um (medeor), healing, wholesome, medicinal. **I.** Adj., ars, Ov. **II.** Subst., **medicus** -i, m. a doctor, physician; medicum ad aegrum adducere, Cic.

2. **Medicus**, v. Medi.

mēdiē, adv. (medius), moderately, Tac.

mēdiētās -ātis, f. (medius), the middle, midst, that which is in the middle, translation of the Greek μέσος, Cic.

mēdimnum -i, n. and **mēdimnus** -i, m. (μέδιμνος), a Greek measure of capacity, containing six Roman modii, Cic. (genit. plur., gen. mēdimnōri).

mēdiōrior -e (medius), moderate, middling.

I. Lit., spatium, Caes. **II. Transf., 1, middling, mediocre, tolerable, indifferent; orator, vir, Cic.; eloquentia, Cic.; 2, moderate, calm; animum, Caes.**

mēdiocrītas -ātis, f. (mediocris), **1, moderation, medium, the mean between excess and defect; mediocritatem illam tenere quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic.; auream mediocritatem diligere, the golden mean, Hor.; plur., mediocritates probant, moderation in passion, Cic.; 2, mediocrity, inferiority, insignificance; ingenii, Cic.**

mēdiocrīter, adv. (mediocris), **1, moderately, tolerably, not extraordinarily; nemo mediocriter doctus, Cic.; in aliqua re mediocriter versatum esse, Cic.; 2, with moderation; aliquid non mediocriter ferre, Cic.**

Mēdiolānum -i, n. and **-lānium** -ii, n. town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Milan). Hence, adj., **Mēdiolānensis** -e, belonging to Mediolanum.

Mēdiomatricl -ōrum, m. a people in Gaul, on the Moselle.

Mēdiōn -ōnis, m. (Μέδιων or Μεδέων), town in Acarnania. Hence **Mēdiōnii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Medion.

mēdiōximus (mēdiōxūmus) -a -um (medius), that which is in the middle, the midmost; dii superi atque inferi et mediocum, between the celestial and infernal deities, Plaut.

mēditamentum -i, n. (meditor), a thinking upon anything, preparation; in plur., belli meditantenta, Tac.

mēditatē, adv. (meditatus, from meditor), with meditation, designedly, thoroughly, Plaut.

mēditatio -ōnis, f. (meditor). **I, a thinking over anything, contemplation, meditation; 1, gen., futuri mali, Cic.; 2, esp., a preparation for anything; obeundi muneris, Cic. II, practice, exercise; locus multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere, Cic.**

mēditātus -a -um, partic. of meditor.

mediterrāneus -a -um (medius and terra), inland, fur from the sea (opp. maritimus); regiones, Caes.; urbs, Cic.; iter, Liv. Subst., **mediterrāneum** -i, n., gen. plur., mediterranea, inland country; mediterranea Galliae petit, Liv.

mēditor, 1. dep. (connected with μελετάω, as lucrina with δάκρυον). **I, to think over, consider, meditate; 1, gen., a, with acc., have multa, Cic.; b, with de and the abl., de sua ratione, Cic.; c, with rel. sent., mecum, quid dicerem, Cic.; 2, esp., to think upon anything in preparation, study, prepare oneself for, meditare, intend; a, with acc., alicui pestem, Cic.; accusationem, Cic.; b, with ad and the acc., ad priam, Cic.; c, with in and the acc., in proelia, Verg.; d, with infin., multos annos regnare, Cic. II, Transf., to practise, exercise oneself; Demosthenes perfectum meditando, etc. etc., Cic.; partic., **mēditātus** -a -um, pass., meditated, considered, reflected, prepared, devised; meditatum et cogitatum scelus, Cic.**

mēdium -ii, n. the middle, v. medius.

mēdius -a -um (connected with μέσος -ον), the middle, midmost, midst. **I. Lit., 1, of space; a, gen., medius mundi locus, Cic.; b, partitive, = the middle of; in foro medio, the midst of the forum, Cic.; c, subst., mēdium -ii, n. the midst, the middle point; medium ferire, Cic.; aliquem in medium accipere, into their midst, Liv.; obscenas voluptates faciles, communes, in medio sitas, available to all, Cic.; tabulae sunt in medio, in every one's view, Cic.; rem in medium vocare, to bring before a court of law, Cic.; aliquem tollere de medio, to remove out of the way, to murder,**

Cic.; 2, of time, a, gen., ultimum, proximum, medium tempus, Cic.; mediis diebus, in the intervening days, Liv.; of age, media aetas, middle age, Cic.; b, partitive = the middle of: medius dies, the middle of the day, Ov.; c, subst., mēdium -ii, n. the middle; jam diu medium erat, Liv. II, Fig., 1, that which stands between two extremities; a, gen., quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, no middle thing, no mean, Cic.; b, standing between two views or parties, neutral, intermediate; medium quandam cursum tenebant, Cic.; medium se gerere, to keep oneself neutral, Cic.; medios esse jam non licebit, Cic.; c, ordinary, common, usual, middling; gratia non media, Liv.; 2, a, containing a mixture of two opposites; medium erat in Anco ingenuum, et Numae et Romuli menor, Liv.; b, acting as mediator; medium se offert, Verg.; mediis diis, Ov.; 3, coming between two persons to disturb or separate; quos inter medius venit furor, Verg.

mēdius fidius, v. fidius.

medix, medixtuticus, v. meddix.

mēdulla -ae, f. (medius), marrow of bones; **1, lit., cum albis ossa medullis, Ov.; 2, transf., the inmost part; mihi haeres in medullis, I love you from the bottom of my heart, Cic.**

Mēdullia -ae, f. a town in Latium, colony of Alba (now St. Angelo). Hence, adj., **Mēdullinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Medullia.

mēdullitūs, adv. (medulla), in the very marrow; fig., inwardly, cordially, Plaut.

mēdullūla -ae, f. (dim. of medulla), marrow, Cat.

1. Mēdus -i, m., v. Medī.

2. Mēdus -i, m. (Μῆδος). **I, a river in Persia, now Polwar; poet. adj., Medum flumen, Hor. II, son of Medea, title of a tragedy by Pacuvius.**

Mēdūsa -ae, f. (Μέδουσα), the daughter of Phorcus, mother of the horse Pegasus by Neptune, one of the Gorgons, slain by Perseus. Hence, adj.,

Mēdūsaeus -a -um, Medusaean; equus, Pegasus, Ov.; tons, Hippocrene, Ov.

Mēgābocehus (Mēgāboccus) -i, m. Cuius, fellow-conspirator with Catiline.

Mēgaera -ae, f. (Μεγάρα), one of the Furies.

Mēgālē -ēs, f. (Μεγάλη), the Great One, name of Cybele. Hence, a, **Mēgālensis** -e, belonging to the Magna Mater (Cybele); gen. subst., **Mēgālensia** -ium, n. and **Mēgālensia** -ium, n. the festival annually celebrated on the 4th of April, in honour of Cybele, the Magna Mater; b, **Mēgālensiācus** -a -um, relating to this festival.

Mēgālōpōlis, acc. -im, f. and **Mēgālē pōlis**, acc. -in, f. (Μεγαλόπολις and Μεγάλη πόλις), a town in Arcadia, birthplace of Poliphilus. Hence, a, **Mēgālōpōlitae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Megalopolis; b, adj., **Mēgālōpōlitānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Megalopolis.

Mēgāra -ae, f. and **Mēgāra** -ōrum, n. (Μεγάρα, τὰ). **I, a town in Megaris (now Magara). II, a town in Sicily (now Cattaro). Hence, a, adj. Mēgārensis -e, Megarian; b, Mēgāreus** -a -um, Megarian; c, **Mēgāreus** -ei and -eos, m. of Megara; d, **Mēgāricus** -a -um, Megarian. Subst., **Mēgārici** -ōrum, philosophers of the Megaris school, disciples of Euclides; e, **Mēgārus** -a -um, Megarian.

1. Mēgāreus v. Megara.

2. Mēgāreus -ēos, m. (Μεγαρεύς), son of Neptune, father of Hippomenes. Hence, **Mēgāreus** -a -um, relating to Megareus; heros, Hippomenes, Ov.

Mēgāris -īdis, f. (Μεγάρης). **I.** a district in Greece. **II.** a town in Sicily, also called Megara.

megistānes -um, m. (μεγιστάνες), grantees, magnates, nobles, Tac.

mehercle, mehercule, mehercules, v. Hercules.

mejo, 3. to make water, Hor.

mēl, mellis, n. (μέλι), honey. **I.** Lit., stilla mellis, Cic.; plur., rosida mella, Verg.; prov., of a vain attempt, mella petere in medio flumine, Ov. **II.** Transf., sweetness, pleasantness; poetica mella, Hor.; hoc juvat et melli est, is pleasant, Hor.; as a term of endearment, Sempronius, mel ac deliciae tuae, ap. Cic.

Mēla -ae, m., Pomponius, a Roman writer on geography under the Emperor Claudius.

Mēlampūs -pōlis, m. (Μελάμπους), a celebrated physician and soothsayer, son of Amphytaon.

mēlanchōlicus -a -um (μελαγχολικός), having black bile, melancholy, Cic.

Mēlanthius -ii, m. (Μελάνθιος), the goatherd of Ulysses.

Mēlanthō -ūs, f. (Μελανθή), a sea-nymph, daughter of Deucalion.

Mēlanthus -i, m. (Μέλανθος). **I.** a river of Samothrace. **II.** king in Athens, father of Codrus. Hence, adj., **Mēlantheus** -a -um, of or relating to Melanthus.

mēlānūrus -i, m. (μελάνουρος), a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

Mēlas, acc. -āna and -an, m. (Μέλας). **I.** a river of Sicily, now Meli. **II.** a river of Thessaly, now Mavrouneria. **III.** a river in Thrace, now Kavatch.

melcūlum -i, n. and **melcūlus** -i, m. (mel), little honey (a term of endearment), Plaut.

Meldi -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica.

Mēlēāger and **Mēlēāgrus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Μελέαγρος), son of Oeneus, king in Calydon, and of Althaea; his life depended on the preservation of an extinguished fire-brand, which was burnt by his mother in anger at the death of her brother by the hand of Meleager. Hence, **Mēlēāgrīs** -īdis, f., plur., **Mēlēāgrides**, a, sc. aves or gallinae, guinea-fowls, Plin.; b, the sisters of Meleager, who, according to the legend, were changed to guinea-fowls on his death.

1. **Mēles** -ētis, m. (Μέλης), a river near Smyrna, where Homer is said to have been born. Hence, adj., a, **Mēlēteus** -a -um, belonging to Meles, poet., Homeric; b, **Mēlētinus** -a -um, belonging to Meles.

2. **Meles** -ium, f. a place in Samnium.

Mēliboea -ae, f. (Μελίβοια), a town in Thessaly on Mount Ossa, birthplace of Philoctetes. Hence, adj., **Mēliboeus** -a -um, Meliboean; dux, Philoctetes, Verg.

Mēlioerta (-ēs) -ae, m. (Μελιόρτης), son of Athamas and Ino; Ino plunged with him into the sea to escape the fury of her husband, and thereupon Melioerta was changed into a sea-god, called Palaemon by the Greeks and Portunus by the Romans.

mēlicus -a -um (μελικός), musical, Lucr.; esp., lyrical, lyric; poeina, Cic.

Mēliē -ēs, f. (Μελία), a nymph beloved by the river-god Inachus.

mēlilotos -i, f. (μελίλωτος), a species of clover, Ov.

mēlimēlum -i, n. (μελίμηλον), a honey-apple, a kind of sweet apple, Hor.

mēlior -us, comp. of bonus (q.v.)

mēlisphyllum and **mēlissōphyllōn** -i, n. (μελισσόφυλλον), balm, a plant of which bees are very fond, Verg.

Mēlissus -i, m. (Μέλισσος). **I.** a Greek philosopher of Samos. **II.** C. Maecenas Mellissus, the freedman of Maecenas, and librarian to Augustus.

Mēlita -ae, f. and **Mēlitō** -ēs, f. (Μελίτη). **I.** the island of Malta. **II.** an island near Dalmatia, now Meleda. **III.** (form -ē) a sea-nymph. Adj., **Mēlitensis** -e, of or belonging to the island of Malta; vestis, Cic.; and subst., **Mēlitensia** -ium, n. Maltese garments, Cic.

mēliuscūlē, adv. (meliusculus), somewhat better, pretty well (in health); alieui est, Cic.

mēliuscūlus -a -um (dim. of compar. melior), somewhat better in health, Plaut.

Mella -ae, m. a river in Upper Italy, now Meia.

mellīcūlum -i, n. = melculum (q.v.).

mellifēr -fēra -fērum (mel and fero), producing honey; apes, Ov.

mellitus -a -um (mel), sweetened with honey; placenta, Hor.; transf., as sweet as honey, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, Cat.

1. **mēlos**, n. (μέλος), a tune, song, melody, Hor.

2. **Mēlos** -i, f. (Μήλος), an island of the Aegean Sea. Hence, adj., **Mēlius** -a -um, Melian.

Melpōmēnē -ēs, f. (Μελπομένη), the muse of tragic and lyric poetry.

membrāna -ne, f. (membrum). **I.** a skin, membrane, in the human or any animal body; natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the skin or slough of a snake, Ov.; 2, esp., skin prepared to write on, parchment, Hor.; 3, surface of anything, Lucr.

membrānūla -ae, f. (dim. of membrana), a little membrane; transf., parchment, Cic.

membratim, adv. (membrum), 1, limb by limb; deperdere sensum, Lucr.; 2, transf., piecemeal, singly; quasi membratim gestum negotium, Cic.; of discourse, in short, detached sentences; dicere, Cic.

membrum -i, n. **I.** a limb or member of the body, Cic.; captus (eripied) omnibus membris, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, a limb, member, part, portion of anything; omnes eius (philosophiae) partes atque omnia membra, Cic.; b, an apartment of a house; cubacula et eiusmodi membra, Cic.; c, a clause in a sentence, Cic.

mēmīni -nisse (connected with moneo, mens, Gr. μένω, μνάω). **I.** to remember, recollect, be mindful, hear in mind; (a) with genit., vivorum meminī, Cic.; (b) with acc., dicta, Cic.; (γ) with de, de Herode et Mettō meminero, Cic.; (δ) with rel. sent., meministi quanta esset, etc., Cic.; (ε) with acc. and infin., meminī te narrare, Cic.; (ζ) with infin., Hor.; (η) absol., ut ego meminisse videor, Cic. **II.** Transf., to make mention of, to mention; de exsiliis, Cic.

Memmius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which belonged C. Memmius, the friend of Cicero and Lucretius, who was condemned for bribery and went into exile at Athens. Hence, a, **Memmiādes** -ae, m. one of the Memmian gens, a Memmius; b, **Memmiānus** -a -um, belonging to Memmius.

Memnōn -ōnis, m. (Μέμνων), king in Aethiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora, killed before Troy by Achilles; mater lutea Memnonis, Aurora, Ov.; Memnonis saxa effigies, a statue of Memnon near Thebes, which gave forth a note on being struck by the first rays of the sun, Tac. Hence,

a, adj., **Memnōnis** -idis, f. of or relating to *Memnon*; subst., **Memnōnides** -um, f. the birds of *Memnon*, birds which arose from his ashes; **b**, **Memnōnius** -a -um, *Memnonian*; transf., *eastern, Moorish, black*.

mēmōr ōris (memini). **I** mindful, not forgetful. **A** Gen., 1, of persons, (a) with genit., beneficii, Cic.; (b) with rel. sent., memor quae essent dicta, Cic.; (y) absol., memori animo notavi, Ov.; 2, transf., of things, memor libertatis vox, Liv. **B** Esp., 1, a, remembering, thankful, grateful; nimium memor nimiumque gratus, Cic.; b, unappassable, relentless; memorem Junonis ob iram, Verg.; 2, thoughtful, Verg.; 3, with a good memory, retentive; memor an obliviosus sit, Cic. **II** Act., reminding of, calling to mind; iudicii memor poema, Ov. (abl. sing., memori always).

mēmōrābilis -e, adj. with compar. (memoro), remarkable, worthy of mention. memorable: vir, Liv.; virtus, Cic.

mēmōrandus -a -um (memoro), worthy of being remembered, memorable; of persons, juvenis memorande, Verg.; of things, proelium, Liv.

mēmōrātor -ōris, m. (memoro), a narrator, relater, Prop.

1. **mēmōrātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from memoro), celebrated, well known; inter paucas memōrata populi Romani clades, Liv.

2. **mēmōrātus** -ūs, m. (memoro), a mention, mentioning, Plaut.

mēmōria -ae, f. (memor). **I** Gen. **A** Lit., 1, of the past, remembrance, memory; primam sacramenti memoriā, Caes.; Pompeii memoriā amissis, Cic.; deponere, to forget, Caes.; memoriā alicuius(rei) excidit, or abiit, or abolevit, it has fallen into oblivion, it has been forgotten, Liv.; memoriāe prodere, Cic. and Nep., or tradere, Liv., to commit to writing, to leave on record (of historians); viri digni memoriā, worthy of remembrance, Cic.; 2, of the future, thinking, thought; periculi, Liv.; 3, meton., recollection; nostrā memoriā, in our recollection, Cic. **B** Transf., handing down by word of mouth or by writing, tradition, history, information; de hominum memoriā (oral evidence) tacere; litterarum memoriā (written evidence) flagitare, Cic.; aliquid prodere memoriā, by word of mouth, Caes.; memoriā ac litteris, by word of mouth and by writing, Cic. **II** capacity for remembering, memory; memoriā bona, mellior, Cic.; aliquid memoriāe mandare, Cic.; memoriā comprehendere or completi aliquid, to remember, Cic.

mēmōriālis -e (memoria), of or relating to memory or remembrance Suet.

mēmōriōla -ae, f. (dim. of memoria), memory, Cic.

mēmōritēr, adv. (memor), by heart, from memory; orationem memōritēr habere, Cic.

mēmōrō, 1. (memor), to mention, call to mind, recount, relate; (a) with acc., artibus quas supra memoravi, Sall.; (b) with de and the abl., de magna virtute, Sall.; (y) with acc. and infin., id factum per ambitionem consulis memorabant, Sall.; in pass. with noun. and infin., ubi a gesta esse memorantur, Cic.

Memphis -idis, f. (Μέμφις), a celebrated city of Egypt. Hence, **a**, **Memphites** -ae, m. belonging to Memphis; bos, Apis, Tib.; **b**, **Memphiticus** -a -um, belonging to Memphis; **c**, **Memphitis** -idis, f. belonging to Memphis, and poet. = Egyptum; vacca (of Io), Ov.

Mēnae -arum, f. (Μέναι), town in Sicily, now Meneo. Adj., **Mēnaenus** -a -um, of Meneae.

Mēnander -dri, m. (Μένανδρος), a famous

Greek comic poet, imitated by Terence. Adj., **Mēnandreus** -a -um, *Menandrian*.

Mēnāpī -drum, n. a people in Gallia Celtica, between the Meuse and the Scheldt.

menda -ae, f., v. mendum.

mendācium -ī, n. (mēndax). **I** a lie, falsehood, untruth; impudens, Cic.; mendacium alicuius retellere et redarguere, Cic. **II** deceit, deception; o-olorum reliquorumque sensuum mendacia, Cic.

mendāciuncūlum -ī, n. (dim. of mendacium), a little lie, Cic.

mendax -ācis (mentior). **I** lying, mendacious; homo, Cic. Subst., **mendax** -ācis, m. a liar, Cic. **II** Of inanimate objects, deceitful, counterfeit, false, untrue; visa, Cic.; speculum, Ov.; fundus, bearing less than the expected crop, Hor.

Mendēs -ētis, f. (Μένδης), a town in Egypt on the Nile. Hence, adj., **Mendēsius** -a -um, *Mendesian*.

mendicābūlum -ī, n. (mendico), a beggar, Plaut.

mendicitās -ātis, f. (mendicus), the condition of a beggar, indigence, poverty, Cic.

mendico, 1. and **mendicor**, 1 dep. (mendicus). **I** Intransit., to beg, go begging, Plaut. **II** Transit., to beg for; mendicatus cibus, Ov.

mendicūlus -a -um (dim. of mendicus), belonging to a beggar, Plaut.

mendicus -a -um, poor as a beggar, beggarly, indigent. **I** Lit., of persons, solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi (sint), divites, Cic. Subst., **mendicus** -ī, m. a beggar, Cic.; plur., mendici, the begging priests of Cybele, Hor. **II** Transf., of things, poultry, pitiful, beggarly; instrumentum, Cic.

mendōsē, adv. (mendosus), faultily, erroneously, incorrectly; scribere, Cic.; mendosissime scriptum esse, Cic.

mendōsus -a -um (mendum). **I** Pass., full of faults; **a**, full of physical blemishes; nec equi mendosa sub illo deteriore viro iacies, Ov.; **b**, full of inaccuracies; historia rerum nostrarum est facta mendosior, Cic.; **c**, poet., full of moral blemishes; mendosi mores, Ov. **II** Act., making a mistake; cur servus semper in Verrucii nomine mendosus esset, Cic.

mendum -ī, n. and **menda** -ae, f. **I** a bodily defect, blemish, Ov. **II** **a**, an error, mistake in writing; quod mendum ista litura corripit? Cic.; **b**, a mistake in reasoning or calculation, Cic.

Mēnēclēs -is, m. (Μενεκλῆς), an Asiatic rhetorician of Alabanda. Hence, adj., **Mēnēclius** -a -um, of or relating to Menecles.

Mēnēlāus (-ōs) -ī, m. (Μενέλαος), son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, husband of Helen. Hence, adj., **Mēnēlāeus** -a -um, of or relating to Menelaus.

Mēnēnius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which belonged Menenius Agrippa, consul, said to have composed the differences between the patricians and the plebeians on the accession of the latter.

Mēnix (Mēnix) -ingis, f. (Μήνιξ), an island near Africa, now Jerbi.

Mēnipus -ī, m. (Μένιππος). **I** a Cynic philosopher. **II** the greatest of the Asiatic orators of the time of Cicero.

Mēnoceus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Μενοκεύς), son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed his life for his country in obedience to an oracle.

Mēnoetiādēs -ae, m. (Μενουτιάδης), the son of Menotius, i.e., Patroclus, Ov.

mens, mentis, f. (root MEN, whence meminī), the mind. **I. A.** the mind, opinion, way of thinking, character; vestrae mentes atque sententiae, Cic. **B.** the mind as the seat of feeling; 1, gen., mens in illis ad perferendas calamitates, Cic.; 2, esp., the conscience, Cic. **II.** the mind, understanding, reason, intellect, judgment. **A.** Gen., mens cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic.; mente completi aliquid, to comprehend, Cic.; mentis suae esse, mentis compotem esse, to be in possession of one's faculties, Cic.; captus mente, insane, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, reflection, insight; sine ulla mente, Cic.; 2, courage; addere mentem, to inspire courage, Hor.; demittere mentem, to lose courage, Verg.; 3, passion, Hor.; 4, the thoughts; a, venit (nihil) in mentem, it occurs to me, I remember, Cic.; temporis, Cic.; non venit in mentem pugna? Liv.; classem eā mente comparavit, ut, with that intention, Cic.; b, esp., opinion, plan, resolve; nuda iam istam mentem, Cic. **C.** Person, Mens, as goddess of understanding, Cic.

mensa -ae f. (perhaps from root MEN, whence eminare, anything raised up), a table, 1, esp., a table for eating upon; a, lit., mensas cibis extruere, Cic.; mensam ponere, to bring in dinner, Ov.; tollere, Cic., remove, Verg., to take dinner away; b, meton., a course; mensa secunda, dessert, Cic.; 2, a, the table or counter of a money-changer, banker; publica, a public bank, Cic.; b, a superficial table, altar, Verg.

mensārius -ii, m. (mensa), a money-changer, banker, esp., a public banker who regulated the payments out of the treasury, Cic.; mensarii tresviri, quinqueviri, Liv.

mensio -ōnis, f. (metior), a measuring; vocum, Cic.

mensis -is, m. (root MEN, whence μήν, μήνη, English month), a month; intercalarius, Cic.

ensor -ōris, m. (metior). **I.** a measurer; maris et terrae, Hor. **II.** a measurer of land, Ov.

menstruālis -e (menstruus), monthly, Plaut.

menstruus -a -um (mensis). **I.** monthly; usura, Cic. **II.** lasting for a month; spatium, Cic.; subst., **menstruum** -i, n. (sc. frumentum), victuals, rations for a month, Liv.

mensūla -ae, f. (dim. of mensa), a little table, Plaut.

mensūra -ae, f. (metior), a measuring. **I.** Lit., mensuram alicuius rei facere, to measure, Ov. **II.** Meton., a measure; 1, length, thickness, size, circumference, etc.; a, of space, nosse mensuras itinerum, Caes.; b, of time, alicui mensuram bibendi dare, Ov.; 2, a measure, that by which anything is measured; majore mensurā reddere, Cic.; qui modus mensurae mediūm appellatur, which species of measure, Nep.; 3, measure = size, nature, character; mensuram nominis implere, to be worthy of one's name, character, capacity, Ov.; legati, Tac.

menta (mentha) -ae, f. (μίνθη), the herb mint, Ov.

mentiens -entis, m., partic. of mentior, as subst., a fallacy, sophism, Cic.

mentio -ōnis, f. (memini), a speaking of, mention; mentionem facere alicuius rei, or de aliqua re, or de aliquo, to make mention of, to mention; esp., to bring before the senate, Cic.; casu in eorum mentionem incidi, I mentioned them accidentally, Cic.; alicuius rei mentionem movere, to mention, Liv.

mentior, 4. dep. (mens), to lie, utter that which is not true, whether intentionally or not. **I.**

Intransit., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, si te mentiri dicis, verumque dicis, mentiris, Cic.; aperte, Cic.; in aliqua re, de aliqua re, Cic.; 2, transf., of inanimate objects, tu deivine, mislead; frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, Cic. **B.** 1, of poets to feign, invent; ita mentitur (Hom-erus), Hor.; 2, to fail in a promise, break one's word; quod promisisti mihi, quod mentita, inimica es, Cat.; mentiri honestius, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** to say something falsely, to invent; 1, gen., a, lit., Cic.; tantam rem, Sall.; res quas mentiris, Ov.; b, transf., of things, in quibus nihil unquam inmensum et infinita vetustas mentita sit, Cic.; 2, to deceive, disappoint; seges mentita spem, Hor. **B.** 1, to allege falsely, speak falsely about; auspiciū, Liv.; 2, to counterfeit, put on, assume; centum figuras, Ov.; partic., **mentitus** -a -um, as pass., invented, feigned, Verg.

Mentōr -ōris, m. (Μέντωρ), a celebrated artist in metal work. Hence, adj., **Mentōreus** -a -um, of or relating to Mentor.

mentum -i, n. the chin, Cic.

mēo, 1. (connected with eo), to go, pass; 1, of persons, domus Plutonia, quo simul mearis, Hor.; 2, of inanimate objects, quum trirēnes huc illuc mearent, Tac.; meantia sidera, Ov.

mēopto, v. meus.

mēphitis -is, f. 1, a noxious exhalation from the earth, malaria, Verg.; 2, personif., Mephitis, the goddess who protects against malaria, Tac.

merācūlus -a -um (dim. of meracus), tolerably pure, unmixed, Plaut.

merācus -a -um (merus), pure, unmixed. **I.** Lit., vinum meracius, Cic.; helleborum, Hor. **II.** Transf., undiminished; libertas, Cic.

mercābilis -e (mereor), that can be bought, Ov.

mercātor -ōris, m. (mercor). **I.** a merchant, wholesale trader (opp. caupo, a shopkeeper, retailer), Cic. **II.** Transf., a buyer; signorum, Cic.; transf., provinciarum, Cic.

mercātōrius -a -um (mercator), relating to a trader; navis, a merchant-ship, Plaut.

mercātūra -ae, f. (mercor), trade, traffic; mercaturas facere, to carry on trade, Cic.; transf., non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura quaedam utilitatum suarum, Cic.

mercātus -ūs, m. (mercor). **I.** trade, traffic, business, Cic. **II.** a market, fair, public place of business; mercatum indicere, habere, Cic.; ad mercatum proficisci, Cic.; frequens, a full market, Liv.

mercēdūla -ae, f. (dim. of merces), 1, a small reward, low wages; mercēdula adducti, Cic.; 2, low rent; praediorum, Cic.

mercennārius (mercēnārius) -a -um (orig. mercednarius, then mercednarius, then assimilated mercennarius, from merces), hired, paid, mercenary; miles, Liv.; testes, suborned, Cic.; of things, arma, Liv.; liberalitas, Cic. Subst., **mercennārius** -fi, m. a hired servant, hireling, Cic.

mercēs -ēdis, f. (mereo). **I.** hire, pay, wages, reward, fee, salary; 1, gen., a, in a good sense, operae, Cic.; conducere aliquem mercede, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, hire, bribe; lingua astricta mercede, Cic.; 2, esp., a, the fee of a teacher; mercede docere, Cic.; b, the pay of soldiers; mercede milites conducere, Liv.; 3, transf., euphem., a, pay = punishment; temeritatis, Cic.; b, = harm, loss; istuc nihil dolere non sine magna mercede contingit, Cic. **II.** interest, rent, income; praediorum, Cic.; insul-

rum, rent, Cic.; quinas hic capiti mercedes exrecat, 5 per cent., Hor.

mercimōnium -ii, n. (merx), goods, merchandise, Plaut.

mercor, 1. dep. (merx). **I.** Intransit., to carry on trade, to traffic, Plaut. **II.** Transit., to buy; **a.** lit., fundum de pupillo, Cic.; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; aliquid tanto pretio, Cic.; **b.** transf., officia vitā, with life, Cic.; hoc magno mercentur Atridae, would give a high price for, Verg.

Mercūrius -ii, m. 1, Mercury, identified with the Greek Hermes, son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods, inventor of the lyre, god of oratory, conductor of the souls of the dead to the lower world, patron of merchants and thieves; 2, the planet Mercury. Hence, adj., **Mercūriālis** -e, of or relating to Mercury; viri, lyric poets, Hor. Subst., **Mercūriales** -ium, m. a corporation of traders at Rome, Cic.

merda -ae, f. excrement, Hor.

mērē, adv. (merus), purely, without mixture, Plaut.

mērenda -ae, f. an afternoon meal, taken between 4 and 5 P.M.

mērens -entis, partic. of mereo.

mērēo -ūi -itum, 2. and **mērēor** -itus sum, 2. dep. **I. A.** to earn, obtain; 1, lit., mereri non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic.; nardo vina, to exchange, Hor.; 2, transf., to earn, win; nullam gratiam hoc bello, Liv. **B.** to earn pay as a soldier = to serve as a soldier; gen., merere or mereri stipendia, Cic.; sub aliquo imperatore, Liv.; equo, equis, in the cavalry, Cic.; pedibus, in the infantry, Liv. **II. A.** to deserve, merit, be worthy of; 1, in a good sense, praemia, laudem, Ctes.; ut honoribus decoraretur, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, to merit (punishment, etc.); odium, Caes.; poenam, Ov.; fustuarium, Liv.; meruisse mori, Ov.; partic., **a.** merens, deserving; in a good sense worthy, in a bad sense guilty, Sall.; **b.** meritus; (a) act., deserving; meriti juveni, Verg.; (b) pass., deserved, merited; dona, Liv.; iracundia, Cic. **B.** mereri de, to deserve of; in a good and bad sense, bene, optime de republica, Cic.; male de civibus suis, Cic.; ita se de populo Romano meritos esse ut, etc., Caes.

mērētriciē, adv. (meretricius), after the manner of a harlot, Plaut.

mērētricius -a -um (meretrix), of or relating to a harlot or prostitute; amores, Cic.

mērētriciūla -ae, f. (dim. of meretrix), a public prostitute, Cic.

mērētrix -icis, f. (mereo), a public prostitute, harlot, Cic.

mergae -arum, f. (mergo), a two-pronged fork, Plaut.

mergēs -gitis, f. a sheaf of corn, Verg.

mergo, mersi, mersum, 3. **I.** to dip, plunge into water, immerse. **A.** aves quae se in mari mergunt, Cic.; nec me deus aequore mersit, Verg. **B.** to sink; naves in alto, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A. 1.** to sink down, plunge in, fix in; canes mersis in corpora rostris dilacerant dominum, Ov.; caput in terram, Liv.; middle, mergi, of stars, to sink, Ov.; 2, transf., to sink, overwhelm, immerse; me his malis, Verg.; funere acerbo, to destroy by a bitter death, Verg.; se in voluptates, Liv.; vino somnoque mersi jacent, sunk in wine and sleep, Liv. **B.** to hide, conceal; suos in cortice vultus, Ov.

mergus -i, m. (mergo), a diver, gull, Verg.

mēridiānus -a -um (meridies). **I.** of or relating to midday, meridian; tempus, Cic.; sol, Liv. **II.** southern; regio, Liv.; vallis, Liv.

mēridiatio -ōnis, f. (meridio), a noon-tide repose, midday sleep, siesta, Cic.

mēridies -ei, m. (for medidies, from medius and dies), 1, midday, noon, Cic.; 2, the south; inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic.

mēridio, 1. and **mēridior**, 1. dep. (meridies), to take a siesta or midday sleep, Cat.

Mēriōnēs -ae, m. (Μηριόνης), a Cretan, friend and charioteer of Idomeneus.

1. **mērīto**, 1. (intens. of meren), to earn; fundus qui sestertia dena meritasset, brought in, Cic.

2. **mērītō**, adv. (meritus), deservedly, with reason, rightly; merito sum iratus Metello, Cic.; merito ac jure laudari, Cic. Superl., meritisimo, Cic.

mēritōrius -a -um (mereo). **I.** that for which hire is paid or by which money is made; rheda, a hackney-coach, Suet. Subst., **mēritōria** -ōrum, n. lodgings, Juv. **II.** gaining money by prostitution, Cic.

mēritum -i, n. (mereo). **I.** desert, and hence, reward, punishment; merita invenire, Sall. **II.** desert, merit, any action which deserves thanks or reward. **A.** magnitudo tuorum in me meritum, Cic. **B. 1.** a good action, benefit; dare et recipere merita, Cic.; 2, demerit, blame, fault; non meo merito, Cic.; nullo meo in se merito, though I am guilty of no offence against him, Liv.; 3, worth, value, importance of a thing; quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, Ov.

mēritus -a -um, partic. of mereo (q.v.).

mērōbibus -a -um (merum and bibo), drinking wine unmixed, Plaut.

Mērōē -ēs, f. (Μερόνη), a large island in the Nile.

Mērōpē -ēs, f. (Μερόπη), daughter of Atlas, wife of Sisyphus, one of the Pleiades, whose star is dimmer than the others because she married a mortal.

1. **Mērops** -ōpis, m. (Μέροψ), king of Aethiopia, husband of Clymene, who bore Phaeëon to Apollo.

2. **mērops** -ōpis, f. (μέροψ), a bird, the bee-eater, Verg.

merso, 1. (intens. of mergo), to dip in, immerse; gregem fluvio, Verg.; transf., mersari civilibus undis, Hor.

mērūla -ae, f. 1, a blackbird, Cic.; 2, a fish, the sea-carp, Ov.

mērum -i, n. v. merus.

mērus -a -um. **I.** pure, unmixed, esp. applied to wine; vinum, Ov.; and subst.,

merum -i, n. wine unmixed with water (only drunk by the intemperate), Hor.; und e, water not mixed with wine, Ov.; fig., merum hauriens libertatem, unrestrained, Liv. **II. A.** naked, uncovered; pes, Juv. **B. 1.** mere, only, nothing, but, Cic.; merum bellum loqui, to talk of nothing but war, Cic.; 2, real, genuine; meri principes, Cic.; libertas, Hor.

merx, mercis, f. merchandise, goods, wares; fallaces et fucosae, Cic.; femineae, for women, Ov.

Mēsembriā -ae, f. (Μεσσηρία), a town in Thrace at the foot of Mount Haemus. Hence, adj., **Mēsembriacus** -a -um, of or relating to Mesembria.

Mēsōpōtāmīa -ae, f. (Μεσοποταμία), a country of Asia between the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Messalla (Messāla) -ae, m. a cognomen of the gens Valeria, the most celebrated members of which were: 1. M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus.

the patron of Tibullus, a skilled orator; and 2, Messalina, the wife of the Emperor Claudius.

Messāna -ae, f. a town in Sicily, on the straits between Italy and Sicily, now Messina. Hence, **Messenius** -a -um, Messenian.

Messāpia -ae, f. old name of a part of Lower Italy, Calabria. Hence, **Messāpius** -a -um, Messapian.

Messēnō -ēs, f. (Μεσσηνία), the chief town in the district of Messenia in the Peloponnese. Hence, **Messenius** -a -um, Messenian.

messis -is, f. (meto-ēre), harvest. **I. A.** Lit., messum amittere, Cic.; the gathering of honey, Verg. **B.** Meton., 1, a, the grain gathered in, harvest; illius inunierat r. perunt horrea messes, Verg.; b, the crop, standing crop, Ov.; 2, the time of harvest, harvest-tide, Verg.; and poet., the year; sexagesima messis, Mart. **II.** Fig., illa Sullani temporis messis, Cic.

messor -ōris, m. (meto-ēre), a reaper, mower, Cic.

messōrius -a -um (messor), of or relating to a reaper; corbis, Cic.

mēta -ae, f. a conical or pyramid-shaped figure. **I.** Gen., collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen fastigatus, Liv. **II.** Esp., 1, the pyramidal columns at the extremities of the Roman circus (the race consisted in making the circuit seven times); metique fervidis evitata rotis, Hor.; fig., in flexu aetatis haesit ad metas, he was unfortunate, Cic.; hence, 2, a, a place round which one has to go; metas lustrare Pachyni, Verg.; b, the goal, end, term, boundary; mortis, aevi, Verg.; ritae metam tangere, Ov.

mētallum -i, n. (μέταλλον), **I.** a metal, gold, silver, iron, etc.; potior metallis libertas, gold and silver, Hor. **II.** Meton., a mine, quarry; reditus metallorum, income, Liv.; metalla instituit, Liv.

mētāmorphōsis -is, f. (μεταμόρφωσις), a transformation, metamorphosis; plur., **Mētāmorphōses** -ēōn, the title of a poem by Ovid.

Mētāpōntum -i, n. (Μεταπόντιον), a Greek colony in Lucania. Hence, adj. **Mētāpōntīnus** -a -um, Metapontine.

metātor -ōris, m. (metor), a measurer, one who marks; castrorum, Cic.; urbis, Cic.

Mētaurus -i, m. (Μέταυρος), a river in Umbria, where Hadrubus was defeated and slain 207 A.C. Adj., poet., Metaurum flumen, Hor.

Metellus -i, m. a cognomen in the Caecilian gens, the most remarkable members of which were: 1, Qu. Metellus Macedonicus, who made Macedonia a Roman province, proverbial for the success of his private and public life; 2, Qu. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, general in the war against Jugurtha; 3, C. Caecilius Metellus Celer, a contemporary of Cicero, husband of Clodia; 4, Qu. Caecilius Metellus Pius (Scipio), son of Scipio Nasica, adoptive son of Qu. Metellus Pius, father-in-law of Pompeius. Hence, adj., **Mētēllinus** -a -um, relating to Metellus; oratio, against Metellus Nepos, brother of Celer, Cic.

Mētērius -a -um, Meterran; turba, a people near the Danube on the Black Sea, Ov.

Mēthymna -ae, f. (Μήθυμνα), a town in Lesbos. Hence, adj., a, **Mēthymnaeus** -a -um; b, **Mēthymniās** -ādis, f. of or relating to Methymna.

mētīculosus -a -um (metus), 1, full of fear fearful, Plaut.; 2, exciting fear, fearful, Plaut.

mētior, mensus sum, 4. dep. to measure. **I.** Lit., A. agrum, Cic.; pedes syllabis, Cic. **B.** 1, to measure out, distribute; frumentorum exer-

citus, Cic.; 2, to measure, traverse, pass over; aequor curru, Verg.; iter annuum, Cat. **II.** Transf., to measure according to a certain standard, to measure, estimate, judge of; sonantia auribus, Cic.; oculo latus alicuius, Hor.; omnia quaest, estimate everything with reference to gain, Cic.; odium aliorum suo odio, Liv.; fidelitatem ex mea conscientia, Cic.

Mētiosēdum -i, n. town in Gallia Lugdunensis, in the country of the Senones.

1. **mēto**, messiti, messum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to reap, mow, gather harvest; in metendo occupati, Caes.; applied to the vintage, Verg.; prov., ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, as a man sows, so shall he reap, Cic. **II.** Transit., A. to mow, reap; arva, Prop.; farra, Ov.; transf., of bees, apes metunt flores, Verg. **B.** 1, to crop off, pluck off, cut off; virgā lilia summa metit, Ov.; barbam forcice, Mart.; 2, in battle, to hew down, mow down; proxima quaeque metit gladio, Verg.

2. **Mēto** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Μέτων), a celebrated Athenian astronomer.

3. **mēto** -āre = metor.

metor, 1. dep. (meta). **I.** to measure; caelum, Ov. **II.** to measure off, lay out, define the boundaries of any spot; regiones, Liv.; castra, Sall.; frontem castrorum, Liv.

mētrēta -ae, f. (μετρητής), 1, a Greek liquid measure, containing about nine English gallons; 2, a large tub, cask, Juv.

Mētrōdōrus -i, m. (Μητρόδορος). **I.** a disciple of Epicurus. **II.** a rhetorician and philosopher of Skepsis in Mysia, disciple of Carneades.

Mētrōpōlis, acc. -im, f. (Μητρόπολις), town in Thessaly, between Pharsalus and Gomphi. Hence, a, **Mētrōpōlitae** -ārum, m. (Μητροπολίται), inhabitants of Metropolis; b, **Mētrōpōlitānus** -a -um, belonging to Metropolis.

mētrum -i, n. (μέτρον), a measure; and esp., the measure of verses, metre, Mart.

Mettius (Mētius) -ii, m. a magistrate of the Albani.

mētūendus -a -um, p. adj. (from metuo), fearful; multae metuendaeque res, Cic.

mētūens -entis, p. adj. (from metuo), fearing, standing in awe of; legum, Cic.

mētūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (metus). **I.** Intransit., to fear, be afraid (esp. of some threatening evil, while timere is rather of fear of an object actually present); de sua vita, for his life, Cic.; ab Hannibale, Liv.; senectae, Verg. **II.** Transit., to fear. A. aliquem, Cic.; insidias ab aliquo, Cic.; metuit tangi, he is afraid of being touched, Hor.; metuo ne . . . I fear that something will happen; metuo ut . . . I fear that something will not happen, Cic. **B.** to shun, seek to avoid; nocentem corporibus Austrum, Hor.

mētus -ūs, m. fear, apprehension, dread. **I.** Lit., 1, in metu esse, Cic.; adducere aliquem in eum metum ut, etc., Cic.; metum facere, to cause fear, Ov.; deponere metum, Cic.; with genit., extinctionis, Cic.; with ab or ex, a Romanis, Liv.; with ne and the subj., Cic.; metus hostilis, fear of an enemy, Sall.; propter te, Cic.; de me, Cic.; 2, reverence, awe; laurus multos metu servata per arnos, Verg. **II.** Meton., 1, the object of fear, Tac.; 2, danger, crisis; metus maximi belli, Cic. (dat., metu, Verg., Tac.).

mēus -a -um (root ME, MI), poss. pron. my, mine, my own. **I.** Adj., 1, meum dictum consulis, Liv.; meum est with infin., it is my duty, falls to my lot, Cic.; meus hic est, he is in my power, Plaut.; nisi plane esse vellem meus, except I wished to be quite original, Cic.; Nero meus, my friend Nero, Cic.; 2, against me; crimina mea,

charges against me, Liv. **II**. Subst., 1, **mēa** e, f. *my love*, Ov.; 2, **mēum** -i, n. *mine own*; plur., **mēa** -orum, n. *my possessions*, Cic.; 3, **mēi** -orum, m. *my attendants, slaves, my people*, Cic. (voc., sing. masc., *mi*, but also poet., *meus*, Verg.; genit. plur., *meum*, Plant.). The cases of *meus* are frequently strengthened by the enclitic additions, *met*, *pte*; *meopte*, *meāpte*, *meāmet*, Plant.).

Mevānia -ae, f. a town in Umbria, now Bevagna.

Mezentius -ii, m. (lit., a prince, ruler), name of a tyrant of Caere or Agylla.

mica -ae, f. a crumb, morsel, grain; mica saliens (sc. salis). Hor.

Micipsa -ae, m. son of Masinissa, king of Numidia.

micans -antis (partic. of *mico*), shining, glittering, sparkling, Ov.

mico -ti, 1. to move rapidly up and down, tremble, beat like the pulse. **I**. 1, *venae et arteriae micare non desinunt*, Cic.; *micat* (=quus) *aurebus*, Verg.; *corda timore micant*, Ov.; *aurebus*, Verg.: 2, *micare digitis*, to play at a game which consisted in holding out the fingers suddenly that another might guess their number (the Italian game of *alla mora*); *quid enim sors est?* Item *propemodum quid micare*, Cic.; *prov.* of a thoroughly honourable man; *dignus quicum in tenebris micet*, Cic. **II**. to shine, glitter, sparkle; *ignibus aether*, Verg.; *micant gladii*, Liv.

Midās (Mida) -ae, m. (Mīdās), a king of Phrygia, who received from Bacchus the gift of turning to gold everything that he touched; as judge in a musical contest between Apollo and Pan he decided in favour of Pan, and Apollo punished him by changing his ears into those of an ass.

Migdilys -lybis, m. (μύδα and λιβ), one of mixed African and Tyrian race, as the Carthaginians, Plant.

migratio -ōnis, f. (*migro*), a removal from one place of abode to another, migration, Cic.; *transf.*, *verbi migrationes* (sunt) *in alienum miltae*, metaphorical uses, Cic.

migro, 1. **I**. Intransit., to remove from one place to another, quit a place, depart. **A**. Lit., *etiam mures migrarunt*, Cic.; *ab Tarquiniiis*, Liv. **B**. Transf., 1, gen., de vita, ex vita, to die, Cic.; 2, esp., to change; *omnia migrant, all things change*, Lucr.; *in colorem marmoreum*, to be changed into, Lncr. **II**. Transit., 1, to remove from one place to another, transport; *migratu difficilia, difficult of transportation*, Liv.; 2, to transgress; *ius civile*, Cic. (archaist., *migrasset* = *migraverit*, Cic.).

mil . . . v. **mill** . . .

Milānion -ōnis, m. (Μελανίων), husband of Atalanta.

miles -itis, o. (mille), a soldier. **I**. Gen., a, lit., a soldier; *scribere milites*, to enrol, Liv.; *ordinare*, to draw up in order, Liv.; *mercede conducere*, to take into pay, Liv.; *dimittere milites*, Cic.; a common soldier, Liv.; b, poet. transf., (a) of persons, *nova miles eram*, Ov.; (s) a piece on a draught-board, Ov. **II**. *miles* = *infantry*, as opposed to cavalry, Caes.; *miles*, used collectively, Liv.

Miletus -i (Μίλητος). **I**. m., myth., father of Caeneus and Byblis, mythical founder of Miletus. **II**. f. a town in Caria. Hence, adj., 1, **Milesius** -um, Milesian; 2, **Miletis** -idis, f., a, daughter of Miletus = Byblis, Ov.; b, belonging to the town Miletus; *urbs, Tomi, a colony of the Milesians*, Ov.

militaris -e (miles), of or relating to a soldier

or to war, military; *tribuni*, Cic.; *signa*, Cic.; *aetas*, the legal period of military service, from the seventeenth, namely, to the forty-sixth year, Tac. Subst., **militaris** -is, m. a soldier, warrior, Tac.

militariter, adv. (*militaris*), in a military; or warlike manner; *tecta sibi militariter aedificare*, Liv.

militia -ae, f. (miles), military service, warfare. **I**. Lit., *munus militiae sustinere*, Caes.; *discere*, Sall.; *militiae vacatio*, exemption from military service, Caes.; *domi militiaeque*, *domi et militiae*, at home and abroad, at peace and in war, Cic. **II**. Meton., the military, soldiery; *cogere militiam*, Liv.

milito, 1. (miles), to serve as a soldier, be a soldier; *in exercitu alieuius*, Cic.; *sub signis alieuius*, under any one's command, Liv.; *transf.*, to serve under the banners of love; *militavi non sine gloria*, Hor.

miliun -ii, n. (μελιν), millet, Verg.

millē, numeral, a thousand. **I**. Adj., mille passibus, Caes. **II**. Subst., a thousand. **A**. Lit., sing., mille with genit., mille hominum versabatur; plur., millia or milla, viginti millibus peditum, quatuor equitum, Liv.; esp., mille passuum, a thousand paces, a mile (among the Romans, less by 142 yards than the English mile), Cic. **B**. Transf., innumerable, countless; *mille pro uno Caesones exstitisse*, Liv.; *temptat mille modis*, Hor.

millēsimus -a -um (mille), the thousandth; *pars*, Cic.; *adv.*, *millēsimus*, for the thousandth time, Cic.

milliarius (milliarius) -a -um (mille), containing a thousand. **I**. Gen., Plin. **II**. Esp., containing a thousand paces. Subst., **milliarius** -ii, n. a mile-stone, Cic.; aureum, the central stone erected by Augustus in the forum, from which the miles were measured, Tac.

millēs (millēs, miliens), adv. (mille), 1, a thousand times; *plus millies audiui*, Ter.; 2, innumerable times, countless times; *millies melius*, a thousand times better, Cic.

1. **Milo** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Μίλων), of Crotona, a celebrated athlete.

2. **Milo** -ōnis, m., T. Annius Milo Papianus, tribune of the people with Clodius (57 B.C.), whose adversary he was, and whom he slew in a street brawl on the Appian Way; on his trial for the murder he was defended by Cicero. Hence, **Milonianus** -a -um, relating to Milo; subst., **Miloniana** -ae, f. (sc. oratio), the speech of Cicero in defence of Milo.

Miltiades -is and -i, m. (Μιλτιάδης), a celebrated Athenian general who conquered the Persians at Marathon.

mīlūnus (mīlvīnus) -a -um (mīlvus), of or relating to a kite; *pūllus*, a young kite (fig of the son of an avicious man), Cic.

mīlūs (mīlvus) -i, m. **I**. a kite, hawk, Cic. **II**. Transf., 1, a fish, the gurnard, Ov.; 2, a star, Ov.

Milyās -ādis, f. (Μιλάς), a district of Phrygia Major.

mima -ae, f. (mimus), a female mime, Cic.

Mimallōnis -idis, f. a Bacchantess. Adj., **Mimallōneus** -a -um, Bacchanalian.

Mimās -antis, m. (Μίμης). **I**. a mountain in Ionia, opposite Chios. **II**. a giant.

mīmīcē, adv. (mimicus), like a mimic or buffoon, Cat.

mimicus -a -um (μimικός), 1, mimetic, farcical; *jocus*, Cic.; 2, counterfeit, unreal, Plin.

Mimnermus -i, m. (Μίμνευρος), a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon.

mimula -ae, f. (dim. of mima), a female mime, Cic.

mimus -i, m. (μῖμος). **I.** a mime, mimic actor, pantomimist, Cic. **II.** a dramatic piece so called, broad farce; persona de mimo, Cic.; fig., a farce; famam minum facere, Cic.

min' = milline, Pers.

mina -ae, f. (μνᾶ), **1.** a Greek weight = 100 drachmae, Plin.; **2.** a Greek silver coin = 100 drachmae or Roman denarii, Cic.

minācia -arum, f. (minax), threats, menaces, Plant.

minācītēr, adv. (minax), threateningly, Cic.

minae -arum, f. (connected with mineo). **I.** the battlements, parapets of a wall; murorum, Verg. **II.** Transf., threats, menaces; minas jacitare, to threaten, Cic.; of animals, Ov. Verg.; or of the wind, etc., Ov.

minaxtēr, adv. (l. minor), threateningly, Ov.

minātio -ōnis, f. (l. minor), a threatening, threat, menace (plur.), Cic.

minax -ācis, f. (l. minor). **I.** overhanging; scopulus, Verg. **II.** threatening, full of threats; homo, Cic.; vituli, Ov.; litterae, Cic.; fluvius, Verg.

Mincius -ii, m. a river near Mantua, now Mincio.

minéo, 2. to project, overhang, Lucr. (?)

Minerva -ae, f. (Etruscan Menerva or Meurfa), the goddess Minerva, daughter of Jupiter, goddess of wisdom, and patroness of all the arts and sciences, identified with the Greek Athena; prov., crassā (pingui) Minervā, with homely mother-wit, Cic.; sus Minervam (sc. docet), when a foolish person begins to teach a wise one, Cic.; invitā Minervā, without ability, Cic.; meton. = working in wool, Verg.

Minervium -ii, n. (arx Minervae, Verg.), a castle and temple to Minerva in Calabria.

Minervae prōmontōrium, a promontory in Campania, south-east of Surrentum, the seat of the Sirens.

mingo, minxi, minctum and mictum, 3. to make water, Hor.

miniātulus -a -um (dim. of miniatulus), somewhat coloured or tinged with cinnabar, Cic.

miniatus -a -um, v. minio.

minimē, v. parum.

minimus, v. parvus.

1. minio, l. (minium), to colour with cinnabar or red-lead, Plin. Partic., **miniatus** -a -um, coloured with cinnabar or red-lead, painted red, Cic.

2. Mīnio (Mūnio) -ōnis, m. a river in Etruria, now Mignone.

minister -tri, m. and **ministra** -ae, f. (root MIN, whence also minus), a servant, attendant, assistant; a, in a house, minister cubili, Liv.; transf., virtutes voluptatum ministræ, Cic.; b, a servant in a temple, the servant of a god; Martia, Cic.; c, in a public office, ministri imperii tui, Cic.; d, an assistant, supporter, rider, helper; libidinis, Cic.; ministros se praebent in iudiciis oratoribus, Cic.; ales minister fulminis, Jupiter's eagle, Hor.

ministērīum -ii, n. (minister). **I.** service, assistance, attendance, office, employment, occupation, Liv.; ministerio fungi, Liv. **II.** Meton., a, servants, Tac.; b, retinue, personnel; scribarum, Liv.

ministra -ae, f., v. ministior.

ministrātor -ōris, m. (ministro). **1.** a ser-

vant, attendant, assistant, Suet.; **2.** esp., one who supplied an advocate with the facts needed in his oration, Cic.

ministro, l. (minister). **I.** to serve, wait upon; l, alieni, Cic.; **2.** esp., to wait at table, to hand; servi ministrant, Cic.; cibos, Tac.; pocula, Cic.; coenam, Hor. **II.** Transf., **1.** to attend to, take care of, govern, direct; velis, to attend to the sails, Verg.; iussa medicorum, Ov.; **2.** to afford, procure, provide; faces furis Clodiani, Cic.; prolem, Tib.; furor arma ministrat, Verg.; vinum quod verba ministrat, Hor.

minitābundus -a -um (minitor), threatening, menacing, Liv.

minitor, l. dep. (l. minor), to threaten; alicui mortem, Cic.; huic orbi ferro ignique, Cic.; minitans per litteras se omnia quae conarentur prohibitorum, Cic.

minium -ii, n. (a Spanish word), native cinnabar, red-lead, vermilion, Verg.

1. minior, l. dep. (connected with minae and mineo). **I.** to jut out, project, hang over; gemini minantur in caelum scopuli, Verg. **II.** l, to threaten, menace; alicui, Cic.; alicui crucem, Cic.; **2.** to promise boastfully; multa, Hor.

2. minor -ōris, compar., parvus (q.v.).

Minōs -ōis, acc. -ōem and -ōa, m. (Μίνως). **I.** a mythical king and lawgiver in Crete, son of Zeus, and, after death, judge in Tartarus. **II.** Minos II., king of Crete, grandson of the preceding, husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phaedra, and Deucalion. Hence, a, **Minōis** -idis, f. a daughter of Minos, Ariadne, Ov.; b, adj., **Minōius** -a -um, relating to Minos, Cretan, virgo, Ariadne, Ov.; c, **Minōus** -a -um, relating to Minos; poet. = Cretan; Thoas, son of Ariadne, Ov.; arenae, shore of Crete, Ov.

Minōtaurus -i, m. (Μινώταυρος), a monster, half-bull, half-man, the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull, slain by Theseus.

mintha -ae, f. (μινθα), mint, Plin.

Minturnae -arum, f. town in Latium, on the borders of Campania. Hence, adj., **Minturnensis** -e, relating to Minturnae.

Minūcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most noted member of which was M. Minucius Rufus, magister equitum to the dictator Fabius Maximus Cunctator.

minūme = minime (q.v.).

minūmus = minimus (q.v.).

minūo -ūi -ātum, 3. (root MIN, whence 2. minor, μνῖω, μνῖθω), to make smaller. **I.** to cut up into small pieces, to chop up; ligna, Ov. **II.** to lessen, diminish; **1.** lit., sumptus civitatum, Cic.; minuente aestu, at the ebbing of the tide, Caes.; **2.** transf., to lessen, diminish, lower, reduce, limit; gloriam alicuius, Cic.; molestias vitae, Cic.; ut controversiam minuiam, limit, confine to the point, Cic.; maiestatem P. R. per vim, to offend against, Cic.

minus, compar. **I.** Adj., v. parvus. **II.** Adv., v. parum.

minusculus -a -um (dim. of compar. minor), somewhat less, somewhat small, Cic.

minūtal -ālis, n. (minutus), a dish of minced meat, Juv.

minūtātīm, adv. (minutus), in small pieces, bit by bit, piecemeal, gradually; aliquid addere, Cic.; interrogare, Cic.

minūtē, adv. (minutus), in small portions, meanly, peltily, paltily; res minutus tractare, Cic.

minūtia -ae, f. (minutus), smallness, littleness, minuteness, Sen.

minutus -a -um, p. adj. (from *minuo*), small, little, minute, unimportant, trifling; res minutae, trifles, Cic.; philosophi, petty, insignificant, Cic.

Minyas -ae, m. (*Μινυας*), a rich king of Orchomenus, the fabulous ancestor of the Minyae. Hence, a, **Minyae** -arum, m. (*Μινυαί*), the Argonauts, companions of Jason; b, **Minyēas** -adis, f. daughter of Minyas; c, **Minyēius** -a -um, belonging to Minyas.

mirābilis -e (miror). **I.** wonderful, astonishing; mirabile est, followed by quam and the subj., Cic.; by quomodo, Cic.; with 2. supine, auditu, Cic.; dictu, Cic. **II.** extraordinary, unusual; mirabilem in modum, Cic.

mirābiliter, adv. (mirabilis), wonderfully, marvelously, singularly, extraordinarily; cupere, laetari, Cic.; mirabiliter moratus est, is of an extraordinary disposition, Cic.

mirābundus -a -um (miror), full of wonder, wondering; mirabundi quidam esset, Liv.

mirāculum -i, n. (miror), a wonderful thing, wonder, prodigy, miracle, marvellousness; miracula philosophorum somniantium, the wonderful opinions, Cic.; adiunctum miracula huic pugnae, wonders, Liv.; magnitudinis, a wonder for size, Liv.

mirandus -a -um, p. adj. (from miror), wonderful, singular; mirandum in modum, Cic.

miratio -ōnis f. (miror), a wondering, wonder, astonishment, Cic.

mirātor -ōris, m. (miror), an admirer, Ov.

mirē, adv. (mirus), wonderfully, extraordinarily, astonishingly; favere, Cic.; mire quam in a wonderful manner, Cic.

mirificē, adv. (mirificus), wonderfully, extraordinarily; dolere, Cic.

mirificus -a -um (mirus and facio), causing wonder, wonderful, astonishing; homo, Cic.; turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes.; concivium, voluptas, Cic.

mirmillo (murmillo) -ōnis, m. a kind of gladiator, generally matched with the Thracians or retiarii, Cic.

miror, 1 dep. **I.** to wonder, be astonished at; negligentiam hominis, Cic.; foll. by acc. and infin., me ad accusandum descendere, Cic.; foll. by quod, mirari quod non rideret haruspex, Cic.; with rel. sent. eius rei quae causa esset miratus, Caes.; foll. by si, miror illā superbiam si quemquam amicum habere potuit, Cic.; miror, I wonder, I cannot understand, I am curious to know; mirantes quid rei esset, Liv. **II.** to admire, look on with admiration; puerorum formas et corpora magno opere, Cic.; with genit. of cause, Verg.

mirus -a -um, wonderful, astonishing, extraordinary, very great; desiderium urbis, Cic.; mirum quam inimicus erat, it is wonderful how hostile, i.e., exceedingly hostile, Cic.; se mirum quantum profuit, Liv.; mirum est ut, with subj., Cic.; quid mirum? what wonder? Ov.

Misargyridēs -ae, m. (*μισαργυρία*), hatred of money), a hater of money (a name invented by Plautus and applied to a usurer), Plaut.

miscellanea -arum, n. (miscen), a hash of different meats, hotchpotch, the food of gladiators, Juv.

miscēo, miscēi, mixtum, and (later) mistum, 2 (*μισχω = μίγνυμι*). **I.** Gen., to mix, mingle; 1, iit., miella Falerno, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to blend, mingle; gravitatem modestiae, Cic.; mixta metu spes, Liv.; b, to unite; sanguinem et genus cum aliquo, to marry, Liv.; se miscere viris, Verg.; corpus cum aliqua, Cic.; of battle,

miscere certamina, Liv. **II.** 1, to mix a beverage, prepare by mixing; a, lit., mulsum, Cic.; pocula alieni, Ov.; b, to stir up, excite; incendia, Verg.; motus animorum, Cic.; 2, to confuse, confound; a, caelum terraque, to raise a storm, Verg.; b, of moral and political events, malis contentibus rempublicam, to disturb, Cic.; 3, to fill; domum gemitu, Verg.

misellus -a -um (dim. of miser), miserable, wretched, unhappy; homo, Cic.; spes, Lucr.

Misēnus -i, m. the trumpeter of Aeneas. Hence, **Misēnum** -i, n. a promontory and town in Campania, now Capri Miseno; mons Misenus, Verg. Adj., **Misenensis** -e, relating to Misenum.

miser -era -erum. **I.** miserable, wretched, unhappy, pitiable, unfortunate, deplorable; 1, of persons, hic miser atque infelix, Cic.; miserum habere aliquid, to torment greatly, Cic.; O mie miserum! Cic.; 2, transf., of things, misera fortuna, Cic.; as parenthetical exclamation, miserum! how wretched! Verg. **II.** suffering, ill; miserum latus caputve, Hor.

miserābilis -e, (miseror). **I.** miserable, wretched, lamentable, deplorable; aspectus, Cic.; squalor, Cic. **II.** mournful, sad, plaintive; vox, Cic.; elegi, Hor.

miserābiliter, adv. (miserabilis). **I.** miserably, lamentably, pitifully; mori, Cic. **II.** in a mournful or plaintive manner; epistola miserabiliter scripta, Cic.

miserandus -a -um (miseror), pitiable, deplorable; miserandum in modum, Cic.

miseratio -ōnis, f. (miseror). **I.** pity, compassion; cum quadam miseratione, Cic. **II.** pathetic or moving speech or tone; uti miserationibus, Cic.

miserē, adv. (miser). **I.** wretchedly, pitifully, miserably; vivere, Cic. **II.** violently, exceedingly; amare, Ter.; deperire amore, Plaut.

miserēo -sērūi -sērītum and -sertum, 2. and **miserēor** -sērītus and -sertus sum, 2. dep. (miser). **I.** to pity, have compassion on, commiserate; sociorum, Cic.; laborum tantorum, Verg. **II.** impers., miseret or miseretur me, I pity, I am sorry for, I have compassion on; me miseret tui, Cic.; cave, te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic.

miseresco, 3. (misereo), 1, to pity, have compassion on, commiserate; regia, Verg.; 2, impers., me miserescit alicuius, I am sorry for, have compassion on, Plaut.

miseria -ae, f. (miser). **I.** wretchedness, unhappiness, misery, sorrow, grief, affliction, distress; uti virtus est, ibi esse miseria non potest, Cic.; in miseris versari, Cic. **II.** Personif., Miseria, the daughter of Erebus and Nox.

miserīcordia -ae, f. (miserīcoris), pity, compassion, tenderness of heart, mercy; populi, on the part of the people, Cic.; puerorum, for boys, Cic.; adhibere miserīcordiam, to show, Cic.; ad miserīcordiam inducere, Cic.; alicui suam miserīcordiam tribuere, Cic.

miserīcoris -cordis (misereo and cor), pitiful, compassionate, tender-hearted; in aliquem, Cic.; quis miserīcordior inventus est? Cic.

misērītus, v. misereo.

miserītēr, adv. (miser), wretchedly, lamentably, Cat.

miserōr, 1. dep. (miser), to pity, have compassion on, bewail, lament, deplore; fortunam, Cic.; casum, Sall.

misertus, v. misero.

missicius (-tius) -a -um (mitto), discharged from military service, Suet.

missile -is, v. missilis.

missilis e (mittō), that can be thrown, missile; lapides, Liv.; ferrum, a javelin, Verg. Subst., gen. plur., **missilia** -ōrum, n. missiles, Liv.; res missiles, or subst., missilia, gifts thrown among the people, donatives, Suet.

missio -ōnis, f. (mittō). **I.** a sending off, sending away; legatorum, litterarum, Cic. **II.** a letting go, releasing; **1.** a, of a prisoner, Cic.; **b.** a discharge or dismissal from military service; nondum iusta, iniusta, Liv.; honesta, honourable discharge, gratiosa, out of favour, Liv.; **c.** a permission given to gladiators to cease fighting; sine missione munus gladiatorum dare, to exhibit gladiators who fought till death, Liv.; **2.** cessation, termination; ludorum, Cic.

missito, 1. (freq. of mitto), to send repeatedly; auxilia, Liv.

missor -ōris, m. (mittō), one who shoots, an archer, Cic.

1. missus -ūs, m. (mittō). **I.** a sending; **1.** missu Caesaris ventitare, having been sent by Caesar, Caes.; **2.** a throwing, shooting; pili, Liv. **II.** **1.** a shot, the distance shot; missus bis mille sagittae, Lucr.; **2.** in the public races, a course, heat, Suet.

2. missus -a -um, v. mitto.

mistim (mixtim), adv. (mistus or mixtus), confusedly, Lucr.

mistūra (mixtura) -ae, f. (misceo), a mixing, mixture; rerum, Lucr.

mitē, adv. (mitis), mildly, softly, gently; mitius ferre, perire, Ov.

mitella -ae, f. (dim. of mitra), a bandage for the head, head-dress, turban, Cic.

mitesco, 3. (mitis), to become mild. **I.** Of fruits, to ripen, become ripe, Plin. **II.** **1.** of the weather, to become mild; hiems, Liv.; frigora, Hor.; of abstract things, to be allayed, to subside; seditio, Tac.; discordiae, Liv.; ira, Ov.; **2.** to become tame; ferae quaedam nunquam mitescunt, Liv.

Mithridātēs -is, m. (Μιθριδάτης), king in Pontus (135-63 B.C.), who waged a long war with the Romans, and was conquered by Pompeius. Adj.,

Mithridāticus -a -um, Mithridatic.

mitifico, 1. (mitificus), to make mild, soft; cibum mitificatus, well digested, Cic.

mitigatio -ōnis, f. (mitigo), an assuaging, alleviating, appeasing, Cic.

mitigo, 1. (= mitem ago), to make mild, soft. **I.** Lit., fruges, to make ripe, Cic.; cibum, to make soft by cooking, Cic.; agros, to break up, loosen, till, Cic. **II.** a, of character, to soothe, make gentle, pacify; animum alicuius, to soothe, Cic.; Lampadænos in istum, Cic.; **b.** of things, to soothe, assuage, alleviate, charm, enchant; tristitiam et severitatem, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.

mitis e, mild, gentle, ripe. **I.** Of fruits, poma, uva, Verg.; fig., of style, Thucydides fuisse maturior et mitior, Cic.; of climate, caelo mitissimo, Liv.; of water, wind, etc., fluvius, Verg. **II.** Transf., of character; **a.** of persons, mild, gentle, free from harshness; homo mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic.; of animals, taurus, Ov.; **b.** of things, mild, gentle; dolor, Cic.; aliquid mitiorem in partem interpretari, put a lenient interpretation upon, Cic.; **c.** of speech, mild; mitis et compta oratio, Cic.

mitra -ae, f. (μίτρα), a head-dress, in general use among Asiatic nations, but in Greece and Rome worn only by women and effeminate men, Cic.

mītratus -a -um (mitra), wearing the mitra. Prop.

mitto, misi, missum, 3. to send, let go. **I.** to send, despatch. **A.** Gen., **1.** lit., to send away; filium ad propinquum suum, Cic.; legatos de deditione ad eum, Caes.; misi, qui hoc diceret, Cic.; Deiotarus legatos ad nie misit, se esse venturum, with the intelligence that he was about to come, Cic.; Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur, I sent word to Curio, etc., Cic.; ad mortem, to put to death, Cic.; litteras ad aliquem or alicui, Cic.; **2.** transf., aliquem in possessionem, to put in possession, Cic.; funera Teucris, to prepare, Verg. **B.** **1.** to dedicate a book to a person; librum ad aliquem, Cic.; **2.** to conduct; alias (animas) sub Tartara mitti (of Mercury), Verg.; **3.** to send forth from oneself, give forth; luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic.; vocem pro aliquo, to speak for, Cic.; **4.** to push, throw; pueros in fluentem aquam, Liv.; telum ex aliquo loco, Caes.; **5.** melic. t. t., to let blood, Sen.; fig., missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, Cic. **II.** **A.** to let go, release, give up; **1.** lit., Cat.; **2.** transf., mittere ac finire odium, Liv.; maestum timorem, Verg.; of orators, to cease speaking, not to speak, to avoid, pass over; mitto illud dicere, I pass over that, Cic.; mitto de amissa parte exercitus, Cic. **B.** **1.** in the race-course, to start the competitors; quadrigas, Liv.; **2.** to dismiss an assembly; senatum, Caes.; **3.** a, to dismiss, discharge, send away; esp. of soldiers, legiones missas fieri jubere, Cic.; **b.** to release from imprisonment; mitti eum jubere, Liv.

mītulus (mūtulus) -i, m. (μῦτλος), a species of edible mussel, Hor.

mixtura, etc. = mistura (q. v.).

mna = mina (q. v.).

Mnēmōnides -um, f. the Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne, Ov.

Mnēmōsýnē -ēs, f. (Μνημοσύνη), Mnemosyne, mother of the Muses.

mnēmōsýnum -i, n. (μνημόσυον), a memorial, Cat.

mōbilis -e (for movibilis, from moveo). **I.** moveable, easy to be moved; not firm, not fixed; **1.** lit., oculi, Cic.; **2.** transf., a, excitable, pliable, flexible; mobilis aetas, Verg.; gens ad omnem auram spei mobilis, Liv.; **b.** changeable, inconstant; animus, Cic.; Galli sunt in capiendis consiliis mobiles, Caes. **II.** rapid; rivi, Hor.

mōbilis -ātis, f. (mobilis). **I.** moveableness, mobility; animal mobilitate celerrima, Cic.; lingua, Cic.; transf., inconstancy, changeableness; alicuius, Cic. **II.** rapidity; equitum, Caes.

mōbiliter, adv. (mobilis), rapidly, with quick motion; palpitare, Cic.; ad bellum mobiliter excitari, easily, quickly, Caes.

mōbito, 1. (mobilis), to make moveable, put into motion, Lucr.

mōderābilis -e (moderor), moderate; nihil moderabile suadere, Ov.

mōderāmen -inis, n. (moderor), a means of governing or guiding (e.g., a helm, rudder); navis, Ov.; transf., rerum, the management, government of the State, Ov.

mōderāntēr, adv. (moderans from moderor), moderately, with moderation, Lucr.

mōderātē, adv. (moderatus), moderately, with moderation; moderatius id volunt fieri, Cic.

mōderātūm, adv. (moderatus), moderately, gradually, Lucr.

mōderātiō -ōnis, f. (moderor), moderating. **I.** A. moderating, restraining; effrenati populi, Cic. **B.** government; mundi, Cic. **II.** moderation, temperance; temperantia et moderatio naturae tuae, Cic.: vocis articulation, Cic.

modēator -ōris, m. (moderor), a governor, guide, manager, ruler; equorum, a driver, Ov.; arundinis, a fisher, Ov.; rei publicae, Cic.

modērātrix -icis, f. (moderator), she that rules or governs; respublica moderatrix omnium factorum, Cic.

modērātus -a -um (modero), moderate, temperate, keeping within due measure; of persons, frugi homo et in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, Cic.; of things, convivium, Cic.; ventus, Ov.; otium, Cic.; oratio, Cic.

modēro, 1. to moderate, keep within bounds; voci meae, Plaut.

modēror, 1. dep. (modus). **I.** to set bounds to, keep within bounds; to regulate, moderate, restrain; (a) with dat., alicui, Cic.; animo et orationi, Cic.; irae, odio, Liv.; (b) with acc., animos, Cic. **II.** to direct, guide. **A.** Lit., (a) with dat., navi funiculo, Cic.; (b) with acc., habenas, Ov. **B.** Transf., to govern, rule, regulate; (a) with dat., quibus totis moderatur oratio, Cic.; (b) with acc., Deus qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, Cic. cantus numerosque, Cic.

modestē, adv. (modestus), moderately, temperately, discreetly, modestly; Roman venire, Cic.

modestia ae, f. (modestus). **I.** A. moderation, temperance; neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, Sall. **B.** 1, applied to behaviour, modesty, unassuming conduct; in dicendo, Cic.; 2, respect, obedience to authority; in milite modestiam et continentiam desiderare, Caes.; 3, as translation of the Stoic phrase *εὐραΐα*, good, practical judgment, Cic. **II.** mildness; hiemis, Tac.

modestus -a -um (modus), moderate, keeping within bounds; moderate in desires or passions, temperate. **A.** modestum ordinem, Cic. **B.** 1, modest, unassuming, unpretending; adolescentuli modestissimi pulcr, Cic.; 2, modest, chaste, virtuous; videas dolere flagitiosis modestos, Cic.

modiālis -e (modius), containing a modius, Plaut.

modicō, adv. (modicus), moderately; 1, tolerably; modice locuples, tolerably well off, Liv.; modice vinosus, no great wine-bibber, Liv.; 2, moderately, with moderation, temperately, tacere, agere, Cic.

modicus -a -um (modus). **I.** moderate, not very large, middling, ordinary; convivia, portiones, not excessive, Cic.; fossa, not very deep, Liv.; acervus, Hor.; latus, Tac.; equites, senatores, possessing moderate wealth, Tac. **II.** moderate, keeping within bounds, temperate, modest, unpretending; severitas, Cic.; modicus voluptatum, temperate in enjoyment, Tac.; animus belli ingens, domi modicus, Sall.

modifico, 1. (modus and facio), to measure off, measure, moderate; verba ab oratore modificata, Cic.

modius -ii, m. (modus), a dry measure among the Romans = 16 sextarii, and containing somewhat less than two imperial gallons, a peck, Cic.; pleno modio, in full measure, abundantly, Cic. (genit. plur., modium, Cic.).

modō, adv. (modus), only, alone, but. **I.** A. Gen., quod dixerit solere modo, non etiam oportere, Cic.; nemo eorum progressi modo extra agmen audent, only to go, so much as to go, Caes.; ut ea modo exeritū satis superque foret, that it alone was more than enough for the army, Sall. **B.** Esp., 1, with wishes, commands, etc., only, just; veniat modo, Cic.; vide modo, only see, Cic.; 2, a, in conditional sentences, modo ut, or modo alone with subj., provided that, if only; quos, valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, if the health be only good, Cic.; modo ne,

if only not, provided that not; tertia aderit, modo ne Publius rogatus sit, Cic.; **b**, with relatives, servus nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, if he only be, provided only that he is, Cic.; **c**, si modo, if only; tu scis, si modo meministi, me tibi dixisse, Cic.; **3**, in negative sentences, **a**, non modo . . . sed (verum), not only . . . but; non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam, not only . . . but also; non modo . . . sed (verum) ne quidem, not only . . . but not even, Cic.; **b**, non modo non . . . sed, sed potius, sed etiam, not only not . . . but rather; non modo non . . . sed ne quidem, not only not . . . but not even, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time, **A.** **a**, now, but now, just now, just; advenis modo? are you just come? Ter.; **b**, used also of a remoter past, lately, some time ago; modo hoc malum in rempublicam invasit (i.e., seventy years previously), Cic. **B.** modo . . . modo, sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another; modo ait, modo negat, Cic.; in place of the second mode is found nunc, Liv.; interitum, Sall.; aliquando, Tac.; saepe, Sall.; modo . . . tum (deinde, paullo post, postremum, vicissim), now . . . then, in the first place . . . in the second place, first . . . afterwards, Cic.

modulātē, adv. with compar. (modulatus), in good time, in time (of music); modulata canentes tibiae, Cic.

modulātor -ōris, m. (modulor), one who observes a regular rhythm, a musician, Hor.

modulātus -a -um, p. adj. (from modulor), properly measured or modulated, in good time, rhythmical, melodious; verba, Ov.

modūlor, 1. dep. (modus). **I.** to measure, measure off, measure regularly, Plin. **II.** 1, t. t. of music, to measure rhythmically, to modulate, to mark time; vocem, Cic.; virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes, Liv.; 2, **a**, to sing; carmina, Verg.; **b**, to play; lyram, Tib.

modūlus -i, m. (dim. of modus). **I.** a measure, standard of measurement; metiri quendam suo modulo, Hor. **II.** rhythm, musical time, measure, melody, Plin.

modūs -i, m. a measure, standard of measurement. **I.** Lit., Varr. **II.** Transf., **A.** size, quantity, length, etc.; 1, gen., agri certus modus, Caes.; 2, esp. as musical t. t., rhythm, melody, time; vertere modum, Hor.; esp. in plur., flebilibus modis concludere, Cic. **B.** a measure, bound, limit, boundary; 1, gen., modum imponere magistratui, Liv.; modum legendi aliquando facere, to make an end of bewailing, Cic.; 2, esp. in action, moderation, control; imitari caelestium ordinem vitae modo et constantia, Cic.; sine modo ac modestia, Sall. **C.** order, rule; aliis modum veris ac belli facere, Liv. **D.** manner, mode, fashion, way, method; concludendi, Cic.; servorum modo, after the manner of slaves, Liv.; hostium in modum, in a hostile manner, Cic.; mirum in modum, Caes.; quoniam modo? Cic.; eius modi, in that manner, of that kind, Cic.; huius modi, Cic.

moecha -ae, f. (moechus), an adulteress, Hor.

moechor, 1. dep. (moechus), to commit adultery, Cat.

moechus -i, m. (μοιχός), a fornicator, adulterer, Plaut., Ter.

moenēra = munera (q. v.).

1. moenia -ium, n. (connected with munio). **I.** the walls or fortifications of a city; sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic.; transf., **a**, poet., the walls, external compass, enclosure; navis, Ov. theatri, Lucr.; caeli, Ov.; **b**, defence, protection, bulwarks; alpes moenia Italiae, Ov. **II.** Meton., 1, the city enclosed within the walls; Syracus-

rum moenia ac portus, Cic.; moenia triplici circumdata muro, Verg.; 2, mansion, dwelling; Ditis, Verg.

2. **moenia** -fum, n. = munia (q.v.).

moenio = munio (q.v.).

1. **Moënus** -i, m. the river Main.

2. **moënus** = munus (q.v.).

moërus = murus (q.v.).

Moësi -drum, m. a people in the modern Servia and Bulgaria; hence a, **Moësia** (**Maësia**) -ae, f. the country of the Moësi; b, **Moësiacus** -a -um, belonging to the Moësi.

moëreo, **moëror**, **moëstus** = maëreo, maëror, maëstus (q.v.).

mōla -ae, f. (molo), lit., a mill-stone. A. Hence, sing. and gen. plur., the mill-stone = the mill for grinding corn, olives, etc.; molis operam dare, Cic. B. Meton., grits, coarse meal, or flour, usually of spelt, which, mixed with salt, was sprinkled on victims before sacrifice; mola et vinum, Cic.

mōlāris -e (mola). I. of or relating to a mill; 1, lit., subst., **mōlāris** -is m. a mill-stone, Verg.; 2, transf., as big as a mill-stone; saxa, Sen.; subst., **mōlāris** -is, m. a huge block of stone, Verg. II. belonging to grinding; subst., **mōlāris** -is, m. a molar tooth, grinder, Juv.

mōles -is, f. a mass, a heap. I. Abstr. = something heavy, weighty. A. Lit., opposui molem clipei, weighty shield, Ov.; ingenti mole Latinus, Verg. B. Transf., 1, mass, heap = greatness, might, power; tanti imperii, Liv.; pugnae, Liv.; 2, trouble, difficulty; majore mole pugnare, Liv. II. Concr., A. a heavy, shapeless mass; chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. B. Esp., 1, a massive construction; a, a dam, mole; oppositae fluctibus, Cic.; b, a large building; insanae substructionum moles, Cic.; c, moles belli, large military machines, preparations for war, military works; reflecti vineis aliisque mole belli, Liv.; 2, a, a mass of men, large number; hostes majorem molem haud facile sustinentes, Liv.; b, a mass of clouds, storm, Verg.

mōlestē, adv. (molestus), 1, unwillingly, with vexation, with annoyance; moleste fero, I take it ill, I am annoyed, I am sorry; with acc. and infin., te de praedio aviae exerceri moleste fero, Cic.; foll. by si, Cic.; by quod, Cic.; by acc., Cic.; 2, in a troublesome or disagreeable manner; of discourse, gait, etc., affectedly, Cat.

mōlestia -ae, f. (molestus), annoyance, dissatisfaction, chagrin, disgust, dislike; 1, gen., fasces habent molestiam, are attended with annoyance, Cic.; sine molestia tua, without trouble to yourself, Cic.; ex pernicio republicae molestiam trahere, to be chagrined at, Cic.; molestiam alicui aspergere, to cause annoyance to, Cic.; 2, affection, stiffness (of style); Latine loquendi accurata et sine molestia diligens elegantia, Cic.

mōlestus -a -um (moles), burdensome, troublesome, annoying, irksome; 1, gen., labor, Cic.; nisi molestum est, exsurge, if it be not inconvenient, Cic.; tunica, a dress of inflammable materials put on condemned criminals and set alight, Juv.; 2, of discourse, affected, laboured; veritas, Cic.

mōlimen -inis, n. (molior), a great effort, exertion, undertaking; res suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv.; meton., building; molimine vasto, Ov.

mōlimēntum -i, n. (molior), a great effort, exertion, endeavour; sine magno commeatu atque molimento, Caes.; motam sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, by machines of small power, Liv.

mōlior, 4. dep. (moles). I. Transf., A. Gen., to set in motion, remove, displace; ancoras, to weigh anchor, Liv.; naves ab terra, to unmoor, Liv.; montes sede sua, Liv.; fulmina dextra, to hurl, Verg.; habenas, to guide, direct, Verg. B. 1, to cause to totter, undermine; portam, Liv.; transf., fidei, to undermine credit, Liv.; 2, to work, cultivate the earth; terram, Liv.; arva ferro, Lucr.; 3, a, to build, erect, rear, raise; muros, arcei, Verg.; classem, Verg.; b, of abstract objects, to undertake; nulla opera, Cic.; 4, to cause, produce; morbos, Verg.; sibi opem, Verg.; struere et moliri alicui aliquid calamitatis, to plot, devise, Cic.; alicui insidias, to lay snares, Cic.; peregrinum regnum, to strive after, endeavour to obtain, Liv. II. Reflex., to toil, struggle, exert oneself. A. Lit., in demoliendo signo per multi homines moliebantur, Cic. B. Transf., agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic.

mōlitio -ōnis, f. (molior), 1, a demolition, demolishing; valli, Liv.; 2, an effort, laborious undertaking, preparation; rerum, Cic.

mōlitor -ōris, m. (molior), a builder, erector, producer, contriver, author; mundi, Cic.

mollesco, 3. (mollio), 1, to become soft, Ov.; 2, transf., to become soft, effeminate; tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr.

mollicellus -a -um (dim. of mollis), somewhat soft, somewhat tender, Cat.

molliculus -a -um (dim. of mollis), 1, somewhat soft or tender, Plaut.; 2, transf., somewhat effeminate, Cat.

mollio, 4. (mollis), to make pliable, flexible, soft, supple. I. A. Lit., lanam trahendo, to spin, Ov.; artus oleo, Liv.; ceram pollice, Ov.; cibum vapore, Lucr.; frigidibus durescit humor, et idem mollior tepefactus, Cic.; glebas, to loosen, soften, Ov. B. Transf., 1, elivum aufractibus modicis, to diminish the steepness of the ascent, Caes.; 2, fructus feros colendo, to render less harsh, Verg. II. Fig., A. lacrimae meorum me interdum molliunt, Cic. B. 1, to soften, to make milder, make gentle; poetae molliunt animos nostros, Cic.; feroces militum animos, Sall.; vocem, make womanish, Cic.; ferro mollita juvenus, emasculated, castrated, Lucr.; 2, a, to make milder, less disagreeable, render bearable; verba usu, Cic.; poeniam, Ov.; b, to tame, restrain, keep within bounds; Hannibalem exultantem patientia sua mollebat, Cic.; sedare motus et animos eorum mollire, Cic. (syncope, imperf., molliat, Ov.).

mollipes -pēdis (mollis and pes), soft-footed, i.e., having a trailing walk (Gr. ελιπιδος), Cic.

mollis -e (== movilis from moveo), soft, tender, pliant, supple, flexible, yielding. I. A. 1, lit., juncus, acanthus, Verg.; crura, colla, Verg.; brachia, Ov.; arcus, construng, Ov.; zephyri, gentle, Ov.; 2, transf., a, of works of art, soft, not stiff, graceful; signa, Cic.; oi orators and poetry, oratio mollis et tenera, Cic.; b, of places, with a gentle ascent; fastigium, Caes. B. soft to the touch; 1, lit., cervix, manus, Ov.; of the ground, mollis humus, Ov.; 2, transf., mild; aestas, Verg.; vina, Verg. II. Fig. A. gentle, sensitive, tender; 1, mollis animus ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic.; homo mollissimo animo, Cic.; 2, effeminate, unmanly, weak; philosophus, Cic.; disciplina, Cic.; vita, Ov. B. gentle, mild, pleasant; 1, mollem ac jucundam efficere senectutem, Cic.; 2, a, compassionate, gentle, mild, complaisant, easy; oratio, Cic.; jussa, Verg.; b, tender, moving; verbis mollibus lenire aliquem, Hor.; illud mollissimum carmen, Cic.

mollitē, adv. (mollis), 1, softly, easily, gently; quis membra movere mollis possit,

lor; excedent spirantia mollius aera, with more grace or skill, Verg.; 2, fig., a, gently, easily; quod ferendum est mollior sapienti, Cic.; in a bad sense, weakly, without energy; nimis mollior aegritudinem pati, Sall.; b, effeminately; delicate et mollior vivere, Cic.; c, mildly, compassionately; feci parce et mollior, Cic.

molliſſa -ae, f. and **molliſſes** -eī, f. (molliſ). **I.** Lit., softness, tenderness, flexibility, pliancy; cervicium, Cic. **II.** Fig., a. Gen., tenderness, gentleness, mildness, sensibility; animi, Cic.; naturae, Cic. **B.** Esp., effeminacy, weakness; civitatum mores lapsi ad molliam, Cic.

molliſſitudo -inis, f. (molliſ). **I.** softness, pliability, flexibility; assimilis spongii molliſſitudo, Cic. **II.** Fig., tenderness, softness, sensitiveness; humanitatis, Cic.

mōlo -ti -itum, 3. (mola), to grind in a mill. Partic., **mōlitus** -a -um, round; cibaria molita, meul, Caes.

Mōlorochus -i, m. (Μόλορχος), a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably received Hercules when about to slay the Nemean lion; Molorch lucī, poet. = the Nemean woods, Verg.

Mōloſſi -drum, m. (Μολοſſοί), the inhabitants of Molossia, a district of Eastern Epirus. Hence, adj., a, **Mōloſſus** -a -um, Molossian; canis, Hor.; subst., **Mōloſſus** -i, m. a Molossian hound, in great request as a sporting dog, Hor.; b, **Mōloſſicus** -a -um, Molossian.

mōly -ſos, n. (μῶλυ), the herb moly, given by Mercury to Ulysses as a counter charm against the enchantments of Circe, Ov.

mōmen -inis, n. (= movimen, from moveo), 1, movement, motion; e salso conſurgere mōmine ponti, Lucr.; 2, momentum, impulse, Lucr.

mōmentum -i, n. (= movimentum, from moveo). **I.** movement, motion. **A. 1.** lit., astra formā ipsā figurāque suā momenta ſuſtinent, Cic.; 2, of time, a small portion of time, minute, moment; parvo momento, Caes.; momento temporis, Liv.; momento horae, in the short space of an hour, Liv.; or simply momento, Liv. **B.** Fig., 1, oscillation; sine momento rerum, Lucr.; 2, change, alteration; momentum facere annonae, Liv. **II.** that which puts in motion, impulse. **A.** Lit., ut (arbores) levi momento impulſae occiderent, Liv. **B.** Fig., 1, influence, cause; parva momenta in ſpeim metumque animum impellere, Liv.; 2, turning-point, influencing cause; a, parvo momento ſi adjuvaſſent, with ſlight help, Liv.; b, weight, importance, influence; ſi, quid habeat momenti commendatio mea, Cic.; eſſe maximi momenti et ponderis, Cic.; argumentorum momenta, deciſive proofs, Cic.; juvenis egregius maximum momentum rerum eius civitatis, a man of commanding influence, Liv.

Mōna -ae, f. an island off the coast of Britain (Angleſea or the Isle of Man).

Mōnaeſeſ -is, m. (Μοναίſης), a general of the Parthians, who defeated the Romans.

mōnēdūla -ae, f. a daw, jaekdaw, Cic.

mōnēo -ti -itum, 2. (from root MEN, whence mens), to remind, admonish. **I.** Terentian de teſtamento, Cic. **II.** **A.** Lit., 1, a, to warn, teach, admonish; with de and the abl., aliquem de retinenda Seſtii gratia, Cic.; with acc. of person and neut. acc., id ipſum quod me moneſ, Cic.; with acc. and infin., magis idoneum tempus eſſe ullum unquam repertum, Cic.; with rel. ſent., monet quo ſtatu ſit res, Liv.; b, to adviſe, recommend; with ut and the ſubj., ut magnum infamiam fugiat, Cic.; with ſubj. alone, eos hoc moneo deſinant frugere, Cic.; with ne and the ſubj., ne id faceret, Cic.; with infin.,

officium conſervare, Cic.; 2, to inſtruct, prompt, ſuggeſt; tu vatem, tu, diva, mone, Verg.; de aliquare, Cic. **B. 1.** to admoniſh by puniſhment, Tac.; 2, to urge on; canes, Prop.

mōneris -is, f. (μονήρης), a veſſel having only one bank of oars, Liv.

Mōnēta -ae, f. (moneo). **I. A.** the mother of the Muſes (= Μνημοſίνη). **B.** a ſurname of Juno, and, as the Roman money was coined in the temple of Juno Moneta, hence, **II. A.** the mint, the place where money was coined, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, coined metal, money, Ov.; 2, the die or ſtamp with which money was coined, Mart.; tranſf., communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, Juv.

mōnētālis -is, m. (moneta), relating to the mint; in jeſt, one who aſks for money, Cic.

mōnile -is, n. a necklace, a collar, Cic.

mōnimentum = monumentum (q.v.).

mōnita -drum, n. (moneo), 1, warning, Cic.; 2, prophecies; deorum, Cic.

mōnitio -ſus, f. (moneo), a reminding, warning, admoniſhing, admonition, Cic.

mōnitor -ōris, m. (moneo). **I.** one who reminds. **A.** offici, Sall. **B. a.** one who ſupplies an orator with facts, an aſſiſtant, prompter, Cic.; b, a nomenclator, who reminds one of perſons' names, Cic. **II.** an adviſer, inſtructor; fatuus, Cic.

mōnitus -ūs, m. (moneo), 1, a reminding, warning, admonition, Ov.; 2, an intimation of the will of the gods by oracles, augury, portents, omens, etc.; monitus Fortunae, Cic.

Mōnoecus -i, m. (Μονοικος), he that dwells alone, ſurname of Hercules; Monoeci Arx et Portus, promontory and harbour on the coaſt of Liguria, now Monico.

mōnogrammos -on (μονόγραμμα), of pictures, conſiſting only of outlines, ſketched; Epicurus monogrammas deos et nihil agentes commentus eſt, incorporeal, ſhadowy, Cic.

mōnōpōdium -ii, n. (μονοπόδιον), a table with one foot, Liv.

mōnōpōlium -ii, n. (μονοπώλιον), a monopoly, ſole right of ſale, Suet.

mons, montis, m. a mountain. **I. A.** Lit., mons impendens, Cic.; prov. of large promiſes followed by ſmall performance, parturiunt montes, naceſcitur ridiculus muſ, Hor. **B.** Meton., a rock; improbus, Verg. **II.** Tranſf., a large maſs, great quantity; mons aquarum, Verg.; maria montesque polliceri, to make large promiſes, Sall.

monſtrātor -ōris, m. (monſtro), a diſcoverer, teacher; atrii, Triptolemuſ, Verg.

monſtrifer -ſera -ferum (monſtrum and ferro), producing monſters, horrible monſtrous, Plin.

monſtro, 1. (= monetro, from moneo), to ſhow, point out. **I.** By ſigns or geſtures, digito indice ad hoc, Hor.; proceram palmam Deli monſtrant, Cic. **II.** By words, **A.** to ſhow, point out, teach, inform; tu iſtic ſi quid librarii mea manu non intelligent monſtrabis, Cic. **B. 1.** to ordain, inſtitute, appoint; piacula, Verg.; 2, to inſurm againſt, denounce; alii ab amicis monſtrabantur, Tac.; 3, to adviſe, urge; conferre manum pudor iraque monſtrat, Verg.

monſtrum -i, n. (= monetro, from moneo). **I.** a ſupernatural event, a prodigy, portent, Cic. **II.** a monſter, monſtroſity; a, of perſons, monſtrum horrendum, Polyphemus, Verg.; immaniffimum ac foediſſimum monſtrum, Clodius, Cic.; b, of things, non mihi jam furum, ſed monſtrum ac prodigium vide

batur, *Cic.*; esp. *wonders or marvels*; *monstra nuntiare, Cic.*

monstruōsē, adv. (*monstruosus*), *strangely, wonderfully, monstrously, Cic.*

monstruōsus -a -um (*monstrum*), *strange, singular, wonderful, monstrous*; *monstruosissima bestia, Cic.*

montānus -a -um (*mons*). **I.** of or relating to a mountain, dwelling on mountains, found on mountains; *loca montana et aspera, Liv.*; *Ligures, Liv.*; subst., **a**, **montānus** -i, m. a mountaineer, *Caes.*; **b**, **montāna** -ōrum, n. mountainous districts, *Liv.* **II.** rich in mountains, mountainous; *Dalmatia, Ov.*

monticōla -ae, c. (*mons* and *colo*), a dweller among the mountains, mountaineer, *Ov.*

montivāgus -a -um (*mons* and *vagus*), wandering over the mountains; *cursus, Cic.*

montuōsus -a -um (*mons*), mountainous, full of mountains; *regio aspera et montuosa, Cic.*; subst., **montuōsa** -ōrum, n. mountainous districts, *Plin.*

mōnumentum (*mōnimentum*) i, n. (*monéo*), that which is intended to preserve the recollection of anything; a memorial, monument. **I.** Lit., monumenti causā, *Cic.*; esp., **a**, a building, statue, temple, gallery, etc.; monumenta Africani, statues, *Cic.*; **b**, a sepulchre, *Cic.*; **c**, written memorials, annals, memoirs; monumenta rerum gestarum, *Cic.*; commendare aliquid monumentis, *Cic.* **II.** Transf., laudis, clementiae, furtorum, *Cic.*

Mopsil -ōrum, m. a noble family in Compsa. Hence, **Mopsiani** -ōrum, m. the dependants of the Mopsi.

Mopsōpius -a -um (from *Μόψοπία*, an ancient name of Attica), Attic, Athenian; juvenis, *Triptolemus, Ov.*; muri, urbs, *Athens, Ov.*

Mopsuestia (*Mobsuestia*) -ae, f. a town in Cilicia.

Mopsus -i, m. (*Μόψος*). **I.** the seer of the Argonauts. **II.** son of Apollo and Manto. **III.** name of a shepherd in Vergil.

1. mōra -ae, f. **I.** delay. **A.** Gen., moram alicui rei inferre, afferre, *Cic.*; creditoribus facere, to put off the day of payment, *Cic.*; trahere, *Verg.*; res habet (suffers) moram, *Cic.*; non (or nulla) mora est with quin or quominus and the subj., *Cic.*; sine mora, without delay, *Cic.* **B. 1.** pause on a march, *Liv.*; **2.** a pause in discourse, *Cic.* **II.** Transf., **1.** space of time, *Ov.*; **2.** a hindrance, *Liv.*

2. mōra -ae, f. (*mōra*), a division of the Spartan army, of 400, 500, 700, or 900 men, *Nep.*

mōralis -e (*mores*), moral, ethical; philosophiae pars, *Cic.*

mōrātor -ōris, m. (*moror*). **I.** a loiterer or lagger behind, *Liv.* **II.** a delayer, retarder. **A.** Gen., publici commodi, *Liv.* **B.** an advocate who talked against time, *Cic.*

1. mōrātus, partic. of *moror*.

2. mōrātus -a -um (*mores*). **I.** having certain manners or morals; bene, melius, optime moratus, *Cic.* **II.** adapted to manners or character, characteristic; poema, *Cic.*; recte morata fabula, in which the characters are correctly drawn, *Hor.*

morbīdus -a -um (*morbus*), **1.** sickly, diseased, morbid, *Plin.*; **2.** unwholesome, causing disease, *Lucr.*

morbōsus -a -um (*morbus*), sickly, diseased, worn out, *Cal.*

morbus -i, m. disease, sickness. **I.** Physical; a, mortifer *Cic.*; in morbo agra, to be sick,

Cic.; morbo laborare, opprimi, *Cic.*; conficiari, *Nep.*; morbus ingravescit, grows worse, increases in violence, *Cic.*; ex morbo convalescere, to get well, *Cic.*; morbum simulare, *Cic.*; **b**, personify, as a goddess, *Verg.* **II.** Of mental diseases, animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensae et inanes divitiarum gloriae, *Cic.*

mordācītēr, adv. (*mordax*), biting, sharply; limā mordacius uti, *Ov.*

mordax -ācis (*mordeo*), biting, given to biting, snappish. **I.** A. Lit., canis, *Plaut.* **B.** Fig., a, biting, satirical; Cynicus, *Hor.*; carne, *Ov.*; **b**, wearing, corroding; sollicitudines, "eating cares," *Hor.* **II.** a, stinging; urtica, *Ov.*; **b**, sharp; ferrum, *Hor.*; **c**, pungent, biting in taste; fel, *Ov.*

mordēo, mōmordi, morsum, **2.** to bite. **I.** A. Lit., **1.** canes mordent, *Cic.*; **2.** to bite, eat; pabula dente, *Ov.* **B.** Transf., to bite, sting, hurt, pain; aliquem dictis, *Ov.*; conscientia mordeor, *Cic.*; valde me mōmorderunt epistolae tuae, *Cic.* **II.** to bite into, cut into, take fast hold of; a, fibula mordet vestem, *Ov.*; **b**, of rivers, to indent, wear away; ruia quae Liris quietā mordet aquā, *Hor.*; **c**, to nip, bite, sting; matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent, *Hor.*

mordicītus = *mordicus* (q.v.)

mordicus, adv. (*mordeo*). **I.** Lit., with the teeth, by biting; auferre mordicus auriculam, *Cic.* **II.** Transf., tenere aliquid mordicus, to keep fast hold of; perspicuitatem, *Cic.*

mōrētum -i, n. a rustic salad made of garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, etc., *Ov.*

mōribundus -a -um (*morior*). **I.** Middle, **1.** dying, expiring; jacentem moribundumque vidisti, *Cic.*; **2.** subject to death, mortal; membra, *Verg.* **II.** Act., causing death, deadly, *Cal.*

mōrigēror, **1.** dep. (*mos* and *gero*), to accommodate oneself to, comply with, gratify, subserve; voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, *Cic.*

mōrigērus -a -um (*mos* and *gero*), compliant, obedient, accommodating, obsequious, *Lucr.*

Mōrini -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

mōrior, mortuus sum, mōrtūrus, **3.** dep. to die. **I.** Lit., ex vulnere, *Liv.*; ferro, *Liv.*; hoc morbo, *Cic.*; fame, *Cic.*; frigore, *Hor.*; in suo lectulo, *Cic.*; voces morientes, of a dying man, *Cic.*; moriar si, may I die if, *Cic.* **II.** Transf., **A.** to perish with love, *Ov.* **B.** Of things and abstr. subjects, to die away, wither away, decay; a, segetes moriuntur in herbis, *Ov.*; **b**, of fire, to be extinguished; flammās et vidi nullo concutiente mori, *Ov.*; of parts of the body, to lose strength; at hi (lacerti) mortui jam sunt, *Cic.*; **c**, of abstractions, to come to an end, perish; suavissimi hominis memoria moritur, *Cic.*; **p.** adj., **mortuus** -a -um, dead; subst., **mortuus** -i, m. a dead man, *Cic.*

mormyr -fris, f. (*μορμύρος*), a sea-fish, *Ov.*

mōrōlōgus -a -um (*μωρολόγος*), talking like a fool, foolish; subst., a fool, *Plaut.*

1. mōror, **1.** dep. (*mora*), to linger, loiter, tarry, delay. **I.** A. Luceius narravit Brutum valde morari, *Cic.*; with infin., alicui bellum inferre, *Cic.*; nihil moror, foll. by quominus and subj., *Liv.* **B.** to stay, tarry in a place; Brundisii, *Cic.*; in provincia, *Cic.* **II.** **1.** to cause delay to another, to delay, retard, keep back, detain, hinder; impetum sustinere atque morari, *Caes.*; aliquem ab itinere, *Liv.*; **2.** a, esp. of the judge in acquitting and dismissing a person, C. Sempronium nihil moror, *Liv.*; **b**, as a for mula, in breaking off a discourse; ne te morar, *Hor.*; **c**, nihil morari, (a) to care nothing for; nec

dona moror, Verg.; (3) *to have nothing to say against*; nihil moror, eos salvos esse, ap. Cic.; 3, *to detain the attention of, fetter*; novitate morandus spectator, Hor.

2. **mōror**, 1. dep. (μωρός), *to be foolish, to be a fool*, Suet.

morōsō, adv. (morosus), *peevishly, captiously*, Cic.

mōrōsitas -ātis, f. (morosus), *peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness, Cic.; pedantry, excessive fastidiousness in style*, Suet.

mōrōsus -a -um (mos), *peevish, morose, capricious, captious, fretful; senes, Cic.; canities, Hor.; morbus obstinate, Ov.*

Morpheus -ēos, m. (Μορφεύς), *god of dreams*.

mors, mortis, f. (root MOR, whence morior, connected with θνῆσθαι, μαρῖναι), *death*. I. A. Lit., omnium rerum mors est extremum, Cic.; mortem sibi consciscere, *to commit suicide*, Cic.; mortem alicui inferre, *to slay, kill*, Cic.; alicui mortem esse, *cause a person's death*, Cic.; aliquem ex media morte eripere, Cic.; plur., mortes, *kinds of death*; clare mortes pro patria optet, Cic. B. Personified as a goddess, daughter of Erebus and Nox. II. Meton., 1, *a corpse*, Plin.; 2, *life-blood*; ensei multa morte recepti, Verg.; 3, *one who brings death or destruction*; mors tororque sociorum licet Sextius, Cic.

morsus -ūs, m. (mordeō), *a bite, biting*. I. A. Lit., 1, *serpents, Cic.; morsu dividere escas, Cic.; 2, eating; mensarum, Verg.* B. Transf., 1, *a seizing, laying hold of, like the bite of an anchor*, Verg.; and meton., *that which seizes*, morsus uncus, *the fluke of an anchor*, Verg.; roboris, *the cleft of a tree holding fast a javelin*, Verg.; 2, *a biting taste, pungency*, Mart. II. Fig., 1, *a carping or malicious attack with words*, Hor.; 2, *mental pain, vexation; curarum, Ov.; doloris, Cic.*

mortalis -is (mors), *subject to death, mortal*. I. Lit., 1, *omne animal esse mortale*, Cic. Subst., a, **mortalis** -is, m. *a mortal man, a man; and esp., plur., mortals, men*, Cic.; b, **mortalis** -is, n. *that which is mortal or perishable*, Cic.; 2, *transf., transitory, temporary, passing away; leges, inimicitiae, Cic.* II. Transf., *relating or belonging to mortal men, mortal, human, earthly; conditio vitae, Cic. Subst., mortalia -ium, n. *mortal things, mortal affairs, and esp., human sufferings; et mentem mortalia tangunt*, Verg.*

mortalitas -ātis, f. (mortalis). I. *the being subject to death, Cic.* II. *human nature, the nature of man regarded as mortal; mortalitatem explere, to die*, Tac.

mortārium -ī, n. *a mortar*, Plin.

morticinus -a -um (mors), *dead*, Plin.

mortifier -fēra -fērūm (mors and fero), *causing death, fatal, deadly, mortal; vulnus, morbus, Cic.*

mortuālia -ium, n. (mortuus), *funeral songs, dirges*, Plaut.

mortuus -a -um, *partic. of morior (q.v.)*.

mōrum -ī, n. (μῶρον, μῶρον), 1, *a mulberry*, Verg.; 2, *a blackberry*, Ov.

1. **mōrus** -ī, f. *a mulberry-tree*, Ov.

2. **mōrus** -a -um (μωρός), *silly, foolish*, Plaut.

mos, mōris, m. *the will of a person*. I. *self-will, caprice; morem alicui gerere, to comply with a person's wishes*, Cic. II. A. Lit., *custom; 1, a, custom, usage, wont; de more suo decedere, Cic.; esse in more majorum, traditional line of conduct*, Cic.; *mos est with genit. gerund, mos est ita rogandi, Cic.; with infin., magorum mos est non humare corpora, Cic.; with acc. and infin., mos est Athenis lacerari in contione eos,*

etc., Cic.; *mos est or moris est with ut and the subj., mos est hominum ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, Cic.; eum morem tenere, to observe, Cic.; abl. as adv., more majorum, after the way of the ancestors, Cic.; meo, tuo, suo more, Cic.; b, fashion, mode; quoniam ita se mores habent, Sall.; 2, gen. plur., manners, character, disposition, morals; suavissimi, iusti, feri, Cic.; totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicuius cognoscere, Cic.; describere hominum sermones moresque, Cic.* B. Transf., 1, *quality, nature, manner, use and wont; siderum, Verg.; more, ad morem or in morem, after the fashion of, full. by genit., Cic.; 2, rule, law; mores viris ponere, Verg.; sine more, without rule or control, Verg.; quid ferri duritia pugnacius? sed cedit et patitur mores, Plin.*

Mōsa -ae, f. *a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Meuse*.

Moschus -ī, m. (Μόσχος), *a rhetorician of Pergamus, accused of poisoning*.

Mōsella -ae, f. *a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Moselle*.

Mostēni -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of the Lydian town Mostena or-en*.

mōtio -ōnis, f. (moveo). I. *movement, motion; corporum, Cic.* II. Transf., *emotion, feeling; motiones animi, Cic.*

mōto, 1. (intens. of moveo), *to move up and down, move frequently; lacertos, Ov.; zephyris motantibus, Verg.*

1. **mōtus** -a -um, *partic. of moveo*.

2. **mōtus** -ūs, m. (moveo). I. *a motion, movement*. A. Lit., a, *natura omnia citius motibus suis, Cic.; b, terrae, an earthquake, Cic.; c, motion of the body, movement, gesture; esp. of an orator, manum motus tenent illud decorum, Cic.; ex motus mei melioritate, Cic.; the gestures of actors or pantomimic dancers; haud indecoros motus more Tusco dare, Liv.; dare motus Cereri, to lead dances, Verg.* B. Transf., 1, *motion of the mind; a, of the senses, dulcem motum afferent, Cic.; b, of the mind, activity; motus animorum duplices sunt, alteri excitationis, alteri appetitus, Cic.; esp., (a) movement of the passions; motus animi nimii, Cic.; (3) motion of the will, impulse; sine motu animi et cogitatione, Cic.; 2, political movement, insurrection, riot, commotion; omnes Catilinae motus prohibere, Cic.; motum afferre reipublicae, Cic.* II. *revolution in a state, Cic.*

mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. (connected with mutare, ἀνίστημι, etc.). I. *to move, set in motion, stir*. A. Lit., a, *aerum, Cic.; reflex., terra movet, Liv.; b, to move the body; se movere and moveri, to dance, Cic.; c, milit. t. t., movere arma, to take up arms; adversus aliquem, Liv.* B. Transf., 1, *to produce a bad effect on the body, to attack, affect; intuleranda vis aestus corpora movit, Liv.; 2, to move mentally; a, se ad motum fortunae, Caes.; b, (a) to influence, work upon, affect; pulchritudo corporis movet oculos, Cic.; moveri aliqua re, to be disturbed, made anxious by, Verg.; (3) to move compassion, move, affect; Roscii morte moveri, Cic.; (γ) to work upon, induce; with ut and the subj., Cic.; 3, politically, to cause a commotion, arouse, excite; omnia, Sall.; 4, to change, shake, shudder; alicuius sententiam, Cic.; fidem, Ov.* II. *to move from a place*. A. a, *linum e gurgite, Ov.; b, to cause, produce, excite; risum, Cic.; miscicordiam, Cic.; c, to bring to notice, bring before; historias, Hor.; d, to begin; bellum, Cic.* B. *to remove, put out of its place; a, fundamenta loco, Cic.; se de Cumanis, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., movere signa, castra, or simply movere or moveri, to march away, move from a place; castra ex eo loco,*

Taes; **c**, to dispossess; aliquem ex agro, Cic.; **d**, to cause to move from one's position, dislodge; hostem statu, Liv.; **e**, to expel; aliquem de senatu, Cic.; **f**, to make a person change his opinion; aliquem de sententia, Liv.

mox, adv. (moveo). **I**. Of future time, soon, presently; jussit mihi nunciari mox se venturum, Cic. **II**, then, thereupon; mox rediit Cremonam reliquos populus, Tac.; mox . . . postremo, Liv.

Moyses -is or -i, m. Moses.

mūcidus -a -um (mucus), mouldy, musty, Juv.

Mūcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1**, C. Mucius Cordus (Scaevola), a Roman who came to Porsena's camp to kill him, and being detected, thrust his right hand into the fire, and received the name of Scaevola (left-handed); **2**, P. Mucius Scaevola, friend of the Gracchi, enemy of the younger Scipio Africanus; **3**, Qu. Mucius Scaevola, augur, husband of Laelia; **4**, Qu. Mucius Scaevola, jurist and statesman, Pontifex Maximus, whose administration of the province of Asia was so upright that the Asiatics celebrated a festival in honour of him, called Mucia; **5**, Mucia, the wife of Cn. Pompeius. Adj., Mucian; subst., **Mucia** -ōrum, n. the festival instituted in honour of Mucius Scaevola (IV). Hence, adj., **Muciānus** -a -um, relating to Mucius; exitus, death of Qu. Mucius Scaevola (IV), murdered by Damasippus in the temple of Vesta.

mūcro -ōnis, m. a sharp point or edge. **A**. Lit., a, cultri, Juv.; b, esp., a sword's point or edge; transf., the sword; mucrones militum tremere, Cic. **B**. Transf., sharpness, point; tribunicus, Cic.; defensionis tuae, Cic.

mūcus -i, m. (mungo), the mucous matter of the nose, Cat.

mūgil (mūgillis) -is, m. (μύγος), a fish, perhaps the mullet, Plin.

mūgiōr, 1. dep. (mugio), to loiter, trifle away time, dully; dum tu mugianis, Cic.

mūgiō -īvi and -īi -itum, 4. (from sound mu, whence μυκάω), to bellow as an ox, low. **I**. Lit., of cattle, Liv.; subst., mugientes = oxen, Hor. **II**. Transf., to roar, bray, rumble, groan; mugit tubae clangor, Verg.; sub pedibus musire solunt, Verg.; si mugiat Africa malus procellis, Hor.

mūgitus -ūs, m. (mugio). **I**. the lowing, bellowing of cattle; boum, Verg. **II**. Transf., a rumbling, groaning, creaking; terrae, Cic.

mūla -ae, f. (mulus), a female mule, Cic.

muleō, mulsi, mulsum, 2. to stroke. **I**. **A**. Lit., manu muleans barbam, Ov. **B**. Transf., to touch lightly; virgā capillos, Ov. **II**. Fig., 1, to charm, delight, enchant; aliquem fistulā, Hor.; 2, to soothe, appease; tigres, Verg.; et ipso mulcente et increpante Marcio, Liv.; aliquem dictis, Ov.; fluctus, iras, Verg.; vulnera, to allay pain, Ov.

Mulcibēr -ēris and -ēri, m. (mulceo, lit., the meller), 1, a surname of Vulcan, Cic., Ov.; 2, meton., fire, Ov. (genit. syncope, Mulcibri).

mulceo, 1. (MULC, whence also mulce-o, mulge-o), to thrash, maltreat, cudgel, handle roughly; male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repellantur, Cic.

mulcta, multeto, = multa, multo (q.v.).

muletra -ae, f. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Verg.

muletrār -um -īi, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Hor.

muletrum -i, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Hor.

mulgéo, mulsi, muletum, 2. (root MULC, whence also mulceo), to milk, Verg.; prov.,

mulgere hircos, of an impossible undertaking, Verg.

mūlēbris -e (mulier). **I**. of or relating to a woman, womanly, feminine; vox, Cic.; vestis, Nep.; bellum, Cic.; certamen, on account of a woman, Liv.; Fortuna Muliebris, revered in memory of the women who had appeased the anger of Coriolanus, Liv. **II**. Transf., womanish, effeminate, unmanly; sententia, Cic.

mūlēbritēr, adv. (muliebris), after the manner of a woman, effeminately, womanishly; se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedere, Cic.

mūliēr -ēris, f. **I**. a woman, Cic. **II**. a wife, matron; virgo aut mulier, Cic.; eras mulier erit, Cic.

mūliērārius -a -um (mulier), womanish; manus, a troop of soldiers sent by a woman, Cic.

mūliērcūla -ae, f. (dim. of mulier), a little woman, used contemptuously, suas secum mulierculas in castra ducere, Cic.

mūliērōsitas -ātis, f. (mulierosus), excessive love of women, Cic.

mūliērōsus -a -um (mulier), fond of women, Cic.

mūlinus -a -um (mulus), of or relating to a mule, Juv.

mūlio -ōnis, m. (mulus), a mule-keeper, mule-driver, muleteer, one who lets mules to hire, Cic.

mūliōnis and (later) **mūliōnicus** -a -um (mulio), of or relating to a muleteer, Cic.

mullus -i, m. the red mullet, Cic.

mulsus -a -um (mel), 1, mixed with honey, sweetened with honey, Plin.; subst., **mulsum** -i, n. wine sweetened with honey; calix mulsi, Cic.; 2, transf., as sweet as honey; dicta mulsa, sweet words, Plaut.

multa (mulcta) -ae, f. a punishment consisting in loss of property (originally a fine in cattle); usually a money-fine, fine, mulct; multam dicere, to fix a fine, Cic.; multam petere, irrogate, to propose that an accused person should be fined to a certain amount, Cic.; multam certare, to discuss on both sides the amount of a fine, Cic.; aliquem multā multare, to punish by a fine, Cic.; multam committere, to incur a fine, Cic.

multangulus -a -um (multus and angulus), many-cornered, multangular, Lucr.

multāticūs -a -um (multa), belonging or relating to a fine; pecunia, Liv.

multātio -ōnis, f. (l. multo), a penalty, fine, mulct; bonorum, Cic.

multēsimus -a -um (multus), very small; pars, Lucr.

multicāvus -a -um (multus and cavus), having many holes, porous; pumex, Ov.

multicia -ōrum, n. (multus and ico), soft, finely-woven garments, Juv.

multifariā, adv. (multifarius from multus), on many sides, in many places, Cic.

multifidus -a -um (multus and findo), cloven into many parts; faces, Ov.; transf., lster, having many branches, Mart.

multiformis -e (multus and forma), having many shapes, multiform, manifold, of many kinds; qualitates, Cic.

multifōrus -a -um (multus and foris), having many openings, pierced with many holes; multifori tibia buxi, Ov.

multigēneris -e (multus and genus), of many kinds, of many sorts, Plaut.

multigēnus -a -um = multigeneris (q.v.).

multijūgus -a -um and **multijūgis** -e (multus and jugum), many-yoked, yoked many

together. **I.** Lit., equi, Liv. **II.** Transf., manifold, of many sorts; litterae, Cic.

multimōdis, adv. (for multis modis), in many ways, variously, Lucr.

multimōdus -a -um (multus and modus), various, manifold, Liv. (?)

multiplex -plex (multus and plex, from plico), having many folds. **I.** Lit., a, alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic.; b, with many winds and turnings; vitis serpens multiplici lapsu, Cic.; c, with many layers; lorica, Verg.; d, having many parts; corona, Cic.; e, manifold, many, numerous; multiplices fetus, numerous offspring, Cic.; f, many times as large; multiplex quam pro numero damnus est, Liv. **II.** Transf., A. Of things, of many different kinds, many-sided, manifold; multiplex ratio disputandi, Cic. B. Of persons, many-sided; varius et multiplex et copiosus, Cic.; multiplices naturae, Cic.; ingenium, versatile, changeable, Cic.

multiplicābills -e (multiplico), having many folds, Cic.

multiplico, 1. (multiplex), to increase many times, multiply; aes alienum, Caes.; flumina collectis multipliciter aquis, Ov.; domus multiplicata, enlarged, Cic.

multitudo -inis, f. (multus), a large number, multitude. **I.** Gen., litterarum, Cic. **II.** Esp., of men; 1, a large number of men, crowd, multitude; tanta multitudo lapides ac tela jacebat, Caes.; 2, in a contemptuous sense, the common people, mob, multitude; fanā et multitudinis iudicio moveri, Cic.

multivōlus -a -um (multus and volo), having many wishes or desires, Cat.

1. **multo** (muletto), 1. (multa), to punish; aliquem morte, Cic.; exsilio, Liv.; vitia hominum damnis, ignominis, vinculis, Cic.; aliquem pecuniā, to punish with a fine, Nep.; Veneri esse multatū, punished with a fine paid to Venus, Cic.

2. **multo**, multum, used adv., v. multus.

multus -a -um; comp., **plūs**, plūris; superl., **plūrimus** -a -um, much. **I.** Lit., A. Of number, many, numerous; multis verbis, Cic.; viri, Cic.; multi, many persons, Cic.; minime multi, exceedingly few, Cic.; quam minime multa vestigia, as few as possible, Nep.; multis verbis, diffusely, copiously, Cic.; elliptically, ne multa, ne multis, briefly, in brief, Cic.; multi (= οἱ πολλοί), the many, the multitude, the common herd; unus de multis, Cic.; orator e multis, Cic.; compar., plures, genit. plurum, several, more than one, Cic.; quid plura? in short, Cic.; pluribus verbis rogare, Cic.; superl., plurimi, very many, the most; plurimis verbis, Cic.; mons, very large, Verg.; Aetna, the greatest part of, Ov. B. Of strength or fulness, much, great, strong, considerable; 1, multo labore, Cic.; superl., plurimus sol, very hot, Ov.; 2, of time, ad multum diem, till late in the day, Cic.; multā nocte, late at night, Cic.; multo mane, very early, Cic. C. Of space, great; multa pars Europae, Liv. **II.** Transf., A. Of discourse, copious, diffuse, prolix; ne in re nota multus et insolens sim, Cic. B. Of an action, busy, vigorous, zealous; in eodem genere causarum multus erat T. Juventius, Cic. C. Obtrusive, troublesome; qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinuus aut multus est, Cic. Hence, **multum**, compar., **plūs**, superl., **plūrimum**, much, a great part. **I.** Subst., A. In nom. or acc., with genit., ad multum diem, till far in the day, Liv.; multum diem, a large part of the day, Sall.; compar., plus posse, plus facere, Cic.; plus pecuniae, Cic.; plurimum posse, Cic.; plurimum gravitatis, Cic. B. In genit., of price or value, plus emere, vendere, dearer, at

a higher price, Cic.; mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, is of more value to me, Cic.; aliquem pluris aestimare, to think more highly of, Cic.; superl., plurimi, very dear; esse, Cic. **II.** Adv., A. **multo**, by far, with comparatives or words of similar force; multo pauciores, Cic.; multo antepondere, Cic.; non multo post, not long after, Cic. B. **multum**; 1, of degree, much, very; longe multumque superare, Cic.; vir multum bonus, Cic.; non multum est majus, Cic.; 2, of time, often; multum mecum loquantur, Cic. C. plus; 1, of number, more; non plus quam semel, Cic.; without quam, plus mille capti, Liv.; with abl., nec esse plus uno, Cic.; 2, of degree, more; quem plus plusque in dies diligo, more and more, Cic. D. plurimum, most; ut te plurimum diligam, Cic.

Muluccha (Mulucha) -ae, m. a river in Mauritania, now Malua or Motua.

mulus -i, m. a mule, Cic.

Mulvius -a -um, Mulvian; pons, a bridge above Rome on the via Flaminia, now Ponte Molle.

Mummus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Mummus Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth.

Mūnatius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Munatius Plancus, one of the legates of Caesar.

Munda -ae, f. town in Hispania Baetica, scene of a victory of Julius Caesar over the sons of Pompeius, 45 B.C.

mundānus -a -um (mundus), of or relating to the world, mundane. Subst., **mundānus** -i, m. a citizen of the world, Cic.

munditia -ae, f. and (not in Cic.) **mundities** -ei, f. (mundus), cleanness. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** neatness, spruceness, elegance; 1, non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic.; munditias capimur, Ov.; simplex munditias, Hor.; 2, neatness, elegance of style, quā munditia, homines quā elegantia, Cic.

mundo, 1. (mundus), to cleanse, purify, Verg.

1. **mundus** -a -um, clean, neat, elegant. **I.** supellex, coena, Hor. **II.** 1, of manner of life, elegant, refined; homo, Cic.; cultus justo mundior, too elegant apparel, Liv.; 2, of discourse, neat, elegant; verba, J.

2. **mundus** -i, m. (1. mundus, like Gr. κόσμος). **I.** ornament; muliebris, Liv. **II.** the universe, the world, and the heavenly bodies. A. hic ornatus mundi, harmony of the universe, Cic.; mundi innumerabiles, Cic. B. 1, the heavens; lucens, Cic.; 2, the world, the earth; a, lit., quicunque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor.; b, meton., the inhabitants of the world, mankind; fastos evolvere mundi, Hor.

mūnēro, 1. (munus), to give, present; aliquem aliquā re, Cic.

mūnēror, 1. dep. to present; natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic.

mūnia -ium, n. duties, functions, official duties, official business; candidatorum, Cic.

mūniceps -cipis, c. (munia and capio). **I.** the citizen of a municipium; muncipes Cosanus, of Cosa, Cic. **II.** a fellow-citizen, countryman, fellow-countryman; meus, Cic.; muncipes Jovis advenisse lagoenas, countrymen of Jupiter, i.e., Cretan, Juv.

mūnicipālis -e (munici, -am), relating or belonging to a municipium, municipal; homines, Cic.; sometimes in a contemptuous sense, provincial; eques, Juv.

mūnicipium -ii, n. (municeps), a town, usually in Italy, the inhabitants of which had the Roman citizenship, but were governed by their

own magist, ates and laws; a free town, municipal town, Cic.

mūnificē, adv. (munificus), *munificently, bountifully, Cic.*

mūnificentia -ae, f. (munificus), *munificence, bountifulness, Sall.*

mūnifico, l. (munificus), *to present, to give, Lucr.*

mūnificus -a -um (munus and facio), *munificent, liberal; in dando, Cic. (compar., munificentior, superl., munificentissimus).*

mūnimen -inis, n. (munio), *a protection, defence, fortification; munimine cingere fossas, Ov.; ad imbres, against the rains, Verg.*

mūnimentum -i, n. (munio). **I.** *a fortification, bulwark, defence, protection; ut instar muri hae sepes munimenta praebent, Caes.; tenere se munimentis, entrenchments, Tac. II.* *Fig., protection; rati noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall.*

mūnio (moenio) -ivi and -il -itum, 4. (moenia). **I.** *to build, build with walls; oppidum, Hor.; absol., to build a wall, Nep. II.* **A.** *to surround with a wall, fortify; 1, a, lit., palatium, Nep.; montem, Caes.; castra vallo fossaque, Caes.; b, transf., to protect, defend; Alpinus Italiani munierat natura, Cic.; domum praesidiis, Cic.; quae (herbescens viriditas) contra avium morsum munitur vallo aristarum, Cic.; 2, fig., to secure, make sure; munio me ad haec tempora, Cic. B.* *to make or build a road, to pave a road; viam, Cic.; itinera, Nep.; fig., munire alicui viam accusandi, to prepare a way for, Cic.*

mūnitio -ōnis, f. (munio). **I.** *fortifying, entrenching; 1, lit., milites munitione prohibere, Caes.; 2, meton., a fortification, entrenchment; urbem operibus munitionibusque saepire, Cic. II.* *a making passable, paving of roads; ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic.; munitio fluminum, bridging over, Tac.*

mūnito, l. (intens. of munio), *to pave, make passable; viam, Cic.*

mūnitor -ōris, m. (munio), *a builder of fortifications, a sapper and miner, military engineer, Liv.*

mūnitus -a -um, p. adj. (from munio), *fortified, made safe, secured; oppidum munitissimum, Cic.*

mūnus -ēris, n. (moenus). **I.** *an office, function, employment, duty; reipublicae, a public office, Cic.; officii, the performance of a duty, Cic.; tuum est hoc munus, Cic.; consulare munus sustinere, Cic.; belli munera inter se partiri, Liv. II.* **A.** *an affectionate service, favour; neque vero verbis auget suum munus, Cic.; munere alicuius rei (poet.), by the help of, Verg.; esp., the last services to the dead, funeral honours, interment; munere inani fungi, Verg. B.* *a gift, present; 1, alicui munus mittere, Cic.; mittere alicui aliquid muneri, to send or give as a present, Caes.; munera Liberi, wine, Hor.; Cereis, bread, Ov.; transf., opusculum majorum vigilarum munus, the fruit of, Cic.; 2, a, a sacrifice; munera ferre templis, Verg.; b, a public show, especially of gladiators, generally given by the aediles to the people; munus magnificum dare, praebere, Cic.; munus gladiatorum, Cic.; hence, a building or theatre erected for the people, Ov.*

mūnuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of munus), *a small gift, little present; alicui mittere munusculum levidense crasso filo, Cic.*

Mūnychia -ae, f. (Μουνυχία), *one of the ports of Athens. Adj., Mūnychius -a -um = Athenian, Ov.*

1. **mūraena** = murena (q.v.).

2. **Mūraena** = Murena (q.v.).

mūrālis -e (murus), *of or relating to a wall, mural; pila muralia, used by those who defend a wall, Caes.; falces, hooks or grappling-irons for pulling down walls, Caes.; corona, the crown given to the one who first ascended the wall of a besieged city, Liv.; also corona, the diadem of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers, Lucr.*

Murcia (Murtia, Myrtēa) -ae, f. *a surname of Venus; ad Murciae (sc. aedem), or ad Murciam, a valley separating the Pratine from the Aventine at Rome, Liv.*

1. **mūrēna** (mūraena) -ae, f. (μύρραινα), *a sea-fish highly prized by the Romans.*

2. **Mūrēna** -ae, m. (l. murena), *a cognomen belonging to the gens Licinia, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, L. Licinius Murena, defended by Cicero, in the extant oration "Pro Murena," on a charge of bribery; 2, L. Licinius Varro Murena, friend of Cicero, executed for suspected complicity in a plot against Augustus.*

mūrex -icis, m. **I.** *the purple-fish, a shell-fish from which the Tyrian dye was obtained; the shell in poets is represented as the trumpet of Triton, Ov.; it was also used to adorn grottoes, Ov.; meton., 1, the purple dye itself, Tyriocque ardebat murice laena, Verg.; 2, a sharp stone, projecting rock, resembling the murex in shape; acutus, Verg. II.* *an edible shell-fish; Baianus, Hor.*

Murgantia -ae, f. **I.** *a town in Samnium, now Croce di Morcone. II.* *town in Sicily, now Mandri Bianchi. Adj., Murgantinus -a -um, relating to Murgantia.*

murmillo = mirmillo (q.v.).

mūrīa -ae, f. (ἀλμυρίς), *brine, pickle, Hor.*

murmur -ūris, n. (onomatop.), *a murmur, a humming, buzzing, roaring, growling noise. I.* *of men and animals, populi, Liv.; of indistinct supplication, placare deos precibus et murmure longo, Ov.; the humming of bees, Verg.; the roar of a lion, Mart. II.* *Of things, of the sea, Cic.; of the wind, Verg.; of the sound of wind-instruments, cornuum, Hor.; inflati buxi, Ov.*

murmūro, l. (murmur). **I.** *to murmur, make a humming, growling noise; with acc., feeble lingua murmurat exanimis, Ov. II.* *Of things, to roar; mare murmurans, Cic.*

1. **murrha** (murra) = 1. myrrha (q.v.).

2. **murrha** (murra, myrrha) -ae, f. *a mineral, perhaps fluor spar, out of which costly vases and goblets were made; hence, poet., the goblets themselves, Mart.*

1. **murrhēus** (murrēus) = 1. myrrhēus (q.v.).

2. **murrhēus** (murrēus, myrrhēus) -a -um (2. murrha), *made of fluor spar, pocula, Prop.*

1. **murrhinus** (murrinus) = 1. myrrhinus (q.v.).

2. **murrhinus** (murrinus, myrrhinus) -a -um (murrha), *made of or relating to the mineral called murrha, Plaut.*

murt . . . v. myrt . . .

Murtia = Murcia (q.v.).

mūrus -i, m. *a wall. I. A.* *Lit. a, a wall round a city; urbis, Cic.; muro lapideo urbem cingere, Cic.; b, the wall of a private building, Cic. B.* *Transf., 1, the wall of a building, Cic.; 2, a bank or dyke of earth, Varr.; 3, the rim or edge of a vessel, Juv. II.* *protection, defence; lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula mūrque tranquillitatis, Cic.; Graium murus Achilles, Ov.*

1. **mūs**, mūris, c. (μῦς), *a mouse; rusticus or agrestis, field-mouse, Hor.; non solum inquilini sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic.; under*

the word *mus* the Romans comprehended the rat, marten, sable, ermine, etc.

2. *Mūs*, *Mūris*, m. the name of a family of the gens *Decia*, two members of which, P. Decius *Mus* and his son of the same name, devoted themselves to death to gain victory for their country.

Mūsa -ae, f. (Μοῦσα). I. a muse, goddess of music, poetry, and generally of the fine arts. The Muses, usually said to be the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, were nine in number, namely, Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Terpsichore, Calliope, Erato, Urania, Polyhymnia. II. Meton., 1. song, poetry; pedestris, poetry bordering on prose, Hor.; 2. musae, learning, studies; agrestiores, Cic.

1. *Mūsaëus* -i, m. (Μουσαῖος), a fabulous Greek poet.

2. *musaeus* -a -um (*Musa*), poetical, musical, Lucr.

musca -ae, f. (μύσκα, dim. of μύια), a fly, Cic.; transf., a troublesome, inquisitive person, Plaut.

muscarius -a -um (*musca*), 1. of or relating to flies, Plin.; 2. subst., *muscarium* -ii, n. a fly-flap, made of peacocks' feathers or an ox's or horse's tail, Mart.

muscipula -ae, f. and *muscipulum* -i, n. (mus and capio), a mouse-trap, Phaedr.

muscosus -a -um (*muscus*), covered with moss, full of moss, mossy; fontes, Virg.; nihil muscosius, Cic.

musculus -i, m. (dim. of mus). I. a little mouse, Cic. II. Transf., 1. milit. t. t., a shed, mantelet, Caes.; 2. a species of whale, Plin.

muscus -i, m. moss, Hor.

mūseus -a -um = 2. musaeus (q. v.).

musica -ae, f. and *musicō* -ēs, f. (μουσική), music; musicam tractare, Cic.

1. *musicō* -ēs, f. = musica (q. v.).

2. *musicō*, adv. (μουσικῶς), splendidly, pleasantly, finely; musicæ hercle aetatem agitis, Plaut.

mūsicus -a -um (μουσικός). I. belonging or relating to music, musical; leges, rules of music, Cic. Subst., a, *mūsicus* -i, m. a musician, Cic.; b, *musica* -ōrum, n. music, Cic. II. Esp., relating to poetry, poetical, Ter.

mussito, 1. (intens. of musso), to murmur to oneself, to mutter to oneself, Liv.; clam mussito, Liv.

musso, 1. (like mutio, from sound mu). I. a, to murmur, mutter, whisper to oneself; musantes inter se rogabant, Liv.; b, to hum, buzz; of bees, mussant oras et limina circum, Verg. II. to be in fear and uncertainty; mussat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Verg.

mustaceum (*mustacium*) -i, n. and *mustaceus* (*mustacius*) -i, m. (mustum), a must-cake, a laurel-cake, a sort of wedding-cake, mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves; prov., laureolan in mustaceo quaerere, to look for fame in trifles, Cic.

mustela (*mustella*) -ae, f. (dim. of mus), a weasel, Cic.

mustelinus (*mustellinus*) -a -um (*mustela*), of or relating to a weasel, Ter.

mustum -i, n., v. mustus.

mustus -a -um, young, new, fresh. I. Adj., agna, Cato; vinum, must, Cato. II. Subst., *mustum* -i, n. new wine, must, Verg.; fig., nova ista quasi de musto ac lacu fervida oratio, Cic.; meton., ter centum musta videre, vintages, Ov.

Musulāmi (*Musulāmi*) -ōrum, m. a warlike people of Numidia.

Mūta -ae, f. (mutus), a nymph, whom Jupiter made dumb because of her loquacity.

mutabilis -e (muto), changeable, variable, inconstant; ea forma republicae mutabilis est, Cic.

mutabilitas -ātis, f. (mutabilis), changeableness, mutability; mentis, Cic.

mutatio -ōnis (muto). I. a changing, change, mutation; facere mutationem alicuius rei. Cic. II. a mutual change, exchange; officiorum, Cic.

mutilo, 1. (mutilis). I. to maim, mutilate, cut off; nasoauribusque mutilatis, Liv.; caudam colubrae, Ov. II. Transf., to curtail, diminish; exercitum, Cic.

mutilus -a -um (μῦτλος, μῦτλος). I. maimed, mutilated; esp. of animals which have lost one or both horns; alces mutilae sunt cornibus, Caes.; se transf. in jest, sic mutilis militaris, Hor. II. Fig., of speech, mutila loqui, briefly, Cic.

Mūtina -ae, f. town in Cispadane Gaul, now Modena. Hence, adj., *Mutinensis* -e, relating to Mutina.

mutio (*muttio*), 4. (from sound mu), to mutter, mumble, murmur, Plaut., Ter.

mutitio (*mutitio*) -ōnis, f. a muttering, mumbling, Plaut.

mūto, 1. (for movito), to move. I. to move away, remove; ne quis inivitis civitate mutetur, should be removed from the state, Cic. II. Transf., A. to change, alter; 1. a, transit., sententiam, consilium, voluntatem, Cic.; mutari alite, to be changed into a bird, Ov.; b, reflex. mutare, and pass. mutari, to be changed; annona nihil mutavit, Liv.; 2. a, to dye; vellera luto, Verg.; b, vinum mutatum, spoiled, soured, Hor. B. to change, exchange; 1. jumenta, to change horses, Caes.; but, mutare calceos et vestimenta, to undress, Cic.; esp., mutare vestem, to put on mourning, Cic.; mutare terram, to go into another country, Liv.; mutata verba, used metaphorically, Cic.; 2. to exchange, barter; merces, Verg.; res inter se, Sall.

mutuatio -ōnis, f. (mutuor), a borrowing, Cic.

mutuē, adv. (mutuus), mutually, reciprocally, in return; respondere, Cic.

mutuō, adv. (mutuus), mutually, reciprocally; aestus maritimi mutuo accedentes et recedentes, Cic.

mūtior, 1. dep. (mutuum), to borrow. I. Lit., a, money, etc.; pecunias, Caes.; without acc., ab aliquo, Cic.; b, other things, auxilia ad bellum, Auct. bell. Gall. II. Transf., orator subtilitatem ab Academicis mutuatur, Cic.; verbum a simili, to speak metaphorically, Cic.

mutus -a -um. I. unable to speak, not possessing the power of articulate speech, dumb; bestia, Cic. II. Transf., A. muta dolore lyra est, Ov. B. uttering no sound, mute, silent; imago, Cic.; artes quasi mutae, the fine arts as opposed to rhetoric, Cic. C. a, of places whence no sound is heard, still, quiet; forum, Cic.; b, of time, tempus mutum litteris, when nothing is written, Cic.

mūtus -a -um (muto), lit., given in exchange. I. borrowed, lent; pecuniam dare mutuum, to lend, Cic.; sumere ab aliquo pecunias mutuas, to borrow, Cic. Subst., *mutuum* -i, n. a loan, Cic. II. mutual, reciprocal; non omnia erroris mutui implevit, on both sides, Liv.; benevolentia, Cic. Subst., *mutuum* -i, n. reciprocity; mutuum in amicitia, Cic.; pedibus per mutua nexis, fastened on each other, Verg.

Mūtycē -ēs, f. town in Sicily, now Modica. Hence, adj., *Mutyensis* -e, relating to Mutycē.

Mýcālē -ēs, f. (Μυκάλη), a promontory of Ionia, opposite the island of Samos.

Mýcēnae -ārum, f., and **Mýcēna** -ae, f., and **Mýcēnē** -ēs, f. (Μυκῆναι, Μυκῆνη), a city in Argolis of which Agamemnon was king; hence, 1, adj., **Mýcēnaeus** -a -um, relating to Mycenae or to Agamemnon; 2, **Mýcēnenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Mycenae; 3, **Mýcēnis** -idis, f. a Mycenaean woman, e.g., Iphigeneia, Ov.

Mýcōnus (-ōs) -i, f. (Μύκωνος), one of the Cyclades Islands in the Aegean Sea.

Mygdōnēs -um, m. (Μυγδόνες), a Thracian people who settled in Phrygia, Bithynia, and Mesopotamia. Hence, 1, **Mygdōnis** -idis, f. = Lydian, Ov.; 2, **Mygdōnius** -a -um = Phrygian, Hor.

Mygdōnides -ae, m. son of Mygdon, king of Phrygia.

Mýlāsa -ōrum, n. (Μύλασα), a town in Caria. Hence, **A. Mýlāsēni** -ōrum, m. and **B. Mýlāsenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Mylasa. **C. Mýlāsēus** -ēi, m. an inhabitant of Mylasa. **D. Mýlāsīus** -a -um, Mylasian.

Myndus (-ōs) -i, f. (Μύνδος), sea-town in Caria. Hence, **Myndīl** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Myndus.

mýōpārō -ōnis, m. (μυοπάρων), a small piratical skiff, Cic.

mýricē -ēs, f., and **mýrica** -ae, f. (μυρική), the tamarisk, Verg.

Myrīna -ae, f. (Μυρίνα), fortified sea-port of the Aeolians in Mysia.

Myrmēcidēs -ae, m. (Μυρμηκίδης), a celebrated sculptor.

Myrmidōnēs -um, m. (Μυρμιδόνες), the Myrmidons, a people in Thessalia Phthiotis under the rule of Achilles.

myrmillo = mirmillo (q.v.).

Mýrō -ōnis, m. (Μύρων), a celebrated Greek sculptor.

mýrōpōla -ae, m. (μυροπώλης), a seller of unguents, Plaut.

mýrōpōlium -īi, n. (μυροπώλιον), a shop where unguents are sold, Plaut.

1. **myrrha** (murrha, murrā) -ae, f. (μύρρα), 1, the myrrh-tree, Plin.; 2, myrrh, a gum obtained from the myrrh-tree.

2. **myrrha** = 2. murrha (q.v.).

3. **Myrrha** -ae, f. (Μύρρα), the daughter of Cinyras, changed into a myrrh-tree.

1. **myrrhēus** (murrhēus, murrēus) -a -um (myrrha), 1, perfumed or anointed with myrrh, Hor.; 2, myrrh-coloured, yellow, Prop.

2. **myrrhēus** = 2. murrhēus (q.v.).

1. **myrrhinus** (murrhinus, murrīnus) -a -um (1. myrrha), of myrrh, Plaut.

2. **myrrhinus** = 2. murrhinus (q.v.).

myrtētum (murtētum) -i, n. (myrtus), a grove or thicket of myrtle-trees, Sall.

myrtēus (murtēus) -a -um, 1, of or relating to the myrtle, Verg.; 2, myrtle-coloured, Tib.

myrtum -i, n. (μύρτον), the myrtle-berry, Verg.

myrtus -i and -us, f. (μύρτος), the myrtle, myrtle-tree, Verg.

Myrtīlus -i, m. (Μυρτίλος), the son of Mercury, who threw himself into the sea, hence according to some called mare Myrtoum (but see under Myrtos).

Myrtos -i, f. (Μύρτος), a small island near Euboea; hence, adj., **Myrtōus** -a -um, mare Myrtoum, a part of the Aegean sea between Crete, the Peloponnese and Euboea.

Mysoēlus -i, m. (Μύσκελος), an Achaean, founder of Crotona.

Mysi -ōrum, m. (Μύσοι), the people of Mysia in Asia Minor; hence, 1, **Mýsia** -ae, f. their country; 2, **Mysus** -a -um, Mysian.

mystāgōgus -i, m. (μυσταγωγός), a priest or attendant who showed the temple to strangers; a cicerone, Cic.

mysteriū -īi, n. (μυστήριον). **I.** Sing., a secret, secret science; aliquid tacitum tamquam myste-rium tenere, Cic. **II.** Plur., **mysteria** -ōrum, n. (μυστήρια). **A.** mysteries or secret rites with which some gods of antiquity were worshipped, especially the Eleusinian worship of Ceres, Cic. **B.** secrets, mysteries (of an art); mysteria rhetorum aperire, Cic.

mystēs -ae, m. (μύστης), a priest at the mysteries, Ov.

mysticus -a -um (μυστικός), relating to the mysteries, secret, mystic, Verg.

Mýtilēnae -ārum, f. and **Mýtilēnē** -ēs, f. (Μυτιλήνη), capital of the island of Lesbos. Hence, adj., **Mýtilēnaeus** -a -um, Mytilenean.

Myūs -untis, f. (Μυοῦς), a town in Caria.

mýtilus = mitulus (q.v.).

N.

N, n, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds in sound to the Greek nu (Ν, ν). For the uses of N. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Nābātaei (Nābāthaei) -ōrum, m. (Ναβαταῖοι, Ναβαθαῖοι), the Nabataeans in Arabia Petraea. Hence, **Nābātaeus** -a -um, Nabataean, poet. = Arabian, Eastern; subst., **Nābātaea** -ae, f. (Ναβαταῖα), a country of Arabia Petraea.

Nābis -bīdis, m. (Νάβις), king of Sparta about 200 A.C.

nablium (naulium) -īi and **nabium** -i, n. a stringed instrument of uncertain form; a kind of harp or lyre, Ov.

nae = 1. ne (q.v.).

naenia = nenia (q.v.).

Naevius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most notable member was Cn. Naevius, Roman dramatic and epic poet, born about 274 A.C. Hence, **Naevianus** -a -um, Naevian.

naevus -i, m. a mole on the body, Cic.

Nahanarvali -ōrum, m. a German tribe.

Nāiās -ādis and **Nāis** -īdis (-īdos), acc. plur. -īdas, f. (Ναῖας, Ναῖς, a swimmer), 1, a water-nymph, Naiad; used attrib., puellae Naiades, Verg.; 2, a nymph, hamadryad, Nereid, Ov. Hence, **Nāicus** -a -um, belonging to the Naiads.

nam, conj. for (differs from enim in standing at the beginning of a clause or proposition). **I.** Introducing an explanation, is pagus appellabatur Tigrinus; nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes.; hence, esp., a, sometimes introducing a parenthesis, in insula quae est in Tiberino (nam opinor ille alteri flumini nomen esse) sermoni demus operam, Cic.; b, or taking up the thought interrupted by a parenthesis, duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit (neque enim quidquam eorum, quae apud hostes agerentur, eum fellebat); nam et liberam Miculi temeritatem, etc., Liv.; also c.

introducing examples in illustration of a previous general assertion, vivo Catone minores natu multi uno tempore oratores flourerunt; nam et A. Albinus et literatus et disertus fuit, Cic. **II.** Introducing a reason, argument, fact, in justification of a preceding statement, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris; nam multi saepe honores dis immortalibus justis habiti sunt, sed profecto justiores nunquam, Cic.; also used in rhetorical questions to express a climax, nunquam illum ne minimā quidem re offendi . . . una domus erat, idem victus isque communis; nam quid ego de studiis dicam? Cic.; often found in connexion with *hercle*, *mehercle*, *edepol*, Cic. **III.** Used to add emphasis to an interrogation, and in this application often enclitic, quis est nam ludus in undis? Verg.

Namnētes -um, m. a people in Gallia Celtica near the modern Nantes.

namque, conj., a more emphatic form of *nam* (q.v.), standing like it at the beginning of a sentence or clause, though sometimes after the first or second word; prodigium extemplo dedicationem secutum; namque lapidibus pluit, Liv.; Alcibiades ad omnes res aptus consilique plenus; namque imperator fuit summus mari et terrā, Nep.

nanciscor, nactus and nactus sum, 3. dep. to get, obtain, meet. **I.** Lit., to find, fall on; anulum, Ter.; morbum, Nep.; spem, Cic.; fidem, Ov. **II.** Transf., A. = to reach; vitis claviculis suis, quicquid est nacta, compectitur, Cic. **B.** to find, meet with; aliquem, Cic.; turbidam tempestatem, Caes.

Nantuātes -ium, m. a Celtic Alpine people.

nānus -i, m. (νάνος, νᾶνος), a dwarf, Juv.

nāpaeus -a -um (ναπαῖος), of or relating to the forest; subst., **nāpaeae** -ārum, f. wood nymphs, Verg.

Nār, **Nāris**, m. a river of Italy, that flows into the Tiber, now Nera.

Narbo -ōnis, m. town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Narbonne. Hence, adj., **Narbōnensis** -e, of or belonging to Narbo.

narcissus -i, m. (νάρκισσος). **I.** the narcissus, daffodil, Verg. **II.** Proper name, Narcissus, son of Cepheus and Liriope, a youth of remarkable beauty, who fell in love with his own reflection in a fountain, and wasted away till he was changed into the flower of the same name.

nardus -i, f. and **nardum** -i, n. (νάρδος), 1, *nard*, a name given by the ancients to various aromatic plants, Plin.; 2, the unguent or balsam of *nard*, Hor.

nāris -is, f. the nostril; usually plur., **nāres** -ium, f. the nostrils. **A.** Gen., fasciculum ad nares commovere, Cic. **B.** Esp., the nose, as expressive of sagacity or of scorn or anger; homo naris obesae, a person of dull perception, Hor.; homo enunctae naris, a man of keen perception, Hor.; naris uti, to laugh at, mock at, Hor.; ne mappa nares corruget, cause the guest to turn up his nose, Hor.

Narnia -ae, f. a town in Umbria on the Nar, now Narni. Hence, adj., **Narniensis** -e, relating to Narnia.

narrābilis -e (narro), that can be told or narrated, Ov.

narratio -ōnis, f. (narro), a telling, narrating, relating, narration; rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, Cic.

narrātor -ōris, m. (narro), a relater, narrator, Cic.

narrātus -ūs, m. (narro), a narration, narrative, Ov.

narro, 1. (for gnaro = gnarum facio), to make known. **I.** to relate, tell, narrate; ego tibi ea narro, quae tu melius scis quam ipse qui narro, Cic.; de mea sollicitudine, Cic.; male bene, narrare, to bring good or bad tidings, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent, Cic.; pass., narratur, with nom. and infin., it is narrated, it is told, Liv. **II.** to say, speak, tell; narro tibi (a form of asseveration), I assure you, Cic.

narthēcium -ii, n. (ναρθήκιον), a case for keeping perfumes and medicines, Cic.

narus = gnarus (q.v.).

Nārycum -i, n. and **Nāryx** -rŷcis, f. (Νάρυξ), a town of the Ozolian Locrians, whence the town of Locri in Bruttium was founded. Adj., **Nārycius** -a -um, Narycian; urbs, Locri in Italy, Ov.

Nāsāmōnes -um, a people in the south-west of Cyrenaica. Hence, adj., **Nāsāmōniacus** -a -um, Nasamonian.

nascor (**gnascor**), natus sum, 3. dep. **I.** Lit., A. to be born, nasci patre certo, Cic.; non nobis solum nati sumus, Cic.; post hominum genus natum, since the beginning of the world, Cic. **B.** to descend from, spring from; natus summo loco, of a good family, Cic. **II.** Transf., to arise, be produced, spring forth; nascitur ibi plumbum, Caes.; ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, began to rise, Cic.; nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quae non homini ab homine nascatur, Cic.

Nāsica -ae, m. name of a family of the Scipios, the most famous member of which, was P. Cornel Scipio Nasica, famous for his integrity.

Nāso -ōnis, m. the cognomen of the poet P. Ovidius; v. Ovidius.

Nāsos -i, f. (νᾶσος = νῆσος, island), a part of the city of Syracuse.

nassa (**naxa**) -ae, f. a narrow-necked basket for catching fish, Plaut.; fig., a trap, net, snare, ex hac naxa exire constitui, Cic.

nasturcium (**nasturtium**) -ii, n. a kind of cress, Cic.

nāsus -i, m. the nose. **I.** Lit., A. nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videntur, Cic. **B.** the nose; a, as the seat of smell, nasus illis nullus erat, Hor.; b, as expressing anger, scorn, etc., aliquem or aliquid naso suspendere adunco, to turn up the nose at, ridicule, mock, Hor. **II.** Transf., the nose, nozzle, spout of a vessel, Juv.

nāsutus -a -um (nasus) 1, having a large nose, Hor.; 2, acute, sagacious, satirical, Mart.

nāta -ae, f. (nascor), a daughter, Verg.

nātālicius -a -um (natalis), of or relating to birth, and esp. to the time of birth; praedicta, a horoscope, Cic. Subst., **nātālicia** -ōrum, n. a birthday festival, Cic.

nātālis -e (2. natus), of or relating to birth, natal. **I.** Adj., dies, Cic.; lux, Ov.; hora, Hor.; diem natalem sum agere, celebrate, Cic.; **II.** Subst., **nātālis** -is, m., a, a birth-place, Delos natalis Apollinis, Hor.; b, a birth-day, Cic.; natalis Romae, festival of Palilia in honour of the founding of Rome, Ov.; plur. **nātāles** -ium, m. birth, origin, condition; Cornelius Fuscus, claris natalibus, of illustrious origin, Tac.

nātans -antis (partic. of nato), swimming; poet. subst. f., natantes, fishes, Verg.

nātātio -ōnis, f. (nato), swimming, ap. Cic.

nātātor -ōris, m. (nato), a swimmer, Ov.

nātes, v. natis.

nātio -ōnis, f. (nascor). **I.** Abstr., a being born, birth; natione Numidā, Tac.; hence, personif., Natio, the goddess of birth, Cic. **II.**

Concr., **A.** Lit., a nation, people; externae nationes et gentes, Cic. **B.** Transf., a breed, race, species, stock, class; candidatorum, Cic.; Epicureorum, Cic.; vestra natio (of the Stoics), Cic.

nātis -is, f., usually plur., **nātes** -ium, f. the rump, buttocks, Hor.

nātivus -a -um (2. natus). **I.** born, that which has come into existence by birth; Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos, Cic. **II.** inborn, innate, native, natural, not artificial; beluae nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic.

nāto, 1. (from *no*, nare), to swim. **I.** Lit., studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic.; in oceano, Cic.; natant aequore pisces, Ov.; natat uncta carina, floats, Verg.; poet., followed by acc., caeca freta, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** to stream, spread abroad; quae se Tiberinus in altum dividit et campo liberio natat, Ov.; fig., to totter = to be insecure; tu mihi natare visus es, Cic. **B.** 1, to swim with anything, be full of, overflow; natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.; omnia plenis rura natant fossis, Verg.; 2, of the eyes, to swim, to be glassy; vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov.

nātrix -icis, f. a water-snake, Cic.

nātūra -ae, f. (nascor). **I.** birth, Cic.; naturā frater, adoptio filius, Cic. **II.** nature. **A.** 1, natural qualities of anything; a, of things, haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic.; montis, Caes.; loci, Caes.; b, of men, nature, natural disposition, character; quae tua natura est, Cic.; versare suam naturam, Cic.; naturam expellat furcā, tamen usum recurrit, Hor.; 2, nature, a, the laws of nature, the order and constitution of the world; quod rerum natura non patitur, Cic.; naturae satisfacere, to pay the debt of nature, to die, Cic.; naturae concedere, Sall.; b, nature, possibility; in rerum natura fuisse, to be possible, Cic. **B.** 1, a, the world, creation; in full, rerum natura, Cic.; b, nature as the soul of the universe, Cic.; 2, an element, substance, essence; ex duabus naturis conflata, Cic.

nātūralis -e (natura). **I.** that which has arisen or been produced by birth, natural; pater, own father (opp. adoptive father), Cic. **II.** 1, natural; societas, lex, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., naturalia anteposantur non naturalibus, that which is natural to that which is not natural, Cic.; 2, relating to nature; quaestiones, Cic.

nātūralitēr, adv. (naturalis), naturally, by nature, according to nature; divinare, Cic.

1. **nātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from nascor). **I.** Adj., born; 1, born for, fitted by nature for; with ad or in and the acc., or with dat., Judaei et Syrae nationes natae servituti, Cic.; poet. with inf., animal natum tolerare labores, Ov.; 2, naturally constituted; ita natus locus est, Liv.; pro re nata, under present circumstances, as things are now, Cic.; 3, with a date, expresses age, eques Romanus annos prope XC natus, almost ninety years old, Cic. **II.** Subst., 1, **nātus** -i, m. a son, Cic.; 2, **nāta** -ae, f. a daughter, Verg.

2. **nātus** -ū, m. (found only in the abl. sing.), (nascor), birth (particularly applied to denote age); magnus natu, grandis natu, of considerable age, Cic.; qui fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, older, Cic.; ex his omnibus natu minimus, the youngest, Cic.

nauarchus -i, m. (ναύαρχος), a captain of a ship, Cic.

nauci, v. naucum.

Nancrātes, acc. -em, m. (Νανκράτης), a Greek orator, pupil of Isocrates.

naucum -i, n., lit., a nut-shell, fig., a trifle, something very small; only used in such ex-

pressions as non nauci habere, to esteem lightly, Cic.

naufrāgium -ii, n. (for navifragium, from navis and frango), a shipwreck. **I.** Lit., naufragium (naufragia) facere, to suffer shipwreck, Cic.; naufragio interire, Caes.; perire, Cic.; prov., naufragia alicuius ex terra intueri, to behold danger from a place of safety, Cic.; fig., misfortune, ruin, loss; fortunarium, Cic.; patrum onit, Cic.; tabula ex naufragio, literally, a plank from a shipwreck, a means of safety, way of deliverance, Cic. **II.** Meton., the remains of a shipwreck, wreckage; fig., colligere naufragium reipublicae, Cic.

naufrāgus -a -um (for navifragus, from navis and frango). **I.** Pass., that suffers or has suffered shipwreck; Marius Africā devictā expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic.; corpora, Verg.; puppis, Ov.; fig., patrimonio naufragus, Cic. **II.** Act., poet., causing shipwreck; mare, Hor.; unda, Tib.

naulium = nablum (q.v.).

naulum -i, n. (ναῦλον), fare, passage-money, Juv.

naumāchīa -ae, f. (ναυμαχία), 1, a naval battle exhibited as a spectacle, Suet.; 2, the place in which the spectacle was exhibited, Suet.

naumāchiārius -a -um (naumachia), of or relating to a mock sea-fight, Plin.; subst., **naumāchiārius** -i, m. one who fought in a mock sea-fight, Suet.

Naupactus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ναύπακτος), a seaport on the Gulf of Corinth in Locri Osoiae, now Nepactos or Lepanto. Hence, adj., **Naupactius** -a -um, of or relating to Naupactus.

Nauportus -i, f. a town in Pannonia, now Ober-Laißbach.

nausēa (nausia) -ae, f. (ναυσία), sea-sickness; navigans sine timore et nausea, Cic.; transf., sickness, nausea, Hor.

nausēo (nausio), 1. (nausea). **I.** to be sea-sick; epistola quam dedisti nauseans Buthroto, Cic.; transf., to vomit, be sick; quilibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. **II.** Transf., ista effutientem nauseare, to belch out nonsense, Cic.

nausēōla (nausiōla) -ae, f. (dim. of nausea), a slight squeamishness, Cic.

nauta -ae, m. (for navita, from navis), a sailor, seaman, mariner, Cic.

nauticus -a -um (ναυτικός), of or relating to a sailor, nautical, naval; verbum, Cic.; scientia atque usus nauticarum rerum, Caes.; subst., **nautici** -ōrum, m. sailors, Liv.

nāvalis -e (navis), 1, adj., of or relating to ships, naval, nautical; bellum, pugna, Cic.; castra, for the protection of ships when drawn upon shore, Caes.; socii navales, sailors (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies), Liv.; pedes navales, galley-slaves, Plaut.; 2, subst., a, **nāvale** -is, n. a station for ships, Ov.; b, **nāvālia** -ium, n., (a) a dockyard, and esp. a place in Rome so called, Liv.; (β) materials for ship-building, Liv.

nāvarchus = nauarchus (q.v.).

nāvē = naviter (q.v.).

nāvicūla -ae, f. (dim. of navis), a little ship, skiff, boat, Cic.

nāviculārius -a -um (navicula), relating to small ships, boats. **A.** **nāviculāria** -ae, f. (sc. res), the business of one who lets out ships for transport, the business of a ship-owner; naviculariam facere, Cic. **B.** **nāviculārius** -ii, m. one who lets out ships for transport, a ship-owner, Cic.

nāvifrāgus -a -um (navis and frango), *causing shipwreck, ship-destroying*, Verg.

nāvigābilis -e (navigo), *navigable*; mare, Liv.

nāvigātio -ōnis, f. (navigo), *a sailing, voyage, navigation*; bona, Cic.; primum navigationem (chance of sailing) ne omiseris, Cic.

nāviger -gēra -gērum (navis and gero), *ship-bearing, navigable*; mare, Lucr.

nāvigiōlum -i, n. (dim. of navigium), *a little ship, a bark*, ap. Cic.

nāvigiūm -ī, n. (navigo), **1**, *a sailing, navigating*, Lucr.; **2**, *a vessel, ship*; navigium facere, Cic.

navigo, 1. (navis). **I** Intransit., *to sail, voyage*. A. ex Asia in Macedoniam, Cic.; of ships, decrevimus, ut classis in Italiam navigaret, Cic. B. Transf., of a naval war, *to proceed, go*; quam celeriter, Cn. Pompeio duce, belli impetus navigavit, Cic. **II** Transi., **1**, *to sail over, sail through, navigate*; terram, Cic.; aequor, Verg.; **2**, *to get or earn by navigation*; quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, Sall.

nāvis -is, f. (ναῦς), *a ship, vessel*. **I** Lit., *navis longa, a man-of-war*, Liv.; oneraria, *a ship of burden, transport ship*, Liv.; praetoria, *admiral's ship, flag-ship*, Liv.; tecta, Liv.; coustrata, *decked*, Cic.; aperta, *undocked*, Cic.; navis auri, *laden with gold*, Cic.; navem deducere in aequum, *to launch*, Liv.; subducere, *to drag on shore*, Caes.; consendere in navem, *to embark*, Cic.; prov., navibus et quadrigis, *with all one's might*, Hor. **II** Fig., of the state, una navis bonorum omnium, Cic.; esse in eadem navi, *to be in the same boat with any one, to share a common lot*, Cic.

nāvita = nauta (q.v.).

nāvitas (gnāvitas) -ātis, f. (navus), *assiduity, zeal*, Cic.

nāviter, adv. (navus), **1**, *assiduously, zealously, actively*, Liv.; **2**, *entirely, quite*; impudens, Cic.

nāvo, 1. (navus), *to do anything zealously, actively, assiduously, diligently*; navare operam alicui, *to come to help, render assistance*, Cic.; fortiter in acie navare operam, Liv.; quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses, Cic.; bellum, *to carry on war with energy*, Tac.; rempublicam, *to serve the state*, Cic.

nāvus (gnāvus) -a -um, *active, diligent, energetic, assiduous*; homo navus et industrius, Cic.

naxa -ae, f. = nassa (q.v.).

Naxus (-ōs) -i, f. (Νάξος), *an island of the Aegean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades, now Naxia or Azia*. Hence, **Naxius** -a -um, *Naxian*.

1. nē (nae), adv. (νῆ), *yes, verily, truly*; ne illi multa saecula exspectanda fuerunt, Cic.

2. nē, the original Latin particle of negation. **I** Adv., **A**. *not*; obsolete and rare in this sense, which however appears in compounds such as nemo (= ne-hemo), ne-scio, etc., and in such phrases as: **B**. **1**, *ne . . . quidem, not even*; ne in oppidis quidem, Cic.; **2**, *ne . . . quoque = ne . . . quidem, ne quis, etc.* **C**. **a**, with the imper. to express a prohibition, ne time, Liv.; **b**, with the subj., to express a prohibition, nobis nostras ne ademeris, Cic.; **c**, with the subj., si certum est facere, facias, verum ne post conferas culpam in me, Tac.; with a negative wish, ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sirit, Liv.; illud ntimam ne vere scriberem, Cic.; ne vivam, si scio, *may I die if I know*, Cic. **D**. **1**, with compar., *not*; ut hoc desiderium ne plus sit annum, Cic.; **2**, in concessive and restrictive clauses, sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis,

sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, ne illis sanguinem nostram largiantur, *only let them not lavish our blood*, Sall. **II**. Conj. = *that not*.

A. to express purpose; gallinae pennis foveant pullos, ne frigore laedantur, Cic.; ne multa dicam, *in short*, Cic. **B**. to express consequence; hoc te rogo ne demittas animum, Cic. **C**. **1**, *ut ne, that not*; quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, Cic.; **2**, *ne non, that not*; timeo ne non impetrem, Cic.

3. nē, interrog. and enclitic particle. **I**. In simple questions; **1**, in direct questions, mitto alios; etiamne nobis expedit? Cic.; **2**, in indirect questions, ut videamus, satisne ista sit defectio, Cic. **II**. In compound questions; **1**, in direct questions, satisne ergo pudori consulat, si quis sine teste libidini pareat, an est aliquid per se ipsum flagitiosum? Cic.; **2**, in indirect questions, nescio gratulor tibi an timeam, Cic.

Nēāpōlis -pōlis, acc. -pōlim, f. (Νεάπολις). **I**, *a part of Syracuse*. **II**, *a sea-port in Campania, now Naples*. Adj., **Nēāpōlitānus** -a -um, *Neapolitan*.

nēbūla -ae, f. (νεφέλη). **I** Lit., **1**, *exhalation, fog, mist*; matutina, Liv.; **2**, poet., *cloud*, Hor.; pulveris, *a cloud of dust*, Lucr.; **3**, *smoke*, Ov. **II** Transf., *anything soft and transparent*; vellera nebulas aequantia tactu, Ov.

nēbūlo -ōnis, m. (nebula), *a good-for-nothing fellow, idle rascal, worthless wretch*, Cic.

nēbūlōsus -a -um (nebula), *misty, foggy, cloudy, dark*; nebulosum et caliginosum caelum, Cic.

nēc and **nēquē**, negative particles. **I**. **A**. *and not*; quia non viderunt nec sciunt, Cic.; neque vero, and indeed not, Cic.; nec tamen, and yet not, Cic.; neque etiam, and indeed not, Cic.; nec enim, neque enim, for not, Cic.; neque non, and; necnon, and also, and indeed, Cic. **B**. **1**, and also not; Stoicum est nec admodum credibile, Cic.; **2**, and indeed not; nuntii nobis tristes nec varii venerunt, Cic.; **3**, and yet not; conscripsi epistolam noctu; nec ille ad me rediit, Cic. **II** Joined with other particles; **1**, nec . . . nec, or neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor; **2**, neque . . . et, not only not . . . but also; nec miror et gaudeo, Cic.

necdum, adv. and not yet, Cic.

nēcēssāriē, adv. (necessarius), *necessarily, unavoidably*, Cic.

nēcēssāriō, adv. (necessarius), *necessarily, unavoidably*, Cic.

nēcēssārius -a -um (necesse), *necessary, unavoidable, inevitable*. **I** Adj., lex, Cic.; mors, Cic.; res, necessity, Caes.; omnia quae sint ad vivendum necessaria, Cic.; quod mihi maxime necessarium, Cic.; necessarium est, with infin.; senatori necessarium est, nosse rempublicam, it is necessary, indispensable, Cic. **II** Transf., *closely connected or related*; esp., subst., **nēcēssārius** -ī, m., -a -ae, f., *an intimate friend, connexion, near relation*; meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic.

nēcēssē, adj. n. (ne and cedo), found only in connexion with esse and habere, *necessary, fated, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable*; nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic.; homini necesse est mori, Cic.; necesse habere, to consider necessary, be obliged; eo minus habeo necesse scribere, Cic.

nēcēssitas -ātis, f. (necesse). **I** Lit., **A**. *necessity* parere, Cic.; necessitatem alicui imponere alicuius rei or aliquid faciendi, Cic. **B**. **1**, *a, that which is inevitable, fate*; mors est necessitas naturae, Cic.; **b**, *want, need, poverty*.

Tac.; 2, plur., necessitates, necessities, necessary expenses, Caes. **II.** Transf., intimate connexion, friendship, relationship; si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, Cic.

necessitudo -inis, f. (necesse), necessity, inevitableness. **I.** Lit., puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nullā vi resisti potest, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, of things, close connexion; rerum, Cic.; 2, close connexion or relationship, intimate friendship; liberorum necessitudo, Cic.; sunt mihi cum illo omnes amicitiae necessitudines, Cic.; familiaritatis et necessitudinis oblitus, Cic.; 3, plur., intimate friends, near relations, Suet.

necessum and **necessus** est = necesse est, it is necessary; with infin., Liv.; or acc. and infin., Liv.

necne, or **not**. **I.** Generally in the second half of indirect questions, sintne dii necne, Cic. **II.** More rarely in direct questions, sunt haec tua verba necne? Cic.

necnon (neque non), v. nec.

neco, 1. (nex), to kill (usually by hunger, poison, etc., rather than by a weapon); plebem fame, Cic.; aliquem igni, Caes.; aliquem verberibus, Cic.

necōpinans -antis, not expecting, unaware; aliquem necopinantem liberare, Cic.

necōpināto, adv. (necopinatus), unexpectedly; si necopinato quid evenit, Cic.

necōpinātus -a -um, *unexpected*; bona, Cic.; necopinato, *unexpectedly*, Liv.

necōpinus -a -um, 1, pass., *unexpected*; mors, Ov.; 2, act., *not expecting, careless*, Phaedr.

nectar -āris, n. (νέκταρ). **I.** nectar, the drink of the gods, Cic. **II.** Applied to anything very sweet or pleasant; honey, Verg.; milk, Ov.

nectārēus -a -um (νεκταρεός), *sweet as nectar*; aqua, Ov.

necto, nexi and nexi, nexum, 3. **I.** Lit., **A.** to tie, bind, fasten, connect, weave or fasten together; catenas, coronam, Hor.; comam myrto, Ov. **B.** to bind, fetter, enslave, especially for debt; nexus, a person enslaved in consequence of debt, Liv.; eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desierunt, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to affix, attach; ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendunt fatum a Stoicis nectitur, Cic. **B.** to connect; omnes virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, Cic.; dolum, to plot, Liv.; causas inanes, bring forward, Verg.; numeris verba, Ov.

nēcūbi, adv. *lest anywhere, that nowhere*, Caes.

necundē, adv. *lest from any quarter, that from no direction*, Liv.

nēdum, adv. (lit. while not), 1, *much less, still less, to say nothing of*; foll. by subj., optimis temporibus nec P. Popillius nec Q. Metellus vim tribuniciam sustinere poterunt, nedum his temporibus sine vestra sapientia salvi esse possimus, *much less at present*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., ne voce quidem incommodi, nedum ut illa vis fieret, Liv.; 2, *much more*; consules bellicosi qui vel in pace tranquilla bellum excitare possent, nedum in bello respirare civitatem forent passuri, Liv.

nefandus -a -um (ne and fari), *not to be spoken of, impious, execrable, abominable*; scelus, Cic.; neut. subst., dii memores fandi atque nefandi, of right and wrong, Verg.

nefariē, adv. (nefarius), *impiously, abominably, execrably*; aliquid nefarie facere or committere, Cic.

nefarius -a -um (nefas), *impious, abominable, execrable, nefarious*; homo, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; subst., **a.** nefarius -ii, m. *a wicked person*, Cic.; **b.** nefarius -ii, n. *an abominable, execrable action*, Liv.

nefas, n. indecl., *that which is sinful, contrary to divine command, unlawful, wrong, an impious deed, a sin, crime*; 1, quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic.; Mercurius, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, Cic.; per fas et nefas, by fair means or foul, Liv.; in omne nefas se parare, Ov.; nefas est, it is a sin; with infin., indicare in vulgus nefas (est), Cic.; sometimes used as an interjection, shocking, dreadful! heu nefas! Hor.; 2, *a horrible thing*; exstinxisse nefas laudabor (Helen as the cause of the ruin of Troy), Verg.

nefastus -a -um, *forbidden, unholy*. **I.** Of time, **a.** religious t. t., dies nefasti, on which no legal or public business could be transacted, Liv.; **b.** unlucky, inauspicious; ille et nefasto te posuit die, Hor.; ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, Liv. **II.** Of action, *forbidden, sinful*; **a.** as religious t. t., quae augur injusta, nefasta deflexerit, Cic.; **b.** transf., quid intactum nefasti liquimus? Hor.

negantia -ae, f. (nego), *a denying*, Cic.

negatio -ōnis, f. (nego), *a denying*; negatio initiatique facti, Cic.

negito, 1. (intens. of nego), *to deny frequently, persist in denying*; quam multos annos esse negitavisset, Cic.

neglectio -ōnis, f. (negligo), *neglect*; amicorum, Cic.

1. **neglectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from negligo), *neglected, disregarded*; quum inter nos abjecti neglectique simus, Cic.

2. **neglectus** -ūs, m. (negligo), *a neglecting, neglect, disregard*, Ter.

neglĕg . . . v. neglig . . .

negligens -entis, p. adj. (from negligo), 1, *negligent, careless, indifferent, unconcerned*; in amicis eligendis, Cic.; with genit., amicorum, Cic.; 2, esp. in regard to property, *careless, prodigal, extravagant*; adolescentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv.

negligentĕr, adv. (negligens), *carelessly, unconcernedly, negligently*; scribere, Cic.

negligentia -ae, f. (negligens). **I.** *carelessness, negligence*; in accusando, Cic.; accusare aliquem de literarum negligentia, of omitting to write a letter, Cic. **II.** *neglect shown towards persons*; deum, Liv.

negligo (neglēgo, neglēgo) -lexi -lectum, 3. (nec and lego), *to neglect, disregard*. **I.** Unintentionally; mandatum, Cic.; with de and the abl., de Theopompo, summo homine, negleximus, Cic.; with infin., obire diem edicti, Cic. **II.** Intentionally, 1, *to make light of, despise, pay no heed to*; periculum fortunarum et capitis sui, Cic.; 2, *to overlook, pass over*; injurias Aedurorum, Caes.

negō, 1. (perhaps from ne and aio). **I.** Intransit., *to say no* (opp. aio, to say yes); Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic.; with dat., saepius idem roganti, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to deny, to maintain or assert that a thing is not; crimen, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Stoici negant, quicquam esse bonum nisi quod honestum sit, Cic.; pass., with nom. and infin., ibi vis facta (esse) negabitur, Cic.; non negare (foll. by quin and the subj.), negare non posse quin rectius sit exercitum mitti, Liv. **B.** to deny a request, to refuse; nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic.; of inanimate objects, poma negat regis, refuses to produce apples, Ov.

negōtiālis -e (negotium), of or relating to business, Cic.

negōtiāns -antis, m. (partic. of negotior as subst.), a wholesale dealer, merchant, banker, Cic.

negōtiatio -ōnis, f. (negotior), wholesale business, extensive trade, bankers' business; reliquiae negotiationis vestrae, Cic.

negōtiator -ōris, m. (negotior), a large wholesale dealer, extensive merchant, banker, Cic.

negōtiolum -i, n. (dim. of negotium), a small transaction, little business; tua negotiola Ephesi curae mihi fuerunt, Cic.

negōtiōr, 1. dep. (negotium). **I.** to carry on business, especially on a large scale, as e.g., a banker; Patris, at Patrae, Cic. **II.** to trade, Liv.

negōtiōsus -a -um (negotium), full of business, busy; provincia, Cic.; homo, Sall.; dies, working days, Tac.

negōtium -ii, n. (nec and otium), absence of leisure, business, occupation, employment. **I.** satis negotii habui in sanandis vulneribus, Cic.; neque esse quidquam negotii (any difficulty) hanc sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes.; negotium alicui exhibere or facere, to cause trouble to a person, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** some single employment or occupation; **1.** negotia privata, domestica, Cic.; negotium suscipere, Cic.; conficere, Caes.; **2.** a, public business; negotia forensia, Cic.; **b.** of a battle, affair; facies negotii, Sall.; **c.** money-transactions; habere negotia vetera in Sicilia, Cic.; **d.** management of a household; negotium male gerere, Cic. **B.** Meton., of men, Callisthenis quidem vulgare et notum negotium, Cic.

Nēleus -ēi, m. (Νηλεύς), a mythical king of Pylos, father of Nestor; hence, **1.** adj., **Nēlēius** -a -um, and **2.** **Nēlēus** -a -um, of or relating to Neleus or Nestor; **3.** subst., **Nēlides** -ae, m. a male descendant of Neleus, Nestor, Ov.

Nēmēa -ae, f. (Νημεά), and **Nēmēō** -ēs, f. (Νημή), a city of Argolis, near which Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and founded the Nemean games. Hence, **1.** adj., **Nēmēaeus** -a -um, Nemean; leo, Ov.; **2.** subst., **Nēmēa** -ōrum, n. the Nemean games, Liv.

Nēmēsis -sēos, f. (Νημερίς), the goddess of justice and equity who punished pride and arrogance, also called Adrastea and Rhamnusia.

Nēmētes -um, a people in Gallia Belgica.

nēmō -īnis c. (for nehemo, from ne and hemo = homo), no man, no one, nobody. **I.** Subst., nemo omnium mortalium, Cic.; nemo unus, Cic.; nemo alius, no one else, Cic.; nemo nec deus nec homo, no god or mortal, Cic.; nemo est quin (with subj.), there is no one who does not, etc., Cic.; nemo non, every one, Cic.; non nemo, many a one, Cic. **II.** Adj. = no; homo, Cic.; civis Cic.; Romanus, Liv. (of the oblique cases only nemini and neminem are usually found).

nēmōrālis -e (nemus), of or relating to woods or groves, sylvan; umbrae, antrum, Ov.

nēmōrensis -e (nemus), belonging to a grove or wood; esp., of or relating to the grove of Diana at Aricia, Suet.

nēmōricultrix -icis, f. (nemus and cultrix), an inhabitant of the woods, Phaedr.

nēmōrivāgus -a -um (nemus and vagus), wandering in the woods, Cat.

nēmōrōsus -a -um (nemus), **1.** woody, full of groves; Zacynthos, Verg.; **2.** thickly leaved, full of foliage; silvae, Ov.

nempē, conj. (from nam and demonstrative suff. -pe), forsooth, truly, certainly, to be sure, namely; nempe in composito dixi pede currere

versus Lucili, Hor.; si dat tantam pecuniam Flacco, nempe idcirco dat, ut rata sit emptio, of course, Cic.; nempe negas? Cic.

nēmūs -ōris, n. (νέμους), a wood with glades and pasture land for cattle, grove, forest; **1.** agri et nemora, Cic.; **2.** esp., the grove at Aricia sacred to Diana, Cic.

nēniā (naenia) -ae, f. a funeral song, dirge; **1.** lit., Cic.; **2.** any mournful song, Hor.; **3.** a song of incantation, an incantation, Hor.; **4.** a popular song, nursery song, lullaby, Hor. (nēniā (abl.), dissyll., Ov. Fast. 6 142.).

nēō, nēvi, nētum, 2. (νέω). **I.** to spin; stannina, fila, esp. of the Parcae, Ov. **II.** to weave, interweave; tunicam quam molli neverat auro, Verg. (syncop. perf., nerunt, Ov.).

Nēōcles -is and -i, m. (Νεοκλῆς), father of Themistocles. Hence, **Nēoclides** -ae, m. son of Neocles, i.e., Themistocles.

nēpa -ae, f. **1.** a scorpion, Cic.; the constellation so called, Cic. poet.; **2.** the crab, Plaut.; the constellation so called, Cic. poet.

Nēpētē -is, n. a town of Etruria, now Nepi. Hence, adj. **Nēpētinus** -a -um, of or relating to Nepete.

Nēphēlē -ēs, f. (Νηφελή), wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle. Hence, **Nēphēlēis** -ēidos, f. a daughter of Nephele, Helle, Ov.

1. **nēpos** -ōtis, m. and f. a grandchild. **I.** A. Lit., Q. Pompeii ex filia nepos, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** a brother's or sister's child, nephew, Suet.; **2.** a descendant, Verg., Hor. **II.** Meton., a spendthrift, prodigal (opp. patruus), Cic.

2. **Nēpos** -pōtis, m., C. Cornelius, a Roman historian, friend of Atticus, Cicero, and Catullus, living probably between 94 and 24 A.C., of whose works a part of the book De viris illustribus is extant.

nēpōtulus -i, m. (dim. of nepos), a little grandson, Plaut.

neptis -is, f. (nepos), a grand-daughter, Cic.; neptis Veneris, Ino, Ov.; doctae neptes, the Muses, Ov.

Neptūnīnē -ēs, f. a daughter or grand-daughter of Neptune, Cat.

Neptūnus -i, m. Neptune, god of the sea, brother of Jupiter, husband of Amphitrite, identified with the Greek Poseidon; meton., the sea, Verg.; hence, adj., **Neptūnius** -a -um, Neptunian; Troja, built by Neptune, Verg.; heros, Theseus, Ov.; dux, Sert. Pompeius, Hor.; aquae, a well at Tarracina, Liv.

nēquam, adj. indecl., compar. **nēquior**, superl. **nēquissimus** (for ne-aequum, from aequus), worthless, good for nothing, useless, bad, wicked; quid est nequius effeminato viro? Cic.; liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.

nēquāquam, adv. by no means, in no wise, Cic.

nēquē = nec (q.v.).

nēquēdum (necdum), adv. and not yet, Cic.

nēquēō -īvi and -īi -itum, 4. to be unable; actam aetatem meminisse nequimus, Lucr.; cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret, Cic.; pass., quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. (imperf., nequitur, Sall.; partic., nequens, Sall.).

nēquīquam (nēquīquam, nēquīd-quam), adv. (ne and abl. quīquam), in vain, fruitlessly, to no purpose; et sero et nequidquam pudet, Cic.; alicuius auxilium implorare, Caes.

nēquītēr, adv. (nequam), worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably; ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter coenabat, Cic.

nequitia -ae, f. and **nequitias** -ei, f. (ne-quan), 1, worthlessness, laziness, idleness, inactivity; inertissimi homines nescio qua singulari nequitia praediti, Cic.; 2, extravagance, prodigality, Cic.; 3, wantonness, profligacy; uxor pauperis Ilyci, tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, Hor.; 4, wickedness, villainy, Cic.

Nérétum -i, n. a town in Calabria, now Nardo.

Néréus -ēs and -ēi, m. (Νηρεΐς), a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, father, by Doris, of the Nereids; meton., the sea, Tib.; hence, 1,

Néréis -idis, f. a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, Ov.; 2, **Nérine** -ēs, f. a Nereid, Verg.; 3, adj., **Néréius** -a -um, of or belonging to Nereus; genitrix, Thetis, mother of Achilles, Ov.; nepos, Achilles, Ov.

Néritus (-ōs) -i, m. (Νήριτος), a mountain of Ithaca, also the name of a small island near Ithaca; hence, **Neritius** -a -um, Neritian; ratis, the ship of Ulysses, Ov.; dux, Ulysses, Ov.

Néro -ōnis, m. a family name of the gens Claudia, the most celebrated of which were: 1, C. Claudius Nero, consul 207 B.C., who defeated Hasdrubal at the battle of the Metaurus; 2, C. Claudius Nero, the fifth Roman emperor (64-68 A.D.). Hence, adj., 1, **Nerōneus** -a -um, and 2, **Nerōnianus** -a -um, Neronian.

Nersae -ārum, f. a town in Italy, probably in Latium.

Nerulum -i, n. a fortified place in Lucania.

Nervii -ōrum, m. a warlike people in the north of Gallia Belgica. Hence, adj., **Nervicus** -a -um, Nervian.

nervosē, adv. (nervosus), strongly, vigorously, energetically; nervosius dicere, Cic.

nervosus -a -um (nervus), sinewy, nervous. I. Lit., poples, Ov. II. Fig., of discourse, vigorous, nervous in style; quis Aristotele nervosior? Cic.

nervulus -i, m. (dim. of nervus), nerve, strength; in plur., nervulos adhibere, Cic.

nervus -i, m. (νεῦρον), a sinew, tendon, nerve; gen. plur., nervi, the sinews, nerves. I. A. Lit., nervi a quibus artus continentur, Cic. B. Transf., 1, the string of a musical instrument; quotidianu cantu vocum et nervorum et tibi arum tota vicinitas personat, Cic.; 2, a bowstring; nervo aptare sagittas, Verg.; 3, the leather with which shields are covered, Tac.; 4, a strap or thong with which the limbs are bound, bonds, fetters, and hence, prison, imprisonment; in nervis teneri, Liv. II. Fig., A. 1, nerve, strength, vigour, effort; in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic.; 2, esp., of discourse, vigour, energy; nervi oratorii, Cic. B. the chief strength; nervi belli pecunia, money the sinews of war, Cic.; nervi conjurationis, Liv.

nescio -ivi and -iti, 4. not to know, to be ignorant of. I. Gen., de Oropo opinor, sed certum nescio, I do not certainly know, Cic.; with rel. sent., nescis quanta cum expectatione sim te auditurus, Cic.; quid nobis agendum sit, nescio, Cic.; nescio qui, quae, quod (interrog.), nescio quis, quid, I know not who or what, somebody or something; casu nescio quod, Cic.; in oppidum, nescio quod, Cic.; nescio quid exsculperunt, Cic.; nescio quomodo, I know not how, somehow or other, Cic. II. Esp., A. not to know or recognise a person or thing; non nescire hiemem, Verg. B. not to understand anything, to be unable to do anything, not to have learnt; non tam praeclearum est scire Latine quam turpe nescire, Cic.; Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt, Cic.

nescius -a -m (ne. and scio). I. Act., A.

not knowing, ignorant, unaware, unconscious; nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg.; non sum nescius, ista inter Graecos dici, Cic. B. not knowing how to do anything, unable to do anything; pueri fari nescii, Hor.; cedere nescius, Hor. II. Pass., unknown; nescia tributa, Tac.; causa, Ov.

Nesis -idis, f. an island in the Gulf of Puteoli, now Nisida.

Nessus -i, m. (Νέστος). I. a river in Thrace. II. a Centaur killed by Hercules with a poisoned arrow.

Nestor -ōris, m. (Νέστωρ), son of Neleus, king of Pylos, the oldest and most experienced of the Greek heroes before Troy.

Nētum -i, n. a town of Sicily, south-west of Syracuse.

neu = neve (q.v.).

neuter -tra -trum (ne and uter), neither of two. I. Lit., quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, Cic.; neutram in partem moveri, Cic.; neuter consul, Liv. II. In grammar, nomina neutra, or simply neutra, neuter nouns, Cic.

neutiquam, adv. by no means, not at all; monebas de Q. Cicerone ut eum quidem neutiquam relinquerem, Cic.

neutrō, adv. (neuter), in neither direction, towards neither side; neutro inclinata res, spes, Liv.

neutrūbī, adv. (neuter and ubi), in neither place, Plaut.

nevē or **neu**, adv. and not, or not, nor (follows ut or ne); rogo te, ne contrahas, neve sinas, Cic.; cohortatus est, uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, Caes.; sometimes follows the subj. only, hic ames dici pater atque princeps, neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Hor.; sometimes repeated, neither . . . nor; ut id neve in hoc, neve in alio requiras, Cic.

nevīs, nevult = nonvis, nonvult, v. nolo

nex, nēcis, f. (cf. Gr. νέκος). I. violent death, murder; necem sibi consciscere, to commit suicide, Cic.; vitae neoisque potestatem habere in aliquem, Caes.; alicui necem inferre or offerre, Cic. II. Meton., blood of the person slain; manus nece Phrygiā imbutae, Ov.

nexilis -e (necto), tied together, bound together; sinus, Ov.

nexo, l. (intens. of necto), to tie together, bind together, Lucr.

nexum -i, n. (necto), a formal transaction between debtor and creditor, by which the debtor pledged his liberty as security for his debt, Liv., meton., the obligation created by nexum, Cic.; quum sunt propter unius libidinem, omnia nexa civum liberata nectierque postea desitum, Cic.

nexus -ūs, m. (necto). I. a binding, tying together, entwining, connecting; atomorum, Cic.; serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit, Ov. II. Fig., A. legis nexus, Tac. B. the relation or obligation arising from nexum; nexu vincti, Liv.; se nexu obligare, Cic.

nī, adv. and conj. I. = ne in sentences with the subj., nī teneant cursus, Verg.; hence, quid nī? why not? Cic. II. = si non, if not, except, unless; moriar, nī puto, I wish I may die if I don't think, Cic.; plures cecidissent, nī nox praelio intervenisset, Liv.; exidium minitans, nī causam suam dissociarent, Tac.

Nicaea -ae, f. (Νίκαια). I. a town in Bithynia, now Iznik. II. a town in Loeris, not far from Thermopylae.

nicaeus -a -um (νικαῖος, victorinus), epithet of Jupiter.

Nicander -dri, m. (Νικάνδρος), poet, grammarian, and physician of Colophon.

nicator -ōris, acc. plur. -ōras, m. (νικάτωρ), the conqueror; soldier of a body-guard of Ierseus, king of Macedonia.

Nicēphōrium (-ōn) -ī, n. (Νικηφορίου), 1, a grove near Pergum; 2, a town in Mesopotamia.

Nicēphōrius -īi, m. a river in Armenia.

nicēterium -īi, n. (νικητήριον), the reward of victory, prize, Juv.

Nicomēdes -is, n. (Νικουμήδης), name of several kings of Bithynia.

Nicōpolis, acc. -in, f. (Νικόπολις), a town in Acarnania, built by Augustus to commemorate his victory at Actium.

nicto, 1. and **nictor**, 1. dep. (*nico, cf. beckon), 1, to move the eyelid up and down, to wink, Plin.; 2, to wink with the eye, as a signal; allici, Plaut.

nictus -ūs, m. (*nicio), a winking with the eye, Ov. (?)

nīdamentum -i, n. (nidus), the materials of a nest, Plaut.

nīdifico, 1. (nidus and facio), to build a nest, Plin.

nīdor -ōris, m. (connected with κνίσσα), a vapour, odour, steam arising from anything which is cooked; ganearum, Cic.

nīdulus -i, m. (dim. of nidus), a little nest; Ithaca illa in asperrimis saxulis tamquam nidulus affixa, Cic.

nīdus -i, m. a nest. **I.** 1, lit., effingere et consistere nidos, Cic.; nidum tignis suspendit hirundo, Verg.; fig. me majores pennas nido extendisse, to raise oneself above the condition in which one is born, Hor.; 2, meton., the young birds in the nest, nestlings; nidi loquaces, Verg. **II.** Transf., a dwelling on a height; celsae Acherontiae, Hor.

nīger -gra -grum, black, dark-coloured. **I.** A. Lit., hederæ, Verg.; silvæ, Hor.; coelum pice nigrius, Ov.; subst., **nīgrum** -i, n. a black spot, Ov. **B.** Meton., making black, blackening; Auster, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of or relating to death; ignes, the funeral pile, Hor.; dies, the day of death, Prop.; 2, a, unlucky, unpropitious; b, of character, black = wicked, Cic.

nīgrans -antis, p. adj. (from nigro), black, dark-coloured, Verg.

nīgresco -grūi, 3. (*nigreo), to become black, grow dark in colour, grow dark; tenebris nīgrescent omnia circum, Verg.

nīgro, 1. (niger), to be black, Lucr.

nīgrior -ōris, m. (niger), blackness; mortis, Lucr.

nihil and contr. **nīl**, n. indecl. nothing. **I.** Subst., A. nothing; nihil agere, Cic.; with genit. of subst. or neut. adj., nihil rerum humanarum, Cic.; nihil mali, Cic.; nihil est cur, quomobrem, quod, there is no reason why; nihil est cur gestias, Cic.; nihil ad rem, it has nothing to do with the business, Cic.; nihil non, everything; nihil mali non inest, Cic.; non nihil, something, Cic.; nihil nisi, nothing but, Cic.; nihil aliud nisi, nothing else but, Cic.; nihil... quin, e.g., nihil agis quin ego audiam, you do nothing that I do not hear of, Cic. **B.** a nothing; nihil esse, to be good for nothing, Cic.; aliquid nihil putare, to think nothing of, Cic. **II.** Adj. in the phrases, nihil quidquam, nihil unum, Cic. **III.** Adv., not at all, in nothing; de fratre nihil ego te accusavi, Cic.; Thebani nihil moti sunt, Liv.

nīhildum, conj. nothing as yet, Cic.

nīhilōminus, v. nihilum.

nīhilum -i, n. (nihil), nothing. **I.** Subst., ex nihilo oriatur, Cic.; ad nihilum venire or recidere, Cic.; pro nihilo est. It is as good as nothing, Cic.; nihil, the genit. of price; facere, aestimare, to think nothing of, Cic.; de nihilo, without ground or reason, Liv.; abl., nihilo, with compar., by nothing, no; nihilo benevolentior, Cic.; nihilo magis, Cic.; nihilominus = no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding; nihilominus eloquentiae studendum est, etsi eā quidam perverse abutantur, Cic. **II.** Adv., in no way, Hor., Liv.

nīl = nihil (q.v.).

nīlum = nihilum (q.v.).

Nīlus -i, m. (Νεῖλος), the river Nile; hence, 1, adj., **Nīliacus** -a -um, belonging to the Nile; crocodila, a crocodile, Mart.; modi, Egyptian, Ov.; 2, **Nīligēna** -ae, m. (Nīlus and gigno), one born on the Nile, an Egyptian; 3, transf. = a canal, aqueduct, Cic.

nīmbatūs -a -um (nimbus), shrouded in cloud or mist, Plaut.

nīmbrifer -fēra -fērūm (nimbus and fero), storm-bringing, stormy, Ov.

nīmbrōsus -a -um (nimbus), rainy, stormy; ventus, Ov.

nīmbus -i, m. (connected with nubo). **I.** a storm of rain, violent shower of rain; 1, lit., nimbus effusus, Liv.; 2, transf., ferreus, shower of missiles, Verg. **II.** a storm; 1, lit., a, Cic.; b, a storm-wind; toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi, Verg.; 2, fig., hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, Cic. **III.** a cloud; 1, a black rain-cloud; involvere diem nimbi, Verg.; 2, a cloud, mist, Liv., Verg.; 3, transf., a, fulvae nimbus arenae, Verg.; b, of a large number of persons or things, a cloud; peditum, Verg.

nīmō, v. nimius.

nīmīrum, adv. (nī = ne and mirum), undoubtedly, doubtless, truly, certainly; nīmīrum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic.; often ironically, doubtless, forsooth; uni nīmīrum tibi recte semper erunt res, Hor.

nīmīs, adv. too much, overmuch, excessively; valde, saepe, Cic.; foll. by genit., insidiarum, Cic.; non nīmīs, not particularly, not very much; praesidium non nīmīs firmum, Cic.

nīmīus, v. nimius.

nīmīus -a -um (nimis), too great, too much, excessive. **I.** Adj. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., a, of things, celeritas, Cic.; b, of persons, intemperate, immoderate; nimius in honoribus decernendis, Cic.; with genit., imperii, Liv.; 2, too powerful, too great; (legio) consularibus nimia, Tac. **B.** Transf., very large, excessively large; nīmīum quantum, to an extraordinary degree; sales in dicendo nīmīum quantum valent, Cic. **II.** Subst., excess, too much; nīmīum dixisse, Cic.; nīmīum hostium, Liv. **III.** Adv., A. nimio, by far, very much, exceedingly; esp. with compar., Albi, ne doleas plus nimio, Hor. **B.** nīmīum, too, too much; nīmīum diu, too long, Cic.; non nīmīum, not particularly, Cic.

nīngo (nīngūo), nīuxi, 3. (nix), to snow; 1, usually impers., nīngit, it snows, Verg.; 2, transf., nīngunt floribus rosarum, Lucr.

nīnguis -is, f. snow, Lucr.

Nīnus -i, (Νίνος). **I.** m. king of Assyria, husband of Sēmiramis. **II.** f. Nīneveh, the capital of Assyria.

Nīōbē -ēs, f. and **Nīōba** -ae, f. (Νιόβη), daughter of Tantalus, wife of Amphion. Hence, adj., **Nīōbēus** -a -um, of Nīche.

Niphâtes -ae, m. (Νιφάτης, the snow-mountain), a mountain of the Taurus range in Armenia.

Nirëus, acc. Nirëa, m. (Νιρεύς), son of Charopus, next to Achilles the most beautiful of all the Greek heroes at the siege of Troy.

Nisaëus, Niseis, Niseius, v. 1. Nisus.

nisi, conj. (for ni-si). **I.** if not; quod nisi asset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic. **II. A.** After negatives and questions, except, unless; hoc sentio, nisi in bonis, amicitiam non posse, Cic.; Labienus iuravit se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum, Cic.; after nihil aliud, quid aliud, etc., nisi = *than*, but; erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic. **B.** nisi si, except if, except in case that; nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, Cic.; nisi quod, except that; praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod illum aere alieno obruerunt, Cic.

Nisibis, acc. -in, f. (Νισίβις), capital of the province of Mygdonia in Mesopotamia.

1. **Nisus** -i, m. **I.** king in Megara, father of Scylla, changed into a sparrow-hawk. Hence, adj., **A. Nisaëus** -a -um, of Nisus; canes (of Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus, confused with Scylla, daughter of Nisus), Ov. **B. Nisiās** -adis, f. = Megarian, Ov. **C. Niseis** -idis, f. Scylla, daughter of Nisus. **D. Niseius** -a -um, of or relating to Nisus; virgo, Scylla, Ov. **II.** the friend of Euryalus (in Vergil's Aeneid).

2. **nisus** (**nixus**) -ūs, m. (1. nitor). **I.** a step, tread; stat gravis Entellus nisique immotus eodem, in the same posture, Verg. **II. 1.** an ascent; nisus per saxa, Sall.; 2, flight, Verg.; 3, the course of the stars, Cic.; 4, the pains of labour, a giving birth, Cic.

3. **nisus** -a -um, v. 1. nitor.

nitedūla -ae, f. a field-mouse, shrew-mouse, Cic.

nitella = nitedula (q.v.).

1. **nitens** -entis, p. adj. (from niteo). **I. 1.** shining, bright, glittering; lacrimis oculis suffusa nitentes, Verg.; 2, of animals, taurus, sleek, Verg.; 3, of men, bright, beautiful, Cat.; 4, of plants, blooming; nitentia culta, Verg. **II.** Fig., brilliant; oratio, Cic.

2. **nitens** -entis, partic. of nitor.

nitëo -iū, 2. (nix), to shine, glitter, be bright. **I. A.** Lit., luna nitet, Lucr.; qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpurā, Cic. **B.** Fig., to be brilliant; illorum vides quam niteat oratio, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, of men and animals, to be sleek, appear in good condition, look bright or beautiful, Hor.; 2, of things, to abound, to flourish; vectigal in pace niteat, Cic.

nitescō, 3. (niteo), to begin to shine, to be bright. **I.** juvenus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Verg. **II.** Of animals, to be sleek, in good condition, Plin.

nitide, adv. (nitidus), brilliantly, splendidly; cenare, Plaut.

nitidiuscūlë, adv. (nitidiusculus), somewhat splendidly, with moderate brilliance, Plaut.

nitidiuscūlus -a -um (dim. of compar. nitidior), somewhat splendid, somewhat brilliant, Plaut.

nitidus -a -um (niteo), bright, brilliant, shining, glittering. **I. A.** Lit., ebur, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, of animals, sleek, fat, in good condition; vacca, Ov.; b, of men, (a) sleek, healthy-looking; me pinguem et nitidum bene curatā cute vides, Hor.; robur, Liv.; (b) handsome, spruce, trim, elegant; quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis, Cic.; ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor.; c, of fields and plants, flourishing, blooming, luxuriant; campi,

Cic. **II.** Fig., elegant, refined, polished, cultivated; nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic.

Nitiobriges -um, m. a Celtic people in Aquitania.

1. **nitor**, nisus or nixus sum, 3. dep. to rest, lean, support oneself upon anything. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., stirpibus suis, Cic.; hastili, Cic.; baculo, Ov.; in hastam, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to rest upon, depend upon; in te nititur civitatis salus, Cic.; 2, to confide in, put one's trust in, lean upon; consilio alieuius, Cic. **II. A.** Lit., 1, to tread, move; simul ac primum niti possunt, Cic.; 2, to give birth to, bring forth, Ov.; 3, to make an effort, Caes.; 4, of birds or winged creatures, to fly, Verg.; 5, to climb, ascend, push up towards a height; gradibus, Verg. **B.** Transf., to strain, strive, exert oneself, endeavour; tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic.; pro libertate, Sall.; ad immortalitatem gloriae, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nitamur igitur nihil posse percipi, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., Nep., Sall.

2. **nitor** -ōris, m. (niteo), brilliance, brightness, splendour. **I.** Lit., diurnus, daylight, Ov.; argenti et auri, Ov.; elegance, charm, beauty, Cic.; urit me Glycerae nitor, Hor. **II.** Fig., splendour, elegance of style; orationis, Cic. nitor et cultus descriptionum, Tac.

nitrum -i, n. (νίτρον), natron, natural soda, used for washing, ap. Cic.

nivālis -e (nix), of or relating to snow, snowy. **I. A.** Lit., dies, Liv. **B.** Metcn., snow-white; equi candore nivali, Verg. **II.** covered with snow; Othrys, Verg.

nivātus -a -um (nix), cooled with snow, iced, Suet.

1. **nivē** = ni (q.v.).

2. **nivē** = neve (q.v.).

nivēs -a -um (nix), of or relating to snow, snowy. **I.** Lit., agger, Verg.; mons, covered with snow, Cat. **II.** Meton., white as snow, snowy; lacerti, Verg.; lac, Verg.

nivōsus -a -um (nix), abounding in snow, snowy; grando, Liv.; hiems, Liv.

nix, nivis, f. (*vīp, acc. vīpā). **I.** Lit., snow, Cic. **II.** = grey hair; nives capitis, Hor.

Nixi dii, three images of gods in a kneeling position in the Capitol at Rome, invoked as the deities of child-birth.

nixor, 1. dep. (intens. of nitor), to lean upon, rest upon, to strive, strain, Lucr., Verg.

1. **nixus** = 2. nisus (q.v.).

2. **nixus**, v. 1. nitor.

no, nāvi, nāre (vēo), to swim. **I.** Lit., bestiae nantes, Cic.; prov., nare sine cortice, to be able to do without a guardian, Hor. **II.** Transf., to sail, float, flow, fly, Verg., Cat.

nōbilis -e (nosco), noticeable, well-known. **I.** Gen., inimicitiae nobiles inter eos erant, Liv. **II. A.** celebrated, renowned, well-known; ex doctrina, Cic.; ut arcendis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset, Liv.; in a bad sense, infamous, notorious; nobiles clade Romana Caudina pax, Liv. **B.** of noble birth, noble, belonging to a family some members of which had held curule magistracies (opp. novus or ignobilis), Cic.; nobili genere nati, Cic.; homo, Cic. **C.** excellent, noble; tres nobilissimi fundi, Cic.

nōbilitas -ātis, f. (nobilis). **I.** fame, celebrity, Cic. **II.** noble birth, nobility; genere et nobilitate sui municipii facile primus, Cic.; meton., the aristocrats, the nobility; omnis nostra nobilitas interit, Caes. **III.** excellence, worth, superiority; signa summā nobilitate, Cic.

nōbilitēr, adv. (nobilis), *excellently, admirably, nobly*, Plin.

nōbilitō, 1. (nobilis), *to make known*. **I.** Gen., rem, Liv. **II.** *to make famous, renowned*; **a**, in a good sense, poetae post mortem nobilitari volunt, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, *to make infamous, notorious*; Phalaris, cuius est praeter ceteros nobilitata crudelitas, Cic.

nōcens -entis, p. adj. (from nocere). **I.** Gen., *hurtful, injurious, noxious*; caules, Cic. **II.** Esp., *culpable, criminal, guilty, wicked*; homo, Cic.; subst. nocens, *a guilty person*, Cic.

nōcēo -ūi -itum, 2. *to hurt, injure, harm*; with dat., alteri, Cic.; with dat. and neut. acc., nihil iis, Caes.; with acc. and infin., nocet esse deum, Ov.; pass. impers., ne quid eis noceatur, Cic.

nōcivus -a -um (noceo), *hurtful, injurious*, Phaedr.

noctifer -fēri, m. (nox and fero), *the night-bringer, i.e., the Evening Star*, Cat.

noctilūca -ae, f. (nox and luceo), *something that shines by night*, the moon, Hor.

noctivāgus -a -um (nox and vagus), *wandering by night*; currus (of the moon), Verg.

noctū (another form of nocte), **a**, abl., hac noctu, Plaut.; **b**, adv., *by night, in the night* (opp. interdiu, by day), Cic.

noctūa -ae, f. (*noctuus from nox), *the owl*, Verg.

noctūābundus -a -um (*noctuo from nox), *travelling by night*; tabellarius, Cic.

noctūnus -a -um (noctua), *of or relating to the owl*, Plaut.

nocturnus -a -um (noctu), *by night, nightly, nocturnal*; labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic.; fur, Cic.; lupus, *preying by night*, Verg.; Bucculus, *worshipped at night*, Verg.; subst., **Nocturnus** -i, m. *the god of night*, Plaut.

nōcūus -a -um (noceo), *hurtful, injurious*, Ov.

nōdo, 1. (nodus), *to knot, tie in a knot*. **I.** Lit., trines in aurum, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to fetter*; collum laqueo nodatus amator, Ov.

nōdōsus -a -um (nodus), *full of knots, knotty*. **I.** Lit., lina, nets, Ov. **II.** Fig., *knotty, full of difficulties*, Sen.; transf., Cieuta, *a usurer, cunning in ensnaring debtors*, Hor.

nōdus -i, m. *a knot*. **I. A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., **a**, *a girdle*, Verg.; anni, *the equator*, Lucr.; **b**, *the knot into which the hair was sometimes collected*, Ov. **C.** Fig., **1**, *a tie, bond, connexion*; amicitiae, Cic.; **2**, *a bond, obligation, fetter*; exsolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr.; **b**, *a difficulty, entanglement, perplexity*; dum hic nodus expediatur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, *a knot or knob on the joint of an animal*; crura sine nodis articulisque habere, Caes.; **2**, *a knot in the wood of plants*, Verg., Liv.; **3**, *a star in the constellation Pisces*, Cic. poet.

Nōla -ae, f. *a town in Campania, now Nola*. Hence, adj., **Nolānus** -a -um, *belonging to Nola*; subst., **Nolāni** -orum, m. *the inhabitants of Nola*; subst., in Nolano, *in the territory of Nola*, Cic.

nōlo, nōlūi, nolle (nē and volo). **I.** *to be unwilling, not to wish*; with acc., quae etiam si noluūt, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nolo enim, eundem populum imperatorem esse et portitorem terrarum, Cic.; pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes.; with infin., alienare nolui, Cic.; with subj., nolo accusator in iudicium potentiam afferat, Cic.; the imper., noli, nolite, nolito, is frequently used with the infin. of another verb to form a periphrastic

imper.; noli putare, *don't imagine*, Cic.; velle, Liv.; nollen, *I could wish not*; Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt; nollem Corinthum, Cic. **II.** *to wish evil, to be unfavourable to*; alicui, Cic.

Nōmās -ādis, c. (vouās), *pasturing*; hence, **1**, plur., Nomades, *nomads, nations who lead a migratory, pastoral life*, Plin.; **2**, the Numidians, Verg.

nōmen -inis, n. (from root GNO, whence nosco), *a name*. **I. A.** Lit., gen., **1**, nomen est quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quaeque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic.; imponere nova rebus nomina, Cic.; appellare aliquem nomine, Cic.; cantus cui nomen eniae, Cic.; nomen dare, Cic., edere, profiteri, Liv., *to give in one's name as a soldier, enlist*, Liv., **2**, esp., *the gentile name of a Roman*, as e.g., Cornelius in P. Cornelius Scipio, though sometimes used for the praenomen (Publius) or the cognomen (Scipio), Cic.; **3**, meton., **a**, nomina tanta (like our great names = great men), Ov.; **b**, nomen Romanum, *the Roman power*. **B.** Fig., **1**, name, fame, glory; nomen habere, Cic.; **2**, **a**, name, cause; nomine meo, tuo, *in my name, on my behalf*, Cic.; nomine lucri, *for the sake of*, Cic.; uno nomine, *at once*; accusati sunt uno nomine consulares, Cic.; **b**, ground, pretext; nomen inductum fletiae religionis, Cic.; **3**, the name (as opposed to the thing); legionum, *the mere name*, Cic. **II.** Transf., polit. t. t., **1**, nomen alicuius deferre, *to give information against, accuse judicially*, Cic.; nomen recipere, *to receive an information*, Cic.; **2**, *a security for a debt*; certis nominibus, *on good security*, Cic.; nomina solvere, exsolvere, expedire, *to pay a debt*, Cic.; nomina sua exigere, *to collect one's debts*, Cic.; nomen facere, *to set down a debt in the account-book, to lend money*, Cic.; meton., *a debtor*; bonum nomen, *a good payer*, Cic.

nōmenclatio -ōnis, f. (*nomenclō, from nomen and calo = voco), *a calling by name, naming*, Qu. Cic.

nōmenclātor -ōris, m. (*nomenclō), *a slave who told his master the names of his clients at the reception, or of the persons whom he met in the streets*, Cic.

Nōmentum -i, n. *a town fourteen miles north-east of Rome*. Hence, adj., **Nōmentānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Nomentum*.

nōminātīm, adv. (nominō), *by name, expressly, particularly*; centuriones nominatim appellare, Caes.; de aliquo nominatim decernere ut, etc., Cic.

nōminātiō -ōnis, f. (nominō), *a naming, nomination to a priesthood or other public office*, Cic.

nōminātus -a -um, p. adj. (from nominō), *well-known, noted, celebrated*, Cic.

nōminīto, 1. (intens. of nominō), *to name, call by name*, Lucr.

nōmīno, 1. (nomen). **I.** *to name, give a name to*; amore quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. **II.** *to mention, speak about*; ad flumen Sabim quod supra nominavimus, Cic.; Sulla quem honoris causā nominō, whom I mention to do him honour, Cic. **III. A.** *to make famous, make renowned*; praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, Cic. **B.** Polit. t. t., **a**, *to name, appoint, nominate to a priesthood or other office*; me augurem nominaverunt, Cic.; **b**, *to accuse judicially, give information against*; aliquem apud dictatorem, Liv.

Nōmīus (-ōs) -īi, m. (Nóμιος), *the pasturer, a name of Apollo (from his having fed the flocks of Admetus)*.

nōmīsmā (nūmīsmā) -mātis, n. (νόμισμα), *a coin, a piece of money*, Hor.

nōn, adv. (from old Latin *noenun* = *ne unum*). **I.** *not*. **A.** *non est ita*, judges, *non est profecto*, Cic.; before negatives, *non* forms a weak affirmative, e.g., *non nihil*, *non a nemo*, *non nullus*, Cic.; after negatives the affirmative thus formed is emphatic, *nihil non ad rationem dirigebat*, Cic.; with affirmative adjectives the negative formed by *non* is emphatic, *by no means*; *Cethegus homo non probatissimus*, Cic.; *homo non aptissimus ad jocandum*, Cic.; *non quod*, *non quo*, *not that*, *not as if*; *non quod sola ornent*, *sed quod excellant*, Cic.; *non nisi*, *only*; *non modum (solum)*, *not only*, Cic.; *non ita*, *non tam*, *not very*, *not particularly*; *simulacra perampla*, *sed non ita antiqua*, Cic. **B.** **1.** *non* in questions = *nonne*? *non idem fecit*? Cic.; **2.** *poet.* = *ne*, *non petito*, Ov. **II.** Used in answers, *no*; *aut etiam aut non respondere*, Cic.

Nonācris -is, f. (Νῶνακρῖς), a mountain in Arcadia. Hence, adj., **1.** **Nonācrinus** -a -um, *Arcadian*; *virgo, Callisto*, Ov.; **2.** **Nonācrius** -a -um, *Arcadian*; *heros, Evander*, Ov.; subst., **Nonācria** -ae, f. = *Atalanta*, Ov.

nōnae -arum, f. (*nonus*), the *nones*, the fifth day in all the months (except March, May, and July, when it was the seventh), so called from being the ninth day before the Ides.

nōnāgēnārius -a -um (*nonageni*), containing ninety, Plin.

nōnāgēni -ae -a (*nonaginta*), ninety each, Plin.

nōnāgēsīmus -a -um (*nonaginta*), the ninetyeth, Cic.

nōnāgēs, adv. (*nonaginta*), ninety times, Cic.

nōnāginta, numer. ninety, Cic.

nōnānus -a -um (*nona*, sc. *legio*), belonging to the ninth legion; miles, Tac.; or subst.,

nōnānus -i, m. a soldier of the ninth legion, Tac.

nondum, adv. *not yet*, Cic.

nongenti -ae -a, nine hundred, Cic.

nonnē, interrog. adv., asks a question to which an affirmative answer is expected; **1.** in direct questions, *nonne animadvertis? do you not perceive?* Cic.; **2.** in indirect questions, *quaero nonne id effecerit*, Cic.

nonnēmo, **nonnihil**, v. *nemo*, *nihil*.

nonnullus (**non nullus**) -a -um, *some*, *several*; *nonnulla in re*, in some respects, Cic.; *nonnulla pars militum*, Caes.; *non nullae cohortes*, Caes.; subst., **nonnulli**, *some*, Cic.

nonnumquam (**non numquam**), adv. *sometimes*, Cic.

nonnusquam, adv. *in some places*, in several places, Plin.

nōnus -a -um (= *novenus*, from *novem*), the ninth, Cic.; subst., **nōna** -ae, f. the ninth hour (about three o'clock p.m.), when the chief meal (*cena*) was taken at Rome, Hor.

nōnsūdecīmus, *nonadecima*, *nonumdecimū*, the nineteenth, Tac.

Nōra -drum, n. **I.** a town in Sardinia; hence, **Nōrenses** -ium, the inhabitants of Nora. **II.** a fort in Cappadocia.

Norba -ae, f. a town in Latium, now *Alcantara*. Hence, adj., **Norbānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Norba.

Norēja -ae, f. a town in Noricum, now *Neumarkt*.

Noricum -i, n. *Noricum*, a country south of the Danube. Hence, adj., **Noricus** -a -um, *Noric*.

norma -ae, f. (*nosco*), **1.** a carpenter's square for measuring right angles, Plin.; **2.** a rule, precept, model, pattern; *dirigere vitam ad certam rationis normam*, Cic.

nōs, plur. of *ego* (q.v.).

Nortia -ae, f. (for *Neortia*, from *ne* and *vorto*, Gk. Ἀπόρος, the Unchangeable), an Etruscan goddess of fate, worshipped at Volsinii.

nosco, **1.** (*intens.* of *nosco*), to get to know. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., to observe, perceive, Liv. **B.** Esp., to investigate, explore; *aedes, vestigia*, Plaut. **II.** Transf., to recognise again; *aliquem facie*, Liv.

nosco, **nōvi**, **nōtum**, **3.** (root *NO*, archaic *GNŌ*, whence *nosco*; Gr. γινώσκω). **I.** Lit., to become acquainted with, get knowledge of; and hence, in the perfect tenses, to be acquainted with, to know; (*a*) present tenses, *studeo cursus istos mutationum noscere*, Cic.; (*b*) perfect tenses, *quam (virtutem) tu ne de facie quidem nosti*, Cic.; *si Caesarum bene novi*, Cic. **II.** *A.* to recognise; *ad res suas noscendas recipiendasque*, Liv. **B.** Of a judge, to investigate a case; *quae olim a praetoribus noscebantur*, Tac. **C.** to allow, admit, acknowledge a reason or excuse; *illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probō*, Cic. (contracted perfect tenses, *nostī, nostis, noram, noras, nosse*).

noster -tra -trum (*nos*), *our*. **I.** Gen., *a*, subject, *provincia nostra*, Caes.; *b*, object. (= towards us) *amor noster*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *our, our adherent or friend, on our side, one of us*; *a*, *Furius noster, our friend Furius*, Cic.; *nostri, our people*, Cic.; *b*, *noster in jest* = *ego*, Plaut. **B.** *favourable to us*; *nostra loca*, Liv.; *noster Mars*, Verg.

nostras -ātis (*noster*), of our country, native; *mirifice capior faciliis, maxime nostratibus*, Cic.; *philosophi*, Cic.

nota -ae, f. (*nosco*), a mark, token, note, sign. **I.** Gen., **1.** lit., signa et notae locorum, Cic.; **2.** fig., distinguishing mark, sign; *notae argumentorum*, Cic. **II.** **A.** marks in writing; **1.** letters of the alphabet, numbers; *notae litterarum*, Cic.; *poet., meton., notae, a writing, letter*, Hor., Ov.; **2.** *notae librariorum, marks of punctuation*, Cic. **B.** marks on an object; **1.** marks on the body, Hor.; **2.** a branded mark, brand; *barbarus conjunctus notis Thraciis, latrocoel*, Cic.; fig., *disgrace, shame, ignominy*; *quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est*? Cic.; **3.** a mark on a cask of wine or honey (to mark the quality); *a*, interior nota Falerni, a better kind, Hor.; *b*, transf., sort, quality; *aliquem de meliore nota commendare*, Cic.; **4.** a mark in a book (to express approval or disapproval), Cic.; **5.** the official censure of the senate; *motise senatu notas ascribere*, Liv.; **6.** a distinguishing name, mark of honour; *ille Numantina traxit ab urbe notam*, Ov.

notābīlis -e (*notr*), notable, remarkable, striking noteworthy; *exitus*, Cic.

notābilitēr, adv. (*notabilis*), notably, remarkably, extraordinarily, Tac.

notārius -ii, m. (*nota*), a rapid writer, shorthand writer, Quint.

notātio -ōnis, f. (*noto*), a marking. **I.** Lit., *tabellarum, a marking of the voting-tickets with different coloured wax*, Cic. **II.** **1.** the stigma of the censor; *ensoria*, Cic.; **2.** a choice; *judicium*, Cic.; **3.** the etymology of a word, Cic.; **4.** observing, noting, taking notice of; *natura*, Cic.

notātus -a -um, p. adj. (from *noto*), known marked; *homo omnium scelerum libidinumque notis notatissimus*, Cic.

notesco, **nōtī**, **3.** (**1.** *notus*), to become known, Cat.

nōthus -a -um (*νόθος*). **I.** Lit., **1.** of men, illegitimate, bastard, Verg.; **2.** of animals, of mixed breed, hybrid, mongrel, Verg. **II.** Transf. *not gmusine, surlous*. Lucr., Cat.

notio -ōnis, f. (nosco), a making oneself acquainted with anything. **I.** 1, lit., Plaut.; 2, transf., an idea, notion of anything, image, mental conception; deorum, Cic.; rerum, Cic. **II.** **A.** an investigation; pontificum, Cic. **B.** the investigation of the censor; 1, iudicium et notio censoria, Cic.; 2, the blame, animadversion of the censor; notiones animadversionesque censorum, Cic.

notitia -ae, f. (1. notus), a being known. **I.** Pass., 1, hi propter notitiam sunt intronissi, Nep.; 2, fame, celebrity, Tac. **II.** Act., 1, knowing, becoming acquainted with; notitia nova mulieris, Cic.; 2, a, knowledge; corporis sui, Cic.; b, an idea, notion, conception; dei, Cic.

notities -ei, f. = notitia (q.v.).

notō, 1. (nota). **I.** to mark. **A.** Lit., 1, abellam verā, Cic.; 2, a, to mark out; notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.; b, polit. t. t., of the censor, to place a mark against a Roman citizen's name in the Burgess-list, to censure publicly, blame, reprimand; quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to mark, denote; res nominibus, Cic.; aliquid verbis Latinis, to express, Cic.; 2, to mark out, make noticeable; aliquem decore, Cic.; 3, to blame, censure; verbis aliquem, Cic. **II.** to express by signs. **A.** 1, lit., to unite; litteram, Ov.; 2, a, to point out shortly; caput, Cic.; b, to observe; cantus avium, Cic. **B.** Fig., to impress; dicta memori pectore, Ov.

notōs = 2. notus (q.v.).

1. **notus** -a -um, p. adv. (from nosco), known. **I.** 1, lit, res nota, Cic.; noti atque insignes latrones, Cic.; aliquid notum habere, to know, Cic.; subst., noti, friends, acquaintances; 2, transf., a, = friendly; notis compellat vocibus, Verg.; b, customary; ulmus nota quae sedes fuerat coloniarum, Hor. **II.** 1, distinguished, celebrated; scriptor, Hor.; 2, notorious; mulier, Cic.

2. **notus** (-ōs) -i, m. (vóros), the south wind; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, transf., the wind, Verg.

novacula -ae, f. (novo), a sharp knife or razor; cotem novacula praecidere, Cic.

novallis -is, f. and **novale** -is, n. 1, fallow land, Verg.; 2, a cultivated field; novalia culta, Verg.

novatrix -icis, f. (novator), she that renews; rerum, Ov.

novē, adv. (novus). **I.** newly, in a new and unusual manner, Plaut. **II.** novissime; a, lately, recently, Sall.; b, lastly, in the last place, Sall.

novellus -a -um (dim. of novus), a, new, young; arbor, Cic.; b, oppida, lately conquered, Liv.

novem, numer. nine, Cic.; decem novem, nineteen, Caes.

November -bris, m. (novem and suffix -ber), relating to the number nine; a, mensis November, the ninth month of the Roman year, November, Cic.; b, belonging to the month of November; kalendae Novembres, Cic.

novemdécim, numer. (novem and decem) nineteen, Liv.

novendialis -e (novem and dies), 1, that which happens on the ninth day; coena, a funeral banquet held on the ninth day after death, Tac.; pulveres = new, fresh, Hor.; 2, that which lasts nine days; feriae, a nine days' festival celebrated on the occasion of any portent (such as a shower of stones), Cic.

Novensiles dii (novus and suffix -ensilis), gods whose worship had been introduced from

foreign countries (opp. indigetes, native divinites), Liv.

novēnus -a -um (novem), nine each, nine, Liv.

novērea -ae, f. a step-mother, Cic.; saeva, Verg.; prov., apud novercam queri, i.e., in vain, Plaut.

novercalis -e (noverca), of or relating to a step-mother, Juv., Tac.

Novesium -ii, n. fort of the Ubii on the Rhine, now Neuss.

novicius -a -um (novus), new, fresh, Plaut.; esp. of persons who have not long been enslaved; subst., novicii; Syrum nescio quem de grege noviciorum factum esse consulam, Cic.

noviēs, adv. numer. (novem), nine times, Verg.

Noviōdūnum -i, n., 1, a town of the Suesiones, now Soissons; 2, a town of the Bituriges Cubi, now Néver.

novitas -atis, f. (novus), newness. **I.** Lit. **A.** anni, the spring, Ov.; plur., novitates = new acquaintances, Cic. **B.** the condition of a homo novus (v. novus), newness of nobility, Cic. **II.** novelty, unusualness, strangeness; terror quem tibi rei novitas attulerit, Cic.

novō, 1. (novus). **I.** to make new, renew. **A.** transtra, Verg.; membra, to revive, Ov.; ager novatus, a field reploughed, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to revive, refresh; (animus) risu novatur, Cic.; b, to change, alter; aliquid in legibus, Cic.; novare res, to alter the constitution of a state, make a revolution, Liv. **II.** to invent something new; verba, invent new words, Cic.

novus -a -um (vōs), superl., novissimus, new, fresh, young (opp. vetus). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., miles, a recruit, Liv.; novae res, novelties, Cic.; and esp., political changes, revolutions, rebus novis studere, Cic.; lac, new milk, Verg. Subst., **novum** -i, n. a new thing, novelty; num quidnam novi? Cic. **B.** Esp., a, novus homo or homo novus, the first of a family who held a curule office in Rome, e.g., M. T. Cicero, Cic.; b, novae tabulae, new account-books (that is, a total extinction of debts), Cic.; c, novae tabernae, or novae, certain money-changers' shops in the forum which had been burnt down A.U.C. 543, and rebuilt; sub Novis, Cic.; d, Nova via, a road in Rome leading down to the forum, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, fresh, inexperienced; equus, Cic.; novus delictis, inexperienced in crime, Tac.; 2, new, novel, unusual, extraordinary; genus dicendi, Cic.; 3, = alter, a second; Camillus, a second Camillus, Liv.; novus Hannibal, Cic.; 4, of succession, the superl., **novissimus** -a -um = (a) the latest, last; agmen, the rear, Caes.; (β) the extremest, severest; exempla, Tac.

nox, noctis, f. (νύξ), night. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., nocte, or de nocte, by night, Cic.; multa nocte, de multa nocte, deep in the night, late at night, Cic.; nocte mediā, de nocte media, at midnight, Cic.; noctes et dies urgeri, night and day, Cic.; se conicere in noctem, to hasten away under shelter of night, Cic.; eam noctem pervigilare, Cic.; 2, personif., Nox, the goddess Night, sister of Erebus, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, meton., sleep, Verg.; 2, a, the darkness of a storm, Verg.; b, the lower world, Verg.; c, death, Verg.; d, blindness, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, obscurity; mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt, Ov.; 2, confusion, darkness, peril; haec reipublicae nox, Cic.

noxā -ae, f. (nocceo), 1, harm, injury, damage; sine ullius urbis noxa, Liv. **II.** Meton., 1, a crime, fault, offence; in noxa esse, Liv.; 2, punishment; noxā liberari, Liv.

noxia -ae, f. (sc. causa, from noxius), a fault, offence, crime; alicui noxiae esse, to be accounted a fault, Liv.

noxius -a -um (noxa). **I.** *noxious, hurtful, injurious*; tela, Ov. **II.** *criminal, culpable, guilty*; aliquem noxium iudicare, Liv.

nūbēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of nubes). **I.** *a little cloud*, Plin. **II.** Fig., *a troubled, dark expression*; frontis, Cic.

nūbes -is, f. (cf. nubo), *a cloud*. **I. A.** Lit., aer concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *a cloud*, e.g., of dust, pulveris, Liv.; 2, *a great number, dense mass of any objects*; locustarum, Liv.; volucrum, Verg. **II.** Fig., 1, *a cloud, or dark expression on the countenance*; deme supercilio nubem, Hor.; 2, *veil, concealment*; frandibus objice nubem, Hor.; 3, *a cloud, i.e., threatening or impending misfortune*; belli, Verg.; 4, *a sad, miserable condition*; republicae, Cic.; 5, *a cloud (as emblem of something unsubstantial), a phantom*; nubes et imania capere, Hor.

nūbifer -fēra -fērum (nubes and fero), *cloud-bearing, cloud-bringing*, Ov.

nūbigēna -ae, c. (nubes and gigno), *born of a cloud, produced from a cloud*; esp., of the Centaurs, offspring of Ixion and a cloud; Nubigenae alone = Centaurs, Verg.

nūbilis -e (nubo), *marriageable*; filia, Cic.

nūbilus -a -um (nubes), *covered with clouds, cloudy, overcast*. **I. A.** Lit., plur. subst., **nūbila** -ōrum, n. clouds, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, *act., cloud-bringing*; Auster, Ov.; 2, *dark*; via nubila taxo, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, *of expression, dark, gloomy*; toto nubila vultu, Ov.; 2, *unfavourable*; nubila nascenti non mihi Parca fuit, Ov.; 3, *dark, unhappy*; tempora, Ov.

nūbo, nupsi, nuptum, 3. (stem NUB, whence nubes), *to cover, veil*; and especially, of a bride, *to be married to, to marry any one*; virgo nupsit ei, cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic.; nuptam esse cum aliquo, Cic.; nubere in familiam, *to marry into a family*, Cic.; aliquam nuptum collocare, *to give in marriage*, Caes.; partic., **nuptus** -a -um, *married*; filia, Cic.; subst., **nupta** -ae, f. *a wife*, Liv.

Nūcēria -ae, f. *a town in Campania, now Nocera*. Hence, adj., **Nūcērinus** -a -um, *relating to Nuceria*.

nūcifrangibūlum -i, n. (nux and frango), *a nut-cracker (in jest = a tooth)*, Plaut.

nūclēus -i, m. (nux). **I.** Lit., 1, *the kernel of a nut, or any nut-like fruit*, Plin.; 2, *the stone or uneatable kernel of fruits*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *the kernel or inside of anything*; conchae, Plin.

nūdius = nunc dius (= dies), *it is now the . . . day since*; always with the ordinal numerals; nudius tertius, *the day before yesterday*, Cic.; nudius tertius decimus, *thirteen days ago*, Cic.

nūdo, 1. (nudus), *to make naked, to make bare, strip*. **I. A.** Lit., 1, *aliquem, Cic.*; 2, *a, to lay bare, uncover*; gladium, *to draw*, Liv.; murus nudatus defensoribus, Caes.; b, milit. t. t., *to lay bare, leave undefended*; castra nudentur, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, *to strip, make bare by robbery, to spoil, plunder*; spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic.; quem praecipis alea nudat, Hor.; 2, *to deprive*; aliquem praesidio, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, *to strip, lay bare, expose*; nudata omnibus rebus tribunicia potestas, Caes.; vis ingenii scientia juris nudata, Cic.; 2, *to uncover, expose, make visible, reveal*; animos, Liv.

nūdus -a -um, *naked, unclothed, nude, bare*. **I. A.** Lit., 1, Cic.; nudo capite, *bare-headed*, Sall.; 2, *uncovered*; vertex, Verg.; subsellia, vacant, Cic.; terga, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, *deprived of*; with abl., praesidio, Cic.; with genit., loca nuda gigantum, Sall.; 2, *without*; respublica nuda a magistratibus, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, *simple,*

unadorned, plain; commentarii Caesaris, Cic.; 2, *bare, mere, alone, only*; nuda ista, si ponas, Cic.; hoc nudum relinquitur, Cic.

nūgae -ārum, f. (naucum), *trifles, nonsense, stuff, trumpery*. **I.** Lit., huncce hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis? Cic.; applied also to verses, nescio quid meditans nugarum, Hor. **II.** Transf., of persons, *a foolish, trifling fellow*; amicos habet meras nugas, Cic.

nūgator -ōris, m. (nugor), *a trifler, foolish fellow, a jester*, Cic.

nūgātorius -a -um (nugator), *trifling, good for nothing, frivolous, futile, nugatory*; mala nugatoriaque accusatio, Cic.

nūgax -ācis (nugor), *trifling, frivolous*, ap. Cic.

nūgor, 1. dep. (nugae), 1, *to trifle, be frivolous, talk nonsense*; non inscite, Cic.; cum aliquo, Hor.; 2, *to trick, cajole, make game of*, Plaut.

nullus -a -um (ne and ullus), *no, none, nobody, no one*. **I. A.** Lit., 1, adj., nullā unā re, Cic.; nullo modo, nullo pacto, *by no means*, Cic.; nullo certo crimine neque imperio, Caes.; 2, subst., a, **nullus** = *nobody, no one*, Cic. b, **nullum** -i, n. = *nothing*, Hor. **II.** Fig., 1, *nullus sum*; a, *I am ruined, it is all over with me*; nullus repente fui, Liv.; b, *of persons and things, I am no longer in existence*; de mortuis loquor, qui nulli sunt, Cic.; nullus = *mortuus*, Ov.; vellem nulla, Ov.; 2, *insignificant, of no importance, trifling, poor*; nullos iudices habemus, Cic.; nullum argumentum est, Cic.

num, interrog. particle, *asking a question to which a negative answer is expected*. **A.** In direct questions, num censet etiam eosdem fuisse? Cic.; compounded with ne, dum ipsum numme vidisti? Cic.; num quid vis? *is there anything else which you want?* (a common form in leave-taking), Hor. **B.** In indirect questions, *whether*; quaero, num aliter ac nunc eveniunt evenirent? Cic.

Nūma -ae, m., Pompilius, *the second king of Rome*.

Nūmantia -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger*. Hence, adj., **Nūmantinus** -a -um, *Numanantine*.

nūmārius = nummarius (q.v.).

nūmātus = nummatus (q.v.).

nūmen -inis, n. (= nuimen, from nuo), *a nodding, beckoning with the head; a nod, as sign of a command, a command*. **I.** Gen., numen vestrum, Cic.; magnum numen senatus, Cic. **II.** Esp., of a deity, a, *the divine will, divine command*; numen interdictumque deorum immortalium, Cic.; mundum censent regi numine deorum, Cic.; Jovis numina, Phoebii numina, Verg.; b, (a) *the might of a deity, majesty, divinity*; qui nullum vim esse dicit numene divinum, Cic.; of deities themselves, conversa numina, pia numina, Verg.; (β) of the Roman emperors, violatum numen Augusti, Tac.

nūmērābilis -e (numero), *that can be counted, enumerated*, Ov.

nūmērātus -a -um, p. adj. (from num.oro), *counted, in hard cash, in ready money*; dos, pecunia, Cic.; subst., **nūmērātum** -i, n. *hard cash, money down*; numerato solvere, Cic.

1. **nūmēro**, 1. (numerus), *to count*. **I.** Lit., **A.** aliquem a se primum, Cic.; aliquid per digitos, on the fingers, Ov.; consule et numera (senatum), *count the house* (with a view to determine whether a sufficient number to transact business were present), Cic. **B.** *to count, i.e.,*

to pay money; militibus stipendium, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, to count up, reckon, enumerate; dies deficiat, si velim numerare, quibus bonis male eveniri, Cic.; **2**, to reckon under, class under; inter suos, Cic.; inter honestos homines, Cic.; mortem in beneficii loco, Cic.; **3**, with double acc., in pass. with double nom., to count, esteem, hold, consider; Sulpicius accusatorei sum numerabat, non competitorem, Cic.; sapientes cives, qualem me et esse, et numerari volo, Cic.

2. nūmērō, adv. (lit., abl. of numerus), **1**, just, exactly, at the right time, Plaut.; **2**, quickly, soon, too quickly, too soon, Plaut.

nūmērōsē, adv. (numerosus), **1**, numerously, Plin.; **2**, rhythmically, harmoniously; circumscripte numeroseque dicere, Cic.

nūmērōsus -a -um (numerus). **I.** *numerosus, in great number; numerosissima civitas, populous, Tac.* **II.** *rhythmical, harmonious; oratio, Cic.*

nūmērūs -i, m. (connected with nummus), a number. **I. A.** Lit., **1**, numerum inire, to count, Caes.; **2**, a, a certain number, a number of persons or things, considered as a whole; ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidi, Cic.; haec enim sunt tria numero, are three in number, Cic.; numero quadraginta, forty in number, Sall.; referre in deorum numero, to count as a god, Cic.; **b**, an uncertain number, a heap, mass; hominum, Cic.; innumerabilis frumenti numerus, an enormous quantity, Cic.; **c**, a division of the army, company; sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac.; **d**, a cipher, i.e., of no consequence; nos numerus sumus, Hor. **B.** Meton., plur. numeri = **1**, dice (as being marked with numbers); numerosque manu iactabit eburnus, Ov.; **2**, mathematics, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, the part of a whole; elegans omni numero poema, in every respect, Cic.; **2**, a, melody, music, Verg., Ov.; **b**, dance, Cic.; **c**, a metrical foot, number; numeri ac modi, Cic.; poet., numeri graves, heroic verse, Ov.; **d**, in oratory, harmony; oratorius, Cic.; **3**, rank, place, position; obtinere aliquem numerum, Cic.; numero or in numero, in the post of, as; parentis numero esse, Cic.; **4**, order, rule; in numerum or numero, according to rule, Verg.

Nūmicus (Nūmicus) -i, m. a small river in Latium, flowing into the Tyrrhene sea near Ardea, now Numico.

Nūmīda -ae, m. (nomas, νομάς), a Numidian; plur., **Nūmidae** -arum, the Numidians, attrib. = Numidian; Numidae jaculatores, Liv. Hence, **1**, **Nūmidia** -ae, f. a country in North Africa; **2**, **Nūmidicus** -a -um, Numidian.

nūmīsmā = nomisma (q.v.).

Nūmistro -ōnis, f. town in Lucania, on the borders of Apulia.

Nūmītor -ōris, m. king of Alba, father of Iliā, grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

nummārius -a -um (nummus). **I.** belonging to money; theca, Cic.; difficultas nummaria or rei nummariae, scarcity of money, Cic. **II.** bribed with money, venal; iudex, Cic.

nummātus -a -um (nummus), provided with money, rich; adolescens non minus bene nummatus quam capillatus, Cic.

nūmmūlus -i, m. (dim. of nummus), a little money, some money; nummulis acceptis jus ac fas mne delere, for a paltry sum, Cic.

nummus (nūmus) -i, m. (νοῦμος, Tarentine and Sicilian = νόμος, the regular silver currency). **I.** money, coin; adulterini nummi, bad money, Cic.; habere in nummis, to have in cash, Cic. **II.** Esp., the sestertie, a Roman coin worth about 2d.; quinque millia nummum, Cic.; transf.,

like the English penny, farthing (to express a very small sum); ad nummum convenit, it comes right to a farthing, Cic. (genit. plur., gen. nummum).

numquam, adv. (ne and unquam), never, Cic.; numquam adhuc, numquam ante, numquam alias, Cic.; numquam non, always, Cic.; non numquam, sometimes, Cic.

nūmus = nummus (q.v.).

nunc, adv. (pūv). **I.** now, at present, at this moment; ut nunc est, as things are now, Cic.; nunc ipsum, at this very moment, Cic.; qui nunc sunt, the present generation, Cic.; nunc . . . nunc, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another, Liv. **II.** but now, now however, Cic.

nuncēne = nuncne?

nunciā = nuntia, v. nuntius.

nunciātiō = nuntiatio (q.v.).

nunciō = nuntio.

nunciūs = nuntius (q.v.).

nuncūpātiō -ōnis, f. (nuncupo), a naming, the public offering or pronouncing of a vow; sollemnis nuncupatio votorum, Liv.

nuncūpō, v. (nomine capio), to name, call by name. **I.** aliquid nomine dei, Cic. **II. A.** to pronounce solemnly and openly; a, vows; vota pro republica, Cic.; **b**, an adoption, Tac. **B.** to nominate as heir; heredem, Tac.

nundinae, v. nundinus.

nundinātiō -ōnis, f. (nundinor), the holding of a market, trafficking, trade, business; fuit nundinatio aliqua, Cic.

nundinor, v. dep. (nundinae). **I.** to transact business, trade, traffic. **A.** intransit., sedere nundinam, Liv. **B.** Transit., to buy; jus ab aliquo, Cic.; totum imperium P. R., Cic. **II.** Transf., to be present in great numbers (as at a market); ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic.

nundinus -a -um (lit., novendinus = novendinus, from novem and dies), belonging to the ninth day. Subst., **I. nundinae** -arum, f. the market-day, held every ninth day, Cic.; transf., a, the market-place; illi Capuan nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic.; **b**, traffic, trade, business; vectigalium flagitiosissimae nundinae, Cic. **II. nundinum** -i, n. (sc. tempus), the market-time; trinum nundinum, the interval between one market-day and the next but one after (17-24 days); se praesentem trinum nundinum (on the three market-days), petiturum, Cic.; comitia in trinum nundinum indicare, Liv.

nuntiātiō -ōnis, f. (nuntio), religious t. t., a declaration, announcement made by the augur of his observations, Cic.

nuntio, v. (nuntius), to announce; vera, Cic.; qui nuntiarent prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes.; oppugnata domus C. Caesaris per multas noctis horas nuntiabatur, Cic.; with ut and the subj., paulo post ferunt nuntium Simonidi ut prodiret, Cic.; absol., nuntiatio, this being announced, Liv.

nuntius -a -um (contr. from noventius), announcing, bringing news. **I.** Adj., rumor, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A. nuntius** -ii, m. **1**, messenger, announcer; facere aliquem certiore per nuntium, Cic.; **2**, a, message, news; nuntium afferre, Cic.; **b**, nuntium alicui remittere, to send one's wife a letter of divorce, Cic.; transf., nuntium remittere virtuti, to renounce, Cic. **B. nuntia** -ae, f. she that announces; historia nuntia veritatis, Cic. **C. nuntium** -ii, n. message, news, Cat.

nūpēr, superl., **nūperrimē**, adv. (for

nuper, from *novus*, lately, not long ago; *qui nuper Romae fuit*, Cic.; sometimes employed to denote a more distant period, *nuper*, id est, paucis ante seculis, Cic.

nupta -ae, f. (*nubo*), a wife, spouse, bride, Ov.

nuptiae -arum, f. (*nubo*), marriage, nuptials; *Cornificia multarum nuptiarum, often married*, Cic.; *celebrare nuptias*, Liv.; *cenare apud aliquem in eius nuptiis*, Cic.

nuptialis -e (*nuptiae*), of or relating to a marriage; *cena*, Liv.; *donum*, Cic.

nuptus -a -um (partic. of *nubo*), married; *filia*, mulier, Cic.

Nursia -ae, f. a town in the west of the Sabine country, now *Norcia*. Hence, adj., **Nursinus** -a -um, belonging to *Nursia*.

nūrus -ūs, f. (*νύος*), 1, a daughter-in-law, son's wife, Cic.; 2, poet., a young matron, young married woman, Ov.

nusquam, adv. (ne and usquam), nowhere.

I. Lit., nusquam alibi, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, in nothing, on no occasion; *praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse*, Cic.; 2, to nothing; ut ad id omnia referri oporteat, ipsum autem nusquam, Cic.

nūto, 1. (**nuo*). **I.** Gen., 1, to move up and down, totter, waver, nod; *ornus nutat*, Verg.; *nutant galeae*, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to waver; *nutans acies*, Tac.; b, to waver, be uncertain in opinion; *etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura deorum*, Cic.; c, to waver in fidelity; *Galliae nutantes*, Tac. **II.** to move the head up and down, to nod, Plaut.; of persons, sleeping, Hor.

nūtricius -ii, m. (*nutrix*), a foster-father, guardian, Caes.

nūtrico, 1. and **nūtrīcor**, 1. dep. (*nutrix*), to suckle, nourish; transf., to support, sustain; *mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur*, Cic.

nūtrīcula -ae, f. (dim. of *nutrix*), nurse, Hor.; transf., *Gallia nutricula seditiosorum*, Cic.

nūtrīmen -inis, n. (*nutrio*), nourishment, Ov.

nūtrīmentum -i, n. (*nutrio*), nourishment, nutriment; transf., a, of fuel, arida nutrimenta, Verg.; b, support, training; *educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia*, Cic.

nūtrīo -īvi and -īi -itum, 4. (**nūtrīor**, 4. dep., Verg.), to give suck, suckle, nourish. **I.** Lit., **A.** a, of animals, nutritus lacte ferino, Ov.; b, of plants, terra herbas nutrit, Ov.; c, of fire, ignes foliis, Ov. **B.** to tend, wait upon; *corpora*, Liv.; *damnum naturae, remove*, Liv. **II.** Transf., to nourish, support, sustain; *amorein*, Ov.; *mens rite nutrita, educated*, Hor.

nūtrīx -icis, f. (*nutrio*), a nurse, foster-mother. **I.** Lit., ut paeae cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse videamur, Cic.; meton., nutrices, the breasts, Cat. **II.** Transf., oratoris, Cic.; *curarum maxima nutrix nox*, Ov.

nūtus -ūs, m. (**nuo*). **I.** inclination, downward tendency, gravity, Cic. **II.** a nod, a signal, or beckoning of the head. **A.** Lit., Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, command, will; *deorum nutu*, Cic.; *auctoritate nutuque deorum*, Cic.; 2, assent; *annuite nutum humenque vestrum invictum Campanis*, Liv.

nux, nūcis, f. **I.** a nut. **A.** Lit., Liv.; prov., *nux cassā, something entirely worthless*, Hor. **B.** Transf., of similar fruit, *castaneae nuces*, chestnuts, Verg. **II.** 1, the nut-tree, Verg.; 2, an almond-tree, Verg.

Nūctēlius -i, m. (*Νυκτέλιος*), nightly, a sur-

name of *Bacchus* (so called because his mysteries were celebrated by night), Ov.

nymphā -ae, f. and **nymphē** -ēs, f. (*νύμφη*). **I.** a bride, woman lately married, Ov. **II.** *Nymphae*, the *Nymphs*, beings of half-divine nature, believed to inhabit the seas, streams, woods, etc., Verg.

Nymphaeum -i, n. (*Νυμφαίον*), a promontory and sea-port in *Illyria*.

Nýsa (*Nýssa*) -ae, f. (*Νύσα*). **I.** a town in *Caria*. **II.** a town in *Palestine*. **III.** a city in *India*, where *Bacchus* was said to have been brought up. Hence, adj., **A.** *Nýsaean* -a -um, *Nýsean*, **B.** *Nýsēis* -idis, f. *Nýsean*. **C.** *Nýsiās* -adis, f. of or relating to *Bacchus*. **D.** *Nýsigēna* -ae, m. born in *Nýsa*. **E.** *Nýsēus* -ēi, a surname of *Bacchus*.

O.

1. O, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the two Greek letters *Omicron* and *Omega* (*O*, *o*, *Ω*, *ω*). For the use of *O*. in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

2. ō! and **oh!** interj. an exclamation of joy, astonishment, derision, sorrow, pain, etc., generally followed by voc. or acc.; *o paterni generis oblite* Cic.; *o me miserum* Cic.; sometimes with nom. *o fortunata mors* Cic.; in wishes, *o si, if only* Verg.; poet., put the second word of the clause, spes o fidissima Teucerum! Ov.

Ōarion -ōnis, m. (*Ὠρίων*) = *Orion* (q.v.).

Ōaxes -is, m. (*Ὠαξίς*), a river in *Crete*.

ob, prep. with acc. **I.** Of space, a, with verbs of motion, towards, to; *ignis qui est ob os effusus*, Cic.; b, with verbs not denoting motion, at, before; *ob oculis versari*, Cic. **II.** on account of; *ob rem iudicandam pecuniam accipere*, Cic.; *unius ob iram prodinatur*, Verg.; *ob eam rem, on that account*, Cic.; *quam ob rem, on which account*, Caes.; *ob id, ob id ipsum*, *ob hoc, ob haec, on this account, therefore*, Liv.; *ob metum, out of fear*, Tac.; 2, in consideration of, for, as recompense for; *ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas*, Ter.; 3, *ob rem, to the purpose, with advantage*; *verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est*, Sall.

ōbaerātus -a -um, adj. with compar. (*ob* and *aes*), in debt, Liv.; plur. subst., **ōbaerātī** -ōrum, m. debtors, Cic.

ōbambūlo, 1. to walk up and down, backwards and forwards; with dat., *muris*, Liv.; with acc., *Aetium*, Ov.; with prep., *ante vallum*, Liv.; in herbis, Ov.

ōbarmo, 1. to arm; *dextras securi*, Hor.

ōbāro, 1. to plough up, Liv.

1. obba -ae, f. a species of drinking-cup, Pers.

2. Obba -ae, f. a town in *Africa*, near *Carthage*.

obbrūtesco -tūi, 3. to become brutish, stupid, Lucr.

obc . . . v. occ . . .

obdo -dīdi -dītum, 3. to set, put, place before, put against; *pessulum ostio, to bolt the door*, Ter.; *fores, to shut the door*, Ov.; *nullique malo latus obdit apertum, offers an unprotected side to no evil*, Hor.

obdormio -īvi and -īi -itum, 4. to go to sleep, Cic.

obdormiseo, 3. (obdormio), *to go to sleep*, Cic.

obducō -dūxi -ductum, 3. **I. A.** *to draw over, draw in front*; 1, fossam, Caes.; fig., callum dolori, Cic.; 2, *to cover*; trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, Cic.; transf., obducta cicatrix reipublicae, closed wound, Cic. **B. 1.** *to drink*, venenum, Cic.; 2, *to wrinkle*; frontem, Hor. **II.** *to lead against*; Curium, *to bring forward*, produce, Cic.; transf., *to pass, spend*; diem posterum, Cic.

obductiō -ōnis, f. (obduco), *a covering*; capitis, Cic.

obduresco -dūrūti, 3. *to become hard, grow hard*. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** Fig., *to become hard-hearted, to lose one's natural feeling, become obdurate*; ipse obdurui, Cic.; ad dolorem novum, Cic.

obdūro, 1. *to be hard*; fig., *to stand out, hold out, persist*; perfer et obdura, Ov.; impers., obduretur hoc triduum, Cic.

obediēns (oboeediens) -entis, p. adj. (from obedio), *obedient, compliant*; with dat., nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad nova consilia, Liv. Subst., **obediēns**, *one who obeys, a dependant*, Cic.

obediētēr (oboeediētēr), adv. (obediens), *obediently*; obediētēr imperata facere, Liv.

obediēntia (oboeediēntia) -ae, f. (obediens), *obedience, compliance*, Cic.

obedio (oboeedio) -ivi -itum, 4. (ob and audio). **I.** *to give ear to, listen to, follow a person's advice*; alicui, Nep. **II.** *to obey*; praeccepto, Cic.; magistratibus, Cic.; alicui ad verba, Cic.

obeliscus -i, m. (obeliskos), *a twisted column, obelisk*, Plin.

obēo -ivi and -li -itum, 4. **I.** Intransit., **A.** *to go to, come to, go to meet, go against*; ad omnes hostium conatus, *to oppose*, Liv.; in infera loca, Cic. **B. a.** *of the heavenly bodies, to set*; in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic.; **b.** *to die*; tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. **II.** Trans., **A. a.** *to go to, reach*; quantum flamma obire non potuisset, Cic.; **b.** *to go to, engage in, apply oneself to any business*; to perform, execute, accomplish an object; negotium, Cic.; hereditatem, *to take possession of*, Cic.; vadimonium, *to discharge one's bail, to appear at the fixed time*, Cic.; diem supremum, *to die*, Nep.; so obire mortem, Cic. **B. 1.** *to visit, travel through*; provinciam, Cic.; 2, *to take part in*; comitia, Cic.; 3, *to surround*; clipeum obit pellis circumdata, Verg.

obēquīto, 1. *to ride up to*; castris Liv.

oberro, 1. *to wander about*; tentoriis, Tac.; transf., chordā eadem, *to blunder*, Hor.

obēsitas -ātis, f. (obesus), *fatness, corpulence, obesity*, Suet.

obēsus -a -um (ob and edo), 1, *fat, plump*; turbus, Hor.; transf., swollen; fauces, Verg.; 2, *coarse, not delicate, unrefined, rude*; juvenis naris obesae, Hor.

obex -icis, and objicis, m. and f. (objicio), 1, *the fastening of a door, bolt, bar, barrier, barricade*; fultusque emuniit objice postes, Verg.; 2, *an obstacle, hindrance*, Plin.

obf . . . v. off . . .

cbf . . . v. ogg . . .

obhaerēo, 2. *to stick to, cleave to*, Suet.

obhaerescō -haesi -haesum, 3. *to stick fast, adhere to*, Luer.

obicio = objicio (q.v.).

obirascor -iratus sum, 3. dep. *to be angry*; fortunae, *with fortune*, Liv.

obīratiō -ōnis, f. (obirascor), *a being angry, anger*, Cic.

obīratus -a -um, p. adj. (from obirascor), *angry, wrathful*; with dat., fortunae, Liv.

obīter, adv. (ob), 1, *on the way, in passing, on the journey*, Juv.; 2, *by the way, incidentally*, Juv.

obītus -ūs, m. (obeo), 1, *an approaching, going to*, Ter.; 2, *a going down* (esp. of the heavenly bodies), setting; siderum, Cic.; 3, *a downfall, ruin, destruction, death*; post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic.

objācēo -jācūi, 2. *to lie at, against, in the way*; saxa objectantia pedibus, Liv.

objectatiō -ōnis, f. (objecto), *a reproach*, Caes.

objecto, 1. (intens. of objicio). **I.** *to put in the way, set against*. **A.** Lit. (of birds), caput fretis, *to dip, dive into*, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to expose*; aliquem periculis, Sall.; se hostium telis, Liv.; moras, *to cause, interpose delay*, Ov. **II.** Transf., *to reproach with anything, object anything to a person, throw in a person's teeth*; alicui probrum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nobilitas objectare Fabio fugisse eum Ap. Claudium collegam, Liv.

1. **objectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from objicio), 1, *lying at, near, opposite to*; insula objecta Alexandriae, Caes.; 2, *exposed to*; fortunae, Cic.; ad omnes casus, Cic.

2. **objectus** -ūs, m. (objicio), *a placing at, before, opposite, a lying against, lying opposite*; insula portum efficit objectu laterum, Verg.

objex = obex (q.v.).

objiciō -jēci -jectum, 3. (ob and jacio). **I.** *to throw in the way of*. **A.** Lit., se telis hostium, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *to oppose*, Cic.; 2, *to expose*; consulem morti, Cic.; se in dimicationes, Cic.; 3, *to cause, produce*; alicui errorem, Cic.; metum et dolorem, Cic.; objicitur animo metus, *the heart is seized with fear*, Cic.; hic aliud majus miseris objicitur, *presents itself*, Verg. **II.** *to place before, throw before*. **A.** Lit., 1, corpus feris, Cic.; 2, *to put before, hold before as a defence, protection*; Alpium vallum contra transgressionem Gallorum, *to oppose*, Cic.; carros pro vallo, Caes. **B. 1.** *to offer*; dolenimentum animis, Liv.; 2, *to hold out as an example*; unum ex iudicibus selectis, Hor.; 3, *to object to, reproach with, charge with*; alicui furta, Cic.; with acc. and infin., objicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse, Cic.; with quod, non tibi objicio quod spoliasti, Cic.

objurgatiō -ōnis, f. (objurgo), *a blaming, chiding, reproving*, Cic.

objurgātor -ōris, m. (objurgo), *a scolder, chider, reprover, blamer*, Cic.

objurgātorius -a -um (objurgator), *scolding, chiding*; epistola, Cic.

objurgo, 1. and **objurgor**, 1. dep. *to scold, chide, reprove, reprimand, blame*; aliquem molli brachio de Pompeii familiaritate, Cic.; verendiam alicuius, Cic.; quum objurgarer me, quod nimia laetitia pene desiperem, Cic.

oblanguesco -gūi, 3. *to become languid*, Cic.

oblātro, 1. *to bark at or against, to rail at, scold*, Suet.

oblectāmēn -īnis, n. (oblecto), *a delight, pleasure*, Ov.

oblectāmētum -i, n. (oblecto), *a delight, amusement, solace*; meae senectutis requies oblectamentumque, Cic.

oblectatiō -ōnis, f. (oblecto), *a delighting*; pleasing; animi, vitae, Cic.

oblecto, 1. (ob and lacto). **I.** *to delight, please, amuse*; quum eorum inventis scriptisque

se obiectent, Cic.; senectutem, Cic.; legentium animos fictis, Tac.; me cum aliqua re, Cic.; se cum aliquo, Cic. **II.** to pass time pleasantly, while away time; lacrimabile tempus studio, Ov.

oblicus, v. obliquus.

oblido -lidi -lisum, 3. (ob and laedo), to squeeze together; collum digitulis duobus, to throttle, Cic.; obliis faucibus, strangled, Tac.

obligatio -ōnis, f. (obligo), a being bound, a legal obligation; obligatio pecuniae, Cic.

obligatus -a -um, p. adj. (from obligo), bound, under an obligation to any one; obligatus ei nihil eram, Cic.

obligo, 1. to bind, fasten to. **I. A.** Lit., to tie, bind up, bandage a wound; vulnus, Cic.; medicum requirens a quo obligetur, Cic.; venas, Tac. **B.** Transf., to bind, fetter by an oath, law, benefit, to bind, fetter, oblige, lay under an obligation, make liable; a, se nexu, Cic.; aliquem sibi liberalitate, Cic.; poet., obligatam redde Jovi dapem, that is due, Hor.; b, to pledge; praedia obligata, mortgaged, Cic. **II.** to make liable to punishment, make guilty; aliquem scelere, Cic.; pass., obligari, to commit an offence, be guilty; obligari fraude impiā, Cic.

oblino, 1. (ob and linus). **I.** to cover with slime or mud; agros, Cic. **II.** to lavish, squander, Hor.

oblino -lēvi -lītum, 3. **I.** to smear, daub, besmear. **A.** Lit., oblitū unguentis, Cic.; oblitus faciem suo cruore, Cic. **B.** Transf., to cover, load; actor oblitus divitiis, Hor.; facetiae oblitae Latio, Cic. **II.** to stain, pollute, defile; oblitus parricidio, Cic.; sunt omnia summo dedecore oblita, Cic.; aliquem versibus atris, to satirise, lampoon, Hor.

oblique, adv. (obliquus), 1, sideways, askew, slanting, obliquely; ferri, Cic.; 2, indirectly, covertly, by implication, Tac.

obliquo, 1. (obliquus), to make oblique, turn sideways, turn aside, slant, crook; oculos, Ov.; ensem in latus, Ov.

obliquus (oblicus) -a -um (ob and liquis), slanting, oblique, sideways, slanting, on one side. **I.** Lit., hos partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare vobis, Cic.; amnis cursibus obliquis fluens, Ov.; ab obliquo, Ov., per obliquum, Hor., sideways, obliquely. **II.** Transf., a, of discourse, indirect, covert; insectatio, Tac.; b, looking askance, envious; invidia, Verg.

obliteratio -ōnis, f. (oblitero), a blotting out, obliteration; and esp., a blotting out from memory, total forgetfulness, Plin.

oblitero, 1. (oblino), to blot out, obliterate, to blot out of memory, bring to forgetfulness; famam rei, Liv.; publici mei beneficii memoriā privatam offensionem oblitterarunt, Cic.

oblitesco -tūi, 3. (ob and latesco), to hide, conceal oneself; a nostro aspectu, Cic.

oblivio -ōnis, f. (obliviscor), forgetfulness, oblivion; tandem alicuius ab oblivione atque a silentio vindicare, Cic.; dare aliquid oblivioni, to bury in oblivion, Liv.; in oblivionem negotii venire, to forget, Cic.

obliviosus -a -um (oblivio), 1, oblivious, forgetful, Cic.; 2, causing forgetfulness; Massicum, Hor.

obliviscor, oblitus sum, 3. dep. (perhaps from oblino), to forget. **I.** Lit., with genit., temporum suorum, Cic.; with acc. of thing, injurias, Cic.; with infin., ne obliviscar vigilare, Cic.; with acc. and infin., obliviscor Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, Cic. **II.** Transf., to forget, lose sight of; consuetudinis suae, Cic.; oblivisci sui, to forget oneself, Cic.

oblivium -ii, n. (obliviscor), usually plur., forgetfulness; agere oblivia laudis, to forget, Ov.

oblongus -a -um, rather long, oblong, Liv.

oblōquor -quātus (-cūsus) sum, 3. dep. **I.** to speak against, gainsay, contradict, interrupt; 1, gen., alicui, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to blame, Tac.; b, to chide, Cat. **II.** to join in singing, to accompany; non avis obloquitur, Ov.

obluctor, 1. dep. to struggle against, strive against; genibus adversae arенаe, Verg.

obmolior, 4. dep. **I.** to build or pile against. (as a defence); nec in promptu erat quod obmolirentur, Liv. **II.** to obstruct, block up, Liv.

obmurmūro, 1. to murmur against or at, precibus, Ov.

obmutesco -mūtūi, 3. **I.** Lit., A. to become dumb, become speechless with astonishment, etc.; vocem mittenti non et linguam obmutuisse et manum obtorpuisse, Cic. **B.** = to be silent; ego neque Antonium verbum facere patiar et ipse obmutescam, Cic. **II.** Transf., to cease; dolor animi obmutuit, Cic.

obnātus -a -um (*obnascor), growing on; obnata ripis salicta, growing on the bank, Liv.

obnitor -nixus (-nisus) sum, 3. dep. to push against, press against. **I.** Lit., taurus arboribus obnixus trunco, Verg.; sentis corporibusque ipsis obnixa, Liv. **II.** Transf., to strive against, oppose; consilio or manu hostibus, Tac.

obnixē, adv. (obnixus, from obnitor), with all one's might, with all one's strength, Ter.

obnixus -a -um, p. adj. (from obnitor), steadfast, firm, unyielding, Liv.

obnoxie (obnoxius). **I.** culpably, Plaut. **II.** slavishly, servilely, submissively; sententias dicere, Liv.

obnoxiosus -a -um (obnoxius), submissive, compliant, Plaut.

obnoxius -a -um (ob and noxa). **I.** liable to punishment; hence, guilty of any crime, vice, etc.; animus neque delicto neque libidini obnoxius, Sall.; pecuniae debita, indebted, Liv. **II. A.** subject, obedient, compliant; 1, lit., subjecti atque obnoxii vobis, Liv.; 2, a, dependent upon; luna radiis fratris obnoxia, Verg.; b, slavish, servile, submissive; pax obnoxia, Liv. **B.** subject to, exposed to, obnoxious to; arbores quae frigibus obnoxiae sunt, Liv.; obnoxium est, it is dangerous, Tac.

obnūbo -nupsi -nuptum, 3. to cover; comas amictu, Verg.; caput, ap. Cic.

obnuntiatio -ōnis, f. (obnuntio), in the language of augurs, the announcement of an evil omen, Cic.

obnuntio, 1. in the language of augurs, to announce, report an unfavourable omen; consuli, Cic.

oboed . . . v. obed . . .

ōbōlēo -ōi, 2. to smell of anything, emit an odour, Plaut.

ōbōlus -i, m. (ὀβολός), a Greek coin, in value one-sixth of a drachma, rather more than 1½d. English, Ter.

ōbōrior -ortus sum -ōriri, to arise, appear; bellum, Liv.; vide quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae tuae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur, Cic.

obp . . . v. opp . . .

obrepō -repsi -reptum, 3. to creep, to crawl to. **I.** Lit., ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., to come up silently and unexpectedly, steal on imperceptibly, come on by surprise; senectus adolescentiae obrepit, Cic.; ad honores, Cic.; imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium, Cic.

obreptus (partic. of *obripiō*), *surreptitious*.

obrētio, 4. (ob and rete), *to catch in a net*, Lucr.

obrīgesco -rīgūi, 3. *to become stiff or frozen, to freeze*; *nive pruinaque*, Cic.

Obrīmas -ae, m. *a river in Phrygia*.

obrōgo, 1. *to amend or repeal a law by another*; *obrogare legibus Caesaris*, Cic.

obrūo -rūi -rūtum, fut. partic. -rūtūrus, 3. *to cover over, cover with earth, clothes, etc., to bury*. **I.** Lit., **A.** *se arenā*, Cic.; *thesaurum*, Cic.; *obruere aliquem vivum*, Sall. **B.** *to overload*; *se vino*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *testem omnium risus obruit, overwhelmed*, Cic.; *obruī aere alieno, plunged in debt*, Cic.; *obrutus criminibus*, Cic. **B.** 1, *to overwhelm, bury, ruin, consign to oblivion*; *ut adversa quasi perpetuā oblivione obruamus*, Cic.; *Marius talis viri interitu sex suos obruit consulatus, obscured the fame of his six consulships*, Cic.; 2, *to surpass, eclipse*; *famam alicuius*, Tac.

obrussa -ae, f. (ὄβρυσσιν), *the essaying of gold by fire*, Suet.; fig., *adhibenda tamquam obrussa ratio, as a test*, Cic.

obsaeptio -saepi -saepum, 4. *to fence round, inclose, to block up, render access impossible*. **I.** Lit., *hostium agmina obsaepiunt iter*, Liv. **II.** Fig., *plebi iter ad curules magistratus*, Liv.

obsātūro, 1. *to satisfy*, Ter.

obscoēnē (obscoēnē), adv. (obscoenus), *impurely, lewdly, immodestly, obscenely*, Cic.

obscoenitas (obscoenitas) -atis, f. (obscoenus), *impurity, foulness, lewdness, obscenity*; *verborum*, Cic.

obscoenus (obscoenus) -a -um (ob and coenus). **I.** *repulsive, filthy, disgusting, offensive*; *volucres, the Harpies*, Verg.; *risus*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** *morally disgusting, impure, lewd, foul, obscene*; *voluptates*, Cic.; *adulterium*, Ov.; *joculi* genus, Cic. **B.** *ill-omened, unpropitious*; *volucres, owls*, Verg.

obscurātio -ōnis, f. (obscurō), *an obscuring, darkening*; *solis*, Cic.; fig., Cic.

obscurē, adv. (obscurus). **I.** *darkly*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *of discourse, obscurely, unintelligibly*; *disserere*, Cic.; **B.** *covertly, secretly, unobservedly*; *aliquid non obscure ferre*, Cic.

obscuritas -ātis, f. (obscurus). **I.** *darkness, obscurity*; *latebrarum*, Tac.; *lucis*, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** *of discourse, obscurity, unintelligibility, want of perspicuity*; *oratio quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem affert*, Cic.; *verborum*, Cic.; *in ea obscuritate et dubitatione omnium*, Cic. **B.** *of condition, obscurity, low birth and station*, Cic.

obscurō, 1. (obscurus). **I.** *to make dark, darken, obscure*. **A.** Lit., *obscuratur luce solis lumen lucernae*, Cic.; *caelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum*, Sall. **B.** *of discourse, to make dark, indistinct, unintelligible*; *aliquid dicendo, to pronounce indistinctly*, Cic.; **B.** *to make obscure, keep in obscurity, cause to be forgotten*; *fortuna res celebrat obscuratque*, Sall.; *eorum memoria obscurata est*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to conceal, hide*; *magnitudinem periculi*, Cic.

obscurus -a -um (perhaps for obsculus connected with occultus). **I.** *dark, obscure*; **1.** lit., *lucus*, Verg.; *nox*, Verg.; *subst., obscurum* -i, n. *darkness*; *sub obscurum noctis*, Verg.; *applied to persons, ibant obscuri, in the dark*, Verg.; **2.** fig., **A.** *of discourse or a writer, obscure, unintelligible, indistinct*; *Heracitus obscurus*, Cic.; *brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio*, Hor.; **B.** *unknown, obscure, not celebrated*; *Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus, of humble*

origin, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *dark, insecure*; *obscurā spe et caecā expectatione*, Cic. **B.** *concealed, hidden*; **1.** lit., *locus*, Liv.; **2.** fig., *of character, secret, reserved, close*; *homo*, Cic.; *odium*, Cic.

obsēcraōtio -ōnis, f. (obsēcro). **I.** *an earnest entreaty, supplication, adjuration*; *obsēcratione humli ac supplici uti*, Cic. **II.** *a public prayer or supplication*; *obsēcraōtio populo duumviris praeceuntibus facta*, Liv.

obsēcro, 1. (ob and sacro), *to beseech earnestly, implore, adjure, entreat*; *aliquem multis lacrimis*, Cic.; *obsēcro te, ut id facias*, Cic.; *te hoc ut*, etc., Cic.; esp., *as a polite phrase, pray*; *Attica, obsēcro te, quid agit*, Cic.

obsēcundo, 1. *to be subservient to, compliant with, fall in with*; *voluntatibus alicuius*, Cic.

obsēpio = obsaeptio (q.v.).

obsēquēla -ae, f. (obsēquor), *compliance, yielding*, Plaut.

obsēquens -entis, p. adj. (from obsēquor), **1.** *compliant, yielding, obedient*; *patri*, Ter.; **2.** esp., *an epithet applied to the gods, favourable, gracious*, Plaut.

obsēquentēr, adv. (obsēquens), *compliantly, obediently*; *haec facere*, Liv.

obsēquentia -ae, f. (obsēquens), *yielding, compliance, complaisance*, Caes.

obsēquiosus -a -um (obsēquium), *compliant, yielding, obsequious*, Plaut.

obsēquium -iī, n. (obsēquor), *compliance, complaisance, deference to others, submission, obsequiousness*. **I.** Gen., Cic.; *ventris, gluttony*, Hor.; *transf., of inanimate objects, flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus*, Ov. **II.** *obedience*; *obsequium erga aliquem exuere*, Tac.

obsēquor -cūtus (quūtus) sum, 3. dep. **I.** *to comply with, humour, gratify, obey*; *tibi roganti*, Cic.; *neque, uti de M. Pompeio referrent, senatui obsequerantur*, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to give oneself up to anything*; *tempestati*, Cic.; *alicuius voluntati*, Cic.

1. obsēro, 1. *to bolt, bar, fasten*; *plebis aedificiis obseratis*, Liv.; *transf., aures*, Hor.

2. obsēro -sēvi -sītum, 3. *to sow, plant*; *terram frugibus*, Cic. Partic. **obsitus** -a -um, *sown with, i.e., full of, covered with*; *obsita pomis rura*, Ov.; *vestis obsita squalore*, Liv.; *legati obsiti squalore et sordibus*, Liv.

observans -antis, p. adj., *with compar. and superl. (observo), attentive, respectful*; *observantissimus mei*, Cic.

observantia -ae, f. (observans), *respect, esteem, attention*; *observantia est, per quam aetate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes veremur et colimus*, Cic.; *in regem*, Liv.

observatio -ōnis, f. (observo), **1.** *an observing, observation*; *siderum*, Cic.; **2.** *care, accuracy, exactness, circumspection*; *summa erat observatio in bello movendo*, Cic.

observator -ōris, m. (observo), *an observer, watcher*, Plin.

observito, 1. (intens. of observo), *to watch, observe diligently*; *motus stellarum*, Cic.

observo, 1. *to watch, observe, regard, attend to*. **I.** *occupationem alicuius*, Cic.; *tempus epistolae alicui reddendae, to watch for*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *to watch, guard, keep*; *greges*, Ov. **B.** *to keep, obey, regard, observe a law, rule, precept*; *leges*, Cic.; *praeceptum*, Caes.; *observare ne, with the subj., quod ne accidat observare ne potest nec necesse est*, Cic. **C.** *to respect, esteem, prize, honour*; *me ut alterum patrem*, Cic.

obsēs -sīdis, c. (oband sedeo). **I.** a *hostage*; obsides accipere, dare, Caes. **II.** a *surety, security, pledge*; seque eius rei obsidem fore, pollicitus est, *that he would be surety for that thing*, Nep.; obsides dare, to give security, with acc. and infin., Cic.

obsessio -ōnis, f. (obsideo), a *blockade, siege, encompassing*; viae, Cic.

obsessor -ōris, m. (obsideo), *one who sits or remains a long time in a place*; 1, gen., vivarum obsessor aquarum (of the water-snake), Ov.; 2, esp., *one who besieges or blockades*; curiae, Cic.; Luceriae, Liv.

obsidēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (ob and sedeo). **I.** Intransit., to sit down, remain anywhere, Ter. **II.** Transit., **A.** to *stir, remain in or on, haunt, frequent a place*, Plin. **B.** 1, lit., to *blockade, besiege, beset*; omnes aditus, Cic.; totam Italian, Cic.; 2, transf., **a.** to *occupy, fill*; corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, every place is filled, Cic.; **b.** to be on the look-out for, watch for an opportunity; jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic.

obsidio -ōnis, f. (obsideo), a *blockade, siege*. **A.** Lit., obsidione urbes capere, Cic.; obsidione solvere or eximere, to raise the siege of a place, Liv. **B.** Transf., *pressing danger*; reipublicam liberare obsidione, Cic.

obsidionalis -e (1. obsidium), of or relating to a blockade, siege; corona, the honorary crown of grass given to the commander who had raised a siege, Liv.

1. **obsidium** -ii, n. (obsideo), a *blockade, siege, besetting*. **I.** Lit., occupare obsidio Lacedaemonis exercitum, Liv. **II.** Fig., *danger, plight*.

2. **obsidium** -ii, n. (obses), the condition of a *hostage*, Tac.

obsido -sēdi -sessum, 3. to *blockade, besiege, invest, environ*; pontem, Sall.; milite campos, Verg.

obsignāre -ōris, m. (obsigno), *one who seals, a sealer*; literarum, Cic.; esp., a witness who puts his seal to a will; testamenti, Cic.

obsigno, 1. **I.** to seal. **A.** Gen., epistolam, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, of a witness, to sign and seal a document; prov., agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis, to deal with any one in strict form of law, Cic.; 2, to seal an accusation against any one; contra Scaurum patrem suum, Cic. **II.** to stamp, impress; formam verbis, Lucr.

obsisto -stiti, 3. 1, to stand, place oneself before or in the way of; alicui abeunti, Liv.; 2, to oppose, withstand, resist; omnibus eius consiliis, Cic.; alicui obsistere, foll. by quominus and the subj., Cic. Partic., **obstitus** -a -um (in the language of the augurs) = struck with lightning, Cic.

obsitus -a -um, partic. of 2. obsero (q.v.).

obsolēfācio -fēci -factum, 3. (obsoleo and facio), to wear out, degrade, corrupt, make common; obsolefiebant dignitatis insignia, Cic.

obsolēresco -lēvi -lētum, 3. (obs and oleo), to pass away by degrees, decay, wear out, fall into disuse, lose value; oratio, Cic.; veticill, Cic.

obsolēte, adv. (obsoletus), poorly, meanly; obsoletus vestitus, shabbily dressed, Cic.

obsolētus -a -um (partic. of obsolesco), worn out, decayed; 1, lit., vestitu obsoleto, Cic.; obsoletus Thessalonicam venisti, dressed in old clothes, Cic.; verba, obsolete, Cic.; 2, common, everyday; crimina, Cic.; oratio, ordinary, Cic.

obsōnium -ii, n. (ὀσώνιον), that which is eaten with bread, e.g., vegetables, fruit, and esp. fish, Hor.

1. **obsōno** and **obsōnor**, 1. dep. (ὀσώνω),

to buy for the kitchen, purvey; 1, lit., Plaut.; fig., ambulando famem, to buy the sauce of hunger, Cic.; 2, to give a feast, Ter.

2. **obsōno**, 1. to interrupt a person speaking, Plaut.

obsorbēo -būi, 2. to swallow, gulp down, Plaut.

obstētrix -icis, f. (obsto), a midwife, Hor.

obstinātē, adv. with compar. and superl. (obstinatus), resolutely, persistently, obstinately; negare, Caes.; credere, Liv.

obstinatio -ōnis, f. (obstino), resolution, persistence, firmness, obstinacy; sententiae, Cic.

obstinatus -a -um, p. a.lj. (from obstino), firmly resolved, persistent, firm, obstinate; obstinator voluntas, Cic.; adversus obstinator lacrimas muliebres, Liv.; ad decertandum obstinati mori, Liv.

obstino, 1. (ob and sto), to persist in, be resolved on anything; with infin., obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv.

obstipesco = obstupesco (q.v.).

obstipus -a -um, leaning to either side (opp. rectus); caput, Cic.; cervix, thrown back (said of a haughty person), Suet.; caput, bent or bowed down, Hor.

obsto -stiti -stātūrus, 1. **I.** to stand at, before, against, Plaut. **II.** to stand in opposition to, to oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct; with dat., alicui, Cic.; vita cetera eorum huic accleri obstat, stands in opposition to, is inconsistent with, Sall.; with quin, quominus, ne and the subj., quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic.; ea ne impedirent tribuni, dictatoris obstitit metus, Liv. Partic. subst., **obstantia**, neut. plur., hindrances, obstacles, impediments, Tac.

obstrēpo -strēpui -strēptum, 3. **I.** to make a noise, clamour at or against; nihil sentire Poeni obstrepenste pluviam, Liv.; with dat., fontesque lymphis obstreptum manantibus, Hor.; obstreptum portis, Liv. **II.** 1, to disturb, interrupt a speaker by clamour; alicui, Cic.; impers., decemviro obstreptur, Liv.; 2, to disturb, molest; tibi literis, Cic.

obstringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. to bind to, fasten to, tie to, to bind up, tie fast, keep bound. **A.** ventos, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, to bind, fetter, entangle, put under an obligation; jurejurando, to bind by an oath, Caes.; aliquem legibus, Cic.; beneficio obstrictus, Cic.; 2, to entangle, involve; aliquem aere alieno, to entangle in debt, Cic.; se parricidio, se scelere, to be guilty of, Cic.

obstructio -ōnis, f. (obstruo), a hindrance, obstruction, Cic.

obstrūdo = obrudo (q.v.).

obstrūo -struxi -structum, 3. **I.** to build against, build before; pro diruto novum murum, Liv.; luminibus alienis, to block up the light, build before the windows, Cic. **II.** to build up, block up, close; a, portas, Caes.; aditus, Cic.; iter Poenis (to the Carthaginians) vel corporibus suis, Cic.; b, fig., obstruere perfugia improborum, Cic.

obstupēfācio -fēci -factum, to bewilder, astound, stupefy, to render senseless, dumb; pass., **obstupēfio** -factus sum -fiēri, to be bewildered, amazed; ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes, Liv.; obstupefactis hominibus ipsā admiratione, Cic.

obstupesco -stūpui (-stīpui), 3. to become senseless, be stupefied, to be astounded, amazed; quum eorum aspectu obstupuisset bubulcus, Cic.

obsum, obfui (offui) -esse, to be in the way, hinder, impede, injure, be prejudicial to; with

obscure, obsunt auctoribus artes, Ov.; obest Clodii mors Miloni, Cic.; non or nihil obest with infam., nihil obest dicere, Cic.

obsuō -sui -sūtum, 3. I, to sew on; caput, Ov.; 2, to close up, stop up; spiritus oris obsutur, Verg.

obsurdresco -dūi, 3, to become deaf, to be deaf; 1, lit., hoc sonitu oppletur aures hominum obsurdierunt, Cic.; 2, to be deaf to warnings, etc., not to give ear to, Cic.

obtegō -texi -tectum, 3. I, to cover, protect; se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic.; eam partem castrorum vineis, Caes.; 2, to cover, conceal, hide, keep secret; vitia multis virtutibus obtecta, Cic.

obtemperatio -ōnis, f. (obtempero), compliance, obedience; legibus, Cic.

obtempero, 1, to obey, comply with, conform to, submit to; alicui, Cic.; imperio populi Romani, Caes.; ut ad verba nobis obediunt, ad id, quod ex verbis illius possit obtemperant, Cic.

obtendo -tendi -tentum, 3. I, to stretch before, spread before; 1, pro viro nebulam, Verg.; post, obtenta nocte, under the shelter of night, Verg.; obtendi = to lie before, be over against; Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, Tac.; 2, to put forward as an excuse, plead, allege; matris preces, Tac.; valetudinem corporis, Tac. II, to cover, conceal, hide; diem nube atra, Tac.; fig., quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cuiusque natura, Cic.

obtentus -ūs, m. (obtendo), 1, lit., a stretching or spreading before; frondis, Verg.; 2, fig., a pretext, pretence, excuse; tempora reipublicae obtentui sumpta, taken as an excuse, Tac.; sub eius obtentu cognominis, Liv.

obtentus -a -um, 1, partic. of obtineo; 2, partic. of obtendo.

obtrō -trivi -tritum, 3, to trample, crush; 1, lit., Cic.; obtriti sunt plures quam ferro necati, Liv.; 2, transf., to crush, annihilate, destroy; calumniam, Cic.; iura populi, trample under foot, Liv. (syncop. pluperf., obtrisset, Liv.).

obtestatio -ōnis, f. (obtestor), 1, a solemn calling of God to witness, an adjuring in the name of the gods; obtestatio et consecratio legis, Cic.; tua obtestatio tibicinis, Cic.; 2, an earnest supplication, vehement entreaty, Liv.

obtestor, 1. dep. I, to call to witness, protest before some person or thing; deum hominumque fidem, Liv. II, 1, to adjure, implore, entreat, supplicate in the name of the gods; per omnes deos te obtestor ut, etc., Cic.; qua re oro obtestorque vos, Iudices, ne, etc., Cic.; 2, to assert solemnly; summam rempublicam agi obtestans, Tac.

obtexo -texui -textum, 3. I, to weave on, weave over, Plin.; 2, to cover; coelumque obtextitur umbrā, Verg.

obticeō, 2, (ob and taceo), to be silent, Ter.

obticesco -cui, 3, (obticeo), to become quiet, grow silent, Hor.

obtigo = obtego (q.v.).

obtineo -tīni -tentum, 2, (ob and teneo). I, to hold with the hands; obtine aures, Plaut. II, to hold, possess, keep possession of, occupy. A, suam domum, Cic.; vada custodiis, Cic.; ceteriorem ripam armis, Liv. B, transf., to hold, occupy; principem locum, to hold the chief place, Caes.; secundam dignitatis locum, Caes.; numerum deorum, to be among the number of the gods, Cic. III, A, to maintain, hold firmly; pontem, Liv.; hereditatem, Cic. B, Transf., a, ius suum contra alium, Cic.; causam, to carry one's point, Cic.; absol., obtinuit, with

ut and the subj., he carried his point that, etc., Liv.; b, to maintain an assertion; duas contrarias sententias, Cic. IV, a, to keep, observe; silentium, Cic.; vitam, Cic.; lex quae in conviviis Graecorum obtinebatur, Cic.; b, reflex., to obtain, be held; pro vero, Sall.

obtingo -tigi, 3, (ob and tango), to fall to the lot of any one, to happen, befall; a, quod cuique obtingit, is quisque teneat, Cic.; si quid mihi obtingerit, if anything should happen to me, if I should die, Cic.; b, esp. as polit. t.t., of the casting of lots for public offices, alicui sorte obtingit provincia aquaria, Cic.

obtorpesco -torpui, 3, to become stiff, numb, torpid, insensible; et linguam obmutuisse et manum obtorpuisse, Cic.; manus prae metu, Liv.; obtorperunt animi, Liv.

obtorqueo -torsi -tortum, 2, to turn or twist towards to turn round, wrench, twist round (usually found in partic. perf.); obtorta gula in vincula abripi jussit, Cic.

obtrectatio -ōnis, f. (obtrecto), envious disparagement, detraction; obtrectatio est aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quocumque potiarer eo, quod ipse concupiverit, Cic.; laudis, Caes.

obtrectator -ōris, m. (obtrecto), an envious detractor, disparager; obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis, Cic.

obtrecto, 1, (ob and tracto), to disparage, detract from, enviously decry, to oppose, thwart, injure any one; with dat., alicui, Cic.; gloriae alicuius, Liv.; infer se, Nep.; legi alicuius, Cic.; with acc., eius laudes, Liv.

obtrudo (obstrudo) -trūsi -trusum, 1, to gulp down, swallow down, Plaut.; 2, a, to thrust, force, obtrude anything upon one; virginem alicui, Ter.; b, to cover; obstrusa carlusa pullo, edged with, Ov.

obtruncō, 1, to cut down, cut in pieces, slay; regem, Liv.

obtuōr 2. dep. to look at, gaze at, see, behold, Plaut.

obundo -tūdi -tūsum, 3. I, to beat upon, thump; os mihi, Plaut. II, to make dull by striking. A, Lit., telum, Plaut. B, Transf., 1, to make blunt, dull, render obtuse, weaken; obtundere aures, to din into a person's ears; obtulerunt eius aures te socium praetoris fuisse, Cic.; obtundere vocem, of orators, to speak hoarsely, Cic.; ingenia, to make dull, Cic.; 2, to weary; alicui longis epistolis, Cic.

obturbo, 1. I, A, to disturb, make turbid; aquam, Plin. B, to disturb, put into confusion, perturb; hostes, Tac. II, Transf., A, to deafen, stun; a, with shouts, obturbaratur militum vocibus, Tac.; b, mentally, me scriptio et literae non tantum sed obturbant, distract, Cic. B, to disturb, break in upon; solitudinem, Cic.

oburgesco -tursi, 3, to swell up, Lucr.

obutōr, 1, to stop up. I, Lit., eas partes (corporis) obstructas et obturatas esse dicebat, Cic. II, Transf., alicui aures, to refuse to listen, Hor.

obtusus -a -um, p. adj. (from obtundo), blunt. I, Lit., pugio, Tac. II, Transf., a, darkened, dulled; neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur, Verg.; b, of the intellect, dulled, blunted; cuius animis obtusior sit acies, Cic.; c, of feeling, insensible; pectora, Verg.; d, weak, powerless, Verg.

obtusius -is, m. (obtuor), a looking at, beholding, look, gaze; oculorum, Cic.; dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Verg.

obumbro, 1, to overshadow. I, Lit., humum, to darken; aethera telis, Verg. II, Fig., 1, to obscure, overcloud; numquam obscura

nomina, etsi aliquando obumbrentur, Tac.; 2, to conceal, protect, cover; erroris sub imagine crimen, Ov.

obuncus -a -um, bent inwards, hooked inwards; rostrum, Verg.

obustus -a -um (ob and uro), burnt, hardened in the fire; sudes, Verg.; transf., gleba obstusa (pinched) gelu, Ov.

obvallo, 1. to surround with a wall, wall round; fig., locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic.

obvenio -veni -ventum, 4. **I.** to come in the way of, to meet; se in tempore pugnae obventurum, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, to fall in the way of, occur to, happen; vitium obvenit consuli, Liv.; id obvenit vitium quod, etc., Liv.; b, to fall to, fall to the lot of; ei sorte provincia obvenit, Cic.

obversor, 1. dep. to move up and down before; appear before, be before, go about, show oneself. **A.** Lit., castris, Liv.; Appio in somnis eadem obversata species, appeared, Liv. **B.** Transf., sed mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicae dignitas, hovers before my eyes, Cic.

obversus -a -um (partic. of obverso), turned towards; in agmen utrumque, Ov.

obverto (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. to turn towards, twist towards, direct towards. **I.** Act., arcus in aliquem, Ov.; proras pelago, Verg. **II.** Middle, obverti, to turn towards. **A.** Lit., a, gen., in hostem, Liv.; b, esp., to oppose; profligatis obversis, the opponents being scattered, Tac. **B.** Transf., milite ad sanguinem et caedes obverso, Tac.

obviam, adv. in the way, on the way; hence, towards, against, to meet in a friendly or hostile manner; obviam alicui ire or prodire or procedere, Cic.; obviam alicui fieri, Cic.; obviam venire, to come to meet, Cic.; obviam ire alicui rei, to oppose, Cic.; cupiditati hominum, Cic.

obvius -a -um (ob and via), in the way, meeting. **I.** Lit., obvius esse alicui, Cic.; dare se obvium alicui, to meet, Liv.; obvias mihi lteras mittas, Cic.; subst., obvius praecunctari, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, exposed to; furis ventorum, Verg.; 2, ready at hand; testes, Tac.; 3, affable, courteous, easy of access; comitas, Tac.

obvolvo -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll up, wrap up, cover all round; capite obvoluto, with head muffled up, Cic.; transf., verbisque decoris obvolvas vitium, Hor.

occaeco, 1. (ob and caeco). **I.** Lit., to make blind, to blind; a, lit., occaecatus pulvere effuso hostis, Liv.; b, transf., occaecati cupiditate, Cic. **II.** to darken, overcloud; a, lit., densa caligo occaecaverat diem, to hide from sight; b, transf., to make obscure, unintelligible; obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, Cic. **III.** to conceal, make invisible; sermon, Cic.

occallesco -callui, 3. (ob and calleo), to become thick-skinned; 1, lit., Ov.; 2, transf., to become insensible, unfeeling, Cic.

occāno -cāni, 3. (ob and cano), to blow, sound; cornua tubasque, Tac.

occāsio -ōnis, f. (from occasum, supine of occido), a favourable moment, opportunity, occasion. **I.** Gen., occasionem nancisci, Cic.; arripere, Liv.; amittere, Cic.; dimittere, Caes.; occasione data, when an opportunity is offered, Cic.; ut primum occasio data est, as soon as an opportunity offered, Cic.; per occasionem, on a favourable opportunity, Liv.; Querer criminandorum patrum occasiones, Liv. **II.** An opportunity to make a coup-de-main; occasiois esse rem, non proelii, Caes.

1. **occāsus** -a -um, partic. of occido.

2. **occāsus** -ūs, m. (occido), the setting of the

heavenly bodies. **A.** Lit., 1, solis, Caes.; 2, the west; ab occasu, Verg. **B.** Transf., fall, destruction, end, death; occasus interitusque reipublicae, Cic.; occasus noster, exile, Cic.

occātio -ōnis, f. (oeco), a harrowing, Cic.

occēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. (ob and cedo), to go to, go towards, meet; in conspectum alicuius, Plaut.

occento, 1. (ob and canto), 1, to sing to, sing a serenade to, Plaut.; 2, to sing a lampoon or pasquinade against any one, Cic.

occidens -entis, m. (lit., partic. of occido, sc. sol), the evening, the west, Cic.

occidō -ōnis, f. (occido), complete slaughter, extermination, utter destruction; occidione occidere, to destroy utterly, slay to the last man, Cic.; occidione occumbere, to be slain to the last man, Tac.

1. **occidō** -cidi -cīsum, 3. (ob and caedo). **I.** to knock down, beat to the ground; Ctesipho me pugnis occidit, Ter. **II.** to kill, slay. **A.** Lit., L. Virginis filiam suā manu occidit, Cic.; ipse fortissime pugnas occidit, Caes. **B.** to plague to death, to torture, annoy, torment; rogando, legendo, Hor.

2. **occidō** -cidi -cāsum, 3. (ob and cado). **I.** to fall, fall down; alia signa de coelo ad terram occidunt, Plaut. **II.** **A.** Of the heavenly bodies, to set; sol occidit, Liv.; ab orto usque ad occidentem solem, from the east to the west, Liv. **B.** to die, perish; 1, lit., in bello, Cic.; suā dextrā, to die by one's own hand, Verg.; 2, transf., to perish, be ruined; sin plane occidimus, Cic.; ornatus mundi occidat, Cic.; spes occidit, Hor.

occidūus -a -um (occido). **I.** setting; a, lit., sol, Ov.; b, meton., western, westerly, Ov. **II.** Transf., approaching death, near to dissolution, Ov.

occino -cēcīni and -cīnūi, 3. (ob and cano), to sing or chirp inauspiciously, to croak; si occinuerit avis, Liv.

occipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (ob and capio). **I.** Intransit., to begin; a meridie nebula occipit, Liv. **II.** Transsit., a, to begin, commence; quaestum, Ter.; with infin., regnare occipit, Liv. **B.** to enter on; magistratum, Liv.

occipitūm -ii, n. (occiput), the back of the head, occiput, Plaut.

occiput -itis, n. (ob and caput), the back of the head, Pers.

occisio -ōnis, f. (occido), a slaying, killing, murdering, slaughter; parentis, Cic.

occisor -ōris, m. (occido), a slayer, murderer, Plaut.

occisus -a -um, p. adj. (from occido), ruined, unfortunate; occisissimus sum omnium qui vivunt, Plaut.

occlūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (ob and claudio). **I.** to shut up, close up; tabernas, Cic. **II.** to restrain, keep in; furax servus, cui nihil sit obsignatum nec occlusum, Cic.

occlūsus -a -um, partic. of occlaudo.

occo, 1. to harrow; poet., segetem, to till, Hor.

occoepi -isse = occipio (q.v.).

occūbo, 1. (ob and cubo), to lie down, esp. to rest in the grave; ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Verg.

occulco, 1. (ob and calco), to trample, tread in, trample down; occulcare signa ordinesque (of elephants), Liv.

occulō -cullūi -cultum, 3. (ob and root CUL, whence also cucullus), to cover (esp. for the purpose of hiding), to hide, conceal; aliquem,

liv.; vulnera, Cic.; transf., puncta argumentorum, Cic.

occultatio -ōnis, f. (occulto), a *hiding, concealing, concealment*; occultatione se tutari, Cic.

occultator -ōris, m. (occulto), a *hider, concealer*; latronum, Cic.

occultē, adv. (occultus), *secretly, in secret, privately*; latere, Cic.; dicere, obscurely, Cic.

occulto, 1. (intens. of occulto), *to hide, conceal*; se latebris, Cic.; transf., flagitia, Cic.

occultus -a -um, p. adj. (from occulto), *secret, hidden, concealed, private*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., occultissimus exitus, Liv. **B.** Transf., occultior cupiditas, Cic.; of persons, *secret, close, reserved*; si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, Cic. **II.** Subst., **a.**, **occulta** -orum, m. *secret things, secrets*, Cic.; **b.**, in adv. expressions, in occulto, Cic., per occultum, Tac., ex occulto, *secretly*, Cic.

occulbo -cūbūi -cūbūm, 3. (ob and cumbo), *to fall down, sink down*; usually, *to fall down in death, to die*; mortem, *to die*, Cic.; poet., morti, Verg.; or simply *occulbere*, aut occubuisse in honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic.

occupatio -ōnis, f. (occupo), **I.** a *seizing, taking possession of, occupation*; fori, Cic. **II.** a *business, employment, occupation*; occupationes reipublicae, Caes.; maximis occupationibus impediti, distineri, Cic.

occupatus -a -um, p. adj. (from occupo), *busy, engaged, occupied*; in apparando bello, Cic.

occupo, 1. (ob and capio), *to take possession of, occupy, lay hold of, seize*. **I.** Lit., 1. totam Italian suis praesidiis, Cic.; tyrannidem, Cic.; poet., aliquem amplexu, *to embrace*, Ov.; 2, *to fill, occupy with anything*; Tyrrhenum mare camentis, Hor.; aream fundamentis, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, *to fall upon, attack*; aliquem gladio, Verg.; 2, *to anticipate, to do anything first*; with infin., occupant bellum facere, *first begin the war*, Liv.; 3, *to occupy, master*; pavor occupat animos, Liv.; mentes Siculorum occupat superstitio, Cic.; 4, *to make busy, engage, occupy*, Liv.; 5, *to employ, occupy, to put out, invest money*; pecuniam grandi fenore, Cic.

occurro -curri -eurrum, 3. (ob and curro). **I.** *to run to meet, hasten to meet*. **A.** 1. lit., a gen., Caesari venienti, Caes.; b, esp., *to fall upon, attack*; duabus legionibus, Caes.; 2, transf., of things, *to come in the way of*; in asperis locis silex saepe impenetrabilis ferro occurrebat, Liv. **B.** Fig., a, *to work against, oppose, counteract*; omnibus eius consiliis, Cic.; b, *to come to the help of, assist*; vestrae sapientiae, Cic. **II.** a, *to be present at, engage in*; neutri proelio, Liv.; negotiis, Cic. **B.** Fig., *to meet the eye, to come into the thoughts, to occur to any one, to present itself, occur, happen*; animo, cogitationi, Cic.; in mentem, Cic.

occurso -ōnis, f. (occurro), a *going to meet a person, attention, officiousness*; facilis est illa occursatio et blanditia popularis, Cic.

occurso, 1. (intens. of occurro). **I.** *to go to meet, to meet*. **A.** Lit., fugientibus, Tac. **B.** *to oppose*; invidi, occurrentes, factiosi, Sall. **II.** *to rush upon, fall upon, attack*; occurat oculus gladio, Caes.

occursum -ūs, m. (occurro), a *meeting, a falling in with*; vacuae occursum hominum viae, Liv.; alicuius occursum vitare, *to avoid meeting with any one*, Tac.

Océanus -i, m. (Ὠκεανός), 1, the ocean, the sea which encompasses the earth; mare Oceanus, Caes.; 2, personified as a god, the husband of Thetys and father of the Nymphs; hence

Ōcéanitis -adis, f. a daughter of Oceanus, Verg.

ocellus -i, m. (dim. of oculus), a *little eye*, Ov.; fig., of something excellent, ocelli Italiae, villulae nostrae, Cic.

ocior, ōcius, adj. compar. (ὠκίων), superl. **ocissimus** (ὠκιστος), *swifter, quicker, more rapid*; ocior cervis, Hor.; ocior Euro, Hor.

ocius, adv. (= ōcius), superl. **ocissimē**, *more quickly, swiftly, rapidly*; facere, Cic.; recreari, Cic.; serius, oculus, sors exitura, *sooner or later*, Hor.

Ocnus -i, m. (Ὠκνος), the founder of Mantua.

ōcrea -ae, f. a metal greave, Verg.

ōcreatus -a -um (ocrea), *wearing the ocrea*, Hor.

Ocrēsia -ae, f. mother of Servius Tullius.

Ocriculum -i, n. a town in Umbria, on the Tiber, now Otricoli. Hence, adj., **Ocriculānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Ocriculum.

octāphōros = octophoros (q.v.).

octāvius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Hence, adj., **Octavianus** -a -um, Octavian; bellum, of Cn. Octavius with Cinna, Cic.; subst., **Octavianus** -i, m. name of the Emperor Augustus after his adoption into the gens Julia.

octāvus -a -um (octo), the eighth; ager efficit cum octavo, *bears eight-fold*, Cic.; octavum, for the eighth time, Liv.; subst., **octāva** -ae, f. (sc. hora), the eighth hour, Juv.

octāvusdecimus -a -um, the eighteenth, Tac.

octiēs, adv. (octo), eight times, Cic.

octingēnārius -a -um (octingeni), consisting of eight hundred, Varr.

octingētēsīmus -a -um (octingenti), the eight hundredth, Cic.

octingenti -ae -a (octo and centum), eight hundred, Cic.

octīpes -pēdis (octo and pes), *having eight feet*, Ov.

octō (ὀκτώ), eight, Cic.

October -bris -bre, m. (octo and suff. -ber), *belonging to the number eight*; a, mensis October, the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March, October; b, *belonging to the month of October*; Idus, Calendae, Cic.

octōdecim, numer. (octo and decem), eighteen, Liv.

octogēnārius -a -um (octogeni), containing eighty, consisting of eighty, Plin.

octogēni -ae -a, eighty each, Liv.

octogēsīmus -a -um (octoginta), the eightieth, Cic.

octogīēs, adv. eighty times, Cic.

octoginta, numer. eighty, Cic.

octōjūgis -e (octo and jugum), *yoked eight together*; transf., octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, *eight together*, Liv.

octonārius -a -um (octoni), consisting of eight, containing eight, Plin.

octōni -ae -a (octo), eight each, Caes.

octōphōros -on (*ὀκτώφορος), *borne by four*; lectica octophoro ferri, Cic. Subst., **octōphōrōn** -i, n. (ὀκτώφορον), a litter carried by eight bearers, Cic.

octuāgies, octuaginta = octogies, octoginta (q.v.).

octūplicatus -a -um (octuplus), *increased eight-fold*, Liv.

octūplus -a -um (ὀκταπλούς), eight-fold; pars, Cic. Subst., **octūplum** -i, n. an eight-fold penalty; damnari octupli, Cic.

oetussis -is, m. (octo and as), *eight asses*, Hor.

oēulātus -a -um (oculus), *having eyes*; hence, **1**, testis, an eye-witness, Plaut.; **2**, catching the eye, visible, Cic. (?)

oēulēus -a -um (oculus), *having many eyes*, sharp-sighted; Argus, Plaut.

oēulus -i, m. (dim. of OC -us, connected with ὀσσομαι, ὄσσε), *the eye*. **I**. Lit., oculus amittere, to lose one's sight, Caes.; cadere sub oculis, Cic.; esse in oculis, to be visible, Cic.; ante oculos ponere, proponere oculis, to set before one's eyes, Cic.; res posita in oculis, visible, Cic.; in oculis, before one's eyes, in one's presence, Cic.; in oculis esse alicuius (alicui), to be loved by, Cic.; so also aliquem in oculis ferre, to esteem highly, Cic.; esse ante oculos, to be visible, Cic. **II**. Transf., a, of something highly prized or excellent, illos oculos ora maritima (Corinth and Carthage) effodere, Cic.; b, the spot upon a panther's skin or a peacock's tail, Plin.; c, a bud or eye of a plant, Verg.

ōdi, ōdisse, partic. fut., ōsūrus. **I**, to hate, detest; aliquem acerbere, Cic. **II**, to dislike, be displeased with; Persicos apparatus, Hor. (perf., odivi, ap. Cic.).

ōdiōse, adv. (odiosus), *hatefully, odiously*, Cic.

ōdiōsus -a -um (odiam), *hateful, odious, troublesome, irksome, vexatious, burdensome; orator, tedious*, Cic.; verbum, Cic.; cupidus rerum talium odiosum et molestum est carere, it is annoying, unpleasant, Cic.

ōdium -ii, n. (odi), *hatred*. **I**. Subject., a, odium in omnes, Cic.; odium mulierum, towards women, Cic.; vestrum, towards you, Liv.; in odium alicuius irruere, to become hated by any one, Cic.; odium est mihi cum aliquo, I am at enmity with, Cic.; esse odio alicui, to be hated by, Cic.; in odio esse alicui apud aliquem, to be hated by, Cic.; odium saturare, to satisfy one's hatred, Cic.; b, meton., the object of hatred; Antonius insigne odium omnium hominum, Cic. **II**. Object., offensive conduct, expression of hatred; odio et strepitu senatus coactus est perorare, Cic.

ōdor and **ōdōs** -ōris, m. (ὄζω, ὄδμη), *a smell, odour*. **I**, lit., Cic.; esp., a, an unpleasant smell, stench, stink; camera inculta, tenebris, odore foeda, Sall.; b, a sweet smell Verg.; c, steam, vapour; insolitus, Liv.; **2**, transf., a scent, suspicion, inkling, presentiment; dictaturae, Cic.; urbanitatis, Cic.; suspiciosus, Cic. **II**. Meton., perfume, incense; and in plur., perfumery, unguents, spices; incendere odores, Cic.

ōdoratio -ōnis, f. (odoror), *a smelling, smell*, Cic.

1. ōdōrātus -ūs, m. (odor), **1**, a smell, smelling, Cic.; **2**, transf., a, the sense of smell, Cic.; b, an odour, Plin.

2. ōdōrātus -a -um (odor), *odorous, sweet-smelling*; cedrus, Verg.; capilli, Hor.

3. ōdōrātus -a -um, partic. of odoror.

ōdōrifēr -fēra -fērūm (odor and fero), **1**, odoriferous, having a pleasant smell; panacea, Verg.; **2**, producing perfumes; gens, Ov.

ōdōro, **1**. (odor), to make odorous; odorant aëra fumis, Ov.

ōdōror, **1**. dep. (odor). **I**, to smell; a, to examine by smell; aliquid, Plaut.; b, to scent, smell; cibum, Hor. **II**. Transf., a, to sniff at, nose (as a dog); to aim at, aspire to; quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic.; b, to search into, track out, investigate; quid sentiant, Cic.; c, only to smell of, to have the slightest mattering of; philosophiam, Tac.

ōdōrus -a -um (odor), **1**, having a pleasant smell, sweet-smelling, odorous; flos, Ov.; **2**, keen-scented, tracking by smell; odora canum vis, Verg.

ōdōs = odor (q.v.).

ōdrysēs -ārum, m. (Ὀδρύσαι), a people of Thrace; hence, adj., **ōdrysīs** -a -um, poet. = Thracian.

ōdysseā -ae, f. (Ὀδύσεια), **1**, the Odyssey, a poem by Homer; **2**, Odysseae portus, a promontory in the south of Sicily.

Oea -ae, f. a town in Africa, now Tripoli. Hence, adj., **Oeensis** -e, of or belonging to Oea.

Oeāgrus -i, m. (Οἰαγρος), a mythical king of Thrace, father of Orpheus; hence, adj., **Oeāgrīus** -a -um, poet. = Thracian.

Oebālus -i, m. (Οἰβαλος), a king of Sparta, father of Tyndarus, grandfather of Helen. Hence, **A. Oebālides** -ae, m. a descendant of Oebalus = a Spartan; puer, Hyacinthus, Ov.; plur., Oebalidae, Castor and Pollux, Ov. **B. Oebalis** -idis, f. relating to Oebalus; nymph, Helen, Ov.; matres, Sabine, as the Sabines were supposed to be descended from the Spartans, Ov. **C. Oebālius** -a -um, relating to Oebalus; vulnus, of Hyacinthus, Ov.; **Oebālia** -ae, f. Tarentum (colonised from Sparta), Verg.

Oechālia -ae, f. (Οἰχαλία), town in Euboea, residence of Eurypylus, father of Iole. Hence, **Oechālis** -idis, f. Oechalian.

Oecleūs -ēi, m. (Οἰκλέυς), father of Amphiaræus. Hence, **Oecliδēs** -ae, m. son of Oecleus = Amphiaræus.

oecōnōmicus -a -um (οἰκονομικός), relating to domestic economy. Subst., **Oecōnōmicus** -i, m. title of a book by Xenophon, Cic.

Oedipūs -pōdis, m. (Οἰδίπους), king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta, fated to kill his father and to espouse his mother; known as having solved the riddle of the Theban Sphinx: prov., Davus sum, non Oedipus, I am no Oedipus to unriddle riddles, Ter. Hence, **Oedipōdionūs** -a -um, Oedipodean, Ov.

Oeneus -ēi or -ēs, m. (Οἰνεύς), king of Ætolia or Calydon, father of Meleager, Tydeus and Deianira; hence, **A. Oenēius** -a -um and **Oenēus** -a -um, relating to Oeneus; agri, Ætolia, Ov. **B. Oenidēs** -ae, m. son of Oeneus, Meleager; also Diomedes, son of Tydeus, grandson of Oeneus, Ov.

Oenōmāus -i, m. (Οἰνόμαος), king in Elis, father of Hippodamia, grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes.

Oenōnē -ēs, f. (Οἰνώνη), a Phrygian nymph, daughter of the river-god Cebrenus, beloved and afterwards deserted by Paris.

oenophōrum -i, n. (οἰνοφόρον), a basket or hamper for wine, Hor.

Oenōpia -ae, f. (Οἰνοπία), the island afterwards called Ægina. Hence, adj., **Oenōpius** -a -um, relating to Oenopia.

Oenōpiōn -ōnis, m. (Οἰνοπίων), king in Chios, father of Merope.

oenophōlium -i, n. (οἰνοπωλεῖον), a wine-shop, tavern, Plaut.

Oenōtrīa -ae, f. (Οἰνωτρία), old name of the south-east part of Italy; hence, adj., **Oenōtrius** -a -um and **Oenōtrus** -a -um, Oenotrian; meton., Italian, Roman.

1. oenus = unus (q.v.).

2. Oenūs, acc. -unta, m. a river in Laconia, falling into the Eurotas.

oestrus -i, m. (ὄστρως), the gadfly, horsefly, breeze, Verg.

oesus = usus (q.v.).

oesŷpum -i, n. (οἶστρος), the fat and dirt of unwashed wool, Plin.; hence, a cosmetic, used by Roman ladies, prepared from it, Ov.

Oeta -ae, f. and **Oetē** -ēs, f. (Οἶτη), the mountain-chain between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules burnt himself; hence, adj., **Oetaeus** -a -um, Oetean; deus, Prop., and simply, Oetaeus, Hercules, Ov.

offella -ae, f. (dim. of offa as mamilla of mamma), a bit, morsel, Juv.

offa -ae, f. **I.** a bit, morsel, esp., a ball or pellet of flour; pultis, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, a piece, lump; gumi in offas convolutum, Plin.; hence, a swelling, Juv.; b, an untimely birth, abortion, Juv.

offendo -fendi -fensum, 3. (ob and *fendo). **I.** Intransit., to strike, knock, dash against. **A.** Lit., 1, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic.; 2, to suffer damage; naves in redeundo offenderunt, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, to make a mistake; si quid offenderit, Cic.; b, to offend against a person; si in me aliquid offenderitis, Cic.; c, to come into danger, suffer reverse; apud iudices, to be condemned, Cic. **II.** Transf., to strike, knock against something. **A.** Lit., 1, caput, Liv.; 2, a, to hit upon a person, fall in with, come upon; aliquem imparatum, to come upon unawares, surprise, Cic.; b, to injure; latus vehementer, Cic. **B.** Transf., to offend, displease; aliquem or alicuius animum, Cic.; animum in aliquo, to feel hurt by some one, Cic.; eos splendor offendit, Cic.; partic., **offensus** -a -um, a, injured, hurt; offensus animus, Cic.; b, repulsive; civibus, Cic.; subst., **offensum** -i, n. something causing offence, Cic.

offensa -ae, f. (offendo). **I.** Lit., a striking against, knocking against, Plin. **II.** dislike, hatred, enmity, affront, injury; magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.; offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov.

offensio -ōnis, f. (offendo), a striking against, hitting against. **I.** a, lit., pedis, a stumbling, Cic.; b, meton., that against which one stumbles, a stumbling-block, Cic. **II.** 1, indisposition, complaint; corporum, Cic.; 2, a, hatred, enmity, disavour, aversion; in alicuius offensionem cadere, Cic.; efigere alicuius offensionem, Cic.; b, defeat, loss, misfortune; offensionem timere, Cic.

offensiuŋcŷla -ae, f. (dim. of offensio), 1, a slight offence, displeasure, Cic.; 2, a slight failure, Cic.

offenso, 1. (intens. of offendo), to strike, dash against; capita, Liv.

1. **offensus** -a -um, partic. of offensus.

2. **offensus** -tis, m. (offendo), 1, a dashing against, a shock, Lucr.; 2, offence, dislike, Lucr.

offĕro, obtŭli, oblŕtame, offerre (ob and fero), to carry or bring to, place before, present, produce, offer. **I.** Lit., aciem strictam venientibus, Verg.; es suum non modo ostendere, sed etiam offerre, Cic.; reflex., se offerre, to present oneself, appear; pass., offerri, to present oneself, offer oneself, appear; multis in difficillimis rebus praesens auxilium eius numinis oblatus est, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to offer, expose; nos periculis sine causa, Cic.; se morti, Caes.; se ad mortem pro patria, Cic.; vitam in discrimen, Cic.; b, to adduce, bring forward; crimina, Cic.; c, to offer, proffer; alicui operam suam, Liv.; d, to cause, occasion; alicui beneficium, Cic.; stuprum alicui, Cic.; mortem alicui, Cic.

officina -ae, f. (= opificina, from opifex), a

workshop, manufactory, in which any handicraft is carried on; armorum, a manufactory of arms, Caes.; fig., a workshop, laboratory; falsorum commentariorum et chirographorum officina, Cic.; discendi, Cic.; nequitiæ, sapientiae, Cic.

officio -feci -fectum, 3. (ob and facio), to be in the way of, impede, hinder. **A.** Lit., with dat., alicui apricanti, to stand between any one and the sun, Cic.; ipsa umbra terrae soli offit, Cic., coming before the sun, Cic. **B.** Transf., to hinder, obstruct, be in the way of, to injure; meis commodis, Cic.; consiliis alicuius, Sall.; officium laetis frugibus herbae, Verg.

officiōsĕ, adv. (officiosus), obligingly, courtously; hoc facere, Cic.; sed illa officiosius, Cic.

officiōsus -a -um (officium), obliging, courteous, attentive, kind, respectful (especially used of the behaviour of inferiors to superiors); 1, homo, Cic.; in aliquem, Cic.; 2, dutiful, conformable to duty; dolor, Cic.; labores, Cic.

officium -ii, n. (perhaps for opificium). **I.** duty, obligation, service, part. **A.** esse in officio, Cic.; officio fungi, to do one's duty, Cic.; officium praestare, Caes.; officio suo deesse, to fail in one's duty, Cic. **B.** subjection, allegiance; in officio continere, Cic. **II.** dutiful action. **A.** meorum officiorum conscientia, Cic. **B.** 1, respect, courtesy, deference; homo summo officio praeditus, Cic.; 2, attention, complaisance, friendly service; a, illius in ullum ordinem officia, Cic.; b, ceremony, attendance on some solemn occasion, service of honour; urbana officia alicui praestare, ap. Cic.; officio t. gae virilis interfui, I was present at the ceremony of taking the toga virilis, Plin.; suprema in aliquem officia, the last offices, the ceremony of interment, Tac.; so officium triste, Ov.; 3, service, business, official employment; toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus, over the whole naval service, Cic.; confecto legationis officio, Cic.

offigo -fixi -fixum, 3. (ob and figo), to fix in, fasten; ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos, Liv.

offirmatĕ, adv. (offirmatus), firmly, obstinately, Suet.

offirmatus -a -um (offirmo), firm, steadfast, obstinate, Cic.

offirmo, 1. (ob and firmo), to make firm, to fasten; transf., to make resolute, steadfast; ne tam offirma te, don't be so obstinate, Ter.

offŷcia -ae, f. (ob and fucus), 1, paint, rouge, Plaut.; 2, transf., deceit, deception, Plaut.

offulgĕo -fulsi, 2. (ob and fulgeo), to shine upon, appear; nova lux oculis offulsit, Verg.

offundo -fudi -fissum, 3. (ob and fundo). **I.** to pour before, pour around, pour out. **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., pass., offundi, to be poured out; to be poured round, to be spread around; nobis aer crassus offunditur, surrounds us, Cic.; fig., si quid tenebrarum offudit exsilium, Cic.; ne nimium terroris offundam, Liv.; omnium rerum terrorem oculis auribusque est offusus, Liv. **II.** to spread over, to cover, conceal; obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic.; fig., offusus pavore, Tac.

oggannio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (ob and gannio), to yelp, growl at, Plaut.

Ögyĕs -is, m. (Ὠγύης), a mythical king of Thebes. Hence, **Ögyĕius** -a -um, Theban; deus, Bacchus, Ov.

oh, interj. oh! ah! Plaut.

ohĕ, interj. ho! holla! Plaut.

ōho, interj. oh! aha! Plaut.

oi, interj. oh! an exclamation of pain, Ter.

Ōileus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Ὀϊλεύς), king of Locris, father of Ajax (who was also called Ajax Ōileus).

Olbia -ae, f. (Ὀλβία), a town on the east coast of Sardānia. Hence, adj., **Olbiensis** -e, Olbian.

ōlĕa -ae, f. (ἐλαία), **1.** the olive, the fruit of the olive-tree, Varr.; **2.** the olive-tree, Cic.

ōlēāginĕus (ōlēāginus) -a -um (olea), of or relating to the olive-tree, Nep.

ōlēārĭus -a -um (oleum), of or belonging to oil; cella, Cic.

Ōlēārus (-ōs) and **Ōliāros** -i, f. (Ὀλέαρος), one of the islands of the Sporades, now Antiparos.

Ōlēaster -tri, m. (olea), the wild olive-tree, Verg.

olens -entis, p. adj. (from oleo), smelling; hence, **a.** fragrant, sweet-smelling, Ov.; **b.** bad-smelling, stinking, fetid, Verg.

Ōlĕnus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ὀλένος). **I.** a town in Achaia. **II.** a town in Aetolia. Hence, **Ōlĕnius** -a -um = Achaian; capella or pecus, the goat of Amalthea, Ov.

ōlēo, ōlĭi, **2.** (cf. ὀζω, odor). **I.** to emit an odour, smell. **A.** bene, Cic.; with abl., sulfure, Ov.; with acc., crocum, to smell of, Cic.; nihil, Cic. **B.** Fig., to smell of, to savour of, to smack of; nihil ex Academia, Cic.; malitiam, Cic. **II.** to be revealed or be betrayed by smell; quid, illud non olet, unde sit, quod dicitur "cum illis?" Cic.

ōlēum -i, n. (ἐλαιον) olive-oil, oil; instillare oleum luminī, Cic.; prov., oleum et operam perdere, to lose time and trouble, Cic.; nitidum quoddam genus est verborum et laetum sed palaestrae magis et olei, etc., shows signs of too much effort (from the oil used in the palaestra by wrestlers), Cic.

olfācio -fĕci -factum, 3. (oleo and facio), to smell. **A.** Lit., ea quae gustamus, Cic. **B.** Fig., to scent out, trace by smell, detect; nummum, Cic.

olfactō, 1. (intens. of olfacio), to smell at, smell, Plaut.

ōlidus -a -um (oleo), smelling, emitting an odour; capra, stinking, fetid, Hor.

ōlim, adv. (from ollus, old Lat. for ille). **I.** A. Of the past, formerly, once upon a time, in times past; qui mihi dixit olim, Cic. **B.** Of the future, hereafter, at a future time; non, si male nunc, et olim sic erit, Hor.; utinam coram tecum olim potius quam per epistolas, Cic. **II.** at times, often; ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.

ōlitor -ōris, m. (olus), cultivator of pot-herbs, kitchen-gardener, Cic.

ōlitorĭus -a -um (olitor), of or relating to culinary herbs; forum, vegetable market, Liv.

ōlĭva -ae, f. **I.** the olive, Hor. **II.** the olive-tree. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., 1. an olive-branch, Hor.; **2.** a staff of olive-tree wood, Ov.

ōlĭvētum -i, n. (oliva), a place planted with olives, olive-garden, Cic.

ōlĭvifer -fĕra -fĕrum (oliva and fero), olive-bearing, Verg., Ov.

ōlĭvum -i, n. (oliva), **1.** olive-oil, oil, Verg.; **2.** oil for anointing, unguent, Cat.

olla -ae, f. (orig. ola = aula), an earthenware jar or pot, Cic.

ollus, **olle**, obsolete form of ille -a -ud (l. v.).

ōlo, 3. = oleo (q. v.).

ōlor -ōris, m. a swan, Hor.

ōlorinus -a -um (olor), of or relating to a swan, Verg.

ōlus (hōlus) -ēris, n. any kind of culinary vegetable, pot-herb, Hor.

ōluscŭlum -i, n. (dim. of olus), a herb, vegetable, Cic.

Olympia -ae, f. (Ὀλυμπία), a holy city and territory in Elis, where stood the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and where the Olympic games were celebrated. Hence, adj., **A.** **Ōlympiācus** -a -um, Olympican. **B.** **Ōlympicus** -a -um, Olympican. **C.** **Ōlympius** -a -um, Olympican. Subst., **Ōlympium** -ii, n. the temple of Jupiter Olympius, Liv.; **Ōlympia** -ōrum, n. the Olympic games, Cic. **D.** **Ōlympiās** -ādis, f. an Olympiad or period of four years, elapsing between each celebration of the Olympic games, Cic. **E.** **Ōlympiōnices** -ae, m. (Ὀλυμπιονίκης), a victor at Olympia, Cic.

1. **Ōlympiās**, v. Olympia.

2. **Ōlympiās** -ādis, f. (Ὀλυμπιάς), daughter of Neoptolemus, king in Epirus, mother of Alexander the Great.

Ōlympus (-ōs) -i, m. (Ὀλυμπος). **I.** m. **A.** a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, supposed to be the habitation of the gods; poet. = heaven, Verg. **B.** a celebrated flute-player, the pupil of Marsyas. **II.** f. a town of Lycia on the Mount Olympus there. Hence, **Ōlympēai** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Olympus.

Ōlynthus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ὀλυνθος), town in Chalcidice, on the borders of Macedonia. Hence, adj., **Ōlynthius** -a -um, Ōlynthian.

ōmāsūm -i, n. bullocks' tripe; transf., pingui tentus omaso, with fat paunch, Hor.

ōmĕn -inis, n. an omen, sign, augury, prognostication. **I.** Lit., **A.** hisce ominibus proficiscere, Cic.; ire secundo omine, in God's name, Hor.; omen avertere, to avert an omen, Cic.; accipere, to accept, Cic. **B.** a wish, as a good omen; optima omina, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is accompanied by auspices; **1.** prima omina = nuptiae, Verg.; **2.** a solemn usage, Verg.

ōmentum -i, n. (= ob-mentum, connected with opinus), the entrails, bowels, Juv.

ōmĭnor, 1. dep. (omen). **I.** to augur, presage, prophesy, predict; malo alienae quam nostrae reipublicae ominari, Cic. **II.** to speak words of (good or bad) omen; ominari horreo, Liv.

ōmĭnōsus -a -um (omen), foreboding, ominous, Plin.

ōmissus -a -um, p. adj. (from omitto), neglectful, remiss, Ter.

ōmitto -misi -missum, 3. (= ommitto, from ob and mitto), to let go, let alone, let fall. **I.** Lit., arma, Liv.; habenas, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** to give up, lay aside, leave off; pietatem et humanitatem, to put on one side, Cic.; timorem Cic.; with infin., to cease; omittat urgere, Cic. **B.** Of discourse, to leave unmentioned, to omit; ut haec omittam, Cic.; de reducto, Cic.

omnifer -fĕra -fĕrum (omnis and fero), bearing everything, all-bearing, Ov.

omnĭgĕna -ae, genit. plur., -ūm, c. (omnis and genus), of all sorts; omnigenūm deum monstra, Verg.

omnĭgenus -a -um (= omne genus), of all kinds, Lucr.

omnĭmōdis, adv. (omnis and modus), in every way, wholly, entirely, Lucr.

omnĭnō, adv. (omnis), altogether, entirely, wholly, totally. **I.** quum senatoriis muneribus

omnino aut magna ex parte essem liberatus, Cic.; esp., **a**, in general, especially; de hominum genere aut omnino de animalibus loquor, Cic.; **b**, in all, in the total; quinque omnino fuerunt, Cic. **II** utterly, entirely, at all; fieri omnino neget, Cic.; esp., **a**, with superl., miserrima est omnino ambitio, Cic.; **b**, with negatives, is omnino servus in familia erat, Cic. **III**. In concessive clauses foll. by *sed* = certainly . . . but; pugnas omnino *sed* cum adversario facili, Cic.

omnipārens -entis (omnis and parens), all-producing, all-bearing; terra, Verg.

omnipotens -entis (omnis and potens), almighty, all-powerful, omnipotent, Verg.

omnis -e, all. **I**. Of number, **A**. omnis fortuna, Cic.; leges aliae omnes, Cic.; subst., omnes, all men, Cic.; omne, everything, Cic.; so omnia, Cic.; omnia facere, to do whatever is possible, Cic.; omnia mihi sunt cum aliquo, I am quite in agreement with, Cic.; sic in eo sunt omnia, everything depends upon that, Cic.; per omnia, in every respect, Liv.; ante omnia, especially, Liv. **B**. **a**, each, every, all; omnis amans, every lover, Ov.; omnibus mensibus, Cic.; **b**, of all kinds; olus omne, Hor.; omnibus precibus petere, Cic. **II**, the whole; Gallia omnis, Caes.; non omnis moriar, not entirely, Hor.; sanguinem suum omnem effundere, Cic.

omniūvis -entis (omnis and tueor), all-seeing, all-beholding, Lucr.

omnivagus -a -um (omnis and vagus), wandering everywhere, Cic.

omnivolus -a -um (omnis and volo), all-willing, all-wishing, Cat.

Omphālō -ēs, f. (Ὠμφάλη), a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served in woman's dress.

ōnāger and **ōnāgrus** -i, m. the wild ass, Verg.

ōnērārūs -a -um (onus), of or relating to freight, burden, etc.; jumenta, beasts of burden, Liv. Subst., **ōnērāria** -ae, f. a merchant or transport ship, Cic.

ōnēro, 1. (onus). **I**. to load, pack, freight, burden with anything. **A**. Lit., 1, navas, Caes.; 2, **a**, to burden, trouble, tire, oppress, weigh down; aures lapillis. Ov.; hostes (saxis), Liv.; **b**, to cover; ossa agere terrae, Verg.; **c**, to load, fill; mensas dapibus, to load the tables with victuals, Verg.; manus jaculis, Verg. **B**. Fig., 1, to load, burden, oppress, overwhelm; aliquem niendaciis, Cic.; iudicem argumentis, Cic.; 2, **a**, to weary, tire; aethera votis, Verg.; **b**, to overwhelm; aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; in a good sense, aliquem laudibus, Liv.; **c**, to make more burdensome, to aggravate; curas, Tac.; inopiam alienius, Liv. **II**. to put into a cask, vessel, etc.; vina caris, Verg.

ōnērōsus -a -um (onus). **I**. heavy, burdensome; praeda, Verg. **II**. Fig., troublesome; onerosior altera sors est, Ov.

ōnus -ēris, n. a load, burden, freight. **I**. **A**. Lit., merces atque onera, Cic. **B**. Transf., any kind of burden, weight; tanti oneris turrim in muros collocare, Caes. **II**. Fig., **A**. weight, burden, trouble, charge; oneri esse, to be burdensome, Sall., Liv.; plus oneris sustuli quam ferre me posse intelligo, Cic. **B**. Esp., a public burden, tax, charge; his temporibus hoc municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic.; haec omnia si dites a pauperibus inclinata onera, Liv.

ōnustus -a -um (onus), laden, loaded, freighted. **I**. Lit., assellus onustus auro, Cic.; nave onustae frumento, Cic. **II**. full, filled; onusti cibo et vino, Cic.; pharetra onusta telis, Tac.

ōnux -ychis (ὄνυξ). **I**. m. **A**. a kind of

yellowish marble, onyx, from which many articles of luxury were made, Plin. **B**. Meton., a box or casket of onyx, Hor. **II**. f. a precious stone of a yellowish colour, onyx, Plin. **III**. a snell-fish, Plin.

ōpācitas -ātis, f. (opacus), a shade, shadiness; arborum, Tac.

ōpāco, 1. (opacus), to shade, overshadow; locum, Cic.

ōpācus -a -um. **I**. Pass., shaded, shady. **A**. Lit., ripa, Cic.; neut. subst., per opaca locorum, shady places, Verg. **B**. Transf., dark, shadowy, obscure; nox, Verg.; mater, the earth, Verg. **II**. Act., casting a shade, shading, shady; arbor, Verg.

ōpālus -i, m. a precious stone, the opal, Plin.

ōpella -ae, f. (dim. of opera), a little work, little labour, trouble, service, Lucr., Hor.

ōpēra -ae, f. (1. opus), trouble, pains, effort, exertion. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., laborem et operam in aliqua re consumere, Cic.; operam tribuere reipublicae, devote oneself to, Cic.; operam dare alicui rei, to work hard at, Cic.; operam dare, with ut or ne and the subj., to do one's best to, etc., Cic.; non operae est, with infin., it is not worth the while, Liv. **B**. Esp., a service, doing service; Cn. Pompeius, qui est in operis eius societatis, who is in the service of that company, Cic.; Musis operas reddere, to serve the Muses, Cic. **II**. 1, time for work; deest mihi opera, Cic.; 2, a day-labourer, workman, gen. in plur.; operae fabrorum, Cic.; sometimes in a contemptuous sense, mercenarii, hired assistants, Cic.; operae theatrales, the claqueurs, Tac.

ōpērārūs -a -um (opera), of or relating to work; homo, a day-labourer, Cic. Subst., **ōpērārūs** -ī, m. a day-labourer, workman; transf., quidam operarii linguā celerī et exercitātā (of bad orators), Cic.

ōpērcūlum -i, n. (operio), a lid, cover, Cic.; operculum dolii ferreum, Liv.

ōpērimētum -i, n. (operio), a cover, covering, Cic.

ōpērio -pērūi -pertum, 4. (ob and pario). **I**. to cover. **A**. 1, gen., amphoras auro, Nep.; 2, esp., **a**, to cover with a garment, esp. with a toga; capite operio esse, Cic.; **b**, to cover with earth, to bury; reliquias malae pugnae, Tac. **B**. Fig., 1, to cover, load; judicia aperta dedecore, Cic.; 2, to cover, conceal; res operatae, Cic. **II**. to close, shut up; operata lectica latus est, Cic.

ōpēror, 1. dep. (opus), to work, labour, be busied, occupied with; followed by dat. of the occupation, 1, connubiis arisque novis, Verg.; materiis caedendis, Tac.; 2, esp., to be engaged in worship; sacris, Liv.; with dat. of deity, to worship, sacrifice; deo, Tib.; absol., to worship, sacrifice; laetis operatus in arvis, Verg.

ōpērosē, adv. (operosus), laboriously, carefully, Cic.

ōpērōsus -a -um (opera), laborious, pains-taking, industrious. **I**. Lit., **a**, senectus, Cic.; colonus, Ov.; **b**, of medicines, active, powerful; herba, Ov. **II**. that which causes much labour or trouble, laborious, toilsome, difficult; artes, Cic.; moles mundi, Ov.; carnina, Hor.

ōpertum -i, n. (operio), a secret place. **I**. Bonae Dae, Cic. **II**. a secret; operata Apollinis, the mysterious oracles of Apollo, Cic.

ōpes v. ops.

Ōphīōn -ōnis, m. (Ὠφίων), father of Amycus; hence, **Ōphīōnidēs** -ae, m. son of Ophion = Amycus.

Ōphīuchus -i, m. (Ὠφιοῦχος), the snake-holder, a constellation, Cic.

Ophīusa -ae, f. (Ὀφίους), *old name of the island of Cyprus*. Hence, **Ōphīusius** -a -um, *Ophīusian = Cypriote*.

Ōpīcus -a -um, *Oscan*; transf., *stupid, foolish, silly, clownish*, Juv.

Ōpīfer -fēra -fērum (ops and fero), *helpful, rendering help*; deus (of Aesculapius), Ov.

Ōpīfex -fīcis, c. (opus and facio), **1**, *a worker, framer, fabricator*; n. undi, Cic.; verborum, Cic.; **2**, *a workman, artificer, artisan*, Cic.; opifices atque servitia, Sall.

Ōpīficina = officina (q.v.).

Ōpīlio and **ūpīlio** -ōnis, m. (for ovilio, from ovis), *a shepherd*, Verg.

Ōpīmē, adv. (opimus), *richly, splendidly*, Plaut.

Ōpīmītas -ātis, f. (opimus), *sumptuousness, splendour*, Plaut.

Ōpīmus -a -um (ops). **I**. Act., *fruitful, fertile*; ager, regio, Cic. **II**. Pass., *well-fed, fat*. **A**. a, lit., *bos*, Cic.; habitus corporis, Cic.; **b**, fig., of speech, *overloaded*; genus dictionis, Cic. **B**. Transf., **a**, *enriched, wealthy*; **b**, *splendid, sumptuous, abundant, rich, copious*, Verg.; praeda, Cic.; dapes, Verg.; esp., spolia opima, *the spoils taken from the enemy's general when slain by the commander of the army himself*, Liv.

Ōpīnābīlis -e (opinor), *founded upon conjecture, conjectural*, Cic.

Ōpīnītio -ōnis, f. (opinor), *a supposing, supposition, conjecture*, Cic.

Ōpīnator -ōris, m. (opinor), *one who supposes or conjectures*, Cic.

1. **Ōpīnātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from opinor), *conjectured, supposed, fancied*; bonum, Cic.

2. **Ōpīnātus** -ūs, m. (opinor), *a conjecture, supposition*, Lucr.

Ōpīnīo -ōnis, f. (opinor), *an opinion, conjecture, supposition, belief, imagination*. **I**. Gen., with subj. genit., *opinio vulgi*, Cic.; with obj. genit., *opinio eius diei*, Cic.; with de, *opinio de dis immortalibus*, Cic.; adducere aliquem in opinionem ut putet, etc., Cic.; magna nobis pueris opinio fuit, with acc. and infin., Cic.; ut opinio nostra est (fert), *in my opinion*, Cic.; praeter opinionem, *contrary to expectation*, Cic.; celerius opinione, *quicker than was expected*, Cic. **II**. **A**. **1**, *good opinion, favourable judgment*; opinione nonnullā, *quam de meis moribus habebat*, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *a good name, reputation*; propter eximiam opinionem virtutis, Caes.; **b**, *a bad name, notoriety*, Liv. **B**. *fame, report*; quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Liv.

Ōpīnīōsus -a -um (opinio), *full of conjectures or suppositions*, Cic.

Ōpīnor, **1** dep. (from opinus in nec-opinus, from root OP, connected with ὀφθαλμα, ὀμναται, to be of opinion, *spine, believe, think, suppose*; me in provinciam exiturum, Cic.; de vobis non secus ac de teterimis hostibus opinatur, Cic.; ut opinor (in a parenthesis), *as I hold*, Cic.

Ōpīpārē, adv. (opiparus), *splendidly, sumptuously*; opipare apparatus convivium, Cic.

Ōpīpārus -a -um (opes and paro), *splendid, sumptuous*, Plaut.

1. **Ōpīs** -is, acc. -in, f. (Ὀπιδά), *a nymph in the train of Diana*.

2. **Ōpīs**, v. 1. Ops.

Ōpītūlor, **1** dep. (ops and tulo = fero), *to help, aid, assist*; sōtibz, Cic.

Ōpīum -īi, n. (ὀπιον), *opium*, Plin.

Ōpōret -tūit, **2** impers. *it behoves, is needed*, prover. **it must be, ought to be**; **fall**, by the

subj. alone, by the acc. and infin., *by the mfn.*, hoc fieri et oportet et opus est, Cic.; exstent oportet vestigia, Cic.; absol., quidquid veto non licet, certe non oportet, Cic.

oppēdo, **3**. (op and pedo). *to mock, insult*; Judaeis, Hor.

oppērior -pertus and (more rarely) -pēritūs sum, **4**. (root PER, whence expior), *to wait*. **I**. Intransit., *to wait*; ibidem, Cic. **II**. Transsit., *to expect*; agnem peditum, Liv.; abi intro, ibi me opperire, Ter.

oppēto -īvi and -īi -itum, **3**. (ob and peto), *to go to meet, encounter* (especially an evil); pestem, Plaut.; mortem, *to die*, Cic.; or simply oppetere, Verg.

oppīdānus -a -um (oppidum), *of or belonging to a town* (except Rome, of which urbanus was used), *belonging to a small town*; in a contemptuous sense, *provincial*; senex, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.; subst., **oppīdāni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of a town*, Caes.

oppīdātīm, adv. (oppidum), *in the towns*, in all the towns, Suet.

oppīdo, adv. *very, very much, exceedingly*; ridiculos, Cic.; pauci, Cic.; in answers, *certainly*, Plaut.

oppīdūlum -ī, n. (dim. of oppidum), *a little town*, Cic.

oppīdum -ī, n. (perhaps from ob and PED, whence Gr. ὀδον, im-ped-ire, etc.), *a town* (urbs generally used for Rome); **a**, oppidum pervetus in Sicilia, Cic.; sanguine pro triduum in oppido (*in town = in Rome*), pluisse, Liv.; with genit. of the name of the town, in oppido Antiochiae, Cic.; **b**, *a fortified wood in Britain*, Caes.

oppīgnēro, **1**. (ob and pignero), *to pledge, pawn, give in pledge*; libellos pro vino, Cic.

oppīlo, **1**. (ob and pilo), *to stop up, close up, block up*; scalas tabernae libariae, Cic.

oppīleo -plēvi -plētum, **2**. (ob and pleo), *to fill, fill up*. **I**. Lit., nives omnia oppleverant, Liv. **II**. Transf., nam vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, Cic.

oppōno -pōstī -pōsitum (-postum, Lucr.), **3** (ob and pono), *to put or place opposite, before*. **I**. Lit., **A**. oculis manus, Ov.; luna subjecta atque opposita soli, Cic. **B**, *to place against or in the way of for protection*; **a**, omnes corpora nostra opponimus, Cic.; **b**, moles opposita fluctibus, Cic.; se alicui, Caes. **II**. Transf., **1**, *to pledge against, mortgage for*; ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter.; **2**, *to expose*; se periculis, Cic.; **3**, *to allege as an objection, to oppose, oppose in argument*; **a**, alicui nomen, valetudinem alicuius, Cic.; **b**, *to place one thing against another in the way of comparison, to contrast*; nunc omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur, Cic.

oppōtūnē, adv. (opportunus), *opportune, seasonably, fitly, conveniently*; opportune adesce, Cic.

oppōtūnītas -ātis, f. (opportunus), *convenience, fitness, appropriateness, suitability*. **I**. loci, Caes. **II**. **a**, *a fit time, right season, opportunity*; divina, Cic.; opportunitates ad cultum hominum, Cic.; **b**, *a fit state of the body or mind*; corporis, Cic.; **c**, *an advantage*, Cic.; opportunitate aliquā datā, Caes.

oppōtūnus -a -um (ob and POR-o, PORT-o, whence also portus, porta), *opportune, fit, suitable, appropriate, favourable*. **I**. **A**. Lit., loca, Sall. **B**. Transf., **a**, of time, *suitable, favourable*; tempus, Cic.; **b**, of nature, *serviceable, useful*; (*a*) of things, with dat. of object, ceterae res opportunae sunt singulae rebus fere singulis,

Cic.; (β) of persons, *suitable*; homines, Sall. **II.** exposed to, *liable to*; huic eruptioni, Liv.; injuriæ, Sall.

oppōitio -ōnis, f. (oppono), *opposing, opposition*, Cic.

1. **oppōitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from oppono), *opposed, opposite, standing against*; Bathrotum oppositum Coreyræ, Caes.

2. **oppōitus** -ūs, m. (oppono), *a placing, setting against or opposite, interposition*, Cic.

oppressio -ōnis, f. (opprimo). **I.** a *pressing down, oppression*; legum et libertatis, Cic. **II.** a *forcible taking possession of*; curiæ, Cic.

oppressor -ōris, m. (opprimo), *a suppresser, crusher*; dominationis, ap. Cic.

1. **oppressus** -ū, m. (opprimo), *a pressing down, pressure*, Lucr.

2. **oppressus** -a -um, partic. of opprimo.

oprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (ob and premo).

I. A. Lit., 1, to *press down, press together*; ora loquentis, Ov.; 2, *a, to crush*; opprimi ruinâ conclavis, to be *crushed*, Cic.; senem injectu multæ vestis, to *stifle, smother*, Tac.; b, of a flame, to *extinguish*; cum aquæ multitudine vis flammæ opprimitur, Cic.; c, of a letter, to *slur over in pronunciation*; litteræ neque expressæ neque oppressæ, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to *suppress*; a, *dolorem*, Cic.; b, to *conceal*; insigne veri, Cic.; 2, to *crush, bear hard upon, weigh down*; opprimi aere alieno, Cic.; 3, to *crush an evil, suppress, stamp out*; perniciosam potentiam, Cic.; 4, to *crush, subdue an adversary*; a, in war, nationem Allobrogum, Cic.; b, in politics, aliquem, Cic.; 5, to *hold firm, not to let go*; institit, oppressit, non remisit, Cic. **II.** to *seize upon, fall upon, surprise*. **A.** Antonium mors oppressit, Cic.; improvidos incautosque hostes, Liv. **B.** Transf., numquam ille me opprimet consilio, Cic.

opprobriamentum -i, n. (opprobrio), *a reproach, disgrace*, Plant.

opprobrium -ii, n. (ob and probrum), *a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium*; 1, majoris fugiens opprobria culpæ, Hor.; 2, meton., *a, a verbal reproach, taunt*; morderi opprobriis falsis, Hor.; b, of persons, shame, disgrace; majorum, Tac.

opprobrio, 1. (ob and probrum), to *taunt, upbraid, reproach*, Plant.

oppugnatio -ōnis, f. (oppugno), *a storming, taking by storm*; oppidorum, Caes.; oppugnationem sustinere, Caes.; relinquere, Tac.; iudicium sine oppugnatione, without *opposition*, Cic.

oppugnator -ōris, m. (oppugno), *one who storms, attacks, assaults*; fig., hostis et oppugnator patriæ Antonius, Cic.

1. **oppugno**, 1. (ob and pugno), to *attack, assault, storm, besiege*. **I.** Lit., oppidum, Cic.; castra, Caes. **II.** Transf., to *attack, lay siege to*; fig., aliquem clandestinis consiliis, Cic.

2. **oppugno**, 1. (ob and pugnus), to *buffet with the fists*, Plant.

1. **Ops**, Opis, f. = the Earth, the goddess of abundance, wife of Saturn, and protectress of agriculture.

2. **ops**, opis, f. plur., **opes** -um (sing. only in genit., acc., and abl.). **I.** *mighty power*; a, resources; opibus, armis, potentiâ valere, Cic.; b, forces, troops; tantas opes prostravit, Cic.; c, political power, influence; alienius opes evertere, Cic. **II.** *physical power, might, strength*; omni opæ atque operâ enitar, Cic.; grates perolvere dignas non opis est nostræ, is not in our power, Verg. **III.** *help, assistance, support*; opem petere ab aliquo, Cic.; ὁππῶν affaire, to help, Ov.

cps . . v. obo

optabilis -e (opto), *desirable, to be wished for*; mihi pax in primis fuit optabilis, Cic.

optandus -a -um, p. adj. (from opto), to be wished for, *desirable*; maxime fuit optandum Cæcinæ ut, etc., Cic.

optatio -ōnis, f. (opto), *a wish*; alicui tres optationes dare, Cic.

optatō, adv. (optatus), *according to one's wish*, Cic.

optātus -a -um, p. adj. (from opto), *wished for, desired, pleasant, dear*; rumores, Cic.; frater Cic. Subst., **optatum** -i, n. *a wish*; optatum impetrare, Cic.

optimās -ātis (optimus), *one of the best, aristocratic*; genus, Cic. Subst., **optimās** -ātis, m. *an aristocrat*; ap. Cic.; gen. plur., **optimates** -ium and -um, m. the aristocratic party, the aristocrats, Cic.

optimē, superl. of bene (q.v.).

optimus (optūmus) -a -um, superl. of bonus (q.v.).

1. **optio** -ōnis, f. (*opo), *choice, free choice, option*; utro frui malis optio sit tua, Cic.; si mihi optio daretur, utrum malim defendere, an, etc., Cic.

2. **optio** -ōnis, m. in military language, *an adjutant*, Tac.

optivus -a -um (opto), *chosen*; cognomen, Hor.

opto, t. (stem OP, Gr. OPI, whence OITTO, εὑομαι). **I.** to *choose, elect, select*; utam vis, opta, dum licet, Plant.; locum tecti, Verg.; ut optet utrum malit an, etc., Cic. **II.** to *wish for, desire*; illam fortunam, Cic.; with infin., finem accusandi facere, Cic.; with acc. and infin., redargui me, Cic.; with ut and the subj., optavit, ut in curram tolleretur, Cic.; with subj. alone, crescat tua civilis opto urbs, Ov.; with acc. and dat., alicui furorem et insaniam, Cic.

ōpūlens -entis (opes), 1, *rich*, Nep.; 2, *powerful*; civitas, Sall.

ōpūlentē and **ōpūlentēr**, adv. (opulentus and opulens), *richly, splendidly, sumptuously*, ludos opulenter facere, Liv.

ōpūlentia -æ, f. (opulens), 1, *wealth, riches, opulence*, Sall.; 2, *the power, greatness of a state*, Sall.

ōpūlentitas -ātis, f. (opulens), *riches, opulence*, Plant.

ōpūlento, 1. (opulens), to *make opulent, enrich*, Hor.

ōpūlentus -a -um (ops). **I.** *rich, wealthy, opulent*. **A.** civitas, Cic.; oppidum, Caes.; Numidia agro virisque opulenter, Sall. **B.** *rich, splendid, sumptuous*; res haud opulenta, Liv. **II.** *powerful, mighty*; reges, Sall.; factio, Liv.

Opuntiūs, v. 3. Opus.

1. **ōpus** -ēris, n. *a work, labour*. **I. A.** Lit., 1, opera nostrarum artium, Cic.; opus quaerere, to *seek for work*, Cic.; 2, *a, work in the fields*; facere patrio rure opus, Ov.; b, *building*; lex operi faciundo, building-contract, Cic.; c, *milit. t. t., a military work, fortification, entrenchment*; operibus oppugnare urbem, Liv.; Mutinam operibus munitionibusque sepsit, Cic.; d, *work as opposed to nature, art*; nihil est opere aut manu factum, quod non aliquando consumat vetustas, Cic.; e, *the work of an artist*; hydria Boëthi manu facta praeclara opere, of *admirable workmanship*, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, *a, finished work*; opera magnifica atque praeclara, Cic.; b, *a work of art*; Silanionis opus (of a statue), Cic.; c, *a literary work*; opus habeo in manibus, Cic. **II.** *a, action, work, business*; censor opus

Cic.; certatim ad hoc opus curretur, **Cic.**; **b.**, an undertaking, **Liv.**; **c.**, trouble; magno opere, **Cic.**; ninio opere, **Cic.**

2. ōpus, n. indecl., found in the phrases opus est, there is need, it is needful, it is necessary; with nom., dux nobis, et auctor opus est, **Cic.**; with abl. of the thing needed, opus est auctoritate tua, **Cic.**; maturato opus est, there is need of haste, **Liv.**; with genit., quanti argenti opus fuit, **Liv.**; with acc., Plaut.; with infin., quid opus est affirmare, **Cic.**; with 2. supine, quod scitu opus est, **Cic.**

3. Ōpus -puntis, f. (Ὀπούς), town in Locris, now *Talanta*. Adj., **Ōpuntiūs** -a -um, *Opuntian*. **Ōpusculum** -i, n. (dim. of 1. opus), a little work, **Cic.**

1. ōra -ae, f. (l. os), the edge, border, rim, boundary. **I.** poculi, **Lucr.**; regionum, **Cic.**; clipei, **Verg.** **II.** **a.**, the coast, sea-coast; Italiae, **Cic.** **B.** a region, climate, country; quacunque in ora ac parte terrarum, **Cic.**; Acheruntis orae, the lower world, **Lucr.**; luminis orae, the upper world, **Verg.** **C.** a zone, belt of the earth, **Cic.**

2. ōra -ae, f. a cable or hawser by which a ship was made fast to the shore, **Liv.**

ŏrāculum (ŏrāclum) -i, n. (oro). **I.** a place where an oracle is given, an oracle; illud ŏrāculum Delphici, **Cic.**; transf., domus iureconsulti ŏrāculum civitatis, **Cic.** **II.** an oracle, divine response; 1, ŏrāculum edere, **Cic.**; petere a B. Iona, **Cic.**; 2, a, a prophecy; ŏrācula fundere, **Cic.**; b, a wise speech, ŏrācular declaration; physicorum, **Cic.**

ŏrātiō -ōnis, f. (oro). **I.** speaking, speech, language. **A.** Gen., quae (ferae) sunt rationis et orationis expertes. **B.** eloquence; satis in eo fuit orationis, **Cic.** **II.** Meton., **A.** speech, utterance; orationem bonorum imitavi, **Cic.** **B.** a, a set speech; comparare ad id longam orationem, **Cic.**; habere orationem in senatu, **Cic.**; in extrema oratione nostra, at the end of our speech, **Cic.**; b, prose (as opp. to poetry); saepissime et in poematis et in oratione peccatur, **Cic.**

ŏrātiunculā -ae, f. (dim. of oratio), a little speech, short oration, **Cic.**

ŏrātor -ōris, m. (oro), speaker. **I.** the spokesman of an embassy, **Cic.** **II.** an orator, **Cic.**

ŏrātōriē, adv. (oratorius), oratorically, like an orator, **Cic.**

ŏrātōrius -a -um (orator), relating to an orator, oratorical; ingenium, **Cic.**; ornamenta, **Cic.**

ŏrātrix -icis, f. (orator), a female suppliant; virgines oratrices pacis, **Cic.**

ŏrātus -ūs, m. (oro), a request, entreaty; oratu tuo, **Cic.**

orbātor -ōris, m. (orbo), one who deprives another of children or parents, **Ov.**

orbiculātus -a -um (orbiculus), circular, round; ap. **Cic.**

orbiculus -i, m. (dim. of orbis), a little circle or disk, **Plin.**

orbis -is, m. a circle, ring, anything round. **I.** **A.** Gen., torquere in orbem, **Cic.** **B.** Esp., 1, milit. t. t., a circle of soldiers; in orbem consistere, **Caes.**; 2, of the heavens, orbis signifer, the zodiac, **Cic.**; lacteus, the Milky Way, **Cic.**; 3, a circular motion, serpentine fold, winding; immensis orbibus angues incombunt pelago, **Verg.**; of the rounding off or period of a speech, orationis or verborum, **Cic.**; orbis terrarum, the circle of the world, the world, **Cic.** **II.** a disk. **A.** Gen., orbis mensae, a round table, **Ov.** **B.** Esp., 1, a, the disk of the sun or moon, **Liv.**; b,

the heavens; c, orbis terrae, the earth, (a) **Cic.**, (β) poet. = land; Eous, the East, **Ov.**; (γ) meton., mankind; orbis terrae iudicio ac testimonio comprobari, **Cic.**; 2, a, a shield, **Verg.**; b, a wheel, **Verg.**; the wheel of fortune, **Ov.**; c, the hollow of the eye, **Ov.** (locat., orbi terrarum, **Cic.**)

orbita -ae, f. (orbis), a wheel-rut, mark of a wheel, **Cic.**; fig., orbita veteris culpa, bad example, **Juv.**

orbitas -ātis, f. (orbis), a bereaving, bereavement, loss of children or parents; orbitatus libertum, **Cic.**; fig., orbitas reipublicae virorum talium, **Cic.**

orbo, 1. (orbis), to bereave. **I.** Gen., Italiam juventute, **Cic.** **II.** to deprive of parents or children; filio orbatus, **Cic.**

Orbōna -ae, f. (orbis), the goddess invoked by bereaved parents, **Cic.**

orbis -a -um (root ORB, Gk. ὈΡΦ-ανός), deprived of. **I.** Gen., bereft, destitute; with abl. rebus omnibus, **Cic.**; with genit., luminis, **Ov.** **II.** Esp., deprived of parents or children, bereft, without parents or children; orbis senex, **Cic.**; with abl., liberis, **Liv.**; with genit., Mennonis orba mei venio, **Ov.**; subst., **orbis** -i, m. and **orba** -ae, f. an orphan, **Liv.**; fig., respublica, **Cic.**; Sulpicius legationem orbam reliquit, **Cic.**

orca -ae, f. 1, a kind of whale, **Plin.**; 2, an earthenware pot or jar with a large belly, **Hor.**

Orcadēs -um, f. islands near Scotland, now the Orkneys.

orchās -ādīs, f. (ὀρχάς), a species of olive, **Verg.**

orchestra -ae, f. (ὀρχήστρα), the part of a Roman theatre reserved for the senators; meton., the senate, **Juv.**

Orchōmēnus (-ōs) -i, m. and **Orchōmēnum** -i, n. (Ὀρχομένος). **I.** town in Boeotia. **II.** town in Arcadia.

orcinus -a -um (Orcus), of or relating to Orcus or the dead; senatores, those who became senators by the will of Caesar, **Suet.**

Orcus -i, m. (connected with ἔρκος and urgeo). **I.** Orcus, the infernal regions. **II.** **A.** the god of the lower world, Pluto, **Cic.** **B.** death, **Hor.**

ordēum = hordeum (q.v.).

ordia prima = primordia (q.v.).

ordinārius -a -um (ordo), according to order, regular, ordinary; consules, elected in the regular manner (opp. to suffecti), **Liv.**; ordinarii reipublicae usus, **Liv.**

ordinātīm, adv. (ordinatus), 1, in order, in good order, **Caes.**; 2, regularly, properly, **Caes.**

ordinatiō -ōnis, f. (ordino), a setting in order, arrangement, **Plin.**

ordinātus -a -um, p. adj. (from ordino), set in order, arranged, orderly, **Cic.**

ordino, 1. (ordo), to set in order. **I.** a, to plant in rows; latius arbusta sulcis, **Hor.**; b, to arrange in rank (of soldiers); agmina, **Hor.** **II.** Transf., 1, to settle; aliter apud alios ordinatis magistratibus, **Liv.** 2, to arrange, appoint, settle, dispose, classify; partes orationis, **Cic.**; res publicas, to narrate the history of the state, **Hor.**

ordior, orsus sum, 4. dep. (connected with ordo), to begin, commence. **A.** Gen., alterius vitae quoddam initium, **Cic.** **B.** Esp., in speaking, to begin; with acc., sermonem, **Cic.**; with infin., de aliqua re disputare, **Cic.**; absol., de aliquo paulo altius, **Cic.**; sic orsus Apollo, began to speak, **Verg.**

ordo -inis, m. (rior). **I.** series, line, row, order. **A.** Lit., olivarum, **Cic.**; ordine, (a) in

detall. Cic.; (β) *in due order*, Cic.; *ex ordine*, *in succession*, Cic.; *in ordinem*, *in order*, Cic.; *nullo ordine*, *without order*, *in a disorderly manner*, Caes.; *extra ordinem*, (a) *in an unusual, irregular manner*; *alicii provinciam decernere*, Cic.; (β) *extraordinarily, very greatly*, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, *a row of seats in a theatre*, Cic.; *a row or bank of oars in a vessel*, Verg.; 2, *milit. t. t.*, *rank, file*; *ordines explicare*, Liv.; *ordine egredi*, Sall.; *a company*; *ordinem ducere*, *to be a centurion*, Caes.; *ordines primi*, *commanders*, Caes.; 3, a, *politically, an order, rank, class*; *senatorius* or *amplissimus*, *the senatorial body*, Cic.; *equester*, *the body of knights*, Cic.; b, *a class, body of men*; *publicanorum*, Cic. **II.** *order, arrangement*; *nomen in ordinem referre*, Cic.; *res in ordinem adducere*, *to put into order*, Cic.

Ordovices -um, m. *a people in Britain, opposite to the island of Mona, now Anglesea.*

Ōreās -ādis, f. (Ὀρεάς), *a mountain-nymph, Orcaid*, Verg.

Ōrestēs -ae and -is, m. (Ὀρέστης), *son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, brother of Iphigenia and Electra, who killed his mother, the murderess of his father, and with his friend Pyrrhus and his sister Iphigenia (priestess of Diana in the Iauric Chersonese), carried away the image of Diana to Italy, near Aricia.* Hence, adj., **Ōrestēus** -a -um, *Orestean*.

ōrexīs -is, f. (ὀρέξις), *desire, appetite*, Juv.

orgānicus -a -um (ὀργανικός), *musical, relating to musical instruments*, Lucr.; *subst.*, **organicus** -i, m. *a musician*, Lucr.

orgānum -i, n. (ὄργανον), *any implement or instrument*, Plin.; *a musical instrument, a water-organ*, Suet.

Orgētōrix -rīgis, m. *a celebrated Helvetian*.

orgia -ōrum, n. (ὄργια), *nocturnal festivals in honour of Bacchus*, Verg.; and hence, *any secret festival, orgies*, Juv.

ōrichalcum -i, n. (ὀρείχαλκος), *yellow copper ore*; hence, *brass made from it*, Cic.

ōricilla -ae, f. (= auricilla), *an ear-lap*, Cat.

Ōricōs -i, f. and **Ōricum** -i, n. *a town in Bēpirus, now Ericeo.* Hence, 1, adj., **Ōricius** -a -um, *Orician*; and 2, **Ōricini** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Oricum*.

ōricūla = auricula (q.v.).

ōriens -entis, m. (lit. partic. of orior, se. 30). **I.** *the rising sun*; *personif.*, *the sun-god, day-god*, Verg.; Ov. **II.** Meton., 1, *the east*, as a part of the sky, Cic.; 2, *the east*, as a part of the world, Cic.

ōrigo -inis, f. (orior). **I.** *origin, source*; *principii nūma est origo*, Cic. **II.** *birth, descent*. **A.** Lit., Ov. **B.** Transf., a, *race*, Verg.; b, *ancestor, founder of a race*; *pater Aeneas Romanæ stirpis origo*, Verg.

Ōriōn -ōnis, m. (Ὠρίων), *the constellation Orion*.

ōrior, ortus sum, ōritūrus, ōriri, 4. dep. (root OR, Gk. OP, whence ὀρνυμι), *to rise*. **I.** Of persons, *quum consul oriens de nocte silentio diceret dictatorem*, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to arise = to become visible*. **A.** Of the heavenly bodies; *ortū luce, in the morning*, Caes.; *oriens sol, the East*, Cic. **B.** *to arise, spring from, proceed from, come forth*; *Rhenus oritur ex Lepontis, takes its rise*, Caes.; *clamor*, Caes.; hence, a, *to be born*; *equestri loco ortus*, Cic.; b, *to grow*; *nva oriens, Cic. i. c.*, *to begin*; *ab his sermo oritur*, Cic. (indic. pres. acc. to 3rd conjug., orior, orēris, oritur, orimur, orīmini; so imperf. subi. orēretur).

Ōrithyia -ae, f. (Ὀρείθυια), *daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, mother of Zethes and Calais by Boreas*.

1. **ōriundus** -a -um (erion), *arising from, springing from, born of*; *ab ingenuis*, Cic.; *ex Etruscia*, Liv.

2. **Ōriundus** -i, m. *a river in Illyria*.

Ōrmōnis -idis, voc. -i, f. (Ὀρμῶνις), *the Ormexid (granddaughter of Ormenus) = Asydamia*.

ornāmentum -i, n. (orno). **I.** *equipment, accoutrement, trappings, furniture*; *certas copias et ornamenta vestra*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *ornament, decoration, embellishment*; *omnia ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum contulit*, Caes.; *fig.*, *seulectus*, Cic.; *exp.*, *rhetorical ornament*; *oratoria ornamenta dicendi*, Cic. **B.** *honour, ornament, distinction*; *omnia ornamenta congerere ad aliquem*, Cic.

ornātō, adv. with compar. and superl. (ornatus), *ornately, splendidly, elegantly*; *comparare convivium*, Cic.; *loqui*, Cic.

ornātrix -icis, f. (ornator), *a female adorning, a tire-woman*, Ov.

1. **ornātus** -us, m. (orno). **I.** *dress, attire, equipment*; *militaris*, Cic.; *regalis*, Cic. **II.** *embellishment, decoration*; 1, *lit.*, *urbis*, Cic.; 2, *fig.*, *verborum*, Cic.; *meton.*, *of discourse, embellishment, ornament*; *ornatum afferre orationi*, Cic.; 3, *as a translation of the Greek κόσμος, the world*, Cic.

2. **ornātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from orno). **I.** *furnished, equipped, accoutred, provided*; *seutis telisque parati ornatique sunt*, Cic. **II.** *a. adorned, decorated, embellished, beautiful*; *orati*, Cic.; *so of persons, adorned with all noble qualities, admirable, illustrious*; *adolescents*, Cic.; b. *honoured*; *honoribus*, Cic.

orno, 1. **I.** *to equip, accoutre, provide with necessities, fit out*; *aliquem armis*, Verg.; *decemviro apparitoribus*, Cic.; *classem, consules*, Cic.; *provinciam, to provide troops, money, etc.*, *for the government of a province*, Cic. **II.** *to adorn, decorate, embellish*. **A.** Lit., 1, *domum suam*, Cic.; *cornua sertis*, Verg.; 2, *to praise, honour, show honour to*; *fuit ormandus in Manilia lege Pompeius*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to adorn, decorate, honour, distinguish*; *civitate omnibus rebus*, Caes.; *aliquem laudibus*, Cic.

ornus -i, f. *the mountain-ash*, Verg.

ōro, 1. (1. os). **I.** *to speak*; a, *talibus orabat Juno*, Verg.; b, *to speak as an orator*; *vestra in nos promerita complecti orando*, Cic.; *ipse pro se oravit, defended himself*, Liv.; c, *to treat or handle in speech, to argue, plead*; *capitis causam*, Cic.; *litem*, Cic. **II.** *to beg, pray, entreat, beseech*; with acc. of the person entreated, *principem*, Tac.; *oro te (parentem), I pray*, Cic.; with acc. of the thing, *auxilium ad bellum*, Liv.; with acc. of pers. and acc. of thing, *auxilia regem*, Liv.; with ut or ne and the subj., or subj. alone, *oro ut homines conserves*, Cic.; with infin., Verg.

Ōrōdēs -is and -i, m. *king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner*.

Ōrōntēs -is, m. (Ὀρόντης), *the chief river of Syria*. Hence, adj., **Ōronteus** -a -um, *post. = Syrian*.

Ōrphēus -ei and -eos, acc. -eum and -ea, abl. -eo, m. (Ὀρφέης), *a celebrated mythical minstrel of Thrace, husband of Eurydice*. Hence, adj., 1, **Ōrphēus** -a -um; and 2, **Ōrphicus** -a -um, *Orphic, of or relating to Orpheus*.

orphus -i, m. (ὀρφός), *a sea-fish*, Ov.

orsa -ōrum, n. (ordier), 1, *a beginning, com-*

menacement, undertaking, Liv. ; 2, poet., speech, words, Verg.

1. **orsus** -ūs, m. (ordior), a beginning, undertaking, Cic.

2. **orsus** -a -um, partic. of ordior.

orthōgrāphía -ae, f. (ὀρθογραφία), orthography, Suet.

Ortōna -ae, f. town of the Frentani in Latium, now Ortona.

1. **ortus** -ūs, m. (orior). **I.** a rising of the heavenly bodies ; 1, lit., solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, Cic. ; 2, meton., solis, the east, Cic. **II.** a, birth ; primo ortu, immediately after birth, Cic. ; ortu Tusculanus, Cic. ; ortum ducere ab Elide, Cic. ; b, origin, source ; tribuniciae potestatis, Cic.

2. **ortus** -a -um, partic. of orior.

Ortygia -ae, f. and **Ortygiē** -ēs, f. (Ὀρτυγία). **I.** an island forming part of Syracuse. **II.** the old name of the island of Delos. Hence, adj., **Ortygius** -a -um, Ortygian.

ōryx -ygis, m. (ὄρυξ), a species of wild goat or gazelle, Juv.

ōryza -ae, f. (ὄρυζα), rice, Hor.

1. **ōs**, ōris, n. **I.** the mouth ; 1, lit., cadit frustum ex ore pulli, Cic. ; aliquem semper in ore habere, to be always talking about, Cic. ; in ore vulgi esse, Cic. ; alicui esse ante os, before one's eyes, Cic. ; uno ore, unanimously, Cic. ; in ora vulgi (hominum) abire (pervenire), Cat. ; 2, transf., mouth, opening ; portus, Cic. ; dolii, Liv. ; source, ora novem Timavi, Verg. **II.** the face, countenance. **A.** 1, lit., in ore hominum, in the presence of men, Cic. ; 2, meton., used for impudence, shamelessness ; notis os hominis, notis audaciam, Cic. **B.** a mask ; Gorgonis, Cic.

2. **ōs**, ossis, n. a bone ; dolorem cineri eius atque ossibus inussisti, Cic. ; ossa legere, to gather up the ashes of the bones after the burning of a corpse, Cic. ; tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, in his heart, Verg. ; fig., of orators, imitari non ossa solum sed etiam sanguinem, Cic. ; of a meagre style, ossa nudare, Cic.

Osca -ae, f. town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Huesca. Hence, adj., **Oscensis** -e, belonging to Osca.

oscen -iuis, m. (= obscen from obs and cano), t. t. of angular language, a bird from whose note auguries were taken (e.g., the raven, owl, crow), Hor.

Osci -drum, an ancient people of Italy ; hence, adj., **Oscus** -a -um, Oscan.

oscillum -i, n. (dim. of 1. os), a little mask, Verg.

oscltanter, adv. (oscito), yawningly, carelessly, negligently, Cic.

oscltatio -ōnis, f. (oscito), the opening of the mouth, a gaping, Plin.

osclto, 1. (perhaps from os and cieo = move), to open the mouth, gape, yawn, Cic. ; fig., to be lazy, idle, inactive ; oscltavit Epicurus, Cic.

oscllābundus -a -um (oscltor), kissing, Suet.

oscllātio -ōnis, f. (oscltor), a kissing, Cic.

oscllor, 1. dep. (osclulum), to kiss ; consulem silium, Cic. ; fig., to caress, make much of, make a pet of ; scientiam juris tanquam filiolum oscllari suam, Cic.

oscllum -i, n. (dim. of 1. os). **I.** a little mouth ; oscula summa delibare, Verg. **II.** Meton., a kiss ; oscula ferre, Cic.

Osiris -ris, -ridis and -ridos, m. (Ὀσίρις),

husband of Isis, god of Egypt, the genius of the Nile.

Ossa -ae, m. (Ὀσσα), a high mountain in Thessaly, now Kíssavo. Adj., **Ossaicus** -a -um, belonging to Ossa.

ossēus -a -um (2. os), made of bone, like bone, bony, Juv.

ossifragus -i, m. and **ossifraga** -ae, f. (2. os and frango), the sea-eagle, osprey, Lucr.

ostendo -tendi -tentum and (later) -tensum, 3. (obs and tendo), to show, display, exhibit, expose to view. **I.** Lit., a, os suum populo Romano, Cic. ; equites sese ostendunt, come in sight, Caes. ; b, to expose, lay open ; supinatas Aquiloni glebas, Verg. **II.** Fig., 1, to show, display ; spem, metum, Cic. ; 2, esp. of discourse, to show, make plain, declare ; nihil sibi gratius ostendit futurum esse, Cic. ; quid sui consilii sit ostendit, Caes.

ostentatio -ōnis, f. (ostento). **I.** a showing, displaying, revealing ; ostentationis causa latius vagari, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, a boasting, display, ostentation ; ingeni, Cic. ; b, false, deceitful show, pretence ; consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, Cic.

ostentator -ōris, m. (ostento) one who shows boastingly, a boaster, vaunter, parader ; factorum, Liv.

ostento, 1. (intens. of ostendo), to hold out, offer. **I.** Lit., a, alicui jugula sua pro capite alicuius, Cic. **B.** a, to show publicly, display, exhibit ; passum capillum, Caes. ; b, to show boastingly ; equum armaque capta, Liv. **II.** Fig., a, to hold before a person's eyes, to show boastingly, to proffer, promise ; agrum, Cic. **B.** 1, to show off, display ; prudentiam, Cic. ; 2, to hold out with a menace, threaten ; caedem, Cic. ; 3, to show, reveal ; a, se in aliis rebus, Cic. ; b, of discourse, to show, declare, make known ; et simul ostentavi tibi me istis esse familiarem, Cic.

ostentum (ostendo) -i, n. a prodigy, portent ; magnorum periculorum metus ex ostentis portenditur, Cic.

ostentus, dat. -ūi, abl. -ū, m. (ostendo). **I.** a showing, displaying ; corpora alicui ostentui, for a show, Tac. **II.** 1, outward show, parade ; illa dedicationis signa ostentui esse, Tac. ; 2, a sign, indication, proof ; ut Jugurtha scelus ostentui essein, Sall.

Ostia -ae, f. and **Ostia** -drum, n. (ostium), the harbour and port of Rome, situate at the mouth of the Tiber. Hence, adj., **Ostiensis** -e, relating to Ostia ; incommodum, the destruction of the Roman fleet by the pirates, Cic. ; provincia, the office of the quaestor, who superintended the aqueducts and the supply of corn to the city, Cic.

ostiarius -a -um (ostium), belonging to a door ; subst., 1, ostiarius -ii, m. a doorkeeper, porter, Varr. ; 2, ostiarium -ii, n. (sc. tributum), a tax upon doors, a door-tax, Caes.

ostiātīm, adv. (ostium), from door to door, from house to house ; compilare totum oppidum Cic.

ostium -ii, n. (1. os), the entrance. **I.** portus, Cic. ; fluminis Cydni, mouth, Cic. ; Oceani, Straits of Gibraltar, Cic. **II.** the door of a house ; ex-actio ostiorum, the door-tax, Cic. ; aperto ostio dormire, Cic.

ostrēa -ae, f. and **ostrēum** -i, n. (ὀστρεον), an oyster, Hor.

ostrēātus -a -um (ostrea), rough like an oyster-shell, Plaut.

ostrēosus -a -um (ostrea), abounding in oysters, Cat.

estriſer -ſera -ſerum (ostreum and fero), *producing oysters*, Verg.

ostrinus -a -um (ostrum), *purple*; colores, Prop.

ostrum -i, n. (ὄστρεον), *1, the purple dye prepared from a shell-fish; vestes ostro perfusae*, Verg.; *2, stuff dyed with purple, a purple dress*, Verg.

osus -a -um, *partic. of ōdi (q.v.)*.

Otho -ōnis, m. *a Roman name; 1, L. Roscius Otho, author of a law giving special seats in the theatre to the knights; 2, M. Salvius Otho, a Roman emperor who succeeded Galba. Hence, Ōthōnīānuz* -a -um, *relating to Otho*.

Othryādēs -ae, m. (Ὀθρυάδης). *I. son of Othrys = Penthus. II, a Spartan general, the sole survivor in a battle with the Argives.*

Othrys -ſos, m. ("Ὀπρυς), *a high mountain in Thessaly*.

ōtiolum -i, n. (dim. of otium), *a little leisure*; ap. Cic.

ōtiōr, 1. dep. (otium), *to be idle, to be at leisure*; quum se Syracusas otiandi non negotiandi causā contulisset, Cic.

ōtiōsē, adv. (otiosus). *I. idly, without occupation*, Cic. *II. leisurely, lazily, gently, quietly*, Cic.

ōtiōsus -a -um (otium), *idle, at leisure, without occupation. I. Lit., a, homo, Cic.; tempus, Cic.; b, free from public duties, occupied in literary work only; nunquam se minus otiosum esse quam quum otiosus*, Cic.; *c, politically indifferent, neutral, quiet; istos otiosos reddam*, Cic. *II. Transf., quiet, calm, undisturbed*, Cic.

ōtium -ii, n. (opp. negotium), *idleness, leisure, ease; a, otium inertissimum et desidiosissimum*, Cic.; *hebescere et languescere in otio*, Cic.; *b, leisure, time for anything; otium suum consumere in historia scribenda*, Cic.; *otium litteratum*, Cic.; *si modo tibi est otium, si only thou hast time*, Cic.; *c, peace, repose, quietness; multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii*, Caes.; *otium domesticum*, Cic.; *valde me ad otium pacemque convertio*, Cic.; *ab hoste otium fuit*, Liv.

ōvatio -ōnis, f. (ovo), *an ovation, a kind of lesser triumph in which the victorious general proceeded to the Capitol on horseback or on foot*, Plin.

Ōvidius -ii, m., P. Ovidius Naso, the celebrated Roman poet, born at Sulmo, B.C. 43, died A.D. 17.

ōvile -is, n. (ovis), *1, a sheepfold*, Verg.; *2, an enclosed place in the Campus Martius, where votes were given at the Comitia*, Liv.

ōvillus -a -um (ovis), *of or relating to sheep*; ap. Liv.

ōvis -is f. (ōis), *a sheep. I. a, lit., pascere oves*, Verg.; *b, transf., as a term of reproach, simple, foolish fellow*, Plaut. *II. Meton., poet. = wool*, Tib.

ōvo, 1. (ευοε, like Gr. εὐάζω). *I. to rejoice, exult; ovans victoriā*, Liv. *II. to celebrate an ovation; oventem in Capitolium ascendisse*, Cic.

ōvum -i, n. (ὠόν), *1, an egg; ovum gignere, or parere, to lay an egg*, Cic.; *prov., integrum famem ad ovum afferre, to the beginning of the meal* (as Roman dinners often began with eggs), Cic.; *ab ovo usque ad mala, from beginning to end*, Hor.; *2, transf., one of the seven egg-shaped balls by which the heats in the circus were counted; ova curricula numerandis*, Liv.

P.

P p, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek π (Π. π). For the use of P in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

pābulatio -ōnis f. (pabulor), *procuring of fodder, foraging*; paulatione intercludi, Caes.

pābulator -ōris, m. (pabulor), *a forager*, Caes.

pābulor, 1. dep. (pabulum), *to forage, seek fodder*, Caes.

pābulum -i, n. (pascō). *I. Lit., 1, food, nutriment; pabula caelestia, ambrosia*, Ov.; *2, the food of animals, fodder; pabulum secure, convelere*, Caes. *II. Transf., food, nourishment; stultii atque doctrine*, Cic.

pācālis -e (pax), *belonging or relating to peace, peaceful*; laurus, Ov.

pācātus -a -um, p. adj. (from paco), *pacified, made peaceful*; and hence, *peaceful, quiet*; a, lit., *pacatae tranquillaeque civitates*, Cic.; *mare, Hor.*; *subst., pacatum* -i, n. *a peaceful, friendly country*; *ex pacatis praedias agere*, Sall.; *b, transf., illorum oratio pacator*, Cic.

Pāchynum -i, n. and **Pāchynus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Παχυρος), *the south-east promontory of Sicily, now Capo di Passaro*.

pācifer -ſera -ſerum (pax and fero), *peace-bringing, establishing or announcing peace*; oliva, Verg.; frequently used as an epithet of the gods, e.g., of Mercury, Ov.

pācificatio -ōnis (pacifico), f. *an establishing of peace, pacification*, Cic.

pācificator -ōris (pacifico), m. *one who establishes peace, a pacificator*, Cic.

pācificatorius -a -um (pacifico), *establishing peace, pacificatory*; legatio, Cic.

pācifico, 1. (pax and facio), *to reconcile, appease, pacify*; caelestes heros, Cat.

pācificor, 1. dep. (pax and facio), *to make peace*; pacificatum legati veniunt, Liv.

pācificus -a -um (pax and facio), *peace-making, pacific*; persona, Cic.

pāciscor, pactus sum, 3. dep. (root PAC, whence pac-s, pago, pango), *to make a bargain, contract, agreement with any one, to agree, stipulate about anything*; a, *intransit., cum illo*, Plaut.; *paciscitur magnā mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut copias inde abducant*, Liv.; *pacisci cum decumano*, Cic.; *b, transit., provinciam*, Cic.; *pretium*, Cic.; *ex qua domo pactus esset (feminam), betrothed himself*, Liv.; *with infin., to bind oneself; stipendium populo Romano dare*, Liv. *Partic., pactus* -a -um, *pass. = agreed upon, promised, appointed, settled; pactam esse diem*, Cic.

pāco, 1. (pax), *to reduce to peace, pacify, make peaceful*, Cic.; a, *Amantem*, Cic.; *omnem Galliam*, Caes.; *b, poet., to make fruitful*; *incultae pacantur vomere silvae*, Hor.

Pācōrus -i, m. (Πάκορος), *son of Orodes, king of Parthia, enemy of the Romans, born about 68 B.C.*

pacta -ae, f. (paciscor), *a betrothed spouse*, Verg.

pactio -ōnis, f. (paciscor), *a bargain, contract, covenant, agreement, treaty. I. Gen., facere pactiōnem de aliqua re*, Cic.; *armā per factionem dare, to capitulate*, Liv. *II. A, a contract between the farmers of the taxes of a province and its inhabitants; pactiōnes conficere*.

Cic. **B.** a fraudulent or collusive agreement; pactiois suspicio, Cic.

Pactōlus -i, m. (Πακτωλός), a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands, now Sarabat. Adj., **Pactōlis** -idis, f. of Pactolus; Nymphae, Ov.

pactor -ōris, m. (pactisor), one who makes a contract or treaty, negotiator; societatis, Cic.

pactum -i, n. (pactisor), a bargain, contract, agreement, covenant, treaty, pact; manere in pacto, Cic.; transf., nullo pacto, by no means, Cic.; alio pacto, in another way, Cic.; isto pacto, in that way, Cic.

pactus -a -um, partic. of pactisor.

Pācūvius -ī, m., M. Pacuvius, a Roman tragic poet of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius, flourishing about the time of the Second Punic War; died at Tarentum, about 132 B.C.

Pādus -i, m. the largest river in Italy, now the Po.

Pādūsa -ae, f. a canal running from the Po to Ravenna, now Canali di S. Alberti.

Paeān -ānis, m. (Παῖάν). **I.** Lit., the Healer, a surname of Apollo, Cic. **II.** Meton., a hymn, paeān, originally addressed to Apollo only, but afterwards to other deities; conclamant socii laetum paeānia secuti, Verg.

paedīgōgus -i, m. (παῖδαγωγός), a slave who accompanied children to and from school and had charge of them at home, Cic.

paedor -ōris, m. dirt, filth, Cic.

paalex = pelex (q.v.)

Paeligni -ōrum, m. an Italian tribe in Samnium, in modern Abruzzo Citeriore. Hence,

Paelignus -a -um, Pelignian; ausus, a witch, Hor.

paene, adv. nearly, almost; paene amicus, Cic.

paeninsūla -ae, f. (paene and insula), a peninsula, Liv.

paenūla -ae, f. (φαινύλη), a species of overcoat, without sleeves, and close to the body, worn on a journey, or in wet, cold weather, Cic.; prov., paenulam alicui scindere, to beg a guest very earnestly to remain, Cic.

paenūlātus -a -um (paenula), clothed in the paenula, Cic.

paēōn -ōnis, m. (παῖων), a metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables and one long, Cic.

Paēōnes -um, m. (Παῖωνες), the Paenonians, the people of Paenonia; sing., **Paēōn** -ōnis, m. Hence, **A. Paēōnia** -ae, f. (Παῖωνία), Paenonia, a district of Macedonia, afterwards Emathia. **B. Paēōnis**, f. a Paenonian woman.

Paēōnius -a -um (Παῖώνιος), relating to the god of healing, Apollo, medicinal; herbae, Verg.

Paestum -i, n. a town in Lucania, famous for its roses, now Pesto. Hence, **Paestanus** -a -um, of Paestum.

paetūlus -a -um (dim. of paetus), having a slight cast in the eye, Cic.

paetus -a -um, having a cast in the eyes, blink-eyed; and, as an epithet of Venus, having an engaging leer, leering prettily, Hor.

pāgānus -a -um (pagus), belonging or relating to a village, rural; forus, Ov.; and hence, **pāgānus** -i, m., subst., 1, a villager, countryman, Cic.; 2, a person in civil life, a civilian, (opp. miles), Tac.

Pāgāsa -ae, f. and **Pāgāsē** -ēs, f. and **Pāgāsae** -ārum, f. (Παγασαί), a seaport of Thessaly, where the ship Argo was built; hence adj., **Pāgāsaenus** -a -um, Pagansean; puppis, carina, the Argo, Ov.; conjux, Alceste, daughter

of the Thessalian king Pellas, Ov.; Pagansean, Jason, leader of the Argonauts, Ov.

pāgātīm, adv. (pagus), in villages, by villages, Liv.

pāgella -ae, f. (dim. of pagina), a little page, Cic.

pāgina -ae, f. (* pago, pango). **I.** a page or leaf of paper, or of a book; compere paginam, Cic. **II.** Transf., a leaf, slab, tablet; pagina honorum, a list of titles and honours on a statue, Juv.

pāgiūla -ae, f. (dim. of pagina), a little page, Cic.

pāgur -i, m. a fish of unknown species, Ov.

pāgus -i, m. (pango). **I.** a village; a, as a place, Liv.; b, collectively, the inhabitants of a village; pagus agat festum, Ov. **II.** a district, canton, province (esp. of the Germans and Gauls); omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa, Caes.

pāla -ae, f. (for pagela from pango). **I.** a spindle, Liv. **II.** the socket of a ring in which the jewel is set, the bezel of a ring, Cic.

Pālaēmōn -mōnis, m. (Παλαίμων). **I.** a sea-god, formerly called Melicerta. **II.** a shepherd, Verg.

Pālaepharsālus -i, f. Old Pharsalus, a town in Thessaly, near Pharsalus, now Farsa.

Pālaeōpōlis, acc. -pōlim, f. (Παλαίopolis), the older part of the town of Neapolis in Campania. Hence, **Pālaeopōlitāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Palaepolis.

Pālaestē -ēs, f. (Παλαίστις), a town of the province Chaonia in Epirus, now Palasa. Hence, adj., **Pālaestinus** -a -um, relating to Palaste.

Pālaestina -ae, f. and **Pālaestīnē** -ēs, f. (Παλαιστίνη), Palestine; hence, adj., **Pālaestinus** -a -um, relating to Palestine; aqua, the Euphrates, Ov.; subst., **Pālaestīni** -ōrum, m. = the Syrians, Ov.

pālaestra -ae, f. (παλαίστρα). **I.** a gymnasium or wrestling school; a, lit., Cic.; b, transf., a school of rhetoric, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, wrestling; discere palaestram, Cic.; b, exercise in the schools of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, rhetorical practice; quasi quandam palaestram et extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, Cic.; c, art; utemur eā palaestrā, Cic.

pālaestricē, adv. (palaestricus), after the manner of the palaestra; spatiari in xysto, Cic.

pālaestricus -a -um (παλαιστρικός), of or relating to the palaestra; motus, Cic.

pālaestrīta -ae, m. (παλαιστρίτης), the superintendent of a palaestra, Cic.

pālam (from same root as planus, πλᾶνός, pellis, etc.). **I.** Adv., openly, publicly. **A.** Lit., remi gerit, Cic. **B.** 1, openly, without concealment; palam agere et aperte dicere, Cic.; 2, openly, apparently, evidently; palam proferre, Cic.; 3, palam factum est (with acc. and infin.), it is well known, Cic. **II.** Prep. (= coram), with abl., in the presence of; populo, Liv.; me, Ov.

Pālāmēdēs -is, m. (Παλαμήδης), son of the Euboran king Nausipus, the mythical inventor of the balance, of dice, and of some of the Greek letters one of the Greek heroes in the Trojan war, put to death through a false accusation by Ulysses.

Palātium -ī, n. **I.** the Palatine Hill in Rome, on which Augustus had his house. Hence, **II.** a palace; Palatia fulgent, Ov. Hence, adj., **Palātīnus** -a -um, Palatine; a, of or relating to the Palatine Hill; Apollo, whose temple was on the Palatine, Hor.; Palatina tribus or subst., **Palātina** -ae, f. the Palatine tribe, Cic.; b, relating to the imperial palace, imperial, Ov.

pālātum -i, n. and **pālātus** -i, m. **I.** the palate as the organ of taste; quae voluptas palato percipiat, Cic.; fig., taste, critical judgment; the palate as the organ of taste and judgment; Epicurus dum palato quid sit optimum iudicat, Cic.; the palate as the organ of speech; ferire balba verba palato, Hor. **II.** Transf., palatum caeli, the vault of the heavens; ap. Cic.

pālēa -ae, f. chaff, Cic.

pālēar -āris, n. the dewlap of an ox; gen. plur., Verg.

Pāles -is, f. (ΠΑ-ω, pasco), the tutelary goddess of herds and shepherds. Hence, adj., **Pālilis** -e, belonging to Pales; flamma, a fire of straw, part of the ceremonies at the feast of Pales; subst., **Pālilia** -ium, n. the feast of Pales on the 21st of April.

Pālci -ōrum, m. (sing., Palicus, Verg., Ov.), twin sons of Jupiter by the nymph Aetna, worshipped as heroes in Sicily.

Pālilis -e, v. Pales.

pālimpsestos -i, m. (παλίμψτος), parchment, from which old writing has been erased for the purpose of using the parchment again, a palimpsest, Cic.

Pālīnurus -i, m. (Παλινούρος). **I.** the pilot of Aeneas who fell into the sea off the coast of Lucania. **II.** a promontory on the west coast of Lucania, now Cap Palinuro.

pālīurus -i, m. (παλίουρος), a plant, Christ's thorn (Rhannus Palīurus, Linn.), Verg.

palla -ae, f. a long and wide outer garment worn by Roman women, also by tragic actors, Hor.

pallāca -ae, f. (παλλακή), a concubine, Suet.

Pallacinē -ēs, f. a place in Rome. Hence, **Pallacinus** -a -um, relating to Pallacine.

1. **Pallās** -ādīs and -ādōs, f. (Παλλάς), the Greek name of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, and discoverer of the olive; Palladis ales, the owl, Ov.; arbor, the olive-tree, Ov.; meton., a, the olive-tree, Ov.; b, olive-oil, Ov.; c, the image of Pallas, the Palladium, Ov.; hence, adj., **Pallādīus** -a -um, of or relating to Pallas; rami, olive branches, Verg.; latices, oil, Ov.; ratis, the ship Argo, Ov.; arces, Athens, Ov.; subst., **Pallādium** -īi, n. the image of Pallas in Troy, which fell from heaven.

2. **Pallas** -antis, m. (Πάλλας). **I.** son of Pandion, father (according to one legend) of Minerva. **II.** grandfather or great-grandfather of Evander. **III.** son of Evander. **IV.** one of the giants. Hence, **A. Pallantēus** -a -um, belonging to Pallas; subst., **Pallantēum** -i (sc. oppidum); a, a town in Arcadia; b, a town in Italy on the site of Rome. **B. Pallantiās** -ālis, f. Aurora, a descendant of Pallas (IV.). **C. Pallantis** -īdos = Pallantias. **D. Pallantius** -a -um, relating to Pallas (II. or III.), heros, Evander, Ov.

pallens -entis, p. adj. (from palleo). **I. A.** pale, wan; umbræ Erebi, Verg. **B.** pale or wan in colour, pale-yellow, pale-green; violæ, Verg.; hedera, Verg. **II.** making pale, causing paleness; morbi, Verg.

pallēo -īi, 2. to be pale. **I. Gen.** **A. 1.** lit., sudat, pallēt, Cic.; 2. meton., a, to be pale or sick with desire, to long for; argenti pallet amore, Hor.; b, to be pale with fear or anxiety; ad omnia fulcra, Juv.; pontum, to pale at the sight of, Hor. **B. Transf.**, to lose one's natural colour, Ov. **II.** to be yellow, Ov.

pallesco, pallīi, 3. to grow pale, turn pale, lose colour. **I.** Lit., nullā culpā, Hor. **II.** Transf., to grow yellow; pallescunt frondes, Ov.

pallātus -a -um (pallium), clad in a pallium, i.e., as a Greek (opp. togatus, clad as a Roman); Graeculus, Cic.

pallidulus -a -um (dim. of pallidus), somewhat pale, Cat.

pallidus -a -um (palleo), pale, wan, pallid.

I. Gen. **1.** lit., pallida sedi, pale with fright, Ov.; 2. meton., pass., causing paleness; mors, Hor. **II.** yellow, olive-green, Cat.

palliōlātus -a -ur- (palliolum), wearing a cloak, cape, or hood, Suet.

palliolum -i, n. (dim. of pallium), **1.** a little Greek cloak or mantle, Plaut.; **2.** a hood, Ov.

pallium -i, n. **I.** a coverlet, Ov. **II.** a long Greek mantle, Cic.

pallor -ōris, m. (palleo), paleness, pallor; **1.** lit., terrorem pallor consequitur, Cic.; amantium, Hor.; **2.** meton., anxiety, fright; personif. as a goddess, Liv.; **3.** unsightliness, unpleasant colour, Ov.

palma -ae, f. (παλάμη). **I.** the palm of the hand; **1.** lit., Cic.; **2.** meton., a, the whole hand, the hand, Cic.; b, the blade of an oar, Cat. **II.** the palm-tree; **1.** lit., Plin.; **2.** meton., a, the fruit of the palm, a date, Ov.; b, a palm-branch, a besom or broom made of palm-branches, Hor.; the palm-branch as a token of victory, Liv.; hence, (a) the reward of victory; palmarum dare, accipere, Cic.; fig., palmarum ferre, Cic.; fame, Liv.; (β) victory; alieni hanc palmarum reservare, Cic. **III.** a shoot, twig; palma stipitis, Liv.

palmāris -e (palma), deserving the palm or prize, excellent, admirable; statua, Cic.; sententia, Cic.

palmārium -īi, n. (palma), a masterpiece, Ter.

palmātus -a -um (palma), worked or embroidered with palm-branches; tunica (worn by triumphing generals), Liv.

palmes -itis, m. (palma), a young branch or shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout, Verg.

palmētum -i, n. (palma), a palm-grove, Hor.

palmifer -fēra -fērum (palma and fero), producing palm-trees, abounding in palm-trees, Ov.

palmōsus -a -um (palma), full of palms, Verg.

palmūla -ae, f. (dim. of palma), the blade of an oar, an oar, Verg.

palmus -i, m. (palma), the palm of the hand, Plin.; as a measure, a span ($\frac{1}{2}$ of a Roman foot), Plin.

pālor, 1. dep. to wander about, stray about; agmen palatur per agros, Liv.; palantia sidera, Lucr.

palpēbra -ae, f. (palpo), the eyelid; gen. plur., palpebrae, the eyelids, Cic.

palpito, 1. to move quickly, tremble, palpitate, throb; cor palpitat, Cic.; esp. of persons in death-agony, Ov.

1. palpo, 1. and **palpor**, 1. dep. **I.** to stroke or touch gently, Ov. **II.** Fig., to coax, wheedle, caress; with dat., scribenti palparer, ap. Cic.; witl. acc., quem munere palpat, Juv.

2. palpo -ōnis, m. (1. palpo), a coaxer, wheedler, flatterer, Pers.

pālūdamentum -i, n. the military cloak, a soldier's cloak, esp., a general's cloak, Liv.

pālūdātus -a -um, clad in the military cloak, dressed in a general's cloak; Fausa noster paludatus profectus est, Cic.

pālūdōsus -a -um (2. palus), marshy, boggy, Ov.

pālumbes (pālumbis) -is, m. and f. a wood-pigeon, ring-dove, Verg.

1. pālus -i, m. (for paglus, from *pago, pango), a pale or stake. **I.** Gen., aliquem ad palum alligare or deligare, Cic. **II.** Milit. t. t., a stake on which Roman recruits exercised their weapons; aut quis non vidit vulnera palī? Juv.

2. pālus -ūs, f. stagnant water, a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, Cic.; tarda palus, the Styx, Verg.

pāluster -tris -tre (2. palus). **I.** marshy, boggy, fenny; linus paluster, Liv.; plur., **pākustria** -lum, n. marshy places, Plin. **II.** found or living in marshes; ranæ, Hor.

Pamphylia -ae, f. (Παμφυλία), a district in Asia Minor, between Cilicia and Lycia. Adj., **Pamphylus** -a -um, Pamphylian.

pampinēus -a -um (pampinus), pertaining to or consisting of vine-tendrils or leaves; hastæ, garlanded with vine-leaves, Verg.; coroua, of vine-leaves, Tac.

pampinus -i, m. and f. a vine-tendril, vine-leaf; uva vestita pampinis, Cic.

Pān, Pānis and Pānos, m. (Πάν), the god of woods and shepherds; plur., **Pānes**, rural deities resembling Pan.

pānācea -ae, f. and **pānācēs** -is, n. and **pānax** -ācis, m. (πανακεία, πανάκες, πάναξ, lit., all-healing), a fabulous plant, to which was attributed the power of healing all diseases, panacea, heal-all, Verg.

Pānaetius -ii, m. (Παναίτιος), a Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, teacher and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus, 185-112 B.C.

Pānaetōlicus -a -um (Παναητωλικός), relating to the whole of Aetolia; consilium, Liv.

Pānaetōlius -a -um (Παναητωλῆος), relating to the whole of Aetolia; consilium, Liv.

pānārīum -ii, n. (panis), a bread-basket, Plin.

Pānāthēnāicus -a -um (Παναθηναϊκός), of or relating to the Athenian festival of the Panathenaea; hence, subst., **Pānāthēnāicus** -i, m. an oration of Isocrates delivered at the Panathenaea, Cic.

pānax = panacea (q.v.).

Panchāia -ae, f. (Παγκαία), a fabulous island in the Indian Ocean, near Arabia, famous for its incense; hence, adj., **Panchāius** and **Panchaenus** -a -um, Panchæan.

panchrestus -a -um (πανχρηστος), good or useful for everything; medicamentum, sovereign remedy, i.e., gold, Cic.

pancrātium (-ōn) -ii, n. (παγκράτιον), a gymnastic contest, including both boxing and wrestling, Prop.

Pandātāria (Pandātēria) -ae, f. (Πανδατάρια), an island in the bay of Naples, a place of exile under the Emperors, now Pandolina.

Pandion -ōnis, m. (Πανδίων), a king of Athens, father of Progne and Philomela; Pandionis populus, the Athenians, Lucr.; Pandione nata, Progne or Philomela, Ov.; hence, adj., **Pandionius** -a -um, poet. = Athenian.

1. pando, 1. (pandus), to bend, bow, curve, Plin.

2. pando, pandi, pansum and passum, 3. **I.** to stretch out, extend, expand; a, lit., veli, Cic.; pennas ad solem, Verg.; crines passis, capillus passus, dishevelled hair, Caes.; passis manibus or palmis, with outstretched hands, Caes.; b, fig., alia divina bona longe lateque se pandunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to throw open;

and in pass., to open itself, open; a, lit., januum, Plant.; monia urbis, Verg.; panduntur inter ordines viae, Liv.; b, fig., (a) to open, throw open; viam aliquid ad dominationem, Liv.; (b) to lay open in speech, tell, announce, explain; nomen, Ov.; res, Verg. **B.** to spread out to dry in the sun; racemi passis, Verg.; lac passum, curdled, Ov.

Pandrōsos -i, f. (Πανδρόσος), daughter of Cecrops.

pandus -a -um, bent, curved, bowed, crooked, Verg.

pānēgīricus -i, m. (πανηγυρικός), an oration of Isocrates, celebrating the glories of Athens, Cic.

Pangaeus mons, m. and poet., **Pangaea** -ōrum, n. (τὸ Πάγαιον), a mountain of Macedonia on the Thracian borders.

pango, panxi, pancum, and pēgi and pēpigi, pactum, 3. (stem PAG, whence pac-s, paciscor, Gr. ΠΑΓ, whence πᾶννυμι), to fasten, fix, drive in. **I.** Lit., clavum, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A. 1.** to make, under-take; neque prima per artem temptamenta tui pepigi, Verg.; **2.** to compose, write; versus de rerum natura, Lucr.; poemata, Hor.; aliquid Sophocleum, Cic. **B. to fix; 1.** terminos, fines, Cic.; **2.** to agree upon, stipulate, contract; a, pacem, Liv.; with genit. or abl. of price, tanti pepigerat, Liv.; pretium quo pepigerat, Liv.; with ut and the subj., ut vobis mitterem ad bellum auxilia pepigistis, Liv.; with infin., obsides dare pepigerat, Liv.; b, esp., used frequently of a contract of marriage, haec mihi se pepigit, pater hanc tibi, has detrochit, Ov.

panicum -i, n. the Italian panic grass, or wild millet (panicum italicum, Linn.), Caes.

panis -is, m. (root PA, Gr. ΠΑ, whence pa-seo, πάσσω), bread; panis cibarius, common bread, Cic.; secundus, black bread, Hor.; plur., ex hoc (genere radicis) effecti panes, Caes.

Pāniscus -i, m. (Πανίσκος), a sylvan deity, a little Pan, Cic.

panniculus -i, m. (dim. of pannus), a little rug; bombycinus, a thin and scanty garment, Juv.

Pannōnī -ōrum, m. the Pannonians, inhabitants of Pannonia. Hence, **Pannōnia** -ae, f. Pannonia, a district between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria, part of modern Hungary, Slavonia and Bosnia.

pannōsus -a -um (pannus), ragged, tattered, Cic.

pannūcēus (-iūs) -a -um (pannus), wrinkled, shrivelled, Pers.

pannus -i, m. (πῆνος). **I.** a piece of cloth, garment; assultur pannus, Hor.; a bandage for the head, Ov.; in sing. or plur., used contemptuously, shabby clothes, rags, Hor. **II.** a rag, shred, Hor.

Pānomphaeus -i, m. (Πανομφαῖος), the founder of oracles, surname of Jupiter.

1. Pānōpē -ēs, f. (Πανόπη), an old town in Phocis, on the Cephissus.

2. Pānōpē -ēs, f. and **Pānōpēa** -ae, f. a sea-nymph.

Pānormus -i, f. and **Pānormum** -i, a. s. town on the north coast of Sicily, colony of the Phoenicians, near modern Palermo. Hence, adj., **Pānormitanus** -a -um, belonging to Panormus.

pansa -ae (pando), splay-footed, having broad feet, Plaut.

pansus -a -um, partic. of pando.

Pantāgiēs (-ās) -ae, m. (Πανταγίης), a small river on the east coast of Sicily.

panthēra -ae, f. (πάνθηρα), a panther, Cic.

Panthēum -i, n. (Πάνθειον), a temple of Jupiter at Rome, built by Agrippa.

Panthōus (-ōos) (Πάνθος), and **Panthus** -i, m. (Πάνθους), son of Oiklyrus, father of Euphorbus. Hence, **Panthoïdes** -ae, m. a descendant of Panthus; a, Euphorbus; Ov.; b, Pythagoras (who pretended that the soul of Euphorbus had passed into his), Hor.

pantolābus -i, m. (παντολάβος, taking everything), name of a parasite.

pantomimus -i, m. (παντομίμος), 1, a male dancer, mime, Suet.; 2, a ballet, pantomime, Plin.

pāpae (παπαί), interj. wonderful! indeed! Ter.

pāpāver -ēris, n. the poppy, Verg.

pāpāverēus -a -um (papaver), of or relating to the poppy; couae, the stamens of a poppy, Ov.

Paphlāgō -ōnis, m. (Παφλαγών), a Paphlagonian. Hence, **Paphlagonia** -ae, f. (Παφλαγονία), a district in Asia Minor, between Pontus and Bithynia.

Pāphus (-ōs) -i (Πάφος). **I.** m. son of Pygmalion, founder of the town of the same name.

II. f. a town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus; hence, adj., **Pāphius** -a -um, Paphian; heros, Pygmalion, father of Paphos; myrtus, sacred to Venus, Ov.

pāpilio -ōnis, m. a butterfly, Ov.

pāpilla -ae, f. a nipple, teat, used of both human beings and animals, Plin.; meton. = the breast, Verg.

Pāpirius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; hence, **Pāpirianus** -a -um, Papirian.

Pāpius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

pāpūla -ae, f. a pimple, pustule, Verg.

pāpūrifēr -fēra -fērūm (pāpyrus and fero), producing the papyrus; Nilus, Ov.

pāpyrus -i, f. and **pāpyrum** -i, n. (πάπυρος). **I.** the plant papyrus, Sen. **II.** Meton., a garment made of the bark, Juv. **B.** paper made of the papyrus bark, Juv.

pār, pāris, equal, like. **I.** like or equal to another thing or person. **A.** Gen., 1, adj. pari intervallo, Caes.; est finitimus oratori poeta ac pæne par, Cic.; with in and the abl., ut sint pares in amore, Cic.; with abl., libertate esse parem ceteris, Cic.; with genit., cuius paucos pares tulit, like to him, Cic.; with dat., hominem cuius parem, Cic.; with cum, quædam ex eis paria cum Crasso, Cic.; with inter se, inter se æquales et pares, Cic.; followed by conj., par atque, Cic.; et, Cic.; quam, Liv.; 2, subst., a. c. a mate, Ov.; b, neut., (a), the like; par pari respondere, Cic.; par impar ludere, to play at odd and even, Hor.; (8) a pair; tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, equally strong as; a, adj., alicui, Caes.; b, subst., an adversary, Liv.; 2, fig., suitable, appropriate; par est, with acc. and infin., Cic. **II.** like to oneself, equal to oneself; ut par sis in utriusque orationis facultate, Cic.

pārābilis -e (paro), that can be easily procured, procurable; divitiæ, Cic.

Pārætācēnē -ēs, f. (Παρατακηνή), a district on the borders of Media and Persia; hence, **Pārætācæ** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Pārætācēnē.

Pārætōnium -ii, n. (Παρατόνιον), a frontier town of Egypt, on the sea.

pārāsita -ae, f. (parasitus), a toady, parasite, Hor.

pārāsitaster -tri, m. (parasitus), a poor, contemptible parasite. Ter.

pārāsīticus -a -um (παρασιτικός), like a parasite, parasitic, Plaut.

pārāsitor, 1. dep. (parasitus), to play the parasite, Plaut.

pārāsitus -i, m. (παράσιτος, eating with another), a toady, parasite, Cic.

pārāte, adv. (paratus), with preparation, readily; ad dicendum venire magis audacter quam parate, Cic.

pārātio -ōnis, f. (paro), a preparation, preparing for; paratio regni, a striving after sovereignty, Sall.

1. **pārātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from 1. paro). **I.** prepared, ready; 1, victoria, easily won, Liv.; parata in agendo et in respondendo celeritas, Cic.; 2, ready for something; a, of things, omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta ac parata, Caes.; b, of persons, ready for, inclined to; animo paratus, Caes.; ad omnia mulieris negotia paratus, Cic.; acies parata neci, Verg.; with infin., id quod parati sunt facere, Cic. **II.** a, well prepared or provided with anything, equipped; adolescens et equitatu et pediatu et pecuniā paratus, Cic.; b, instructed, prepared; ad permoveendos animos instructi et parati, Cic.

2. **pārātus** -ūs, m. (1. paro), preparation, fitting out, provision, equipment; necessarius vitæ cultus aut paratus, Cic.

Parca -ae, f. (connected with plec-to, amplector, Gr. πλέκω, etc.), the goddess that allots the fate to each, the goddess of fate, Hor. Plur., Parcae, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, Cic.

parcē, adv. (parcus). **I.** sparingly, frugally, economically; frumentum parce metiri, Caes.

II. 1, sparingly, moderately; parcus dicere de laude alicuius, Cic.; 2, rarely, seldom; parcus quantiū fenestras, Hor.

parco, pēperci and parsi, parsum, 3. (parcus).

I. to spare, to be sparing, moderate, frugal with anything; with dat., impensae, Liv.; sumptu, Cic.; with acc., talenta gnatis parce tuis, Verg.

II. Transf., A. to spare, refrain from injuring; aedificiis, Cic.; sibi, Caes. B. a, to leave off, desist from, cease; labori, Cic.; with infin., parce fidem ac jura societatis jactare, Liv.; b, to refrain from, keep oneself from; with dat., auxilio, to make no use of proffered aid, Cic.; metu, Verg.; with ab and the abl., ab incendiis, Liv.

parcus -a -um (connected with parum and paucos). **I.** sparing (esp. in expenditure), frugal, thrifty, economical; a, colonus, Cic.; with genit., donauli, Hor.; b, moderate, sparing; in largienda civitate, Cic. **II.** scanty, small, little, slight; parco sale contingere, Verg.; lucerna, Prop.

pardus -i, m. (πάρδος), a panther, pard, Juv.

1. **pārens** -entis, p. adj. (from pareo), obedient; parentiores exercitus, Cic.; subst., **pārentes** -ium, m. subjects, Sall.

2. **pārens** -entis, c. (pario). **I.** a parent, father, mother; a, lit., Cic.; usually plur., the parents; quæ caritas est inter natos et parentes, Cic.; alma parens Ideæ deūm, Hor.; b, transf., (a) author, cause, origin; operum, Cic.; parens lyrae, Mercury, Hor.; (8) a mother-city, Liv. **II.** a grandfather, Ov.; plur., ancestors, Verg.

pārēntālis -e (2. parens). **I.** parental, of or relating to parents; umbra, Ov. **II.** of or relating to the funeral of parents or other relations; a, adj., dies, Ov.; b, subst., **pārēntālia** -ium, n. a festival in honour of deceased parents or other relations, Cic.

pārēnto, 1. (2. parens). **I.** to celebrate the parental in honour of the dead; Februatio mense

mortuis parentari voluerunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., to bring an offering to the dead = to avenge the death of a person by that of another; Cethego, Cic.

paréo -ti -itum, 2. (akiu to pario). **I.** to appear, become visible. **A.** Lit., Mart. **B.** Transf., to be clear, evident; impers. *paret*, a legal formula, it is proved, Cic. **II.** **1.** to obey, be obedient to; **a.**, voluntati, legibus, Cic.; ducibus, Liv.; **b.**, to be compliant, yield, give way to; necessitati, Cic.; promissis, to perform one's promises, Ov.; **2.** to be subject, to serve; neque uni reque paucis, Cic.

paries -ëtis, m. the wall of a house (opp. murus, the wall of a city), nullo modo posse iisdem parietibus tuto esse tecum, within the same house, Cic.; prov., duo parietes de eadem fidelia deabare, to kill two birds with one stone, ap. Cic.

pariétinae -arum, f. (paries), old walls, ruined walls, ruins, Cic.

Parília = Palilia (v. under Pales).

parilis -e (par), similar, like, equal; aetas, Ov.; vox, Ov.

parío, pēpēri, partum, fut. partic., parītūrus, 3. (root PAR, whence 1. paro), to bring forth. **I.** Lit., quintum, for the fifth time, Cic.; of birds, ova, to lay eggs, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to bring forth, produce; fruges et reliqua quae terra pariat, Cic. **B.** to invent, compose, verba, Cic. **C.** to produce, occasion, bring forth, invent, devise, obtain; **a.**, in a good sense, sibi laudem, Cic.; consulatui, Cic.; *parta bona, acquired*, Cic.; plur. subst., **parta** -orum, n. property that has been acquired; **b.**, in a bad sense, to occasion, procure, cause; suspicionem, Cic.

París -idis, m. (Πάρις), son of the Trojan king, Priam, the judge in the contest of beauty for the golden apple between Juno, Minerva, and Venus; carried away Helen from her husband Menelaus to Troy, and thus caused the Trojan war.

Parisií -orum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, whose capital was Lutetia (Parisiorum), now Paris.

paritér, adv. (par). **I.** in like manner, alike; caritate non pariter omnes egeamus, Cic.; followed by ut, atque, ac, et, Cic.; qualis, Sall.; by dat., Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** together with, at the same time as; pariter cum luna crescere, Cic. **B.** likewise, also, Ov.

paríto, 1. (intens. of 1. paro), to prepare, to get ready to do anything, Plaut.

1. parma -ae, f. (πάρμη), the small round shield or buckler worn by light-armed troops and cavalry, Liv.; poet., any kind of shield, Verg.

2. Parma -ae, f. town in Gallia Cispadana, colony of the Etruscans, now Parma. Hence, adj., **Parmensis** -e, of or belonging to Parma.

Parménidēs -is, m. (Παρμενίδης), a famous Greek philosopher of the Eleatic School.

parmátus -a -um (parma), armed with the parma, Liv.

parmūla -ae, f. (dim. of parma), a small round shield, buckler, Hor.

Parnāsus (ös) and **Parnassus** (ös) -i, m. (Παρναός), a mountain in Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence, adj., **Parnāsíus** (Parnassíus) -a -um, Parnassian, Delphian, relating to Apollo; laurus, Verg.

1. pārō, 1. (root PAR, whence pario). **I.** to prepare, make ready, provide, furnish, equip; convivium, Cic.; bellum, Caes.; alicui necem, Liv.; with infin., to prepare to do something; publicas litteras Romam mittere parabam, Cic.; foll. by ut with the subj., si ita naturā paratum esset, ut es dormientes agerent, Cic. **II.**

Transf., to procure, get, obtain. **A.** exercitum, copias, Sall.; non modo pacem sed etiam societatem, Liv.; praesidium senectuti, Cic. **B.** Esp., to procure with money, buy; hortos, Cic.

2. pārō, 1. (par), **1.** to prize or esteem equally; eodem vos pono et paro, Plaut.; **2.**, to agree, arrange with; se paraturum cum collega, Cic.

3. pārō -ōnis, m. (παρόν), a small, light vessel skiff, Cic.

parōchus -i, m. (πάροχος), **1.** an officer in Italy or in the provinces who provided with necessities ambassadors and magistrates when on a journey, Cic.; **2.** transf., one who gives an entertainment, a host, Hor.

parōpsis -idis, f. (παρόψις), a small dish, dessert-dish, Juv.

Pārus (-ös) -i, f. (Πάρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, famous for its white marble. Hence, **Pārius** -a -um (Πάριος), Parian; lapis, Parian marble, Verg.; iambi, of Archilochus, who was born at Paros, Verg.

parra -ae, f. a bird of ill omen, according to some, the owl, to others, the woodpecker, Hor.

Parrhāsia -ae, f. (Παρρασία), a district and city in Arcadia; hence, adj., **1. Parrhāsís** -idis, f. Arcadium; Arctos or ursae = ursa major or Callisto; subst., Parrhasias = Callisto, Ov.; **2. Parrhāsíus** -a -um; **a.**, Arcadian; virgo, Callisto, Ov.; *dea, Carmentis*, Ov.; **b.**, relating to the Palatine Hill, imperial (because the Arcadian Evander was said to have settled upon the Palatine), Mart.

1. Parrhāsíus, v. Parrhasia.

2. Parrhāsíus -ii, m. (Παρράσιος), a celebrated Greek painter of Ephesus, rival of Zeuxis, flourishing about 400 B.C.

parricida -ae, c. (perhaps from pater and caedo), a parricide; **a.**, one who murders his father or parents, Cic.; **b.**, one who slays near relations; parricida liberum, Virginius, Liv.; **c.**, murderer of a free citizen; parricida civium, Cic.; **d.**, murderer of the head of the state, Cic.; **e.**, a traitor, betrayer of one's country, rebel; parricidae reipublicae, Cic.

parricidium -ii, n. (parricida), **1.** the murder of a father or parents, parricida; the murder of any near relation; fratris, Liv.; patris et patrum, Cic.; **2.** the murder of a free citizen, Cic.; **3.** high treason, the betraying of one's country; parricidium patriae, Cic.

pars, partis, acc. partim and partem, f. a part, portion, piece. **I.** Gen., urbis, Cic.; partes facere, to divide, Cic.; partem habere in aliqua re, to have a share in, Cic. Especial phrases, **a.** pars . . . pars, some . . . others, Liv.; **b.** parte . . . parte, partly . . . partly, Ov.; pro parte or pro sua, mea, etc., part, for his part, Cic.; **c.** ex aliqua parte, in some degree, Cic.; magna ex parte, to a great extent, Cic.; omni ex parte, altogether, Cic.; **d.** magnam partem, to a great extent, Cic.; **e.** ac, partim, in part, Cic.; **f.** multis partibus = many times, much; plures, Cic.; **g.** in eam partem, in such a manner, Cic., or with a view to, Cic.; in utranque partem (on both sides, pro and contra) disputare, Cic., or in both cases, Cic.; **h.** in omnes partes, altogether, completely, Cic.; **i.** in partem venire alicuius rei, to take a share in, Cic.; **j.** in parte, in part, Liv.; **k.** pro parte, to the best of his ability, Liv. **II.** **A.** species, Cic. **B.** a party, faction; nullius partis esse, neutral, Cic. **C.** the part or rôle of an actor; **a.** lit., primas partes agere, the leading part, Cic.; **b.** transf., a part, office, function, duty; tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes, Cic. **D.** a part, portion, district of the earth; partes orientis, Cic.

parsimōnia -ae, f. (parco), *thriftness, parsimony*, Cic.

Parthēōn -ōnis, m. (Παρθών), son of Agenor, king in Cadydon, father of Ceneus; Parthaone natus, Ceneus, Ov. Adj., **Parthāōnius** -a -um, of Parthaon; domus, of Ceneus, Ov.

Parthēni (Parthini) -ōrum, m. an Illyrian people near Dyrrhachium.

parthenicē -ēs, f. (παρθενική), the plant parthenium, Cat.

Parthēnius -ii, m. a mountain on the borders of Argolis and Arcadia.

Parthēnopaues -i, m. (Παρθενόπαυος), one of the seven princes who fought against Thebes.

Parthēnōpē -ēs, f. (Παρθενόπη), old name of the town of Neapolis, so called from the Siren Parthenope, who was said to have been buried there. Adj., **Parthēnōpeius** -a -um, Parthenopean; poet. = Neapolitan.

Parthi -ōrum, m. (Πάρθοι), a Scythian nomadic people, famous for their archery; savage enemies of the Romans. Hence, **Parthicus** and **Parthus** -a -um, Parthian.

particeps -cipis (pars and capio), sharing, participating in; animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic.; praedae ac praemiorum, Caes.; with dat., amici ad omne secretum, Tac. Subst., a sharer, partaker, comrade; huius belli ego particeps et socius et adiutor esse cogor, Cic.

participo, 1. (particeps), to cause to share, share with any one; laudes cum aliquo, Liv.; ad participandum alium alio communicandum inter omnes jus, Cic.

particūla -ae, f. (dim. of pars), a small part, portion, partide; caeli, Cic.

partim, adv. (acc. of pars), partly, in part, Cic.

partio, 4. and **partior**, 4. dep. (pars), to divide, sub-divide. **I.** genus universum in species certas partietur ac dividet, Cic. **II.** to divide, distribute, share; consules designati provincias inter se partiverant, Sall.; nonne aerarium cum eo partitus es? Cic.

partitē, adv. (partitus, from partior), with proper divisions; dicere, Cic.

partitio -ōnis, f. (partio). **I.** a division; 1, Graecos partitionem quandam artium fecisse video, Cic.; 2, esp., a logical or rhetorical division of a subject, Cic. **II.** a division, distribution, partition; aequabilis praedae partitio, Cic.

partitus -a -um, partic. of partior.

partitūrio, 4. (desider. of pario). **I.** to desire to bring forth, have the pains of labour; 1, lit., prov., parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, Hor.; 2, fig., a, to be pregnant with anything, to meditate, intend; ut aliquando dolor P. R. pariat, quod jamdin parturit! Cic.; b, to be anxious, troubled; si tamquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, Cic. **II.** to bear, bring forth, produce; nunc omnis parturit arbos, Verg.

partus -ūs, m. (pario). **I.** a bearing, bringing forth young, a birth; quum jam appropinquaret partus putaretur, Cic.; fig., Graeciae quatorum partus atque fontes, beginnings, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** the time of bearing, Cic. **B.** that which is brought forth, the fruit of the womb; partum edere, to give birth to, Cic.; partus terrae, the giants, Hor.

pārum, adv. (from same root as parvus and παῖος), compar., **minūs**, superl., **minimē**; too little, not enough (opp. satis, nimium). **I.** Posit., parum id facio, I make little account of that, Sall.; parum est, foll. by quod, it is not enough that, etc., Cic.; parum habere, to think too little, be

dissatisfied with; foll. by infin., Liv.; parum dū, too short, Cic.; non parum saepe, often enough, Cic. **II.** Compar., **minūs**. **A.** less; minus ac minus, Plin.; minus minusque, less and less, Liv.; nihil minus, nothing less, not at all, by no means, Cic.; foll. by quam, ac, atque, Liv.; with quam omitted, haud minus duo milia, not less than two thousand, Liv.; foll. by abl., minus trīginta diebus, in less than thirty days, Cic.; uno minus teste haberet, one witness the less, Cic.; multo minus, much less, Cic.; his sex ceciderunt, me minus uno, except me alone, Ov. **B.** not particularly; minus multi, Cic. **C.** not; a, after quo, that, prohibuisse, quo minus, etc., Cic.; b, in the formulae, si minus, if not; sin minus, but if not, Cic. **D.** = parum, too little; dicere, Cic. **III.** Superl., **minimē**, in the least degree, very little, least of all; quod minime apparet et valet plurimum, Cic.; with adjectives = not at all, by no means; homo minime ambitiosus, Cic.; in answers, by no means, not at all, Cic.; minime vero, Cic.

pārumpēr, adv. (παῦρον περ), for a little while, a little space; abduco parumper animum a molestiis, Cic.

pāruncūlus -i, m. (dim. of 3. paro), a little skiff or vessel, Cic.

Pārus = Paros (q.v.).

parvitas -ātis, f. (parvus), littleness, smallness, Cic.

parvūlus -a -um (dim. of parvus). **I.** very small, very little, minute; res, pecunia, Cic. **II.** Of age, young, little; filius, Cic.; ab parvulis, from childhood, Caes.

parvus -a -um (parvus, by change of consonants, from same root as παῖος), compar., **minor**, superl., **minimus**; little, small. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of size or extent, locus, Cic.; navicula, Cic.; minor capitis = capite deminutus (see deminuo), Hor. **B.** Of number or quantity, a, adj., minimus numerus, Liv.; b, subst., **parvum** -i, n. a little; contentus parvo, Cic.; minus praedae, Liv.; c, adv., **minimum**, very little; valere, Cic. **II.** Transl., **A.** Of value, slight, unimportant; a, adj., parvo vendere pretio, Cic.; b, subst., **parvum** -i, n. something little or slight; parvi aestimo or duco, I think little of, Cic.; minoris vendere, cheaper, Cic. **B.** Of strength or degree, slight, weak; a, of the voice, etc., (a) weak; parvae murmuræ vocis, Ov.; (β) abject; verbis minoribus uti, Ov.; b, of the intellect, poor, unproductive; ingenium, Hor.; c, of thought, will, etc., little, abject, mean; parvi animi, Cic.; d, of circumstances, trifling, unimportant, slight; commodum, Cic.; prov., minima de malis, we must choose the least evil, Cic.; e, of persons, poor in position, unimportant, low, insignificant; domus, Ov. Compar., minor, with abl., inferior to, dependent on; te minor, Hor. **C.** Of time, 1, short; dies, Ov.; 2, = young; minor natu, younger, Cic. Subst., **parvus** -i, m. a little boy, Cic.; **parva** -ae, f. a little girl, Cic.; a parvo, from boyhood, Cic.; minores, young people, Hor., Ov.

pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. (root PA, whence panis, Gr. ΠΑ, whence πασκα). **I.** to feed cattle, lead cattle to pasture. **A.** Lit., 1, sucs, Cic.; 2, hence, gen., to feed, nourish, support; of animals, ubi bestiae pastae sunt, Cic.; of human beings, osculis nos soles pascere, Cic.; quot pascit servos, Juv. **B.** Transf., 1, to feed, increase, enlarge, let grow; barbari, Hor.; crimem, Verg.; 2, to feed, feast, gratify; oculos in aliqua re, Cic. **II.** = depascere. **A.** to feed on; asperrima (collum), Verg. **B.** to consume, Ov. Hence, **pascor**, pastus sum, pasci, 3. dep. **I.** 1. to feed, eat, graze on; boves pascuntur

frondibus, Verg; 2, of the sacred chickens, to eat; quum pulli non pascerebantur, refused to eat, Cic. **II.** With acc., to feed on; pascuntur silvas, Verg.

pascuus -a -um (pasco), fit for pasture or grazing; ager, Cic.; hence, subst., **pascuum** -i, n. a pasture; plur., **pascua** -orum, n. pastures, Cic.

Päsiþháō -ēs, f. and **Päsiþháa** -ae, f. (Πασίθα, Πασίθα), daughter of Helios (Sol), sister of Circe, mother of the Minotaur, Androgeus, Phaedra, and Ariadne. Adj., **Päsiþháeus** -a -um, relating to Pasiphaë; subst., **Päsiþháia** -ae, f. = Phaedra, Ov.

Päsiþháa -ae, f. and **Päsiþhéō** -ēs, f. (Πασίθα, Πασίθην), one of the three Graces.

passer -ēris, m. (for passer, from pando), 1, a sparrow, Cic., Cat.; 2, a sea-fish, a turbot or plaice, Ov.

passerculus -i, m. (dim. of passer), a little sparrow, Cic.

passim, adv. (passus from pando). **I.** here and there, up and down, fir and wide, in a disorderly manner, confusedly; Numidae nullis ordinibus passim conederant, Caes. **II.** without distinction, indiscriminately, promiscuously; scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim, Hor.

passum -i, n. (pando, sc. vinum), wine made of dried grapes, raisin-wine, Verg.

1. **passus** -a -um, partic. of pando.

2. **passus** -a -um, partic. of patior.

3. **passus** -ūs, m. **I.** a step, stride, pace.

A. a, lit., passus perpauculi, Cic.; b, fig., passibus ambiguis Fortuna errat, Ov. **B.** a footstep, track; passu stare tenaci, Ov. **II.** the pace (a Roman measure of length) = five feet; mille passus, a mile, Cic.

pastillus -i, m. (dim. of panis), a lozenge used to give an agreeable smell to the breath, Hor.

pastio -ōnis, f. (pasco), a pasture, Cic.

pastor -ōris, m. (pasco), a herd; esp., a shepherd, Cic.; pastorum domina, Pales, Ov.; pastorum dux geminus, Romulus and Remus, Cic.

pastoralis -e (pastor), of or relating to a shepherd, pastoral, Cic.

pastoricus -a -um (pastor), relating to shepherds, Cic.

pastorius -a -um (pastor), relating to shepherds, Ov.

pastus -ūs, m. (pasco). **I.** feeding. **A.** Lit., ad pastum accedunt, Cic. **B.** Meton., fodder, food; pastum capessere et conficere, Cic. **II.** pasture, Verg.

Pätära -ōrum, n. (Πάρα), a city in Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo; hence, 1, **Pätärou** -ēi and -ēos, m. a surname of Apollo; 2, **Pätäraeus** -a -um, Patarean; 3, **Pätärani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Patara.

Pätävium -i, n. a town in Venetia, on the banks of the Medoacus, birth-place of the historian Livy, now Padua. Adj., **Pätävinus** -a -um, Patavinian.

pätöfäcio -fäci -factum, f., pass., **pätöfio** -factus sum -fieri (pateo and facio), to open, make open, lay open. **I.** Lit., **A.** aures assentatoribus, Cic. **B.** 1 to make accessible, to open; vias, iter, Cies.; to open up a place, patefactum nostris legionibus esse Pontum, Cic.; 2, to make visible, Cic.; 3, to open (by digging, etc.); presso sulcum aratro, Ov. **II.** Transf., to bring to light, disclose, display, reveal; odium suum in me, Cic.; comparationem, Cic.; rem, Cic.

pätöfäctio -ōnis, f. (patefacio), a throwing open, disclosing; rerum operarium, Cic.

pätella -ae, f. (dim. of patera), 1, a dish, platter, plate (used both in the cookery and serving up of food), Hor.; 2, a dish in which offerings were presented to the gods, a sacrificial dish, Cic.

pätens -entis, p. adj. (from pateo). **I.** open, unobstructed, accessible; caelum, Cic.; loca, Caes. **II.** open, exposed to; domus patens cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic.

pätentēr, adv. (patens), openly, evidently, clearly; compar., patentius, Cic.

pätéo -tūi, 2. (perhaps connected with *παράωμαι*), to be open, stand open, lie open. **I.** nares semper propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic. **II.** **A.** to be open, accessible; a, lit., aditus patuit, Cic.; b, to stand open, to be at the service of, to be in the power of; honores patenti alicui, Cic. **B.** to lie open to, to be exposed to; vulneri, Liv. **C.** to lie open before the eyes, to be visible; a, lit., nomen in adversariis patet, Cic.; b, transf., to be revealed, disclosed, clear; res patent, Cic. **D.** Geograph. t. l., a, lit., to stretch out, extend; Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem millia passuum CXL patebant, Cic.; b, transf., to spread, extend itself; in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic.

päter -tris, m. (*πατήρ*), a father. **I.** **A.** Lit., aliquem patris loco colere, Cic., plur., patres, parents, Cv. **B.** Poet., meton., 1, fatherly love; rex patrem vicit, Ov.; 2, the author or source of anything, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** father-in-law, Tac. **B.** a, pater familias or familiae, the head of a household, Cic.; b, pater cenae, the host, Hor. **C.** patres, fathers, ancestors; aetius patrum nostrorum, Cic. **D.** Used as a title of honour; a, of the gods, Lemnius, Vulcan, Cic.; Lenaeus, Bacchus, Verg.; b, esp. the title by which the senators were addressed, patres conscripti, Cic.; c, pater patriae, father of his country, a name sometimes given to distinguished statesmen, Ov.; d, pater patratus, the chief of the fetiales, Cic.; e, used as a title of respect towards an old man, Verg.

pätärä -ae, f. (pateo), a shallow dish or saucer from which a libation was poured, Cic.

Pätärculus -i, m., C. Velleius, a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

pätärnus -a -um (pater), 1, of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal; horti, Cic.; 2, of or relating to one's native country, native; flumen, Hor.

pätäresco, **pätüi**, 3. (pateo), to be opened, lie open. **I.** Gen., a, lit., atria longa patescunt, Verg.; b, to be revealed, disclosed; Danaum patescunt invidiae, Verg. **II.** to extend, stretch out; deinde paulo latior patescit campus, Liv.

pätibilis -e (patior). **I.** Pass., endurable, bearable; dolores, Cic. **II.** Act., sensitive; natura, Cic.

pätibulum -i, n. a fork-shaped yoke, an instrument of punishment fastened on the neck of slaves and criminals, Cic.

pätiens -entis, p. adj. (from patior). **I.** bearing, enduring, capable of enduring. **A.** Lit., with genit., patiens laborum, Sall.; animus patiens navium, navigable, Liv.; animus patientem incommovent, Cic. **B.** Poet., firm, hard, unyielding; aratum, Ov. **II.** enduring, patient; ut ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures, Cic.

pätientēr, adv. (patiens), patiently; ferre, Cic.

pätientia -ae, f. (patiens), endurance. **I.** famis, frigoris, Cic. **II.** **A.** patientes, long-suffer

ing; in earendo, Cic. **B.** *indolence, faint-heartedness*, Tac. **C.** *subjection*, Tac.

pātina -ae, f. (πατίνα), a dish, Cic.

pātor, passus sum, 3. dep. (root PAT, connected with πάσχω, aor. ἐπαθ-ov), to suffer, bear, endure. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., a, of persons, toleranter dolores, Cic.; gravissimum supplicium, Caes.; id damnum haud aegerime pati, Liv.; b, of things, tunc patitur cultus ager, Ov. **B.** to last, endure; novem saecula (of the crowd), Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to suffer, experience; multam repulsam, Ov.; 2, to suffer, permit, allow; ista, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nullo se implicari negotio passus est, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quod si in turpi reo patiendum non esset ut arbitrantur, Cic.; non patior, foll. by quin, nullam patiebatur esse diem quin in foro dicret, he allowed no day to pass without speaking, Cic.; with adv., facile, libenter, aequo animo, indigne pati, with acc. and infin., Cic.; with things as subjects, quantum patiebatur pudor, Cic.

Patrae -arum, f. (Πάτραι), a sea-port in Achaia, now Patras. Adj., **Patrensis** -e, relating to Patrae.

pātrātor -ōnis, m. (patro), an accomplisher, achiever, effector; necis, Tac.

pātria -ae, f. father-land, v. patrius.

pātriciātus -ūs, m. the rank or condition of a patrician, Suet.

pātrīcida (pater and caedo), one who murders his father, Cic.

pātriciūs -a -um (patres, v. pater, II. D. b), patrician, noble; 1, adj., familia, Cic.; 2, subst., patricius, a patrician, and plur., patricii, the Roman patricians or nobility, Cic.; exire e patriciis, to be adopted into a plebeian family, Cic.

pātrimōnium -ii, n. (pater), property inherited from a father, patrimony; accipere duo lauta et copiosa patrimonio, Cic.; fig., filio meo satis amplum patrimonium relinquam, memoriam nominis mei, Cic.

pātrīmus -a -um (pater), having a father still living, Cic.

pātritus -a -um (pater), paternal; patrita illa atque avita philosophia, Cic.

pātrius -a -um (pater), of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal. **I.** Adj., animus, Cic.; amor, Ov.; res, property inherited from one's father, Cic.; mos, ancestral, ancient, Cic. **II.** Subst., **pātria** -ae, f. (sc. terra), father-land, native land; aliquem restituere in patriam, Cic.; hence, **pātrius** -a -um, relating to one's native country; ritus, Cic.

pātro, 1. to accomplish, perform, execute, achieve; promissa, Cic.; bellum, to bring to an end, Sall.; pacem, Liv.; iurandum, to pronounce a solemn oath at the conclusion of a treaty, Liv.

pātrōcinium -ii, n. (= patronocinium, from patronus). **I.** protection, defence in a court of law; controversiarum patrocina suscipere, Cic.; meton., patrocina = clients, ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., defence, protection; patrocinium voluptatis regulare, Cic.

pātrōcinor, 1. dep. (patronus), to protect, defend; aliquid, Ter.

Pātrōclus -i, m. (Πάτροκλος), son of Menoetius, friend and cousin of Achilles, slain by Hector before Troy.

pātrōna -ae, f. (patronus), a protectress, patroness, Ter.; esp., the mistress or protectress of a freedman, Plin.; fig., a protectress; provocatio **pātrōna** illa civitatis et vindex libertatis, Cic.

pātrōnus -i, m. (pater). **I.** the provisor, defender, patron of a body of clients; the patron or powerful friend at Rome of a state or city; a defender, advocate before a court of justice; patronus, defensor, custos coloniae, Cic.; huic causae patronum existere, Cic.; esp., the protector of a freedman, i.e., his master before he was freed, Cic. **II.** Transf., a defender, protector; plebis, Liv.; foederum, Cic.

pātrūells -e (patruus). **I.** descended from a father's brother; frater patruelis, cousin on the father's side, Cic.; transf., the son of a paternal aunt, Cic. **II.** of or relating to a cousin, cousinly, Ov.

1. **pātrūs** -i, m. (pater), a father's brother, paternal uncle; a, lit., Cic.; b, fig., a severe reprover, Cic.

2. **pātrūs** -a -um (pater), of or relating to an uncle, Hor.

Pātulcius -ii, m. (pateo), a surname of Janus, whose temple was always open in time of war, Ov.

pātūlus -a -um (pateo). **I.** open, standing open; pinna, Cic.; fenestrae, Ov. **II.** wide-spreading, extended; rami, Cic.; loca urbis, Tac.

paucitas -ātis, f. (paucus), fewness, scarcity, paucity; oratorum, Cic.; militum, Caes.

paucūlus -a -um (dim. of paucus), very small; gen. in plur., very few; dies, Cic.

paucus -a -um, oftener plur., **pauci** -ae -a (connected with paulus and pauper, and Gr. παῖς). **I.** few, little; paucio foramine (= paucis foraminibus), Hor.; paucis rebus, Cic.; pauciores viri, Cic. Plur. subst., a, **pauci** -orum, m. a few; esp., (a) (like οἱ ὀλίγοι), the oligarchs; (b) the select few (opp. populus), Cic.; b, **pauca** -orum, n. a few words; ut in pauca conferam, Cic. **II.** a few; paucis diebus, Cic.

paulatim (paullatim), adv. **I.** gradually, little by little; a, of place, paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes.; b, of time, si paulatim haec consuetudo serpente ac prodire coeperit, Caes. **II.** singly, one after another; ex castris discedere coeperunt, Caes.

paulispēr (paullispēr), adv. a little while, a short time; partes alieuius suscipere, Cic.; foll. by dum, Cic.; donec, Liv.

paulo (paullo), v. paulus.

paulūlo (paullūlo), v. paululus.

paulūlus (paullūlus) -a -um (dim. of paulus), very little, very small; via, Liv.; neut., **paululum** -i, n., a, subst., a very little; morae, Cic.; b, adv., a little; paululum respirare, Cic.; paululo with compar., paululo deterius, a little worse, ap. Cic.

1. **paulus** (paullus) -a -um (connected with paucus and pauper, and Gr. παῖς), little, small; sumptus, Ter.; neut., paulum; a, subst., a little; paulum aliquid damni, Cic.; paulo, by a little, a little; with compar., paulo melior, Cic.; with adv., paulo secus, Cic.; b, adv., a little; paulum commorari, Cic.

2. **Paulus** (Paullus) -i, m. the name of a family of the gens Aemilia, of which the most famous were: 1, L. Aemilius Paulus, who commanded, with C. Terentius Varro, at Cannae, and was there slain; 2, L. Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus, son of the preceding, the conqueror of Perseus, king of Macedonia.

pauper -ēris (contracted for pauci-per = πένυς), poor, not wealthy; a, of persons, homo, Cic.; vir, Cic.; with genit., argenti, Hor.; subst., pauper, a poor man, Ov.; b, transf. of things, poor, scanty, meagre; domus, Verg.

paupercūlus -a -um (dim. of pauper), poor, Hor.

paupĕries -ēi, f. (pauper), *poverty, indigence*, Hor.

paupĕro, 1. (pauper). **I.** to make poor, Plaut. **II.** Transf., aliquem aliquā re, to rob or deprive of anything, Hor.

paupertas -ātis, f. (pauper), *poverty*. **A.** Lit., *humble circumstances* (opp. divitiæ); *paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas*, Cic. **B.** Transf. (= egestas, inopia), *need, want, indigence*, Cic.

pausa -ae, f. (παύσις), *a pause, cessation, stoppage, end*; vitae, Lucr.

Pausaniās -ae, m. (Παυσανίας), son of Cleombrotus, commander of the Spartans at Plataea.

pausĕa (pausia) and **posĕa** -ae, f. *a species of olive, which produced an excellent oil*, Verg.

Pausiās -ae, acc. -an, m. (Παυσίας), *a Greek painter of Sicily, contemporary with Apelles*. Adj., **Pausiācus** -a -um, of or relating to Pausias; tabella, Hor.

pauſillŭlum = paxillulum, v. under paxillulus.

pauſillātĭm, adv. (paxillus), *gradually, by degrees*, Plaut.

pauſillispĕr, adv. (paxillus), *a little while*, Plaut.

pauſillŭlus -a -um (dim. of paxillus), *very little, very small*, Plaut.; subst., **pauſillŭlum** -i, n. *a little*, Plaut.

pauſillus -a -um (dim. of paucus), *small, little*, Lucr.; subst., **pauſillum** -i, n. *a little*, Plaut.

pāvĕfaciō, 3. (paveo and facio), *to frighten, terrify*; found only in partic., pavēfactus, terrified, Ov.

pāvĕo, pāvi, 2. *to fear, be afraid of, to quake with fear*; inde admiratione paventibus cunctis, Liv.; with acc., lupos, Hor.; varia miracula, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad omnia, Liv.; with influ., Ov.

pāvĕſco, 3. (paveo), *to fear, be afraid of, be terrified*; with abl. of cause, omni strepitu, Sall.; with acc., bellum, Tac.

pāvīdĕ, adv. (pavidus), *fearfully, in a state of terror*; fugere, Liv.

pāvīdus -a -um (paveo). **I.** *trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified*; castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv.; with ne and the subj., pavidī ne jam facta in urbem via esset, Liv.; with genit., offensionum, Tac. **II.** *causing terror, producing fear*; religiones, Lucr.; metus, Ov.

pāvīmento, 1. (pavimentum), *to pave*, ap Cic.

pāvīmentum -i, n. (pavio), *a pavement of tiles, brick, stone, etc., laid in a bed of strong cement*; pavimentum facere, Cic.

pāvīo, 4. (πείνω), *to beat*; terram, Cic.

pāvīto, 1. (intens. of paveo), 1. *to tremble, quake with fear*, Verg.; 2. *to quake, shiver with age*, Ter.

pāvō -ōnis, m. (onomatop., root PA, cf. Gr. raws), *a peacock*, Cic.

pāvōr -ōris, m. (paveo). **I.** *a trembling or trepidation produced by fear, expectation, joy, etc.*, Cic.; alicui pavorem inficere, incutere, to cause fear, Liv.; pavor est, pavor alicquem capit, ōil. by ne and the subj., Liv. **II.** Personif., *favor, as a deity*, Liv.

pax, pācis, f. (root PAC, whence paciscor, pango, πεινῶμι), *peace*. **I.** Lit., *pacem conciliare, conficere, facere cum aliquo, to make peace*, Cic.; *servare pacem cum aliquo, to keep peace*, Cic.; *uti pace, to be at peace*, Cic.; *turbare pacem, Liv.* Plur., *paces, conditions or pro-*

posals of peace; bella atque paces, Sall. Personif., Pax, the goddess of Peace, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1. *peace, quiet*; a, of things, *flumen cum pace delabens, quietly*, Hor.; b, of looks or of feelings, *semper in animo sapientis est placidissima pax*, Cic.; *pace tuā dixerim, with your good leave*, Cic.; 2. *favour or approval of the gods*; ab Jove ceterisque dis pacem ac veniam peto, Cic.

peccātum -i, n. (pecco), *a sin, crime, offence, fault*; peccatum suum confiteri, Cic.

peccātus -ū, m. (pecco), *a fault*; manifestō peccatu teneri, Cic.

pecco, 1. **I.** *to commit a fault or crime, to sin*; Empedocles multa alia peccat, Cic.; in se, Cic.; in serpo necando, Cic. **II.** *to fail, to err, to go wrong*; in homine, Caes.; ne peccet equus, Hor.

pecten -inis, m. (pecto), *a comb*. **I.** Lit., *for combing the hair*; deducere pectine crines, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, *a weaver's comb*, Verg.; b, *a rake*, Ov.; c, *the clasping of the hands in trouble*; digiti inter se pectine juncti, Ov.; d, *an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck*, Verg.; meton., *song*; alterno pectine, in elegiac verse (first a hexameter, then a pentameter), Ov.; e, *a shell-fish, the scallop*, Hor.

pecto, pexi, pexum and pectitum, 3. (tex-reu). **I.** *to comb*; comas, Ov. **II.** *to comb, card*; stuppam, Plin. Partic., **pexus** -a -um, *with the nap on, woolly*; tunica, new, Hor.

pectus -ōris, n. *the breast in men and animals, the breast-bone*. **I.** Lit., Verg. **II.** Fig., 1. *the breast as the seat of the affections, the heart, soul*; toto pectore amare, to love with the whole heart, Cic.; forti pectore, courage, Hor.; puro pectore, with good conscience, Hor.; 2. *the breast, as the seat of reason, understanding*; toto pectore cogitare, Cic.; excidere pectore alicuius, to be forgotten, Ov.

pecū, dat. -ū, abl. -ū, nom. and acc. plur. pecūa, n., genit. plur. pecūum (connected with pecus), cattle, Cic.

pecūārius -a -um (pecu), of or relating to cattle. **I.** Adj., res, *the breeding of cattle*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** *pecūārius* -ii, m. *a breeder of cattle, grazer*, Cic. Plur., *pecuarii, the farmers of the public pastures* (in the provinces), Cic., Liv. **B.** *pecūāria* -ōrum, n. *herds of cattle*, Verg.

pecūlātor -ōris, m. (peculor), *one who embezcles the public money*, Cic.

pecūlātus -ūs, m. (peculor), *the embezzlement of the public money, speculation*; peculatum tacere, Cic.

pecūliāris -e (peculium). **I.** *belonging to one's private property*; oves, Plaut. **II.** Transf., a, *proper, special, peculiar*; testis, Cic.; hoc mihi peculiare fuerit, Cic.; b, *peculiar, extraordinary, singular*; edictum, Cic.

pecūlio, 1. (peculium), *to provide with private property*. Partic., **pecūliātus** -a -um, *provided with property*, ap. Cic.

pecūlium -ii, n. (pecus), *property* (orig., *property in cattle*). **I.** Gen., *cura peculi, Verg.*; cupiditas peculii, Cic. **II.** Esp., *the private property possessed by a son or slave independent of the father or master*; peculium castrense, earnings of the son on military service; quasi castrense, in other occupations; profecticiū, property possessed by grant from the father; adventiciū, by inheritance from the mother, Cic., Liv.

pecūnia -ae, f. (pecus, orig. *property in cattle*). **I.** *property*; pecuniam facere, to gain property, Cic. **II.** Esp., *money, cash, sums of*

money; *utere pecuniam, to allow oneself to be bribed*, Cic.; *coacervare pecuniam, to heap money together*, Cic.; *flare et conflare pecuniam, to make money, to become rich*, Cic.; *pecuniam mutuum sumere ab aliquo, to borrow*, Cic.

pecuniarius -a -um (pecunia), of or relating to money, pecuniary; *res pecuniaria, a money-matter, business*, Cic., or simply = *money*, Cic.

pecuniōsus -a -um (pecunia), *wealthy, rich*; *homo pecuniōsissimus*, Cic.

1. **pecus** -ōris, n. *cattle, a herd, flock* (collectively, while *pecus* -ūdis = *single head of cattle*). I. Lit., **A.** *setigerum, swine*, Ov.; *lanigerum, sheep*, Ov.; applied also to bees, Verg., fish, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, *a flock of sheep*; *balatus pecorum*, Ov.; 2, poet., *pecus* *magnae parentis* (of young lions), Ov. II. Transf., applied contemptuously to human beings, *inulatorum servum pecus, a servile herd*, Hor.

2. **pecus** -ūdis, f. (pecu, 1. pecus), *a single head of cattle, a beast, animal*. I. Lit., **A.** *qua pecude* (sc. sue) *nihil genuit natura fecundius*, Cic.; *solertia pecudum* (of bees), Verg.; *pecudes et bestiae, wild and domestic animals*, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, *sheep*; *pecus Helles, the ram*, Ov.; b, in plur., *land animals*; *genus aequoreum, pecudes pictaeque volucres*, Verg. II. Transf., contemptuously applied to a human being, *stupor hominis, vel dicam pecudis*? Cic.

pedālis -e (pes), *of the length of a foot*, Caes.; or *of the breadth (in diameter) of a foot*, Cic.

pedārius -a -um (pes), *relating to a foot*; *senatores pelarii, senators of inferior rank, who held no curule office*, Tac. Subst., **pedārii** -orum, m., Cic.

pedēs -itis, m. (pes). I. *one who goes on foot*; *quum pedes iret, on foot*, Verg.; *etiamsi pedes incedat*, Liv. II. Esp., a *foot-soldier*; a, lit., Caes.; collect., *infantry*, Liv.; b, transf., *equites peditesque, the whole people*, Cic.

pedester -tris -tre (pes), *on foot, pedestrian*. I. Lit., **A.** (opp. equester), *statua pedestris*, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., *copiae, infantry*, Caes.; *scutum, infantry shield*, Liv. **B.** *relating to land* (opp. maritimus, navalis); *iter*, Caes.; *pugna*, Cic. II. Fig., **A.** *Of style, written in prose*; *historiae*, Hor. **B.** *simple, ordinary, prosaic*; *sermo*, Hor.; *musa*, Hor.

pedētemptim, adv. (pes and tendo), *slowly, gradually, carefully, cautiously*; *timide et pedētemptim*, Cic.

pedīca -ae, f. (pes), *a trap, snare, a fetter*, Liv.

pedīsēquus -i, m. and **pedīsēqua** -ae, f. (pes and sequor), *a servant whose business it was to attend upon the master or mistress, m. lackey, footman, and f. a waiting-woman*, Cic.; fig., *juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adiunxisti*, Cic.; transf., *clamore pedisequorum nostrorum, followers*, Cic.

pedītātus -ūs, m. (pedes), *infantry*, Caes.

pedō, **pedēdī**, **pedītum**, 3. *to break wind*, Hor.

1. **pedum** -i, n. *a shepherd's crook*, Verg. 2. **Pedum** -i, n. *a town in Latium, ten miles south of Rome*. Adj., **Pedānus** -a -um, of or relating to *Pedum*; subst., a, **Pedānum** -i, n. *an estate near Pedum*; b, **Pedāni** -orum, m. *the inhabitants of Pedum*.

1. **Pegāsīs**, v. Pegasus.

2. **Pegāsīs** -ītis, f. (πηγή), *a water-nymph*. **Pegāsus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Πήγασος), *the winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medusa, and produced the fountain Hippocrene by a blow from his hoof*. Hence, adj., **A. Pegāsēus**

-a -um. **B. Pegāsēus** -a -um. **C. Pegāsīs** -idis, f. *Pegasean*; *unlaes, fountains sacred to the Muses, Hippocrene, Aganippe*. Plur. subst., *Pegasides, the Muses*, Ov.

pegma -ātis, n. (πήγμα), 1, *a boxcase, shelf*, Cic.; 2, *a theatrical machine*, Suet.

perjēro (perjēro) and **perjūro**, 1. *to commit perjury, forswear oneself*; *vei bis concepit*, Cic.; *jus perjuratum, a false oath*, Hor.; *dii, falsely sworn by*, Ov.

perjor, comp. of *malus* (q.v.)

perjūrus = *perjurus* (q.v.)

pelagé, v. pelagus.

pelāgius -a -um (πελάγιος), *of or relating to the sea, marine*; *conchae*, Plin.; *cursus*, Phaedr.

Pelāgōnes -um, m. (Πελαγόνες), *the Pelagians, a people in the north of Macedonia*. Hence, **Pelāgōnia** -ae, f., a, *the country of the Pelagones*; b, *a town in Pelagonia, now Bitolgia*.

pelāgus -i, n. (πελάγος). I. *the sea, ocean*, Verg. II. Poet., transf., *a mass of water like the sea, a flood*; *pelago premit arva, with its flood*, Verg. (Greek plur., *pelage*, πελάγη, Lucr.).

pelāmys -ydis, f. (πηλαμύς), *the young tunny-fish* (before it is a year old), Juv.

Pelāsgi -ōrum and (poet.) -ām, m. (Πελασγοί), *the oldest inhabitants of Greece, and hence, poet., the Greeks*, Verg. Hence, **A. Pelāsgias** -adis, f. **B. Pelāsgis** -idis, f. **C. Pelāsgus** -a -um, *Pelāsgian, Greek*.

Pelēthrōnius -a -um, *of or belonging to the district of Thessaly, where the Lapithae lived, Pelēthronian*.

Pelēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Πηλεύς), *a mythical king of Thessaly, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles*; hence, **Pelidēs** -ae, m. *son of Pelēus* = *Achilles*.

pellex (pellex) and **paelex** -lēis, f. (πάλαξ), *a mistress of a married man, a concubine*, Cic.; *Oetulia, Helen*; *Tyria, Europa*; *barbara, Medea*, Ov.

1. **Peliās**, v. Pelion.

2. **Peliās** -ae, m. (Πηλιάς), *king in Thessaly, half-brother of Aeson, whose son Jason he sent to fetch the golden fleece. On Jason's return Pelias, at the instigation of Medea, was slain by his own daughters*.

pellicātus (paelicātus) -us, m. (pelex), *concubinage*, Cic.

Pelidēs, v. Pelēus.

Pelignī = *Paeligni* (q.v.).

Pelion -ii, n. (Πήλιον), and **Peliūs** -ii, m. *a lofty mountain of Thessaly*. Hence, adj., **A.**

Peliācus -a -um, *of or belonging to Pelion*; *trabs, the ship Argo* (the wood of which was cut from Mount Pelion), Prop.; *cuspis, the shield of Achilles*, Ov. **B. Peliās** -adis, *belonging to Pelion*.

Pella -ae, f. and **Pellē** -ēs, f. (Πέλλα), *the chief city of Macedonia, birth-place of Alexander the Great*; hence, **Pellaeus** -a -um, *relating to Pella*; a, *Macedonian*; *juvenis, Alexander*, Juv.; b, *relating to Alexandria in Egypt, and hence, Egyptian*, Verg.

pellācia -ae, f. (pellax), *an enticing, alluring*, Lucr.

pellax -ācis (pellicio), *accretful, seductive*, Verg.

perlectiō (perlectiō) -ōnis, f. (pellego), *a reciting through, perusing*, Cic.

pellēgo = *perlego* (q.v.).

Pellēnē -ēs, f. (Πελληνή), *a town in Achaia*. Hence, adj., **Pellenensis** -e, *Pellenian*.

pellex = pelex (q.v.).

pellicātus = pellicatus (q.v.).

pellicio -lexi -lectum, 3. (per and lacio), to entice, decoy, seduce. **I.** Lit., mulierem ad se, Cic.; animum adolescentis, Cic.; populum in servitutem, Liv. **II.** Transf., multo maiorem partem sententiarum suo lepore, bring over to one's side, Cic.

pellicūla -ae, f. (dim. of pellis), a little skin or hide; haedina, Cic.; pelliculam curare, to take care of one's skin, Hor.

pellis -is, f. a hide, skin. **I.** Lit., caprina, Cic.; pelles pro volis tenuiter confectae, Caes.; fig., detrahare alicui pellem, to disclose a person's faults, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, hide, leather; a, as a covering for tents, sub pellibus, in camp; Caesar sub pellibus hiemare constituit, Caes.; b, as used for clothing, pellibus tecta tempora, hood, Ov.; 2, meton., a, a shoe-latchet, Hor.; b, a shoe, Ov.

pellitus -a -um (pellis), clothed in hides or skins; Sardi, Liv.; testes, from Sardinia, Liv.; oves pellitae, sheep with fine wool, covered with skins to protect the wool, Hor.

pello, pēpuli, pulsus, 3. to strike, knock, beat against. **I.** a, lit., terram pede, Hor.; humum pedibus, Cat.; fores, to knock at the door, Cic.; puer pulsus, beaten, Cic.; b, transf., to touch, move, make an impression upon; quemadmodum visa non pellerent, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to put in motion by pushing or striking, to impel, propel, move; sagittam, Verg.; nervos in fidibus, Cic. **B.** to drive out, drive away, expel; 1, a, lit., quum viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur, Cic., ut omnes ex Galliae finibus pellerentur, Caes.; alique possessionibus, Cic.; alique civitate, Cic.; b, transf., maestitiam ex animis, banish, Cic.; caras vino, Hor.; 2, transf., a, milit. t. t., to repel, drive back an enemy; hostes pelluntur, Caes.; b, legal t. t., to banish, exile; exsules pulsī, Liv.

pellucēo = perluceo (q.v.).

pellucidulus = perucidulus (q.v.).

pellucidus = perucidus (q.v.).

pellūo = perluo (q.v.).

Pēloponnēsus -i, f. (Πελοπόννησος), the Peloponnesus, now the Morea; hence, adj., **A.** Pēloponnēsius -a -um. **B.** Pēloponnēs- iācus -a -um, Peloponnesian.

Pēlops -ōpis, m. (Πέλοψ), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tantalus, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus; when a child he was killed by his father and served up as food to the gods; he was restored to life through the agency of Hermes (Mercury), and his shoulder, which had been eaten by Demeter (Ceres), was replaced by an ivory one. Hence, **A.** Pēlopeiās -adis, f. Pelopaeon, Peloponnesian; Mycenae, Ov. **B.** Pēlopeiūs -a -um, relating to Pelops or his descendants; virgo, Iphigenia, Ov.; arva, Phrygia, Ov. **C.** Pēlopeus -a -um, relating to Pelops; moenia, Argos, Verg. **D.** subst., Pēlopidāe -ārum, m. descendants of Pelops.

pēlōris -idis, f. (πελωρίς), a large species of mussel, Hor.

Pēlōrus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πέλωρος), and **Pēlōrum** -i, n. the north-east promontory of Sicily, now Capo di Faro or Faro di Messina. Hence, adj., 1, Pēlōriās -adis, f.; and 2, Pēlōris -idis, f. Pelorian.

pelta -ae, f. (πέλτη), a small, light, crescent-shaped shield, Liv.

peltastae -ārum, m. (πελτασται), soldiers armed with the pelta, Liv.

peltātus -a -um (pelta), armed with the pelta, Mart.

Pēlūsium -ii, n. (Πηλούσιον), a town in Egypt on the Mediterranean Sea, now Castle of Tineh. Hence, **Pēlūsīacus** -a -um, Pelusian.

pelvis -is, f. a basin, Plin.

pēnārius (pēnūarius) -a -um (penus), of or relating to provisions; cella, store-room, Cic.

pēnātes -ium, m., with or without dii (connected with penitus, pen-etro). **I.** the household or family deities among the Romans; publici or maiores, the guardian deities of the state, Cic.; minores, familiares, privati, of the family, Cic. **II.** Meton., the house, dwelling; penates relin- quere, Liv.; poet., the cells of bees, Verg.

pēnātīgēr -gēra -gērūm (penates and gero), carrying the Penates, Ov.

pēndēo, pēpendi, 2. (pendo), to hang, hang down. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., ab humero, Cic.; e arbore, Cic.; de collo, Ov.; in arbore, Cic., with abl. alone, tigno, Ov. **B.** Esp., 1, to be hung up; pendebit fistula pinu, Verg.; 2, of clothes, to hang down, flow down; ut pend- eat apte (chlamys), Ov.; 3, to overhang; a, to hover; dum nubila pendent, Verg.; b, to hang in the air; capellae pendent de rupe, Verg.; c, of birds, to hover; olor niveis pendebat in aere pennis, Ov.; 4, transf., a, to hang about a place, be continually there; nostraque in linine pendes, Verg.; b, to hang down (from weakness); fluidos pendere lacertos, Ov. **II.** Fig., **A.** to hang upon the lips of any one, listen or gaze atten- tively, Verg.; narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri, Ov. **B.** 1, to be suspended, discontinued; pendet opera interrupta, Verg.; 2, to be in suspense, be uncertain, undecided; ne diutius pendeas, Cic.; frequently with animi, pendere animi expectatione, Cic.; also with animo, Cic.; and animis, Cic.; 3, to depend upon; a, spes pendet ex fortuna, Cic.; b, to be a follower of a person, to imitate; hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, Hor.

pendo, pēpendi, pensum, 3. lit., to cause to hang down; hence, to weigh. **I.** Lit., **A.** 1, he'oea pensae, Ov.; 2, fig., a, to weigh, con- sider, judge; res, non verba, Cic.; b, to value, esteem; with genit., magni, at a high price, Hor. **B.** Esp., to pay (since money was origin- ally paid by weight); 1, lit., Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis, Cic., vectigal, Cic.; 2, fig., poenas, supplicia, to pay a penalty, suffer punishment, Cic., Liv.; maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic.; poena capitis, Ov. **II.** Transf., intransit., to weigh, Liv.

pendūlus -a -um (pendeo), 1, hanging, hanging down; collum, Hor.; 2, fig., uncertain, undecided; spe pendulus, Hor.

pene = paene (q.v.).

Pēnēs, Peneius, v. Peneus.

Pēnēlōpa -ae, f. and **Pēnēlōpē** -ēs, f. (Πηνελόπεια, Πηνελόπη), the wife of Ulysses, mother of Telemachus, famous for her chastity and constancy. Hence, adj., **Pēnēlōpēus** -a -um, of Penelope.

pēnēs, prep. with acc. (from root PEN, whence penus, penates), with, in possession of, in the power of; 1, penes quem est potestas, Cic.; penes se esse, to be in one's senses, Hor.; penes quos laus fuit, Cic.; 2, with; penes Aetolos culpam belli esse, Liv.

Pēnestae -ārum, m. (Πενέσται), a people in Illyria. Hence, **Pēnestia** -ae, f. the country of the Pēnestae.

pēnētrābilis -e (penetro). **I.** that can be passed through, penetrable; corpus nullo pene-

trabile telo, Ov. **II.** Act., easily penetrating, piercing; frigus, Verg.; fulmen, Ov.

penētrālis -e (penetro). **I.** passing through, penetrating; frigus, ignis, Lucr. **II.** inward, inside, internal, interior; focus, Cic. Subst.,

penētrāle and **penētrāl** -ālis, n., gen. plur., **penētrālīa** -iūm, n. **1.** the inner chambers, interior of a house or city; penetrale urbis, Liv.; penetralia regum, Verg.; **2.** esp. the inmost part or shrine of a temple; conditum in penetrali fatale pignus, Liv.

penētro, **1.** (penitus). **I.** Transit., to set, place, put in. **A.** intra aedes penetraui peilem, Plaut. **B.** to pass through or into, to penetrate; a, lit., Illyricos sinus, Verg.; b, fig., id Tiberii animum altius penetrauit, sank deep into, Tac. **II.** Intransit., to make one's way into, to enter, penetrate into; sub terras, Cic.; intra vallum, Liv.; in urbem, Liv.; transf., nulla res magis penetrat in animos, Cic.

Penēus (-ēos) -ī, m. (Πηνειός), the chief river of Thessaly, rising in Mount Pindus, now Salembria; as a river-god, father of Cyrene. Hence, adj., **1.** **Peneis** -idis, f. of Peneus; nymphs, Daphne, Ov.; **2.** **Peneius** -a -um, of or relating to Peneus.

penicillum -ī, n. and **penicillus** -ī, m. (dim. of peniculus), a painter's brush or pencil, Cic.; meton., painting, Plin.; and transf., style of painting, Cic.

peniculus -ī, m. (dim. of penis), a brush, Plaut.

penis -is, m. **1.** a tail, Cic.; **2.** = membrum virile, Cic.

penitē, adv. (penitus), inwardly, internally, Cat.

1. **penitus** -a -um, inward, interior, internal, Plaut.

2. **penitūs**, adv. (root PEN), internally. **I.** in the inmost part, deep within; **1.** lit., periculum inclusum penitus in venis reipublicae, Cic.; argentum penitus adbitum, Cic.; **2.** transf., a, ea penitus animis vestris mandate, impress deeply in your minds, Cic.; b, accurately; perspicere, Cic.; nosse, Cic.; c, through and through, thoroughly, entirely, wholly; diffidere reipublicae, Cic.; perdere se ipsos, Cic. **II.** Transf., far away, far removed; penitus repostas gentes, Verg.

Pēniūs -ī, m. (Πηνιός), a river in Colchis, flowing into the Black Sea.

penna -ae, f. (old Lat. pesna, root PET, whence peto, impetus, praepes), a feather. **I.** Gen., **1.** lit., Plin.; **2.** meton., a wing, gen. in plur., wings (of birds or insects); aves pullos pennis fovent, Cic.; b, a flying, flight, Ov. **II.** Poet., the feathers on an arrow, Ov., and hence, meton., arrow, Ov.

pennātus -a -um (penna), feathered, winged; fama, Verg.

pennigēr -gēra -gērūm (penna and gero), feathered, winged, Cic.

pennipes -pēdis (penna and pes), wing-footed, Cat.

pennipōtēns -entis (penna and potens), able to fly, winged, Lucr.; subst., **pennipōtēns** -iūm, f. = bīrās, Lucr.

pennūla -ae, f. (dim. of penna), a little wing, Cic.

pensilis -e (pendeo), hanging, hanging down, pendens, Plaut.; uva, hung up to dry, Hor.

pensio -ōnis, f. (pendo), a paying, payment, day of payment; **1.** nihil debetur ei nisi ex tertia pensione, Cic.; **2.** rent, Juv.

pensito, **1.** (intens. of penso), to weigh. **I.** Transf., to weigh, ponder, consider; imperatoria consilia, Liv. **II.** to pay; vectigalia, Cic.; praedia quae pensitant, are liable to taxes, Cic.

penso, **1.** (intens. of pendo). **I.** to weigh. **A.** Lit., aurum, Liv.; fig., Romanos scriptores eadem trutinā, Hor. **B.** Transf., **1.** to weigh = to judge; amicos ex factis, Liv.; **2.** a, to ponder, consider, reflect upon; consilium, Liv.; b, to weigh one thing against another, to compare; adversa secundis, Liv. **II.** to counterbalance, repay, compensate, recompense, make good, requite; a, lit., vulnus vulnere, Ov.; transmarinae res quādam vice pensatae, Liv.; b, transf., to pay for, purchase with; nece pudorem, Ov.

pensum -ī, n. (pendo). **I.** a portion of wool weighed out to a spinner as a day's work; hence, a day's work, task; nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Verg.; mollia pensa, Verg. **II.** Transf., a task, a duty, engagement; me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic.

pensus -a -um, p. adj. (from pendo), weighty, esteemed, valued, prized; nihil pensi habere aliquid, to put no value upon, be indifferent about, Sall.; alicui nec quicquam pensi est, Sall.; illis nec quid dicerent nec quid facerent quicquam pensi fuisse, they cared nothing what they did or said, Liv.

pentāmēter -tri, m. (πεντάμετρος), a pentameter verse, Quint.

Pentēlicus mons (Πεντελικὸν ὄρος), a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its marble quarries. Hence, **Pentēlicus** -a -um, belonging to Penteliceus; Hermiae Pentelici, made of Pentelic marble, Cic.

Penthēsīlēa -ae, f. (Πενθεσίλεια), queen of the Amazons, ally of Priam against the Greeks in the Trojan War, slain by Achilles.

Pentheus -ēi and -ēos, acc. -ēum and -ēa (Πενθεύς), king of Thebes, grandson of Cadmus, who treated with contempt the worship of Bacchus, and was torn to pieces by his mother and her sisters in a Bacchic fury. Hence, **A.** **Penthēus** -a -um, of Pentheus. **B.** **Penthidēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Pentheus = Lyeurgus, Ov.

Pentri -ōrum, m. a people in Samnium, with a capital city Bovianum.

penūria -ae, f. (πείνα), want, need of anything, esp., want of the necessities of life, penury; cibi, Lucr.; victūs, Hor.; sapientium civium bonorumque, Cic.; liberorum, Sall.

pēnus -ūs and -ī, c., **pēnum** -ī, n., and **pēnus** -ōris, n. (root PEN, whence penetra, penat's, penitus, lit., that which is kept within), provisions, store of food, victuals; est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic.

Pēpārēthus (-ōs) -ī, f. (Πεπάρηθος), an island of the Aegean Sea, now Scopelo.

peplum -ī, n. and **peplus** -ī, m. (πέπλος), the robe with which the statue of Athena at Athens was clad at the Panathenaea, Cic.

per, prep. with acc. **I.** Of space, through; a, through (of passage through); alterum iter per provinciam nostram multo facilitus, Caes.; b, through, along, over; coronam auream per forum ferre, Cic.; per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, Hor.; c, before, in the presence of; incedunt per ora vestra magnifici, Sall.; d, over, about, all over; equites per oram maritimam erant dispositi, Caes.; qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, **1.** through, during; ludi decem per dies facti sunt, Cic.; **2.** in the course of; per somnum, in sleep, Cic.; **3.** during, under the influence of; quod fecisset per iram, Cic. **B.** Of ~~the~~ means or instrument by which

anything is done, *through by, by means of*; **I.** a, statuerunt istius injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic.; *per se* (te, etc.), *by oneself, alone, without help*, Cic.; *per litteras, by letter*, Cic.; **b**, under pretence of, under shelter of; fraudare aliquem per tutelam aut societatem, Cic.; **2**, from motives of, on account of; per avaritiam decipere, Cic.; *per metum, from fear*, Liv.; quum antea per aetatem nondum huius auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, on account of age, Cic.; **3**, on account of, for the sake of, regarding; per me vel stertas licet, as far as I am concerned, Cic.; cum per valetudinem possem, venire tamen noluisti, Cic.; hence, in entreaties, oaths, etc. = *by*; oro te per deos, Cic.; per tuam fidem perque huius solitudinem te obtestor; in this sense per is often separated from the noun which it governs, per ego te, fili, precor quaesoque, Liv.; per deos atque homines *by gods and men*! Cic.

perā -ae (πίρα), a scrip or wallet, Mart.

perabsurdus -a -um, excessively absurd, Cic.

peraccommodātus -a -um, very convenient; (in tmesis) per fore accommodatum, Cic.

peracer -eris -ere, very sharp; iudicium, Cic.

peracerbus -a -um, very sour, harsh; uva peracerba gustata, Cic.

peracesco -āci, **3**, to become thoroughly sour; transf., to be exceedingly vexed, Plaut.

peractio -ōnis, f. (perago), a finishing, completion; peractio fabulae, Cic.

peracūtē, adv. (peracutus), very sharply, very acutely; queri quod, etc., Cic.

peracūtus -a -um, very sharp. **I.** very shrill, piercing; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., sharp-witted, acute; ad excogitandum, Cic.

perādōlescens -entis, a very young man, Cic.

perādōlescentulus -i, m. a very young man, Nep.

Perā -ae, f. **I.** a strip of land on the south coast of Caria, opposite Rhodes. **II.** a district in the south of Palestine. **III.** a town in Argolis.

peraequē, adv. quite alike, quite equally, Cic.

perāgito, **1**. to drive about violently, harass; vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Caes.

perāgo -ēgi -actum, **3**. **I.** to pierce through, thrust through, transf.; Theseus latus ense peregit, Ov. **II.** **A.** to drive about, harass, disquiet; **1**, agili freta remo, Ov.; agrum, to till, Ov.; **2**, fig., totum Sempronium usque eo perago ut, etc., ap. Cic. **B.** **1**, to bring to an end, complete, finish, accomplish; navigationem, Cic.; inceptum, Liv.; concilium, Caes.; fabulam, to play a drama through, Cic.; transf., fabulam vitae, Cic.; as legal t. t., to conduct a suit to the end; causam rei, Hor.; rem, Liv.; **2**, to go through, relate, go over, mention; verbis auspicia, Liv.; postulata, Liv.; sententiam, Liv.

perāgratio -ōnis, f. (peragro), a wandering through; itinerum, Cic.

perāgro, **1**. (per and ager). **I.** to wander through, pass through, travel through; omnes provincias, Cic. **II.** Fig., to search out, penetrate, examine; omnes latebras suspicionum dicendo, Cic.

perāmans -antis, very loving; homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic.

perāmantē, adv. very lovingly; observare, Cic.

perāmbulo, **1**. to walk through, pass through

travel through, perambulate; rura, Hor.; transf., frigus perambulat artus, Ov.

perāmoenus -a -um, very pleasant, Tac.

perāmplius -a -um, very large, Cic.

perānguste, adv. very narrowly, Cic.

perāngustus -a -um, very narrow, strait, confined; fretum, Cic.; aditus, Caes.

perānno, **1**. to live through a year, Suet.

perāntiquus -a -um, very old; sacrarium, Cic.

perāppōsitus -a -um, very fit, suitable; alicui, Cic.

perardūus -a -um, very difficult; mihi hoc perarduum est demonstrare, Cic.

perārgūtus -a -um, very acute, clever, witty, Cic.

perāro, **1**. to plough through; **1**, to cover with wrinkles; ora, Ov.; **2**, to scratch letters with the stylus, to write on waxen tablets, to write; litteram, Ov.

perātentē, adv. very attentively; ab aliquo audiri, Cic.

perātentus -a -um, very attentive; peratentos vestros animos habuimus, Cic.

perbacchor, **1**. to revel throughout or during; multos dies, Cic.

perbeātus -a -um, very happy, Cic.

perbellē, adv. very prettily, very finely; simulare, Cic.

perbēnē, adv. very well; loqui Latine, Cic.

perbēnēvōlus -a -um, very well wishing, very well disposed to; alicui, Cic.

perbēnignē, adv. very kindly; (in tmesis) per mihi benigne respondit, Cic.

perbībo -bibi, **3**, to drink in, drink up. **I.** Lit., lacrimas, Ov. **II.** Fig., to imbibe, take in mentally; rabiem, Ov.

perblandus -a -um, very charming, very engaging; successor, Cic.

perbōnus -a -um, very good, Cic.

perbrevis -e, very short; perbrevi tempore, or simply perbrevi, in a very short time, Cic.

perbrēvitē, adv. very shortly, very briefly, Cic.

perca -ae, f. (πέγκη), a fish, the perch, Ov.

percālēficio -feci -factum, **3**, to make very warm; pass., **percālēfio** -factus sum -fiēti, to become very warm, to be thoroughly heated, Lucr.

percālesco -cālūi, **3**, to become very warm, Ov.

percallesco -callūi, **3**. **I.** Intransit., to lose all sensibility, become quite callous, Cic. **II.** to become experienced; usu rerum, Cic.

percārus -a -um, **1**, very dear, very costly, Ter.; **2**, very dear, much beloved, Cic.

percautus -a -um, very cautious, Cic.

percēlēbro, **1**. to speak of very frequently, to talk of often; in pass. = to be in the mouths of people; percelebrantur versus de, etc., Cic.

percēlēr -is -e, very swift, very rapid; alicuius interitus, Cic.

percēlērītēr, adv. (percēler), very swiftly, very rapidly; auferre diploma, Cic.

percello -cūli -culum, **3**. (per and *cello) **1**. to beat down, strike down, overturn, shatter.

A. a, iit., aliquem, Verg.; fig., quod duo fulmina domum meam per hos dies perculerint, Liv.; **b**, transf., eos vis Martis percudit, Cic. **B.**

Fig., to shatter; a, to ruin; rempublicam, Tac.; **b**, to cast down the courage of, dispirit, daunt; aliquem, Liv.; timore percussa civitas, Cic.; quos pavor perculerat in silvas, driven to, Liv.

II. to strike, push; aliquem genu, Liv.

percensio -censii, 2. **I.** to count through, count, reckon; **A.**, promerita numerando, Cic.; locos inveniendi, Cic.; gentes, Liv.; **B.**, to survey, review; captivos, Liv.; fig., to judge, criticize; orationes, Liv. **II.** to travel through; Thesaliam, Liv.

perceptus -a -um, partic. of percipio. Subst., **percepta** -ōrum, n. principles, rules; artis, Cic.

perceptio -ōnis, f. (percipio). **I.** a collecting, gathering together; frugum fructuumque, Cic. **II.** perception, apprehension, comprehension; perceptiones animi, Cic.

percido -cidi -cismum, 3. (per and caedo), to beat, cut to pieces, Plaut.

percio -civi -citurum, 4. and **perciō** -ciēre, 2. **I.** to stir up, set in motion; se, Lucr.; hence, **percitus** -a -um, a, aroused, mad, excited, Cic.; **B.**, excitable, irritable; ingenium, Liv. **II.** to call, name; aliquem impudicum, Plaut.

percipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (per and capio). **I.** to lay hold of, take possession of, seize; percipit me voluptas atque horror, Lucr. **II.** to take to oneself. **A.**, 1, sensus percipit rem in se, Lucr.; 2, to get, receive, collect, gather; fructus, Cic.; praemia, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to perceive, be sensible of, feel; voluptatem, Cic.; sonum, Cic.; 2, to receive mentally; a, to learn, and in perf. tenses, to know; praepcepta artis, Cic.; omnia civium nomina perpererat, he knew, Cic.; **B.**, to comprehend, understand; aliquem animo, Cic.

percitus -a -um, partic. of percio.

percivilis -e, very condescending, very gracious, courteous, Suet.

1. **percolō**, 1. **I.** to strain through a sieve, Cato. **II.** to allow to drain or pass through; humor per terras percolatur, percolates through, Lucr.

2. **percolō** -colāi -cultum, 3. **I.** to adorn, decorate; quae priores nondum compta eloquentiā percoluere, Tac. **II.** to honour, reverence exceedingly; patrem, Plaut.

percomis -e, very friendly, courteous, Cic.

percommōdē, adv. very conveniently, very appropriately; percommode cadit, or accidit, or factum est quod, etc., Cic.

percommōdus -a -um, very convenient, fit, appropriate, opportune; with dat., ipsis castris percommōdum fuit, Liv.

percontatio (percontatio) -ōnis, f. (percontor), an inquiry, interrogation, question, Cic.; percontationem facere, Liv.

percontāor (percontator) -ōris, m. (percontor), an inquirer, asker of questions, Hor.

percontor (percontator), 1. dep. (per and contus), to ask, inquire, interrogate, question, investigate; aliquem de aliqua re, Cic.; aliquid ab or ex aliquo, Cic.; aliquem aliquid, Liv.; percontantes, quid praetor edixisset, ubi cenaret, quo denuntiasset, Cic.

percontūmax -ācis, very obstinate, Ter.

percoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil thoroughly. **I.** Lit., carnes, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** to heat, make hot; humorem, Lucr. **B.** to ripen, make ripe; uvae, Ov.; to burn, blacken; nigra virum percocto saecula colore, Lucr.

percorēbresco -brūi, and **percorēbesco** -būi, 3. to become very frequent, be spread abroad, become prevalent, be well known; res percrebuit, Cic.; fama percrebuit, with acc. and infin., Caes.

percrepō -crēpii -crēpitum, 3. to resound, ring with; lucum illum percrepare mulierum vocibus, Cic.

percunctor, percunctatio, etc. = percontor, percontatio, etc. (q.v.).

percupidus -a -um, very fond of; tui, Cic.

percupio, 3. to wish, desire exceedingly, Plaut., Ter.

percuriosus -a -um, very inquisitive, Cic.

percuro, 1. to cure, heal thoroughly; vixdum satis percuro vulnere, Liv.

percurro -cūcurri or -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to run along or over; per temenem, Caes. **B.** to hasten to; citato equo Cales, Liv. **II.** Trans., to run through, hasten through, travel through. **A.** Lit., omnem agrum Picenum, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, of discourse, to run through, discuss cursorily, mention in passing; multas res oratione, Cic.; **B.**, to run over in the mind or with the eye; veloci percurrere oculo, Hor.; multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic.

percursatio -ōnis, f. (percurso), a running through, travelling through; Italiae, Cic.

percursio -ōnis, f. (percurro). **I.** a rapid consideration or reflection upon anything; propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem, Cic. **II.** Rhet. t. t., a rapid or hasty passing over a subject; huic (commorationi) contraria saepe percursio est, Cic.

percurso, 1. (per-curro). **I.** Trans., to ramble over or about; ripas, Plin. **II.** Intransit., to rove about; totis finibus nostris, Liv.

percussio -ōnis, f. (percutio). **I.** a striking, knocking against; digitorum, a snapping of the fingers, Cic. **II.** t. of music and rhet., a beating time, hence time, rhythm; numerorum percusiones, Cic.

percussor -ōris, m. (percutio), 1, a striker, Plin.; 2, a murderer, assassin, Cic.

percussus -us, m. (percutio), a beating, knocking, striking; percussus crebro, Ov.

percutio -cussi -cussum, 3. (per and quatio). **I.** to strike through, pierce, transfix; rostro navem, Liv. **II.** to strike, beat, hit. **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem lapide, Cic.; forum virgā, Liv.; turres de caelo percussae, struck by lightning, Cic.; 2, a, to kill, slay; aliquem securi, Cic.; aliquem fulmine (of Jupiter), Cic.; fulmine percussus, Cic.; **B.**, to strike, play upon; lyrum, Ov.; pennas, to soar, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, non percussit locum, he has missed the point, Cic.; 2, a, to affect, move, astound, strike, shock; percussus atrocissimis litteris, Cic.; suspitione sum percussus, Cic.; **B.**, to deceive; aliquem strategemate, Cic.; **C.**, to wound mentally, afflict; percussus calamitate, Cic. (syncop. perf., percusti, Hor.).

perdelirus -a -um, very silly, senseless, Lucr.

perdifficilis -e, very difficult; navigatio, quaestio, Cic.

perdifficiliter, adv. with very great difficulty, Cic.

perdignus -a -um, quite worthy of; tuā amicitia, Cic.

perdiligens -entis, very careful, very diligent, Cic.

perdiligentē, adv. very carefully, very diligently, Cic.

perdisco -didici, 3. to learn thoroughly; dictata, Cic.; perf., perdidici, to understand thoroughly; with infin., hominis speciem pinget, Cic.

perdisertē, adv. very eloquently, Cic.

perditē, adv. (perditus), 1, exceedingly, immoderately; filiam amare, Ter.; 2, in an abandoned manner, very badly; se gerere, Cic.

perditor -ōris, m. (perdo), *a destroyer*; reipublicae, Cic.

perditus -a -um, p. adj. (from perdo). **I.** *wretched, miserable, ruined*; valetudo, Cic.; res, Cic.; iudicia, Cic. **II.** **A.** *immoderate*; amor, Cat.; perditus luctu, sunk in grief, Cic.; aere, Cic. **B.** *morally lost, abandoned, profligate*; adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic.; homo perditissimus, Cic.

perdiū, adv. *a very long time, for a very long time*, Cic.

perdiuturnus -a -um, *lasting a very long time, very tedious*, Cic.

perdivēs -vitis, *very rich*, Cic.

perdix -dicis, c. (πέδιξ), *a partridge*, Plin.

perdo -didi -ditum, 3. (in pass., gen., pero, perditus, perire). **I.** *to destroy, ruin*. **A.** *funditus civitatem*, Cic.; *aliquem*, Cic.; *post, perdere serpentem, to kill*, Ov. **B.** *to waste, squander, spend uselessly*; *operam, or oleum et operam*, Cic.; *tempus*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to lose*; *liberos*, Cic.; *litum, to lose a lawsuit*, Cic.; *oculos*, Cic.; *voce*, Cic. **B.** *to lose money in gambling*; *quod in alea perdiderat*, Cic. (old subj. pres., *perdiūm* -is -it -int, esp. in the exclamation, *di te perdiunt!* Cic.).

perdocēo -dōcui -doctum, 2. *to teach, instruct thoroughly*; *aliquem*, Ov.; absol., *res difficilis ad perdocendum*, Cic.

perdoctē, adv. *very learnedly, very skilfully*, Plaut.

perdoctus -a -um (perdoceo), *very learned, very skilful*, Cic.

perdōleo -dōlui -dōlitum, 2. *to suffer great pain or grief*, Ter.

perdōlesco -dōlui, 3. *to suffer violent pain or grief*; *suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt*, Cic.

perdōmo -dōmui -dōmītum, 1. *to tame thoroughly*; **a.** *tauros feroces*, Ov.; **b.** *to subdue thoroughly, to conquer*; Latium, Liv.

perducō -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** *to lead or bring to any place*. **A.** *1, aliquem Romam*, Liv.; *aliquem ad Caesarem*, Caes.; *bovem ad stabula*, Verg.; **2, a.** *to seduce a woman*, Cic.; **b.** *to carry or construct buildings, aqueducts, etc.*, from one point to another; *murum a lacu Lemano ad montem Iuram*, Caes.; *viam a Bononia Arretium*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to bring to*; **1.** *ad dignitatem*, Caes.; *aliquem ad furorem*, Cic.; *ad exitum*, Cic.; **2, a.** *to bring over to one's opinion, induce to do anything*; *aliquem ad suam sententiam*, Cic.; *aliquem ad ducenta (talenta)*, *to induce to pay*, Cic.; **b.** *to continue, prolong*; *agri colendi studia ad centesimum annum*, Cic. **II.** *to spread over, smear over*; *totum nati corpus ambrosiae odore*, Verg.

perductor -ōris, m. (perduco), *a pimp, pander*, Cic.

perduellio -ōnis, f. (perduellis), *a hostile attempt against the state, treason*, Cic.

perduellis -is, m. (per and duellum, archaic for bellum). **I.** *a public enemy, an enemy actually carrying on hostilities*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *a private or personal enemy*, Plaut.

perduim -is -it, etc., v. perdo.

perdulcis -e, *very sweet*, Lucr.

perdūro, 1. *to last a long time, endure*; *probitas longum perdurat in aevum*, Ov.

pēredo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. *to eat up, devour entirely*; **a.** *cibum*, Plaut.; **b.** *of things, to consume, destroy*; *vollera morbo illuvieque peresa*, Verg.; *transf.*, *quos durus amor crudelitate peredit*, Verg.

pēregre, adv. (per and ager), *in a foreign country, abroad*; **a.** *habitare*, Liv.; *degnare*, Cic.; *fig.*, *animus est peregre*, Hor.; **b.** *from abroad*; *nuntiare*, Liv.; **c.** *to a foreign country, abroad*; *exire*, Hor.

pēgrinābundus -a -um (peregrinor), *travelling about*, Liv.

pēgrinatio -ōnis, f. (peregrinor), *a travelling or sojourning in foreign countries*; *omne tempus in peregrinatione consumere*, Cic.

pēgrinātor -ōris, m. (peregrinor), *one who travels about*, Cic.

pēgrinitas -ātis, f. (peregrinus). **I.** *the condition of a foreigner or alien*, Suet. **II.** *foreign manners, customs*; *quum in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas*, Cic.

pēgrinor, 1. dep. (peregrinus), *to sojourn or to travel in foreign countries*. **I.** Lit., *totā Asiā*, Cic.; *in aliena civitate*, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** *a.* *of things, haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur*, Cic.; **b.** *of persons, to stray, wander, ramble (mentally)*; *in infinitatem omnem*, Cic. **B.** *to be strange, foreign*; *philosophiam quae quidem peregrinari Romae videbatur*, Cic.

pēgrinūs -a -um (peregre). **I.** *foreign, strange*; *amores, foreign sweethearts*, Ov.; *terror, caused by foreign enemies*, Liv.; *subst.*, **pēgrinūs** -i, m. and **pēgrina** -ae, f.; **a.** *a foreigner, stranger*, Cic.; **b.** *esp.*, *a foreigner resident in Rome, an alien*; *neque civis neque peregrinus*, Cic. **II.** *strange to, inexperienced in*; *in aegido*, Cic.

pērelēgans -antis, *very pretty, neat, elegant*; oratio, Cic.

pērelēgantē, adv. *very prettily, elegantly*; *dicere*, Cic.

pērelōquens -entis, *very eloquent*, Cic.

pērennis -e (per and annis), *relating to the crossing of a river*; *auspicia, the auspices taken on crossing a river or any running water*, Cic.

pēremptus -a -um, *partic. of perimo*.

pērendiē, adv. *the day after to-morrow*; *scies igitur fortasse cas, summum perendie*, Cic.

pērendinus -a -um (perendie), *relating to the day after to-morrow*; *dies, the day after to-morrow*, Cic.

pērennis -e (per and annus). **I.** *lasting or remaining throughout the year*; *militia*, Liv. **II.** *lasting, durable, perennial*; *aquae*, Cic.; *cursus stellarum*, Cic.; *monumentum aere perennius*, Hor.; *virtus*, Cic.; *loquacitas*, Cic.

pērennitas -ātis, f. (perennis), *duration, durability, perpetuity*; *fontium*, Cic.

pērenno, 1. (perennis), *to last many years, be durable*; *arte perennat amor*, Ov.

pēreo -fi and -ivi -itum, 4. (to go through). **I.** *to pass away, vanish, disappear*; *percutit viciae sole tepente nives*, Ov.; *dolium lymphae percutis, passing through, moving away*, Hor. **II.** *to be lost, to perish*. **A.** Lit., **a.** *of persons, to perish, die*; *foede, praeclare*, Cic.; *naufragio*, Cic.; *summo cruciatus supplicioque*, Cic.; *eodem leto*, Cic.; **b.** *of things, urbes percutit funditus*, Hor.; *peritura regna*, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to pine away, waste away with love*; *amore*, Verg.; **2.** *to be ruined politically*; *meo vitio pereō*, Cic.; *perii! I am undone!* Plaut., Ter.; *peream si (nisi)*, etc., a common form of imprecation, *may I die if (if not)*, Ov.; **3.** *to be lost*; **a.** *to be wasted, spent in vain*; *ne oleum et opera philologiae nostrae perierit*, Cic.; **b.** *legal t. t.*, *to be extinguished, to be lost, to expire*; *quia multis actiones et res peribant*, Liv. (syncop. perf. infin., *perisse*, Ov., Liv.)

perēquīto, 1. **I.** Intransit., to ride through, ride round; per omnes partes, Caes. **II.** Transit., to ride round; aciem, Liv.

perērro, 1. to wander, ramble, stray through; *Itinū* *Latiū*, Liv.; *forum*, Hor.; pass., *pererrat* *ponto*, Verg.

perērūdītus -a -um, very learned, Cic.

perēxigūe, adv. very scantily, very sparingly, Cic.

perēxigūus -a -um, very small, very little, very scanty. **I.** Lit., 1, of space, *loci spatium*, Caes.; 2, of number, quantity, etc., *bona corporis*, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time, very short; dies, Cic.

perēxpēdītus -a -um, very easy, Cic.

perfacētē, adv. very wittily; *perfacete dicta sunt*, Cic.

perfacētus -a -um, very witty, facetious; *aliquid perfacetum dicere*, Cic.

perfācīlē, adv. very easily; *perfācile* *apparet*, Cic.

perfācīlis -e. **I.** very easy; *erat* *perfācīlis* *cognitū*, Cic. **II.** very courteous; in *audiendo*, Cic.

perfāmīliāris -e, very intimate, familiar; *alicui*, Cic.; subst., m. a very intimate friend; *meus*, Cic.

perfectē, adv. (perfectus), perfectly, completely; *eruditus*, Cic.

perfectio -ōnis, f. (perficio), perfection, completeness, completion; *perfectio maximorum operum*, Cic.; *hanc perfectionem absolutionemque in oratore desiderans*, Cic.

perfector -ōris, m. (perficio), a perfecter, completer, finisher; *dicendi*, Cic.

perfectus -a -um, p. adj. (from perficio), perfect, complete, finished; *homo*, *orator*, Cic.; in *dicendo*, in *arte*, Cic.; C. Memmius *perfectus* *litteris*, Cic.; *eloquentia*, Cic.; *valvas perfectiores aullas ullo unquam tempore fuisse*, Cic.; *quod ego summum et perfectissimum iudico*, Cic.

perferēns -entis, p. adj. (from perfero), patient; *injuriarum*, Cic.

perferō -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry through, bear, bring to a certain place, or end. **I.** Lit., **A.** *nec pertulit ictum, did not reach the mark*, Verg.; *alveus fluminis non pertulit gravissimas naves, did not admit of*, Liv.; reflex., *se perferre hinc, to betake oneself*, Verg. **B.** **a.**, to carry, bring, bear, convey; *litteras ad aliquem*, Cic.; *alicui nuntium*, Cic.; pass., to be brought, to reach; *quum ad eum fama perlata esset*, Liv.; **b.**, esp., to bring news; *equites pertulere consulem obsequi*, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to maintain, preserve; *intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus*, Ov. **B.** **1.**, to bring to an end, carry through, complete; *mandata*, Liv.; *id quod suscepī, quoad potero, perferam*, Cic.; **2.**, to carry through; *legem, rogationem*, Cic.; **3.**, to bear, suffer, endure; *perfero et perpetior omnes*, Cic.; *omnes indignitates contumeliasque*, Caes.

perfīca -ae, f. (perficio), she that accomplishes; *natura*, Lucr.

perfīco -fēcī -fectum, 3. (per and facio). **I.** to bring to an end, complete, finish; **1.**, to make ready, finish; *pontem*, Caes.; *candelabrum*, Cic.; **2.**, to accomplish a period of time, to live through; *centum qui perficit annos*, Hor. **II.** **1.**, **a.**, to accomplish, achieve; *cogitata*, Cic.; *conata*, Caes.; *seclus*, Cic.; **b.**, to bring to an end, to conduct to a close; *comitia*, Liv.; *bellum*, Liv.; **c.**, to bring about, accomplish, effect; *perficiam* *ut*, etc., Cic.; *omnia perficit ne*, etc., Cic.; *non perficio*, foll. by *quominus*, Cic.; **2.**, to make perfect; *Achillem citharā*, Ov.

perfīdēlis -e, very faithful, Cic.

perfīdia -ae, f. (perfīdus), faithlessness, perfidy, treachery, falsehood; *fraude et perfīdiā alicquem fallere*, Cic.

perfīdiōse, adv. (perfīdiosus), perfidiously, faithlessly, treacherously; *multa perfīdiōse facta*, Cic.

perfīdiōsus -a -um (perfīdia), perfidious, faithless, treacherous, Cic.

perfīdus -a -um (per and fides), perfidious, faithless, treacherous, false; **a.**, of persons, *amicus*, Cic.; **b.**, of inanimate objects, *arma*, *verba*, Ov.; *sacramentum*, Hor.

perfīxus -a -um, pierced through, transfixed, Lucr.

perfīābilis -e (perfīo), that can be blown through; *dii*, Cic.

perfīāgiōsus -a -um, very shameful, very flagitious, Cic.

perfīo, 1. to blow through, blow over; *venti terras turbine perfīant*, Verg.

perfīuctiō, 1. to swarm all over, Lucr.

perfīū -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow, stream through, Lucr.

perfōdiō -fōdi -fossam, 3. to dig through, pierce through; **a.**, *parietes*, Cic.; **b.**, to pierce through with the sword; *thoraca*, Verg.

perfōro, 1. **I.** to pierce through, perforate; **a.**, *navem*, Cic.; *operculum ferreum*, Liv.; **b.**, to pierce (with the sword); *latus ense*, Ov. **II.** to form by boring; *duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata*, Cic.

perfortitē, adv. very bravely, Ter.

perfrēquens -entis, much visited, much frequented; *emporium*, Liv.

perfrīco -fricōi -fricātum and -frictum, 1. **I.** to rub over, to scratch; *caput sinistrā manu*, Cic. **II.** to rub the face to hide the sign of blushing; *os*, Cic.; hence, to lay aside same or modesty, Cic.

perfrīgidus -a -um, very cold; *tempestas perfrīgida*, Cic.

perfrīngo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (per and frango).

I. to break through, break in pieces, shatter. **A.** Lit., *saxum*, Cic.; *naves perfrēgerant prorās*, Liv. **B.** Fig., to break through, set at naught, disregard, violate; *decreta senatus*, Cic.; *leges*, Cic. **II.** to break through, bear down. **A.** Lit., *phalanges hostium*, Caes. **B.** Fig., *omnes altitudines*, Cic.; *animos*, to overpower, Cic.

perfrūor -fructus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to enjoy thoroughly; *laetitīā*, Cic.; *regali otio*, Cic. **II.** to execute completely; *mandatis patris*, Ov.

perfūga -ae, m. (perfugio), a deserter, Cic.

perfūgio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. to flee away; **a.**, to fly to any place, take refuge in any place; *ad aliquem*, Liv.; *transf.*, *ad otium*, Cic.; **b.**, to desert to the enemy; *quum paene cotidie Pompeio ad Caesarem perfugerent*, Caes.

perfūgium -ii, n. (perfugio), a place of refuge, refuge, asylum; *perfūgium et praesidium salutis*, Cic.; plur., *intercludere perfugia fortunae*, Cic.

perfunctio -ōnis, f. (perfungor), a performing, discharging; *honorum*, Cic.

perfundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour over. **I.** Lit., **1.**, to moisten, wet; **a.**, *aliquem sanguine*, besprinkle, Tac.; *perfundi*, to be moistened with, and in middle, to bathe in, swim in; *aquā ferventi a Rubrio*, Cic.; *vivo flumine*, Liv.; *perfusus fletu*, Liv.; **b.**, to dye, stain; *ostro perfusae vestes*, Verg.; **2.**, to sprinkle, bestrew; *Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno*, Verg. **II.** Fig., to imbue or fill with anything; *qui me horrore perfudit*! Cic.; *sensus jucunditate quadam perfunditur*, Cic.; *timore*, Liv.

perfungor -functus sum, 3. dep., a, to accomplish, perform, execute, discharge; reipublicae muneribus, Cic.; rebus amplissimis, Cic.; b, to go through, endure; molestiā, Cic.; bello, Cic.; partic. pass., memoria perfuncti periculi, Cic.; absol., perfunctus sum, I have endured, Cic.; c, to enjoy; epulis, Ov.

perfüro, 3. to rage furiously, Verg.

Pergāmu -i, n. and **Pergāmus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Πέργαμος -ov). **I.** The citadel of Troy; gen. plur., **Pergāma** -ōrum, n. **II.** a town in Mysia, on the river Caicus, capital of the kingdom of Pergamus, residence of the Attalians, now Bergamo. Hence, **A.** **Pergāmenus** -a -um, relating to Pergamum (in Mysia). **B.** **Pergāmeus** -a -um, relating to the citadel of Troy, and hence, Trojan.

pergaudēo, 2. to rejoice exceedingly, Cic.

pergo, perrexi, perfectum, 3. (per and rego). **I.** Lit., to continue, proceed with, prosecute anything; with acc., iter, Sall., Liv.; with infin., ad eum ire, Cic.; absol., perge porro, Cic.; in Macedoniam, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. Of abstract subjects, ut ad eas (virtutes) cursim perrectura beata vita videatur, Cic. **B.** Of persons, to continue; id agere perrexi, Cic.; perge quatuor mihi istas partes explicare, Cic.; absol., perge ut coepas, Cic.

pergrandis -e, very large, very great; a, of size, gemma, Cic.; b, of value, pecuniae summa, Cic.; c, of time, pergrandis natu, very old, Liv.

pergrātus -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful; pergratum mihi feceris si, etc., you would give me great pleasure if, etc., Cic.

pergrāvis -e, very weighty, very important; oratio, Cic.

pergrāviter, adv. very seriously; aliquem reprehendere, Cic.

pergūla -ae, f. (pergo), a, a shed or outhouse used for various purposes, a shop, workshop, Plin.; b, a school, Juv.

perhibeo -ñi -ñtum, 2. (per and habeo). **I.** to bring forward, propose; quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, Cic. **II.** a, to speak, say; ut Graii perhibent, as the Greeks say, Verg.; in pass., with nom. and infin., nunti fuisse perhibent; b, to call, consider; vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic.

perhīlum, very little, Lucr.

perhōnōrificē, adv. very respectfully, Cic.

perhōnōrificus -a -um, 1, very honourable, discussus, Cic.; 2, very respectful; collega in me perhonorificus, Cic.

perhorrēo, 2. to shudder at, to dread, Ov.

perhorresco -horrui, 3. to become rough. **I.** Of water, to be agitated; aequor perhorruit, Ov. **II.** to be filled with dread, to shudder. **A.** Lit., a, intransit., recordatione consulatus vestri perhorrescere, Cic.; b, transit., to shudder at; tantam religionem, fugam virginum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to tremble, quake; clamore perhorruit Aetne, Ov.

perhorridus -a -um, very dreadful; silvae, Liv.

perhūmānitēr, adv. very civilly, very kindly, Cic.

perhūmānus -a -um, very friendly, kind, civil; epistola, Cic.

Pēriclēs -is, m. (Περικλῆς), a celebrated Athenian statesman (d. 429 B.C.).

periclitātio -ōnis, f. (periclitor), a trial, experiment, Cic.

periclitor, 1. dep. (periculum). **I.** Intransit., A. to try, make a trial; periclitemur in exemplis, Cic. **B.** to be in danger, to be imperilled;

ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes.; with abl., rebus suis, Liv. **II.** Transit., A. to try, test, prove, put to the proof; fortunam, Cic.; vires ingenii, Cic. **B.** to risk; non est salus periclitanda reipublicae, Cic.

Pēriclŷmēnus -i, m. (Περικλŷμενος), son of Neleus, an Argonaut.

periculōsē, adv. (periculosus), dangerously; aegrotare, Cic.

periculōsus -a -um (periculum), full of danger, threatening danger, dangerous, perilous; vultus, Cic.; with dat., periculosae libertati opes, Liv.

periculum (contr. **pēriculum**) -i, n. (root **PĒR**, whence **experior**), a trial, proof, test. **I.** Gen., 1, periculum facere, to make a trial, Caes.; with genit., fidei, Cic.; 2, an attempt in authorship, Cic. **II.** danger, peril. **A.** Gen., periculum facere alicui rei, to risk, Liv.; salutem sociorum summum in periculum ac disciplinam vocare, Cic.; capitis periculum adire, danger of life, Cic.; periculum subire pro amico, Cic.; periculum alicui creare, or confare, or inferre, or injicere, or facessere, Cic.; periculum est, with ne and the subj., there is danger that, etc., Cic. **B.** Esp., a trial, action, suit; a, lit., Cic.; b, a legal record or register; pericula magistratuum, Cic.

peridōneus -a -um, very fit, suitable, appropriate; locus peridoneus castris, Caes.

Pērilus -i, m. (Περίλλος), an artist in metal at Athens, who made for Phalaris of Agrigentum a brazen bull, in which criminals were to be shut up and roasted, and who was the first to suffer death by it.

perillustris -e, 1, very plain, very evident, Nep.; 2, very distinguished, Cic.

perimbēcillus -a -um, very weak, Cic.

perimo -ēmi -emptum, 3. (per and emo), to destroy, ruin, annihilate. **I.** Lit., A. sensu perempto, Cic.; Troja perempta, Verg.; corpus pallore et macie peremptum, Liv. **B.** Esp., to kill a person; aliquem, Ov.; partic. perf. = slain, Verg., Liv. **II.** Fig., to hinder, thwart, frustrate; reditum, consilium, Cic.; causam publicam, Cic.

perincertus -a -um, very uncertain, Sall.

perincommōdē, adv. very inconveniently, very inopportunately; accidit incommode, Cic.

perincommōdus -a -um, very inconvenient, very troublesome, Liv.

perindē, adv. as, like as, just as, in a like manner; foll. by ac si, Cic.; atque, Cic.; quasi Cic.; tamquam, Cic.; ut, Cic.; perinde ut . . . ita, Liv.; perinde utcumque . . . ita, Cic.

perindignē, adv. very indignantly, Suet.

perindulgens -entis, very indulgent, very tender, Cic.

perinfāmis -e, very infamous, Suet.

perinfārmus -a -um, very weak, Cic.

peringēniōsus -a -um, very clever, Cic.

periniquus -a -um, 1, very unfair, Cic.; 2, very discontented, very unwilling; periniquo animo patior, with acc. and infin., Cic.

perinsignis -e, very conspicuous, very remarkable, Cic.

Pērinthus (-ōs) -i, f. (Περίνθος), a city in Thrace, afterwards called Heraclea, now Ereki.

perinivus -a -um, much hated; homo, Cic.

perinvitus -a -um, very unwilling, Cic.

pērior, pēritus sum, 4. to experience, make a trial of, Plant.

Pēripātēticus -a -um (Περὶπατητικός), Peripatetic, belonging to the Peripatetic or Aristotelian

school of philosophy; subst., **Pēripātētici** -ōrum, m. *Peripatetic philosophers*.

pēripētasma -ātis, n. (περίπετασμα), a curtain, hanging, covering, Cic.

pērīrātus -a -um, very angry, Cic.

pēriscēlis -idis, f. (περίσκελīs), a garter or an anklet, Hor.

pērīstrōma -ātis, n. (περίστρωμα), a curtain, carpet, hanging, Cic. (abl. plur. heterocl. peristromatis).

pērīstylum -i, n. (περίστυλον), a peristyle or court surrounded by a colonnade, Cic.

pērītē, adv. (peritus), skilfully, cleverly; perite dicere, Cic.; nihil (peritius) de foederibus, Cic.; peritissime venditare, Cic.

pērītia -ae, f. (peritus), knowledge derived from experience, skill; locorum ac militiae, Sall.

pērīto, 1. to perish utterly, Lucr.

pērītus -a -um (perior), experienced, skilful, practised, expert; absol. peritissimi duces, Caes.; with genit., rerum, Cic.; with abl., quis iure peritor? Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad usum et disciplinam, Cic.; with infin., cantare, Verg.

perjēro = pejero (q.v.).

perjūcundē, adv. very pleasantly, very delightfully; in aliqua re versari, Cic.

perjūcundus -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful; litterae, disputatio, Cic.

perjūrīōsus -a -um (perjuriū), full of perjury, perjured, Plaut.

perjūrium -īi, n. (perjurus), false swearing, perjury, Cic.

perjūro = pejero (q.v.).

perjūrus (perjūrus) -a -um (per and jus), perjured; perjurus et mendax, Cic.; leno perjurissimus, Cic.; subst., a perjured person, Cic.

perlābor -lapsus sum, 3. to glide through, penetrate; rotis summis levibus perlabitur undas, glides along, Verg.; with ad and the acc., to reach to; inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic.

perlaetus -a -um, very joyful, Liv.

perlātē, adv. very widely, very extensively, Cic.

perlēcēbra (pellēcēbra) -ae, f. (pellicio), an enticing, alluring, Plaut.

perlectio = pellectio (q.v.).

perlēgo (pellēgo) -lēgi -lectum, 3. **I.** to survey thoroughly, scan, examine accurately; omnia oculis, Verg. **II. A.** to read through; librum, Cic. **B.** to read through, call over; senatum, to call over the roll of senators, Liv.

perlēvis -e, very light, very slight; perlevi momento, Cic.

perlēvītēr, adv. very slightly; pungit animi dolor, Cic.

perlībēns (perlībēns) -entis, very willing, Cic.

perlībentēr, adv. very willingly, Cic.

perlībērāllis -e, well brought up, well-bred, Ter.

perlībērālītēr, adv. very liberally, very bountifully, Cic.

perlibet (perlūbet) -būt, 3. it is pleasing, very pleasant, Plaut.

perlicio = pellicio (q.v.).

perlīto, 1. to offer an auspicious sacrifice, to sacrifice with favourable omens; primis hostiis, Liv.

perlongē, adv. very far, Ter.

perlongus -a -um, 1. very long; via, Cic.; 2. lasting a long time, tedious, Plaut.

perlūbet, etc. = perlibet, etc. (q.v.).

perlucēo (pellucēo) -luci, 2. **I.** to shine through, gleam through; 1. lit., lux perlucens, Liv.; 2. fig., to shine through, be visible; perlucet ex eis virtutibus, Cic. **II.** to be transparent; pellucens, transparent; aether, Cic.; fig., oratio, Cic.

perlucidulus (pellucidulus) -a -um (dim. of perlucidus), somewhat transparent; lapis, pearl, Cat.

perlucidus (pellucidus) -a -um, transparent; membranae, Cic.; transf., illustris et perlucida stella, bright, Cic.

perluctuōsus -a -um, very mournful, Cic.

perlūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. to wash, bathe; manus undā, Ov.; pass., perlui, as middle, to bathe; in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes.; undā, Hor.

perlustro, 1. **I.** to pass, wander, range through; agros, Liv. **II.** to regard, consider, examine; omnia oculis, Liv.; aliquid animo, Cic.

permagnus -a -um, very great, very large; hereditas, Cic.; permagnus est, with infin., Cic.; subst., **permagnus** -i, n. a very great thing; quod permagni interest, Cic.

permālē, adv. very badly or unsuccessfully; pugnare, Cic.

permanētēr, adv. (permano), by flowing through, Lucr.

permanēo -mansī -mansum, 2. to remain, stay, abide. **I.** Lit., Seleucus in maritima ora permanens, Liv. **II. 1.** to last, continue; ut quam maxime permaneat diuturna corpora, Cic.; 2. to abide, remain; in mea pristina sententia, Cic.

permano, 1. **I.** to flow through. **A.** Lit., in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, Lucr. **B.** Transf., to penetrate; permanat frigus ad ossa, Lucr. **II.** to flow to. **A.** Lit., succus permanat ad jecur, Cic. **B.** Transf., to reach, penetrate, extend; doctrina in civitatem, Cic.; ad aures alicuius, Cic.; conclusiunculae ad sensum non permanentes, Cic.

permansio -ōnis, f. (permaneo). **I.** a remaining, abiding in a place; quodvis enim supplicium levius est hac permansione, Cic. **II.** abiding in an opinion; in una sententia, Cic.

permārinus -a -um, relating to the sea; Lares, guardian deities of those who travel by sea, Liv.

permatūresco -mātūrū, 3. to become thoroughly ripe, Ov.

permēdiōcōris -e, very moderate, Cic.

permēo, 1. **I.** to go through, pass through, traverse; maria ac terras, Ov. **II.** to penetrate or reach; 1. longius in hostes, Tac.; 2. to pervade, Cic.

Permessus -i, n. (Περμησος), a river in Boeotia, rising in the spring on Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and flowing into the Copaic lake.

permētior -mensum sum, 4. dep. **I.** to measure through, measure out; solis magnitudinem, Cic. **II.** to traverse; aequor, Verg.

permētūens -entis, greatly fearing, Verg.

permīngo -minxi, 3. to defile, Hor.

perminūtus -a -um, very small, very trifling, Cic.

permirus -a -um, very wonderful; illud mihi permirum accidit, with acc. and infin., Cic.

permiscēo -miscui -mixtum or -mistum, 2. to mix, mingle thoroughly. **I.** Lit., naturam cum materia, Cic.; permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. **II.** Fig., A. fructus acerbitate permixti, Cic. **B.** to confound, confuse, bring into disorder; omnia jura divina et humana, Caes.; Graeciam, Cic.

permissio -ōnis, f. (permitto). **I.** yielding, surrender, Liv. **II.** permission, leave; mea permissio mansionis tuae, Cic.

permissus -ū, m. (permitto), leave, permission; only in abl., permissu legis, Cic.

permitto -misi -missum, 3. to let go, let loose. **A.** Lit., 1, equos permittunt in hostem, Liv.; 2, to throw, hurl at a mark; saxum in hostem, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, permittere tribunatum, to make use of, Liv.; 2, a, to give up, yield, cede, surrender; alicui potestatem, Cic.; consilibus reipublicam, Cic.; se in fidem ac potestatem populi, Caes.; b, to give up, sacrifice; inimicitias patribus conscriptis, Cic.; permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, make some allowances for, Cic.; c, to allow, permit; with infin., Liv.; with ut and he subj., Cic.; partic. subst., **permissum** -i, n. permission, Hor.

permixtē, adv. (permixtus, from permisceo), in a mixed manner, confusedly, Cic.

permixtio -ōnis, f. (permisceo), a mixing, mixture, Cic.

permolestus -a -um, very modest, very moderate, Cic.

permōdiū -a -um, very moderate, very small, very slight, Suet.

permolestē, adv. (permolestus), very hardly, with much difficulty; permolestē tuli, I was much vexed, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.

permolestus -a -um, very troublesome, very burdensome, Cic.

permotio -ōnis, f. (permovo). **I.** a movement, motion, agitation; animi, Cic. **II.** an emotion, Cic.

permōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move or stir up thoroughly. **I.** Lit., mare permotum, agitated, Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** to move, excite, agitate mentally; a, to persuade, induce, influence; alicuius pollicitationibus, Caes.; nihil te curulis aedilitas permovet quominus luvlos flagitio polueres, Cic.; permotus auctoritate, injuriis, Cic.; b, to move, affect; mentem iudicium, Cic.; permotus metu, dolore, iracundia, odio, Cic. **B.** to excite any particular passion or emotion; invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras, Tac.

permulcēō -mulsi -mulsum and (rarely) -muletum, 2. to stroke. **I.** **A.** Lit., alicuius manu, Ov.; barbam alicuius, Liv. **B.** Fig., a, to charm, delight; sensum voluptate, Cic.; b, to soothe, tranquillise, soften; senectutem, Cic.; iram alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., to touch gently; lumen virgā, Ov.

permultus -a -um, very much, very many; a, adj., viii, Cic.; b, subst., permultum -i, n. much, Cic.; hence, permulto, by far, by much; with compar., permulto clariora, Cic.; c, adv., permultum, very much; permultum ante, long before, Cic.

permūnio -ivi -itum, 4. to fortify completely, to finish outfitting; quae munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv.

permūtatio -ōnis, f. (permuto). **I.** change, alteration; coloris, Cic.; magna permūtatio rerum, Cic. **II.** an exchange, barter; 1, permūtatio mercium, Tac.; plur., partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic.; 2, exchange of money; publica, Cic.

permūto, 1. **I.** to change completely; sententiam, Cic.; dominos, Hor. **II.** to exchange, barter; 1, nomina inter se, Plaut.; 2, a, to exchange money; ut cum quaestua populi pecunia permūtaretur, Cic.; b, to exchange prisoners; captivos, Liv.

perna -ae, f. (πέρινα), a leg of pork, a ham, or common, Hor.

pernecessarius -a -um. **I.** very necessary; tempus, Cic. **II.** very intimate; homo intimus ac mihi pernecessarius, Cic.

pernecessē, adv. very necessary; esse, Cic.

pernegō, 1. **I.** to deny obstinately, persist in denying; with acc. and infin., Cic. **II.** to persist in refusing, Plaut.

perniciābilis -e (perniciēs), deadly, destructive, fatal; morbi, Liv.; id perniciabile reo, Tac.

perniciālis -e (perniciēs), deadly, fatal, Lucr.

perniciēs -ēi, f. (per and nex). **I.** destruction, disaster, calamity, ruin; perniciem afferre vitae alicuius, Cic.; incumbere ad alicuius perniciem, Cic.; moliri alicuius perniciem, Cic. **II.** Meton., a dangerous person or thing; perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, Cic. (old genit., pernicii and dat., pernicie).

perniciōsē, adv. (perniciōsus), destructively, ruinously, calamitously, perniciously; multa perniciōsus seiscuntur in populus, Cic.; quo perniciōsus de republica merentur vitiosi homines, Cic.

perniciōsus -a -um (perniciēs), calamitous, pernicious, dangerous; esp., dangerous to the state; exemplum, Cic.; lex, Cic.; morbi, Cic.

pernicitas -ātis, f. (pernix), swiftness, fleetness, agility, Cic.

perniciter, adv. (pernix), swiftly, actively, nimbly; equo desilire, Liv.

pernitium, adv. fur too much, Ter.

pernix -icis (* pernitōr), swift, nimble, agile, active; corpus, Liv.

pernōbilis -e, very celebrated; epigramma Graecum, Cic.

pernocto, 1. (pernox), to pass the night, spend the night; ad ostium carceris, Cic.; in nive, Cic.; extra moenia, Liv.; fig., haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, Cic.

pernosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to investigate thoroughly, to become thoroughly acquainted with; hominum mores ex oculis, vultu, etc., Cic.

pernōtesco -nōtūi, 3. to become generally well known, Tac.

pernox -nocte (only in nom. and abl.), lasting all night; luna pernox erat, Liv.

pernūmēro, 1. to count out, reckon completely; imperatam pecuniam, Liv.

1. **pēro** -ōnis, m. a boot of rough leather or untanned hide, Verg.

2. **Pērō** -ūs, f. (Περῶ), daughter of Neleus, sister of Nestor.

perobscūrus -a -um, very obscure; quaestio, Cic.

perōdi -ōsus sum -ōdisse, to hate exceedingly; only in partic. perf., **pērosus** -a -um, hating, detesting; decem virorum scelera, Liv.; lucem, shunning the light, Ov.; pērosus esse, to hate, detest; plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv.

perōdiōsus -a -um, much hated, very troublesome, Cic.

perofficiōsē, adv. very obligingly, very attentively; qui me perofficiōse observant, Cic.

Pērōlēo, 2. to emit a bad smell, Lucr.

Pērōnātus -a -um (1. pēro), wearing boots of untanned leather, Pers.

peropportūnē, adv. very opportunely, very seasonably; venire, Cic.

peropportūnus -a -um, very opportune, very seasonable, very convenient; deversorium, Cic.

pēroptātō, adv. according to one's desire, Cic.

pērōpūs, adv. very necessary, Ter.

pērōrātio -ōnis, f. (peroro), a, the conclusion of a speech, peroration, Cic.; b, the closing speech, Cic.

perornātus -a -um, very ornate (of an orator), Cic.

perorō, 1. to adorn greatly; senatum, Tac.

pērōrō, 1. **I.** to speak from beginning to end, to plead a cause throughout, explain or state thoroughly; totam causam, Cic. **II.** to end, close, a, with accus., totum hoc crimen decum-anum perorabo Cic.; res illā dīe non peroratur, Cic.; b, absol., to conclude a speech, to wind up; quoniam satis multa dixi est mihi perorandum, Cic.; also to close a case (of the last speaker at a trial), Cic.

pērōsus -a -um, v. perodi.

perpāco, 1. to pacify thoroughly, tranquillise; necdum omnia in Graecia perpacta erant, Liv.

perparcē, adv. very sparingly, very frugally, Ter.

perparvulus -a -um, very little; sigilla, Cic.

perparvus -a -um, very little, very small; parva et tenuis civitas, Cic.

perpastus -a -um (per and pasco), well fed, sat; canis, Phaedr.

perpauculus -a -um, very few, very little; passus, Cic.

perpaucus -a -um, very few, very little; a, adj., advocati, Cic.; b, plur. subst., (a) m., perpauci, very few, Cic.; (β) n., perpauca dicere, Cic.

perpaululum (perpaullulum) -i, n. dim. a very, very little, Cic.

perpaulum (perpaullum), adv. a very little, Cic.

perpauper -ēris, very poor, Cic.

perpauillum -i, n. a very little, Plaut.

perpāvēfācio, 3. to terrify exceedingly, Plaut.

perpello -pūli -pulsum, 3. **1.** to drive, to urge, compel, prevail upon, constrain; urbem eo metu ad dēditionem, Liv.; gen. with ut or ne and the subj., Sall., Liv.; **2.** to make a deep impression on; candor huius te et proceritas, vultus oculique perperant, Cic.

perpendicūlum -i, n. (perpendo), a plummet, plummet; ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, Cic.; ad perpendiculum, in a straight line, Cic., Caes.

perpendo -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh carefully, to consider, examine, investigate; transf., aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, Cic.; perpenditur amicitia veritate, Cic.

perpēram, adv. wrongly, falsely, untruly; iudicare, Cic.; facere, Cic.

perpēs -pētis (= perpetuus), continuous, unbroken, perpetual; noctem perpetem, throughout the night, Plaut.

perpressio -ōnis, f. (perpetior), suffering, endurance; laborum, Cic.; dolorum, Cic.

perpētior -pessus, 3. dep. (per and patior), to bear, endure, suffer steadfastly; dolorem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Verg.

perpētro, 1. (per and patro), to complete, accomplish, perform, commit, effect, bring about, finish; caedem, sacrificium, Liv.

perpētuitas -ātis, f. (perpetuus), uninterrupted continuance, perpetuity, continuity; vitae, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; ad perpetuitatem, for ever, Cic.

1. perpētūō, adv. (perpetuus), perpetually, for ever, uninterruptedly, Cic.

2. perpētūō, 1. (perpetuus), to make continual or perpetual, continue, perpetuate; verba,

to pronounce in unbroken succession, Cic.; potēstatem iudicium, to maintain unbroken, Cic.

perpētūus -a -um (peto), continuous, uninterrupted, continual. **I.** a, of space, munitiones, Caes.; oratio, Cic.; carmen, Hor.; b, of time, unbroken, continuing, lasting, perpetual; ignis Vestae perpetuus ac semperiternus, Cic.; quaestiones, composed of a standing body of judges, Cic.; in perpetuum, for ever, Cic. **II.** universal, general; jus, Cic.

perplācēō, 2. to please exceedingly; ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic.

perplexē, adv. (perplexus), confusedly, obscurely; indicare, Liv.

perplexus -a -um (partic. of *perplecto), confused, intricate, entangled. **I.** Lit., iter, Verg. **II.** Transf., confused, intricate, obscure, perplexed, dark, ambiguous; sermones, Liv.; perplexum Punico astu responsum, Liv.

perplicātus -a -um (per and plico), entangled, involved, Lucr.

perplūō, 3. to let the rain through; perpluunt tigna, Plaut.; hence, to rain into; amor in pectus perpluit meum, Plaut.

perpōliō, 4. **I.** to smooth, polish thoroughly, Plin. **II.** to polish, perfect, complete; illam superiorem partem perpōlire atque conficere, Cic.

perpōlitus -a -um, p. adj. (from perpōlio), polished, accomplished, refined; perfecti in dicendo et perpōliti homines, Cic.; vita perpōlita humanitate, Cic.

perpōpūlor, 1. dep. to lay waste, devastate completely; Italiam, Liv.

perporto, 1. to carry, transport to any place, Liv.

perpōtātio -ōnis, f. (perpoto), a continued drinking, drunken debauch; plur., intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic.

perpoto, 1. **I.** to continue drinking, to keep up a drunken debauch; totos dies, Cic.; perpotant ad vesperum, Cic. **II.** to drink up, Lucr.

perprēmo = perprimo (q.v.).

perprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (per and premo), to press hard; cubilia, to lie upon, Hor.

perprōpīnquus -a -um, very nearly related; M. illius Auri perpropinquus, Cic.

perprosper -ēra -ērum, very prosperous; valetudo, very good, Suet.

perprūrisco, 3. to itch all over, Plaut.

perpugnax -ācis, very pugnacious; in disputando, Cic.

perpulcher -chra -chrum, very beautiful, Ter.

perpurgo, 1. **I.** to make thoroughly clean; se quādam herbūla, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, to explain thoroughly, to clear up; locum orationis, Cic. 2, to confute, refute; crimina, Cic.

perpūsillus -a -um, very small, very little; in double sense, perpūsillus testis processit . . . non accusabis, perpūsillum rogabo, i.e., I will ask a little question, I will question the little man, Cic.

perquam, adv. (per and quam), very much, extremely; perquam grave est dictu, Cic.; perquam breviter, Cic.

perquiro -āvi -sītum, 3. (per and quaero), to inquire earnestly, make accurate inquiries, search for eagerly; vias, Caes.; vasa, Cic.; illa ab accusatore, Cic.

perquisitē, adv. (perquisitus, from perquiro), accurately; in compar., perquisitus et diligentius conscribere, Cic.

perráro, adv. (perrarus), very rarely, very seldom, Cic.

perrárus -a -um, very uncommon, very rare, Liv.

perréconditus -a -um, very abstruse, very recondite, Cic.

perrepo -repsi -reptum, 3. to crawl through, creep over, Tib.

perrepto, 1. (Intens. of perrepo), to crawl about, to crawl through, Plaut.

Perrhaebia -ae, f. (Περραιβία), a district in Thessaly. Adj., **Perrhaebus** -a -um, Perrhaebian, poet. = Thessalian.

perridicūle, adv. (perridiculus), very laughably, Cic.

perridicūlus -a -um, very laughable, very ridiculous, Cic.

perrōgo, 1. to ask a number of persons in succession, to ask one after another: sententiam, sententias, Liv.

perrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to break through, burst a way through; per medios hostes, Caes.; per aciem, Liv. **II.** Transit., to break through, burst through. **A.** Lit., 1, rates, Caes.; 2, to make a way through; paludem, Caes.; cuneos hostium, Liv. **B.** Fig., to break through, subdue, overpower, annihilate; periculum, Cic.; quaestiones, Cic.

1. **Persa** -ae, f. (Πέρση), **I.** a nymph, mother of Aetes, Circe, and Hecate by Sol. Hence, adj., **Persēis** -idis, f. (Περσής), = magical; herbae, Ov.; sc. Musa, a poem, Ov. **II.** name of a little dog, Cic.

2. **Persa**, v. Persae.

Persae -ārum, m. (Πέρσαι), the Persians; sing., **Persa** -ae, m. and **Persēs** -ae, m.; hence, **A.** **Persia** -ae, f. Persia. **B.** **Persis** -idis, f. 1, adj., Persian, Ov.; 2, subst., Persia in a narrower sense, Persis, the district between Carmania, Media, and Susiana, now Fars or Farsistan. **C.** Adj., **Persicus** -a -um, Persian; arbor, or simply **Persicus** -i, f. the peach-tree; **Persica** -ōrum, n. Persian history.

persaepe, adv. very often, Cic.

persalse, adv. (persalsus), very wittily; persalse et humaniter gratias mihi agit, Cic.

persalsus -a -um, very wittily, Cic.

persalutatio -ōnis, f. (persaluto), a greeting, salutation, Cic.

persaluto, 1. to greet a number in succession, greet all round; omnes, Cic.

persancē, adv. very sacredly, Ter.

persāpiens -entis, very wise; homo, Cic.

persāpiēnter, adv. (persapiens), very wisely, Cic.

persāciēnter, adv. (per and scio), very knowingly, very discreetly, Cic.

perscindo -scīdi -scissum, 3. to tear to pieces; omnia perscindente vento, Liv.

perscitus -a -um, very fine, very clever, very pretty; (in timesis) per mihi scitum videtur, Cic.

perscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write down accurately, explicitly. **A.** Gen., rationes sunt perscriptae scite et litterate, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, officially, to note down, enter in a memorandum-book or register; a, omnia iudicium dicta, interrogata, responsa, Cic.; b, to enter in an account-book; falsum nomen, Cic.; 2, to notify, announce, relate in writing; alicui mitissimam alicuius orationem, Cic.; de suis rebus ad Lolium, Cic.; 3, to make over or assign to in writing; illam pecuniam in aedem sacram reficiendam perscribere, Cic.

perscriptio -ōnis, f. (perscribo). **I.** a, an entering in a register, Cic.; b, an entering in an account-book, Cic. **II.** a mauling over or assigning by a written document, Cic.

perscriptor -ōris, m. (perscribo), one who writes down or makes an entry, Cic.

perscrutor, 1, dep. **I.** to search through, look through, seek through; arculas muliebres, Cic. **II.** Transf., to examine into, to investigate; naturam rationemque criminum, Cic.

persēco -sēcūi -sectum, 1, to cut off entirely, cut through, cut out; 1, id ne serperet iterum latinus, Liv.; 2, to dissect, lay bare; rerum naturas, Cic.

persector, 1, dep. **I.** to follow, pursue eagerly; accipitres persecutantes, Lucr. **II.** Transf., to investigate; primordia, Lucr.

persēcūtio -ōnis, f. (persequor), a prosecution, Cic.

persēdeo -sēdi -sessum, 2, to remain sitting; in equo dies noctesque persedendo, Liv.

persegnis -e, very sluggish, very languid; proelium, Liv.

persenex -is, very old, Suet.

persentio -sensi -sensum, 4, 1, to perceive distinctly; eam tali peste teneri, Verg.; 2, to feel deeply; magno pectore curas, Verg.

persentisco, 3, 1, to perceive distinctly, Ter.; 2, to feel deeply, Lucr.

Persēphōnē -ēs, f. (Περσεφώνη), the Greek name of Proserpina (q.v.); meton. = death, Ov.

persēquor -sēcūtus and -sēcūtus sum, -sēcui, 3, dep. **I.** to follow constantly, pursue earnestly. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., vestigia alicuius, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to follow with hostile intent, pursue; fugientes usque ad flumen, Caes.; b, to search through a place; omnes solitudines, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, omnes vias, to use every method, Cic.; 2, a, to strive after, seek to attain; vocatates, Cic.; b, to follow after, busy oneself with; artes, Cic.; c, to imitate; ironiam, Cic.; aliquid, Cic.; d, to belong to a sect, to be a follower of; sectam et instituta alicuius, Cic.; Academiam veterem, Cic.; e, to pursue hostilely, avenge, punish; civitatem bello, Caes.; injurias, Cic.; mortem alicuius, to avenge, Cic.; f, to prosecute judicially; (a) a person, aliquid iudicio, Cic.; (b) to strive to obtain; jus suum, Cic.; bona sua lite atque iudicio, Cic.; g, to follow up an act, bring about, accomplish, perform, execute; mea munera, Cic.; incepta, Liv.; h, to treat of verbally or in writing; set forth, expound, describe; quae versibus persecutus est Ennius, Cic.; Brutus philosophiam Latinis literis persequitur, Cic. **II.** to reach to, attain to. **A.** Lit., aliquid ne persequi quidem posse triginta diebus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to collect, call in; hereditates aut syngraphas, Cic.; 2, to write down, register; quae dicuntur, Cic.

1. **Persēs** -ae and **Perseus** -ēi, m. (Πέρσης), the last king of Macedonia, defeated by the Roman general Aemilius Paulus (168 B.C.). Hence, 1, **Persicus** -a -um, relating to Persus; 2, **Persēs**, acc. -īda, f. a town in Macedonia.

2. **Persēs** -ae, m. a Persian, v. Persae.

Perseus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Περσεύς), son of Jupiter und Danaë, slayer of the Medusa and the monster to whom Andromeda was exposed; hence, adj., 1, **Persēus** -a -um; 2, **Persēius** -a -um, relating to Perseus.

persēvērans -antis, p. adj. (from persevero), holding out, enduring, persevering, Liv.

persēvērantēr, adv. (perseverans), perseveringly, persistently; bene coeptam rem tueri, Liv.

persēvērantia -ae, f. (persevero), perseverance, endurance, persistence, Cic.

persēvēro, 1. (perseverus). **I.** Intransit., *to persist, remain constant, persevere in anything*; **a.**, in sua sententia. Cic.; pass. used also inpers., non est ab isto perseveratum, Cic.; **b.**, to continue or finish a voyage or journey; una navis perseveravit, Jaes. **II.** Transit., *to proceed with, persist in*; id, Cic.; with infin., injuriam facere fortissime, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *to maintain that*; perseverabat se esse Orestem, Cic.

persēvērus -a -um, *very strict*; imperium, Tac.

Persia, v. Persae.

Persicus, v. Persae and Perses.

persidēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. = persedeo (q. v.).

persido -sēdi -sessum, 3. *to settle down*, Verg.

persigno, 1. *to note down, record*; dona, Liv.

persimilis -e, *very like, very similar*; statua istius persimilis, Cic.

persimplex -icis, *very simple*, Tac.

persisto, 3. *to remain constant, persist in anything*; in eadem impudentia, Liv. (for perfect form v. persto).

Persius -ii, m. **I.** an orator, contemporary with Lucilius. **II.** a celebrated Roman satirist in the reign of Nero.

persolla -ae, f. (dim. of persona), *a little mask*; hence, as a term of reproach, *a little fright*, Plant.

persolvere -solvi -solutum, 3. **I.** *to unloose*; fig., = *to explain, expound*, Cic. **II.** *to pay, pay off*; **a.**, lit., stipendium militibus, Cic.; aes alienum alienis nominibus suis copiis, *to pay the debts of others with one's own money*, Sall.; **b.**, transf., *to pay, give, render to any one his due, discharge an obligation*; grates, Verg.; meritum diis immortalibus gratiam, Cic.; poenas, *to suffer punishment*, Cic.; epistolae, *to answer a letter*, Cic.

persōna -ae, f. *the mask worn by the actors in the Greek and Roman drama*. **I.** Lit., ut ex persona mihi ardere oculi hominis histrionis videntur, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, the part, character, person represented by the actor; persona de mimo, Cic.; 2, transf., *a, the part which any one plays*; the character which he sustains in the world; accusatoris, Cic.; petitoris personam capere, Cic.; personam in republica tueri principis, *to be a leading man in the state*, Cic.; **b.**, a person in the abstract = *a personality, individuality, character*; huius Staleni persona, Cic.

persōnātus -a -um (persona), 1, *clad in a mask, masked*; Roscius, Cic.; 2, *fictitious, not genuine, counterfeited*; quid est, cur ego personatus ambulem, Cic.

persōno -sonāi -sonitum, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** *to sound through, resound thoroughly*; domus cantu personabat, Cic.; aures personant huiusmodi vocibus, Cic.; id totis personabat castris, Liv.; of persons, *to shout*, Tac. **B.** *to perform upon a musical instrument*; citharā lopus personat, Verg. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to fill with sound, cause to resound*; aequora conchā, Verg. **B.** *a, to cry loudly, with acc. and infin.*, Cic.; **b.**, *to proclaim loudly*; quas (res) isti in angulis personant, Cic.

perspecto, 1. (Intens. of perspicio), 1, *to look at to the end*, Suet.; 2, *to look all about*, Plant.

perspectus -a -um, p. adj. (from perspicio), *well known, fully known*; virtus, Cic.; (superl.), benevolentia perspectissima, Cic.

perspēcūlor, 1. dep. *to investigate, explore thoroughly*, Suet.

perspergo, 3. (per and spargo), *to sprinkle*,

moisten; fig., quo tamquam sale perspergatur omnis oratio, Cic.

perspicācitas -ātis, f. (perspicax), *sharp-sightedness*, Cic. (?)

perspicax -ācis (perspicio), *sharp-sighted, acute*; id quod acutum ac perspicax naturā est, Cic.

perspicientia -ae, f. (perspicio), *a perfect acquaintance with or knowledge of*; veri, Cic.

perspicio -apexi -spectum, 3. (per and specio). **I.** Intransit., *to look into, to penetrate by the look*; quo non modo non intrari, sed ne perspicui quidem posset, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to see through, look through, behold*; ut prae densitate arborum perspicui caelum vix posset, Liv. **B.** *a, to look at attentively, survey, examine*; domum tuam, Cic.; **b.**, *to read through something written*; eas (epistolas) ego oportet perspiciam, Cic.; **c.**, *to regard mentally, note, observe, investigate, ascertain*; alienius fidem, Cic.; animos regum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; or pass., with nom. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent., ista veritas quae sit, non satis perspicio, Cic.

perspicūe, adv. (perspicius), *clearly, plainly, evidently*; plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic.

perspicuitas -ātis, f. (perspicuus), 1, *clearness, brightness, transparency*, Plin.; 2, transf., *clearness, perspicuity*, Cic.

perspicuus -a -um (perspicio). **I.** *transparent, bright, clear*; aquae, Ov. **II.** Transf., *clear, evident, perspicuous*; utilitatis ratio aut perspicua nobis aut obscura, Cic.

persterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. *to make quite level, pave thoroughly*; viam silice, Liv.

perstimūlo, 1. *to goad on violently*, Tac.

persto -stiti -stāturus, 1. *to stand firm, remain standing*. **I.** Lit., armati omnes diem totum perstant, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to remain unchanged, to last, endure*; nihil est quod toto perstat in orbe, Ov. **B.** *to stand firm, persist, persevere*; in incepto, Liv.; in sententia, Cic.; with infin., si perstiteris corpus ad ea quae dixi referre, Cic.

perstrēpo -āi, 3. *to make a great noise*, Ter.

perstringo -strinxī -strictum, 3. *to graze, graze against*. **I.** Lit., **a.**, portam atrato, Cic.; solum atrato, *to plough*, Cic.; **b.**, esp., *to wound slightly*; femur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a.**, *to touch, seize, lay hold of*; horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Lit.; consilium meum eum perstrinxerat, had moved, Cic.; **b.**, *to scold, blame, reproach*; voluntatem faciliis, Cic.; aliquem suspicione, Cic.; **c.**, *to touch upon in discourse, relate briefly*; tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic.

perstūdīōsē, adv. (perstudiosus), *very eagerly, very willingly*, Cic.

perstūdīosus -a -um, *very eager, very desirous, very fond*; litterarum, Cic.

persuādēo -suāsi -suasum, 2. **I.** *to convince*; with or without dat. of pers., with accus. and infin., or rel. sent., or with de and the abl., velim tibi ita persuadere me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic.; inprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Caes.; pass. impers., hoc ipsis Siculis ita persuasum est, Cic. **II.** *to persuade, prevail upon a person to adopt any course of action*; with or without dat. of pers. and with ut and the subj., or the subj. alone, or with rel. sent., or with the infin., huic persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, Caes.; with accus. of thing, quorum si utrumvis (Pompeio) persuasissem, Cic.; pass. impers., quibus persuasum est hostem persequi, Cic.

persuāsio -ōnis, f. (persuadeo), 1, a con-

winning, persuasion, Cic. ; 2, a conviction, belief, opinion ; superstitionum persuasione, Tac.

persuāsus -ā, m. (persuadeo), persuasion ; huius persuasus, Cic.

persubtilis -e, 1, very fine, very subtle, Lucr. ; 2, very subtle, very refined ; oratio, Cic.

persulto, 1. (salto). **I.** Intransit., to leap, skip about a place ; in agro, Liv. **II.** Transit., to range through ; captam Italiam, Tac.

pertaedet -taesum est, 2. impers. to be weary of, disgusted with anything ; pertaesum est levitatis, Cic. ; vos injuriæ pertaesum est, Sall.

pertendo -tendi -tensum and -tentum, 3. **I.** to continue, carry through ; aliquid, Ter. **II.** to direct one's steps anywhere, to go ; pars maxima Roman pertenderunt, Liv.

pertento, 1. **I.** to prove, test, try. **A.** Lit., pugionei utrumque, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, to put to the test ; adolescentium animos, Liv. ; b, to consider, to examine ; perspicere rem et pertenta, Cic. **II.** to seize, lay hold of, affect ; tremor pertentat corpora, Verg.

pertēnūs -e, 1, very fine, very small, Plin. ; 2, very small, very slight ; spes salutis, Cic. ; suspicio, Cic.

pertērēbro, 1. to bore through ; columnam, Cic.

pertergēo -tersi -tersum, 2. to wipe off, wipe up. **I.** Lit., gausape mensam, Hor. **II.** Transf., to touch gently, Lucr.

perterrēfacio (-fēcī) -factum, 3. (perterreo and facio), to frighten, terrify exceedingly, Ter.

perterrēo -terrī -teritum, 2. to frighten, terrify exceedingly ; maleficii conscientia perterritis, Cic.

perterricrēpus -a -um, sounding, rattling terribly, Lucr.

pertexo -texūi -textum, 3. to weave entirely ; transf., to complete, accomplish ; pertexo modo quod exorsus es, Cic.

pertica -ae, f. a long pole or rod, Ov.

pertimēfactus -a -um (pertimeo and facio), frightened exceedingly, ap. Cic.

pertimesco -timī, 3. (pertimeo), to fear exceedingly, be very much afraid of ; nullius potentiam, Cic. ; de suis periculis, Cic.

pertinācia -ae, f. (pertinax), firmness, obstinacy, pertinacity ; hominum nimia pertinacia et arrogantia, Caes. ; in pertinacia perstare, Liv. ; frangere pertinaciam, Liv.

pertinācītēr, adv. (pertinax), firmly, obstinately, pertinaciously ; fusus insequi, Liv.

pertinax -ācis (per and tenax). **I.** having a firm hold, tenacious ; digito male pertinaci, Hor. **II.** firm, persistent, persevering, pertinacious, obstinate ; virtus, Liv. ; concertatio, Cic. ; pertinax ad obtinendam injuriam, Liv.

pertinēo -tinū, 2. (per and teneo), to reach to, extend to. **I.** Lit., venae in omnes partes corporis pertinentes, Cic. ; Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheini, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, to reach, extend, spread ; eadem bonitas ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. ; 2, to tend towards, to have as an object or result ; ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, Caes. ; quorsum pertinet? of what service is it? of what good is it? Hor. ; 3, to relate, pertain, belong to ; a, illa res ad officium meum pertinet, Cic. ; interpretando, quorsum quidque pertineat, Cic. ; b, to attach to, to fall upon ; ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, Cic. ; 4, to have an influence upon, affect ; si quid hoc ad rem pertinet, Cic. ; 5, to relate to ; quod or onantum pertinet ad, with

acc., in relation to ; quod ad populum pertinet, Cic.

pertingo, 3. (per and tango), to stretch out, extend to ; collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

pertōlō, 1. to endure to the end, bear completely, Lucr.

pertorquō, 2. to twist, distort, Lucr.

perttractatio -ōnis, f. (pertracto), an occupying or busying oneself with, application to anything ; rerum publicarum, Cic.

pertracto (perrecto), 1. **I.** to touch with the hands, lay hold of, handle, feel ; barbatulos mullos exceptare de piscina et pertractare, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to busy oneself with, treat, study ; philosophiam, Cic. ; b, to influence, work upon ; sensus mentesque hominum, Cic.

pertrāho -traxi -tractum, 1. to drag to a place ; a, to forcibly conduct ; aliquem in castra, Liv. ; b, to entice or allure to a place ; hostem ad insidiarum locum, Liv.

pertracto = pertracto (q.v.).

pertristis -e, 1, very sorrowful, ap. Cic. ; 2, very austere ; quidam patruus, Cic.

pertūmultuōsē, adv. in an agitated or tumultuous manner ; nuntiare, Cic.

pertundo -tūdi -tusum (-tusum) and -tansum, 3. to bore through, thrust through, push through, Cat.

perturbātē, adv. (perturbatus), confusedly, in a disorderly manner ; dicere, Cic.

perturbatio -ōnis, f. (perturbo), confusion, disorder, disquiet. **I.** Lit., caeli, stormy weather, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** confusion, disorder ; rationis atque ordinis, Cic. ; animorum, Cic. ; vitae, Cic. **B.** 1, political disorder, disquiet, disturbance ; magna rerum perturbatione impendente, Cic. ; 2, passion, emotion ; perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, Cic.

perturbatrix -icis, f. (perturbo), she that disturbs, Cic.

perturbātus -a -um, p. adj. (from perturbo), confused, disquieted, disturbed ; numquam vidi hominem perturbatiorem metu, Cic.

perturbo, 1. to disturb greatly, bring into complete confusion. **I.** Lit., aciem, Sall. ; ordines, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** to disturb, confuse ; conditiones factionesque bellicas perjurio, to break, Cic. **B.** 1, to disturb politically ; provinciam, Cic. ; 2, to disturb the feelings, to disquiet, alarm ; de reipublicae salute perturbari, Cic. ; perturbari animo, Caes.

perturpis -e, very base, very disgraceful, Cic.

pertūsus -a -um, p. adj. (from pertundo), bored through, perforated ; dolium a fundo pertusum, Liv.

pérungo -unxi -unctum, 3. to anoint thoroughly, besmear ; corpora oleo, Cic.

pérurbānus -a -um, 1, very polite, refined, witty, Cic. ; 2, in a bad sense, over-polite, Cic.

pérurgēo -ursi, 2. to urge greatly, earnestly press upon, Suet.

pérūro -ussi -ustum, 3. **I.** to burn thoroughly, to burn up ; agrum, Liv. **II.** **A.** to inflame (with love, etc.) ; perurimur aestu, Ov. ; perustus inani gloria, Cic. **B.** 1, to gall, chafe, inflame ; subducant oneri colla perusta boves, Ov. ; 2, to pinch, nip with cold ; terra verusta gelu, Ov.

Pérūsia -ae, f. one of the twelve allied Etruscan towns, now Perugia. Hence, **Pérūsīnus** -a -um, belonging to Perugia.

pérūtīlis -e, very useful, Cic.

pervādo -vāsi -vāsum, 3. **I.** to go through, come through, pass through. **A.** Lit., incendium

per agros pervasit, Cic.; **per aequa et iniqua loca**, Liv. **B.** Transf., *pervade*; opinio quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. **II.** *to attain, to reach to, to arrive at*. **A.** Lit., in Italian, Cic.; *ad castra*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to reach to*; locus nullus est quo non hominum libido pervaserit, Cic.

pervagātus -a -um, p. adj. (from *pervagor*). **I.** *spread abroad, well known*; sermo, Cic.; *pervagatissimus versus*, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., *ista communia et pervagata, those well-known rules*, Cic. **II.** *common, general*; pars est pervagator, Cic.

pervāgor -ātus sum, **1.** **I.** Intransit., *to wander, to rove about*. **A.** Lit., omnibus in locis, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to be widely spread*; **a.**, *to become known everywhere*; quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic.; **b.**, *to become common*; ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. **II.** Transsit., *to wander through*. **A.** Lit., bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv. **B.** Transf., cupiditates, timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic.

pervāgus -a -um, *wandering everywhere*; puer, Ov.

pervālēo -tū, **2.** *to be very strong*, Lucr.

pervāriē, adv. *very variously*, Cic.

pervasto, **1.** *to devastate, lay waste completely*; omnia ferro flammāque, Liv.

pervēho -vexi -vectum, **3.** **I.** *to carry through, conduct through*; commeatus, Liv.; *passa, pervexi*, as middle, *to travel, sail, pass through*, Tac. **II.** *to carry, lead, conduct, bring to a place*; virgines Caere, Liv.; *passa, pervexi*, as middle *to travel to*; Chalcedem, Liv.; in portum (fig.), Cic.

pervello -velli, **3.** *to pluck, pull, twitch violently*. **I.** Lit., aurem, Phaedr.; stomachum, *to excite*, Hor. **II.** Fig., *to pinch, hurt, pain*; si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit, Cic.; hence, *to disparage, revile*; jus civile, Cic.

pervēnio -vēni -ventum, **4.** *to arrive at, come to, reach*. **I.** Lit., Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt, Caes.; *ad portam*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a.**, of persons, *to attain to, to arrive at, reach*; in maximam invidiam, Cic.; *in senatum, to become a senator*, Cic.; *in scripta alicuius, to be mentioned by an author*, Cic.; *ad suum, to obtain one's own*, Cic.; *ad primos comodos, to attain to the rank of*, Cic.; **b.**, of things, *to come to*; pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, Cic.

perversō, adv. (*perversus*), *wrongly, perversely*; interpretari, Cic.; *uti deorum beneficio*, Cic.

perversitas -ātis, f. (*perversus*), *perversity*; hominum, Cic.; *opinionum*, Cic.

perversus -a -um, p. adj. (from *perverto*), *crooked, awry, askew*. **I.** Lit., perversissimi oculi, *squinting dreadfully*, Cic. **II.** *perverse, froward, wrong*; sapientia Tiberonis, Cic.

perverto (*pervorto*) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), **3.** *to turn upside down, overturn, overthrow*. **I.** Lit., tecta, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to invert, pervert*; *pervorso more, against tradition, custom, etc.*, Cic.; *pervorso numine, against the will of the gods*, Verg. **B.** Meton., *to overthrow, destroy, pervert*; amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic.; omnia jura divina atque humana, Cic. **C.** *to trip up, put down*; numquam (ille me) ullo artificio pervertet, Cic.

pervespēri, adv. *very late in the evening*, Cic.

pervestigatio -ōnis, f. (*pervestigo*), *a tracking out, investigation*, Cic.

pervestigō, **1.** *to track out*. **I.** Lit., of

hunting dogs, Cic. **II.** Fig., *to investigate, search into*; *pervestigare et cognoscere*, Cic.

pervētus -ēris, *very old*; rex, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

pervētustus -a -um, *very old*; verba, Cic.

perviciācia -ae, f. (*pervicax*), *persistence*; usually in a bad sense, *obstinacy, stubbornness*; mulierositas, *perviciacia*, ligurritio, Cic.; *perviciacia tua et superbia*, Liv.; *perviciacia in hostem, firmness*, Tac.

pervicacitēr, adv. (*pervicax*), *firmly, obstinately, stubbornly*; compar., *pervicacius*, Liv.

pervicax -ācis (**pervico* for *pervinco*), *firm, unyielding*; in a bad sense, *stubborn, obstinate*; virtus, Liv.; with genit., *pervicax irae*, Tac.; with adversus, *adversus peritos pervicax*, Tac.

pervideō -vidi -visum, **2.** **I.** *to overlook, look at, regard, behold*; **1.** lit., sol qui pervidet omnia, Ov.; **2.** transf., **a.**, cunctaque mens oculis pervidet usa suis, Ov.; **b.**, *to look over to review*; quum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, Hor. **II.** *to look through and through*; **1.** lit., *to distinguish*; ut neque . . . quae cuiusque stipitis palma sit pervideri possit, Liv.; **2.** transf., **a.**, *to examine*; quid ea postulet pervidendum, Cic.; **b.**, *to look at, perceive, discern*; animi mei firmitatem, Cic.; meton., *to consider, examine*; videbo te et pervidebo, Cic.

pervigēo -gūi, **2.** *to flourish, bloom continually*; opibus atque honoribus pervigere, *remained long in possession of*, Tac. [ing, Ov.]

pervigil -ilis, *very watchful, always watchful*.

pervigiliatio -ōnis, f. (*pervigilo*), *a vigil, a religious watching*, Cic.

pervigilium -li, n. **1.** *a watching throughout the night*, Plin.; **2.** *a religious watching, vigil*; castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv.; *pervigilium celebrare*, Tac.

pervigilo, **1.** *to watch, remain awake through out the night*; noctem, Cic.

pervilis -e, *very cheap*; annona, Liv.

pervinco -vici -victum, **3.** **I.** Intransit., *to gain a complete victory*. **A.** Lit., pervicit Verdanes, Tac. **B.** Transf., *to carry one's point*; pervicit Cato, Cic. **II.** Transsit., *to conquer completely, subdue utterly*. **A.** Lit., Plant. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to surpass, outdo*; voces pervincunt sonum, Hor.; **2.** *to induce, prevail upon, succeed in prevailing*; with ut and the subj., multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv.; *to bring about with difficulty*; pervicerunt remis ut tenerent terram, Liv.; **3.** *to prove, demonstrate*; aliquid dictis, Lucr.

pervius -a -um (per and via), *passable, accessible, having a road through*; pervius usus, Verg. Aen. II. **I.** Lit., loca equo pervia, Ov.; transitiones, Cic. Subst., **pervium** -li, n. *a passage*, Tac. **II.** Fig., *accessible*; nihil ambitioni pervium, Tac.

pervolgo = *pervulgo* (q.v.).

pervolito, **1.** (intens. of **1.** *pervolo*), *to fly through or round, to flit about*; omnia late loca, Verg.

1. pervolō, **1.** **I.** *to fly through, fly round*; **1.** lit., aedes, Verg.; iter aërium, Ov.; **2.** transf., of any rapid motion, sex milia passuum cisistis, Cic. **II.** *to fly to a place*; in hanc sedem, Cic.

2. pervolō -vōlūi -velle, *to wish greatly, to be very desirous*; pervelim scire, Cic.

pervolūto, **1.** (intens. of *pervolvo*), *to roll round*; esp., *to unroll, read a book*; libros, Cic.

pervolvō -volvi -vōlūtum, **3.** *to roll about*. **I.** Gen., **1.** lit., aliquem in luto, Ter.; **2.** fig., ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, may be en-

gaged in, Cic. **II.** to turn over a book, to read.

pervorsē, *pervorsio*, *pervorto*, etc. = *perverse*, *perversio*, *pervorto*, etc. (q.v.).

pervulgātus -a -um, p. adj. (from *pervulgo*), **1.** very usual, very common; *consolatio*, Cic.; **2.** well known; *ista maledicta pervulgata in omnes*, Cic.

pervulgo (*pervolgo*), **1.** **I.** to publish, make publicly known; **1.** res in vulgus pervulgata, Cic.; *illas tabulas pervulgaritate edi P. R. imperavi*, Cic.; **2.** of a woman, se, to prostitute herself, Cic. **II.** to visit or sojourn often in a place, Lucr.

pēs, *pēdis*, m. (πούς), the foot (used both of men and animals). **I.** Lit., **1.** calcei apti ad pedem, Cic.; *pedem ferre*, to go, Verg.; *pedem portā non efferre*, Cic.; *pedem referre*, Cic., *revocare*, to go back, return, Verg.; *pedibus*, on foot, also by land, Cic.; *servus a pedibus*, an attendant, lackey, Cic.; *accidere ad pedes alicuius*, Cic.; *prohibiti estis in provincia vestra pedem ponere*, Cic.; *pete pulsare terram*, to dance, Hor.; **2.** esp., a, milit. t. t., *pedibus merere*, to serve in the infantry, Liv.; *descendere ad pedes* (of cavalry), to dismount, Liv.; *pedem conferre*, to fight hand to hand, Liv.; **b.** as polit. t. t. (of senators), *pedibus ire in sententiam alicuius*, to agree with, support some one's proposal, Liv.; *ne (quis) pedibus iret*, should vote, Cic.; **3.** fig., sub *pedibus*, under the power of, Liv.; *sub pedibus esse* or *jacere*, to be thought little of, Ov.; *so sub pede ponere*, Hor.; *pedem opponere*, to withstand, Ov.; *pedem trahere*, to limp (of iambic verse), Ov.; *per me ista trahantur pedibus*, may as far as I am concerned be turned topsy-turvy, may go to the dogs, Cic.; *ante pedes positum esse*, to be before one's feet or eyes, Cic.; *circum pedes* = *circum se*, Cic.; *ante pedes Manilii*, before Manilius, Cic.; *pes secundus*, *felix*, *dexter*, happy or fortunate arrival, Verg., Ov. **II.** A. Transf., **1.** poet., of water, *crepante lympha desilit pede*, Hor.; of time, *tacito pede lapsa vestitus*, Ov.; **2.** a, the foot of a chair, table, or other article of furniture, Tac.; **b.** *pes veli*, the rope or sheet attached to the lower edge of a sail, by which it was tightened or relaxed; hence, *pede aequo*, with fair wind, Ov.; *facere pedem*, to veer out the sheet to catch a side wind, Verg.; **c.** the pole on which a litter is carried, Cat. **B.** Meton., **1.** *pedibus vincere*, in a foot-race, Ov.; **2.** esp., a, t. t. of poetry, a metrical foot, Cic.; **b.** a metre, species of verse; *Lesbius*, Hor.; **c.** a foot, as a measure of length; *pedem non egressi sumus*, Cic.; *citus pes*, the iamb.

pessimus, *pessime*, v. *malus*.

Pessinūs (*Pēsīnūs*) -untis, f. (Πεσσινός, Πεσσινός-ούρος), one of the most celebrated towns of Galatia, near Mount Dindymus, chief seat of the worship of Cybele, now Balahazar or Balahissar. Adj., **Pessinuntius** -a -um, relating to Pessinus.

pessūlus -i, m. (πάσσαλος), a bolt; *pessulum ostio obdere*, Ter.

pessum, adv. (for *pedis versum*), to the ground, to the bottom, downwards; *pessum ire*, to sink to the ground, Cic.; to be ruined, to perish, Tac. Esp., **pessum do** (or *pessumdo*, or *pessundo*) (*dēdi*, *dātum*), *dāre*, to let fall to the ground, to destroy, ruin, put an end to, Sall.; *ad inertiam pessum datus est*, sunk into, Sall.

pestifer -fēra -fērum and **pestiferus** -a -um (pestis and fero), **1.** pestiferous, pestilential; odor corporum, Liv.; **2.** transf., deadly, fatal, destructive, injurious; *vipera*, Cic.; *civis*, Cic.

pestiferē, adv. (pestifer), balefully, injuriously, Cic.

pestilēns -entis (pestis). **I.** pestilential, unhealthy; *uedes*, Cic.; *annus pestilentissimus*, Cic. **II.** Transf., deadly, fatal, noxious; *homo pestilentior*, Cic.

pestilentia -ae, f. (pestilens), pestilence, plague, infectious disease. **I.** Lit., and meton., **1.** lit., causa pestilentiae, Cic.; pestilentia laborare, Liv.; **2.** meton., unhealthy air, unworthy place; pestilentiae possessores (of unhealthy places), Cic.; autumni, Caes. **II.** Transf. (moral), plague, pest, Cat.

pestilitas -atis, f. = pestilentia (q.v.).

pestis -is, f. **I.** a pest, pestilence, plague, infectious disease, malaria; pestem in ab Aegypto avertere, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. destruction, ruin, death; pestem in aliquem machinari, Cic.; illam a republica pestem depellere, Cic. **B.** Meton., an injurious thing or person, a pest, curse, bane; *illae inclusae in republica pestes*, Cic.

pētāsātus -a -um (petasus), wearing the petasus (q.v.) = equipped for a journey, Cic.

pētāsio (*pētāso*) -ōnis m. (πετασών), a fore-quarter of pork, Varr.

pētāunculus -i, m. (dim. of petaso), a little fore-quarter of pork, Juv.

pētāsus -i, m. (πετάσος), a broad-brimmed felt hat, used by travellers, Plaut.

pētaurum -i, n. (πέταυρον), a spring-board used by tumblers and rope-dancers, Juv.

Pētēlia (*Pētilla*) -ae, f. a town in the Brutian territory colonised by the Lucanians, now Strongoli. Hence, adj., **Pētelinus** -a -um, Petelian.

pētesso (*pētisso*), **3.** (peto), to desire, long for, strive after eagerly; aliquid, Cic.

pētitiō -ōnis, f. (peto). **I.** an attack, thrust, blow; tuas petitiones effugi, Cic.; an attack in words; novi omnes hominis petitiones rationesque dicendi, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** a requesting; a, petitiō indutiarii, Liv.; **b.** an application for office, candidature; consularis, Caes.; dare se petitiōni, Cic.; **2.** a, a suit, legal claim, Cic.; **b.** a right of claim, a right to bring an action; cuius sit petitiō, Cic.

pētitor -ōris, m. (peto), one who strives after anything. **I.** a candidate, Hor. **II.** the plaintiff in a civil or private suit, Cic.

pētitiurio, **4.** (desider. of peto), to desire to become a candidate; video hominem valde petitiurire, Cic.

pētītus -ūs, m. (peto), an inclining towards, Lucr.

pēto -īvi and -īi -itum, **3.** (root PET, whence impet-o, impies, impetus, Gk. ΠΕΤ, whence πέτο-μαι, πίπτω), to reach towards. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, with the hand, to grasp; *Ilionea petiō dextrā*, Verg.; **b.** with a weapon, to fall upon, attack, assail, aim at, thrust at; caput et collum, Cic.; aliquem telli, Liv.; **c.** with the feet or with other kinds of motion, (a) to make for, go to, hasten to; *Dyrhachium*, Cic.; *loca calidiora*, Cic.; *caelum penniis*, to fly to, Ov.; transf., of inanimate objects, *mons petiō astra*, rears its head towards, Ov.; **(8)** to go to a person, to approach; ut te supplex peterem, Verg.; **(γ)** to take a certain direction, to take a road; *alium cursum petere*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to attack, assail; qui me epistolā petiuit, Cic.; aliquem fraude, Liv.; **2.** to ask, require, claim, beg, beseech, request, entreat; a, alicuius vitam, Cic.; *pacem a Romanis*, Caes.; with ut and the subj., *peto a te ut*, etc., Cic.; with subj. alone, *abs te peto*, efficat ut, etc., Cic.; with ne and the subj., *peto a te ne me putes*, etc., Cic.; transf., of inanimate objects, quantum res peti, needs or demands, Cic.; **b.** to make a claim at

pet, to bring an action, to sue for; hereditatis possessionem, Cic.; **c**, to sue for, to solicit; (a) to become a candidate for public office; consulatum, Cic.; (8) to woo a maiden; virginem petiere juvenes, Liv.; **3**, to seek for; a, sedes apibus statioque petenda, Verg.; **b**, to seek, strive after, endeavour to obtain; praedam pedibus, Ov.; sapientiam, Cic.; mortem, Cic.; with infin., Verg. **II**, to fetch, derive; **1**, lit., a, to fetch; cibum e flamma, Ter.; **b**, to fetch, to bring forth; gemitus alte de corde, Ov.; **2**, transf., a litteris oblivionem, Cic. (petit = petit, Verg.).

petorritum (pētōritum) -i, n. an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage.

1. pētra -ae, f. (πέτρα), a stone, rock, Plin.

2. Pētra -ae, f. (Πέτρα). **I**, a town in Arabia Petraea, now ruins of Wady Musa. **II**, a town in Sicily. Hence, **Pētrini** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Petra.

Pētrējus -ū, m., M., a Roman general, legate of Pompey in the Civil War.

Pētrinum -i, n. an estate near Sinuessa in Campania.

Pētrōcorī -ōrum, m. a Gallic tribe in Aquitania, in modern Perigord.

Pētrōnius -ū, m., T. (or C.) Arbiter, a Roman satirist under Nero.

pētūlans -antis (*petulo, from peto), freakish, capricious, pert, wanton, forward, petulant; and esp., wanton, lustful; homo, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.

pētūlantēr, adv. (petulans), freakishly, capriciously, petulantly, forwardly, wantonly; petulantius vivere, Cic.; petulantius jactari, Cic.; petulantissime fieri, Cic.

pētūlantia -ae, f. (petulans), capriciousness, freakishness, wantonness, petulance (opp. pudor, modestia), Cic.

pētūlous -a -um (peto), butting with the head; agni, Lucr.; haedi, Verg.

Peucētia -ae, f. a district of Apulia. Adj., **Peucētius** -a -um, Peucetian.

pexus -a -um (partic. of pecto), hairy, woolly, having a nap, and hence (of a garment), new, Hor.

Phacus -i, m. (Φάκος), stronghold of the Macedonian kings, near Pella.

Phaeaces -ācum, m. (Φαίακες), the Phaeacians, mythical inhabitants of the island of Scheria (identified with Corcyra), famed for their prosperity. Sing., **Phaeax** -ācis, m. a Phaeacian; pinguis Phaeaxque, a comfortable, luxurious person, Hor. Hence, **A. Phaeacius** -a -um, Phaeacian. **B. Phaeacis** -idis, f. a poem on the story of Ulysses among the Phaeacians.

Phaedōn -ōnis, m. (Φαίδων), disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato, who gave his name to a dialogue on the immortality of the soul.

Phaedra -ae, f. (Φαίdra), daughter of Minos, sister of Ariadne and wife of Theseus; she fell in love with, and was (by a false accusation) the cause of the death of, her step-son Hippolytus.

Phaedrus -i, m. (Φαίδρος). **I**, an Epicurean philosopher at Athens, teacher of Cicero. **II**, a disciple of Socrates. **III**, a freedman of Augustus, Thracian by birth, author of Latin fables.

Phaestum -i, n. (Φαιστός). **I**, a town on the south coast of Crete. Hence, **Phaēstias** -ādis, f. a dweller in Phaestum. **II**, a town in Thessaly.

Phaëthon -ōntis, m. (Φαίθων), the shining one. **I**, Epithet of Helios, the sun. **II**, the son of Helios and Clymene, who, attempting to drive the chariot of his father, set the world on fire, and

was killed by a thunderbolt of Jupiter. Hence, **A. Adj.**, **Phaëthonteus** -a -um, relating to Phaethon. **B. Subst.**, **Phaëthontias** -ādis, f.; plur., **Phaëthontiaides** -um, f. the sisters of Phaethon, who were turned into poplars.

Phaëthūsa -ae, f. (Φαέθουσα), a sister of Phaethon.

phāgēr -gri, m. (φάγρος), a fish, Ov.

Phalaeus -i, m. (Φάλακος), a tyrant of the Phocaeans. Hence, adj., **Phalaeus** -a -um, of Phalaeus.

phalangae (pālangae) -ārum, f. (φάλαγγες), rollers on which heavy bodies were moved, Caes.

phalangitae -ārum, m. (φαλαγγίται), soldiers belonging to a phalanx, Liv.

Phalantus -i, m. (Φάλαντος), a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and founded Tarentum; regnata Laconi rura Phalauto, the Tarentine territory, Hor.

phalanx -angis, f. (φάλαγξ). **I**, Gen., a closely-serial array of soldiers, Verg. **II**, Esp., a, a division of the Athenian and Spartan army drawn up in battle array, a phalanx, Nep.; **b**, the Macedonian phalanx, a body of men (from eight to sixteen thousand strong) drawn up in a close parallelogram, fifty men abreast and sixteen deep; **c**, transf., the order of battle array among the Gauls and Germans drawn up in a parallelogram; phalange factā, in close formation, Cic.

Phālāra -ōrum, n. (Φάλαρα), a port in Thessaly on the Sinus Maliacus, now Styliāha.

Phālāris -idis, m. (Φαλαρίς), a tyrant of Agrigentum, notorious for his cruelty (v. Perillus).

Phālāsarna -ae, f. (Φαλάσσαρνα), a town in Crete. Adj., **Phālāsarnēus** -a -um, of Phalasarina.

phālērae (fālērae) -ārum, (φάλαρα). **I**, a metal ornament worn on the breast as a military decoration, Cic. **II**, a trapping on a horse's head and breast, Liv., Verg.

phālērātus -a -um (phalerae), adorned with the phalerae; equi, Liv.

Phālērūm -i, n. (Φαληρόν), the oldest port of Athens, connected with the city by a long wall.

Hence, **A. Phālērēus** -ēi and -ēos, m. belonging to Phalerum; Demetrius Phalereus, or simply Phalereus, regent of Athens (about 300 B.C.).

B. Phālērīcus -a -um, belonging to Phalerum; subst., **Phālērīcus** -i, m. (sc. portus), the harbour of Phalerum.

Phānae -ārum, f. (Φαναί), harbour and promontory in the south of Chios, now Cap Mastico, the country near which was famous for its wine; adj., **Phānaeus** -a -um, Phanean; rex Phanaeus, poet, for Phanaean wine (as the king among wines), Verg.

Phantāsos -i, m. (Φάντασος), a son of Somnus.

Phaōn -ōnis, m. (Φάων), a youth of Lesbos, beloved by Sappho.

phāretra -ae, f. (φαρέτρα), a quiver, Verg.

phārētrātus -a -um (phaetra), furnished with a quiver, wearing a quiver; virgo, Diana, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Ov.

pharmaceutria -ae, f. (φαρμακeutρία), the sorceress (title of Vergil's Eighth Eclogue).

phārmācōpōla (-ēs) -ae, m. (φαρμακοπωλήs), a seller of drugs, a quack, Cic.

Pharnācēs -is, m. (Φαρνάκης), king in Pontus, son of Mithridates, conquered by Caesar

Pharsālus (-ōs) -i, f. (Φάρσαλος), a town in Thessaly, near which Pompeius was defeated by Caesar, 48 B.C., now Pharsa. Hence, adj., **Pharsālicus** -a -um and **Pharsālius** -a -um, *Pharsalian*.

Phārus (-ōs) -i, f. (Φάρος), an island off Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a lighthouse; adj., **Phārius** -a -um, a, relating to Pharus; b, Egyptian; juvenca, Io, Ov.; turba, the priests of Isis, Tib.; conjux, Cleopatra, Mart.

Phāsēlis -idis, f. (Φασήλις), a town in Lycia, on the border of Pamphylia. Hence, **Phāsēlitae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Phasēlis.

phāsēlus (-ōs) -i, m. and f. (φάσηλος), 1, an edible bean, the kidney-bean, Verg.; 2, a kind of light skiff formed of oysters or papyrus, or burnt and painted clay, Cic.

Phāsīs -idis and -idos, m. (Φάσις), a river in Colchis, falling into the Black Sea, now Rion or Rioni. Hence, **A. Phāsīs** -idis, f. adj. *Phasian*, poet. = *Colchian*; volucres, pheasants, Mart.; subst., *Phasis* (sc. femina), the Colchian woman = *Medea*, Ov. **B. Phāsīācus** -a -um (Φασιάκος), *Phasian*, poet. = *Colchian*. **C. Phāsīanus** (Fāsīanus) -a -um, avis, and simply *Phasiana*, Plin., or *Phasianus*, Suet., a pheasant. **D. Phāsīās** -ādis, f. (Φασιάς), *Phasian*, poet. = *Colchian*; puella, and simply *Phasias*, = *Medea*, Ov.

phasma -ātis, n. (φάσμα), a ghost, spectre (title of a comedy of Meander, and of a poem by Catullus), Ter., Juv.

phatnē -ēs, f. (φάτναι), the Crōd, a space between two stars of the constellation Cancer, Cic.

Phēgeus -ēi and -ēus, m. (Φηγεύς), king of Psophis. Hence, **A. Adj.**, **Phēgeius** -a -um, belonging to Phegeus. **B. Subst.**, **Phēgis** -idis, f. the daughter of Phegeus.

Phēmīus -īi, m. (Φήμιος), a celebrated harp-player in Ithaca; hence, appell., a good harp-player, Ov.

Phēnēus (-ōs) -i, f. (Φένεος), a town in Arcadia. Hence, **Phēnēatae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Phēnos.

phengitēs -ae, m. (φεγγίτης), selenite or crystallised gypsum (used for window panes), Suet.

Phērae -ārum, f. (Φέραι). **I.** a town in Mesenia, near modern Kalamata. **II.** a city in Thessaly, the residence of Admetus and of the tyrant Alexander, now Velestino; hence, adj., **Phēraeus** -a -um, *Pheren*, or *Thessalian*; vaccae, of Admetus, Ov.; gens, a cruel race like that of the tyrant Alexander of Pherae, Ov.

Phērēclus -i, m. (Φερέκλος), a ship-buinder who built the ship in which Paris carried off Helen. Hence, adj., **Phērēclēus** -a -um, of *Phereclus*.

Phērēcydēs -īs, m. (Φερεκίδης). **I.** a philosopher of Scyros, teacher of Pythagoras. Hence, adj., **Phērēcydēus** -a -um, of *Pherecydes*. **II.** an Athenian chronicler, flor. 480 B.C.

Phērēs -ētis, m. (Φέρης), prince in Thessaly, father of Admetus. Hence, **Phērētiādēs** -ae, m. son of *Pheres* = *Admetus*.

phīāla -ae, f. (φιάλη), a drinking-vessel, broad at the bottom, bowl, saucer, Juv.

Phidiās -ae, m. (Πειδιάς), a celebrated sculptor of Athens, contemporary of Pericles. Hence, **Phidiācus** -a -um, of *Phidias*.

Philādelphēni (Philādelphini) -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of *Philadelpheia* in Asia Minor.

Philaeni -ōrum, and Gr. -ōn, m. (Φίλανοι), two Carthaginian brothers who submitted to be buried alive for the sake of their country; aras *Philaenorum* and *Philaenon*, a port on the borders of Cyrene.

Philammōn -ōnis, m. (Φιλάμμων), son of Apollo and Chione, a celebrated singer.

Philippi -ōrum, m. (Φίλιπποι), a city in Macedonia, where Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius, now Filibah or Filibejic; hence, adj., **A. Philippensis** -e. **B. Philippicus** -a -um, relating to *Philippi*.

Philippōpōlis -ēos, f. (Φιλίπποπολις), a town in Thrace on the right bank of the Hebrus now *Philippopoli*.

Philippus -i, m. (Φίλιππος). **I.** the names of several kings of Macedon, the most celebrated of whom was the father of Alexander the Great; meton., a gold coin coined by Philip, Hor.; hence, adj., **A. Philippēus** -a -um, belonging to Philip; nummus, a gold coin of King Philip, worth twenty drachmae. **B. Philippicus** -a -um, relating to Philip; orations, the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip; subst., **Philippicae** -ārum, f. the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip, and of Cicero against Antonius. **II.** a Roman name, cognomen of the gens *Marcia*.

Philistus -i, m. (Φίλιστος), a Greek historian of Syracuse, imitator of Thucyides.

philitia -ōrum, n. (φιλίτια), the public meals of the Lacedaemonians, Cic.

Philo -ōnis, m. (Φίλον). **I.** an academic philosopher, flourishing at Athens, 91 B.C. **II.** a celebrated Atherian architect.

Philotēta (-ēs) -ae, m. (Φιλοκτήτης), son of Poeas, the companion of Hercules, whose bow and poisoned arrows he received after Hercules' death; joined in the expedition against Troy, but was left behind in the island of Lemnos wounded by a snake; brought to Troy in the 21st year of the war (as Troy could not be taken without his arrows); healed by *Machaon*; slew *Paris*. Adj., **Philotētaeus** -a -um, belonging to *Philotetes*.

philolōgia -ae, f. (φιλολογία), love of learning, study of letters, Cic.

philolōgus -i, m. (φιλόλογος), a learned man, a student of literature, a scholar, Cic.

Philomēla -ae, f. (Φιλομήλα). **I.** the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, turned into a nightingale. **II.** Meton., a nightingale, Verg.

Philomēlium -īi, n. (Φιλομήλιον), a small town in the south-east of Phrygia, not far from the borders of Lycaonia, now *Ak-cher*. Hence, **Philomēlienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of *Philomelium*.

Philopoēmēn -ēnis, m. (Φιλοποιμήν), general of the Achaean League (born 253 B.C.).

philosophia -ae, f. (φιλοσοφία). **I.** philosophy, Cic. **II.** Meton., a philosophical subject, Nep. **B. Plur.**, *philosophiae*, *philosophicæ*, sects or systems, Cic.

philosophor, i. dep. to *philosophiae*, to apply oneself to philosophy, Cic.

philosophus -a -um (φιλόσοφος), *philosophic*. **I.** Adj., Cic. **II.** Subst., **A. philōsophus** -i, m. a philosopher, Cic. **B. philōsophā** -ae, f. a female philosopher, Cic.

philtum -i, n. (φίλτρον), a love-potion, philtre, Ov.

philŷra -ae, f. (φιλŷρα), the inner bark of the linden-tree, of which bands for chariots were made, Hor.

2. Philyra -ae, f. (Φίλυρα), a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron, changed into a linden-tree. Hence, **A. Philyreus** -a -um, relating to Philyra; heros, Chiron, Ov.; terta, of Chiron, Ov. **B. Philyrides** -ae, m. son of Philyra = Chiron, Ov.

phimus -i, m. (φίμος), a dice-box, Hor.

Phineus -ei and -eos, m. (Φινεύς). **I.** a king of Salmagressus in Thrace, who was deprived of sight and tormented by the Harpies for having put his sons to death on a false accusation. Hence, **A. Phineus** and **Phineus** -a -um, of or relating to Phineus. **B. Phinides** -ae, m. a male descendant of Phineus. **II.** brother of Cepheus, fought with Perseus about Andromeda.

Phintia -ae, f. a town in Sicily.

Phintiās -ae, m. (Φιντίας), a Pythagorean, famous for his friendship with Damon.

Phlēgēthōn -ontis, m. (Φλεγέθων, burning), a river in the infernal regions, in which fire flowed instead of water; adj., **Phlēgēthontis** -idis, f. of Phlegethon; lymphæ, Ov.

Phlēgra -ae, f. (Φλέγρα = φλεγυρά, burning), a district in Macedonia, afterwards called Palene, where the gods were said to have killed the giants with lightning. Hence, adj., **Phlēgræus** -a -um, relating to Phlēgra; campi, Ov.; transf., campus, the field of Pharsalia (because of the fierce battle fought there), Prop.

Phlēgyās -ae, m. (Φλεγυάς). **I.** king of the Lapithæ, father of Ixion and Coronis. **II.** Plur., **Phlēgyæ** -arum, m. a robber tribe in Thessaly.

Phliūs -untis, f. (Φλιούς), a city in the Peloponnese between Sicyon and Argos. Hence, adj., **Phliāsus** -a -um, of Phliūs.

Phōbētōr -ōris, m. (Φοβήτωρ), a son of Morpheus.

phōca -ae, f. and **phōcē** -ēs, f. (φώκη), a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf, Verg.

Phōcaea -ae, f. (Φώκαια), a sea-port in Ionia, mother-city of Massilia, now Fougès. Hence, **A. Phōcaensis** -e, Phocaenæ. **B. Phōcaeī** -ōrum, m. the Phocaens. **C. Phōcāicus** -a -um, Phocaean.

Phōcis -idis and -idos, f. (Φωκίς), Phocis, a district in the north of Greece, between Boeotia and Aetolia. Hence, **1. Phōcāicus** -a -um, Phocian; **2. Phōcenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Phocis; **3. Phōcēus** -a -um, Phocian; juvenis Phocens, or simply Phocæus, the Phocian = Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis, Ov.; **4. Phōcīī** -ōrum, m. the Phocians.

Phōcus -i, m. (Φώκος), son of Aeacus, brother of Peleus and Telamon.

Phoebē -ēs, f. (Φοιβή). **I. a.**, the sister of Phoebus, the Moon-goddess, Diana; b, meton., Night, Ov. **II.** daughter of Leirippus. **III.** daughter of Leda and sister of Helena.

Phoebigēna -ae, m. (Phoebus and geno = gigno), the son of Phoebus, Aesculapius, Verg.

Phoebus -i, m. (Φοῖβος), Apollo, the Sun-god; poet. = sun; fugat astra Phoebus, Hor.; and = quarter of the heavens; sub utroque Phoebō, in the east and west, Ov. Hence, **A. Phōebās** -adis, f. (Φοιβάς), priestess of Phoebus, a prophetess. **B. Phōbeūs** -a -um and **Phōbeūs** -a -um (Φοιβήϊος, Φοιβείος), of Phoebus; juvenis, Aesculapius, Ov.; ales, the raven, Ov.; virgo, Daphne, and poet. = laurel-crown, Ov.

Phoenicē, v. Phoenices.

Phoenices -um, m. (Φοίνικες), the Phoe-

nicians, inhabitants of the district of Phoenicia, famous for their skill in navigation and commerce, founders of several colonies. Carthage, Hippo, etc. Hence, **A. Phoenicē** -ēs, f. and **Phoenicia** -ae, f. (Φοινίκη), Phoenicia, a small strip of the coast of Syria, with the chief towns Tyre and Sidon. **B. Phoenissa** -ae, f. (Φοινισσα), Phoenician; exsul, Anna, sister of Dido, Ov.

phoenicoptēros -i, m. (φοινικόπτερος), the flamingo, Juv.

Phoenix -icis, m. (Φοῖνιξ). **I.** son of Amyntor, companion of Achilles at the Trojan War. **II. a** fabulous bird of Arabia, said to live 500 years, and then to be burnt to death: from the ashes of the dying bird a new phoenix was said to spring.

Phōlōē -ēs, f. (Φολῶη), a woody mountain in Arcadia, on the border of Elis, now Olona.

Phōlus -i, m. (Φόλος), a centaur.

Phorcus -i, m. (Φόρκος), **Phorcys** -cŷis, m. (Φόρκυς), and **Phorcyon** -cŷnis, m. (Φόρκυν), a sea-god, son of Neptune, father of Medusa and her sisters. Hence, **A. Phorcis** -idos, f. daughter of Phorcys; sorores Phorcidæ = Graecæ, Ov. **B. Phorcynis** -idis, f. the daughter of Phorcus, Medusa.

Phōrōneus -ei and -eos, m. (Φορωνεύς), king of Argos, son of Inachus, brother of Io. Hence, **Phōronis** -idis, f. = Io, Ov.

Phrāatēs (Phrāhātēs) -is, m. name of several Parthian kings.

phrēnēticus -a -um (φρενητικός) and **phrēniticus** -a -um (φρενιτικός), mad, frantic, Cic.

Phrixus -i, m. (Φρίξος), son of Athamas and Nephele, brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece. Hence, adj., **Phrixæus** -a -um, belonging to Phrixus; stagna sororis Phrixææ, the Hellespont, Ov.

Phrygēs -um, m. (Φρύγες), the Phrygians, the inhabitants of Phrygia, famous for their embroidery, but despised for their sloth and stupidity. Sing., **Phryx** -ŷgis, adj. = Phrygian; subst., a Phrygian; esp., a, = Aeneas, Ov.; b, = a priest of Cybele, Prop. Hence, **A. Phrygia** -ae, f. the country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor. **B. Phrygius** -a -um (Φρύγιος), Phrygian, and poet. = Trojan; maritus, Aeneas, Ov.; Pelops, Prop.; pastor, Paris, Verg.; tyrannus, Aeneas, Verg., Ov.; Laomedon, Ov.; mule, Cybele, Verg.; vestes, embroidered, Verg.; buxum, the Phrygian flute, Ov.; lapis, Phrygian marble, Ov.

1. Phryx -ŷgis, m. (Φρύξ), a river in Lydia, now Çöğüşçak-Su.

2. Phryx, v. Phryges.

Phryxæus, v. Phrixus.

Phthia -ae, f. (Φθία), a town in Thessaly, birth-place of Achilles. Hence, **A. Phthiās** -adis, f. (Φθιάς), a woman of Phthia. **B. Phthiōtēs** -ae, m. (Φθιώτης), an inhabitant of Phthia. **C. Phthiōtis** -idis, f. (Φθιώτις), Phthiotis, the district of Thessaly in which Phthia is. **D. Phthiōticus** -a -um (Φθιωτικός), meton. = Thessalian. **E. Phthius** -i, m. (Φθίος), belonging to Phthia; rex, Peleus, Ov.; meton. = Thessalian, Liv.

Phylacē -ēs, f. (Φυλακή). **I.** a city in Thessaly, where Proteus reigned. Hence, **A. Phylacēis** -idis, f. belonging to Phylacē; matres, Thessalian, Ov. **B. Phylacēius** -a -um; conjux, Laodamia, Ov. **II.** a town in Molossis in Epirus.

Phylacus -i, m. (Φύλακος). **I.** founder of Phylacē. **II.** grandfather of Proteus. Hence,

Phylacidēs -ae, m. (φυλακίδης), a descendant of Phylacus = Proteus, Ov.

phylarchus -i, m. (φύλαρχος), the head of a tribe, an emir; Arabum, Cic.

Phyllōs -i, f. (φύλλος), town in Thessalotis. Hence, **Phyllēus** -a -um (φυλλήιος), poet. = Thessalian; juvenis, Caeneus, Ov.

phýsica -ae, f. and **phýsicē** -ēs, f. (φυσική), physics, natural science, Cic.

phýsicō, adv. in the manner of the natural philosophers; dicere, Cic.

phýsicus -a -um, relating to physics or natural philosophy, physical. **A.** Adj., ratio, Cic. **B.** Subst., 1, **phýsicus** -i, m. a natural philosopher, Cic.; 2, **phýsica** -ōrum, n. natural philosophy, physics, Cic.

physiognōmōn -ōnis, m. (φυσιογνώμων), a physiognomist, one who judges men's characters by their features, Cic.

phýsiolōgia -ae, f. (φυσιολογία), natural philosophy, Cic.

piābilis -e (pio), expiable, that can be atoned for; fulmen, Ov.

piācūlaris -e (piaculum), atoning, expiating; sacrificia, and subst., **piācūlaria** -lūm, n. expiatory sacrifices, Liv.

piācūlūm -i, n. (pio). **I.** any means of expiating sin or appeasing a deity. **A.** an expiatory sacrifice, a sin-offering, Cic.; porco feminā piaculum pati, Cic.; transf., ut luendis periculis publicis piacula sinus, Liv.; hence, any means of healing, remedy, Hor. **B.** punishment; gravia piacula exigere, Liv. **II.** that which renders an offering necessary, a sin, crime, evil deed; piaculum committere, Liv.

piāmen -inis, n. (pio), a means of atonement or expiation, Ov.

pica -ae, f. a pie, magpie, Ov.

picāria -ae, f. (pix), a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut, Cic.

picēa -ae, f. (pix), the pitch-pine (pinus silvestris, Linn.), Verg.

Picēnum -i, n. a district in the east of Italy on the Adriatic, famed for its oil. Hence, **A.**

Picens -entis, belonging to Picenum; **Picentes** -lūm, m. the people of Picenum. **B.** **Picēnus** -a -um, belonging to Picenum.

picēus -a -um (pix), pitchy, pitch-black; caligo, Verg.

pico, 1. (pix), to pitch, smear, cover with pitch; cadus picatus, Verg.

Pictōnes -um, m. a people in Gallia Aquitania, whence Poitou.

1. **pictor** -ōris, m. (pingo), a painter, Cic.

2. **Pictor** -ōris, m. a surname in the gens Fabia, v. Fabius.

pictūra -ae, f. (pingo). **I. A.** Lit., painting, the art of painting; ars ratioque picturae, Cic. **B.** Meton., a painting, picture; pictura textilis, embroidery, Cic. **II.** Fig., a painting in words, picture, description, Cic.

pictūrātus -a -um (pictura), painted; vestes, embrodered, Verg.

pictus -a -um, p. adj. (from pingo). **I.** Of style, ornamental, ornate, artistic; genus orationis, Cic. **II.** unreal, vain; metus, Prop.

1. **pīcus** -i, m. a woodpecker, Ov.

2. **Pīcus** -i, m. (Πίκος), an Italian deity, husband of Canens, father of Faunus; according to a later legend, changed by Circe into a woodpecker.

pīcē, adv. (pius), piously, dutifully (opp. scelerate), Cic.

Piēria -ae, f. (Πιερία), a district of Macedonia on the coast.

Piērus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πιέρος). **I.** king of Emuthia, who gave his nine daughters the name of the nine Muses. **II.** a Macedonian, father of the nine Muses. Hence, **A.** **Piēris** -idis, f. (Πιερίας), a Muse. Plur., Pierides, the Muses. **B.** **Piērius** -a -um, *Piērian*; subst., Pieriae, the Muses, Cic.; hence, poet., via, the study of poetry, Ov.; modi, poems, Hor.

piētas -ātis, f. (pius), dutifulness. **I.** Lit., a, towards the gods, piety; est pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic.; b, dutifulness towards parents, native country, benefactors; filial piety, gratitude, patriotism; quid est pietas nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic.; in patrem patriamque, Liv.; c, justice, equity, Verg.; d, kindness, compassion, Verg. **II.** Pietas, personif. as a goddess with two temples in Rome.

piger -gra -grum (root PIG, whence piget), disinclined, unwilling, lazy, slothful. **I.** Lit., serpens frigore pigra, Ov.; with in and the abl., in labore militari, Cic.; with ad and the acc., gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv.; with genit., militiae, Hor.; with infin., ferre laborem scribendi. **II.** Transf., **A.** inactive, slow; bellum, tedious, Ov.; campus, unfruitful, Hor.; pectora, insensible, Ov. **B.** Of waters, flowing slowly, sluggish, stagnant; palus, Ov.

piget -gūt -gītum est, 2. impers. **I.** Lit., it causes annoyance, it disgusts; with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing, me piget stultitia meae, Cic.; with infin., referre piget, Liv.; absol., oratione multitudo inducit ad pigendum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, it repents; illa me composuisse piget, I repent that I, etc., Ov.; 2, it causes shame; with infin., fateri piget, Liv.

pigmentārius -li, m. (pigmentum), a seller of paints and unguents, Cic.

pigmentum -i, n. (pingo), a paint, colour, pigment. **I.** Lit., aspersa tenere pigmenta in tabula, Cic. **II.** Transf., of discourse, ornament, decoration; pigmenta Aristotelia, Cic.

pignēro, 1. (pingus), to give as a pledge, put in pledge, mortgage; bona, Liv.; transf., quum velut obsidibus datis pigneratos haberent animos, Liv.

pignēror, 1. dep. (pingus). **I.** to take as pledge, appropriate as one's own; Mars fortissimum quinque pignerari solet, Cic. **II.** to accept as a pledge of certainty: quod das mihi pignēror omen, I take as a pledge of the fulfilment of my prayer, Ov.

pignus -nōris and -nēris, n. (root PAG, pango, perf. pe-pig-i), a pledge, pawn, security. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., se pignori opponere, Plaut.; rem alliculus pignori accipere, Tac.; esp., a security to enforce attendance of senators in the senate; senatores pignoriobus cogere, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, a wager, bet, stake; pignore certare cum aliquo, Verg.; 2, a pledge of love, used of children and parents; pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv. **II.** Fig., a pledge, token, assurance, proof; voluntatis, injuria, Cic.

pigritia -ae, f. and **pigrities** -ēi, f. (piger), sluggishness, sloth, indolence, Cic.; militandi, Liv.; ad sequendum, Liv.

pigro, 1. (piger), to be sluggish, slothful, lazy, Lucr.

pigror, 1. dep. (piger), to be slow, sluggish; with infin., scribere ne pigrere, Cic.

1. **pīla** -ae, f. (for pisula, from piso), a mortar, Ov.

2. **pīla** -ae, f. (for pigula, from pango), a pillar; nulla meos habeat pila libellos = a book-stall, books being sold in Rome round pillars of

buildings, Hor.; collect., *saxea pila*, a pier or mole in the sea, Verg.

3. pila -ae, f. a ball. **I.** Lit., a ball to play with; *pila ludere*, Cic.; prov., *claudus pilam, one who cannot make a right use of a thing*, Cic.; *meton.*, a game at ball; *quantum alii tribuant alveolo, quantum pilae*, Cic. **II.** Transf., any ball or sphere-shaped substance, a balloting-ball, Prop.

pilānus -i, m. (*pilum*) = *triarius* (q.v.).

pilātus -a -um (*pilum*), armed with the pilum or javelin, Verg.

pilēatus -a -um (*pileus*), wearing the pileus or felt cap; *fratres, Castor and Pollux*, Cat.; *pileati epulati sunt*, Liv.; used of freedmen (slaves at their emancipation receiving the pileus), *coloni*, Liv.; *rex*, Liv.

pilentum -i, n. a carriage, coach, esp. used by Roman ladies, Liv.

pilēolus -i, m. and **pilēolūm** -i, n. (dim. of *pileus*), a little cap, skull-cap, Hor.

pilēus -i, m. and **pilēm** -i, n. (*πίλος*), a felt cap, fitting close to the head, worn at feasts, especially the *Saturnalia*, and by slaves in token of manumission, Liv.; *servos ad pileos vocare, to summon the slaves to freedom*, Liv.

pilo, 1. (1. *pilus*), to deprive of hair, make bald, Mart.

pilōsus -a -um (1. *pilus*), covered with hair, hairy; *genae*, Cic.

pilum -i, n. (*piso*, *pinso*), 1, a pestle, Plin.; 2, the short pike or javelin of the Roman infantry, used as a missile, Cic., Liv.; *pila Horatia*, a place in Rome on the forum, Liv.

Pilumnus -i, m. husband of Danaë, father of *Daurus*, ancestor of *Turnus*.

1. **pilus** -i, m. a single hair; *munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum*, Cic.; fig., a trifle (usually with a negative); *ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, not a hair less*, Cic.; non facit *pili cohortem*, Cat.

2. **pilus** -i, m. (*pilum*). **I.** a mantle of the triarii in the Roman army; *primi pili centurio*, Caes.; *aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, to promote to be chief centurion*, Caes.; *primum pilum ducere, to be the centurion of the first mantle of the triarii*, Caes. **II.** Meton. = the centurion of the first mantle of the triarii (the first of the sixty centurions of the legion), Liv.

Pimpha -ae, f. (*Πίμπλα*), a place in Pieria, with a mountain and spring, sacred to the Muses. Hence, **A. Pimplēis** (*Pimplēis*) -idis, f. a Muse, Hor. **B. Pimplēus** -a -um, sacred to the Muses; *mons*, Cat. Subst., **Pimplē** -ae, f. a Muse, Hor.

pinā = 2. *piana* (q.v.).

Pinārius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. The *Pinarii* and *Potitii* were the priests of *Hermes* at Rome.

Pindārus -i, m. (*Πίνδαρος*), a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes in Boeotia, contemporary with *Aeschylus*. Adj., **Pindāricus** -a -um, of *Pindar*, *Pindaria*.

Pindēnissus -i, f. (*Πινδένισσος*), a town in Sicily; hence, **Pindēnissitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of *Pindēnissus*.

Pindus -i, m. (*Πίνδος*), a mountain in Thessaly, now *Mezara*.

pinētum -i, n. (*pinus*), a pine-wood, Ov.

pinēus -a -um (*pinus*), made of pine-wood or deal; *elaustra*, the wooden horse of *Troy*, Verg.; *plaga, places where pines grow*, Verg.; *pineus ardor*, a fire of pine-wood, Verg.

pingo, *pinxi*, *pictum*, 3. to paint. **I.** Lit., **A. 1.**, to paint; *hominis speciem*, Cic.; 2, esp., to embroider, with or without aen, Cic.; *toga picta*, the embroidered robe of the triumphing general, Liv.; *picti reges, clad in embroidered garments*, Mart. **B.** Transf., 1, to stain, dye, colour; *frontem moris*, Verg.; 2, to decorate, adorn; *bibliothecam*, Cic. **II.** Fig., of speech, to embellish, depict eloquently; *Britanniam pingam coloribus tuis penicillo meo*, Cic.

pinguesco, 3. (*pinguis*), to become fat, grow fertile; *sanguine pinguescere campos*, Verg.

pinguis -e (*πίσις*), fat. **I.** Lit., a, of animals, *Thebani*, Cic.; *pinguior agnus*, Plaut. Subst., **pingue** -is, n. fatness, fat, Verg.; b, of things, *merum or vinum, oily*, Hor.; *ara, covered with fat of victims*, Verg.; of soil, rich; *pinguior campus*, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, besmeared; *crura luto*, Juv.; 2, thick, gross; *caelum, air*, Cic.; 3, without understanding, heavy, stupid; *ingenium*, Ov.; 4, of speech, bombastic; *poetae pingue quiddam sonantes*, Cic.; 5, quiet, undisturbed; *somnus*, Ov.; *amor*, Ov.

pinifer -fēra -fērūm (*pinus* and *fero*), producing pines, Verg.

piniger -gēra -gērūm (*pinus* and *gero*), producing pines, Ov.

1. **pinna** -ae, f. (another form of *penna*), a feather. **I. A.** Lit., a feather, and plur., feathers, esp., the feathers in the wings and tail, Tac. **B.** Meton., 1, = the wing; *praepetibus pennis*, Cic.; prov., *alici incidere pinnas*, Cic.; 2, poet. = flight, Ov.; 3, an arrow, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, the fin of a fish, Ov.; 2, the battlement along the top of a wall, Caes.

2. **pinna** (*pinā*) -ae, f. (*πίσσα*), a species of mussel, Cic.

pinnātus -a -um (*pinna*), feathered, winged, Cic.

pinnigēr -gēra -gērūm (*pinna* and *gero*), having feathers, feathered, winged, Lucr.; transf., *piscis, having fins*, Ov.

pinnirāpus -i, m. (*pinna* and *rapio*), a gladiator who fought against a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, Juv.

pinnūla -ae, f. (dim. of *pinna*), lit., a small feather; plur., meton., small wings, Cic.

pinōtērēs (*pinōthērās*) -ae, m. (*πανοτήρης*), the pinna-guard, a small crab found in the shell of the pinna.

pinso, *pinxi* and *pinsū*, *pinsum*, *pinsitum*, *pistum* and *pisum* 3. (root *PIŖ*, whence *piso*, Gk. *πίσσω*, *πίσιω*), to stamp, pound, crush, Plaut.

pinus -i and -ūs, f. (for *pic-nus* from *pix*, *picis*), the pine, fir (*pinus silvestris*, Linn.). **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Meton. = something made of pine-wood; a, a ship, Verg.; b, a torch, Verg.; c, a garland of pine-leaves, Ov.

pīo, 1. (*pius*). **I.** to seek to appease by an offering, to appease, propitiate; *Silvanum lacte*, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to pay religious honours to, venerate, Prop. **B.** to cleanse, purify, Cic. **C.** to make good, atone for; *damna*, Ov.; fulmen, to avert the misfortune portended by lightning, Ov.; *nefas triste*, Verg.; *culpa morte*, Verg.

piper, *pipēris*, n. (*πέπερι*), pepper, Hor.

pipilo, 1. to twitter, chirp, Cat.

pipūlus -i, m. and **pipūm** -i, n. a chirping; hence, an out-cry, upbraiding, Plaut.

Piraeus -ēi, m. (*Πειραιεύς*), and **Piraeus** -i, m. the *Piraeus*, a port of Athens, connected with the city by long walls; poet. form in neut. plur., *Piraea tuta*, Ov. Adj., **Piraeus** -a -um belonging to the *Piraeus*.

pirāta -ae, m. (πειράτης), a pirate, corsair, Cic.

pirāticus -a -um (πειρατικός), piratical; myoparo, Cic.; subst., **piratica** -ae, f. piracy; piraticum facere, Cic.

Pirōnē -ēs, f. (Πειρήνη), a spring in Corinth, sacred to the Muses. Hence, **Pirenīs** -idis, f. (Πειρηνίς), Pirenaia; Pirenis Ephyre, Corinth, Ov.

Pirithōus -i, m. (Πειρίθοος), son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, husband of Hippodamia, friend of Theseus, with whom he went down to the lower world to carry off Proserpina.

pirum -i, n. a pear, Verg.

pirus -i, f. a pear-tree, Verg.

Pirustae -ārum, m. (Πιρυσθαί), an Illyrian robber-tribe.

Pisa -ae, f. (Πίσσα), and **Pisae** -ārum, f. **I.** a town in Elis on the river Alpheus, where the Olympian games were held. Hence, **Pisaeus** -a -um, Pisaeae; Arethusa, because she came originally from Elis, Ov.; hasta, of Uenomarus, Ov.; subst., **Pisaea** -ae, f. = Hippodamia, Ov. **II.** **Pisae** -ārum, f. a town in Etruria, famous for its baths (now Pisa), said to be a colony of Pisa in Elis. Hence, **Pisānus** -a -um, Pisan.

Pisandrus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πεισανδρος), son of Polycor, one of the suitors of Penelope.

Pisaurum -i, n. a town in Umbria, now Pesaro. Hence, adj., **Pisauensis** -e, Pisaurian.

Pisaurus -i, m. a river in Umbria, near Pisaurum, now Foglia.

piscārius -a -um (piscis), of or belonging to fish; forum, the fish-market, Plaut.

piscātor -ōris, m. (piscor), a fisherman, angler, Cic.

piscātorius -a -um (piscator), of or relating to fishermen and fishing; navis, a fishing-smack, Caes.; forum, fish-market, Liv.

piscātus -ūs, m. (piscor). **I.** a fishing, catching of fish, Cic. **II.** Meton., fish, Plaut.

piscicūlus -i, m. (dim. of piscis), a little fish, Cic.

piscina -ae, f. (piscis). **I.** a tank for keeping fish, fish-pond; mullos exceptare de piscina, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** a tank for bathing, swimming-bath, Plin.; **2.** a reservoir, Plin.

piscinarius -ii, m. (piscina), one fond of fish-ponds, Cic.

piscis -is, m. a fish. **I.** Lit., pisces capere, Cic.; sing., used collectively, Ov. **II.** Transf., Pisces, the sign of the zodiac so called, Ov.; pisces gemini or gemelli, Ov.; piscis aquosus, Verg.

piscor, 1. dep. (piscis), to fish; ante hortulos aluius, Cic.

piscosus -a -um (piscis), abounding in fish; amnis, Ov.

pisculentus = piscosus (q.v.).

Pisida -ae, m. (Πισιδος), a Pisidian; plur., Pisidae, the Pisidians, inhabitants of Pisidia. Hence, **Pisidia** -ae, f. (Πισιδία), a district in Asia Minor bordering on the east on Cilicia, on the north and west on Phrygia, Caria, and Lycia, on the south on Pamphylia.

Pisistrātus -i, m. (Πεισιστρατός), tyrant at Athens, contemporary of Servius Tullius. Hence, **Pisistratidae** -ārum, m. (Πεισιστρατίδαι), the sons of Pisistratus.

1. piso, v. pinso.

2. Piso -ōnis, m. a surname in the gens Calpurnia, v. Calpurnius.

pistillum -i, n. or **pistillus** -i, m. (pīnso), a pestle, Plaut.

pistor -ōris, m. (pinso). **I.** a grinder, miller, Plaut. **II.** a baker, Cic.; Pistor, surname of Jupiter.

Pistōrium -ii, n. a town in Etruria, now Pistoja. Hence, **Pistōriensis** -o, relating to Pistorium.

pistrilla -ae, f. (dim. of pistrina), a small mortar or mill, Ter.

pistrina -ae, f. (pinso), a bakehouse, Plin.

pistrinum -i, n. (pinso), a mill (usually worked by horses and asses, though sometimes by slaves as a punishment); homo pistrino dignus, Ter.; transf., tibi necum in eodem est pistrino vivendum, in the same drudgery, Cic.

pistris = pristin (q.v.).

pisum -i, n. (πίσων), the pea, pease, Plin.

Pitānē -ēs, f. (Πιτάνη), a town in Asia Minor, now Sundarik.

Pithēcūsa -ae, f. and **Pithēcūsae** -ārum, f. (Πιθηκούσα, Πιθηκούσαι), an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, near Cumae, now Ischia.

Pittācus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πιττακός), a philosopher of Mitylene, one of the Seven Wise Men.

Pittheus -ei and -ēus, m. (Πιτθεύς), king in Troezen, father of Aethra, who was the wife of Aegrus and mother of Theseus. Hence, **A.**

Pitthēis -idos, f. (Πιτθίς), a daughter of Pittheus = Aethra, Ov. **B.** **Pitthēius** and **Pitthēus** -a -um, belonging to Pittheus.

pituita -ae, f. phlegm, rheum; quum pituita redundat, Cic.

pituitōsus -a -um (pituita), full of phlegm; homo, Cic.

pitysma = pytisma (q.v.).

pius -a -um (superl. piissimus, condemned by Cicero). **I.** acting dutifully, dutiful, pious; a, upright, God-fearing, virtuous; homo, Cic.; pi, "he blessed dead," Cic.; transf., of things or actions, upright; pax, Cic.; subst., iustum piunque, justice and equity, Ov.; piun est, with infin., Ov.; b, affectumate towards one's parents, benefactors, relations, native country, etc., grateful, patriotic, obedient; in parentes, Cic.; adversus sororem, Liv. **II.** Esp. (like φίλος) kind, gentle; pia testa (of wine), Hor.

pix, picis, f. (πίσσα), pitch; aliquid pice linere, Liv.

placābilis -e (placo), easy to be appeased, easy of propitiation, placable; homines, Cic.; with ad and the acc., placabile ad justas preces ingenium, Liv.; poet., transf., ara Dianae, Verg.

placābilitas -ātis, f. (placabilis), placability, Cic.

placāmen -inis, n. (placo), a means of appeasing, propitiating; placamina irae, Liv.

placamentum -i, n. (placo), a means of appeasing, Tac.

placāte, adv. (placatus), calmly, composedly; omnia humana placate et moderate ferre, Cic.

placatio -ōnis, f. (placo), a soothing, appeasing, propitiating; deorum, Cic.

placātus -a -um, p. adj. (from placo). **I.** soothed, appeased, placable; plicatore eo et sua et regis spe invento, Liv. **II.** calm, gentle, quiet; vita, Cic.; quies placatissima, Cic.; transf., mare, Verg.

placenta -ae, f. (πλακοῦς), a cake, Hor.

Placentia -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispe dana, now Piacenza. Hence, **Placentinus** -a -um Placentine.

placēo -ūi -itum, 2. (root PLAC, cf. *placo*), to please, be agreeable, acceptable to. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, velle placere alicui, Cic.; placere sibi, to please, be satisfied with oneself, Cic.; middle perf., placitus sum, I am pleased, Ov.; b, of things, placet hoc tibi? does this please you? Cic.; foll. by quod, sibi non placere quod tam cupide elaborasset, Nep. **II.** Esp., A. Of actors and artists, to please, to win applause; admodum placere in tragœdiis, Cic. **B.** placet, with or without stat. of pers., it pleases, it seems good, it is the opinion of, I hold: a, ut doctissimis placuit, Cic.; with ut and the subj., his placuit ut tu in Cumanum venires, Cic.; with infin., nec mihi ipsi placebat diutius abesse, Cic.; with acc. and infin., placet Stoicis homines hominum causā esse generatos, Cic.; as a parenthesis, si placet, Cic.; si diis placet, Liv.; b, as legal t. t., to seem good, resolve, order, command; with ut and the subj., senatus placere ut, etc., Cic.; with acc. and infin., suggestum adornari placuit, Liv.

placide, adv. (placidus), quietly, gently, composedly, placidly; ferre dolorem, Cic.

placidus -a -um (placeo), quiet, still, placid, gentle; reddere alicui placidum, Cic.; senatus, Cic.; amnis, Ov.; placidior civitas, Liv.; placidissima pax, Cic.

placitum, v. placitus.

placitum -a -um, p. adj. (from placeo). **I.** Adj., pleasing, pleasant, agreeable; amor, Verg.; locus, Sall. **II.** Subst., **placitum** -i, n. **A.** that which pleases one; ultra placitum, more than is agreeable, Verg. **B.** opinion, teaching; placita majorum, Tac.

plāco, 1. (causat. of placeo, as sedo of seden, connected with pla-nus), to soothe, appease, calm. **I.** Lit., aequora tumida, Verg. **II.** Transf., to assuage, reconcile, appease; animum, animos, Cic.; alicuique, Cic.; alicuique alicui, Cic.: homo sibi ipse placatus, of a quiet mind, Cic.; transf., ventrem, Hor.

1. **plāga** -ae, f. (πλῆγῆ), a blow, stroke. **I.** Gen., Cic.; plagam ferre, Verg. **II.** Esp., a stroke that wounds, and meton. = the wound itself; plagam accipere, Cic.; infligere, imponere, Cic.; fig., oratio parem plagam facit, Cic.; levior est plaga ab amico, Cic.

2. **plaga** -ae, f. (root PLAC, whence placetum, Gr. ΠΛΑΚ, πλάξ), a flat surface. **I.** a net for hunting boars and similar animals; 1, lit., plagas tendere, Cic.; in plagam cadere, Ov.; 2, fig., a net, snare, toil; quas plagas ipsi contra Stoici texuerunt, Cic.; Antonium conieci in Octavianum plagas, Cic. **II.** a district, zone, tract, region; caeli, Cic.; aetheria, the air, Verg.; quatuor plagae, the four zones, Verg.

plāgiarius -ii, m. a man-stealer, kidnapper, Cic.; hence, in jest, a literary thief, plagiarist, Mart.

plāgōsus -a -um (1. plaga), fond of flogging; Orbilius, Hor.

plāgula -ae, f. (dim. of 2. plaga), a curtain, bed-curtain, Liv.

Planasia -ae, f. (Πλανάσια), an island south of Elba in the Ligurian Sea, now Pianosa, place of banishment under the emperors.

Plancius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was Cn. Plancius, whom Cicero defended when tried for bribery.

planctus -ūs, m. (plango), a loud noise as of beating, esp., beating the breast, wailing, lamentation; planctus et lamenta, Tac.

Plancus -i, m. (= πλανίπους, broad-footed), a family of the gens Munatia.

plānē, adv. (planus). **I.** plainly, simply

intelligibly; loqui, Cic.; planius uicere, Cic.; planissime explicare, Cic. **II.** wholly, entirely, quite, thoroughly; plane eruditus, Cic.; si plane occidimus, Cic.; plane nihil sapit, Cic.

plango, planxi, plancitum, 3. (root PLAC, Gr. ΠΑΛΛ', whence πάλισσω), to beat, strike with a loud noise. **I.** tympana palmis, Cat.; litora planguntur fluctu, Ov. **II.** Esp., to strike the breast, head, etc., as a sign of grief; pectora, Ov.; temur, Ov.; lacertos, Ov. **B.** Transf., as κόπτεσθαι, refl. plingere, middle plangi, to beat with loudly; planguntur matres, Ov.; agmina planguntia, Verg.

plangor -ōris, m. (plango), a striking or beating accompanied by noise. **I.** Gen., Ov. **II.** Esp., the beating of the head and breast in token of grief, loud lamentation; plangore et lamentatione implere, complere forum, Cic.; plangorem dare, Ov.

planguncula -ae, f. (dim. of πлагγών), a wax doll, Cic.

plānipes -pēdis, m. (planus and pes), a mime who played the part of slaves, etc., and wore no shoes, Juv.

plānitas -ātis, f. (planus), plainness, distinctness, Tac.

plānitia -ae, f. and **plānities** -i, f. (planus), level surface, a plain, Cic.

planta -ae, f. **I.** a green twig, cutting, graft; a, of the vine, Cic.; of trees, Verg.; b, a slip for transplanting, Ov. **II.** the sole of the foot, with or without pedis, Verg.

plantaria -ium, n. (planta), young trees, slips, Verg.

1. **planus** -a -um (root PLA, whence placo), level, flat. **I.** Lit., locus, Cic.; flum, thick, Ov. Subst., **plānum** -i, n. a plain, level ground, Sall., Liv.; fig., via vitae plana et stabilis, Cic.; de plano, easily, without trouble, Lucr. **II.** Transf., plain, clear, intelligible; narratio, Cic.; planum facere, to explain; foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

2. **plānus** -i, m. (πλάνος), a vagrant, juggler, charlatan, Cic.

Plataeae -arum, f. (Πλαταιαί), a town in Boeotia, famed for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians (479 B.C.), now Palaeo-Castro. Hence, **Plataeenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Plataea.

plātālēa -ae, f. a water-bird, the spoonbill, Cic.

plātānus -i, f. (πλάτανος), the plane-tree, Cic.; caelestis, not used to train the vine on (like the elm), Hor.

plātēa -ae, f. (πλατεία), a street, Caec.

Plāto (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Πλάτων). **I.** a celebrated Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, founder of the Academic philosophy. Hence, **Plātonicus** -a -um, **Platonie**; homo, transf. = a deep thinker, Cic. Plur. subst., **Plātonici** -ōrum, m. the Platonists, Cic. **II.** an Epicurean of Sardis, living at Athens, in 59 B.C.

plaudo (plōdo), plausi (plōsi), plausum (plōsum), 3. **I.** Intransit., to clap, strike, beat. **A.** Gen., alis, Verg.; pennis, Ov.; rostro, Ov. **B.** Esp., to clap the hands in token of applause; a, lit., manus in plaudendo consumere, Cic.; hipers, huic ita plaudite est ut, etc., Cic.; esp. in the theatre, plaudite (said at the end of a piece), Hor.; b, transf., to give signs of approval, applaud, to approve; ingenii sepultis, Hor.; diis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic.; hence plur., sibi, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to beat, clap; pectora manu, Ov.; plausa colla equorum, Verg.; pedibus choreas, to dance, stamping with

the feet, Verg. **B.** to strike together; plausis alis, Ov.

plausibilis -e (plaudo), worthy of applause, Cic.

plausor -ōris, m. (plaudo), an applauder at the theatre, Hor.

plastrum (plostrum) -i, n. **I.** a wagon, cart; omnia ex locis p. libris plastris concta, Cic. **II.** Transl., Charles's Wain, the constellation of the Great Bear, Ov.

plausus -ūs, m. (plando), the noise made by the striking together of two bodies. **I.** Gen., plausum dare pennis, Verg.; ingenti sonnerunt omnia plausu, Verg. **II.** Esp., the clapping of the hands in sign of approval, applause; accipere plausum, Cic.; capture plausus, Cic.; comprimitur plausus ipsa illuminatione, Cic.

Plautius (Plōt us) -a -um, name of a Roman gens; hence, adj., **Plautianus (Plotianus)** -a -um, Plautian.

Plautus -i, m. (lit. flat-footed), M. Accius (or T. Maccius), a celebrated Roman comic poet, who died about eighty years before Cicero's birth; hence, **Plautinus** -a -um, relating to Plautus; Plautinus pater, in a comedy of Plautus.

plēbēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of plebs), the common people, mob, rabble, Cic.

plēbeius -a -um (plebs). **I.** relating or belonging to the plebs or plebeii (opp. patricius), plebeian; familia, Cic.; ludi, games celebrated in honour of the driving out of the kings or of the return of the plebeians from their secession to the Aventine Hill, Cic. Subst., **plēbeius** -i, m. a plebeian, and **plēbeia** -ae, f. a plebeian woman.

Mv. Plur., **plebeii** or **plēbeii**, Cic. **II.** plebeian = common, vulgar, low, mean, inferior; sermo, of the lower classes, Cic.; purpura, Cic.; philosophi, Cic.

plēbes -ēi, f. = plebs (q.v.).

plēbicōla -ae, m. (plebs and colo), a friend of the common people, Cic.

plēbiscitum -i, n. (plebs and scisco), a decree or ordinance of the people, Cic.

plebs, plēbis, f. (root PLE, whence ple-o, plenus, Gr. ΠΛΕΩ, ΠΛΗ, whence πλήθος, πλῆθος), the multitude. Hence, **I.** As a political division, the plebeians, the people (opp. patricii, patres, senatus, while populus includes both these and the plebeians); consensu de plebe non accipiebat, Cic. **II.** Transl., the common people, the multitude, mass of the people, the lower orders, rabble, mob; plebs et infima multitudo, Cic.; plebs eris, Hor.; plebs deorum, the lower order of deities, Ov.

I. **plecto**, plexi and plectūi, plexum, 3. (root PLECO, Gr. ΠΛΕΚΩ, πλέκω), to plait, braid; more frequently in partic., **plexus** -a -um, braided, plaited; corollae, Lucr.; flores, Cat.

2. **plecto**, 3. (πλήττω), to punish; usually in pass., to be punished with blows. **A.** Lit., tergo, Hor. **B.** Transl., 1, to be punished, with abl. of crime; negligentia, Cic.; 2, to be blamed, censured, Nep.

plectrum -i, n. (πλήκτρον), a short stick or quill with which the strings of a stringed instrument were struck. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Poet., meton., 1, the lyre, Hor.; 2, lyrical poetry, Hor.

Plēiās (Πληιάς), **Plējās**, and **Plīās** (Πληιάς) -ādis, f. a Pleiad; gen. plur., **Plēiādēs** (**Plīādēs**) and **Plējādēs** -ārum, f. the Pleiads, the Seven Stars, according to the legend, the seven daughters of Atlas by Pleione (Electra, Hecyone, Celaeno, Maia, Sterope, Taygete, Merope).

Plēiōnē -ēs, f. (Πληϊόνη), the wife of Atlas,

mother of the Pleiads; Pleiones nepos, Mercury, son of Minos, Ov.

Plēmŷrium (Plēmŷrium) -ii, n. (Πλημŷριον), a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse, now Punta di Gigante.

plēnē, adv. (plenus), fully; fig., fully, completely, wholly, abundantly; plene perfectae munitiones, Caes.; plene sapientes homines, Cic.

plēnitudo -inis, f. (plenus), fulness, completeness, Plin.

plēnus -a -um (root PLE, whence ple-o, Gr. ΠΛΕΩ, πλέος), full. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, lit., with genit., argenti, Cic.; with abl., plena domus ornamentis, Cic.; absol., plerissimis velis navigare, Cic.; calcari ad plenum, completely, Verg.; b, fig., plenus timoris, Caes.; plenus expectatione, Cic.; absol., plena manu alieuius laudes in astra tollere, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, plump, portly, stout; homo, Cic.; velamina filo pleno, thick, Ov.; 2, pregnant, Cic.; 3, full, satiated; plenus eras minimo, Ov.; 4, full of, richly provided with, rich in; exercitus plenissimus praedia, Cic.; fig., plenus iniuiciorum, Cic.; negotiis, occupied, Cic.; hence, absol. = well-stocked, rich; urbs, Cic.; homo, Cic.; epistola plenior, full of matter, Cic. **II.** Transl., **A.** full, of quantity and number; 1, numerous; agnui, Ov.; 2, = complete, entire; a, lit., annus, Cic.; legio, Caes.; b, fig., complete, perfect; gaudium, Cic.; pleno gradu, at quick step, Liv. **B.** Of strength, strong, loud; vox, Cic.; pleniore voce, Cic.

plērumquē, v. plerumque.

plērus = plerumque (q.v.).

plērusquē -rāquē -rumquē, gen. plur., **pleriquē** -raquē -rāquē, very many, a large part, the most, the greatest part, the majority (opp. unus, pauci). **I.** Plur., 1, absol., multi nihil prodesset philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic.; plerique Belgae, Caes.; in plerisque, in the majority of cases, Cic.; 2, with genit., plerique Poenorum, Cic.; 3, with the abl., plerique ex factione, Sall. **II.** Sing., iuventus, Sall.; nobilitas, Sall.; Africa, Sall. Neut., plerumque, a, subst., the greater part; noctis, Sall.; per Europae plerumque, Liv.; b, adv., for the most part, mostly, generally, commonly, Cic.

Pleumoxii -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

Pleurōn -ōnis, f. (Πλευρών), a town in Aetolia. Hence, adj., **Pleurōnius** -a -um, Pleuronian.

plico -āi -ātus, 1. (πλέκω), to fold, double up, fold together; se in sua membra, Verg.

Plinius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, C. Plinius Secundus (Major, the Elder), probably of Como, author of a Natural History in thirty-seven books, killed 79 A.D., at the eruption of Mount Vesuvius; 2, C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (Junior, the Younger), governor under Trajan in Bithynia, author of letters and of a panegyric on Trajan.

Plīsthēnēs -is, m. (Πλεισθένης), **I.** son of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who was brought up by his brother Atreus. Hence, **Plīsthēnicus** -a -um, teius, of Agamemnon, Ov.

plōdo = plaudo (q.v.).

plōrābilis -e (ploro), deplorable, lamentable, Pers.

plōrātor -ōris, m. (ploro), a wailer, howler, lamentor, Mart.

plōrātus -ūs, m. (ploro), a crying, weeping, lamenting; gen. in plur., audivi civitatum gemitus, ploratus, Cic.

plōro, 1. **I.** Intransit., to lament, wail, *etc.* aloud for grief; *plorando fessum sum*, Cic.; *jubeo te plorare* (= οὐκ ἔστιν λέγω σοι, bad luck to you!), Hor. **II.** Transít., to weep over, to lament, deplore; *turpe commissum*, Hor.

plostellum -i, n. (dim. of *plastrum*), a little wagon, Hor.

plastrum = *planstrum* (q.v.).

ploxemum (**ploximum**, **ploxinum**) -i, n. a wagon-box, Cat.

pluit, v. pluui.

pluma -ae, f. the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather; plur. = down. **I.** Lit., *plumae versicolores columbarum*, Cic.; in *plumis delituisse Jovem*, to have been disguised in the form of a bird, Ov.; in *plumam*, after the fashion of feathers, Verg.; used to stuff pillows, bolsters, etc., with; hence, *meton.* = *bolster, feather-bed, pillow*, Juv.; as an emblem of lightness, fickleness, etc., *plumā aut folio facilius inveniuntur*, Cic. **II.** Transf., the first down on the chin, Hor.

plumatus -a -um (*pluma*), covered with feathers, Cic. poet.

plumbēus -a -um (*plumbum*), leaden, made of lead. **I.** Lit., *glans*, Lucr. **II.** Transf., *leaden*; 1, = *blunt*; *gladius*, Cic.; *pugio*, Cic.; 2, = *bad*; *vina*, Mart.; 3, *dull, stupid*; *plumbēus* in physicians, Cic.; 4, *heavy, oppressive, burdensome*; *auster*, Hor.

plumbum -i, n. (akin to *μολυβδος*), lead. **I.** Lit., *plumbum album*, tin, Caes. **II.** Meton., 1, a bullet, Verg.; 2, a leaden-pipe, Hor.

plumēus -a -um (*pluma*), downy, consisting of, covered with fine feathers; *calcita*, Cic.; *torus*, Ov.

plumipes -pēdis (*pluma* and *pes*), feather-rooted, Cat.

plumōsus -a -um (*pluma*), feathered, covered with down, downy, Prop.

plūo, plūi, 3. (root *PLU*, connected with *FLU*-o, Gr. ΠΛΥ, whence *πλύνω*), to rain. **I.** Lit., *impers.*, *pluit, it rains*; *dum pluit*, Verg.; *aqua, quae pluvio crevisset*, Cic.; with acc. and abl. of what falls, *sanguine pluisse*, Cic.; *lapides pluere*, Liv. **II.** Transf., to fall down in a great mass or number; *tantum glandis pluit*, Verg.

pluriēs, adv. (*plus*), often, frequently, Caes.

plurifariam (*plus*), on many sides, in many places, Suet.

plurimus, plurimum, v. *multus*.

plūs, pluris, v. *multus*.

pluscūlus -a -um (dim. of *plus*), somewhat more, rather many; **pluscūlum** -i, n. used subst., *causae in quibus plusculum negotii est*, Cic.

plūtēs -i, m. and **plūtēam** -i, n. **I. A.** a, a moveable penthouse, shed, or mantle (made of hurdles covered with hides to protect the besiegers of a town), Caes.; **b.** a breastwork, battlement on a tower, Caes. **II. A.** the back-board of a bed or sofa, Mart. **B.** the board on which a corpse is laid out, Mart. **C.** a book-shelf, book-case, Juv.

Plūto (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Πλούτων), the king of the lower world, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, husband of Proserpina. Hence, **Plūtōnius** -a -um, belonging to Pluto; *domus, the grave*, Hor.; plur. subst., **Plūtōnia** -ōrum, n. (sc. loca), a place in Asia Minor, perhaps in Lydia, where there was a temple to Pluto.

plūvia -ae, f. (*pluvius*), rain; *pluvias metuo*, Cic.

pluviālis -e (*pluvia*), of or relating to rain,

rainy; *aquae*, Ov.; *fungi, growing after rain*, Ov.; *auster*, Verg.

plūvius -a -um (*pluo*), of or relating to rain, rainy, rain-bringing; *aquae*, Cic.; *Hyades*, Verg.; *venti*, Hor.; *arcus, a rainbow*, Hor.

pocillum -i, n. (dim. of *poculum*), a little drinking-cup, goblet; *Jovi Victori pocillum mulsi facere, to offer*, Liv.

poculum -i, n. (root *PO*, whence *potus*, *poto*), a drinking-cup, goblet. **I.** *poculum inopivide haurire*, Liv.; *poculum mortis ex-haurire*, Cic.; *poscent majoribus poculis* (sc. bibere), to drink out of goblets, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** a drink, draught; *ad pocula venire*, Verg.; *amoris poculum, a love-philtre*, Hor.; in *ipsis tuis immanibus poculis, in thy cups, in the midst of thy revels*, Cic. **B.** Esp., a poisonous draught, Cic.

pōdāgra -ae, f. (ποδάγρα), the gout in the feet; *podagrae doloribus cruciari*, Cic.

Pōdālirius -ii, m. (Ποδάλειρος). **I.** son of Aesculapius, a celebrated physician. **II.** a Trojan.

pōdex -leis, m. the fundament, Hor.

pōdium -ii, n. (πόδιον), a basement or balcony immediately above the arena in the amphitheatre, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat, Juv.

Poeās (**Paeās**) -antis, m. (Ποίας), the father of Philoctetes; *Poeantē satus, son of Poeas* = *Philoctetes*, Ov. Hence, **A.** adj., **Poeantius** -a -um, *proles or heros, or simply Poeantius* = *Philoctetes*, Ov. **B.** **Poeantiadēs** -ae, m. son of Poeas = *Philoctetes*, Ov.

pōema -ātis, n. (ποίημα), a poem; *poema facere, or componere, or coudere*, Cic.; plur., *poemata* = *poetry* (opp. *oratio, prose*), Cic.

poena -ae, f. (ποινή), the fine paid for murder; hence, *punishment, penalty, expiation, compensation*. **I.** *poena dupli, octupli*, Cic.; *vitae*, Cic.; *capitis*, Caes.; *mortis*, Cic.; *oculorum, loss of eyesight*, Cic.; *votorum, payment of one's vows*, Verg.; *poenas justas et debitas solvere*, Cic.; *poenas expetere ab aliquo*, Cic.; *poenas domesticis sanguinis expetere, to avenge the murder of a blood-relation*, Cic.; *poenas parentum a filiis expetere, to visit the sins of the fathers on the children*, Cic.; *poenas capere pro aliquo, to avenge some one*, Sall.; *poenum habere, to be punished*, Liv.; *poenas habere ab aliquo, to obtain vengeance from some one*, Liv.; *poenas dare, to be punished*, Cic.; *poenā aliquem afficere or multare*, Cic.; *poenas subire, ferre, perferre, luere*, Cic.; *extra poenam esse, to get off scot-free*, Liv. **II.** Personif., *Poena, the goddess of revenge or punishment*, Cic.; plur., a liberum Poenis actum esse praecipitem, Cic.

Poeni -ōrum, m. the Phoenicians = the Carthaginians (colonists from Phoenicia), proverbial among the Romans for faithlessness and breach of treaties; *Poeni foedifragi*, Cic.; sing., **Poenus** -i, m. a Phoenician, a Carthaginian; used for Hannibal, Cic.; collective, *Poenus advena*, Liv.; *Poenus uterque, the Carthaginians in Africa and Spain*, Hor. Hence, **A.** **Poenus** -a -um, Phoenician, Punic, Carthaginian; *navita*, Hor.; *leones*, Verg. **B.** **Pūnicus** (**Poenicus**) -a -um, Phoenician, Punic, Carthaginian; *a, lit., Punicum bellum*, Cic.; *fides* = *faithlessness*, Sall.; *so ars*, Liv.; **b.** poet., *transf.* = *purple-red*; *sagum*, Hor. **C.** **Pūnicus** (**Poenicicus**) and **Pūnicus** (**Poenicius**) -a -um, *a, Punic, Carthaginian*; **b.** *purple-red*.

Poeninus -a -um, *Pennine*; *Alpes or jug.*, the Pennine Alps. *Poeninus mons, the Great St. Bernard*; or simply *Poeninus*, Liv.

poenio, *poenior* = *punio* (q.v.)

poenitens -entis (partic. of poeniteo).

poenitentia (paenitentia) -ae, f. (poeniteo), *repentance, penitence*, Liv.

poenitēō (paenitēō) -ñi, 2. (from poenire = punire; lit., *to punish*). **I.** *to displease*, Plaut. **II.** *to feel displeasure, to repent, to regret, to be sorry*. **A.** Pers., *to rue*; poenitens consilii, Sall.; si poenitere possint, Liv.; poenitens, Cic.; poeniturus, Sall.; poenitendo, *by repentance*, Cic. **B.** Impers., poenitet aliquem aliquis rei, etc., *it repents one, one is displeased, vexed, etc.*; (a) with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing, suae quinque fortunae poenitet, Cic.; me poenitet consilii, Cic.; without acc. of pers., tamquam poeniteat laboris, Liv.; (8) with acc. of pers. and nom. pron. neuter, nihil sane esset quod nos poeniteret, Cic.; with only nom. pron., nihil quod poenitere possit, *of which one could repent*, Cic.; (y) with acc. of pers. and infin., non poenitit me vixisse, Cic.; or, (8) simple infin., ut fortiter fecisse poeniteat, Cic.; or with acc. and infin., in posterum diem dilatatum (esse) certamen, Liv.; (e) with acc. of pers. and rel. sent., Quintum poenitet quod animum tuum offendit, Cic.; (5) or with rel. sent. alone, poenitet quod deduxisti, Liv.; (η) absol., poenitet et torqueor, Ov.

pōēsis -is, acc. -in, f. (ποίησις), *poetry*, Cic.

pōēta -ae, m. (ποιητής), *a poet*; poeta comicus, tragus, Cic.

pōētica -ae, f. and pōēticō -ēs, f. (ποιητική, sc. τέχνη), *the art of poetry*, Cic.

pōēticē, adv. (poeticus), *poetically, after the manner of a poet*; ut poēticē loquar, Cic.

pōēticus -a -um (ποιητικός), *poetical*; verbum, Cic.; facultas, Cic.

Poetovio -ōnis, f. *a town in Pannonia*, now Pettau.

pōētrīa -ae, f. (ποίητρια), *a poetess*, Cic.

pol interj. *by Pollux! truly! really!* Cic.

Pōlēmo (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Πολέμων). **I.** *a Greek philosopher at Athens, pupil of Xenocrates, teacher of Zeno and Arcesilaeus*. Hence, **Pōlēmonēus** -a -um, *of Polemo*. **II.** *a king in Pontus*.

pōlenta -ae, f. (root POL, POLL, whence pollen, Gr. ΠΑΛ, πάλη), *pearl-barley, barley-groats*, Ov.

pōlio, 4. *to polish, file, make smooth*. **I. A.** 1, *rogum asciā*, Cic.; 2, esp., *to cover with white mortar or gypsum, to whiten*; columnas albo, Liv. **II.** Fig., *to adorn, embellish, to polish, finish*; orationem, Cic.

pōlitē, adv. (politus), *in a polished manner, elegantly*, Cic.; politius linare, Cic.

pōlitia -ae, acc. -an, f. (πολιτεία), 1, *the state*; 2, *the Republic* (title of a work by Plato), Cic.

pōliticus -a -um (πολιτικός), *of or relating to the state, political*; philosophi, Cic.

Pōlitorium -ii, n. *a town in Latium, south of the Tiber, according to the legend founded by the Trojan Polites, son of Priam*.

pōlitus -a -um, p. adj. (from polio), *polished, refined, accomplished*; homo, Cic.; politior humanitas, Cic.; vir omni liberali doctrinā politissimus, Cic.

pollen -inis, n. and **pollis** -inis, c. (cf. polenta), *fine flour, meal*, Ter.

pollens -entis, p. adj. (from polleo), *strong, powerful, mighty*; matrona, Ov.; herbae, Ov.; with abl., viribus, Sall.

1. **pollentia** -ae, f. (polleo), **I.** *power, strength, might*, Plaut. **II.** Personif., *the goddess of might*, Pollentia, Liv.

2. **Pollentia** -ae, f. *a town in Liguria, famous for its wool, now Polenza*.

pollēo, 2. (potis and valeo), *to be strong, mighty, powerful, able*; qui in republica plurimum pollebant, *had the most power*, Cic.; ubi plurimum pollet oratio, Cic.; with abl., scientia, Cic.

pollex -icis, m. (polleo), lit., *that which is strong*. **A.** *the thumb*; Argentinus pollices praecidere, Cic.; as a measure, cavi ferrei digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes. **B.** *the great toe*, Plin.

pollicēor -citus sum, 2. dep. (pro and liceor), *to offer, promise, proffer*. **I.** Gen., a, with acc. of thing, pecuniam, Cic.; b, with acc. of thing, and dat. of person, senatui frumentum, Cic.; maria montesque, *to make boundless promises*, Sall.; c, with double acc., sese itineris periculi que ducem, Sall.; d, with de and the abl., with or without the acc., nihil ego tui de meis opibus pollicebar, Cic.; e, with infin., obsequi dare, Caes.; f, with acc. and infin., gen. future, me tibi satisfacturum, Cic.; g, with rel. sent., quae meum tempus postulare, Cic.; h, with adv., utro polliceri, Cic.; bene, Sall.; benigne, Liv.; liberaliter, Caes. **II.** Esp., of an orator at the beginning of his speech, *to promise, declare*; docui quod primum pollicitus sum, Cic. (partic. perf. pass., pollicita fides, Ov.).

pollicitatio -ōnis, f. (pollicitor), *an offer, proffer, promise*; magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque polliceri, Caes.

pollicitor, 1. dep. (intens. of polliceor), *to promise, proffer*, Sall.

pollicitum -i, n. (pollicitor), *that which is promised, a promise*, Ov.

Pollio (Pōlio) -ōnis, m., C. Asinius, *the patron of Vergil*.

pollis = pollen -inis (q.v.).

pollūcō -luxi -luctum, 2. **I.** *to place something upon the altar as a sacrifice, to offer*; decumanam partem Heruli, Plaut. **II.** *to put on the table as a dish*, Plaut.

pollūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (pro and luo), *to besoul, defile, pollute*. **I.** Lit., ora cruore, Ov. **II.** Transf., *to defile morally, pollute, dishonour*; jura scelere, Cic.; caerimonias stupro, Cic.

pollūtus -a -um, p. adj. (from polluo), *morally defiled, polluted*; hence (of women), *unchaste*; femina, Liv.

Pollux -ūcis, m. (Πολυδύκης), *the twin-brother of Castor, son of Tyndarus (or Jupiter) and Leda, renowned for his skill in boxing*, Cic.; Pollux uterque, Castor and Pollux, Hor.

pōlus -i, m. (πόλος). **I.** *the pole of the earth*; polus gelidus, glacialis, and simply polus, *the north pole*, Ov.; polus australis, *the south pole*, Ov. **II.** Transf., *the sky, the heavens*, Verg., Hor.

Pōlybīus -īi, m. (Πολύβιος), *a Greek historian, contemporary and friend of Scipio Africanus Minor*.

Pōlyclitus (Pōlyclētus) -i, m. (Πολύκλειτος), *a celebrated Greek sculptor of Sicily, contemporary of Pericles*.

Pōlycrates -is, m. (Πολυκράτης), *tyrant of Samos, famed for his prosperity, but enslaved by the Persian satrap Orontes*.

Pōlydāmas -mantis, m. (Πολυδάμας), *a Trojan, friend of Hector*.

Pōlydectēs -ae, m. (Πολυδέκτης), *king in Seriphos, who brought up Perseus*.

Pōlydōrus -i, m. (Πολύδορος), *son of Priam, entrusted to the care of Polygnotestor, king in Thrace, but slain by him*.

Pōlygnōtus -i, m. (Πολύγνωτος), a celebrated Greek painter of Thasos, contemporary with Socrates.

Pōlyhymnia -ae, f. (Πολύμνια), one of the Muses.

Pōlymestōr (Pōlymnestōr) -ōris, m. (Πολυμήστωρ), king in Thrace, husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam; the murderer of Polydorus.

Pōlyphēmus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πολύφημος), the one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, son of Neptune, blinded by Ulysses.

pōlypus -i, m. (πολύπους, Dor. and Aeol., πολίπους, hence with long ō in Horace). **I.** the polypus, a marine animal, Ov. **II.** a polypus in the nose, Hor.

Pōlyxēna -ae, f. (Πολυξένη), daughter of Priam, sacrificed at the tomb of Achilles.

pōmārius -a -um (pomum), of or relating to fruit; subst., **A.** pōmārius -ii, m. a fruiterer, Hor. **B.** pōmārium -ii, n. a fruit-garden, orchard, Cic.

pōmēridiānus = postmeridianus (q.v.).

pōmērium -ii, n. (orig. pōmoerium, post and moeris = murus), a space left free from buildings for a certain breadth on each side the walls of a town, bounded by stones (cippi or termini); pomerium intrare, transire, Cic.

Pōmētia -ae, f. and **Pōmētīl** -ōrum, m. old town of the Volsci in Latium. Hence, **Pōmētīnus** -a -um, Pometime.

pōmifer -fēra -fērūm (pomum and fero), fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing, Hor.

Pōmōna -ae, f. (pomum), the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.

pōmosus -a -um (pomum), full of fruit, abounding in fruit, Prop.

pōmpa -ae, f. (πομπή), a solemn procession. **I. A.** Lit., 1, gen., of funerals, Cic.; pompam funeris ire, Ov.; of a wedding, pompam ducit, Ov.; of a triumph, Ov.; pompam ferulis similes esse, to resemble in gait the bearers at a procession, Cic.; 2, esp., the procession at the Circensian Games at which the images of the gods were carried. **B.** Transf., a train, suite, retinue; lictum, Cic. **II.** Fig., display, parade, ostentation; genus (orationis) pompae quam pugnae aptius, Cic.

Pōmpējī -ōrum, m. town in the south of Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A.D. Hence, adj., **Pōmpējānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompeji; subst., **a.** **Pōmpējānum** -i, n. (sc. praedium), an estate of Cicero, near Pompeji; **b.** **Pōmpējāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pompeji.

Pōmpējōpōlis -is, f. (Πομπηίουπολις), later name of the town Soli, destroyed by Tigranes, rebuilt by Pompejus.

Pōmpējus (Pōmpēius) -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, Cn. Pompejus, triumvir with Caesar and Crassus, conqueror of Mithridates and the pirates, defeated by Caesar at Pharsalia and slain off Egypt; 2, Pompeja, wife of P. Vatinius; adj., **Pōmpējānus**; domus, Cic.; lex, proposed by Cn. Pompejus. Hence, **Pōmpējānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompejus; subst., **Pōmpējānus** -i, m. a member of the Pompeian party.

Pōmpilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which belonged Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, legendary founder of many religious rites at Rome. Adj., **Pōmpiliānus**; sanguis, descendants of Numa Pompilius, Hor.

pōmpilus -i, m. (πομπίλος), the pilot-fish; according to some, the nautilus, Ov.

Pōmpōnius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was T. Pōmpōnius Atticus, friend of Cicero.

Pōmpīnus (Pōmpīnus) -a -um, Pomptine or Pontine; palus and paludes, a marshy district, thirty miles long and twelve to thirteen miles wide, exposed to the inundation of the river Amasenus and Ufens, on the Appian road. Subst., **a.** **Pōmpīnum** -i, n. the neighbourhood of the Pontine marsh; **b.** **Pōmpīna** -ae, f. the upper end of the Pontine marsh.

pōmum -i, n. **I.** any kind of fruit, a mulberry, Ov.; plur., poma, fruit, Verg., Hor. **II.** Transf., a fruit-tree, Verg.

pōndēro, 1. (pondus). **I.** to weigh, Plant **II.** Transf., to weigh mentally, to consider, deliberate upon; verborum delectum, Cic.; causas, Cic.

pōndērōsus -a -um (pondus), heavy, weighty, ponderous. **I.** Lit., Plant. **II.** Transf., weighty, significant; epistola, Cic.

pōndo (abl. of obsolete pondus -i), in weight, heavy; corona libram pondo, a pound in weight, Liv.; used as an indecl. subst., a pound, pounds; argenti pondo viginti milia, Caes.; auri quinque pondo, Cic.

pondus -ēris, n. (pendo), a weight. **I. A.** Lit., 1, a weight used in a pair of scales; pondera ab Gallis allata, Liv.; 2, a pound weight, a pound, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, abstr., a, the weight of any body; moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic.; 2, balance, equilibrium; tertius motus oritur extra pondus et plagam, Cic.; 3, concr., a, a heavy body, weight, load, burden; in terram feruntur omnia pondera, Cic.; b, a mass = a quantity, sum; auri pondus ingens, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** In a good sense, 1, weight, gravity, authority, influence; commendationem magnum apud te pondus habuisse, Cic.; 2, weight of words or thoughts; omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, an oppressive weight, burden; pondera amara senectae, Ov.

pōnē (perhaps from posne, connected with ποτί, πρὸς). **I.** Adv. behind, at the back; moveri ante et pone, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., behind; pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.

pōno, pōsui (pōsivi), pōsitum, 3. (for pō-sino), to lay down, put, place, lay. Constr. with adv. of place; with in and abl.; with ad, ante, sub, super; poet. with abl. alone. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, a, of things, vestigium, Cic.; fig., pedem ubi ponat in suo (regno) non habet, Cic.; ponere genu, to kneel, Ov.; ponere scalas, to put up ladders, Caes.; **b.** of persons, positi vernae circa Lares, Hor.; 2, of furniture or too; to lay out, prepare; mensam, Hor.; casses, Ov.; 3, to lay, stretch out; artus in litore, Verg.; somno posita, Verg.; posita det oscula frater, laid out, i.e., dead, Ov.; 4, to erect a statue in honour of some one; alicui statuum, Nep.; esp., to consecrate a gift to the gods; coronam auream in Capitolio, Liv.; 5, to wager in play; pocula fagina, Verg.; 6, t. t. of calculators, ponere calculum, to calculate, Juv.; 7, milit. t. t., to station men, to place; praesidium ibi, Caes.; 8, to remove away to a distant place; pone sub curru solis, Hor.; 9, to publish; edictum, Tac.; 10, to put down in writing; signa novis praeceptis, Hor.; 11, partic. perf., **pōsitus** -a -um, a, of snow, etc., fallen; posita nix, Hor.; **b.** of places, situated; Roma in montibus posita, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to place, put, present; aliquid sub uno aspectu, Cic.; 2, to bring, put; aliquid ponere in gratia apud aliquem, Cic.; in laude positum esse, to be famed, Cic.; 3, to place, build, rest; omnem spem salutis in virtute, Cic.; 4, to

pass time in some occupation; totum diem in consideranda causa, Cic.; 5, to reckon, count; mortem in malis, Cic.; aliquid in beneficii loco, Cic.; haud in magno discrimine ponere, to attach no great importance to, Liv.; with double acc., to hold, regard; aliquid principem, Cic.; 6, to put down in writing, to remark, observe, mention; cuius pauca exempla posui, Cic. II. A. to lay, place by way of building, making, etc.; 1, lit. a, of building, to erect; urbeni, Verg.; milit. t.t., castra in proximo colle, to pitch one's camp, Caes.; b, of an artist, to represent, picture; Orpheia in medio silvasque sequentes, Verg.; ponere totum, to present a whole, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to found, place; ponere initia male, Cic.; b, to fix, settle; leges in conviviis, Cic.; ponere praemium, to promise a reward, Cic.; c, to maintain, lay down; nosmet ipsos commendatos esse nobis, Cic.; d, to put, ask; quasiunculam, Cic.; e, to put a person in some position or office; alicui custodem, Caes.; aliquid custodem in frumento publico, Cic. B. to put foot, dainties, etc., before one; pavonem, merulas, Hor. C. to plant; puros, Verg. D. to deposit; tabulas testamenti in aerario, Caes. E. to lay out money, to invest, lend; pecuniam apud aliquem, Cic.; in praedio, Cic. F. to arrange the hair; comas, Ov. G. Of the winds, etc., to lay, to soothe; tollere seu ponere vult fieta, Hor.; refl., ponere, of the winds, to hush, Verg. H. to lay aside; 1, lit., librum de manibus, Cic.; arma, to lay down, Caes.; and hence, to submit, Caes.; 2, transf., to lay aside, remove, give up; vitam, Cic.; vitia, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; moras, Verg.; 3, naut. t.t., to throw out anchor; ancoris positus, Liv. (syncop. perf. partic., postus, Lucr.).

1. pons, pontis, m. a bridge, Cic. I. facere pontem in flumine, to bridge over a river, Caes.; pontem facere in Tiberi, Liv.; pontem interseendere, to cut down, Cic. II. Esp., **A.** a plank between a ship and the shore, Verg. **B.** a draw-bridge, Verg. **C.** the bridge at the comitia over which the voters passed singly, to pass into the saepa, Cic. **D.** a, the deck of a ship, Tac.; b, the floor of a tower, Verg.

2. Pons, Pontis, a geographical name. I. Pons Argenteus, a place and bridge over the river Argenteus in Gallia Narbonensis. **II.** Pons Campanus, a bridge on the Via Appia.

Pontia -ae, f. an island off the coast of Latium, now Isola di Ponza. Hence, Pontiani -orum, m. the inhabitants of Pontia.

ponticulus -i, m. (dim. of pons), a little bridge, Cic.

1. Ponticius -a -um, v. Pontus.

2. Ponticius -i, m. a Roman poet, contemporary and friend of Propertius and Ovid.

pontifex -ficeis, m. (from pons and facio, or = pompifex, from pompa and facio), a pontiff, a high priest, pontifex; plur., pontifices, a guild of priests at Rome, containing at first four, then eight, then fifteen members, the president of which was called pontifex maximus; pontifices minores, a lower class of pontiffs, assistants to the guild of pontifices, Cic. Hence, A. pontificalis -a, pontifical; auctoritas, Cic. B. pontificatus -us, m. the office of pontiff, the pontificate, Cic. C. pontificius -a -um, relating to the pontificate; libri, Cic.; jus, Cic.

pontificalls, v. pontifex.

pontificatus, v. pontifex.

pontificius, v. pontifex.

Pontius -a -um, name of a gens, originally Samnite, afterwards Roman, the most famous members of which were: 1, C. Pontius, commander of the Samnites at Caudium; 2, L. Pontius Aquila,

on. of the murderers of Caesar; 3, Pontius Pilatus, procurator of Judaea at the time of the crucifixion of Christ.

ponto -onis, m. (pons), a flat-bottomed boat, punt, Caes.

1. pontus -i, n. (πόντος). I. the deep, depth; maris, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** the deep sea, Verg. **B.** a wave of the sea, Verg.

2. Pontus -i, m. (Πόντος). I. the Black Sea. **II.** Meton., **A.** the country on the shores of the Black Sea. **B.** Esp., a district of Asia Minor between Bithynia and Armenia, the realm of Mithridates, later a Roman province, Pontus. Hence. **ronticus -a -um (Ποντικός),** belonging to Pontus, Pontic; mare, the Black Sea, Liv.; serpens, the dragon that guarded the golden fleece at Colchis, Juv.

pōpa -ae, m. the inferior priest or temple servant who slew the victims, Cic.

pōpānum -i, n. (πόπανον), a sacrificial cake, Juv.

pōpellus -i, m. (dim. of populus), the common people, rabble, Hor.

pōpīna -ae, f. (πέπρω, πέπρω, to cook). I. a cook-shop, eating-house, Cic. **II.** Meton., the food sold at an eating-house, Cic.

pōpīno -onis, m. (popiua), the frequenter of eating-houses, glutton, Hor.

poplēs -itis, m. I. the ham, hough; succidere poplite, Verg.; femina poplitesque, Liv. **II.** Meton., the knee; duplicato poplite, with bent knee, Verg.; content^o poplite, with stiff knee, Hor.

Poplicēla = Publicola (q.v.).

poppysma -ātis, n. (πόππυσμα), and poppysmus -i, m. (ποππυσμός), a clucking of the tongue as a sign of approbation, Juv.

pōpilābils -e (populor), that can be laid waste, devastated, Ov.

pōpilābundus -a -um (populor), laying waste, devastating, Liv.

pōpilāris -e (1. populus), belonging to the same people or country, native; 1, adj., flumina, Ov.; 2, subst., a, lit. a fellow-countryman; Solon popularis tuus, Cic.; b, transf., participator; conjurationis, Sall. II. belonging to the people, relating to the whole state, proceeding from the state; 1, gen., leges, Cic.; admiratio, Cic.; oratio, to the people, Cic.; 2, esp., a, popular, agreeable to the people, beloved by the people; b, of or relating to the people (as opposed to the aristocracy), popular, democratic; popularis vir, a friend of the people, Liv.; homo, Cic. Subst., **pōpilāres -ium, m. the popular party, the democracy, Cic.**

pōpilāritas -ātis, f. (popularis), desire to please the people, popular behaviour, Tac.

pōpilāritēr, adv. (popularis). I. after the manner of the people, commonly, vulgarly; loqui, scribere, Cic. **II.** after the fashion of a friend of the people, in a popular manner, or, in a bad sense, like a demagogue; agere, Cic.

pōpilātio -ōnis, f. (populor), a laying waste, devastating, plundering; populatio agrorum ceterorum, Liv.; ita libera populatio a tergo erat, Liv.; plur., Vejentes pleni jam populationum, who had had their fill of plundering, Liv.; hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes.

pōpilātor -ōris, m. (populor), a devastator, plunderer, Liv.

pōpilēus -a -um (2. populus), of or relating to the poplar; frondes, Verg.

pōpilifer -fēra -fērū (2. populus and fero), producing poplars, Ov.

pōpūlliscitum -i, n. a decree of the people, Liv.

Pōpūlōnīa -ae, f., **Pōpūlōnīum** -īi, n., and **Pōpūlōnīt** -ūrum, m. a town in Etruria, now ruins of Populonia; hence, **Pōpūlōnīenses** -iūm, m. the inhabitants of Populonia.

pōpūlo, 1. and **pōpūlor**, 1. dep. (1. populū), to lay waste, devastate, plunder. **I.** Lit., agros, Caes.; provinciæ populatæ, Cic. **II.** Poet., transf., to destroy, ruin, spoil, rob; populat acervum curculio, Verg.; populatus hanius, robbed of the bait, Ov.

1. pōpūlus -ī, m. (connected with πῶλος, plenus, etc., redupl. populū, syncop. poplus), the people as forming a political community, a state. **I.** Lit., 1, the union of the inhabitants of a district, a state, a free state; populi liberi . . . reges, Cic.; reges et populi liberi, Sall.; hence, meton., a district, canton; frequens cultoribus alius populū, Liv.; 2, transf., a crowd, host, multitude; fratrum, Ov. **II.** In narrower sense, 1, the sovereign body in a free state, the sovereign people; a, civitas popularis in qua in populo sunt omnia, Cic.; b, esp. in Rome, originally the patricians, afterwards the whole people, as opp. to the senate; often in the phrase, senatus populusque Romanus, Cic.; et patres in populi potestate fore, Liv.; as opp. to the plebs, non populi sed plebis iudicium esse, Liv.; often, esp. with historians, the people as a party, the democratical party; populum a senatu disjunctum, Cic.; 2, the people, multitude; malus poeta de populo, Cic.

2. pōpūlus -ī, f. the poplar-tree, Verg.

porca -ae, f. (porcus), a sow; sometimes poet., a pig, hog, Verg.

porcina -ae, f. (sc. caro), pork, Plaut.

porcinus -a -um, of or relating to swine, Plaut.

Porcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, M. Porcius Cato Censorius or Major, a severe Censor, after whom Cicero named his work on old age; 2, M. Porcius Cato, the Younger, a contemporary of Cicero, called Uticensis, from his suicide at Utica; 3, Porcia, sister of the younger Cato, wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus. Adj., Porcian; lex, forbidding corporal punishment of a Roman citizen, Cic.

porcūlus -ī, m. (dim. of porcus), a young pig, porker, Plaut.

porcus -ī, m. a pig, hog; porcus femina, a sow; used as a term of reproach against a glutton, Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor.

porgo = porrigo (q.v.).

Porphyrio (-ōn) -ōnis, m. one of the giants. **porrectio** -ōnis, f. (porrigo), a stretching out, extension.

porrectus -a -um, p. adj. (from porrigo). **I.** stretched out, extended, long; porrector acies, Tac. **II.** Transf., poet. of time, long; mora, Ov.

porricio -rēci -rēxi -rectum, 3. to offer sacrifice to the gods; prov., inter caesa et porrecta, between the slaying and the offering of the victim—i.e., at the eleventh hour, Cic.

1. porrigo -rēxi -rectum, 3. (pro and rego), to stretch out, reach out, extend. **I.** A. 1, lit., a, membra, Cic.; manum, Cic.; middle, porrigi, to be stretched out, to lie stretched out; corpus porrigitur in nevem jugera, Verg.; b, milit. t. t., to extend; artem, Sall.; c, porrigere manum, to hold up the hand in voting; 2, transf., of position, scopulus frontem porrigit in sequor, Ov.; porrecta in dorso urbs, Liv. **B.** Fig., a,

vectigalia, to increase, Hor.; se porrigere, to extend, reach; quo se tua porrigat ira, Ov.; b, syllabam, to lengthen the quantity of a syllable, Ov. **II.** A. to lay at full length, to lay low; hostem, Liv.; hence, partic., porrectus = dead; senex, Cat. **B.** Meton., to hold out to, reach to, offer to; 1, lit., dextram regi Dejotaro, Cic.; gladium nobis, Cic.; 2, fig., to afford, supply; praesidium clientibus, Cic.

2. porrigo -gihis, f. (= prurigo), scurf, dandrif, Hor.

porro, adv. (πόρρω), forward, further. **I.** Of space, at a distance, afar off; a, with verbs of motion, ire, Liv.; agere armentum, Liv.; b, with verbs of rest, inscius Aeneas quae sint ea flumina porro, Verg. **II.** Transf., A. Of time, formerly, Cat. **B.** To express advances from one thought to another, then, next, further, again, in succession, in turn; saepe audivi a senioribus natu, qui se porro pueros a sensibus audisse dicebant, Cic.; sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic.

porrus -ī, m. and **porrum** -ī, n. (πῆρσον), a leek, Juv.

Porsēna (Porsenna) and **Porsīna** (Porsinna) -ae, m. (Πορσέννας, Πορσίνης), king of Etruria, who attacked Rome in order to bring back Tarquinius Superbus; as a formula on the sale of booty, bona Porsinae regis veneunt, Liv.

porta -ae, f. (connected with πῆρς, πορῆς, exterior, etc.), a gate, city-gate. **I.** A. Lit., with or without urbis, Cic.; portas claudere, Caes.; portā introire, Cic.; pedem portā non exulisse, Cic. **B.** Transf., any place of ingress or egress, door, gate of a camp; porta decumana, Caes.; porta Taenaria (where Hercules entered the lower world), Ov.; portae jecoris, Cic. **II.** Fig., quibus e portis occurri cuique deceret, by what ways or means, Lucr.

portatio -ōnis, f. (porto), a carrying, conveying; armorum, Sall.

portendo -tendi -tentum, 3. (pro-tendo), to indicate, predict, presage, forebode, portend; magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium, Liv.; dii periculum portendunt, Liv.

portentifēr -fēra -fērūm (portentum and fero), bringing prodigies, Ov.

portentificus -a -um (portentum and facio), extraordinary, supernatural, marvellous, miraculous; venena, Ov.

portentōsus -a -um (portentum), extraordinary, prodigious, portentous, monstrous, unnatural; nata, abortions, Cic.

portentum -ī, n. (portendo). **I.** a prodigy, portent, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. a wonderful story, extravagant tale; poetarum et pictorum, Cic. **B.** a monster, monstrosity; hominum pœdumque portenta, Cic.; so of "a monster of depravity"; portentum reipublicæ (of Piso), Cic.

porthmeus -ēt and -ēs, m. (πορθμεός), a ferryman (of Charon), Juv.

porticūla -ae, f. (dim. of porticus), a little gallery or portico, Cic.

porticus -ūs, f. (porta), a portico, colonnade, arcade, gallery. **I.** 1, lit., a, quum paullulum inambulavisset in porticu, Cic.; b, the hall of justice, tribunal of the praetor, Cic.; 2, meton., the Stoic school (so named from στωά, a porch), the Stoics; clamat Zeno et tota illa porticus tumultuat. **II.** Transf., plur. porticus, galleries to protect the besiegers of a place, Caes.

portio -ōnis, f. (root POR, Gr. ΠΟΡ-ω), a part, portion, section, division. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., proportion, ratio; pro portione, in proportion, proportionally, Cic.

1. **portitor** -ōris, m. (portus), a custom-house officer, collector of customs, Cic.

2. **portitor** -ōris, m. (root POR-o, whence porto), a carrier; and usually, a boatman, ferryman; Charon, Verg.

porto, 1. (root POR-o, ΠΟΡ-ω, whence fero, portus), to bear, carry, convey, bring. **I.** Lit., concrete objects, 1, gen., a, things, (a) onera. Caes.; omnia mecum porto mea, Cic.; with abl. or abl. and prep., in triumpho Massiliam, a representation of Massilia, Cic.; with adv., or prep., or acc., multa undique portari, Caes.; Romae domum ad Antonium frumentum, Cic.; viaticum ad hostem, Cic.; (β) of things as subjects, portans in corpore virus lolligo, Ov.; b, persons, lectica portari, Cic. **II.** Transf., with abstract objects, sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall.; has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv.

portorium -ii, n. (POR-o, porto), customs, tax on imported and exported goods; portorium vini institueret, Cic.; exigere portorium, Cic.; portorium locare, to let out the duties to farm, Cic.

portūla -ae, f. (dim. of porta), a little gate, postern, Liv.

Portūnus -i, m. (portus), the god of harbours (identified with the Greek Palaemon); hence, **Portūnalīa** -ium, n. the festival of Portūnus, on the 17th of August.

portūosus -a -um (portus), having many harbours, abounding in ports; superum mare, Cic.; navigatio minime portuosa, without harbours, Cic.

portus -ūs, m. (POR-o, whence porto), a harbour, port, haven. **I.** 1, lit., portus Caietae celeberrimus, Cic.; e portu solvere, Cic.; in portum perveni, Cic.; as a place for levying duties, in portu operam dare, to be a custom-house officer, Cic.; prov., in porta esse, navigare, to be out of danger, Cic.; 2, transf., the estuary of a river, Ov. **II.** Fig., a place of refuge, harbour, haven; nationum portus et refugium senatus, Cic.; se in philosophiae portum conferre, Cic.

poscaenium -ii, n. (post and scaena), the theatre behind the scenes; fig., poscaenia vitae, the secret actions of men, Lucr.

posco, pōposci, 3. (pet-sco, from peto), to ask earnestly, request strongly, demand. **I.** Gen., A. Of persons, pugnam, Liv.; argentum, Cic.; with eth. dat., audaciae partes sibi, Cic.; with acc. and ab with abl., munus ab aliquo, Cic.; with double acc., magistratum Sicyonium nummos poposcit, Cic.; absol., poscimus, we are asked for a song, Hor.; with ut and the subj., Tac.; with acc. and infin., Ov. **B.** Transf., of things, to demand, require; quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. **II.** Esp., A. to demand for judgment, require to be given up; accusant ii, quos populus jussit, Cic. **B.** to challenge to fight; aliquem in proelia, Verg.; so absol., transf., poscunt majoribus poculis, challenge one another, Cic. **C.** to inquire; causas, Verg. **D.** to call; 1, poscor Olympo, heaven summons me to battle, Verg.; 2, to call upon; tua numina posco, Verg.

Pōsidōnius -ii, m. (Ποσειδώνιος), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Panaetius and teacher of Cicero.

pōsitiō -ōnis, f. (pono), a placing, putting; caeli, climate, Tac.

pōsitor -ōris, m. (pono), a founder, builder, Ov.

pōsitūra -ae, f. (pono), position, situation, place, posture, Lucr.

positus -ūs, m. (pono). **I.** position, place; urbis, Ov.; regionis, Tac. **II.** arrangement of the hair, Ov.

possessio -ōnis, f. (posseido). **I.** possession; a, lit., fundi, Cic.; possessionem hereditatis alicui dare, eripere, Cic.; aliquem movere, deponere de possessione, Cic.; b, fig., prudentiae doctrinaeque, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is possessed, a possession, property; paternae atque avitae possessiones, Cic.

possessiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of possessio) a little possession, small property, Cic.

possessor -ōris, m. (posseido), a possessor. **I.** Gen., locorum, Cic. **II.** Esp., a possessor of land; possessor agrorum, Liv.; absol., Cic.

possidē -sēdi -sessum, 2. (potis and sedeo), to possess, have, hold. **I.** A. Lit., ex edicto bona, Cic. **B.** Fig., ingenium, Cic. **II.** Transf., to occupy a place by force, beset; forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum, Cic.

possido -sēdi -sessum, 3. (potis and sido), to take possession of, occupy. **I.** Lit., bona sine testamento, Cic. **II.** Fig., totum hominem totanique eius praeturam, Cic.

possum, pōtī, posse (potis and sum), to be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can. **I.** Gen., facere ut possem, Cic.; potest fieri ut fallar, I may be mistaken, Cic.; fieri non potest ut non or quin, it cannot but be that, Cic.; ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, I cannot help writing to you, Cic.; si potest, if it is possible, Cic.; qui potest? how is it possible? Cic.; with superl., Caesari commendavi ut gravissime potui, as strongly as I could, Cic. **II.** Esp., to avail, be efficacious, have influence; a, of persons, apud Sequanos plurimum, Caes.; quum omnia se posse censebat, thought himself all-powerful, Cic.; b, of things, plus potest apud te pecuniae cupiditas, Cic.

post (= ponst, from pono). **I.** Adv. behind. A. Of place, behind, in the rear; qui post erant, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, after, afterwards, subsequently; multis post annis, many years afterwards, Cic.; aliquanto post, shortly afterwards, Cic.; multo post, long after, Cic.; 2, of the order of succession, primo . . . post, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc. A. Of place, behind; post nostra castra, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, after; post Brutum consulum, Cic.; full by quam, post diem tertium . . . quam dixerat, Cic.; 2, of order, next to; erat Lydia post Chloen, Hor.

postea, adv. (post and abl. eā), after, after that, afterwards; postea aliquanto, Cic.; quid postea? what then? what next? Cic.

posteaquam, conj. after that; with indic. (a) with perf., posteaquam victoria constituta est, Cic.; (β) with pluperf., posteaquam bis consul fuerat, Cic.; (γ) with imperf., posteaquam e scena explodebatur, Cic.; (δ) with pres., posteaquam in Formiano sum, Cic.

postēri, v. posterus.

postērius, v. posterus.

postēritas -ātis, f. (posterus). **I.** the future; habere rationem posteritatis, Caes.; posteritatis otio consulere, Cic. **II.** future generations, after-ages, posterity; omnium seculorum, Cic.; posteritati servire, Cic.; invidia posteritatis, Cic.

postērus (poster) -a -um, compar., **postērior** -us; superl., **postremus** and **postumus** -a -um (post). **I.** Posit., subsequent, ensuing, following, next, future; lit., postero die, Cic.; in posterum, for the next day, and for the future, Cic.; subst., **postēri** -drum, m. posterity. **II.** Compar., **posterior** -us, 1, following after,

next in order, later, posterior; posteriores cogitationes, second thoughts, Cic.; paulo ætate posterior, Cic.; neut. adv., posterius = later, Cic.; 2, transf., inferior, worse; nihil posterius, Cic.

III. Superl., postrēmus and postūmus -a -um. **A.** postremus, the hindmost, last; 1, lit., pagina, Cic.; acies, Sall.; hoc non in postremo, Cic.; abl., postremo, at last; primum . . . deinde . . . postremo, Cic.; postremum, for the last time, Cic.; 2, transf., of position and value, the worst, most pitiable; homines, Cic. **B.** ad postremum, at last, lastly; meton., the last; **postūmus** -a -um, the last, last-born (esp. of children born after the father's will or death), *posthumous*; proles, Verg.; subst., **postūmus** a. m., Cic.

postfēro -ferre, to esteem less, consider of less account; libertati plebis suas opes, Liv.

postgēniti -ōrum, m. (post and gigno), posterity, descendants, Hor.

posthābēo -ūi -itum, 2. to esteem less, make of less account; omnibus rebus posthabitis, Cic.

posthāc, adv. hereafter, after this, in future, Cic.

posticus -a -um (post), hinder, back, behind. **I.** Adj., partes aedium, Liv. **II.** Subst., posticum aedium, a back-door, Liv.

postilio -ōnis, f. (postulo), the demand of a deity for a sacrifice, Cic.

postillā, adv. after, afterwards, Cat.

postis -is, m. a post, door-post. **I.** Lit., postem tenere (of a person who consecrated a temple), Cic. **II.** Plur., meton., poet., a door, gate, Verg.

postliminium -ii, n. (post and limen), a return home, postliminy; the resumption by a prisoner of war of his civil rights, which were in abeyance during his captivity; ei esse postliminium, Cic.; gen. abl., postliminio, by right of postliminy; redire, Cic.

postmeridiānus (pomēridiānus) -a -um (post and meridiānus), belonging to the afternoon, afternoon; tempus, Cic.

postmodō and **postmodum**, adv. after, afterwards, Liv.

postpono -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. to esteem less, consider of less account, put after; omnia, Cic.; aliquem alicui, Ov.; omnibus rebus postpositis, Cic.

postquam, conj. after, after that, as soon as; a, with indic., (a) gen. with perf., postquam Caesar pervenit, Caes.; (β) with pluperf., undecimo die, postquam a te discesseram, Cic.; (γ) with pres., Hostilia curia minor mihi esse videtur, postquam est major, Cic.; (δ) with imperf., postquam amici non poterant vincere etc., Cic.; b, with historic infin., postquam exui æqualitas, Tac.

postrēmo, v. posterus.

postrēmum, v. posterus.

postrēmus -a -um, superl. of posterus (q.v.).

postridiē, adv. (for posteri diei), the day after, the following day, on the next day; prima luce postridie, Caes.; foll. by quam, postridie quam a vobis discessi, Cic.; with acc., ludos, the day after the games, Cic.; with genit., postridie eius diei, Caes.

postridūo = postridie (q.v.).

postscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write after, Tac.

postulatio -ōnis, f. (postulo), a request, entreaty, demand. **I.** Gen., ignoscendi, for pardon, Cic.; concedere postulationi eius, Cic. **II.**

Legal t. t., an application to the praetor to allow a complaint or charge to be brought, Cic.

postulātum -i, n. (postulo), a demand, request, Cic.

postulātus -ūs, m. (postulo), a legal complaint, accusation, Liv.

postūlo = postillo (q.v.).

postūlo, 1. (= posculo, from posco), to demand, beg, entreat, ask, request. **I.** Gen., (a) with acc., auxilium, Cic.; (β) with double acc., haec quin praetorem postulabas, Cic.; (γ) with ut or ne or ut ne and the subj., postulat abs te ut Romam rem rejicias, Cic.; with subj. alone, qui postulant, eos sibi dederunt, Caes.; (δ) with infin., or acc. and infin., dicendo vincere non postulo, Cic.; hic postulat Romae se absolvi, Cic.; with nom. and infin. pass., bona possideri postulantur, Cic.; (e) absol. and transf., of things or subjects, quin tempus necessitasque postulat, Cic. **II.** Esp., legal t. t., a, to demand from the praetor against some one; iudicium, Cic.; b, to impeach, accuse; aliquem de ambitu, Cic.; aliquem maiestatis, Cic.

Postūmus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, the consul P. Postumius Tubertus, conqueror of the Sabines; 2, A. Postumius Tubertus, dictator, who ordered the execution of his own son for fighting against orders; poet. form, Postumnus; adj., Postumian, and hence, **Pōstūmiānus** -a -um, Postumian.

1. **postūmus** -a -um, superl. of posterus (q.v.).

2. **Postūmus**, v. Postumius.

Postverta (Postvorta) -ae, f. (post and verto), the goddess of childbirth, invoked in case of an irregular presentation, Ov.

potatio -ōnis, f. (poto), a drinking-bout; hesternae ex potatione oscitantes, Cic.

potator -ōris, m. (poto), a drinker, Plaut.

potē, v. potis.

potēns -entis, p. adj. (from possum). **I.** powerful in, having power over. **A.** neque iubendi neque vetandi, Tac. **B.** 1, capable of; armorum tenendorum, Liv.; 2, mighty, influential; civis, civitas, Cic.; subst., a powerful person, Liv.; plur., Cic.; 3, of things, powerful, efficacious; nihil est potentius auro, Ov.; 4, master of, lord of; potentes rerum suarum et urbis, Liv.; dum mei potens sum, as long as I am my own master, Liv.; Diva potens Cyprus, ruling over Cyprus, Hor.; fig., potens sui, having command over oneself, temperate, Hor.; potens irae, able to control one's anger, Liv. **II.** that which has obtained something; voti, Ov.; iussi, having fulfilled the command, Ov.

pōtentātus -ūs, m. (potens), political power, supremacy, Cic.

pōtentēr, adv. (potens). **I.** powerfully, strongly, efficaciously, Hor. **II.** according to one's power, Hor.

1. **pōtentia** -ae, f. (potens), power, might, ability. **I.** Physical, 1, lit., solis, Verg.; 2, transf., efficacy, potency; herbarum, Ov. **II.** political power; a, influence, authority; erant in magna potentia qui consulebantur, Cic.; b, supremacy, rule; rerum, Cic.

2. **Pōtentia** -ae, f. a town in Picenum, on the river Floris, now, perhaps, Monte Santo.

pōtestas -ātis, f. (possum), power. **I.** Gen., might, strength, efficacy; heriarum, Verg. **II.** power to do something, power over something. **A.** 1, gen., habere potestatem vitae necisque in aliquem, Cic.; esse in potestate senatus, Cic.;

exisse ex or de potestate (sc. mentis), to lose the control of one's reason, Cic.; 2, esp., a, political power, supremacy, dominion; esse in alicuius potestate ac potestate, Cic.; b, the power, authority of a magistrate, official authority, office; (a) lit., praetoria, Cic.; dare alicui potestatem legati, Cic.; (β) meton., the magistracy itself; imperia et potestates, military and civil commands, Cic. B. might, power, ability, opportunity, possibility, occasion; data est potestas augendae dignitatis, Cic.; facere potestatem alicui, (a) to give an opportunity of fighting, Caes.; (β) to allow access to oneself, grant an interview, Caes.; potestas est, it is possible, with infin., non fugis hinc praecipere dum praecipitare potestas, Verg.

1. **pōtio** -ōnis, f. (poto), a drinking, draught, potion. I. Gen., Cic. II. a, a draught of poison, Cic.; b, a love-draught, philtre, Hor.

2. **pōtio**, 4. (potis), to put any one in the power of; aliquem servitutis, to reduce to slavery, Plaut.

1. **pōtior**, 4. dep. (potis). I. to get, get possession, become partaker of, obtain; with abl., urbe, Cic.; victoria, Caes.; with genit., illius regni, Cic.; with acc., urbem, Cic. II. to possess, have, be master of; with abl., mari, Liv.; with genit., ruin, Cic. (potior has some forms from the third conj., potitur, Verg.; potēreimur, Ov.; potērentur, Liv.).

2. **pōtior**, v. potis.

pōtis, pōtē (root POT, whence δεσ-ποτης, compos, etc.). I. Adj., compar., **pōtior** -us; superl., **pōtissimus** -a -um. A. Posit., able, capable; usually in the phrase potis est, he can, is able; potis est vis ulla tenere, Verg.; nec potis est cerni, nor is it possible to distinguish, Lucr.; neut., pote est, Cat.; pote = pote esse, hoc quidquam pote impurius, Cic. B. Compar., **pōtior** -us, preferable, better; cives potiores quam peregrini, Cic.; potior patre, Cic.; mors servitute potior, Cic. C. Superl., **pōtissimus** -a -um, best of all, chief, principal; quid potissimum sit, Cic. II. Adv., only in compar., **pōtius**, and superl., **pōtissimum**. A. compar., potius, rather, more, preferably; magnus (homo) vel potius summus, Cic.; potius quam, foll. by ut and subj., or simply subj., Cic.; with verbs expressing a comparison, emori potius quam servire praestaret, Cic. B. Superl., **pōtissimum** (pōtissime), chiefly, above all, Cic.

pōtissime, potissimum, v. potis.

pōtito, 1. (intens. of poto), to drink frequently, drink hard, Plaut.

pōtius, v. potis.

Potniāe -ārum, f. (Πορνιαί), a place in Boeotia on the river Asopus, the pastures of which were said to make animals that grazed them mad. Hence, **Potniās** -ādīs, f. belonging to Potniae; equae, Ov., quadrigae, Verg., the team of horses which threw out and killed their master Glaucus.

pōto, pōtāvi, pōtātum and pōtum, 1. to drink. I. Lit., 1, aquas, Ov.; absol., huc veniunt potum juveni, Verg.; 2, to drink, revel; totos dies potabatur, Cic. II. Transf., to absorb, suck in; potentia vellerā fucum, Hor.; partic., a, **pōtus** -a -um, (a) pass., drunk, drunk up, drained; sanguine poto, Cic.; poti facie tenus cadi, Hor.; (β) act., having drunk, drunken; anus, Hor.; bene potus, Cic.; b, **pōturus** -a -um, Prop.

pōtor -ōris, m. (poto), a drinker. I. aquae, Hor.; Rhodani, a dweller by the Rhone, Hor. II. a tippler, drunkard, Hor.

pōtrix -icis, f. (potor), a female tippler, Phaedr.

pōtulentus -a -um (poto), drinkable, potable; hence, subst., **pōtumenta** -drum, things that can be drunk, drinkables; esculenta et potumenta, Cic.

1. **pōtus**, v. poto.

2. **pōtus** -ūs, m. (poto). I. a drinking; immoderatus, Cic. II. Meton., a draught, that which is drunk, drink; cibi potusque, Ter.

prae, adv. and prep. (old dat. fem., lik. pro, dat. neut., from *prus -a -um, formed from per). I. Adv., before, in front; 1 prae, Plaut., Ter. II. Prep. with abl., A. before; prae se pugionem tulit, Cic.; prae se armentum agens, Liv.; fig., prae se ferre, to show, exhibit, betray, discover, manifest; scelus, Cic.; vocem, Cic. B. Transf., 1, in comparison with, compared with; Atticos prae se agrestes putat, Cic.; prae nobis beatus, Cic.; 2, on account of, because of, in consequence of; nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic.; prae metu, Cic.; prae ira, Liv.

praeacūo (-ūi) -ūtum, 3, to sharpen to a point; gen. in partic., **praeacūtus** -a -um, sharpened to a point, pointed; sudes, Sall.; stipites, Caes.

praealtus -a -um. I. very high; rupes, Liv. II. very deep; flumen, Liv.

praebeō -būi -bitum (= praebeo, from prae and habeo). I. to offer, hold out; crus alterum, Cic.; os ad contumeliam, Liv.; manum verberibus, Ov. II. Transf., A. to expose; se telis hostium, Liv. B. to show, give; operam alicui, to serve, Liv.; reflex., with or without se, to show oneself, prove oneself; with acc. of predicate, misericordem se praebuilt, Cic.; se virum, Cic.; in eos se severum vehementemque, Cic.; utrisque se aequum, Cic. C. to furnish, supply, afford; alicui naves, Liv.; rebus adversis perfugium ac solatium, Cic.; hence, a, to offer, present, cause, bring about; speciem horribilem, Caes.; modum, to make music, Ov.; b, to allow; praebuilt ipsa rapi, Ov.

praeibō -bīhi, 3, to drink before, to drink to; ei cui venenum praeiberat, Cic.

praeibitor -ōris, m. (praebeo) = πάροχος, a furnisher, supplier, one who in the provinces furnished officials with necessities, Cic.

praealīdus -a -um, very hot, Tac.

praeacāus -a -um, prematurely grey, Hor.

praeacāveō -cāvi -cautum, 2. I. Intransit., to take precaution beforehand, to be on one's guard, to be careful; providens et praecavens, Cic.; ab insidiis, Liv.; with dat., to take care for some person's safety; decemviris ab ira et impetu multitudinis, Liv.; with ne and the subj., id ne accideret, sibi praecavendum existimabat, Caes. II. Transf., to beware of, guard against beforehand, seek to avert; quod a me ita praecavum est, Cic.; peccata, quae difficillime praecaventur, Cic.

praeceđo -cessi -cessum, 3, to go before, precede. I. Lit., 1, intransit., praecedens consulis ilius, Liv.; cum equite, Liv.; 2, transit., agmen, Verg. II. Transf., A. Of time, to go before, precede; fana loquax praecessit ad aures tuas, Ov. B. Of rank, etc., to surpass, be before; reliquos Gallos virtute, Caes.; vestros honores rebus agendis, Liv.

prae cellens -entis, p. adj. (from prae-cello), excellent, admirable, distinguished, surpassing; vir et animo et virtute prae cellens, Cic.; vni omnibus rebus prae cellentissimus, Cic.

prae-cello, 3. (prae and *cello), to surpass, excel, exceed; a, absol., gravitate morum, Tac.; b, with acc. or dat., aliquam fecunditate, Tac.; genti, had the supremacy over, Tac.

praecelsus -a -um, very high, very lofty; rupes, Verg.

praecentio -ōnis, f. (praecino), a musical prelude, playing before a sacrifice, Cic.

praecipere -cipitis (prae and caput), headlong, headforemost. **I.** Adj., **A.** Of motion, **1.** lit., **a.** of persons, (a) aliquem praecipitem deiecere, Cic.; praecipit in terram datus, Liv.; (b) in haste, hasty, quick; praecipites columbae, Verg.; praecipites se fugae mandabant, Caes.; praecipere fertur, Cic.; **b.** transf., (a) of things, hasty, precipitate; prolectio, Cic.; celeritas dicendi, Cic.; (b) of time, declining; praecipere dies, Liv.; praecipere aetas, Sall.; **2.** fig., **a.** of persons, blind, rash, headlong; agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, Cic.; homo in omnibus consiliis praecipit, Cic.; praecipit ingenio in iram, inclined to, Liv.; **b.** of things, circumstances, etc., dangerous; libertas, Liv.; lubricum genus orationis adulescenti non acriter intellegenti est saepe praecipit, Cic. **B.** Of rest, **1.** adj., of places, steep, precipitous; iocus, Caes.; saxa, Liv.; fig., iter ad finitimum malum praecipit ac lubricum, Cic.; **2.** subst., **praecipit** -cipitis, n. a steep place, precipice; in praecipit deferri, Liv.; fig., danger; prope totam reipublicam in praecipit dederat, Liv. **II.** Adv., vim mortalium praecipit trahit, drags headlong, Tac.

praecipitio -ōnis, f. (praecipio), **1.** a pre-conception, Cic.; **2.** a precept; Stoicorum, Cic.

praecipitor -ōris, m. (praecipio), a teacher, instructor, preceptor; vivendi atque dicendi, Cic.

praecipitrix -trix, f. (praecipitor), she that aches; quā (sapientiā) praecipitrix, Cic.

praecceptum -i, n. (praecipio), a precept, command, rule, ordinance, injunction; medicorum, philosophorum, rhetorum, Cic.; Latine loquendi, Cic.; praeccepta dare, Cic.

praecerpō -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (prae and capio), to pluck prematurely, gather before the time. **I.** Lit., messes, Ov. **II.** Fig., to lessen or take away; fructum officii tui, Cic.

praecido -cidi -cisum, 3. (prae and caedo). **I.** to cut off in front, cut off. **A.** Lit., alicui caput, Liv.; fistulas (aquae), Cic.; ancoras, to cut the cables, Cic. **B.** Fig., **1.** to cut short, to cut, abbreviate, abridge; brevi praecidam, I will express myself briefly, Cic.; praecide, make it short, Cic.; **2.** to take away, deprive of; sibi reditum, Cic.; **3.** to refuse point blank; plane sine exceptione, Cic. **II.** to cut in pieces. **A.** Lit., eneim, Liv.; cotem novacula, Cic. **B.** Fig., to break off suddenly; amicitias magis decere diluere quam repente praecidere, Cic.

praecinctus -a -um, partic. of praecingo.

praecingo -cixi -cinctum, 3. to gird, surround with a girdle; middle, praecingi, to gird oneself, Cic. Partic., recte praecincti pueri, Hor.; altius ac nos praecincti, girded higher up, i.e., more rapid travellers, Hor.

praecino -cēcini and -cīcni -centum, 3. (prae and cano). **I.** Intransit., **A.** to sing or play before; **a.** of musical instruments (esp. the flute), epulis magistratum fides praecino, Cic.; **b.** of flute-players, praecinere sacrificiis or sacris, Liv. **B.** to sing an incantation, Tib. **II.** Transit., to prophesy, predict; magnum aliquid deos populo Romano praecinere, Cic.

praecipēs -is = praecipit (q.v.).

praecipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (prae and capio), to take before, get before, receive in advance. **I.** Lit., pecuniam mutuum, Cic.; iter, to get the start, Liv.; si lac praecipit aestus, if the heat dries the milk beforehand, Verg.; praecipitur seges, ripens too fast, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** to

take beforehand, anticipate; praecipio gaudia suppliciorum vestrorum, I enjoy in anticipation, ap. Cic.; animo victoriam, Caes.; consilia hostium, know beforehand, Cic. **B.** Esp., to tell beforehand, to write beforehand; **a.** to instruct, advise, warn, prescribe, admonish, charge, command; hoc tibi praecipio, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., illud potius praecipendum fuit ut, etc., Cic.; with subj. alone, Sull.; with infin., temporibus parere, Cic.; absol., ut erat praecceptum, Caes.; **b.** to teach; artem, Ov.; alicui rationem tempestatum, Cic.; praecipe cantus, Hor.; absol., to be a teacher, to give instruction; de eloquentia, Cic.

praecipitantēr, adv. (praecipito), headlong, headforemost, precipitately, Lucr.

praecipito, 1. (praecipit). **I.** Transit., to cast down headlong. **A.** 1. lit., esse Leucade, Cic.; sese in fossas, Caes.; pass., praecipitari, in middle sense, to cast oneself down, Sall.; poet., lux praecipitatur aquis, sinks beneath the waves, Ov.; **2.** transf., partic., praecipitatus, drawing to a close, Ov.; nox praecipitata, Ov. **B.** Fig., **a.** to cast down; aliquem ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Cic.; to cast to the ground, destroy, ruin; repullican, Liv.; **b.** pass., praecipitari, as middle, to rush into; in insidias, Liv.; hence, (a) to hurry away; furor itaque mentem praecipitant, Verg.; (b) to hasten; moras omnes, Verg.; (γ) to press on; with infin., dare tempus sociis humanis, Verg. **II.** Intransit., to fall down, to sink violently. **A.** 1. lit., Nilus praecipitat ex montibus, Cic.; in fossam, Liv.; **2.** transf., to draw to a close, hasten to the end; sol praecipitans, declining, Cic.; hiems jam praecipitaverat, was drawing to a close, Caes. **B.** Fig., **a.** praecipitante impellere, to give a push to a falling man, to knock a man when he is down, Cic.; praecipitare ad exitum, Cic.; respublica praecipitans, hastening to its fall, Cic.; **b.** to fall into; in amorem, to fall in love, Plaut.

praecipuē, adv. (praecipuus), especially, chiefly, particularly, principally, Cic.

praecipūus -a -um (prae and capio). **I.** peculiar, especial; mihi consuli praecipuum fuit praeter alios, Cic.; in communibus miseriis praecipuo quodam dolore angī, Cic. Subst., **praecipuum** -i, n. a special right, a prerogative, Cic. **II.** excellent, distinguished, extraordinary, especial; **a.** quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes.; natura ingenerat praecipuum quandam amorem, Cic.; praecipuus toro (distinguished by a seat of honour) Aeneas, Verg. Subst., **praecipuum** -i, n. pre-eminence, superiority; homini praecipui a natura nihil datum esse, Cic.; plur., **praecipua** -orum, n. = προσημένα, things (in the Stoic philosophy) that come next to the greatest good; **b.** especially suited for; praecipuus ad pericula, Tac.

praecisē, adv. (praecisus). **I.** briefly, in few words; id praecise dicitur, Cic. **II.** absolutely, decidedly; negare, Cic.

praecisus -a -um, p. adj. (from praecido). **I.** sleep, abrupt, precipitous; saxa, Verg. **II.** Rhet. t. t., short, brief, broken off, Cic.

praeclarē, adv. (praeclarus). **I.** very plainly, very clearly; intelligere, Cic.; explicare, Cic. **II.** admirably, excellently; gerere negotium, Cic.; meminisse, Cic.; facere, to do something remarkable, Cic.

praeclarūs -a -um, very bright, very brilliant. **I.** Lit., lux, Lucr. **II.** Fig., 1. noble, illustrious, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, admirable, famous; gens bello praeclara, Verg.; situs (urbis), Cic.; indoles, Cic.; praeclassissimi conatus, Cic.; subst., **praeclara** -orum, n.

valuable, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, *notorious*; *sceleribus* ferocis atque *praeclaris*, Sall.

praecūdō -cūdi -cūsum, 3. (*prae* and *claudō*). **I.** Lit., to close in front, to shut up, to close; *praecūdere portas consuli*, Caes. **II.** Transf., to close to any one, deprive of access to; *sibi curiam*, Cic.; *maritimos cursus*, Cic.; *vocem alicui*, to stop a person's mouth, Liv.

praeconis, m. **I.** a public crier, herald (in a court of justice, at public assemblies, at auctions); per *praecōnem* vendere aliquid, Cic.; *fundum subducere praecōni*, bring to the hammer, Liv. **II.** Transf., a publisher, herald, one who praises; *virtutis*, Cic.

praecogito, 1. to think meditate, consider carefully beforehand; *multo ante facinus*, Liv.

praecognosco (-cognōvi) -cognitum, 3. to learn beforehand; *praecognito nostro adventu*, ap. Cic.

praecōlo -cōlūi -cultum, 3. to cultivate before, fig. **I.** animi *praeculti* rectis studiis et artibus, Cic. **II.** to honour highly, to revere; *nova et ancipitia*, Tac.

praecompositus -a -um (*prae* and *compono*), composed beforehand, studied; *os*, *mien*, Ov.

praecōnius -a -um, belonging to a *praeco* or crier. **I.** Adj., *quaestus*, Cic. **II.** Subst., *praecōnium* -ii, n. **A.** the office or business of a public crier; *praecōnium* facere, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a public crying, publishing, making known; *tibi praecōnium deferam*, Cic.; *perage praecōnia casus*, Ov.; 2, a public laudation, commendation; *laborum suorum*, Cic.

praecōsumo -consumptus, 3. to consume, exhaust beforehand, Ov.

praecōtracto, 1. to handle beforehand, Ov.

praecōquis -e and **praecōquus** -a -um = *praecox* (q. v.).

praecordia -ōrum, n. (*prae* and *cor*). **I.** the muscle separating the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, the diaphragm, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** the bowels, stomach; *anulus in praecordiis piscis inventus*, Cic.; *quid veneni saevit in praecordiis*, Hor. **B.** the breast, heart (as the seat of feelings and passions); *redit in praecordia virtus*, Verg.; *spiritus remanet in praecordiis*, Liv.

praecorrumpto -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to corrupt, bribe beforehand; *me donis*, Ov.

praecox -cōcis, (*prae* and *coquo*), ripe before the time, premature, Plin.

praeculcus -a -um, partic. of *praecolo*.

praecurro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** **A.** Lit., to run before, hasten before; *praecurrit ante omnes*, Caes.; *ad aliquem*, Caes.; *aliquem equis albis*, fig. = to excel, Hor. Partic. subst., *praecurrentia* -rum, n. what goes before, antecedents, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to go on before; *eo fama jam praecurrerat de praelio Dyrrhachino*; 2, of time, to precede; *aliquem aetate*, Cic.; with *dat.*, with certis rebus certa signa *praecurrenter*. **II.** Esp., to surpass, excel; *aliquem celeritate*, Oas.

praecursio -ōnis f. (*praecurro*), a going before. **I.** Gen., sine *praecursione* visorum, Cic. **II.** In rhet., the previous preparation of the hearer, Cic.

praecursor -ōris, m. (*praecurro*), a goer before, precursor. **I.** Lit., **A.** Milit. t. t., *praecursores*, the vanguard, advanced guard, Liv. **II.** Transf., a spy, scout; in omni calumnia *praecursorem* habere, Cic.

praecūtiō -cūssi -cussum, 3. (*prae* and

quatio), to shake before, brandish before; *taedas*, Ov.

praeda -ae, f. (connected with *praehendo*), spoils of war, plunder, booty. **I.** Lit., *praeda* parts, Cic.; *ingentes praedas facere*, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** the spoils of the chase, quarry, prey; *cervi luporum praeda rapacium*, Hor. **B.** plunder, gain; *maximos quaestus praedaeque facere*, Cic.

praedābundus -a -um (*praedor*), plundering, Sall.

praedamno, 1. **I.** to condemn before; *aliquem*. **II.** to give up; *spem*, Liv.

praedatio -ōnis, f. (*praedor*), a plundering, pillaging, Tac.

praedator -ōris, m. (*praedor*). **I.** Lit., a plunderer, pillager, robber; *vexatores ac praedatores*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a hunter; *caporum*, Ov. **B.** a gain-loving, greedy person, Tib.

praedatōrius -a -um (*praedor*), plundering, pillaging, predatory; *classis*, Liv.

praedēlasso, 1. to weary, weaken beforehand, Ov.

praedestino, 1. to appoint, ordain beforehand; *sibi similes triumphos*, Liv.

praediator -ōris, m. (*praedium*), a buyer of landed estates sold by auction, a dealer in estates, Cic.

praediatorius -a -um (*praediator*), of or relating to the sale of land by auction; *jus*, Cic.

praedicābilis -e (1. *praedico*), praiseworthy, Cic.

praedicatio -ōnis, f. (1. *praedico*). **I.** a making publicly known, the public announcement of the *praeco*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a declaration, deposition; *neiriae societatis*, relating to, Cic.; 2, a praising, commending, praise, Cic.

praedicātor -ōris, m. (1. *praedico*), a praiser, commender, public eulogist, Cic.

1. **praedico**, 1. to make publicly known, publish. **I.** Lit., of the *praeco*, *dimidias venire partes*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to declare, speak out, relate, proclaim, say, tell; *paucitatem nostrorum militum suis*, Caes.; with *acc.* and *infin.*, *praedicantem contumeliam illam sibi a Cicerone impositam esse*, Sall.; *ea juventutis exercendae causa fieri praedicant*, Caes.; *praedicat se servo imperasse*, Cic.; 2, to mention with praise, to commend, eulogise, boast; *virtutem*, Cic.; *falsa de se*, Cic.; *de suis laudibus*, Cic.; with *acc.* and *infin.*, *Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant*, Caes.

2. **praedico** -dixi -dictum, 3. **I.** to say beforehand, speak before; *praedicta cornua quaerunt*, Ov.; esp. of writers and orators, *haec mihi praedicenda fuerunt*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to predict, foretell, prophecy; *defectiones solis*, Cic.; *futura*, Cic.; with *acc.* and *infin.*, *nil Antonium facturum (esse)*, Cic. **B.** a, to fix, appoint beforehand; *diem (of the praetor)*, Tac.; b, to warn, admonish, instruct, charge, command; *Pompeius suis praedixerat*, ut *Caesaris impetum exciperent*, Caes.; *Juonem praedicere*, ne id faceret, Cic.

praedictio -ōnis, f. (2. *praedico*), a prophesying, predicting, Cic.

praedictum -i, n. (2. *praedico*), a prophecy, prediction, Cic. **II.** an order, command, Liv. **III.** a concert, agreement, Liv.

praediolum -i, n. (dim. of *praedium*), a small landed estate, little farm, Cic.

praedisco -didici, 3. to learn before; *ea quae agenda sunt in foro*, Cic.

praedispositus -a -um, arranged before hand; *nuntii*, Liv.

praeditus -a -um (prae and do), *endowed, furnished, provided with*; with abl., sensibus, Cic.; virtute, Cic.; amentia, Cic.; crudelitate, Cic.

praedium -ii, n. (praes), *a plot of land, landed estate*; rusticum, Cic.; praedium vendere, Cic.

praedivēs -itis, *very rich*, Liv.

1. **praedo**, 1. = praedor (q.v.).

2. **praedo** -ōnis, m. (praeda), *a robber, plunderer*; urbis, Cic.; maritimi, pirates, Nep.; praedo maritus, *the husband that carried her off* (of Pluto), Ov.

praedocōo -doctus, 2. *to teach before*, *instruct before*; praedocī ab duce, Sall.

praedōmo -dōmūi, 1. *to tame before*, Sen.

praedor, 1. dep. (praeda). **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., praedatum exisse in agrum Latinum, Liv.; milites praedantes, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to rob, plunder, get gain*; in bonis alienis, Cic.; de aratorum bonis, Cic.; apud Mamertinos, Cic.; ex alterius inscitia, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to plunder, pillage, rob*; socios magis quam hostes, Tac. **B.** 1, lit., *to carry off as prey*; ovin unam, Ov.; 2, transf., amores alicuius, *one's sweetheart*, Ov.; singula de nobis auni praedantur, Hor.

praedūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. *to lead forward, carry forward*; fossas vias, Caes.; murum, Caes.

praedulcis -e. **I.** Lit., *very sweet*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *very pleasant, very delightful*; decus, Verg.

praedūrus -a -um, *very hard, very strong*; homo praedurus viribus, Verg.; corpora, Verg.

praeminēō (praeminēō), 2. *to surpass, excel*; ceteros peritiā legum, Tac.

praeco -ivi an' -i -itum, 4. *to go before, precede*. **I.** Lit., Laevinus Romam praevit, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., natura praeeunte, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *to say before, sing before, play before*; a, gen., ut vobis voce praerent, quid iudicaretis, Cic.; b, religious and legal t. t., *to dictate the words of an oath, or any solemn form of words*; verba praere, Liv.; c, carmen, Liv.; praere alicui, Cic.; 2, *to order, command*; omnia, ut decemviri praerent, facta, Liv.

praefatio -ōnis, f. (praefor), *a religious or legal form of words, formula*; sacrorum, Liv.; donationis, Cic.

praefectura -ae, f. (praefectus), *the office of superintendent or overseer*. **I.** Gen., annonae, Tac.; vigilum, Tac. **II.** Esp., 1, *the command of auxiliary troops*, esp. of cavalry, Suet.; 2, *a subordinate provincial command*; praefecturam petere, Cic.; 3, meton., *an Italian town governed by a praefectus, a prefecture*, Cic.

1. **praefectus** -a -um, *partic. of praeficio*.

2. **praefectus** -i, m. (praeficio), *an overseer, superintendent*. **I.** In private life, his utitur quasi praefectis libidinum suarum, Cic. **II.** In political life, *a civil or military officer or superintendent*. **A.** Gen., annonae, Liv.; castorum and castris, Tac.; praefectus urbis, *governor of the city (Rome)*, and commander of the five cohortes urbanae, in the time of the Republic only commanding in the place of the consul when absent, Liv.

praefero -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** **A.** *to bear, carry before or in front*; ardentem faciem, Cic.; fasces praetoribus, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., clarissimum lumen praetulistis menti meae, Cic.; 2, esp., *a, to bring to light, to show, manifest, display*; avartiam, Cic.; iudicium, express one's judgment, Liv.; haec eius diei praefertur opinio, Caes.; b, *to give the preference to, to prefer*; aliquem sibi, Cic.; otium labori, Sall.

II. *to carry by*; middle, praeferrī = *to hasten by, to ride by*; praeter castra praelati, Liv. **III.** *to anticipate*; diem triumphi, Liv.

praeferox -ōcis, *very bold, impetuous*; legati, Liv.

praefervidus -a -um, *burning hot, very hot*. **I.** Lit., balneum, Tac. **II.** Fig., ira, Liv.

praefestino, 1. **I.** *to hasten exceedingly, hasten too much*; ne deficiere praefestinent, Liv. **II.** *to hasten by*; sinum, Tac.

praeficio -fēci -fectum, 3. (prae and facio), *to set over, appoint as superintendent, oversee, etc.*; aliquem pecori, Cic.; bello gerendo or simply bello, Cic.; legioni, Caes.; praeficere aliquem in eo exercitu, Cic.

praefidens -entis, *very confident, over confident*, Cic.

praefigo -fixi -fixum, 3. *to fix in front, fasten before*; ripa sudibus praefixis munita, Caes.; arma puppibus, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to tip, point with*; jacula praefixa ferro, Liv. **B.** *to pierce through, transfix*, Tib.

praefinio, 4. *to fix, prescribe, appoint beforehand*; diem, Cic.; sumptum funerum, Cic.; non praefinire, foll. by quominus, Cic.

praefloro, 1. *to pluck the blossom prematurely*; fig., *to diminish, lessen*; gloriam eius victoriae praefloratam apud Thermopylas esse, Liv.

praeflūo, 3. *to flow past*; infimā valle, Liv.; with acc. of place, Tibur fertile, Hor.; Noricum voviciniam, Tac.

praefoco, 1. prae and faux), *to choke, suffocate*; viam animae, Ov.

praefodiō -fodi -fossam, 3. **I.** *to dig in front of*; portas, Verg. **II.** *to bury previously*; aurum, Ov.

praefor -fātus sum -fāri, *to speak before*. **A.** a, *to utter beforehand*; maiores nostri omnibus rebus agendis quod bonum, faustum, felix sit, praefabantur, Cic.; carmen, Liv.; so with acc. of deity, divos, Verg.; b, *to mention beforehand, to premise*; quae de eorum natura praefati sumus, Cic. **B.** *to prophesy, foretell*, Liv.

praefractē (praefractus), *sternly, resolutely*; lūnis praefracte vectigalia defendere, Cic.

praefractus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from praefringo). **I.** Of written style, abrupt, disconnected; Thucydides praefractor, Cic. **II.** Of character, stern, severe, harsh; Aristo Chius praefractus, ferreus, Cic.

praefrigidus -a -um, *very cold*, Ov.

praefringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (prae and frango), *to break off in front, break in pieces*; hastas, Liv.

praefulcio -fulsi -fultum, 4. *to support, prop up*; fig., illud praefulci atque praemuni ut, etc., Cic.

praefulgēo -fulsi, 2. *to gleam forth, shine forth*. **I.** Lit., equus praefulgens dentibus aureis, Verg. **II.** Fig. triumphali decore praefulgens, conspicuous, distinguished, Tac.

praegēlidus -a -um, *very cold*; Alpes, Liv.

praegestio, 4. *to desire exceedingly*; praegestit animus videre, Cic.

praegnans (prae and root GNA, whence gnascor), *pregnant*. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., full of; fusus stamine, Juv.

praegracilis -e, *very slim, slender, lank*, Tac.

praegravis -e, *very heavy*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of weight, onus, Ov. **B.** Of movement, praegravis corpore, Liv. **II.** Transf., of persons, wearisome, Tac.

praegrāvo, 1. to press heavily upon, weigh upon, oppress, to weigh down. **I.** Lit., praegravata inhaerentibus scuta, Liv. **II.** Fig., to overwhelm, oppress, weigh down; dantem et accipientem, Liv.; animum, Hor.

praegrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3. dep. (prae and grādī). **I.** to go before, precede; praegredientes amici, Cic.; with acc., signa, agmen, Liv.; nuntios, famam, outstrip, Liv. **II.** to pass by, march by; ea (castra), Liv.

praegressio -ōnis, f. (praegrēdiōr), a going before, precedence; causae, Cic.

praegressus -ūs, m. (praegredior), a going on before, Cic.

praegustātōr -ōris, m. (praegusto), one who tastes before, a taster, foretaster. **I.** Lit., Suet. **II.** Fig., libidinum tuarum, Cic.

praegusto, 1. to taste before; cibos, Ov.

praehibeo -tū -itum, 2. (prae and habeo), to offer, hold out, afford, supply, furnish, Plaut.

praeiācō, 2. to lie before; campus qui castra praecipet, Tac.

praeiudiciātus -a -um, v. praepudicio.

praeiudiciūm -ī, n. a previous judgment, a preliminary decision or examination (for the sake of investigating facts for subsequent proceedings). **I.** Lit., a, de quo non praepudicium sed plane iudicium jam pactum putatur, Cic.; apud eosdem iudices reus est factus, quum duobus jam praepudiciis damnatus esset, Cic.; b, transf., a premature decision; neminem praepudicium tantae rei afferre, Liv. **II.** Meton., an example, precedent; Pompeius vestri facti praepudicio demotus, by your example, Caes.

praepudico, 1. to decide beforehand, to give a preliminary judgment; a, legal t. t., re semel atque iterum praepudicat, Cic. Partic. perf. subst., **praeiudicatūm** -ī, n. = praepudicium, (I.); b, transf., in partic., **praeiudiciātus** -a -um, previously decided; opinio praepudicata, Cic.

praepūvo -jūvi, 1. to assist before, Tac.

praelābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. to glide before, flow, swim before or along; insula in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac.; with acc., praelabi flumina rotis, Verg.

praelambo -lambi, 3. to lick before, taste before, Hor.

praelargus -a -um, very abundant, Juv.

praelēgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to sail past, coast along; Campaniam, Tac.

praeligo, 1. **I.** to bind in front; sarmenta praeligantur cornibus boum, Liv. **II.** to bind up; os obvolutum est folliculo et praeligatum, Cic.

praelium, etc. = proelium, etc. (q.v.).

praelongus -a -um, very long; gladius, Liv.

praelūcō -luci, 2. to carry a light before; lit., to light before. **I.** Lit., Suet. **II.** Fig., 1, with acc. (amicitia) bonam spem praelucet in posterum, sheds the kindly light of hope, Cic.; 2, to outshine, surpass; nullus sinus Bais praelucet, Hor.

praelum = prelum (q.v.).

praelustris -e (prae and lustrō), very illustrious; praelustri ab arce, Ov.

praemandō, 1. to order beforehand; ut conquereretur, ap. Cic.; hence, **praemandata** -ōrum, n. a writ of arrest, Cic.

praemātūrus -a -um, too early, premature; hiems, Tac.; canities, Tac.

praemēdicātus -a -um, protected by medicine or charms, Ov.

praemēditātiō -ōnis, f. (praemeditor), considering beforehand; futurorum malorum, Cic.

praemēditor, 1. dep. to meditate upon, consider beforehand; praemeditari quo animo accedam ad urben, Cic.; with acc. and infin., id praemeditari ferundum molles esse, Cic. partic. perf. pass., **praemēditātus** -a -um, considered beforehand; mala, Cic.

praemētūens -entis, p. adj. (from praemetuo), fearing beforehand, Phaedr.

praemētūentēr, adv. (praemetuens), apprehensively, anxiously, Lucr.

praemētūō, 3. to fear beforehand, be apprehensive. **I.** Intransit., alicui, Caes. **II.** Transit., to fear beforehand; deserti conjugis iras, Verg.

praemitto -misi -missum, 3. to send before, send on, despatch before. **I.** Lit., (a) of persons, alicuem, Cic.; legiones in Hispaniam, Caes.; without acc., to send before; ad eos eques, Caes.; (b) of things, alicui odiosas literas, Cic. **II.** Transf., to send before; haec favorabili oratione praemisit, Tac.

praemium -ī, n. (prae and emo), that which is taken first. **I.** Gen., advantage, gain, profit; omnia praemia donaque fortunae, Cic. **II.** Esp., A, an honourable reward, recompense; praemia bene de republica meritorum, Cic.; alicui praemium dare pro aliqua re, Cic.; praemium praenotare or exponere, to promise, Cic.; ironically = punishment; cape praemia facti, Ov. B, Esp., booty; in war, pugnae, Verg.; in the chase, leporem et gruem iucunda captat praemia, Hor.

praemolestia -ae, f. trouble beforehand, Cic.

praemolior, 4. dep. to prepare beforehand; rem, Liv.

praemōnēō -tū -itum, 2. to warn, advise, admonish beforehand. **I.** Gen., with acc., conatus hostis, against hostile attempts, Liv.; with ut and the subj., me, ut magnopere caverem, praemonebat, Cic. **II.** to foretell, presage, Ilion arsurum Ov.

praemōnitus -ūs, m. (praemoneo), a prediction, premonition, Ov.

praemonstro, 1. **I.** to show, point out before, Lucr. **II.** to prophesy, presage, predict; magnum aliquid populo Romano, Cic.

praemordēō -mordi -morsum, 2. to bite off; fig., to pilfer; aliquid ex aliquo, Juv.

praemōriōr -mortuus sum -mōri, 3. dep. to die prematurely, Ov.; transf., praemortui jam est pudoris, his modesty is dead, Liv.

praemuniō (praemoneo), 4. **I.** to fortify in front; aditus duos magnis operibus, Caes. **II.** Fig., to fortify, secure, make safe; genus dicendi praemunitum, Cic.; quae praemuniuntur sermoni, premised to meet objections, Cic.

praemunitio -ōnis, f. (praemuniō), a fortifying beforehand; rhet., fig., of an orator, a preparation of the minds of his hearers, Cic.

praenāto, 1. to swim before, swim past, flow by, Verg.

Praeneste -is, n. (f. in Verg.), a town in Latium, famous for its roses, its nuts, and for the temple and oracle of Fortuna, now Palestrina. Hence, **Praenestinus** -a -um, belonging to Praeneste; sortes, the utterances of the oracle there, Cic.

praenitēō -tū, 2. to shine forth; fig., cur tū junior praeniteat, outshines thee, Hor.

praenōmen -inis, n. the name which stands before the gentile name, and distinguished the individual, the first name, the praenomen (e.g., Caius, in C. J. Caesar; Marcus, in M. T. Cicero), Cic.

praenosco -nōri -nōtum, 3. to become acquainted with beforehand, foreknow; futura, Cic.

praenotio -ōnis, f. (praenosco), preconception, innate idea (translation of πρόληψις), Cic.

praenubilus -a -um, very cloudy, very dark, Ov.

praenunciā, etc. = praenuntia, etc. (q.v.).

praenuntia, v. praenuntius.

praenuntio, 1. to announce, report, tell beforehand, foretell, predict; futura, Cic.

praenuntius -a -um, foretelling; subst. (m. f. and n.), that which announces beforehand, a harbinger, sign, token, omen; stellae calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic.; ales praenuntius lucis, he cock, Ov.

praeoccupatio -ōnis, f. (praeoccupo), a taking possession of before; locorum, Nep.

praeoccupo, 1. **I.** to take possession of before, seize before; iter, Caes.; loca, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1. to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy; animos timor praeoccupaverat, Caes.; 2. to anticipate, to surprise; ne adventu Caesaris praeoccuparetur, Caes.; with infin., legem ipsi praeoccupaverant ferre, Liv.

praepropt, 1. **I.** to prefer, wish rather, desire more; nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos praeproptet, Liv.; with infin., nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. **II.** aliquid alicui rei, to prefer; otium urbanum militiae laboribus, Liv.

praepando, 3. to open wide in front, stretch open in front, extend before, Cic.

praeparatio -ōnis, f. (praeparo), preparation; ad minuendum dolorem, Cic.

praeparo, 1. to make ready, provide, prepare; naves, Cic.; res necessarias ad vitam degendam, Cic.; animos ad sapientiam, Cic.; aures (auditorum) praeparatae, Liv.

praepedio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (prae and root PED). **I.** to entangle by the feet, shackle, fetter; praepeditis Numidarum equis, Tac. **II.** Transf., to hinder, impede, obstruct; quum lassitudo ac vulnera fugam praepedissent, Liv.; singultu medios praepediente sonos, Ov.; praepediti valetudine, to be hindered by ill-health, Tac.

praependō -pendi, 2. intransit., to hang before, hang in front, Caes.

praepēs -pētis (prae and peto). **I.** Lit., t. t. of angry, of birds from whose flight favourable omens were gathered, quick in flight, rapidly flying, swift; praepes avis, and subst. simply praepes, Cic.; praepetibus pennis se credere caelo, Verg. **II.** Transf., quick in flight and motion; a, adj., deus, the winged god—i.e., Cupid, Ov.; b, subst., a bird; Jovis, the eagle, Ov.; Medusaeus (of Pegasus), Ov.

praepilatus -a -um, having a ball or button in front (applied to foils or blunt weapons); missilia, Liv.

praepinguis -e, very fat, very rich; solum, Verg.

praepollēo -polliti, 2. to be very powerful, to excel or surpass in power; vir virtute praepollens, Liv.

praependēro, 2. to outweigh; fig., neque ea volunt praeponderari honestate, Cic.

praepōno -pōsti -pōsitum, 3. to put before, place before. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., paucā (scribendo), Cic.; transf., praepositae causae, antecedent, Cic. **B.** Esp., to put over, set over as overseer, commander, etc.; aliquem bello, provinciae, navibus, Cic.; militibus, Caes. Partic. subst., **praepositus** -i, m. a commander, Tac. **II.** Fig., to prefer; salutem reipublicae vitae suae, Cic. Partic. subst., **praepositum** -i, n. (translation

of προτιμῆνον), something to be preferred, something advantageous, but not (in the Stoic philosophy) absolutely good, e.g., riches, etc., Cic.

praeporto, 1. to carry before, Lucr.

praepositio -ōnis, f. (praepono), a placing before. **I.** 1. lit., negationis, Cic.; 2. metonym. grammat. t. t., a preposition, Cic. **II.** a preferring, preference, Cic.

praepositus, partic. of praepono.

praepossum -pōtūi -posse, to be very powerful, have the chief power, Tac.

praepostērē, adv. (praeposterus), in a reversed order, perversely, absurdly, Cic.

praepostērus -a -um. **I.** having the last first, inverted, perverse, distorted, absurd; gratulatio, Cic.; consilia, Cic. **II.** Transf., of persons, perverse, Cic.

praepotēns -entis, very powerful, very mighty; a, of persons, viri, Cic.; Carthago praepotens terrā marique, Cic.; with abl. instr., praepotens armis Romanus, Liv.; with genit., Juppiter omnium rerum praepotens, ruling over, Cic.; b, transf., of things, philosophia, Cic.

praepropērantēr, adv. very quickly, very hastily, Lucr.

praepropērē, adv. (praeproperus), very hastily, too quickly; festinare, Liv.; agere, Liv.

praepropērus -a -um, exceedingly quick, too quick, overhasty, precipitate. **I.** Lit., festinatio, Cic.; celeritas, Liv. **II.** Transf., ingenium, Liv.

praepūtium -ii, n. the foreskin, Juv.

praequam, v. praes.

praequor -praestus sum -quēri, to complain beforehand, Ov.

praeradio, 1. to outshine, Ov.

praerapidus -a -um, very rapid; gurgēs, Liv.

praerigesco -rigūi, 3. to grow very stiff, Tac.

praeripio -rīpti -reptum, 3. (prae and rapio), to snatch away, pluck from, tear away, carry off. **I.** Gen., alicui arma, Ov.; alicui laudem destinatam, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to carry off before the time; deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic.; b, to anticipate, forestall; hostium consilia, Cic.

praerodo -rōdi -rōsum, to gnaw in front, to gnaw off, bite through, Hor.

praerogativus -a -um (praerogo, to ask beforehand), asked before others (for vote, opinion, etc.). **I.** Lit., polit. t. t., voting first, voting before others; centuria praerogativa, and gen. subst., **praerogativa** -ae, f. the century to which the lot fell of voting first in the comitia, Cic.; praerogativam referre, Cic.; hence, omen praerogativae, the omen given by the name of the prerogative century, Cic. **II.** **praerogativa** -ae, f. A. a previous choice, Liv. B. a sure sign, indication, presage; triumphi, Cic.; voluntatis, Cic.

praerumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break off, tear off in front; funes, Caes.

praeruptus -a -um, p. adj. (from praerumpo), broken off. **I.** Lit., of places, steep, precipitous, overhanging; saxa, Cic.; mons, Verg. Plur. subst., **praerupta** -orum, n. precipices, Liv. **II.** Transf., juvenis animo praeruptus, violent, Tac.; dominatio, stern, severe, Tac.

praes, praedis, m. (praevideo). **I.** a surety, security; praedem esse pro aliquo, Cic.; praedes dare, Cic. **II.** Meton., the property of the security; ne L. PANCUS praedes tuos venderet, Cic.

praesaepes (prasaepis) -is, f., **praesaene** -is, n., and **praesaepium** -ii, n.

(*praesaepio*), an inclosure. **I.** a crib, manger, Ov., transf., certum *praesaepio*, contentiously = table, Hor. **II.** a stall, Verg.; transf., *praesaepibus arcent, from the hives*, Verg.; in *praesaepibus* in low houses, Cic.

praesaepio -saepi -saepum, 4. to block up in front; omnem aditum, Cic.

praesāgio, 4. **I.** to presage, forebode, have a presentiment of; praesagire, id est, futura ante sentire, Cic.; quasi praesagiret, Cic.; de fine belli, Liv. **II.** Transf., to foreshow, predict, Lucr.

praesāgitio -ōnis, f. (praesagio), a premonition, foreboding, presentiment, Cic.

praesāgium -ii, n. (praesagio). **I.** a presage, presentiment, foreboding; malorum, Tac. **II.** Transf., a prediction, prophesying; Tiberii de Servio Galba, Tac.

praesāgus -a -um. **I.** presaging, foreboding; pectora, v.; with genit., mens praesaga mali, Verg. **II.** Transf., predicting; fulmine, Verg.; verba, Ov.

praescisco -scīvi, 3. to learn, find out beforehand; praesciscere quam quisque eorum provinciam, quem hostem haberet volebat, Liv.

praescius -a -um, knowing beforehand, present; corda, Verg.; with genit., periculorum, Tac.

praescribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to write before, set before in writing; 1, liv., sibi nomen, Verg.; auctoritates praescriptae, the names of senators contained in a decree of the senate, Cic.; 2, transf., to put forward or take as a pretext, Tac. **II.** to write down for imitation. **A.** to prescribe, ordain, define, direct beforehand; iura civibus, Cic.; ne quid ageret, Cic. **B.** to draw up an outline of, Tac.

praescriptio -ōnis, f. (praescribo). **I.** Lit., a writing before; hence, meton., a title, inscription, preamble, introduction; legis, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a precept, rule, order; rationis, Cic.; 2, limitation; in hac praescriptione senihorae, Cic.; 3, a pretext; honesta, Cic.; haec, legal t. t., an objection, demurrer, Cic.

praescriptum -i, n. (praescribo), that which is written down. **I.** Lit., **A.** a prescribed limit; intra praescriptum equitare, Hor. **II.** Fig., an order, a precept, rule; legum, Cic.

praescō -scēdi -scātum and -sectum, 1. to cut in front; crines, Caes.; fig., carmen praesectum, pruned down, Hor.

praesens -entis (praesum). **I.** Gen., present, in person, at hand; quo praesente, in whose presence, Cic.; praesens tecum egi, in person, Cic.; in praesenti (sc. tempore), now, Cic.; in praesens tempus, for the present time, Cic. Subst., **praesentia** -ium, n. the present, Ov. **II.** 1, on the spot, immediate, momentary, not delayed; poena, immediately following the offence, Cic.; decretum, passed instantly, Liv.; 2, immediately efficacious, effective, powerful; auxilium, Cic.; memoria praesentior, more vivid, Liv.; with infin., praesens imo tollere de gradu, with power to, Hor.; 3, open, visible; ora, Verg.; transf., insidiae, plain, Cic.; 4, pressing, urgent; iun praesentior res erat, Liv.; 5, of character, resolute, determined; animus, Cic.; 6, present, aiding, propitious; deus, Cic.

praensensio -ōnis, f. (praesentio), a presentiment, foreboding, premonition; rerum futurarum, Cic.

praesentia -ae, f. (praesens). **I.** presence; alieuius, Cic.; animi, presence of mind, determination, courage, Caes., Cic.; in praesentia, for the present, now, at present, Cic. **II.** impression, effect; veri, Ov.

praesentio -sensi -sensum, 4. to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment or premonition; animo providere et praesentire, Caes.; futura, Cic.

praesēpes, etc. = praesaepes, etc. (q. v.).

praesēpio = praesaepio (q. v.).

praesertim, adv. especially, chiefly; praesertim quid and quum praesertim, Cic.; praesertim si, Cic.; praesertim quod, Cic.

praesēs -sidis, c. (praesideo), sitting before (i. e., to protect, take care of); hence, **I.** protection; usually subst., a protector, protectress; republicae, Cic.; templorum, Cic. **II.** a chief, ruler, president; praeses belli, godless of war (of Minerva), Verg.; praeside pendet ab uno, Ov.

praesidens -entis, m. (praesideo), a president, ruler, Tac.

praesidēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (prae and sedeo). **A.** to sit before, protect, guard; with dat., hunc imperio, Cic.; arbi, Liv.; foribus caeli (of Janus), Ov.; with acc., Galliae litus, Tac. **B.** to preside over, manage, direct, govern; rebus urbanis, Caes.; orbi terrarum, Cic.; with acc., exercitum, Tac.

praesidiarius -a -um (praesidium), serving as a guard or protection; milites, Liv.

praesidium -ii, n. (praeses), a sitting before; hence, **I.** Lit., protection, defence; a, alieui esse praesidio, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., a guard, patrol, escort; legiones quae praesidio impelluntis erant, Caes. **II.** Meton., **A.** that which defends, protection, help; a, classis praesidium provinciae, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., the soldiers who form the guard; praesidium agitare, to set guards Liv.; praesidia in urbes inducere, Cic.; fig., in praesidio collocatus, Cic. **B.** a place occupied by a garrison or guard, post, camp, fortification; quum legio praesidium occupavisset, Caes.; in praesidiis esse, Cic.; praesidium commune, Liv.; fig., de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. **C.** help, assistance, support; magnum sibi praesidium id beatam vitam comparare, Cic.

praesignifico, 1. to signify, announce beforehand; hominibus futura, Cic.

praesignis -e (signum), distinguished, remarkable before others, Ov.

praesono -sonūi, 1. to sound forth, resound, Ov.

praespargo, 3. to scatter, strew before, Lucr.

praestābilis -e (praesto), distinguished, pre-eminent, remarkable; res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic.; melius fuisse et praestabilius me civem in hac civitate nasci, Cic.; nullam dignitatem praestabilem, Cic.

praesans -antis, p. adj. (from praesto), excellent, distinguished, pre-eminent; a, of persons, gen. with abl. or in with the abl., homo prudentia praestans, Cic.; Aristoteles longe omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentia, Cic.; virgibus praestantior omnibus, Ov.; in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic.; b, of things, praestanti et singulari fide, Cic.; praestanti corpore Nymphae, Verg.

praestantia -ae, f. (praestans), superiority, excellence; si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, Cic.; mentis, Cic.

praesterno, 3. to strew, spread before, Plaut.

praestēs -sūtis, c. (2. praesto) = praeses, a tutelary, protecting deity; Lares, Ov.

praestigia -arum, f. (praestringo), deception, illusion, juggling; verborum, Cic.

praestitūo -stitūi -stitūtum, 3. (statuo), to prescribe, appoint beforehand; tempus alicui, Cic.; diem operi, Cic.

1. praesto, adv. (from praestus = praesitus, as repositus = repositus), present, at hand, here, ready; gen. with esse, to be at hand, to show oneself, to appear, with the notion of, to attend or to wait upon, to be at one's service; alicui, to appear to help one at a court of law, Cic.; quaestores consulibus ad ministeria belli praesto essent, Liv.; praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, Cic.; fig., praesto esse, to serve; alicui, Cic.; salutē tuae, Cic.

2. praesto -stiti -stitum and -stātum -stātūrus, 1. **I.** Intransit., to stand before, excel, be distinguished; inter suos, Cic.; aliquā re, Cic.; with dat. or acc. of person, to surpass, excel; alicui, Cic.; alicui aliquā re, Cic.; aliquem aliquā re, Liv.; praestat ut impers., it is better, it is preferable; with infin., praestat in eandem recidere fortunam, Cic.; with quam, mori milies praestitit, quam haec pati, Cic. **II.** Transit., to become surety or guarantee for, answer for, be responsible for. **A.** Lit., Messallam Caesari, Cic.; damnum emptori, Cic.; a vi, from violence, Cic.; de me, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nullos (praedones) fore quis praestare poterat, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to perform, do, execute, fulfil; suum munus, Cic.; officium, Caes.; b, to keep, hold; fidem, to keep one's word, Cic.; c, to preserve; socios salvos, Cic.; republican, Cic.; d, to show, manifest, exhibit; benevolentiam, Cic.; se, with acc. of predicate, to show oneself, behave oneself as; se invictum, Ov.; praesta te eum, Cic.; e, to give, evince; honorem debitum patri, to show proper respect, Cic.; sententiam, to give one's opinion, Cic.

praestōlor, 1. dep. (connected with 1. praesto), to wait for, expect; with dat., tibi ad forum Aurelium, Cic.; with acc., huius adventum ad Clupeam, Cic.

praestringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **I.** to bind up, tie up; faucem laqueo, Ov.; pollices nodo, Tac. **II.** to make blunt; aciem oculorum, to weaken, darken, Liv.; oculos, Cic.; fig., aciem animi or mentis, Cic.

praestrūo -struxi -structum, 3. **I.** to build in front, construct before; hence, to block up, render impassable; aditum montis, Ov. **II.** to prepare, make ready for anything; fraus fidem sibi in parvis praestruit, procures for itself credibility in little things, Liv.

praesūl -sūlis, c. one who jumps or dances before others, a dancer, Cic.

praesultōr -ōris, m. (praesulto), one who dances before others, a dancer, Liv.

praesulto, 1. (prae and salio), to leap, spring before, Liv.

praesum -fui -esse, to be before. **I.** to be over, be placed over, preside over; a, sacris, Cic.; navi faciendae, Cic.; b, to be placed over, to govern; populo, Cic.; magistratui, to preside as a magistrate, Cic.; c, milit. t. t., to command; exercitui, Caes.; in Bruttis, Liv. **II.** Transf., to be the chief person, to take the lead in; temeritati T. Gracchi, Cic.; illi crudelitati, Cic.

praesūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take beforehand. **I.** remedia, Tac.; domi dapes, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to enjoy beforehand, to anticipate; fortunam principatus, Tac.; 2, a, to imagine, represent to oneself beforehand; spe praesumite bellum, Verg.; praesumptum habere, to suppose, take for granted, Tac.; b, to assume, presume, suppose, conjecture, believe, Tac.

praesumptus -a -um, p. adj. (from praesumo), taken for granted, presumed; suspicio, a preconceived suspicion, Tac.

praesūo -sūtus, 3. to sew up, to cover, conceal; praesuta foliis hasta, Ov.

praetempto = praetentū (q.v.).

praetendo -tendi -tentum, 3. **I.** to stretch out before, extend backwards; hastas dextris, Verg.; ranum olivae manu, Verg.; poet., nec conjugis unquam praetendi taedas, i.e., never laid claim to lawful wedlock, Verg. **II.** to place before, hold, spread before. **A.** 1, lit., saepein segeti, Verg.; 2, transf., to place before; sermonem decreto, Liv.; hence, praetendi, of places, to lie before or in front; praetentique Sirtilius arva, Verg.; absol., tenue praetentum litus esse, Liv. **B.** Fig., to hold before as a pretext, pretend; hominis doctissimi nomen tuis inmanibus et barbaris moribus, allego in excusis for, Cic.; aliquid seditioni, Liv.

praetento (praetempto), 1. to feel, try, test beforehand. **A.** Lit., iter baculo, Ov. **B.** Fig., vires, Ov.

praetepesco -tēptū, 3. to glow beforehand; fig., si praetepisset amor, Ov.

praeter (from prae and suff-fer, like inter propter). **I.** Adv., **A.** With negatives, more than, except, with exception of; nil praeter canna fuit, Ov. **B.** more than; foll. by quam, praeter sapit quam, etc., Plaut. **II.** Prep. with acc., **A.** Of space, past, by, beyond; praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transiit, Caes.; praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia ferebant, before the eyes of, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, beyond, beside, contrary to; praeter spem, Liv.; praeter modum, beyond measure, Cic.; praeter opinionem, Cic.; praeter naturam, Cic.; 2, beyond, more than; praeter ceteros laudare, Cic.; 3, except, with the exception of; omnes praeter Hortensium, Cic.; with preceding negatives, nihil praeter suum negotium agere, Cic.; hence, sometimes = besides, in addition to, with; num quid aliud ferret praeter arcam? Cic.; ut praeter se denos adduceret, Caes.

praetērāgo, 3. to drive past, drive by; equum, Hor.

praetērā (praeter and abl. eā). **I.** besides, beyond this, further. Cic. **II.** henceforth, hereafter, Verg.

praetērō -ivi and oftener -ii -itum -ire. **I.** Intransit., to go by, pass by; unda praeterit, Ov.; of time, to pass, elapse; hora, Ov. **II.** Transit., to go by, pass by. **A.** Gen., 1, hortos, Cic.; of time, in pass. partic., praetērītus -a -um, past, Cic.; praetērīta -ūrum, n. the past, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to escape the notice of, be unknown to; non me praeterit, I am not unaware, Cic.; b, (a) to pass, omit; nullum genus crudelitatis praeterire, leave unpractised, Cic.; ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, was unapplauded, Cic.; (b) to omit, not to mention; caedes praetere, libidines praetereo, Cic.; esp., of the Censor, not to read the name of a senator at the census (to publish his expulsion from the senate); quatuor praeteriti sunt, Liv.; (γ) to forget to do; foll. by quatin and subj., praeterire non potui quin scriberem ad te, Cic.; (δ) to omit, leave out, take no notice of, pass over, in presents, legacies, etc.; Philippus et Marcellus praeter-euntur, are passed by, get nothing, Caes.; filium fratris (in a will), Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to pass in a race, outstrip; jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Verg.; 2, fig., to surpass; virtus tua alios praeterit, Ov.

praetērōquīto, 1. to ride past, ride by, Liv.

praeterfēro -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry past; pass., praeterferri, to be carried past, to flow, drive, go past, Liv.

praeterflūo, 3. to flow past, flow by; moenia,

liv.; fig., nec praeteritam (voluptatem) praeterfluere sinere, *vanish from the recollection*, Cic.

praetergrédior -gressus sum, 3. dep. (praeter and grédior), *to pass by, go beyond*; castra, Cic.; primos suos, Sall.

praetôrîtus -a -um, partic. of praetereo.

praeterlâbor -lâpnus sum, 3. dep. **I.** *to glide by, flow by*; tumultum, Verg.; tellurem, *to sail by*, Lucr. **II.** Fig., *to slip away*; ante enim (definitio) praeterlabitur quam percepta est, Cic.

praetermêo, 1. *to pass by, go by*, Lucr.

praetermissio -ônis, f. (praetermitto). **I.** *a leaving out, omission*; sine ullius (formae) praetermissione, Cic. **II.** *a passing over, neglecting*; a diligitis, Cic.

praetermitto -misi -missum, 3. *to let pass*. **A.** Lit., neminem, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *to let pass time, opportunity, etc.*; diem, Cic.; occasiones, Caes.; 2, *to neglect, omit*; gratulationem, Cic.; defensionem, Cic.; non or nihil praetermittere, foll. by quin, or nihil praetermittere, foll. by quominus, Cic.; 3, *in writing or speaking, to pass over, omit*; quod dignum memoriâ visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes.; verba, Cic.; tantam rem negligenter, Liv.; 4, *to overlook, let pass unpunished*, Liv.

praeterquam, adv. except, Cic.; praeterquam quod, *except that*, Cic.; praeterquam . . . etiam, Liv.; nihil praeterquam, Liv.

praetervectio -ônis, f. (praetervehor), *a passing by, travelling past*; in praetervectione omnium, Cic.

praetervēhor -vectus sum, 3. dep. **I.** *to ride by, sail by, be carried past*, Cic.; naves Apolloniam praetervertebat, Caes.; classis praetervehens, Liv.; praetervehens equo, Liv.; fig., locum cum silentio, *pass by in silence*, Cic.; oratio aures vestras praetervecta est, Cic. **II.** *Of soldiers, to march past*, Tac.

praetervôlo, 1. *to fly past*. **I.** Lit., quem praetervolat ales, Cic. **II.** Fig., *to slip by, escape*; praetervolat numerus, Cic.; occasiois opportunitas praetervolat, Cic.

praetexo -texti -textum, 3. **I.** *to weave before, form an edge, border, fringe*; 1, lit., purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amicus, Ov.; toga or tunica purpurâ praetexta, Liv.; or simply toga praetexta, Cic.; or subst., **praetexta** -ae, f. *an upper garment, bordered with purple, worn by the magistrates at Rome and in the Italian municipia and coloniae, and by free-born children, till they assumed the toga virilis*, Cic.; hence, meton., **praetexta** -ae, f. (sc. fabula), *a Roman national tragedy*, Hor.; 2, transf., *to provide with a border, adorn*; to provide, furnish with; omnia lenioribus praetextis natura praetexit; b, *to fringe, cover*; puppes praetextunt litura, Verg.; fig., *to cover, conceal*; culpani nomine conjugii, Verg.; c, *to adorn*; Angusto praetextum nomine templum, Ov. **II.** *to put forward as a pretext*; cupiditatem triumphul, Cic.

praetexta, v. praetexo.

praetextâtus -a -um (praetexta, from praetexo). **I.** *cloa in the praetexta*, Cic. **II.** *licentious*; mores, Juv.

praetextum -i, n. (praetexo), *a pretence, pretext*, Tac.

praetextus -û, m. (praetexo). **I.** *outward appearance, consideration, consequence*, Tac. **II.** *a pretext*; sub levi verborum praetextu, Liv.

praetingo -tinctus, 3. *to dip in or moisten beforehand*, Ov.

praetor -ôris, m. (for praetor, from praeco),

lit., *one who goes before*; hence, *a leader, chief*. Hence, **I.** In civil business, the praetor; used of the chief magistrate at Capua, Cic.; of the Suffetes at Carthage, Nep.; of the consul at Rome (also called praetor maximus), Liv.; at Rome, esp., one of the praetors, the Roman magistrates who administered justice (orig. two, the praetor urbanus and the praetor peregrinus, of whom the former was judge in disputes between Roman citizens, the latter in disputes between foreigners and between Roman citizens and foreigners); praetor is also used for propraetor, a magistrate who, after he had been praetor, was sent as a governor to a province; praetor primus, the praetor who headed the poll, Cic. **II.** To translate Gr. στρατηγός, a commander of the army of a non-Roman nation, Cic.

praetôrîanus -a -um (praetorium), *belonging to the imperial body-guard, praetorian*, Tac.; plur. subst., **praetôrîani** -ôrum, m. the praetorian guard, Tac.

praetorium, v. praetorius.

praetôrîus -a -um (praetor). **I.** Adj., **A.** relating to the praetor, praetorian; a, of the praetor at Rome, comitia, election of the praetor, Liv.; jus, administered by the praetor, Cic.; potestas, office of praetor, Cic.; b, relating to a praetor or propraetor in the provinces; domus, dwelling of a propraetor, Cic. **B.** relating to a general or commander, Cic.; navis, the admiral's ship, Liv.; imperium, command of the fleet, Cic.; porta, the gate of the camp near the general's tent, Caes.; cohors praetoria; (a) the general's body-guard, Caes.; ironically, scortatorum praetoria cohors, Cic.; (b) (in imperial Rome) the emperor's body-guard, the praetorian guard, Tac. **II.** Subst., **A.** praetôrîum -ii, n. 1, the official residence of the praetor or propraetor in a province, Cic.; hence, transf., a palace, Juv.; 2, the chief place in a Roman camp, where the general's tent was, and where the ara, the augural, and the tribunal were, to which the soldiers were summoned to hear speeches from the general, the officers to hold a council of war; fit celeriter concursus in praetorium, Caes.; praetorium mittere, dimittere, *to dismiss the council of war*, Liv.; poet., the cell of the queen-bee, Verg.; 3, the imperial body-guard, Tac. **B.** praetôrîus -ii, m. (sc. vir), a past praetor, Cic.

praetrepîdo, 1. *to tremble exceedingly, to be hasty or impatient*; praetrepidans, hasty, Cat.

praetûra -ae, f. (praetor). **I.** the office, dignity of a praetor at Rome; praetûra se abdicare, Cic. **II.** = στρατηγία, the dignity of a general in Greece, Cic.

Praetûtîl -ôrum, m. a people in Italy, in Picenum. Adj., **Praetûtianus** -a -um, Praetutian; ager, Liv.

praeumbro, 1. *to overshadow*; fig., *to obscure*, Tac.

praevalens -entis, partic. of praevalere (q.v.).

praeuro -ussi -ustum, 3. *to burn at the end or tip*; hasta praeusta, Liv.; stipites ab summo praeacuti et praeusti, Caes.

praevalêo -vâlûi, 2. **I.** *to be physically strong*; praevalens juvenis Romanus, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to be very strong or powerful, to have great influence, to be stronger, to have more influence than others, to prevail, to get the upper hand*; praevalens populus, Liv.; praevalet pugna equestri, *to be stronger in*, Tac.

praevalîdus -a -um. **I.** Lit., *very strong, very powerful*; juvenis, Liv. **II.** Fig., a, of persons, etc., Blaesus, Tac.; rrbs, Liv.; b, of things, terra, *too fertile, too productive*, Verg.

praevaricatio -ōnis, f. (praevaricor), a violation of duty; esp. of an advocate who has an understanding with the opposite party, collusion, Cic.

praevaricator -ōris, m. (praevaricor), one who violates his duty, esp. of an advocate, accuser, etc., one who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, a double dealer; praevaricator significat eum qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, Cic.

praevaricor, 1. dep. (varico). **I.** Lit., to go crooked, walk crookedly, Plin. **II.** Fig., to play a false or double part; esp. of an advocate or accuser who has a secret understanding with the other side, to be guilty of collusion, Cic.

praevarus -a -um, very perverse, Cic.

praevehor -vectus sum, 3. dep. to ride or be carried before, in front, past; praevectus equo, riding past, Verg., Liv.

praevenio -veni -ventum, 4. to come before, anticipate, get the start of; hostis breviorē viā praeventurus erat, Liv.; with acc., hostem, Liv.; morte praeventus, overtaken by death, Liv.

praeverro, 3. to sweep or brush before; veste vias, Ov.

praevertō (praevertō) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. and **praevertor** -verti, 3. dep. **I.** to undertake before; quod huic sermoni praevertendum, Cic. **II.** to go before, run before, outstrip. **A.** Lit., ventus, Verg. **B.** Fig., 1, to anticipate; with acc. = to hinder, make of no avail; quorum usum opportunitas praevertit, Liv.; 2, to lay hold of before, preoccupy; praevertēte animos amore, Verg.; 3, to be of more importance, to surpass, to be weightier; nec posse bello praevertisse quidquam, Liv.; 4, (dep. praevertor only in present forms); a, to turn to first, to take more notice of; illic praevertamur, Hor.; b, to go to, make a visit to; in Thessaliam, Liv.

praevidēo -vidi -visum, 2. to see before, foresee. **I.** Physically, ictum venientem, Verg. **II.** Transf., res publica quam praevideo in summis periculis, Cic.

praevitio, 1. to corrupt or vitiate beforehand; gurgitem, Ov.

praeuius -a -um (prae and via), going before, preceding, Ov.

praevolō, 1. to fly before; praevolantes grues, Cic.

pragmāticus -a -um (πραγματικός), skilled in civil affairs, state business, etc.; pragmatici homines, Cic.; subst., **pragmāticus** -i, m. a person who supplied orators and advocates with materials for their speeches, Cic.

prandēo, prandi, pransum, 2. (prandium), to take breakfast, to breakfast, Cic.; with acc., to breakfast on; olus, lusciniis, Hor.

prandium -ii, n. (comm. with Dor. πρᾶν = πρῶν), a late breakfast or lunch, taken about noon, of bread, fish, cold meat, etc.; prandium (alicui) dare, Cic.; aliquem ad prandium invitare, Cic.

pransus -a -um (prandeo), having lunched; curatus et pransus (of soldiers), ready for action, prepared for battle, Liv.; pransus, potus, having eaten and drunk well, Cic.

pratensis -e (pratium), of or relating to a meadow, growing in a meadow; fungus, Hor.

pratūlum -i, n. (dim. of pratium), a little meadow, Cic.

prātum -, n. **I.** a meadow; pratorum viriditas, Cic. **II.** Meton., meadow-grass, Ov.

prāve, adv. (pravus), lit., crookedly; hence, ill, wrongly, Cic.

prāvitas -ātis, f. (pravus). **I.** crookedness, irregularity, deformity; membrorum, Cic.; oris, a distortion of the mouth in speaking, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** irregularity, impropriety, Cic. **B.** moral irregularity, wickedness, perversity, pravity; mentis, Cic.; consulum, Liv.

pravus -i -um, crooked, irregular, misshapen, deformed. **I.** Lit., membra, Cic. **II.** Transf., morally crooked, perverse, imp. over, wrong; affectio, Cic.; pravissima regula, Cic.

Praxitēlēs -is and -i, m. (Πραξιτέλης), a sculptor of Athens, especially famous for his statues of Aphrodite at Cnidus and of Eros at Thespiae. Hence, adj., **Praxitēlius** -a -um, of Praxiteles.

prēcario, adv. (precarius), by entreaty; rogare, Cic.

prēcarius -e -um (precor), begged for, asked for, obtained by entreaty. **I.** libertas, Liv.; orare precariam opem, Liv. **II.** Transf., uncertain, insecure, precarious; fortuna, Ov.; imperium, Tac.

prēcatio -ōnis, f. (precor), a begging, entreating, request, prayer; illa sollemnis comitorum precatio, Cic.

precēs, v. prex.

prēciae (prētiae) -arum, f. a kind of vine, Verg.

prēcōr (praecor), 1. dep. (prex), to beg, entreat, request, pray, invoke. **I.** Gen., (a) with acc. of pers., deos, Cic.; (b) with acc. of thing, opem, Liv.; haec precatus sum, Cic.; (y) with ut or ne, or ut ne or non precor, foll. by quominus and subj., precor ab diis ut, etc., Cic.; (δ) absol., eum sororem dedisse Prusiae precanti atque oranti, Liv.; used also of things, dextra precans, Verg. **II.** to wish good or evil; bene precari, Liv.; male precari, Cic.; precari alicui, to curse a person, Cic. (partic., precantia, three syllables, Verg.).

prēhendo, prēhendi, prēhensum, 3. and syncope, prendo, preidi, prensum (prae and HENDŌ, χανδᾶνω), to lay hold of, seize hold of, catch. **I.** aliquem manu, Cic.; of the soil, tellus praeheridit stirpes, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to lay hold of, to catch, detain, in order to speak to a person; aliquem, Cic. **B.** to catch, detect in any act; in furto, Plaut. **C.** to seize violently, to take hasty possession of; Pharium, Caes. **D.** Meton., to reach; oras Italiae, Verg.; quum ipsū ea moderantem et regentem paene prenderit, observed, Cic.

prēhenso, and oftener **preso** (intens. of prēhendo), 1. to lay hold of, seize. **I.** manus, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** to lay hold of a person in order to speak to him, to make a request, etc.; genua, Tac.; veteranos, Liv. **B.** to canvass for an office; homines, Liv.; patres, Liv.; absol., prestat Galba, Cic.

prēlum -i, n. (prenū), a wine-press, olive-press, Verg.

prēmō, pressi, pressum, 3. to press. **I.** Gen., 1, a, lit., ad pectora natos, Verg.; vestigia alicuius, to follow in any one's footsteps, Tac.; frena dente, to champ, Ov.; b, fig., necessitas eum premelat, Cic.; premi aere alieno, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to touch; litus, Hor.; insulam premi annis, surrounds, Ov.; b, to hold; frena manu, Ov.; c, locum, to be often in a place, frequent; forum, Cic.; so to press with the body, lie on; humum, Ov.; ebur, poet. = the curule chair of ivory, Ov.; d, to cover, conceal; canitiem palea premimus, Verg.; ossa, to bury, Ov.; fig., (a) to bury, wrap; me pressit alta quies, Verg.; (b) to conceal, suppress; curam sub corde, Verg.; e, to make something by pressing; caseum, Verg.; lac, to make cheese, Verg.; f, to press hard, to pursue closely, press upon; hostes, Caes.; op-

adum obsidione, Caes.; *cervum ad rera*, to drive into the nets, Verg. fig.; to pursue with words; *aliquem*, Cic.; *aliquem criminibus*, Ov.; *g*, to lade, to load; *carinae pressae*, Verg. **II. A.** to press in; *lentes in vite*, Ov.; *presso vestigio*, Cic.; *transit*, to mark; *rem nota*, Ov. **B. a.** to extinguish; *ignem*, Verg.; **b.** to press out; *oleum*, Hor. **C.** to press down; **a.** lit., (a) *currum*, Ov.; *aulaeum premitur*, Hor.; (b) to plant; *virgulta per agros*, Verg.; (c) to strike to the ground; *tres famulos*, Verg.; **b.** fig., (a) to slander, depreciate; *aliquem*, Liv.; *humana omnia*, to despise, Cic.; (b) to surpass; *facta premant annos*, Ov.; (c) to rule, keep within bounds; *populos ditissime*, Verg. **D.** to press together; **a.** *aliciu fauces*, Ov.; *collum laqueo*, Hor.; **b.** to draw in; *habenae*, Verg.; *equos currantes*, to check, Verg.; **c.** to pare down, prune; *umbram falce*, Verg.; fig., to shorten; *quae dilatantur a nobis*, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. **E.** to hold back; *cursum*, to check, Cic.; *vocem*, to be silent, Verg.

prendo = **prehendo** (q.v.).

prensatio -ōnis, f. (preiso), the canvassing for an office, Cic.

presso = **prehendo** (q.v.).

pressus, adv. (pressus), **a.** of pronunciation, not broadly, neatly; *presse et aequabiliter* et leniter, Cic.; **b.** of style, briefly, concisely; *dicere*, Cic.; **c.** accurately, precisely; *pressius agere*, Cic.

pressio -ōnis, f. (premo), in plur., *props, stays*, Caes.

presso, 1. (intens. of premo), to press; *manu brachia*, Hor.; *ubera*, to milk, Ov.

1. pressus -a -um, p. adj. (from premo). **I.** Lit., slow, measured; *presso gradu*, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1.** measured; of pronunciation, slow, controlled, moderate; *soni*, Cic.; **2.** short, concise; *oratio*, Cic.; *orator*, Cic.; **3.** accurate, precise; *Thucydides verbis pressus*, Cic.

2. pressus -ūs, m. (premo), a pressing, pressure; *ponderum*, Cic.

prester -ēris, m. (πρηστηρ), a fiery whirlwind, Lucr.

pretiosē, adv. (pretiosus), in a costly manner, splendidly, magnificently; *vasa pretiose caelata*, Cic.

pretiosus -a -um (pretium). **I.** costly, precious, of great value; *equus*, Cic.; *fulvo pretiosior aere*, Ov.; *res pretiosissimae*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** costly, high-priced, dear, Prop. **B.** extravagant, giving a high price for a thing; *emptor*, Hor.

pretium -ii, n. (root PRET, ΠΡΑΔ, φράζω), worth, value, price. **I.** Lit. and fig., **1.** lit., pretium constituere, to fix the price, Cic.; pretium habere, to be worth something, Cic.; *so esse in pretio*, Liv.; *parvi pretii esse*, Cic.; **2.** fig., operae eorum pretium facere, to prize, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** money; *pretio emere*, for money, Cic.; esp., ransom-money; *pacum pro capite pretium*, Cic. **B.** wages, pay; **a.** *manus*, Cic.; fig., operae pretium est, or videtur, with infin., it is worth the while, Cic.; **b.** prize, reward; *certaminis*, Ov.; *nullo satis digno morae pretio certant*, Liv.; **c.** pay = punishment; et peccare nefas, aut pretium est mori, Hor.; **d.** bribe; *adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum*, Cic.

prex, *præcis*, only in dat., acc., and abl., gen. plur., *præces*, *præcum*, f. a request, entreaty. **I.** Gen., *præces* adhibere, Cic.; *præce humili*, Cic.; *omnibus præcibus petere* or *orare ut*, etc., Caes., Cic. **II.** Esp., **a.** prayer; *eorum præces ac vota*, Cic.; **b.** a curse, execration; *omnibus præcibus detestari aliquem*, Caes.; **c.** a wish; *damus alternas accipimusque præces*, Ov.

Priāmus -i, m. (Πριάμος). **I.** the last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, father of Paris, Hector, Cassandra, etc. Hence, **A. Priāmeis** -idis, f. a daughter of Priam, Cassandra, Ov. **B. Priāmidēs** -ae, m. a son of Priam, Verg. **C.** Adj., **Priāmeūs** -a -um, belonging to Priam; *hospes*, Paris, Ov.; *conjug*, Hecuba, Ov. **II.** grandson of foregoing, son of Polites.

Priāpus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πριάπος), the god of gardens and vineyards, the god of fertility, originally worshipped at Lampsacus.

pridem, adv. (from old form pris, whence prior, pridie and -dem). **I.** long ago, long since; *jam pridem*, long ago, Cic.; *non ita pridem*, not very long ago, Cic. **II.** formerly, Cic.

pridie, adv. (from old form pris, whence prior, pridem and dies), on the day before yesterday; with acc. or genit. of the day from which the reckoning is taken, or foll. by quam, *pridie eum diem*, Cic.; *pridie eius diem*, Cic.; *pridie quam Athenas veni*, Cic.

Priēnē -ēs, f. (Πριήνη), a sea-port in Ionia, birthplace of Bias, now Samsun Kalesi.

primævus -a -um (primus and ævum), young, youthful; *Helenor*, Verg.

primanus -a -um (primus), belonging to the first legion. Subst., **primāni** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the first legion, Tac.

primārius -a -um (primus), in the first rank, excellent, distinguished; *vir populi*, Cic.

primigenius -a -um (primus and geno = gigno), original, primitive, Varr. Subst., **Primigēnia** -ae, f. a surname of the goddess Fortune, Cic.

primigenus -a -um (primus and geno = gign), original, primitive, Lucr.

primipilāris -is, m. (primipilus), the centurion of the first manipule of the triarii.

primipilus, v. pilus.

primitiæ -ārum, f. (primus), first-fruits, Ov.; *transf.*, metallorum, the minerals first taken out of a mine, Tac.; *spolia et primitiæ*, first-fruits of victory, Verg.

primitūs, adv. first, for the first time, Lucr.

primō, adv. (primus), firstly, at first, in the beginning; *primō . . . dein* or *deinde*, Cic.; *primō . . . post*, Liv.; *quum primō*, as soon as, Liv.

primor -ōris (primus), the first. **I.** the foremost part, tip, end; *primori in acie versari*, Tac.; *sumere aliquid digitalis duobus primoribus*, with the tips of the fingers, Plaut.; *aliquid primoribus labris attingere*, or gustare, to touch with the lips, i.e., to treat superficially, Cic. Subst., *primores*, the foremost (milit. t. t.); *quum primores caderent*, Liv. **II.** Transf., the first in rank, most distinguished; *juvenis*, Liv. Subst., **primōres** -um, m. the most illustrious; *civitas*, Liv.

primordium -ii, n. (primus and ordior), the first beginning, commencement, origin; *urbis*, Liv. Plur., *primordia rerum*, Cic.

primum, adv. (primus). **I.** first, firstly, at first; *foll.* by *deinde*, *tum*, etc., Cic. **II.** for the first time; *quo die primum convocati sumus*, Cic. **III.** With *ut*, *ubi*, *quam*, *simulac*, as soon as, Cic.; *quam primum*, as soon as possible, Cic.

primus, v. prior.

principes -cipis, c. (primus and capio), adj. and subst. **I.** Lit., *principes est in agendo*, Cic.; *principes inveniendi*, first to discover, Cic.; *principes senatūs*, the senator whose name stood first on the Censor's list, Liv. **II.** the chief, the most distinguished. **A.** Gen., with genit., *prin*

epes civitatis, Cic.; principes conjurationis, the heads, Cic.; rerum publicarum principes, Cic.; esp., princeps juventutis, one of the most distinguished of the patrician youth, esp. among the patrician knights, Cic.; with in and the abl., in juve civili principes, Cic.; plur., principes, distinguished men, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, chief, leader, founder; Zenc principes Stoicorum, Cic.; 2, a ruler, prince, esp. of the emperor at Rome, Ov.; 3, principles, orig. the first rank in a Roman army, afterwards the second line, between the Fastati and triarii; hence, principes, a, a multitude of the principes; signum primi principis, Liv.; b, a centurion of the principes; principes prior, Caes.

principalis -e (principes). **I.** first, original; causae, Cic. **II.** Transf., relating to the chief place in a Roman camp (principia); via, porta, the broad alley which passed through the centre of a Roman camp, Liv.; porta principalis, dextra, sinistra, the gate on each side, Liv.

principatus -ūs, m. (principes), the first place, preeminence. **I.** Gen., tenere principatum sententiae, to have the right to vote first, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, the first rank in the state or army, and gen., rule, dominion; Cassio principatum dari, Cic.; principatum in civitate obtinere, Cic. **B.** In philosophy, the governing principle of actions (Gk. τὸ ἡγεμονικόν), Cic. **C.** a beginning, origin, Cic.

principiālis -e (principium), original, Lucr.

principium -ii, n. (principes), a beginning, origin. **I.** Lit., principium dicendi, Cic.; principio belli, Liv.; ducere principium ab aliquo, to make a beginning with, Cic.; (in) principio, in the beginning, at first, Cic.; a, principio, from the beginning, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, the groundwork, foundation; id est principium urbis, Cic.; plur., principia, the elements, first principles; juris, Cic. **B.** 1, the tribe or curia which voted first, the prerogative tribe, etc.; Fauciaria fuit principium, Liv.; 2, the beginner, founder; moris, Ov. **C.** Milit. t. t., principia -orum, 1, the front ranks, Sall.; 2, the chief place, chief street in a camp, where stood the tents of the general, legates, and tribunes, and where speeches were delivered to the soldiers, the headquarters; in vestrorum castrorum principia, Cic.

prior -us, genit. -ōris, superl., **primus** -a -um (from old form pris, whence pridem, pridie, pristinus). **I.** Compar., **A.** Lit., the first, the first of two; priores pedes, Nep. **B.** Transf., 1, first in order of time, former, first of two; comitia, Cic.; censul anni priores, Liv.; priore aestate, in the previous summer, Cic.; subst., **priores** -um, m. ancestors, Verg.; 2, better, preferable, more excellent; res nulla prior potiorque visa est, Liv.; nihil prius nec potius est quam (foll. by infin.), Liv. **II.** Superl., **primus** -a -um, the first. **A.** Of place, the first, foremost; a, adj., Eburonum fines, Caes.; primis labris, with the tips of the lips, Cic.; b, subst., primi, the foremost, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, first in order or in time; a, adj., primae litterae, Cic.; esp. (a) in poets, primus for primum, vix prima inceptat aestas, Verg.; (b) partitive, primā nocte, in the first part of the night, Caes.; b, subst., a primo, from the beginning, Cic.; in primo, at first, Cic.; plur., prima, the beginning, Liv.; the elements, Lucr.; in primis, at the beginning, Liv.; 2, of rank, station, etc., first, most excellent, most distinguished; homines primi, the most illustrious, Cic.; comitia prima (i.e., centuriata and tributa), Cic.; prima tenere, to hold the first place, Verg.; partes primae, or simply primae, the leading part (on the stage), Cic.; primas agere, Cic.; primae, the first prize; prima ferre, deferre, Cic.; in primis, especially, Cic.

priscē, adv. (priscus), after the manner of the ancients, sternly, severely; agere, Cic.

priscus -a -um (from pris. cp. Gk. πρῖν). **I.** ancient, antique; priscis viris, Cic.; hence Tarquinius Priscus, the first of his line, Liv.; esp. with the notion of ancient, venerable, belonging to the good old times; priscam imitari severitatem, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** former, previous; Venus, Hor. **B.** severe, stern, Cat.

pristinus -a -um (from pris, cp. Gk. πρῖν, as crastinus from cras), former, previous, early, pristine. **I.** Gen., dignitas, Cic.; snos, Cic.; in pristinum statum redire, Caes. **II.** just past, of or relating to yesterday; diei pristini, Caes.

pristis -is, f. and **pistrix** -trix, f. (πρίστis). **I.** any sea monster, a whale, shark, saw-fish, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, the constellation of the Whale, Cic.; b, a small, swift-sailing ship of war, Liv.; name of a ship, Verg.

prius, adv. (prior). **I.** before, previously, Cic.; foll. by quam, before that, before, Cic. **II.** formerly, Cat.

privatim, adv. (privatus), privately, as a private person, in private life. **I.** Lit., privatim aliquid gerere, Cic.; si privatim mandasset, Cic. **II.** Transf., at home; privatim se tenere, to remain at home, Liv.

privatio -ōnis, f. (privo), a freeing from; doloris, Cic.

privatus -a -um (privo), private, of or relating to a private individual. **I.** a, of things, privati et separati agri, Caes.; vita, Cic.; neut. subst., in privato, at home, Liv.; privato consilio, without the authority of the state, on one's own account, Caes.; in privatum vendere, for private use, Liv.; tributum ex privato conferre, from one's private property, Liv.; b, of persons, as a private man, Cic.; vir privatus, Cic.; and subst., privatus, a private person, Cic.; reges, augures, privati, Cic. **II.** Esp., in imperial times, not belonging to the royal family, Tac.

Privernum -i, n. a town in Latium, now Piperno. Hence, **Privernās** -ātis, relating to Privernum, Cic.; in Privernati, in the county of Privernum, Cic.

privigna -ae, f. (fem. of privignus), a stepdaughter, Cic.

privignus -i, m. (= privigenus, from privus and gigno, one begotten separately), a step-son, Cic.

privilegium -ii, n. (privus and lex), a law relating to one person only, a special law, private law; privilegium ferre, irrogare, Cic.

privo, 1. (privus). **I.** In a bad sense, to deprive of; aliquem vitā, Cic. **II.** In a good sense, to free from; aliquem dolore, Cic.

privus -a -um. **I.** single; in dies privos, Lucr.; homines, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** each, every, Lucr.; used distributively, one each; bubus privis binisque tunicis donati, Liv. **B.** particular, special, one's own; priva treimis, Hor.

1. **pro** (old abl. neut. of *prus -a -um, cp. prae, connected with πρῶ), before, far. **I.** Adv., only in phrases proquam, prout. **II.** Prep. with abl. **A.** Lit., of space, 1, before, in front of; a, in answer to the question, where? sedens pro aede, Cic.; b, in answer to question, whether? Caesar pro castris suis copias protulit; 2, before, on, in; pro tribunali, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, for, in behalf of, in favour of; hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est, Cic.; dimicare pro legibus, Cic.; 2, a, in place of, for; pro consule, Cic.; pro quaestore, Cic.; b, as, as good as; γ. > damnato esse, as good as condemned, Cic.; se pro cive gerere, to behave as a citizen, Cic.; 3, for, as a reward, or as wages for; (aliqui) pro meritis gratiam referre, Cic.; pro

rectura solvere, Cic.; aliquem pro scelere suo alisci, Caes.; **4.** in proportion to, according to, conformably with, in consideration of; pro multitudine hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Cic.; pro caritate reipublicae, Cic.; agere pro viribus, Cic.; pro virili parte, to the best of one's abilities, Cic.; pro tempore et re, as the time and circumstances demanded, Caes.; pro mea parte, for my part, Cic.; pro se quisque, each one according to his strength, Cic.; pro eo, just as, according as; foll. by ac and atque, or quam, quantum, etc., pro eo quanti te facio, according to my estimation of you; **5.** through; ut pro suffragio renuntiaretur, Cic.

2. pro! (proh!), interj. *oh! ah!* pro dii immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem! Cic.; pro sancte Jupiter, Cic.

proāgōrus -i, m. (πρωγορος), the chief magistrate in certain Sicilian cities, Cic.

proāvitus -a -um (proavus), of or relating to a great-grandfather, ancestral; regna, Ov.

proāvus -i, m. **I.** a great-grandfather, Cic. **II.** Transf., an ancestor, forefather, Cic.

probābilis -e (probo). **I.** probable, credible, not impossible; ratio, Cic. **II.** pleasing, acceptable, worthy of approval, good; probabilior populo orator, Cic.; vir ingenio sane probabili, Cic.

probābilitas -ātis, f. (probabilis), probability, credibility; captiosa, Cic.

probābilitēr, adv. (probabilis), probably, credibly; dicere, Cic.; probabilius accusare, Cic.

probatio -ōnis, f. (probo). **I.** a proving, testing, test, trial, examination; athletarum, Cic. **II.** an approving, approval, Cic.

probator -ōris, m. (probo), one who approves, an approver; facti, Cic.

probatus -a -um, p. adj. (from probo). **A.** approved, excellent; ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, Cic.; femina probatissima, Cic. **B.** pleasant, agreeable; ut nemo probatior primoribus patrum esset, Liv.; probatissimus alicui, Cic.

probe, adv. (probus), well, rightly, fitly, properly, excellently; scire, nosse, meminisse, Cic.; de Servio probe dicis, Cic.; hoc probe stabilito et fixo, Cic.

probitas -ātis, f. (probus), honesty, uprightness, probity, worth, modesty, Cic.

probo, 1. (probus). **I.** **A.** to try, test, prove, examine; a, lit., munera, Tac.; opera quae locassent, Liv.; b, transf., amicitias utilitate, Ov. **B.** to approve, be satisfied with, esteem good and serviceable; (a) lit., domum tuam perspexi atque vehementer probavi, Cic.; (β) transf., to approve of, morally or intellectually; consilium, Cic.; causam et hominem, Caes.; aliquid iudicem, Cic. **II.** to recommend as good, represent as good, guarantee; a, alicui libros oratorios, Cic.; obscenius vitium pro vero probatur, Cic.; se probare alicui, to recommend oneself to some one, gain a person's approval; se in legatione sociis, Cic.; in pass., probari alicui, to appear worthy of approval, Cic.; b, to show, prove, demonstrate; crimen, Cic.; causam, Cic.; with acc. and infin., probare iudicibus Verrem perniciis cepisse, Cic.; absol., difficile est probatu, Cic.

prōbrōsus -a -um (probrum), shameful, disgraceful, infamous, ignominious; crimen, Cic.; carmen, Tac.

probrum -i, n. **I.** a shameful, infamous deed; 1, gen., alicui probrum obiectare, Cic.; emergere ex paternis probris ac vitiis, Cic.; 2, esp., unchastity; probri infamulasti pudicissimam feminam, Cic. **II.** Transf., shame, disgrace, infamy; 1, gen., probro esse, Cic.; pro-

brum inferre alicui, Cic.; alicui ut probrum obicere quod, etc., Cic.; 2, esp., abuse, insult, libel; epistolae plenae omnium in me probrorum, Cic.; multa obicere probia, Cic.

prōbus -a -um, good, excellent, fine; a, physically or intellectually, res, Cic.; navigium, Cic.; ingenium, Cic.; b, morally, good, upright, virtuous, honourable; filius, Cic.; homo probior, Cic.

Prōca (Prōcās) -ae, m. an old king of Alba.

prōcācitas -ātis, f. (procax), shamelessness, impudence, Cic.

prōcāciter, adv. (procax), shamelessly, impudently, Liv.

prōcax -cācis (proco), shameless, bold, impudent, importunate, insolent; a, of persons, in lac-sendo, Cic.; procacius stipendium flagitare, Liv.; b, of things, sermo, Sall.; scripta, Tac.; auster, blustering, Verg.

prōcēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go forth, go before, proceed. **I.** Lit. and transf., **A.** Gen., 1, lit., a, e tabernaculo in solen, Cic.; alicui obviam procedere, to go to meet, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to advance; lente atque paulatim, Caes.; ad dimicandum, Liv.; c, to appear, show oneself, step forward; procedere in medium, Cic.; esp., to come forward to speak to an assembly; procedere in contione, Liv.; 2, transf., to advance; a, of ships, quantum naves processissent, Caes.; b, of stars, to appear; processit Vesper, Verg. **B.** Transf., to advance, progress, of work, etc., magna pars operis Caesaris processerat, Caes. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., a, in dando et credendo longius procedere, to go too far, Cic.; eo processit vecordiae ut, etc., he went to such a pitch of madness that, etc., Sall.; esp., to advance towards some good, go on, make progress; in philosophia, Cic.; b, to run on, continue, be counted up; stipendia, aera alicui procedunt, Liv.; hence, transf., to be of use to, do good to; benefacta mea reipublicae procedunt, Sall.; c, of time, dies procedens, Cic.; si (puer) aetate processerit, Cic.; multum diei processerit, Sall. **B.** Of actions, etc., to turn out in a certain way, to result; si bene processit, Cic.; alicui bene, pulcherrime, Cic.; and absol., to turn out well, to be prosperous; si processit, Cic.

prōcella -ae, f. (procello), a storm, tempest, gale; 1, lit., nimbi, procellae, turbines, Cic.; 2, transf., a, a sudden charge of cavalry, onset, charge; primam procellam eruptionis sustinere non posse, Liv.; b, procellae insidiarum, Cic.; procellam temporis devitare, Cic.

prōcello, 3. (pro and cello), to throw down, cast down, Plant.

prōcellōsus -a -um (procella), stormy, tempestuous, Verg., Liv.

prōcer -ēris, m. an illustrious person; usually plur., **prōceres** -um, m. chiefs, nobles, princes; audiebam enim nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic.

prōcērē, adv. (procerus), far outstretched; compar., brachium procerius projectum, Cic.

prōcēritas -ātis, f. (procerus), height, slenderness. **I.** Lit., caneli adjuvantur proceritate collorum, by the length of their necks, Cic.; arborum, Cic. **II.** Transf., length (of a syllable or foot in poetry); pedum, Cic.

prōcērus -a -um (pro and cerus, from root CER, CRE, whence cresco), tall, slender, long. **I.** Lit., of bodies, etc., collum, rostrum, Cic.; of trees, procerissima populus, Cic. **II.** Transf., in rhythm and pronunciation, long; procerior quidam numerus, Cic.

prōcessio -ōnis, f. (procedo), a military advance, Cic.

prōcessus -is, m. (procedo), a going forth, advance, course, progress; gradus et quasi processus dicendi, Cic.; tantos progressus efficiebat ut, etc., Cic.

Prōchŷta -ae, f. and **Prōchŷtē** -ēs, f. (Προχῆστα), an island on the coast of Campania, now Procida.

prōcido -cidi (pro and cado), 3. to fall down forward, fall forward; preceps procidit ante proram, Liv.

prōcinctus -ūs, m. (procingo), a being girded; hence, a being equipped for battle, readiness for battle; in procinctu ac castris habiti, Tac.; testamentum in procinctu facere, on the battle-field, Cic.

proclāmātor -ōris, m. (proclamo), a bawler, vociferator (of a bad advocate), Cic.

proclāmo, 1. to call out, cry out; absol., Cic.; with acc. and infin., se filium jure caesari judicare, Liv.; pro aliquo (contemptuously of an advocate), to defend a person, Liv.

Prōcles -is, m. (Προκλῆς), son of Aristodemus, brother of Eurysthenes, king of Sparta, founder of the family of the Proclidae.

prōclino, 1. act. to bend, incline forward, to bend; mare in litora, Ov.; transf., proc ina a jam re, approaching consummation, Caes.; a-juvare rem proclinatam, tottering to its fall, Caes.

prōclivē (prōclivī), compar., prōclivius, adv. (proclivis), downwards; proclivī currere, labi, Cic.

prōclivis -e and **prōclivus** -a -um (pro and clivus), inclined forwards, sloping downwards, steep. I. Lit., via proclivis, Liv.; subst., per proclive, downwards, Liv. II. Fig., 1. meton., going downwards; proclivī cursu et facili de-labi, Cic.; 2. inclined to, ready for, prone to; ad morbum, Cic.; ad comitatem, Cic.; 3. easy to do; illa facilia, proclivia, jucunda, Cic.; alicui est proclive, with infin., Caes.; dictu proclive est, it is easy to say, with acc. and infin., Cic.

prōclivitas -ātis, f. (proclivis), a slope; fig., inclination, tendency, proneness; ad morbos, Cic.

prōclivus = proclivis (q.v.).

Procnē (Prognē) -ēs, f. (Πρόκνη), I. daughter of Pandion, sister of Philomela and wife of Tereus, changed into a swallow. II. Meton., a swallow, Verg.

prōco, 1. and **prōcor**, 1. dep. to ask, intreat, Cic.

prōconsul -sūlia, m. a proconsul, one who after his consulship (and sometimes without having been consul), was governor of a province, Cic.

prōconsulāris -e (proconsul), of or relating to a proconsul, proconsular, Liv.

prōconsulātus -ūs, m. (proconsul), the office or dignity of a proconsul, Tac.

prōcrastinatio -ōnis, f. (procrastino), a putting off from day to day, procrastination, Cic.

prōcrastino, 1. (pro and crastino), to put off till to-morrow, procrastinate, Cic.

prōcrēatio -ōnis, f. (procreo), begetting, procreation, Cic.

prōcrēator -ōris, m. (procreo), a begetter; mundi, creator, Cic.; procreatores = parents, Cic.

prōcrēatrix -icis, f. (procreator), one that brings forth, mother; transf., arrium, Cic.

prōcrēo, 1. I. to beget, procreate; of animals, to bring forth; multiplies fetus, Cic. II. Fig., to bring forth, produce, cause, make; inter arma civium (tribunatum) procreatum, Cic.

prōcreresco, 3. I. to grow forth, arise, Lucr. II. Fig., to increase, Lucr.

Prōcris -cridis, f. (Πρόκρης), daughter of Erechtheus, wife of Cephalus, who killed her in a forest, mistaking her for an animal.

Prōcrustēs -ae, m. (Προκρούστης), a robber in Attica, who tied his prisoners to a bed, stretching the limbs of those shorter than the bed, and cutting off the limbs of those who were taller; killed by Theseus.

prōcūbo, 1. to lie stretched out, to lie along; ubi saxea procubet umbra, Verg.

prōcūdo -cūsi -cūsum, 3. I. 1, to thrust or drive forward, Lucr.; 2, to forge; enses, Hor. II. Fig., linguam, to form, train, Cic.

prōcūl, adv. (from procello). I. a far off, at a distance, far away; non procul, sed hic, Cic.; foll. by a, ab, far from; procul a terra abripi, Cic.; by abl. alone, procul coetu hominum, Liv. II. Transf., far from, far away; with abl., procul dubio, without doubt, Liv.; haud procul est, with quin and subj., it is not far from, Liv.; of time, haud procul occasu solis, not long before, Liv.

prōculco, 1. (pro and calco), to tread, trample upon; 1, things, is (aper)modo crescentes segetes proculcat in herba, Ov.; 2, persons, to trample to the ground, to tread down; aliquein, Tac.

Prōcūlēius -i, m. a Roman knight, friend of Augustus.

prōcūmbo -cūbūi -cūbītum, 3. to lean or bend forward. I. Gen., A. 1, lit., of persons, olli certamine summo procumbunt (of rowers), Verg.; 2, transf., of things, to incline forward; secundum naturam fluminis, Caes. II. to fall down, sink down, to fall prostrate. A. 1, lit., of living beings, alicui procumbunt, Caes.; of persons in prayer, entreaty, etc., procumbere alicui ad pedes, Caes.; ad genua alicuius, Liv.; of persons wounded, vulneribus confectum procumbere, Caes.; 2, transf., of things, frumenta imbribus procubuerant, were laid low, Caes. B. Fig., to sink, fall; res procubuerunt meae, Ov.

prōcuratio -ōnis, f. (procuro), a taking care of, management, administration. I. Gen., republicae, Cic.; mearum rerum, Cic.; annonae, Cic. II. Esp., 1, under the empire, the office of imperial procurator, Tac.; 2, a religious act for the propitiation of an offended deity; ut sue plena procuratio fieret, Cic.

prōcurator -ōris, m. (procuro), a manager, administrator, agent, factor, deputy. I. Gen., regni, a viceroys, Caes.; with genit. of person, procurator P. Quinctii, Cic. II. Esp., 1, a land steward, land agent, Cic.; 2, in imperial times, a functionary who collected the imperial revenue both in Rome and in the provinces; procurator Caesaris, Tac.; procurator Judaeae, Tac.

prōcurātrix -tricis, f. (procurator), she that governs; fig., sapientia totius hominis procuratrix, Cic.

prōcūro, 1. to take care of, look after, tend. I. Gen., corpus, Verg.; sacrificia, Caes. II. Esp., 1, to manage, administer any one's affairs; alicuius negotia, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic.; 2, to offer sacrifice in order to avert an evil omen; monstra, Cic.; prodigia, Cic.

prōcurrō -curri and -cūcurri -cursum, 3. to run forward, rush forward, charge. I. Lit., of persons, ex castris, Caes.; in vias, Liv.; ad repellendum hostem, Caes. II. Transf., of places, to project, jut out, run forward; infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit, Verg.; terra procurrat in aequor, Ov.

prōcursatio -ōnis, f. (procursor), a running forward, charge; velitum, Liv.

prōcursātor -ōris, m. (procurso), one who runs forward; milit. t. t., procuratores, skirmishers, Liv.

prōcurso, 1. (intens. of procuro), to run forward, spring forward; as milit. t. t., to skirmish, Liv.

prōcursus -ūs, m. (procuro), a running forward; and esp., in military language, an advance, charge; procursu militum, Liv.

prōcurvus -a -um, bent forward, curved forward; falx, Verg.; litora, winding, Verg.

prōcus -i, m. (proco), a wooer, suitor; transf., impudentes proci, candidates, Cic.

Prōcyōn -ōnis, m. (Προκύων), a constellation which rises before the Dog-star, Cic.

prōd = pro (q. v.)

prōdēo -ī -itum, 4. to go, come forth. **I.** A. 1, lit., obviam mihi est proditum, Cic.; prodire ex portu, Caes.; in publicum, to appear in public, Cic.; in proelium, Caes.; 2, esp., to appear in some character, to come forth, e.g., as an actor; in scenam, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, to appear, show itself; consuetudo prodire coepit, Cic.; b, to go forth = to become; prodix ex iudice Dama turpis, Hor. **II.** to advance, go forward. **A.** 1, lit., longius, Caes.; 2, transf., to project; rupes prodit in aequor, Verg. **B.** Fig., sumptu extra modum, to exceed the mark, Cic.

prōdico -dixi -dictum, 3. **I.** to say before, Cic. (?) **II.** to fix for a later time, put off; diem in Quirinalia, Cic.

prōdictātor -ōris, m. one who acts as dictator, Liv. (?)

Prōdicus -i, m. a Greek sophist of Ceos, contemporary of Socrates.

prōdige, adv. (prodigus), prodigally, extravagantly; vivere, Cic.

prōdigentia -ae, f. (prodigo), profusion prodigality, Tac.

prōdigialitēr, adv. strangely, wonderfully, Hor.

prōdigiosus -a -um (prodigium), unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious, Ov.

prōdigiū -ī, n. (prod and agere), a prodigy, portent, omen, ominous sign. **I.** Lit., multa prodigia eius vim dechant, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, a monstrosity, something unnatural; prodigium videbatur civitatum frumentum improbare, suum probare, Cic.; b, a monster; prodigium triplex, Cerberus, Ov.; fatali portentum prodigiumque reipublicae (of Clodius), Cic.

prōdigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (prod and ago), **I.** to drive forth; sues, Varr. **II.** Transf., to spend, waste; aliena, Sall.

prōdigus -a -um (prodigo), prodigal, profuse, extravagant. **I.** a, lit., Cic.: with genit., a-ris, Hor.; b, fig., with genit., animae, not sparing his own life, Hor.; arcani, revealing a secret, Hor.; with in and the abl., in honoribus decernendis nimis et tanquam prodigus, Cic. **II.** Transf., rich, abounding in; locus prodigus herbae, Hor.

prōditio -ōnis, f. (prodo), a betraying, betrayal, treachery, treason; amicitiarum proditioes et rerum publicarum, Cic.

prōditor -ōris, m. (prodo), a betrayer, traitor; consulis, Cic.; transf., risus latentis puellae proditor, Hor.

prōdo -didī -ditum, 3. **I.** to put forth, bring forth. **A.** Gen., to bring forth; fumoso condita vina cado, Ov.; suspiria pectore, Ov. **B.** Esp., 1, a, to give, show, publish; decretum, Cic.; exemplum, Liv.; b, to proclaim elected, to appoint; flamine, interregem, Cic.; c, to relate;

quae scriptores prodiderunt, Cic.; d, to reveal, betray something secret, to betray; consocios, Cic.; crimen vultu, Ov.; 2, to give up, discover, betray treacherously; classem praedoniibus, Cic.; aliquem ad mortem, Verg.; utilitatem communem, Cic. **II.** A. to hand over, deliver, transmit; sacra suis posteris, Cic.; esp. in writing, memoriae prodere, to commit to writing, Cic.; memoriae prodiderunt, with acc. and infin., Cic. **B.** to propagate; genus, Verg.

prōdōcō, 2. to teach, inculcate, Hor.

prōdrōmus -i, m. (πρόδρομος), a messenger, forerunner. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., a north-north-east wind, said to blow for eight days before the rising of the Dog-star, Cic.

prōdūco -duxi -ductum, 3. to lead forth. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., 1, equos, iumenta, Caes.; 2, milit. t. t., to lead forth troops; copias pro castris, Caes.; 3, a, polit. t. t., to bring before the public assembly or before a court of justice; harum rerum omnium auctores testesque, Cic.; b, to bring out of prison; aliquem capite involuto ad necem, Cic.; c, to bring forward on the stage, on the arena, etc.; aliquem, Cic.; 3, to bring forth a corpse to the funeral pile; aliquem funere, Verg.; 4, to entice forth; aliqua dolo in proelium, N.p. **B.** Fig., to bring before some one, reveal; occulta ad patres crimina, Juv. **II.** A. Lit., 1, to advance; manum mævem longius, Caes.; to draw out, stretch out, extend; a, ferrum incude, Juv.; b, in pronunciation, to lengthen out, make long; litteram, Cic.; syllabam, Ov.; 2, a, to beget, produce; fig., nova (vocabula) quae genitor produxit usus, Hor.; b, to rear, bring up; subolem, Hor.; of plants, arborem, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, to advance, promote; aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic.; 2, to prolong (in duration of time); a, to continue, keep on; sermone longius in multam noctem, Cic.; b, to put off, postpone; rem in hiemem, Caes.; c, to put off, delay; conditionibus hunc, quoad potest, produci, Cic.

prōductē, adv. (productus), in a lengthened manner, long (of pronunciation); producte dici, Cic.

prōductio -ōnis, f. (produco), an extending, lengthening; a, of a word by the addition of a syllable, Cic.; b, of a syllable in pronunciation, Cic.; c, of time, prolonging; temporis, Cic.

prōductus -a -um, p. adj. (from produco). **I.** Adj., extended, lengthened, prolonged; productiore cornu sinistro, Tac.; quinto productior actu fabula, Hor.; of words, nomen, lengthened by addition of a syllable, Cic.; of syllables, long (in pronunciation); syllaba producta atque longa, Cic.; of time, prolonged, drawn out; dolores, Cic. **II.** Subst., **prōducta** -ōrum, n. (τὰ προσηύενα), preferable things (in the Stoic philosophy, things which, while not absolute good, were to be preferred, e.g., beauty, health) Cic.

proeliātor -ōris, m. (proelior), a warrior combatant, Tac.

proelior, 1. dep. (proelium), to give battle, fight; ad Syracusas, Cic.; pedibus, Caes.; transf., vehementer proelium sumi, striven, Cic.

proeliū -ī, n. a battle, fight. **I.** a, lit., proelium facere, Cic.; reintegrare, Caes.; inire, Liv.; proelio abstinere, Caes.; b, transf., of a fight in words, proelia mea causa sustinere, Cic. **II.** Meton., proe i = fighters combatants, Prop.

Proetus -i, m. (Προῦτος), king in Tiryns, brother of Acrisius. Hence, **Proetis** -idis, f. a daughter of Proetus; plur., Proetides, the daughters of Proetus, who were punished with madness, and imagined themselves to be cows.

prōfano, 1. (profanus), to profane, desecrate; sacra, Liv.; festum, Ov.

prōfānus -a -um (pro and fanum, lit., lying before a temple, i.e., outside it), not sacred, not consecrated. **I.** Gen., common, profane; **1.** lit., locus. Cic.; bubo, avis, of evil omen, Ov.; subst., **prōfānum** -i, n. that which is profane, unconsecrated, Tac.; **2.** transf., profane, godless, impious; verba, Ov. **II.** Esp., **1.** not initiated, uninitiated; procul este profani, Verg.; **2.** transf., not initiated in the service of the Muses; profanum vulgus, Hor.

prōfectio -ōnis, f. (proficiscor), **1.** a departure, Cic.; **2.** transf., source, origin; pecuniae, Cic.

prōfecto, adv. (pro and factus), truly, really, indeed, Cic.

prōfero -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** to carry forth, bring forth (from a place); **1.** lit., a, nummos ex arca, Cic.; pecuniam alicui, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to deliver up, bring forth; arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes.; c, to raise a limb or part of the body; caput, Ov.; digitum, Cic.; d, to bring forth, show; proferre in conspectum liberos, Caes.; of writings, to publish, make known; orationem, Cic.; **2.** fig., a, to bring to light, reveal; (a) aliquid in medium, Cic.; (b) as a discoverer, to bring to light, produce; aliquid proferre in aspectum lucemque, Cic.; proferre artem, Cic.; b, to bring forward, produce, cite, mention; testes, Cic.; nominatim multos, Cic.; exempla omnium nota, Cic. **II.** **1.** to advance, move forward; a, milit. t. t., signa, to march on, Liv.; inde castra, to move from thence, Liv.; b, to extend; fines agri publici paulatim, Liv.; fig., fines officiorum paulo longius, Cic.; **2.** fig., a, of duration of time, to extend, lengthen; beatam vitam usque ad rogum, Cic.; b, to put off, postpone; diem auctionis, Cic.

prōfessio -ōnis, f. (profiteor), acknowledgment, declaration, profession. **I.** Gen., bonae voluntatis, ap. Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Lit., public declaration of one's name, property, occupation, etc.; haec pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1.** the register of persons and their property, Cic.; **2.** an occupation, art, profession; bene dicendi, Cic.

prōfessorius -a -um, of or relating to a professor, professorial, Tac.

prōfessus -a -um, partic. of profiteor (q.v.).

prōfestus -a -um, not kept as a festival, common; dies, work-days, ordinary days, Liv.

prōficio -feci -fectum, 3. (pro and facio), to make progress, advance, gain ground, to get an advantage, to effect anything. **I.** Of persons, nihil in oppugnatione, Caes.; aliquid in philosophia, Cic. **II.** Of things, a, to be of use or advantage to, to assist, help; nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic.; b, of medical remedies, herba proficiente nihil, Hor.

prōficiscor -fectus sum -ficisci, 3. dep. (pro and facio, facesso, faciscor), to set out, depart, go, travel, march, take a journey. **I.** Lit., ex portu, Caes.; Aegyptum, Cic.; ad or contra hostem, Caes.; cum exercitus parte frumentatum, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** to go towards; ad reliqua, Cic. **B.** **1.** to set out from, begin with; a lege, Cic.; ab hoc initio, Caes.; **2.** meton., to arise from, spring from, originate from; a natura, Cic.; qui a Zenone profecti sunt, Zeno's disciples, Cic.

prōfiteor -fessus sum, 2. dep. (pro and fateor), to acknowledge openly, confess, avow. **I.** Gen., fateor atque etiam profiteor, Cic.; with acc. and infin., profiteor me relaturum, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to profess or declare oneself anything; a, with double acc. of pers. se grammaticum, Cic.; b,

with acc. and infin., me defensorem esse profiteor, Cic.; c, with acc. of thing, to profess any science, art, etc.; philosophiam, Cic.; jus, Cic. **B.** indicium, to turn king's evidence, Sall., Tac.; to offer, promise; operam, Cic.; proficitur se venturum, Cic. **C.** to make a public statement or return of property, etc.; jugera, Cic.; frumentum, Liv.; nomen, Cic.; and simply profiteri, to announce oneself as a candidate, Sall (Partic., **professus** -a -um, pass., known, acknowledged, avowed; culpa, Ov.)

prōfigātor -ōris, m. (profigo), a spendthrift, prodigal, Tac.

prōfigātus -a -um, p. adj. (from profigo), **1.** cast down, ruined, wretched, Cic.; **2.** dissolute, profligate; tu omnium mortalium prodigatissimus, Cic.

prōfigo, 1. (pro and figere), to strike to the ground. **I.** Lit., to overthrow, overcome; copias hostium, Cic.; classem hostium, Caes. **II.** Fig., **A.** a, politically, to ruin; republicam, Cic.; b, to lower, abase; iudicii senatoria, Cic.; c, to bring almost to an end, nearly finish; prodigatum bellum et paene sublatum, Cic.; prodigata jam haec, et paene ad exitum adducta questio est, Cic.

prōfio, 1. to blow forth, breathe forth; flammam, Ov.; fig., toto profabat pectore sonnum, Verg.

prōfiliens -entis, p. adj. (from profuio), flowing. **I.** Lit., aqua, Cic. Subst., **prōfiliens** -entis, f. running water, Cic. **II.** Transf., of discourse, flowing, fluent; genus sermonis, Cic.

prōfiliēntēr, adv. (profiliens), flowingly, easily, Cic.

prōfiliō -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow, flow forth. **I.** Lit., ex monte, Caes.; in mare, Cic. **II.** Fig., to flow forth, proceed; ab his fontibus profuxi ad hominum famam, Cic.

prōfiliūm -ii, n. (profiliō), a flowing forth; sanguinis, Lucr.

prōfor -fatus sum, 1. dep. **1.** to say, speak, Verg.; **2.** to foretell, predict, Lucr.

prōfore, v. prosum.

prōfugio -fugi -fugitum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee away, escape; ex oppido, Caes.; domo, Cic.; absol., Catilina ipse perituit, profugit, Cic. **II.** to flee away from; agros, Hor.

prōfugus -a -um (profugio), flying, fleeing, fugitive; a, gen., (a) of persons, populus, Tac.; poet., Scythiae, wandering, migratory, flying from one's native country, banished, Hor.; (b) of animals, taurus, Tac.; (c) of things, currus, Ov.; b, of soldiers, flying from battle, Sall.; c, of exiles, with abl., patriā profugus, Liv.; ab Thebis, Liv.; ex Peloponneso, Liv.; subst., **prōfugus** -i, m. a fugitive, exile, Ov.

prōfundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. to pour forth, shed abundantly, cause to flow. **I.** **A.** Lit., sanguinem suum omnem, Cic.; vim lacrimarum, Cic.; reflex., se profundere, and middle, profundi, to stretch forth; lacrimae se profuderunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to stretch at full length; somnus membra profudit, Lucr.; **2.** a, reflex., se profundere, or middle, profundi, to pour out, rush forth; omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes.; of plants, quae (in vitibus) se nimum profuderunt, have shot out, Cic.; b, to utter; clamorem, Cic.; c, to bring forth, produce; ea quae frugibus atque bacis terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic.; **3.** to spend, sacrifice, give up; pro patria vitam, Cic.; in a bad sense, to spend, lavish, squander; pecuniam, Cic.; patrimonia, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, to pour, vent, expend upon; omne odium in me, Cic.; b, reflex., se profundere, to burst forth, to pour forth, rush forth; voluntates subito se profundunt, Cic.

prōfundus -a -um. **I.** *deep, profound*; **1.** lit., mare, Cic.; subst., **prōfundum** -i, n. *the bottomless depth*; aquae, Cic.; absol., poet. = *the sea*, Verg.; **2.** fig., libidines, Cic.; avaritia, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** *high*; caelum, Verg. **B.** *deep, dense*; silvae, Lucr.

prōfusē, adv. (profusus). **I.** *in a disorderly manner*; profusus tendere in castra, Liv. **II.** Fig., *lavishly, extravagantly*; profusus sumptui deditus erat, Sall.

prōfusus -a -um, p. adj. (from profundo), *immoderate, extravagant*; **1.** gen., hilaritas, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.** *immoderate in expenditure, extravagant*, Cic.; with genit., sui profusus, Sall.; **b.** transf., *costly*; epulae, Cic.

prōgēner -i, *a grand-daughter's husband*, Tac.

prōgēnēro, l. *to engender, produce*, Hor.

prōgēnies -ēi, f. (progigno). **I.** *descent, race, lineage*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *progeny, offspring, descendants*; veteres, qui se deorum progeniem esse dicebant, Cic.

prōgēnitor -ōris, m. (progigno), *the founder of a family, ancestor, progenitor*, Ov.

prōgigno -gēnūl -gēnitum, **3.** *to engender, bring forth, bear*, Cic.

prōgnātus -a -um (partic. of *prognoscor), *born, sprung from*; deo, Liv.; ex Clmbris, Caes.; ab Dite patre, Caes.

Prognē = Progne (q.v.).

prognostica -ōrum, n. (προγνωστικά), *signs of the weather, a poem by Aratus, translated by Cicero*, Cic.

prōgrēdiōr -gressus -um -grēdi, **3.** dep. (pro and gradior). **I.** *to go forth, go out*; ex domo, Cic. **II.** *to go forwards, to advance*. **A.** Lit., of persons, *regredi quam progredi mallent*, Cic.; milit. t.t., *to advance*; longius a castris, Caes. **B.** Fig., *to proceed, advance*; **a.** quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, Cic.; **b.** in a speech, etc., *to proceed to, go on*; ad reliqua, Cic.; **c.** of time, paulum aetate progressus, *advanced in years*, Cic.

prōgressiō -ōnis, f. (progredior), *an advancing, progress, increase*; **a.** progressionem facere ad virtutem, Cic.; **b.** rhet. t.t., *a gradual strengthening of expression, climax*, Cic.

prōgressus -ūs, m. (progredior), *a going forwards, advance*. **I.** Lit., *aliquem progressu arceret*, Cic. **II.** Fig., **a.** *beginning of a speech*; primo progressu, Cic.; **b.** *progress, increase*; aetatis, Cic.; tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis, *progress in the Stoical philosophy*, Cic.; progressus facere in studiis, Cic.

proh! = pro! (q.v.).

prōhibēō -būl -bītum, **2.** (pro and habeo). **I.** *to hold back, hold in, check, restrain, hinder*. **A.** Gen., praedones a Sicilia, Cic.; aliquem a familiaritate, Cic.; vim hostium ab oppidis, Caes.; se suosque ab injuria, Caes.; exercitum itinere, *to obstruct on the march*, Caes.; with infin., prohibeo aliquem exire domo, Cic.; with ne and the subj., potuisti prohibere ne fieret, Cic.; with quin and the subj., nec, quin erumperet, prohiberi poterat, Liv.; with quominus de te certum haberemus, Cic.; with doubleacc., ideo ut prohiberet, Liv.; with simple acc., Caesarem, Caes.; conatusalicuius, Cic. **B.** *to hinder by words, forbid, prohibit*; lex recta imperans, prohibensque contraria, Cic. **II.** *to preserve, defend, protect*; a quo periculo prohibete republicam, Cic.

prōhibitō -ōnis, f. (prohibeo), *a hindering, prohibition*; tollendi, Cic.

proicio = projicio (q.v.).

prōin = proinde (q.v.).

prōindē, adv. **I.** *just as, in the same manner, in like manner*; foll. by atque (ac), ut, quasi, quam, tamquam, Cic. **II.** *therefore, then, hence, accordingly*; esp. used in phrases of exhortation, encouragement, etc., Cic.

prōjectiō -ōnis, f. (projicio), *a throwing forward, stretching out*; brachii, Cic.

1. projectus -ūs, m. (projicio), *a projecting, jutting out*, Lucr.

2. projectus -a -um, p. adj. (from projicio), *stretching out, jutting forward, projecting*; urbes, Cic.; saxa, Verg. **I.** Fig., **a.** *prominent*; audacia, Cic.; **b.** *addicted to*; homo ad audendum projectus, Cic. **II.** *stretched out, prostrate, lying*. **A.** Lit., ad terram, Caes.; in antro, Verg. **B.** Fig., **a.** *abject, base*; patientia, Tac.; **b.** *cast down*; vultus, Tac.

prōjiciō -jēci -jectum, **8.** (pro and jacio). **I.** *to throw, cast before, throw down*. **A.** Gen., cibum, Hor. **B.** Esp., **1.** *to stretch forth, throw out*; **a.** of limbs, brachium, Cic.; **b.** of buildings, pass., projici, to project; tectum projiceretur, Cic.; **c.** to throw or place a weapon before one; clipeum prae se, Liv.; **2.** *to push forth, drive forth*; **a.** aliquem foras, Cic.; aliquem ab urbe, Ov.; **b.** to banish; aliquem in insulam, Tac. **II.** *to throw out, throw in front*. **A.** Gen., crates, Caes.; se ad pedes alicuius, Cic.; projecta villor algā, *cast upon the shore*, Verg. **B.** Esp., **1.** *to throw away*; arma, Caes.; fig., **a.** *se projicere, to lower oneself to, to stoop to*; in muliebres fletus, Liv.; **b.** *to reject, abandon*; libertatem, Cic.; **c.** *to expose, betray*; ab aliquo projici et prodi, Cic.; **2.** *to cast to the ground*; effigies, Tac.; **3.** *to put off*; aliquem ultra quinquennium, Tac.

prōlābor -lapsus sum -lābi, **8.** **I.** *to glide forward, slide forward, slip along*. **A.** Lit. (elephanti) clunibus subsistentibus prolabantur, Liv. **B.** Fig., **1.** *to come to, fall into*; lue libido est prolapsa, Cic.; **2.** *to slip out, escape*; verbum a cupiditate prolapsum, Liv. **II.** *to fall down*. **A.** Lit., ex equo, Liv.; prolapsa Pergama, Verg. **B.** Fig., **1.** *to fail, to err*; cupiditate, timore, Cic.; **2.** *to fall, go to ruin, sink*; ita prolapsa est juvenis ut, etc., Cic.

prōlapsiō -ōnis, f. (prolabor), *a slipping, sliding*, Cic.

prōlatiō -ōnis, f. (profero). **I.** *a bringing forward in discourse, mentioning*; exemplorum, Cic. **II.** **1.** *an extension*; finium, Liv.; **2.** *a putting off, deferring*; iudicii, Cic.

prōlātō, l. (intens. of profero). **I.** *to extend, enlarge, lengthen*; agros, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to put off, delay, defer*; comitia, Liv.; malum, Cic. **B.** *to prolong*; vitam, Tac.

prōlectō, l. (intens. of prolicio), *to entice, allure*; egentes spe largitionis, Cic.

prōles -is, f. (pro and *aleo, alesco). **I.** *offspring, descendants, posterity*; **a.** of gods and men, illa futurorum hominum, *future generations*, Cic.; Apollinea, Aesculapius, Ov.; Latonia, Apollo and Diana, Verg.; **b.** of animals, Verg.; **c.** of plants, fruit, Verg. **II.** Transf., *youth, young men*; equitum peditumque, Cic.

prōletārius -ii, m. (proles), *a citizen of the lowest class who served the state only by being the father of children*, Cic.

prōliciō, **3.** (pro and lacio), *to lure forth, entice*, Ov.

prōlixē, adv. (prolixus). **I.** *abundantly, copiously*; id prolixē cumulateque fecit, Cic. **II.** *freely, willingly*; in delecta parum prolixē respondere, Cic.

prōlixus -a -um (pro and latus), *wide, extended, wide, broad, long*. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.**

Fig., 1, willing, obliging; tua proluxa beneficaque natura, Cic.; **2, prosperous, fortunate;** cetera spero proluxa esse competitoribus, Cic.

prölögus -i, m. (πρόλογος), a prologue, Ter.

prölöquor -lölätus (-lölätus) sum -löläui, 3. dep. **to speak out, say out.** **I. Gen.,** quod proloqui piget, Liv. **II. Esp., to prophesy, predict, Prop.**

prölüdo -läsi -lölum, 3. **to play beforehand, to prelude, to practise beforehand.** **I. Lit.,** ad prönam, Ov. **II. Fig.,** ut ipis sententiis, quas proluserint, vel pugnare possint, Cic.

prölüo -läi -lölum, 3. **I. to wash forth or out.** **A. to cast up, to wash out;** genus omne natantium litore in extremo fluctus proluit, Verg. **B. to wash off;** tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. **II. to wash;** in vivo prolue rore manus, Ov.; leni prae cordia mulso (of drinking), Hor.

prölüsio -önis, f. (pröludo), a prelude, preliminary exercise, essay, Cic.

prölüvies -ei, f. (pröludo). **I. an inundation, Lucr.** **II. excrement;** ventris, Verg.

proméréo -äi -lölum, and **promérëor** -lölum sum -löläi, 2. dep. **to deserve.** **I. reus sum** levius promerit quam sit ille promeritus, Cic.; suo beneficio promeruit, se ut aues, Cic.; partic. subst., **promérütum** -i, n. **deserts, merit;** vestra in nos universa promerita, Cic. **II. (Gen. in form promereor), to deserve (well) of;** promereri bene de multis, Cic.

Prométhëus -ei and -ëos, m. (Προμηθεύς, *the Forethinker*), son of Iapetus, brother of Epimetheus and father of Deucalion, the mythical hero, who made man of clay, and stole fire to animate his creation from heaven; for which he was bound to a rock in the Caucasus, where a multure devoured his liver. Hence, **A. Adj., Prométhëus** a-um, *Promethean*: juga, Prop.; rupes, the Caucasus, Mart. **B. Subst., Prométhiades** -ae, m. son of Prometheus, Deucalion.

prominens -entis (promineo), **putting out, projecting;** subst., **prominens** -entis, n. a projection; in prominenti litoris, Tac.

prominéo -infini, 2. **to stand out, jut out, project.** **I. Lit.,** collis prominens, Liv.; prominet in altum, Liv.; pectore nudo prominentes, Caes. **II. Fig. (justitiam) foras** tuta prominent **to step forth, he prominent,** Cic.; maxima pars (gloriae) in posteritatem prominet, extens, Liv.

promiscë, adv. (promiscus) = promiscue, Cic.

promiscüë, adv. (promiscuus), **promiscuously, without distinction,** Caes.

promiscus = promiscuus (q. v.)

promiscüus -a -um, mixed, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous. **I. Lit.,** comitia plebi et patribus promiscua, Liv.; convivia, heredes patricias (and plebeians), Liv.; divina atque humana promiscua habere, to make no distinction between, Sall. In promiscuo esse, to be common, Liv. **II. Transf., common, usual, general,** Tac.

promissio -önis, f. (promitto), a promise; auxilii, Cic.

promissor -öris, m. (promitto), a promisee, esp., one who promises boastfully, a boaster, Hor.

promissum -i, n. (promitto), a promise; promissum facere, to make a promise, Hor.; promissa servare or promissa stare, to keep promises, Cic.; praeniorum promissa, Cic.

promissus -a -um, p. adj. (from promitto). **I. long, hanging down;** of hair, capillus, Caes.; caesaries, Liv.; barba, Liv. **II. producing** a poem, carmen, Hor.

prömitto -misi -missum, 3. **to let go forward, send forth.** **I. to grow;** capillum et barbam, to let grow, Liv. **II. 1, to promise, cause to expect, assure;** a, with acc. of thing and with or without acc. of person, si Neptunus, quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset, Cic.; with de and the abl., de horum erga me benevolentia promittébam, Cic.; with acc and fut. infin., promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic.; b, to vow, promise to a god; donum Jovi dicatum et promissum, Cic.; c, promittere ad aliquem, ad cenam, to accept an invitation to dine with; ad fratrem promiserat, Cic.

prömo, prompsi, promptum, 3. (for prolo, from pro and emo), **to bring forth, bring out, produce.** **I. Lit., 1, gen.,** medicamenta de nartheo, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to bring money out of a coffer, to produce; aurum ex aëriario, Cic.; esp. of the quaestor, alicui pecuniam ex aëriario, Cic.; b, to bring wine up out of the cellar; vina, Hor.; c, to bring weapons out; tela e phar-tra, Ov. **II. Transf., 1, gen., to bring forth, draw forth;** animus eruditus, qui semper ex se aliquid promat, quod delectet, Cic.; 2, to bring forward, utter, express, mention; plura adversus Cottam, Tac.

prömönëo, 2. **to warn;** t. t. of augury, de periculis promoveri, Cic.

promontörüm -fl, n. (promineo). **I. a mountain-peak, Liv.** **II. a promontory, Cic.**

prömötä -örum, n. (promoveo), (translation of the Greek προσηύεκα), **preferable things, next in degree to the absolute good,** Cic.

promövëo -mövi -mötum, 2. **to move forward, push onwards.** **I. Lit., A. Gen., a, of things,** saxa vectibus, Caes.; castra ad Carthaginem, Liv.; b, of persons, promoveré legiones, cause to advance, Caes. **B. Esp., 1, to advance a building in a certain direction, to push on;** aggerem in urbem, Liv.; assa in altitum angulum, to remove, Cic.; 2, to extend; imperium, Ov. **II. Fig., A. Gen.,** promoveré arcana loco, to bring to light, Hor. **B. to increase, improve;** doctrina viam promovet insitam, Hor.

promptë, adv. (promptus). **I. promptly, quickly, readily, Tac** **II. easily, Juv.** **III. frankly, freely;** dicam paulo promptius, Cic.

1. promptus -a -um, p. adj. (from promo). **I. visible, apparent, manifest;** aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall.; prompta et aperta, Cic. **II. Transf., ready, at hand, prepared.** **A. Of things, 1, gen., fidem suam populo Romano promptam, at the disposition of, Cic;** 2, esp., easy, defensio, Cic. **B. Of persons, ready, prepared, resolute, quick, disposed for;** promptissimus homo et experiens, Cic.; with ad or in and the acc., ad vim promptus, Cic.; with abl., ingenuo, lingua, Liv.; with genit. (of place), belli (in war) promptissimos, Sall.

2. promptus -ä, m. (promo). **I. a being visible, visibility, only in the phrases:** in promptu esse, to be visible, manifest, etc., Cic.; in promptu ponere, to make manifest, Cic.; in promptu habere, Sall. **II. Transf., A. readiness, only in the phrases:** in promptu esse, to be ready at hand, Cic.; in promptu habere, to have ready at hand, Cic. **B. easiness, only in phrases in promptu esse, to be easy, Sall.**

prömulgätio -önis, f. (promulgo), **a making publicly known, proclamation, promulgation (of a proposed law), Cic.**

prömulgo, 1. (pro and mulco), **to publish, promulgate.** **I. Lit., legal t. t., to publish a proposed law (on three market-days);** leges, Cic.; promulgare de aliquo, Cic. **II. Transf., to publish, make known;** proelia, Cic.

prōmulsis -idis, f. (pro and mulsum), a dish taken as a relish before a meal (eggs, salt-fish, radishes, etc.), a wheel.

prōmuntūrium = promontorium (q.v.).

prōmus -i, m. (promo), the slave who had charge of the store-room and served out the daily supplies, steward, butler, Hor.

prōmūtūs -a -um, advanced, paid beforehand, Caes.

prōne, adv. (pronus), downwards, on an incline; prone ac fastigate, Cic.

prōnepos -pōtis, m. a great-grandson, Cic.

prōneptis -is, f. a great grand-daughter, Pers.

prōnis = pronus, (q.v.).

prōnoea -ae, f. (πρόνοια), providence, Cic.

prōnūba -ae, f. (pro and nubo), a matron who attended on a bride at a Roman wedding; Juno Pronuba, the goddess who presided over marriage; transf., of Bellona, as presiding over an unlucky marriage (leading to war), Verg.; so of the Furies, Ov.

prōnuntiatio -ōnis, f. (pronuntio). **I.** making known publicly, publication, Caes.; esp., the decision of a judge, a judgment, Cic. **II.** in logic, a proposition, Cic.

prōnuntiātor -ōris, m. (pronuntio), a reporter; rerum gestarum, Cic.

prōnuntiātum -i, n. (pronuntio), in logic, a proposition, Cic.

prōnuntiāre, **1.** to make publicly known, publish. **I.** Gen., to proclaim, announce; pronuntiāre quae gesta sunt, Caes. **II.** **A.** Esp., polit. and milit. t. t., to publish, proclaim, make known by proclamation; **a.** in public gatherings, by the herald or crier at the command of the magistrate; te illo honore affici pronuntiavit, Cic.; pronuntiare aliquem praetorem, Liv.; so of a command given to the soldiers in a camp; pronuntiatur primā luce ituros, Caes.; so, publicly to promise something to the people; nuntius in tribus, Cic.; **b.** in the senate, of the consul, to announce a resolution and the name of its proposer; Lentulus sententiam Calidī pronuntiaturum se negavit, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., **a.** of judges, etc., (a) to express; graviorem sententiam, Caes.; (b) to decide, pronounce a judgment; de tribunali pronuntiavit sese recepturum, Cic.; **b.** in an agreement for a sale, to make a statement as to the defects of the thing sold; quin in vendendo rem eam scisset et non pronuntiasset, Cic. **C.** Rhet. t. t., to declaim, recite, deliver; summa voce versus multos uno spiritu, Cic.

prōnūrus -ūs, f. a grandson's wife, Iv.

prōnus -a -uin, inclined forward, stooping forward, hanging down. **I.** **A.** Adj., **a.** of persons, pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forward to the blow, Verg.; so of persons, swiftly running, Ov.; **b.** of the position of parts of the body, motu prono, Cic.; **c.** of things, annis, rushing down, Verg.; **d.** transf., (a) of places, sloping; Anxur fuit urbs prona in paludis, Liv.; poet., precipitous, steep; via, Ov.; (b) of stars, setting; Orion, Hor.; (γ) of time, hastening away; menses, Hor. **B.** Subst., **pronus** -i, n., nihil proni habere, Cic. **II.** Fig., **a.** inclined towards; **1.** to something good or bad; ad novas res, Tac.; in obsequium, Hor.; in hoc consilium, Liv.; **2.** inclined, well-disposed, favourable; in aliquem, Tac. **B.** Meton., easy; omnia virtuti prona, Sall.; id pronus ad fidem est, is more creditable, Liv.

prōoemium -ii, n. (προοίμιον). **I.** a preface, introduction, prelude, Cic. **II.** a beginning, Inuv.

prōpāgatio -ōnis, f. (1. propago). **I.** an extension, enlargement. **A.** in space, imperii nostri, Cic. **B.** in time, prolonging, extending; temporis, Cic.; vitae, Cic. **II.** planting, propagation, Cic.; transf., of a race, Cic.; nominis, Cic.

prōpāgator -ōris, m. (1. propago), an extender, enlarger; provinciae, Cic.

1. prōpāgo, **1.** (pro and PAG-o, pango). **I.** Gen., **A.** to extend, enlarge; fines provinciae, Cic. **B.** to extend in point of time, prolong; bellum, Cic.; laudem alicuius ad sempiternam gloriam, Cic.; imperium consuli in annum, Liv.; multae saecula reipublice, to prolong the existence of the state by many centuries, Cic. **II.** Esp., to propagate, plant; transf., of a race, stirpem, Cic.

2. prōpāgo -inis, f. (1. propago). **I.** a sucker layer, shoot; esp., of the vine, Cic. **II.** Transf. of men and animals, offspring, progeny, race, posterity; Romana, Verg.; catilinarum, Lucr.; plur., clarorum virorum propages, genealogiae Nep.

prōpālam, adv. publicly, in public; dicere, Liv.; collocare, Cic.

prōpātūlus -a -um, open, uncovered. **I.** Adj., in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic. **II.** Subst., **prōpātulum** -i, n. an open place, unroofed space; hence, in propatulo; **a.** openly, Cic.; transf., visibly, publicly, Sall.; **b.** esp., in propatulo aedium, in the open fore-court of a house, Liv.

prōpē (from pro and pe, or else the neuter of an unused adj., propis). Compar. **prōpius**; superl., **proxime**. **I.** Adv., **A.** near; **1.** of space, near; volebam prope alicubi esse, Cic.; propius, nearer; accelerare, Cic.; proxime, near; proxime trans Padum, Caes.; **2.** of time, near; hence, proxime, a short time ago, just now; quem proxime nominavi, Cic.; **3.** of other relations; **a.** of approximation to; (a) nearly; prope erat ut pelleretur, he was near being, etc., Liv.; propius nihil est factum quam ut occideretur, Cic.; (b) nearly, almost; annis prope quadraginta, Liv.; prope desperatis rebus, Cic.; prope aules, to be close at hand, Cic.; (γ) more closely, more accurately; propius res aspice nostras, Verg.; (δ) of similarity, proxime atque (ae) ille, Cic.; **b.** of order, near; proxime a Laecyde, Cic. **B.** near by, close to, hard by; g-n. with a and the abl., prope a Sicilia, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc. (sometimes with dat.), **1.** of space, near to; prope me, Cic.; proxime hostem, next the enemy, Caes.; propius grammatico accessit, Cic.; **2.** of time, near to, close on; prope calendās Sext., Cic.; **3.** of approximation or similarity, not far from, near to; propius, nearer to; proxime, nearest to, very like to; prope secessionem plebis res venit, Liv.; propius idem est, it deserves more credit, Liv.; proxime morem Romanum, Liv.

prōpēdiem, adv. at an early day, very soon, Cic.

prōpello -pūli -pulsum, **3.** to drive before one, drive forth, drive away. **I.** Lit., **1.** of things, **a.** to drive away, push away; crates pro munitione objectas, Caes.; **b.** to hurl down; corpus alicuius e scopulo in profundum, Ov.; **c.** to drive forward; navem in altum, Ov.; **2.** **a.** of persons, to drive away forcibly, repulse; hostes, Caes.; **b.** of animals, to drive away; pecus extra portam, Liv. **II.** Fig., **a.** to drive away; vitae periculum ab aliquo, Liv.; **b.** to drive forwards; orationem dialecticorum remis, Cic.; **c.** to drive, to compel; aliquem ad voluntariam mortem, Tac.

prōpēmōdō, adv. (prope and modus), almost, nearly, Liv.

prōpēmōdum, adv. (prope and modus), almost, nearly, Cic.

prōpendēo -pendi -pensum, 2. *to hang down*.
I. Lit., tantum propendere illam boni lanceum ut, etc., Cic. **II.** Fig., bona propendit, *to preponderate*, Cic.; inclinatione voluntatis ad aliquem, *to be inclined to, favourable towards*, Cic.

prōpensē, adv. (propensus), *readily, willingly*; gen. compar., propensius, Liv.

prōpensiō -ōnis, f. (propendeo), *an inclination towards, propensity*, Cic.

prōpensus -a -um, p. adj. (from propendeo), 1, *inclined to, disposed to*; ad miseriam ordiam, Cic.; in alteram partem, Cic.; 2, *coming near to*; ad veritatis similitudinem, Cic.

prōpērantēr, adv. (propero), *hastily, quickly*, Tac.; properantius, Sall., Ov.

prōpērantia -ae, f. (propero), *haste, rapidity*, Sall.

prōpēratiō -ōnis, f. (propero), *haste*, Cic.

prōpērātō, adv. (propero), *hastily, quickly*, Tac.

prōpēro, 1. (properus). **I.** Intransit., *to hasten (from a particular point)*; a, of persons, Roman, Cic.; with in and acc., in patriam, Caes.; with ad and acc., ad aliquem, Caes.; with adv., alio, Sall.; with infin., redire, Cic.; absol., properantes arma currunt, Sall.; b, of things, properans aqua per agros, Hor. **II.** Trans., *to hasten something, to accelerate, complete quickly*; iter, Sall.; mortem, Verg.; opus, stadium, Hor.

Prōpertius -ii, m., Sex. Aurelius, a Roman elegiac poet, born in Umbria, educated in Rome (about 49–15 B.C.).

prōpērus -a -um, *quick, rapid, hasty, bustling*; circumstanti properi aurigae, Verg.

prōpexus -a -um (pro and pecto), *combed forwards, hanging down*; propexa in pectore barba, Verg.; propexam ad pectora barbam, Ov.

prōpinātiō -ōnis, f. (propino), *a drinking to one's health*, Sen.

prōpino, 1. (προπίνω). **I.** *to drink to any one*; propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to give drink to any one*, Mart.

prōpinquē, adv. (propinquus), *near, close by*, Plaut.

prōpinquitas -ātis, f. (propinquus). **I.** *nearness, proximity*; loci, Cic.; hostium, Caes. **II.** Transf., *relationship*; vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus, Cic.

prōpinquo, 1. (propinquus). **I.** Intransit., *to come near, draw near, approach*. **A.** Lit., a, of persons, with dat., scopulo, Verg.; with acc., campos, Tac.; b, of things, ignis domui alienius propinquat, Tac. **B.** Transf., of time, *to draw near*; Parcarum dies et vis inimica propinquat, Verg. **II.** Trans., *to bring near, hasten*; augurium, Verg.

prōpinquus -a -um (prope), *near*. **I.** Of space or position, *neighbouring, bordering*; provincia, Cic.; with dat., propinquus cubiculo hortus, Liv.; subst. (in sing. only with a prep.), in propinquo esse, *to be near*, Liv.; oppido propinqua, *the neighbourhood of the town*, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** *near, as regards time*; reditus, Cic. **B.** Of other relations, *a, similar*; quae propinqua videntur et finitima, Cic.; b, *near in point of relationship, closely connected*; cognatio, Cic.; with dat., tibi genere propinqui, Sall.; subst., a kinsman, Cic.

prōpior -us, genit. -ōris, superl., **prōximus** -a -um (prope). **I.** Compar., **prōpior**, *nearer*. **A.** Lit., of place, portus, Verg.; pons, Caes.; with dat., propior patriae, Ov.; neut. plur. subst., propiora, *the nearer re-*

gions, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, *nearer, more recent*; epistola, Cic.; with dat., propior leto, Ov.; 2, a, of relationship, *nearer, more closely connected*; societas, Cic.; quibus propior P. Quinctio nemo est, Cic.; b, *nearer, more closely affecting*; sua sibi propiora esse pericula quam mea, Cic.; c, *nearer in point of likeness, more similar*; sceleris propiora, Cic.; propius est vero, Ov.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; d, *more suitable to*; portus propior huic aetati, Cic.; e, *more inclined towards*; propior Saturnia Turno, Ov. **II.** Superl., **proximus** -a -um, *very near, nearest*. **A.** Lit., of place, oppidum, Caes.; vicinus, Cic.; with dat., huic proximus locus, Cic.; with acc., proximus quisque hostem, Liv.; with ab and the abl., dactylus proximus a postremo, Cic.; subst., a, **proximi**, *those standing next*, Caes., or *those standing nearest*, Caes.; b, **proximum** -i, n. *the nearest, the neighbourhood*; e proximo, Nep.; proxima Illyrici, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, a, of the future, *next, following*; nox, Caes.; annus, Cic.; b, of the past, *nearest, most recent*; quid proximā nocte egeris, Cic.; proximis superioribus diebus, Caes.; 2, of succession, *next, following next*; proximus post Lysandrum, Cic.; proximum est, with infin., non nasci homini optimum est, proximum autem (*the next best thing*) quam primum mori, Cic.; proximum est, with ut and the subj., *the next thing is to, etc.*; proximum est ut doceam, Cic.; 3, *next in succession, in rank, in worth*; proximus est huic dignitati ordo equester, Cic.; 4, *nearest akin, most nearly related*; proximus cognatione, Cic.; subst., **proximi** -ōrum, m. *near relations*, Cic.; 5, *nearest in resemblance, most like*; deo proximum, Cic.

prōpitiō, 1. (propitiūs), *to soothe, propitiate, appease*; Venerem, Plaut.

prōpitiūs -a -um (pro and peto, Gr. προπετής), *favourably inclined, favourable, gracious, propitious*; dii, Cic.; huic propitium sperant, Cic.

prōpiūs, comp. of prope (q.v.).

Prōpoetides -um, f. *maidens of Cyprus who denied the divinity of Venus and were changed into stone*.

prōpōla -ae, m. (προπόλης), *a forestaller, retailer, huckster*, Cic.

prōpollūo, 3. *to pollute greatly*, Tac.

prōpōno -pōsti -pōsitum, 3. **I.** *to put forth, place out, set in view, expose, display*. **A.** Lit., vexillum, Caes.; aliquid venale, *expose for sale*, Cic.; oculis and ante oculos, *to place before the eyes*, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, *to place before, set before*; aliquem sibi ad imitandum, Cic.; 2, *to bring forward*; proposita sententia, Cic.; 3, *to propose*; proponat quid dicturus sit, Cic.; 4, *to report, relate, tell*; rem gestam, Caes.; 5, *to make known*; epistolam in publico, Cic.; hence, a, *to propose, promise, offer as a reward*; praemia alicui, Cic.; b, *to threaten, menace*; poenam improbis, Cic.; 6, *to propose a question for answer*; quaestionem, Nep.; 7, *to propose to oneself, purpose, intend*; consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Caes.; with ut or ut ne and subj., quum mihi proposuissem ad commoverem, Cic.; with infin., quibus propositum est contra omnes philosophos dicere, Cic. **II.** *to state the premiss of a syllogism*, Cic.

Prōpontis -idis and -idos, f. (Προποντις), *the Propontis, now the Sea of Marmora*; hence, **Prōpontiacus** -a -um, of or relating to the Propontis.

prōporrō, adv. *further, moreover*, Lact.

prōportio -ōnis, f. *proportion, relation, analogy, similarity*, Cic.

propōstio -ōnis, f. (propono). **I.** a setting before oneself; **1.** the representation which a man forms in his own mind of something; animi, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; **2.** the subject or theme of a discourse, Cic. **II.** In logic, the first proposition of a syllogism, Cic.

propōsitum -i, n. (propono). **I.** that which is set before one; **1.** a design, plan, purpose, intention; propositum assequi, to accomplish a design, Cic.; tenere, to keep to a design, Cic.; **2.** the subject or theme of a discourse; ad propositum redeamus, Cic. **II.** the premiss of a syllogism, Cic.

prōpraetor -ōris, m. and **pro praetōre**, a praetor, a Roman who, after having been praetor at Rome, was sent as governor to a province without a military command, Cic.

prōpriū, adv. (proprius). **I.** Lit., peculiarly, exclusively for oneself; proprie parvā parte frui, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, peculiarly, characteristically, personally; quod tu ipse tum amandus es, id est proprie tuum, Cic.; b, specially, expressly; cuius causam neque senatus publice neque ullus ordo proprie suscepit, Cic.; c, accurately, in a proper sense; illud honestum quod proprie vereque dicitur, Cic.

prōprietas -ātis, f. (proprius), a property, peculiarity; rerum, Cic.; plur., frugum proprietates, Liv.

prōpritiū (proprius), properly, peculiarly, Lucr.

prōprius -a -um, one's own, special, particular, peculiar. **I.** Lit., a, opp. to communis; ista calamitas communis est utriusque nostrum, sed culpa mea propria est, Cic.; often with possess. pron., proprius et suus, suus proprius, noster proprius, Cic.; b, one's own, as opp. to alienus; assumpto aliunde uti bono, non proprio, non suo, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. peculiar to a person or thing; a, characteristic of; proprium est senectutis vitium, Cic.; proprium est alicuius, with acc. and infin., it is the distinguishing mark of, it is peculiar to; fuit hoc proprium populi Romani longe a domo bellare, Cic.; b, special, exclusive; nulla est in republica causa mea propria, Cic.; c, of words, proper, peculiar; discedebat a verbis propriis rerum ac suis, Cic. B. Esp., lasting, permanent; munera, Hor.; illud de duobus consulibus perenne ac proprium manere potuisset, Cic.

propter (for propter from prope), adv. **I.** near, hard by; quum duo reges cum maximis copiis prope assint, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc. A. Lit., of a place, near, hard by; insulae propter Siciliam, Cic. B. Transf., on account of, by reason of, because of, for, from; metum, Cic.; frigora, Caes.; propter quos vivit, by whose means he is alive, whom he has to thank for his life, Cic. (propter sometimes put after its case, as quem propter, Cic.).

propterea, adv. on that account, therefore, Cic.; foll. by quia, Cic.; quod, Cic.; ut or ne and the subj., Cic.

prōpūdīosus -a -um (propudium), covered with infamy, full of shame, infamous, Plaut.

prōpūdium -ii, n. (= quasi porro pudendum). **I.** a shameful action, Plaut. **II.** Meton., a wretch, villain, rascal; propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic.

prōpugnaculum -i, n. (propugno), a fortification, rampart, fortress, defence. **I.** Lit., moenium, Tac.; propugnaculum Siciliae, of the fleet, Cic.; propugnacula imperii, fleets and armies, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic.; b, grounds of defence; firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

prōpugnatio -ōnis, f. (propugno), defence, defending; fig., nostra propugnatio et defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic.

prōpugnator -ōris, m. (propugno), a defender, combatant, soldier. **I.** Lit., a, duplici propugnatorum ordine defendi, Caes.; b, a marine; dimissio propugnatorum, Cic. **II.** Fig., a defender; patrimonii sui, Cic.

propugno, 1. to skirmish to the front. **I.** Intransit., to fight in defence, to defend oneself; a, lit., uno tempore propugnare et munire, Caes.; e loco, Caes.; pro vallo, Liv.; pro suo partu (of animals), Cic.; partic. subst., propugnantes, the defenders, Caes.; b, transf., to fight for something, to fight in defence; pro fama alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transit., to defend; munimenta, Tac.

propulso, 1. (intens. of propello), to drive back, repel, ward off. **I.** Lit., hostem, Caes.; populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. **II.** Transf., frigus, famem, Cic.; suspicionem a se, Cic.

prōpylaean -i, n. (προπύλαιον), a gateway, entrance; plur., **Prōpylaean** -orum, n. (τὰ προπύλαια), the celebrated entrance to the Parthenon at Athens, built by Pericles.

prō-quaestōre, a quaestor, a quaestor in a Roman province, who attended to the finances and pay of the army, Cic.

prōquam, conj. according as, Lucr.

prōra -ae, f. (πρῶρα), the prow, bow of a ship. **I.** Lit., Caes.; prora tutela = prora, Ov. **II.** Meton. = a ship, Verg., Ov.

prōrēpo -repsi -reptum, 3. to creep forward, crawl forth, Hor.

prōrēta -ae, m. (πρωράτης), the look-out man at the prow of a ship, Plaut.

Prōrēus -ēi, m. (Προρεύς), a Tyrrhene sailor, Ov.

prōrīpio -rīpti -reptum (pro and rapio), 3. to snatch, tear, drag forth; hominem, Cic.; se proripere, to rush forward, hurry; se in publicum, Liv.; se ex curia, Cic.; se portā foras, Caes.; quo proripis (sc. te)? Verg.; fig., quae libido non se proripiet, Cic.

prōrōgatio -ōnis, f. (prorogo), **1.** a prolongation of a term of office, Liv.; **2.** a deferring of a fixed time, prorogation, Cic.

prōrōgo, 1. 1, to propose to the people an extension of something for some person, to prolong; imperium alicui, Cic.; provinciam, Cic.; **2.** to put off; dies ad solvendum, Cic.

prorsum, adv. (pro and versum), forwards. **I.** Lit., a, Plaut.; b, straightforwards, straight on, Plaut. **II.** Transf., at all, Plaut., Ter.

prorsus, adv. (pro and versus), turned forwards, forwards. **I.** prorsus ibat res, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, utterly, absolutely, wholly, entirely; ita prorsus existimo, Cic.; prorsus assentior, Cic.; non prorsus, nullo modo prorsus, not at all; nullo modo prorsus assentior, Cic.; b, in a word, to sum up, Sall.

prōrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. **I.** Transit., to cause to break forth, thrust forth, send forth; **1.** lit., nubem atram, Verg.; mare proruptum, the sea breaking in front, Verg.; transf., prorupta audacia, unbridled, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to burst forth, break forth. A. Lit., per medios, Cic. B. Transf., to break out; prorumpit pestis, Cic.; of persons, in scelera ac dedecora, Tac.

prōrūo -rūi -rūtum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to rush forth; qua proruebat, Caes. **II.** Transit., to overthrow, throw down, cast to the ground, destroy; munitiones, Caes.; vallum, Liv.; Albani fundamentis, Liv.; hostem proficere ac proruere, Tac.

rōsāpia -ae, f. a family race, stock (an archaic word), Sall.; eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic.

proscenium (proscēnium) -ii, n. (προσκήνιον), the part of a theatre before the scenes, stage, Liv.

proscindo -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear off in front, to rend. **I.** Lit., to break up fallow land, plough up; poet., to plough; terrain, Verg.; meton., aequor, to plough the waters, Cat. **II.** Transf., to censure, defame, satirise, Ov.

proscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to make publicly known, publish, Cic.; with acc. and infin., auctionem in Gallia Narbone se facturum esse, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to offer publicly for sale or hire, advertise; insulam, bona, fundum, Cic. **B.** to confiscate the property of any one; possessiones, Cic.; Pompeium, to confiscate the estates gained by Pompey, Cic. **C.** to proscribe, outlaw (by publishing the person's name in a list); aliquem, Cic.; **proscripti** -orum, m. the proscribed, Sall.

proscriptio -ōnis, f. (proscribo), 1, an advertisement of sale; bonorum, Cic.; 2, a proscription, outlawry, Cic.

proscriptūrio, 4. (desider. of proscribo), to desire to declare any one an outlaw, Cic.

prosecō -secūi -sectum, 1. to cut off in front, cut off, esp., to cut off the portions of a victim to be sacrificed; exta, Liv.

prosectum -i, n. (proseco), the part of a victim cut off to be offered to a god, the entrails, Ov.

prosemīno, 1. to sow. **I.** Lit., vel in tegulis proseminare ostreas, Cic. **II.** Fig., to disseminate, propagate, Cic.

prosequor -cūtus (-quūtus) sum -sēqui, 3. dep. to follow, accompany. **I.** In a friendly sense, **A.** to accompany, attend, esp. cf. friends who "see off" a person going on a journey; aliquem usque ad agri fines, Cic.; prosequi aequas, Cic.; transf., of things, ventus prosequitur euntes, Verg.; eos honos, memoria, desiderium prosequitur amicorum, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, to accompany; aliquem votis, omnibus, lacrimis, Caes.; 2, a, to honour, adorn, or present with, treat with; aliquem verbis honorificis, Cic.; aliquem beneficiis, Cic.; misericordiā, Cic.; b, of a discourse, to go on with, continue; quod non longius prosequar, Cic. **II.** In a hostile sense, to attack, pursue; hostem, Caes.; longius fugientes, Caes.

Proserpina -ae, f. (Περσεφόνη), the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, carried off by Pluto to be queen of the lower world; hence, meton., the lower world, Hor. (in Verg. and Ov. Proserpina, in Hor. Proserpina).

proseucha -ae, f. (προσευχή), a place of prayer for the Jews, Juv.

prosilio -iī (-ivi or -ii), 4. (pro and salio). **I.** to spring, leap forth. **A.** 1, lit., ex tabernaculo, Liv.; ab sede, Liv.; repente, Cic.; finibus suis, Verg.; 2, of things, flumina prosiliunt, Ov. **B.** Fig., vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor. **II.** to spring forward to a place; in contionem, Liv.

prosocer -eri, m. a wif. s. grandmother, Ov.

prospecto, 1. (intens. of prospicio), to look forward, look forth upon. **I.** **A.** Lit., e puppi pontum, Ov.; euntem, Verg.; ex tectis fenestrisque, Liv. **B.** Transf., of places, to look towards, be situate towards; villa quae subjectos sinus prospectat, Tac. **II.** Fig., to look for, hope, expect; exsilium, Cic.; te quoque fata prospectant paria, a like fate awaits, Verg.

prospectus -us, m. (prospicio). **I.** an out-

look, view, prospect; unde longe ac late prospectus erat, Liv.; prospectum impedire, Caes.; meton., the sight; aequora prospectu metior alta meo, Ov. **II.** Pass., view, sight; cum jam extremi essent in prospectu, were within sight, Caes.

prospēculor, 1. dep. **I.** Intransit., to look out to a distance; hence, to explore, reconnoitre, Liv. **II.** Transi., to look for, wait for; adventum imperatoris, Liv.

prosper (prospērus) -a -um (pro and spero), according to one's hope; hence, **I.** fortunate, favourable, lucky, prosperous; fortuna, Cic.; exitus, Cic.; subst., **prospēra** -orum, n. prosperity, good fortune, Ov. **II.** Transi., bringing good fortune, propitious; Bellona, Ov.; with genit., prospera frugum, Hor.

prosperē, adv. (prosper), prosperously, fortunately, favourably; procedere prospere, Cic.

prospargo -spersi -sparsum, 3. (pro and spargo), to sprinkle, Tac.

prospēritas -ātis, f. (prosper), prosperity, good fortune; vitae, Cic.; plur., improborum prosperitates, Cic.

prospero, 1. (prosper), to make fortunate or prosperous, to cause to succeed, to give a favourable issue to; alieui victoriam, Liv.

prospērus = prosper (q.v.).

prospicientia -ae, f. (prospicio), foresight, precaution, Cic.

prospicio -spexi -spectrum, 3. (pro and specio). **I.** Intransit., to look forward, look into the distance. **A.** Lit., 1, ex castris in urbem, Caes.; multum, to have a wide prospect, Cic.; 2, to look out, be upon the watch, Nep. **B.** Fig., to exercise foresight, to take precaution; with dat., consule vobis, prospicite patriae, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; with ne and the subj., Caes. **II.** Transi., to see, behold, gaze upon from afar. **A.** Lit., 1, Italiam ab unda, Verg.; 2, transf., of places, to look towards, be situate towards; domus prospicit agros, Hor. **B.** Fig., a, to foresee; casus futuros, Cic.; b, to look out for, provide, procure; ferramenta, Cic.; comestus, Liv.

prosterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew before, throw down in front, cast down. **A.** Lit., a, circa viam corpora humi, Liv.; se ad pedes alicuius, Cic.; hence, **prostratus** -a -um (se. humi), lying on the ground; ad pedes, Cic.; b, to throw down with violence; hostem, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, se abjicere et prosternare, to debase oneself, Cic.; 2, to throw to the ground, overthrow, destroy, ruin; omnia furore, Cic.; aliquem, Cic. (syncop. infin. perf., prostrasse = prostravisse, Ov.).

prostitūo -stitūi -stitūtum, 3. (pro and statuo), to prostitute; vocem ingrato foro, Ov.

prosto -stiti, 1. to stand before; hence, **I.** to stand forward, project, Lucr. **II.** Of goods, to be exposed for sale; liber prostat, Hor.; vox prostitit, Cic.; to sell one's person, prostitute oneself; transf., illud amicitiae quondam venerabile nomen prostat, Hor.

prosūbigo, 3. to dig up, throw up; terram, Verg.

prosum, profūi, prodesse, to be useful, advantageous to; illa quae prosunt aut quae nocent, Cic.; with dat., qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, dicere quod causas prosit, Cic.; with infin., multum prodest ea quae metumt ipsa continere, Cic.; quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov.

Protagōras -ae, m. (Πρωταγόρας), a Greek philosopher, of Abdera, contemporary with Socrates, banished from Attica on a charge of atheism.

prôtego -texi -tectum, 3. **I.** to cover in front. **A.** Lit., tabernacula protecta hederâ, Caes.; aliquem scuto, protect, Caes. **B.** Transf., to cover, protect; jacentem, Cic.; regem, Liv. **II.** to furnish with a roof; aedes, Cic.

prôtelo, 1. (pro and telum), to drive off, put to flight, ter.

prôtelum -i, n. (protendo), a yoke of oxen; fig., a series, succession, Lucr.

prôtendo -tendi -tentum and -tensum, 3. to stretch forward, stretch out; brachia in mare, Ov.; cervicem, Tac.; temo protentus in octo pedes, eight feet long, Verg.

prôtênus (**prôtinus**), adv. forward, further, further on. **I.** Lit., protenus ago capellas, Verg.; quum ad alias angustias protenus pergerent, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** without delay, straightway, on the spot; Laodiceam protenus ire, Cic.; ut is ad te protenus imitat, Cic. **B.** of unbroken extent, continuously; quum protenus utraque tellus una foret, Verg. **C.** Of unbroken succession in time, 1. constantly, continuously; quem (morem) protenus urbes Albanæ coluere sacrum, Verg.; 2. immediately, at once; a, protenus Carthaginem iturus, Liv.; protenus de via, Liv.; b, immediately, at the beginning; oratio protenus periciens auditorem benevolum, Cic.

prôtéro -trivi -tritum, 3. **I.** to trample under foot, tread down. **A.** a, lit., equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Caes.; frumentum, Liv.; b, hence, to overthrow in battle, rout, defeat; Poenos, Hor. **B.** Fig., to trample on, despise; aliquem, Cic. **II.** to drive away, push aside; ver proterit aestas, Hor.

prôtérreo -terrâ -territum, 2. to frighten away, scare away; Themistoclem patriâ pulsum atque proterritum, Cic.; aliquem verbis gravissimis, Cic.

prôtêrvê, adv. (protervus), boldly, impudently, shamelessly, Ov.

prôtêrvitas -âtis, f. (protervus), boldness, impudence, Cic.; and in a milder sense, wantonness, pertness, Hor.

prôtêrvus -a -um (protero), trampling upon everything; hence, **I.** violent, vehement; venti, Hor.; stella canis, Ov. **II.** bold, impudent, shameless, and in a milder sense, wanton, pert; homo, Cic.; juvenes, Hor.

Prôtêsilâus -i, m. (Πρωτεσίλαος), the husband of Loodamia, the first Greek who landed before Troy in the Trojan war, and the first of the Greeks to be slain. Adj., **Prôtêsilâeus** -a -um, belonging to Protesilaus.

Prôtêus -êi and -êos, m. (Πρωτεύς), a god of the sea, the herdsman of Poseidon's sea-calves, a prophet who would not answer those who consulted him except when bound in chains, and who had the power of changing himself into different shapes; Protei columnæ, poet., the borders of Egypt, Verg.; appeilat, a changeable or a crafty man, Hor.

prôtinam (**prôtênam**), adv. (protinus), immediately, directly, at once, Plaut.

prôtinus = protenus (q.v.)

Prôtôgênês -is, m. (Πρωτογένης), a famous Greek ruler of Carinus on the coast of Caria, flourishing about 300 B.C.

prôtollo, 3. 1. to put forth, stretch forth. Plaut. **II.** to extend, lengthen, prolong, Plaut.

prôtôrâo -traxi -tractum, 3. to draw, drag forth. **I.** to drag to a place. **A.** Lit., aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1. to draw forth; a, aliquid in lucem, Lucr.; b, to bring to light, to reveal, make known; auctoreum nefandi facinoris, Liv.; 2. to compel, force; aliquem ad

indicium, Liv. **II.** Transf., to extend in point of time, protract, defer, Suet.

prôturdo -trûsi -trûstum, 3. to push forward, thrust forth. **I.** Lit., cylindrum, Cic. **II.** Fig., to put off, defer; comitia in Januarium mensem, Cic.

prôturbo, 1. to drive forward, drive away, repel; a, of persons, equites, Caes.; hostes telis missilibusque saxis, Liv.; b, of things, pectora silvas, to throw down, Ov.

prôtut, conj. according as; prout res postalat, Cic.

prôvectus -a -um (p. adj. from provelo), advanced in age; longius ætate proventus, Cic.

prôvehô -vexi -vectum, 3. to carry forward, to lead forward. **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., nêr a tergo quasi provehi, Lucr. **B.** Fig., 1. to carry away, carry too far, lead on; pass., provehi = to be carried away, to allow oneself to be carried away; vestra benignitas provexit orationem meam, Cic.; gaudio provehente (me) Liv.; studio rerum rusticarum proventus sum, Cic.; 2. to bring forwards, to advance, raise, promote; aliquem ad summos honores, Liv. **II.** Pass., provehi, in a middle sense, to go forward, ride forward, ride, drive, sail to a place. **A.** Lit., of persons, esp. of persons in a ship or of the ship itself, Nasidius cum classe freta Siciliæ provehitur, Caes. **B.** Fig., to go too far; sentio me esse longius provectum quam, etc., Cic.; longius in amicitia provehi, Cic.; quid ultra provehor? why do I continue? Verg.

prôvenio -vêni -ventum, 4. to come forth. **I.** Lit., in scenam, to appear upon the stage, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** to come up, shoot forth, grow; frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. **B.** Fig., to result, turn out; ut initia belli provenissent, Tac.; and esp., to turn out well, succeed, prosper; carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov.

prôventus -is, m. (provenio), **I.** a coming forth, growing. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Meton., growth, product, crop; proventus oneret sulcos, Verg. **II.** Fig., the result, issue; pugnae, Caes.; secundi rerum proventus, Caes.; esp., fortunate result, success, Liv.; temporis superioris, Caes.

prôverbium -i, n. (pro and verbum), a proverb; in proverbii consuetudinem venit, has become a proverb, Cic.; veteri proverbio, after the old proverb, Cic.; ut est in proverbio, as is said in the proverb, Cic.; quod est Græcis hominibus in proverbio, is a proverb among, Cic.

prôvidens -entis, p. adj. (from provideo), provident, prudent, Cic.; quod est providentius, Cic.

prôvidentêr, adv. (providens), providently, with forethought, Sall.; providentissime constitui aliquid, Cic.

prôvidentia -ae, f. (provideo), **I.** fore sight, foreknowledge; providentia est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. **II.** forethought, providence; deorum, Cic.

prôvîcêo -vidi -visum, 2. to look forward to, see at a distance. **I.** Lit., aliquem non providisse, Hor.; quid petatur provideri, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1. to see beforehand, to foresee; quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic.; medicus morbum providet, Cic.; 2. to take precautions for or against something, to provide for, make preparation for, care for, (a) with acc., rem frumentariam, Caes.; multa, Cic.; consilia in posterum, Cic.; (b) with de and the abl., de re frumentaria, Caes.; de Brundisio atque illa ora, Cic.; (c) with dat., salutem hominum, Cic.; (d) with ut or ne and the subj., ne quid ei desit, Cic.; ut res quam rectissime agantur, Cic.; (e) absol., actum de te es, nisi provides, Cic.

prōvidus -a -um (provideo). **I.** *foreseeing*; rerum futurarum, Cic. **II.** *caring beforehand*; **1.** *providing for, taking measures for*; natura provida utilitatum, Cic.; **2.** *cautious, provident, prudent*; orator, Cic.

prōvincia -ae, f. (perhaps pro and VIC, root of vices). **I.** *employment, charge, sphere of duty, office*; illum officiam provinciam ut me in lectulo trucidaret, Cic.; quasi provincias atomis iare, Cic. **II.** *Polit. t.t., the sphere of office assigned to a magistrate, a charge, office.* **A.** a, of Roman magistrates, sortiri provincias (inter se), Liv.; of the jurisdiction of the praetor urbanus and peregrinus, provincia urbana et peregrina, Liv.; of a military command, Sicinio Volsi, Aquilio Hernici (nam hi quoque in armis erant) provincia evenit, Cic.; of a command at sea, provincia classis, provincia maritima, Liv.; **b.** of non-Roman magistrates, Hannonis eis Iberum provincia erat, had the command, Liv. **B.** the government of a province, a country outside the limits of Italy; and meton., the province itself; prius annus provinciae erat, Cic.; dare alicui provinciam, Cic.; administrare provinciam, Cic.; hence, provincia, the province, esp., either **a.** the east part of Gallia Narbonensis, Caes., or **b.** the Roman province of Asia, Caes.

prōvinciālis -e, of or relating to a province. **I.** *Adj.*, scientia, how to govern a province, Cic.; administratio, government of a province, Cic.; abstinentia, moderation in governing, Cic. **II.** *Subst.*, **prōvinciāles** -ium, m. *inhabitants of the provinces, provincials*, Cic.

prōvisio -ōnis, f. (provideo), **1.** **a.** *foreseeing, a foreknowledge*; animi, Cic.; **b.** *foresight*; animi, Cic.; **2.** *a providing, provision*; **a.** for something; temporis posterii, Cic.; **b.** against something; vitiorum atque incommodorum, Cic.

1. prōvisio, 3. to look out for, go to see, Ter.

2. prōvisio, adv. with forethought, circumspectly, Tac.

prōvisōr -ōris, m. (provideo), **1.** *one who foresees*; dominationum, Tac.; **2.** *a provider*; utilium, Hor.

prōvisus -ūs, m. (provideo). **I.** *a looking before, a looking into the distance*, Tac. **II.** *Transf.*, **A.** *seeing beforehand, foreseeing*; periculi, Tac. **B.** *a providing, provision*; provisus rei frumentariae, Tac.

prōvivo -vixisse, 3. to live on, continue to live, Tac.

prōvocātiō -ōnis, f. (provoco), *a calling forth, an appeal to a higher court of law*; provocatio ad populum, Cic.; magistratus sine provocatione, from whose decision there is no appeal, Liv.; est provocatio, an appeal is possible, Liv.

prōvocātor -ōris, m. (provoco), *one who challenges or summons to fight*, esp., a kind of gladiator, Cic.

prōvoco, 1. to call forth, call out. **I.** *Gen.*, a, lit., herum, Plaut.; **b.** *transf.*, of things, to cause to come forth; roseo ore diem (of Aurora), Ov. **II.** *Esp.*, **A.** to call forth, to excite, rouse, and in a bad sense = to provoke; 1, munificentia nostra provocemus plebem, Liv.; beneficio provocati, Cic.; **2.** to challenge to a game, combat, drinking, etc.; ad pugnam, Cic.; esp. in pass., provocatus maledictis, injuriis, Cic. **B.** *Legal t. t.*, to summon before a higher court, to appeal to a higher tribunal; a, lit., ad populum, Cic.; ab omni iudicio poenaeque provocari licere, Cic.; **b.** *transf.*, to appeal to; provocare ad Catonem, Cic.

prōvōlo, 1. to fly forth; transf., of men, to rush forth, hasten forth; subito, Caes.; ad primores, Liv.

prōvolvō -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll forward

roll along, roll over and over. **I.** *Lit.*, a, gen., congestas lapidum moles, Tac.; **b.** to throw oneself down, fall down before; se alicui ad pedes Liv.; provolvit ad genua alienius, Liv. **II.** *Fig.*, a, multi fortunis provolvebantur, were ruined, Tac.; **b.** middle = to abase oneself, Tac.

prōvōmo, 2. to vomit forth, Lucr

proxime, superl. of prope (q.v.).

proximitas -ātis, f. (proximus). **I.** *nearness, vicinity, proximity*, Ov. **II.** *Fig.*, 1, near relationship, Ov.; **2.** similarity, Ov.

prōxīmo, adv. (abl. of proximus), very lately, Cic.

proximus -a -um, superl. of propior (q.v.).

prūdēns -entis (constr. from providens), *foreseeing*. **I.** *Partic.* = knowing, with intention; quos prudens praetere, Hor.; prudens et sciens sum profectus, Cic. **II.** *Adj.*, **A.** *versed, skilled, experienced, practised in anything*; rei militaris, Nep.; locorum, Liv.; with infin., prudens dissipare, Hor. **B.** *prudent, discreet, wise, sagacious, judicious*; vir naturā peracutus et prudens, Cic.; transf., of things, consilium, Cic.; with genit., ceterarum rerum prudens, in all other matters, Cic.; with de and the abl., in jure civili, Cic.; in existimando admodum prudens, Cic.

prūdētēr, adv. (prudens), *prudently, discreetly, sagaciously, wisely*; facere, Cic.; intelligere, Cic.

prūdētia -ae, f. (prudens). **I.** *knowledge of any subject*; juris publici, Cic.; physicorum, Cic. **II.** *prudence, sagacity, practical wisdom, discretion*; prudentia est rerum expectandarum fugiendarumque scientia, Cic.; prudentia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, Cic.

prūna -ae, f. **I.** *hoar-frost, rime*, Cic. **II.** *Plur.*, pruinæ, meton., **a.** = winter, Verg.; **b.** = snow, Verg.

prūnōsus -a -um (pruina), *full of hoar-frost, covered with hoar-frost*; nov, Ov.; axis (Auroræ), pruinosis = matutinus, Ov.

prūna -ae, f. a live coal, Hor.

prūnīcēs -a -um, of plum-tree wood, Ov.

prūnum -i, n. a plum, Hor.

prūnus -i, f. (προυνή), a plum-tree, Plin.

prūrigō -inis, f. (prurio), the itch, Mart.

prūrio, 4. to itch, Juv.

Prūsias -ae, m. king in Bithynia, who received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.

prytānēum -i, n. (πρυτανεῖον), the town-hall in certain Greek cities where the prytanes assembled and where persons who had done distinguished services to the state were entertained, Cic.

prytanis, acc. -in, m. (πρύτανις), a chief magistrate in certain of the Greek states, Liv.

psallo, psalli, 3. (ψάλλω), to play on, sing to a stringed instrument, especially the cithara; psallere docta, skilled in singing, Hor.

psalterium -ii, n. (ψαλτήριον), a stringed instrument, the psalmery, Cic.

psaltria -ae, f. (ψάλτρια), a female player on, or singer to the cithara, Cic.

Psamathē -ēs, f. **I.** daughter of the Argive king Crotopus, Ov. **II.** a sea-nymph, mother of Phocus, Ov.

1. psēcās -ādis, f. (ψεκάς), the female slave who anointed her mistress's hair, Juv.

2. Psēcās -ādis, f. name of a nymph among the attendants of Diana.

psēphisma -ātis, n. (ψήφισμα), a decree of the people among the Greeks, Cic.

Pseudocato -ōnis, m. a sham Cato, Cic.

Pseudodamasippus -i, m. a sham Damasippus, Cic.

Pseudolus -i, m. *The Liar* (title of a comedy by Plautus), Cic.

pseudomōnes -i, m. (ψευδομένος), a sophistical syllogism, Cic.

Pseudophilippus -i, m. (Πευδοφίλιππος), a sham Philip, i.e., Andrius, who gave himself out to be Philip, son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.

pseudōthŷrum -i, n. (ψευδοθύρον), a secret door; hŷ, per pseudothŷrum revertantur (numini), in a secret way, Cic.

psithius (psŷthius) -a -um, psithian, name of a kind of Greek vine; vitis, Verg.; subst., **psithia** -ae, f. (sc. vitis), Verg.

psittacus -i, m. (ψιττακος), a parrot; loquax, Ov.

Psōphis -idis, f. (Ψωφίς), a town in Arcadia.

psōra -ae, f. (ψώρα), the mange, itch, Plin.

psŷchōmantium -ii, n. (ψυχμαντείον), the place where the souls of the dead were invoked, a place where necromancy is practised, Cic.

psŷthius = psithius (q.v.).

-ptē, enclit. particle appended to pers. and poss. pronouns in the abl., self, our; suopte pondere, Cic.; suapte manu, Cic.

Ptlēon (-um) -i, n. (Πτελέον), a town in Thessaly, over against Euboea, now Ftelia, Liv.

ptisanarium -ii, n. a decoction of crushed barley or rice, Hor.

Ptlōmaeus (Ptlōmaeus) -i, m. (Πτολεμαῖος), the first king of Egypt after Alexander's death with the surname Lagi (sc. filius, i.e., son of Lagus); after him each king of his line was called Ptlōmaeus. Hence, **1, Ptlōmaeus** -a -um, belonging to Ptolemy, poet. = Egyptian; **2, Ptlōmaïs** -idis, f. name of several towns, one in Egypt, another in Phoenicia, another in Cyrene.

pūbens -entis (* pubeo), arrived at puberty; transf., of plants, in full growth, luxuriant, Verg.

pūber -bēris = 2. pubes (q.v.).

pūbertas -ātis, f. (puber), puberty, the age of maturity. **I.** Lit., nondum pubertatem ingressus, Tac. **II.** Meton., **A.** the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, Cic. **B.** virility, Tac.

1. pūbes -is, f. **I.** the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, Plin. **II.** Meton., **A.** the pudenda, Verg. **B.** a, the youth, adult population; omnis Italiae pubes, Verg.; **b**, transf., people, folk; agrestis, Verg.

2. pūbes -ēris, arrived at the age of puberty, adult. **I.** Lit., prope puberem aetatem, Liv.; subst., **pūbēres** -um, m. the men, the adult population, Caes. **II.** Transf., downy, ripe; iolia, Verg.

pūbesco -hŷi, 3. (inchoat. of pubeo). **I.** to become pubescent, arrive at the age of puberty. **A.** Lit., Hercules, quum primum pubesceret, Cic. **B.** Transf., to grow up, arrive at maturity; quae terra gignit, maturata pubescent, Cic. **II.** Esp., to be covered with the signs of puberty; transf., to be covered or clothed with something; prata pubescent variorum flore colorum, Ov.

publicānus -a -um (publicum), relating to the farming of the public taxes, Cic.; gen. subst., **publicānus** -i, m. a farmer of the Roman taxes (generally of the equestrian order), Cic.

publicatio -ōnis, f. (publico), a confiscation; bonorum, Cic.

publico, adv. (publicus). **I.** publicly (opp. privatim); **a**, in the name or at the command of

the state; dicere, Cic.; venire, Cic.; **b** interest of the state, to the good of the state, for the state; publice esse landem, it is an honour to the state; Caes.; publice scribere or litteras mittere, Cic.; **c**, at the cost of the state; venci, Liv. **II.** generally, all together, without distinction; publice ire exsulatum, Liv.

publiciŷus, adv. (publicus). **I.** at the public expense, in the public service, Plaut. **II.** Transf., publicly, before all the world, Plaut.

Publiciŷus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were the two brothers L. and M. Publicii Malleoli, both Aediles, who laid out and paved the Clivus Publiciŷus, the chief entrance to the Aventine. Hence, adj., **Publiciānus** -a -um, Publician.

publico, 1. (publicus). **I.** to appropriate to the public use, confiscate; regnum, Caes.; privata, Cic. **II.** to give over to the public use. **A.** Gen., Aventium, Liv. **B.** Esp., to make public, publish, Tac.

Publicola -ae, m. (also written Poplicola and Poplicula, from populus (= populus) and colo), the honourer of the people, the people's friend, a surname of P. Valerius Publicola, the first consul of the Roman republic.

publicus -a -um (so pubicus and poplicus from populus for populus), belonging to the people, public. **I.** of or belonging to the commonwealth, in the name of or on account of the people, at the public expense. **A.** Adj., loca, Cic.; sumptu publico, at the cost of the state, Cic.; bonum publicum, the commonwealth, Liv. **B.** Subst., **publicum** -i, n., a, the property of the state, public territory; Campanum, Cic.; **b**, the public revenue, the treasury; convivari de publico, at the cost of the state, Cic.; in publicum emere, Liv.; dum in eo publico essent, farming of the taxes, Liv.; plur., societates publicorum, companies of the farmers of the taxes, Cic.; **c**, the public stores; in publicum conferre frumenti quod inventum est, Cic.; **d**, publicly, an open place, the open street; prodire in publicum, Cic.; blandiores in publico quam in privato, Liv.; publico carere, to remain at home, Cic.; legem proponere in publicum or in publico, openly, Liv., Cic. **II.** universal, common, general, ordinary; **a**, lit., verba, Cic.; lux publica mundi, the sun, Ov.; publica cura juvenum prodis, general object of the care of, etc., Hor.; **b**, poet., common, bad, ordinary; structura carininis, Ov.

Pubilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous of which were: Publilia, the second wife of Cicero; Pubilius, her father; and Publius Publilius Lochius Syrus, a celebrated mime and writer of mimes towards the end of the republic; adj., relating to the Publilian gens, Liv.

Publius -i, m. a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated P.

pūdendus -a -um (partic. of pūdeo), of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful; vita, Ov.; vulnera, Verg.

pūdēns -entis, p. adj. (from pūdeo), modest, shamefaced; pudentes ac boni viri, Cic.; te videri pudentiorē fuisse, Cic.; femina pudētissima, Cic.

pūdētēr, adv. (pūdēns), modestly, bashfully, Cic.; pudētius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.; pudētissime hoc Cicero petierat, Cic.

pūdēō -ŷi -ŷtum, 2. **I.** to be ashamed; induci ad pudendum, Cic.; partic. subst., pudēntes, modest persons, Caes. **II.** to cause shame, fill with shame. **A.** Pers., ne autem quid pudeat, qui, etc., Cic. **B.** Impers., I (you, he, etc.) am ashamed, with acc. of the pers.; ceteros

pudeat, Cic.; and with genit. of the thing causing the shame; *te huius templi pudeat*, Cic.; with genit. alone, *pudet deorum hominumque*, it is a disgrace before God and men, Liv.; with infin., *pudet dicere*, Cic.; dep., *puditum est*, *nonne esset puditum si*, etc.? ought they not to be ashamed that, etc.? Cic.

pudibundus -a -um (pudeo), *shamefaced, modest, bashful*; *matrona*, Hor.

pudice, adv. (pudicus), *modestly, virtuously, chastely*, Cat.

pudicitia -ae, f. (pudicus), *bashfulness, modesty, chastity, virtue*, Cic.; *Pudicitia*, personif. as a goddess (patrician and plebeian), Liv.

pudicus -a -um (pudeo), *modest, bashful, chaste, virtuous*; **a**, of persons, Cic.; **b**, transf., of things, mores, preces, Ov.

pudor -ōris, m. (pudeo), *the feeling of shame, shyness, bashfulness, modesty, decency*. **I**. Lit., **a**, *natura pudorque meus*, my natural modesty, Cic.; *paupertatis*, on account of poverty, Cic.; *famae*, Cic.; *pudor est* or *pudori est* with infin., *I am ashamed*, Ov.; **b**, *chastity, purity*; *pudorem projicere*, Ov.; *Pudor*, personif. as a deity, Verg. **II**. Meton., **A**, *that which causes shame, a disgrace*; *pudori esse*, Liv. **B**, *the blush of shame*; *famosus*, Ov.

puella -ae, f. (puellus), *a girl, maiden*. **I**. Lit., **A** Gen., *a maiden*, Cic. **B** Esp., **1**, *a sweetheart*, Ov.; **2**, *a daughter*; *Danae puellae*, Hor. **II**. Transf., *a young woman, a young wife*, used of Penelope, Ov.; of Lucretia, Ov.; *puella Phasias, Medea*, Ov.; *Lesbis, Sappho*, Ov.; *Lyda, Omphale*, Ov.; *Cressa, Phaebra*, Ov.

puellāris -e (puella), *of or belonging to a maiden or young woman, girlish, maidenly*, Ov.

puellula -ae, f. (dim. of puella), *a little girl*, Cat.

puellus -i, m. (dim. of puer, for puerulus), *a little boy*, Lucr.

puer -i, m. (root PU, whence Laconian *ποιός* = *rais*). **I**, *a child*; plur., *pueri* = *children*, Cic. **II**. Esp., *a male child, boy, lad*. **A**. Lit., **a**, properly *a boy under seventeen*, Cic.; but used also of Octavianus in his nineteenth year, Cic.; and of Pallas, who commanded a company of soldiers, Verg.; *puer sive iam adolescens*, Cic.; **a**, *puero*, *a pueris*, from boyhood, Cic.; *ex pueris excedere*, to pass out of boyhood, Cic.; **b**, *boy* = *son*; *Ascanius puer*, Verg.; *Latonae, Apollo*, Hor.; *Ledaee pueri, Castor and Pollux*, Hor. **B**. Transf., **1**, (like *rais*), *a waiter, serving-lad, a servant, slave*; *tuus*, Cic.; *pueri regii, royal pages*, Liv.; **2**, *an unmarried man, a bachelor*, Ov.

puerilis -e (puer), *youthful, boyish*. **I**. Lit., *aetas*, Cic. **II**. Transf., *puerile, childish, silly*; *consilium*, Cic.; *si puerilis his ratio esse evincet amare*, Hor.

pueriliter, adv. (puerilis). **I**, *boyishly, like a boy*; *blandiri*, Liv. **II**. Transf., *childishly, foolishly*; *facere*, Cic.

pueritia -ae, f. (puer), *boyhood*; *a pueritia*, from boyhood, Cic.

puerperus -a -um (puer and pario), *relating to child-birth*; *verba, words supposed to assist labour*, Ov.

puerperium -ii, n. (puerperus), *a lying-in, labour, confinement*, Tac.

puertia = *pueritia* (q.v.).

puerulus -i, m. (dim. of puer), *a little boy, a young slave*, Cic.

pūg (πῦγ) -ae, f. (πυγί), *the rump, buttocks*, Hor.

pūgil flis, m. (connected with pugnus), *a boxer, fighter with the cestus, pugilist*. Cic.

pūgilatio -ōnis, f. (pūgil), *a fight with the cestus*, Cic.

pūgilatus -ūs, m. (pūgil), *a fighting with the cestus*, Plaut.

pūgillaris -e (pūgillus), *that can be scraped with the fist*, Juv.; *subst.*, **pūgillares** -ium, m. (sc. libelli or codicilli), *writing-tablets, waxen tablets*, Cat.

pūgillus -i, m. (dim. of pugnus), *a handful*, Plin.

pūgio -ōnis, m. (pungo), *a dagger, dirk, poniard*. **I**. Lit., *cruentum pugione teneus*, Cic. **II**. Fig., *plumbeus pugio*, *a weak argument*, Cic.

pūgiunculus -i, m. (dim. of pugio), *a little dagger*, Cic.

pugna -ae, f. (connected with pugnus), *a fight, either of one man against another, or of several (proelium), a fight between armies, ep. diuturnitate pugnae defessi praelio excedebant*, Caes.). **I**. **A**. Lit., **a**, gen., *equestris, cavalry engagement*, Cic.; *navalis*, Cic.; *pugnam committere*, Cic., *cum aliquo*, Cic.; *pugna decertare*, Caes.; **b**, esp., *athletic games*; *pugna quinquennis Graia Elide*, Ov. **B**. Meton., **a**, *the line or array of battle*; *pugnam meliam tueri*, Liv. **II**. Transf., *contest, contention*; *doctissimorum hominum*, Cic.

pugnacitas -ātis, f. (pugnax), *desire of fighting, pugacity*, Tac.

pugnaciter (pugnax), *pugnaciously, obstinately*; *certare cum aliquo*, Cic.; *pugnacissime defendere sententiam*, Cic.

pugnator -ōris, m. (pugno), *a fighter, combatant, soldier*, Liv.

pugnax -ācis (pugno), *fond of fighting, combative, contentious, martial*. **I**. Lit., *pugnax Minerva*, Ov.; *centurio*, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**, *combative, contentious, polemical*; *exordium dicendi*, Cic.; *oratio pugnacior*, Cic. **B**. Of discourse, *obstinate, refractory*; *contra senatorem*, Cic.

pugno, 1. (pugna), *to fight, combat, give battle*. **I**. Lit., both of single combatants and of whole armies, *cum aliquo*, Caes.; *ex equo*, Cic.; *pro commodis patriae*, Cic.; *pugna summa contentione pugnata*, Cic.; *impers.*, *pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis*, Caes.; *partic. subst.*, *pugnantes, the combatants*, Caes. **II**. Transf., **A**, *to struggle, to contend, fight*; *pugnans Stoici cum Peripateticis*, Cic.; *sed ego tecum in eo non pugnabo, quominus utrum velis eligas*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *to maintain in dispute*, Cic.; transf., of things, *pugnati diu sententia secum*, Ov. **B**. Esp., **a**, *to contradict*; *ut tota in oratione tua tecum ipse pugnaret*, Cic.; **b**, *to strive, struggle, exert oneself*; followed by ut ne or quominus with the subj., *illud pugna et enteri ut*, etc., Cic.

pugnus -i, m. (root PUG, Gr. ΠΥΓ, whence πῦξ), *the fist*; *pugnum facere*, Cic.; *aliquem pugnis concidere*, Cic.

pulchellus -a -um (dim. of pulcher), *very pretty*; *Bacchae*, Cic.; used ironically of Clodius, with a pun on his surname Fulcher, Cic.

1. pulcher -chra -chrum and **pulcer** -era -crum (connected with pol-ire, *parere*, etc.), *beautiful, fair, lovely*. **I**. Lit., *puer*, Cic.; *quid aspectu pulchrior*? Cic.; *urbis pulcherrima*, Caes. **II**. Transf., **a**, *excellent, admirable, fine, glorious*; *exemplum*, Caes.; *facinus*, Sall.; *factum pulcherrimum*, Sall.; *pulchrum est, it is noble, glorious, fine*; with acc. and infin., *illis pulcherrimum fuit tantum vobis imperii gloriam tradere*, Cic.; **b**, *lucky, happy*; *dies*, Hor.; *ne pulchrum se ac beatum putaret*. Cic.

2. Pulcher -chri, m. **I.** a Roman surname, e.g., P. Claudius Pulcher. **II.** Pulchri Promontorium, a promontory in Africa, now Cap Bono.

pulchrē (pulcrē), adv. (pulcher), beautifully, admirably, excellently, nobly; dicere, Cic.; hostia litatur pulcherrime, very favourably, Cic.; pulchre est mihi, all's well with me, Cic.; used as an exclamation of approval, bravo! well done! Hor.

pulchritūdo (pulcrītūdo) -inis, f. (pulcher), beauty, excellence. **I.** Lit., corporis. **II.** Fig., excellence; virtutis, Cic.; verborum, Cic.

pulēgium (pulēgium) -ii, n. *seabane*, pennyroyal, Cic.; fig., ad cuius rutam pulejo mihi tui sermonis utendum est, sweetness, Cic.

pūlex -icis, m. a *flea*, Plaut.

pūllārius -ii, m. (pullus), the feeder of the sacred chickens, Cic.

pūllatus -a -um (2. pullus), clad in dirty or black garments (of mourners); proceres, Juv.

pūllūlo, 1. to shoot up, sprout out. **A.** a, of plants, etc., Verg.; b, poet, transf., tot pullulat atra columbis, burgeons with, Verg. **B.** Fig., quae (luxuria) incipiebat pullulare, luxuriate, Nep.

1. pullus -i, m. (root PU, whence puer, Gr. πῦλος, etc.), a young animal. **I.** Lit., a, gen., columbibus, Cic.; pulli ex ovio orti, Cic.; b, esp., a young cock (whence Fr. poulet), Hor.; of the sacred chickens, Cic., Liv. **II.** Transf., of men; a, as a term of endearment, chicken, Hor.; b, pullus milvinus, a young kite, Cic.

2. pullus -a -um (connected with πᾶλλός), dark-coloured, blackish, greyish black; capilli, Ov.; myrtus, dark-green, Hor.; esp., pulla vestis, a garment of undyed wool, worn as mourning, Cic.; poet., pulla stamina (of the threads of the Parcae), sat., gloomy, Ov.; subst., **pullum** -i, n. a dark-coloured garment, Ov.

pulmentārium -ii, n. (pulmentum), a relish, anything eaten with bread; pulmentaria quaere sudando, get an appetite by hard work, Hor.

pulmentum -i, n. (= pulmentum, from pulpa), a relish, Hor.; in general, food, victuals; nullum in singula pulmenta minuire, into small portions, Hor.

pulmo -ōnis, m. (from πλεῖμων = πνεῖμων), the lung; usually pl., pulmones, the lungs, Cic.

pulmōnēus -a -um, of or relating to the lungs, pulmonary, Plaut.

pulpa -ae, f. flesh; a, lit., Mart.; b, meton., pulpa scelerata, the flesh as sign of sensuality, Pers.

pulpamentum -i, n. (pulpa). **I.** flesh, esp. of fish, Plin. **II.** a relish; mihi est pulpamentum fama, Cic.

pulpitum -i, n. a platform, tribune for public readings, debates, etc., Hor.; for actors, "the boards" of a theatre, Ov.

puls, pultis, f. (πόλτος), a porridge or potage of flour, puls-, used as food for the sacred chickens, Cic.

pulsatio -ōnis, f. (pulsio), a knocking, striking, beating, Cic.; scuturum, Liv.

pulso, 1. (intens. of pello), to strike, beat, knock. **I.** Gen., 1. lit., a, of stamping the ground, dancing, etc., pede libero tellurem, Hor.; of horses, pedibus spatium Olympi, poet. = to hasten over, Ov.; b, of knocking at the door, fores, Ov.; c, to beat, ill-treat; pulsare et verberare aliquem, Cic.; transf., of the wind, storms, etc., piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbro, Verg.; d, to knock against, reach to; ipse arduus alta pulsat sidera, Verg.; e, to

strike, touch, of a musical instrument; septem discrimina vocum, Verg.; 2, fig., a, to move; affect; dormientium animos externā et adventiciā visione pulsari, Cic.; b, to alarm, agitate; pavor pulsans, Verg. **II.** to drive away; sagittam, Verg.; divi pulsati, Verg.

pulsus -ūs, m. (pello), a pushing, beating, striking, blow, push, stroke. **I.** Gen., remorum, Cic.; pedum, a footstep, Verg.; lyrae, a playing on the lyre, Ov.; pulsus venarum attingere, to feel the pulse, Tac. **II.** influence, impulse; externus pulsus animos commovet, Cic.

pulto, 1. (= pulso), to knock, beat, strike; januam, Plaut.

pulvērēs -a -um (pulvis). **I.** full of dust, dusty; nubes, dust-clouds, Verg.; solum, Ov. **II.** Act., raising dust; palla (Boreae), Ov.

pulvērulentus -a -um (pulvis), full of dust, dusty. **I.** Lit., via, Cic. **II.** Fig., won by hard work; praemia militiae, Ov.

pulvillus -i, m. (dim. of pulvinus), a little pillow, Hor.

pulvinar -āris, n. (pulvinus). **I.** a couch covered with cushions placed for the images of the gods at the Lectisternium (q.v.), a cushioned seat; pulvinar suscipere, Liv.; dedicare, Cic.; meton., ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, at all the temples, Cic. **II.** Transf., a state couch for any distinguished person, Cic.

pulvinārius -ii, n. (pulvinus), a cushioned seat for the gods, Liv.

pulvinus -i, m. a pillow, cushion, Cic.

pulvis -ēris, m. and rarely f. dust. **I.** Lit., A. multus erat in calcis pulvis, Cic.; pulvis eruditus, or simply pulvis, the sand or dust in which the old mathematicians drew their diagrams, Cic.; numquam eruditum illum pulverem attigisti, you have never learnt mathematics, Cic.; pulvis exigui, a handful of dust thrown on the dead, Hcr.; poet., pulvis hibernus, dry winter, Verg.; plur., noveidiales pulveres, dust nine days old (= fresh ashes of the dead), Hor.; prov., sulcos in pulvere docere, to labour in vain, Juv. **B.** Esp., the dust of the circus or wrestling-place; pulvis Olympicus, Hor.; hence, meton., place of exercise, arena; dominant in pulvere cursus, Verg.; and fig., scene of action; doctrinam in solea atque pulverem produxit, into public, Cic.; sine pulvere palmae, without effort, Hor. **II.** Transf., the earth, Prop.

pūmex -icis, m. (f. Cat.), pumice-stone. **I.** Lit., esp. as used for polishing marble, books, etc., Cat., Ov. **II.** Transf., any kind of soft, porous stone; pumices cavi, Verg.

pūmicēs -a -um (pumex), made of pumice-stone, Ov.

pūmico, 1. (pumex), to polish with pumice-stone, Cat.

pūmilio -ōnis, c. a dwarf, Lucr.

punctim, adv. (pungo), by stabbing, by thrusting (opp. caesim); petere hostem, Liv.

punctum -i, n. (pungo). **I.** a little hole, small puncture. Mart. **II.** 1. lit., a, a point, and meton., a division of a discourse, a short clause, section; puncta argumentorum, Cic.; b, in the comitia, the point made on a tablet as often as one of the candidates was voted for, hence a vote; quot in ea tribu puncta tuleris, Cic.; hence, transf., approval, applause; discedo Alcaeus puncto illius, Hor.; omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor.; 2, transf., a mathematical point, the smallest quantity; hence, a, a very small space; quasi punctum terrae, Cic.; b, a small portion of time, a moment; ad punctum temporis, in a moment, Cic.

pungo, pūpūgi, punctum, 3. *to prick, puncture, stab.* **I.** 1, lit., a, *nenimem*, Cic.; **b**, *to make by piercing*; *vulnus quod acu punctum videretur*, Cic.; **2**, transf., a, *to penetrate, enter*; corpus, Lucr.; **b**, *to touch, move*; sensum, Lucr.; **c**, *to point off*; hence, puncto tempore, *in a moment*, Lucr. **II.** Fig., *to sting, vex, annoy, mortify*; epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit, Cic.; *si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupugit*, Cic.

Pūnicēus, v. Poenī.

Pūnicus, Panice, v. Poenī.

pūnio (poenīo) -ivi and -īi -itum -īre, and dep. **pūnior** (poenior) -itus sum -iri (poena). **I.** *to punish*; santes, Cic.; maleficia, Cic.; aliquem supplicio, Cic.; dep., peccatum, Cic. **II.** *to avenge*; dolorem, Cic.; dep., necem, Cic.

pūnitor -ōris, m. (pūnio), *a punisher, avenger*; doloris, Cic.

pūpa -ae, f. (pupus). **I.** *a little girl*, Mart. **II.** *a doll*, Pers.

pūpilla -ae, f. (dim. of pupa). **I.** *an orphan girl*, ward, minor, Cic. **II.** Transf. (like Gr. κόρη), *the pupil of the eye*, Cic.

pūpillāris -e (pupillus), of or relating to a ward; pecuniae, Liv.

pūpillus -i, m. (dim. of pupulus), *an orphan, ward*, Cic.

Pupīnia -ae, f. the Pupinian country in Latium, a sterile tract of country; hence, Pupiniensis ager, Liv.

Pūpius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; adj., lex Pupia, proposed by Pupius, a tribune, that the senate should not hold a meeting on the day of the Comitia.

puppis -is, f. the poop or stern of a vessel. **I.** Lit., navem convertere ad puppin, Cic.; ventus surgens a puppi, from behind, Verg.; fig., sedebamus in puppi, I sat at the helm of the state, Cic. **II.** Meton., the whole ship, Verg.; the constellation of the Ship, Cic. (abl. sing., puppi, acc., puppin).

pūpūla -ae, f. (dim. of pupa), the pupil of the eye, Cic.; meton., the eye, Hor.

pūpūlus -i, m. (dim. of pupus), a little boy, Cat.

pūpus -i, m. a boy, child, used as a term of endearment, Suet.

pūrē and poet. **pūritēr**, adv. (purus). **I.** A. Lit., a, *purely, cleanly*; pure lauta corpora, Liv.; **b**, *brightly*; splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor. **B.** Transf., clearly, naturally; pure apparere, Hor. **II.** Fig., 1, gen., a, *uprightly, purely*; pure et eleganter acta vita, Cic.; pure et caste deos venerari, Cic.; **b**, of style, *purely, faultlessly*; pure et emendate loqui, Cic.; **2**, esp., *finely, perfectly, entirely*; quid pure tranquillet, Hor.

purgāmen -inis, n. (purgo). **I.** filth, dirt, sweepings; Vestae, that which was annually swept from the temple of Vesta, Ov. **II.** a means of purgation or expiation; mali, Ov.; caedis, Ov.

purgāmentum -i, n. (purgo), that which is cleaned out, swept away, sweepings, rubbish, filth; urbis, Liv.

purgātiō -ōnis, f. (purgo), a cleaning out, cleansing. **I.** 1, lit., alvi, purging, Cic.; **2**, meton., plur., purgationes, purgatives, Cic. **II.** Transf., excusing, justification, Cic.

purgo, 1. (purgo, from purus), to clean, cleanse. **I.** Lit., 1, locum, to clean out, make ready for ploughing, Cic.; arva longis ligonibus; Ov.; **2**, to purge the body; purgor bilem, I free myself from gall, For.; purgatum te illius morbi,

healed, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, to purge, cleanse, purify; educe tecum omnes tuos, purga urbem, Cic.; **2**, to cleanse morally; a, to excuse, defend, justify; aliquem de luxuria, Cic.; civitatem facti dictique, Liv.; crimen, to confute, Cic.; with acc. and infin., to allege in defence, Liv.; **b**, to purge, purify religiously; populos, Ov.; **c**, to make good; malum facinus forti facinore, Liv.

pūritēr = pure (q.v.).

purpūra -ae, f. (πορφύρα). **I.** the purple-fish, Plin. **II.** Meton., A. the purple dye, purple, Verg. **B.** any stuff or texture dyed purple, purple cloth, Cic.

purpurasco, 3. to become purple or dark, Cic.

purpurātus -a -um (purpura), clad in purple. **I.** Adj., mulier, Plaut. **II.** Subst., a high dignitary among eastern princes (clad in purple); plur., courtiers; purpuratis tuis ista minitare, Cic.

purpurēus -a -um (πορφύρεος). **I.** purple, and so of shades resembling purple, blackish, dark-red, dark-brown, dark-violet; vestitus, Cic.; rubor, blush, Ov.; capillus, crinis, Verg.; mare, Cic. **II.** Meton., A. clad in purple; rex, Ov.; tyrannus, Hor.; transf., adorned with purple; torus, Ov.; purpureis pennis, with purple plumes, Verg. **B.** bright, beautiful; olores, Hor.; ver, Verg.

pūrus -a -um, clean, pure. **I.** A. Lit., a, unda, Verg.; fons, Plaut.; aere purior ignis, Ov.; terra, cleared of stones, stubble, etc., Cic.; **b**, of the air, sun, etc., bright, clear, Cic.; neut. subst., per purum, the clear sky, Verg. **B.** Transf., without addition, simple, plain; a, lasta, without a head, Verg.; **b**, unadorned, plain; parma, Verg.; argentum, without reliefs, Cic.; of dress, without ornament; esp., among the Romans, without a purple stripe; vestis, Verg.; toga, Phaedr.; **c**, clear, unmixed, unadulterated; undum, Tib.; **d**, clear (gain, profit); quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, Cic. **II.** Fig., A. Gen., 1, spotless; a, holy, upright; purus et integer, Cic.; **b**, free from crime, esp., murder; pura manus, Verg.; with genit., sceleris, Hor.; **c**, free from sensuality, chaste, pure; annuum purum conservare, Cic.; **d**, of discourse, pure, faultless; pura et incorrupta consuetudo, Cic.; **2**, a, religious t. t., (a) unconsecrated, Cic.; (b) untraded, undefiled; locus, Liv.; (y) free from mourning (by completion of funeral rites); familia, Cic.; (d) act., purifying; arbor, Ov.; **b**, rhet. t. t., unadorned, natural, simple; purum genus dicendi, Cic.; **c**, legal t. t., without conditions, absolute, unconditional; iudicium, Cic.

pūs, pūris, n. corrupt matter; fig., gall, venom, Hor.

pūsillus -a -um, dim. very small, tiny, puny. **I.** Lit., testis, Cic.; Roma, Cic.; epistola, Cic. Subst., **pūsillum** -i, n. a trifle, a little, ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., a, of ability, very insignificant; ingenium, Mart.; **b**, of courage, animus, timid, Hor.; **c**, petty, mean; animus, Cic.; **d**, little, insignificant; causa, Ov.

pūsio -ōnis, m. a little boy, Cic.

pūtā (imper. 2. puto), for example, suppose, for instance, Hor.

pūtāmen -inis, n. (1. puto), a cutting, paring, shred, shell, Cic.

pūtēal -ālis, n. (puteus). **I.** a stone curb round the mouth of a well. **II.** Transf., a similar enclosure around a sacred place—e.g., the Puteal Libonis or Scribonianum at Rome, where the usurers carried on business, in the Comitium, Cic.

putēālis -e (puteus), of or relating to a well ; andae, Ov. ; lymphae, Lucr.

putēārius -ī, m. (puteus), a well-sinker, Liv.

putēo, 2. (root PUT, Gr. ΠΥΘ, whence πύθω, πύθουμαι), to stink, Cic.

Putēōli (Pōtēōli) -ōrum, m. a town in Campania on the coast, with many mineral springs, favourite resort of the Romans, now Pozzuolo. Hence, **Putēōlianus** -a -um, belonging to Puteoli. Subst., a, **Putēōliānum** -ī, n. an estate of Cicero, near Puteoli ; b, **Putēōliani** -ōrum, m. the people of Puteoli.

puter -tris -tre and **putris** -e. **I.** rotten, putrid, stinking ; poma, Ov. ; fervent examina putri de bove, Ov. **II.** Transf., loose, flabby, crumbling, friable ; gleba Verg. ; campus, Verg. ; mammae, Hor. ; oculi, languishing, Hor.

putresco (putisco) -tū, 3. (puteo), to decay, become rotten, grow putrid, Cic.

putēus -ī, m. (root PUT, connected with BŪ, whence βόσχος), a pit ; a, in agriculture, a pit, trench, Verg. ; b, a well, spring, Cic.

putidē, adv. (putidus), of discourse, affectedly, disgustingly ; dicere, Cic. ; putidius litteras exprimere, Cic.

putiduscilus -a -um (dim. of putidus), somewhat affected, nauseous, Cic.

putidus -a -um (puteo), rotten, stinking, putrid. **A.** Lit., caro, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, cerebrum putidius, availed, Hor. ; 2, nauseous, troublesome, pedantic, affected ; haec satis spero vobis molesta et putida videri, Cic. ; putidum est, with infin., it is peevish, etc., Cic. ; of orators, affected, ornate ; Demosthenes, Cic.

1. puto, 1. (root PU, whence purus, putus), to cleanse ; hence, to lop, to prune trees ; vites, Verg.

2. puto, 1. (root PUT, Gr. ΠΥΘ, πύθεσθαι, aor. of πυνθάνομαι), to reckon. **I.** Gen., a, to reckon, calculate, compute, to estimate, value at ; with genit. of value, magni putare honores, Cic. ; with pro and the abl., aliquem pro nihilo, Cic. ; with in and the abl., in hominum numero putabat, Cic. ; with acc. of predicate, se solum beatum, Cic. ; b, to consider, hold, believe, suppose ; with acc., putare deus, to believe in the gods, Cic. ; with acc. and infin., noli putare me in malis, Cic. ; absol., non putaram, Cic. ; parenthet., puto or ut puto, I suppose, Cic. **II.** a, to count over ; rationes cum publicanis, settle accounts with, Cic. ; b, to weigh, reflect ; debes putare comitiis studium esse populi, non judicium, Cic.

putor -ōris, m. (puteo), bad smell, stink, Lucr.

putrefacio -feci -factum, 3., pass., **putrefio** -factus sum -fieri (putreo and facio). **I.** to make rotten, and pass., to become rotten, decay ; nudatum tectum patere imbribus putrefaciendum, Liv. **II.** to make pliable, to soften ; ardentia saxa infuso aceto, Liv.

putresco -trū, 3. (putreo), to become rotten or decayed, Hor.

putridus -a -um (putreo), 1, rotten, decayed, putrid ; dentes, Cic. ; 2, loose, flabby, Cat.

putror -ōris, m. rottenness, putridity, Lucr.

putus -a -um (root PU, whence puto, purus), pure, unmixed, unadulterated ; usually found in connexion with purus, Plaut. ; without purus, meae putissimae orationes brilliant, Cic.

pycta (-es) -ae, m. (πίκτης), a boxer, pugilist, Phaedr.

Pydna -ae, f. (Πύδνα), a town in Macedonia, where Aemilius Paulus defeated Perseus, king of Macedonia, 168 B.C., perhaps modern Ayan. Hence, **Pydnaei** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pydna.

pŷga = puga (q.v.).

pŷgargus -ī, m. (πύγαργος), 1, the fish-eagle, Plin. ; 2, a species of antelope, Juv.

Pygmaei -ōrum, m. (Πυγμαῖοι), the Pygmies a race of dwarfs supposed to inhabit Africa and to engage in war with cranes. Hence, adj.

Pygmaeus -a -um, Pygmaean ; quae Pygmaeo sanguine gaudet avis, the crane, Ov.

Pygmalion -ōnis, m. (Πυγμαλίων). **I.** grandson of Agenor, who fell in love with a beautiful statue which he had made, and which Venus at his prayer endowed with life. **II.** king in Tyre, brother of Dido, whose husband he slew.

Pylādēs -ae and -is, m. (Πυλαδῆς), son of Strophius, and the faithful friend of Orestes ; hence, prov. for a faithful friend, Ov. Hence, adj., **Pylādēus** -a -um, Pyladean ; amicitia, i.e., faithful, tender, Cic.

pŷlae -arum, f. (πύλαι, gates), passes between mountains, defiles. **I.** Gen., Tauri, separating Cappadocia from Cilicia, Cic. **II.** Esp., Pylae = Thermopylae, Liv. Hence, **Pylāicus** -a -um, relating to Thermopylae ; concilium, convention, congress held at Thermopylae, Liv.

Pylaemēnēs -is, m. an old king of the Heneti in Paphlagonia, killed before Troy.

Pŷlius, Pylus.

Pŷlus (-ōs) -ī, f. (Πύλος), name of two cities in the Peloponnesus, one in Messenia, the residence of Neleus, now Alt-Navarino ; the other in Triphylia, the residence of Nestor, hence called Nestorea, Ov. ; hence, adj., **Pŷlius** -a -um, a, relating to Pylus ; subst., **Pŷlius** -ī, m. the Pylia, i.e., Nestor ; b, poet. = of Nestor ; dies, Ov.

pŷra -ae, f. (πύρα). **I.** a funeral pyre, Verg. **II.** As a proper name, **Pyra** -ae, f. a place on Mount Oeta, where Hercules burnt himself.

Pŷracmōn -ōnis, m. (Πυράκμων), one of the Cyclopes of Vulcan.

Pŷracmōs -ī, m. one of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous.

pŷrāmidātus -a -um, pyramidal, Cic.

pŷrāmis -idis, f. (πυραμῖς), a pyramid, Cic.

1. Pŷrāmus -ī, m. (Πύραμος), the lover of Thisbe, who stabbed herself in the belief that he was dead.

2. Pŷrāmus -ī, m. (Πύραμος), a river in Cilicia, now Geikun.

Pŷrēne -ēs, f. (Πυρήνη), daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, buried in the mountain called after her ; hence, **Pŷrēnaeus** -a -um, belonging to Pyrene ; Pyrenaei Montes, the Pyrenees, the mountains between Gaul and Spain ; so simply, **Pŷrēnaeus** -ī, m., Liv. (Pŷrēnē, in Tib.).

pŷrēthrūm -ī, n. (πίρεθρον), a plant, velutitory, Ov.

Pyrgi -ōrum, m. (Πύργοι = turres), a town in Etruria, now the village of St. Severo. Hence, **Pyrgensis** -e, belonging to Pyrgi.

Pyrgo -ūs, f. the nurse of Priam's children.

Pŷriphlēgēthōn -ontis, m. (Πυριφλεγέθων), the fire-stream, a river in the lower world ; gen. simply Phlegethon.

Pŷrōis (-eis) -entos, m. (πυρῶεις), fiery, one of the horses of the Sun, Ov.

pŷrōpus -ī, m. (πυρῶπης), a kind of mixed metal, bronze, Ov.

Pyrria -ae, f. (Πύρρᾱ). **I.** daughter of Epimetheus, wife of Deucalion. **II.** a town in Lesbos, now Caloni. **Adj.** **Pyrrhiās** -ādis, f. relating to the town of Pyrrha.

Pyrrho (Pyrro) -ōnis, m. (Πύρρῳ), a Greek philosopher of Elis, founder of the so-called Sceptical School, contemporary of Alexander the Great. Hence, **Pyrrhōnēi** -ōrum, m. the followers of Pyrho.

Pyrrhus -i, m. (Πύρρος). **I.** son of Achilles and Deidamia of Scyros (also called Neoptolemos), founder of a monarchy in Epirus, killed at Delphi by Orestes. **II.** king in Epirus, enemy of the Romans. Hence, **Pyrrheum** -i, n. the royal castle of Pyrrhus.

Pythagorās -ae, m. (Πυθαγόρας), Greek philosopher of Samos (about 550 B.C.) who afterwards settled in Lower Italy (in Crotona and Metapontum), and founded the school named after him. Hence, **Pythagoreus** -a -um, Pythagorean, and subst., a Pythagorean.

Pytho -ūs, f. (Πυθώ), the old name of the part of Phocis at the foot of Parnassus where Delphi lay. Hence, **A. Pythicus** -a -um, Pythian, Delphic, relating to Apollo. **B. Pythius** -a -um, relating to Apollo, Delphic; subst., a, **Pythia** -ae, f. the priestess who delivered the oracles at Delphi; b, **Pythia** -ōrum, n. (τὰ Πυθία), the Pythian games, celebrated every five years in the Cumaean plains near Delphi in honour of Apollo, who slew the Python.

Pythōn -ōnis, m. (Πυθών), a great snake killed by Apollo, near Delphi.

pytisma -ātis, m. (πύτισμα), the wine which is spit out or spurted through the lips (in tasting), Juv.

pytisso, l. (πυτίσω), to spit out wine (in tasting), Ter.

pyxis -idis, f. (πυξίς), a little box, casket, used for drugs, etc.; veneni, Cic.

Q.

Q, the sixteenth letter of the Roman alphabet, only used before u followed by a vowel. It not unfrequently represents the Greek π; e.g., quinque πέντε, equus ἵππος, sequor ἔπω. For abbreviations in which Q is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

quā, adv. (from qui, quae, quod). **I.** on which side, where; ad omnes introitus qua adiri poterat, Cic.; corresp., ea . . . qua, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** partitive, qua . . . qua, partly . . . partly; both . . . as well as, qua dominus qua advocatus, Cic. **B.** in so far as, in as much as; effuge qua potes, Ov., Cic. **C.** in what manner, how; illic qua veniam? Cic.

quaecumque, adv. (sc. parte, from quicumque). **I.** wherever, wheresoever; quaecumque iter fecit, Cic. **II.** by all means, in every manner, Verg.

quādamtēnūs, adv. to a certain point, so far; found in the thesis. est quādam prodire tenus, Hor.

Quādi -ōrum, m. a people in the south-east of Germany in modern Moravia.

quādra, v. quadrus.

quādrāgēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quadraginta), forty each, Cic.

quādrāgēsīmus -a -um (quadraginta), the

fortieth; subst., **quādrāgēsīma** -se, f. the fortieth part; esp., as a tax, Tac.

quādrāgēs, adv. forty times, Cic.

quādrāgīnta, forty, Cic.

quādrans -antis, m. (quadro), a fourth part, quarter. **I.** heres ex quadrante, to the fourth part of the property, Suet. **II.** As a coin, the fourth part of an as, three unciae, Liv.; the ordinary price of a bath; dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor.

quādrantal -ālis, n. a liquid measure containing 8 congi, Plaut.

quādrantārius -a -um (quadrans), pertaining to a quarter. **I.** Gen., tabulae quadrantariae, reduction of debts by a quarter in consequence of the lex Valeria feneratoria, Cic. **II.** Esp., costing a quarter of an as, Cic.

quādrātus -a -um (quadro), quadrangular, square. **A.** Adj., saxum, Liv.; agmen, a square of soldiers, Cic. **B.** Subst., **quadrātum** -i, n.; a, a square, Cic.; b, t. t. of astronomy, quadrature, Cic.

quādrīdūm (quātrīdūm, quātrīdūm) -i, n. (quatuor and dies), a space of four days; quadriduo quo haec gesta sunt, Cic.

quādrīennīum -īi, n. (quatuor and annus), a period of four years, Cic.

quādrīfārius, adv. (quatuor), fourfold, in four parts, Liv.

quādrīfidus -a -um (quatuor and fido), split into four portions, Verg.

quādrīgāe -ārum, f. (= quadrigae, from quatuor and jugum), a team of four horses abreast, used of the animals alone, of the animals and the chariot, and of the chariot alone. **I.** Lit., alborum equorum, Liv.; esp., of racing chariots, curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. **II.** Fig., equis aut quadrigis poeticis, Cic.

quādrīgārius -īi, m. (quadriga), the driver of four horses, a racing charioteer, Cic.

quādrīgātus -a -um (quadriga), stamped with the figure of a quadriga; nummi, silver denarii, Cic.

quādrīgūlāe -ārum, f. (dim. of quadriga), a little team of four horses, Cic.

quādrījūgis -e (quatuor and jugum), yoked four together; equi, Ov.; Verg.

quādrījūgus -ā -um (quatuor and jugum), yoked four together; equi, Ov.; currus, Verg.; subst., **quādrījūgi** -ōrum, m. a team of four horses, Ov.

quādrīmus -a -um (quatuor), four years old, Cic.

quādrīngēnārius -a -um (quadrīngēni), of four hundred each, Cic.

quādrīngēni -ae -a (quadrīngēnti), num. distrib., four hundred each, Liv.

quādrīngētēni -ae -a, four hundred each, Liv.

quādrīngētēsīmus -a -um (quadrīngētēnti), the four hundredth, Liv.

quādrīngētī -ae -a (quatuor and centum), four hundred, Cic.

quādrīngētīēs, four hundred times, Cic.

quādrīpartītō, in four parts, Co.

quādrīpartītus (quādrīpērtītus) -a -um (quatuor and partior), divided into four parts, fourfold; distributio, Cic.

quādrīrēmīs -e (quatuor and remis), with four banks of oars; quadrimis navis, and

subst., **quādrirēmis** -is, f. a ship with four banks of oars, Cic.

quādrivium -ii, n. (quatuor and via), a place where four roads meet, Cat.

quādro, I. (quadrus). **I.** Transit, to make square, to square; transf., to join properly together, complete rhythmically; quadrandae orationis industria, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to be square; a, to fit exactly, to suit; omnia in istam quadrant, correspond with, Cic.; b, esp., of accounts, to agree; quo modo sexcenta eodem modo quadrant, Cic.

quādrum, v. quadrus.

quādrūpēdāns -antis (quatuor and pes), coining on four feet, galloping; a, adj., Echelus, a Centaur, Ov.; transf., sonitus (of a galloping horse), Verg.; b, subst., a horse, Verg.

quādrūpes -pēdis (quatuor and pes), four-footed; usually subst., **quādrūpes** -pēdis, c. a fourfooted animal, quadruped; (a) masc., saucius quadrupes, Verg.; (β) fem., quadrupes nulla, Verg.

quādrūplātor -ōris, m. (quadruplor), an informer who received a fourth part of the penalty, Cic.

quādrūplēx -plīcis (quatuor and plico), fourfold, quadruple, Liv.

quādruplor, I. dep. to be an informer, Plaut. (cf. quadruplator).

quādrūplus -a -um (quatuor and plus = πῶλος = τετραπῶλος), fourfold. Subst., **quādrūplum** -i, n. four times the amount, four times as much; iudicium dare in quadruplum, Cic.

quādrus -a -um (quatuor), square. Subst., **A. quādra** -ae, f. a square; 1, a square dining-table; hence, a piece of bread used as a plate, Verg.; alienā vivere quādra, to live at another person's table, Juv.; 2, a square piece or morsel, Hor. **B. quādrum** -i, n. a square; transf., redigere omnes in quadrum numerumque sententias, proper order, Cic.

quaerito, I. (intens. of quaero). **I.** to seek eagerly, Plaut. **II.** to inquire eagerly, Plaut.

quaero, quaesivi, quaesitum, 3. **I.** to seek, search for; 1, lit., (a) of persons, suos, Caes.; liberos ad necem, Cic.; portum, Caes.; (β) of things, te decisa suum dextera quaerit, Verg.; 2, transf., (a) to seek to obtain, strive to get; alicui sibi honores, Cic.; gloriam bello, Cic.; (β) to prepare, make ready for; fugam ex Italia, Cic.; (γ) to seek with longing, to miss, vixit; Caesarem, Hor.; eas balneas, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quaeris ut suscipiam cogitationem, Cic.; (δ) to look round about for, think of; omisso veteri consilio novum, Sall.; (ε) with inhiu., to seek to, wish to; abrupere lucem, Verg.; 3, to investigate, make an examination of; reliquorum sententiam, Cic.; with de and the acc., de vita et de moribus, Cic.; 4, to wish to know, to ask, to inquire; aliquem a janua, to ask after some one at the door of his house, Cic.; aliquid ex or de aliquo, gen. with rel. sent., de te quaero utrum . . . an, Cic.; quaesivit si (whether) incolumis evasisset, Liv.; partic. subst., **quaesitum** -i, n. the question, Ov.; 5, to ask judicially, hold a judicial investigation, inquire into; de morte alicuius, Cic.; de servo in dominum, to interrogate the slave under torture about his master, Cic. **II.** a, to seek to be obtained (by work, etc.), to win, gain; nummos aratro et manu, Cic.; jam diu nihil quaesivisse, Cic.; partic. subst., **quaesitum** -i, n. and plur., **quaesita** -ōrum, n. that which is gained, acquisition, Ov.; b, to look round for in vain, to miss; Siciliam in Sicilia,

Cic.; quaerit Boeotia Dirceam, Ov.; c, to demand, make necessary; dictatoriam majestatem, Liv.

quaesitio -ōnis, f. (quaero), an interrogation by torture, Tac.

quaesitor -ōris, m. (quaero), an investigator, inquire, esp., a judicial investigator, Cic.; criminum, Liv.

quaesitum, v. quaero.

quaesitus -a -um, p. adj. (from quaero). **I.** sought out, uncommon, select, extraordinary; leges quaesitores (opp. simplices), Tac. **II.** unnatural, affected; comitas, Tac.

quaeso -ivi, 3. (another form of quaero). **I.** to seek for, strive to obtain, Plaut. **II.** to beg, beseech, entreat; with acc., ventorum paces, Lucr.; with ut or ne and the subj., a vobis quaeso ut, etc., Cic.; absol., I beg, I entreat; tu, quaeso, scribe, Cic.

quaesticulus -i, m. (dim. of quaestus), a small gain, slight profit, Cic.

quaestio -ōnis, f. (quaero), a seeking, searching. **A.** an asking, questioning; captivorum, Caes. **B. 1.** an inquiring, investigating, inquiry; tota fere quaestio tractata videtur, Cic.; in quaestionem vocare, to investigate, Cic.; 2, meton., a, the subject of inquiry; de natura deorum, Cic.; b, esp., rhet. t. t., (a) the subject of debate in a speech, Cic.; (β) the main point, the issue, Cic. **C. 1.** a public judicial inquiry, investigation, often with torture, hae quaestiones in senatu habitae, Cic.; quaestionem habere de viri morte, Cic.; quaestionem habere de servis in filium, Liv.; quaestionem inter scarios exercere, on an assassination, Cic.; quaestiones perpetuae, standing courts of justice at Rome for the investigation of crime (instituted 149 b.c.); 2, meton., record (of such a court), fectam quaestionem conscribere, Cic.

quaestiunculā -ae, f. (dim. of quaestio), a little question; ponere alicui quaestiunculam, Cic.

quaestor -ōris, m. (for quaesitor, from quaero), the quaestor, in plur., the quaestors, magistrates in Rome, originally two in number, who inquired into and punished capital crimes; in full, quaestores paricidii; gen., simply quaestores, Cic.; in later times there were other quaestors, quaestores aerarii and urbani, the magistrates who took charge of the public treasury and expenditure; other quaestors accompanied the consuls and praetors on military expeditions and to provincial commands, and acted as paymasters; the number of quaestors, originally two, was in the end raised to eighteen.

quaestorius -a -um (quaestor), belonging or relating to a quaestor. **I.** Gen., A. Adj., comitia, for choice of a quaestor, Cic.; officium, duty of quaestor, Cic.; scelus, committed by a quaestor, or investigated by a quaestor, Cic.; porta, gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent, Liv. **B.** Subst., **quaestorium** -ii, n. 1, (sc. tentorium), the quaestor's tent in camp, Liv.; 2, (sc. aedificium), the quaestor's dwelling in a province, Cic. **II.** Esp., having the rank of a quaestor. **A.** Adj., legatus, Cic. **B.** Subst., **quaestorius** -ii, m. one who had been quaestor, Cic.

quaestuosus -a -um (quaestus), gainful, profitable. **I.** mercatura, Cic. **II.** Of persons, 1, fond of gain, eager after profit; homo, Cic.; 2, having gained much, rich, Tac.

quaestura -ae f. (quaestor), the office or dignity of the quaestor, quaestorship, Cic.

quaestus -ūs, m. (quaero), a gaining, getting, profit, gain, advantage; quaestus ac lucrum unius agri et unius anni, Cic.; quaestui deditum esse, to be devoted to money-getting, Sall.; quaestui habere rempublicam, to make the administra-

tion of the state an occasion of profit, Cic.; *furtis quaestum facere*, Cic.; *quaestus iudiciario pasci, to live on the pay of a judge*, Cic.

quālibēt (**quālibēt**), adv. (abl. of *quilibet*). **I.** *wherever you like, everywhere*, Plaut. **II.** *in any way you please*, Cat.

qualis -e (from *quam*, as *talis* from *tam*) = *noios, of what sort, what kind of*. **I.** Interrog., *qualis est istum oratio?* Cic. **II.** Rel., with corresponding *talis*, as: *without talis, of such a kind, such as; qualem te praebuit, talem te impertias*, Cic.; *ut res non tales, quales ante habitae sint, habendae videantur*, Cic.; *in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, such a war as, Caes.*; *doce me quales sint*, Cic. **III.** Indef. subst., *quale, having some quality or other; illa quae appellant qualia*, Cic.

quālescūquē, **quālescūquē**. **I.** Rel., *of whatever kind, of whatever sort; homines qualescūque sunt*, Cic. **II.** Indef., *any, without exception, any whatever; sin qualescūque locum sequimur*, Cic.

quālislibēt, **quālislibēt**, *of what sort you will; formae litterarum vel aureae vel qualeslibet*, Cic.

quālitās -ātis, f. (*qualis*), *a quality, property*, Cic.

quālītēr, adv. (*qualis*), *as, just as*, Ov.

quālūs -i, m. and **quālūm** -i, n. *a wicker-basket*, Verg.

quam (acc. of *quae*, analogous to *tam*), *how, in what way; and emphatic, how much*. **I.** In correlation. **A.** In comparison, *a*, with *tam*, *v. tam*; with *tam* left out, *homo non, quam isti sunt, gloriosus*, Liv.; *quam si = tamquam si, as if, Cic.*; often with superl., *quam maximā possum voce dico, with as loud a voice as possible*, Cic.; *quam celerrime potuit*, Caes.; elliptically, without *possum*, *as much as possible, very; with adj. and adv. in posit. and superl., quam magnis itineribus*, Caes.; *quam plurimo vendere, as dear as possible*, Cic.; *quam saepissime, as often as possible*, Cic.; *quam primum, as soon as possible*, Cic.; *nocte quam longa est, the whole long night through*, Verg.; *b*, with *tantus*, *v. tantus*; *c*, with *sic*, Verg.; *d*, with comparatives or words implying comparison, *than, as; nihil est magis timendum quam, etc.*, Cic.; *major sum quam cui possit, etc., too great to be, etc.*, Ov.; with a second comparative following, *longior quam latior, more long than wide*, Cic.; with a superl., to express an emphatic comparative, *cum tyranno, quin qui unquam, saevissimo*, Liv.; with verbs implying a comparison, *such as malle, potius malle, praestat, etc.*, Caes.; and other words of similar meaning, *as aequae, supra, ultra, secus, alius, alter, alibi, dissimilis, diversus, etc.*; *quam pro, folli*, by abl., after a comparison; *prolium atrocis quam pro numero pugnantium editur, fieret than you would expect from the number of the combatants*, Liv. **B.** In phrases relating to time, *after that, that; postero die or postridie quam*, Cic. **II.** To express degree, *how, how great, how little*; *a*, in indirect speech, (*a*) with adv. and adj., *memoriā tenetis quam valde adinurmuratur*, Cic.; (*β*) with verbs, *attende jam, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei*, Cic.; *b*, in direct speech, in questions and exclamations: (*a*) with adj. and adv., *quam multis, quam paucis*, Cic.; (*β*) with verbs, *quam hoc non curo*, Cic.

quamdīū, *so long as, as long as, until; quamdiu potuit tacuit*, Caes.; *disces quamdiu volēs*, Cic.

quālibēt, adv. **I.** *as you please, as you will*, Lucr. **II.** *howsoever, ever so much; manus quālibet infirmæ*, Ov.

quamobrem (**quam ob rem**), *on which account, for which reason, wherefore, why*. **I.** Interrog., Cic. **II.** Rel., *si res reperietur quam ob rem videantur*, Cic.

quāprīmum, adv. *as soon as possible, forthwith*, Cic.

quamquam, conj. *although, though, and sometimes at the beginning of a sentence, nevertheless, notwithstanding, and yet, yet; gen. with indic., only in classical prose with subj. when the thought would require the subj. even without quamquam; medici quamquam intelligunt saepe, tamen nunquam aegris dicunt*, Cic.; at the beginning of a sentence, *quamquam quis ignorat*, Cic.; with a partic., *omnia illa quae sunt extra, quamquam expellenda, summo bono continerentur*, Cic.

quāmvīs, **I.** Adv. **A.** Gen., *as you will, as much as you please, ever so much; quāmvīs multos nominatim proferre*, Cic.; *et praeter eos quāmvīs eunimnes multos licet*, Cic. **B.** *as much as possible, very much, exceedingly; quāmvīs copiose*, Cic. **II.** Conj. *however much, although, albeit, gen. with subj.; quāmvīs prudens sis, tamen, etc.*, Cic.; with an adj. or partic. without a verb, *quāmvīs iniqua passi*, Cic.

quānam (abl. of *quānam*), *where indeed, where*, Liv.

quāndō, adv. and conj. **I.** Adv., *when*. **A.** *when = at what time; a*, interrog., *quando enim me ista curasse arbitrandi?* Cic.; *b*, rel., *non intelligitur, quando obrepit senectus*, Cic.; *c*, indef., *at any time, ever; quaestio num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteposendi*, Cic. **B.** *when = in what circumstances*, Cic. **II.** Conj., *a*, temporal = *when; tum quando legatos Tyrum misimus*, Cic.; *b*, causal, *since, because; quando ad majores quaedam nati sumus*, Cic.

quāndocūquē, adv. **I.** Rel., *whenever, as often as; quāndocūquē trahunt invisa negotia Romam*, Hor. **II.** Indef., *at some time or other; quāndocūquē mihi poenas dabis*, Ov.

quāndocūquē, adv. **I.** Rel., *whenever, as often as*, Cic. **II.** Indef., *at some time or other*, Cic.

quāndōquidē, conj. *since, because*, Cic.

quantillus -a -um (dim. of *quantulus*), *how little! how small! how insignificant!* Plaut.

quanto, v. *quantus*.

quāntōpērē (**quanto ōpērē**), adv. (*quantus* and *opus*), *with what great trouble*. **I.** Lit., *with what care, how much; quanto se opere custodiant bestiae*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to what an extent, how much; dici non potest, quanto opere gaudeant*, Cic.

quāntūlūs -a -um (dim. of *quantus*), *how little, how small, how unimportant; quantulus sol nobis videtur!* Cic.; *quantulum judicare possemus*, Cic.

quāntūluscūquē -cūquē -umcūquē, *how little soever, however small; de hac mea, quantulacūque est, facultate*, Cic.; neut. subst., *how little soever; quantulacūque dicebamus*, Cic.

quantum, v. *quantus*.

quantūmvīs. **I.** Adv. *as much as you please, ever so much, very much*, Suet. **II.** Conj. *although; ille catus, quantūmvīs rusticus*, Hor.

quantus -a -um (from *quam* and adj. ending *tus*), *of what size, how great*. **I.** Rel. = *ōōos*. **A.** Gen. of size, number, etc., *how great, and (without corresponding tantus) as great as; of time, how long, so long as; of other relations, how important, as important as; 1*, adj., (*a*) with *tantus* or *tam*, *v. tantus, tam*; (*β*) with corrol.

left out, ut acciperent pecuniam quantam vellet, Cic.; nox acta, quanta fuit, as long as it lasted, the whole long night, Ov.; quanta maxima celeritate potui, with the greatest possible speed, Liv.; 2, neut. subst., quantum; a, with genit. or absol., quantum est ex Sisilia frumenti, Cic.; quantum ego sentio, Cic.; quantum in me est, as far as in me lies, Cic.; in quantum, in so far, Ov.; b, genit., of price, how dear, at what price; quanti locaverunt, tantam pecuniam solvendam, Cic.; quanti quanti, at whatever price, Cic.; c, abl., quante in comparatives, the more; quanto longius discederent eo, etc., Liv.; so, quanto ante, Cic.; 3, neut., quantum, adv., a, as far as; nisi quantum usus necessario cogeret, Liv.; b, = quam, to strengthen a superl., quantum maxime accelerare poterat Liv.; c, parenthet., ea, quantum potui, feci, to the best of my power, Cic. **II.** Interrog. = ποσος, how great? **A.** Gen., 1, adj., (a) in direct questions, in exclamations, quanta notitia antiquitatis? Cic.; (b) in direct speech, quoniam ipsa pecunia numero et summa sua, quanta fuerit, ostendat, Cic.; 2, neut. subst., genit. quanti, at what a price? how dear? in indirect questions, cum scias, quanti Tulliam faciam, how highly I esteem, Cic.; 3, neut., quantum, adv., how much; quantum intatus ab illo Hectore, Verg.; **B.** Emphatic, how little! 1, adj., in indirect speech, me ipsum poenitet, quanta sint, Cic.; 2, subst., a, quantum, (a) in direct question, Ov.; (b) in indirect speech, quantum tu speres perspicio, Cic.; b, genit., quanti est ista hominum gloria quae, etc., Cic.

quantuscumque -acumque -uncumque. **I.** how great soever; bona, quantacumque erant, Cic.; emphat., quantacumque victoria, Cic. **II.** as much soever as; quantuncumque possum, Cic.

quantuslibet -talibet -tumlibet, as great as you will, however great, however much; ordo, Ov.; magnitudo hominis, Liv.

quantusvis -avis -unvis, as great as you please, how great or how much soever; quantavis magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes.; portum satis amplum quantaevs classi, Liv.

quapropter, on which account, wherefore, Cic.

quāquā (abl. of quisquis), wherever, whithersoever, Plaut.

quārō, adv. (qui and res). **I.** by which means, whereby; permulta sunt quae dici possunt, quare intelligatur, Cic. **II.** wherefore, on which account. **A.** Interrog., quare negasti, etc., Cic. **B.** Rel., utendum est excautione, quare id necesse fuerit, Cic.

quartadecimāni -ōrum, m. (quartus decimus), soldiers of the fourteenth legion, Tac.

quartāna, v. quartanus.

quartānus -a -um (quartus), relating to the fourth. **I.** relating to the fourth day; febris quartana, Cic.; and subst. simply, **quartāna** -ae, f. a quartan fever; quartana ab aliquo discessit, Cic. **II.** relating to the fourth legion; **quartāni** -ōrum, m. the soldiers of the fourth legion, Tac.

quartārius -ii, m. (quartus), the fourth part of a sextarius, Liv.

quarto, v. quartus.

quartum v. quartus.

quartus -a -um, the fourth. **I.** Adj., pars, Caes. **II.** Subst., 1, **quartus** -i, m., (a) (sc. libri), the fourth book; in quarto accusationis, Cic.; (b) (sc. lapidis), the fourth milestone, Tac.; 2, **quarta** -ae, f. (sc. hora), the fourth hour, Hor. **III.** Adv., 1, **quartum**, for the fourth time, Cic.; 2, **quarto**, for the fourth time, Ov.

quartusdecimus -a -um, the fourteenth, Tac.

quāsi, adv. as if. **I.** Of the comparison of whole sentences; 1, in hypothetical comparisons, as if; a, corresponding to ni, ita, tam, perinde, proinde, and item, with s.b., sensu amisso fit idem quasi natus non esset omnino Cic.; with partic., quas ni avide arripui quas sitim explere cupiens, Cic.; b, without any corresponding partic. in the subj., quid ego his testibus utor, quasi res dubia aut obscura sit, Cic.; often ironical, as if, just as if; medico tria millia jugerum (dedisti) quasi te sanasset, Cic.; with partic., hostes maximo clamore insecuti quasi partā iam atque exploratā victoriā, Cic.; 2, in pure comparison, as, like as; with the indie., quasi poma ex arboribus, cruda si sunt, vix evelluntur ni, etc., Cic. **II.** To compare clauses or words; 1, to soften an unusual expression, as it were, a sort of; philosophia procreatrix quaedam et quasi parens, Cic.; 2, transif., as it were, almost, all but; quasi in extrema pagina, Cic.

quāsillus -i, m. and **quāsillum** -i, n. (dim. of qualus), a little wicker-basket, esp. for holding wool, Cic.

quassatio -ōnis, f. (quasso), a shaking, Liv.

quasso, 1. (intens. of quatio). **I.** Transif., to shake violently. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., hastam, Verg.; 2, esp., to shatter, break in pieces, dash to pieces; classis ventis quassata, Verg.; naves quassatae, Liv. **B.** Transif., to shake, shatter; rempublicam, Cic. **II.** Reflex., to shake oneself, shake; siliquā quassante, Verg.

quassus -a -um, partic. of quatio.

quātēnūs, adv. how far. **I.** Lit., quatenus progredi debeat, Cic.; ut nulla in re statuere possimus quatenus, Cic. **II.** Transif., **A.** Of time, how long. **B.** Of other relations, 1, in so far as, Cic.; 2, since, seeing that, Hor.

quāter, adv. numer. (quatuor), four times, Verg.; ter et quater, again and again, often, Hor., Verg.

quāterni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quatuor), four each; quaternae centesimae, interest at four per cent. monthly, Cic.

quātio, quassi, quassum, 3. to shake. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., caput, Liv.; alas, Verg.; hastam, to brandish, Verg.; 2, esp., a, o convulse; risu populum, make their sides shake with laughing, Hor.; b, to strike, beat; cymbala, Verg.; c, v. crash, shatter; muros arietibus, Liv.; esp. partic., quassus; quassae naves, leaky, shattered, Liv. **II.** Transif., a, to shake, agitate, trouble; quod aegritudine quatiatur, Cic.; b, to harass; oppida bello, Verg.

quātīdūm = quadriduum (q.v.)

quātor (quattor), adj. num. (τέσσερες or τέτταρες), four, Cic.

quātōrdecim, adj. num. (quatuor and decem), fourteen; quatordecim ordines, or simply quatuordecim, the fourteen rows of seats reserved in the circus for the equites, or knights, at Rome; in quatuordecim ordinibus sedere, to be a knight, Cic.

quātōrvirātus -ūs, m. (quatuorviri), the office of the quatuorviri; ap. Cic.

quātōrviri -ōrum, m. a college of four magistrates; e.g., in Rome, for the care of the streets; in municipia and coloniae, the chief magistrates, Cic.

-quē (Gr. τε) (an enclitic conj. always affixed to a word), and; teque hortor, Cic.; que . . . que, both . . . and, and . . . and; quique Romae quique in exercitu erant, Liv.; special uses of que, a, and above all; Isgritiones

temeritisque invitamenta, Liv.; **b**, and indeed, Caes.; **c**, and accordingly, Cic.; **d**, and rather; non nobis solum nati sumus ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat, Cic.; **e**, also, moreover, Trebatiusque mandavi, Cic.; **f**, or, uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.

quels, quis = quibus, v. qui.

quemadmodum (quem ad modum), in what manner, how. **I**. Interrog., quemadmodum est asservatus? Cic. **II**. Rel., **A**. Gen., semper vigilavi et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, Cic. **B**. Esp., corresponding with sic, ita, item, etc., as, just as; quemadmodum socius in sociate habet partem, sic heres in hereditate habet partem, Cic.

quēo, quivi and quī, quītum, quīre, to be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can; often with the negative non queo, esp. with Cicero, who never uses the 1st pers. nequeo; non queo reliqua scribere, Cic.

quercetum -i, n. (quercus), an oak-wood, Hor.

quercēus -a -um (quercus), oaken; coronae, of oakleaves, Tac.

quercus -ūs, f. **I**. the oak, Cic. **II**. Poet., meton., **1**, that which is made of oak; quercus civilis, a crown of oak-leaves for saving the life of a citizen in war, Cic.; **2**, an acorn, Juv.

querēla (querēlla) -ae, f. (queror), a complaint. **I**. as an expression of pain; **a**, wailing, cry; maestis implere juga querelis, Ov.; **b**, a cry or plaintive sound of animals, Verg. **II**. as an expression of sadness, complaint, complaining; epistola plena querelarum, Cic.; vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, gives some occasion of complaint, Cic.

queribundus -a -um (queror), complaining, plaintive; vox, Cic.

querimōnia -ae, f. (queror), a complaining, complaint; de tuis injuriis, Cic.

queritor, i. dep. (intens. of queror), to complain excessively, Tac.

quernēus -a -um (for querceneus from quercus), of or relating to the oak, oaken; frondes, Prop.

quernus = quernus (q.v.).

quēor, questus sum, 3. dep. to complain, bewail. **I**. Gen., **a**, of birds, Hor.; **b**, of musical instruments, fletibile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. **II**. to lament or bewail something; summ fatum, Caes.; injurias, Cic.; de Milone, Cic.; cum patribus conscriptis, to have a cause of complaint of, to complain of, Liv.; with acc. and infin., se tum exstingni, Cic.; with dat. of pers. and acc. of thing, Oceano furta mariti, Ov.

querquētulanus -a -um (querquetum), of or belonging to an oak-wood; Querquetulanus mons, old name of the Caetlus mons at Rome, Tac.

querquētum = quercetum (q.v.).

quērūlus -a -um (queror). **I**. complaining, plaintive; cicada, Verg.; vox, Ov. **II**. complaining, querulous; senex, Hor.

questus -ūs, m. (queror), a complaining, complaint, lament; **a**, of human beings, qui questus, qui maior dignus inveniri in tanta calamitate potest, Cic.; **b**, of the nightingale's song, Verg.

1. quī, quae, quōd. **I**. Pron. rel., who, which, what, that. **A**. Agreement: agrees in gender and number with its antecedent, but for case depends on its own verb, luna enim lucem, quam a sole accipit, mittit in terras, Cic. Peculiarities: **a**, qui sometimes has the same noun as the antecedent in its own clause, quas res antiquissimas natura genuit, earum moderat-

ionem nos soli habemus, Cic.; **b**, quī take, a subst. as an attribute, ab Romanis cui uni fidebant auxilio, Liv.; often used parenthetically with esse, spero, quae tua prudentia et temperantia est, te valere, such is your temperance, Cic.; **c**, with an adj. as attribute, ad suas res revocet, quas aut tulerit acerbas aut timeat, Cic.; **d**, qui often introduces a new sentence, and this; res loquitur ipsa; quae semper valet plurimum, Cic. Irregularities: **a**, qui in a different gender from its antecedent, (**a**) with a verb of calling, when it agrees with an attrib. subst. in its own clause, agrum, quae postea sunt Mucia prata appellata, Liv.; (**β**) quod with neut., referring to the whole previous sentence, Lacedaemonii regem, quod nunquam antea apud eos acciderat, neceverunt, Cic.; **b**, when qui is in a different number from its antecedent, (**a**) with a collective noun as antecedent, equitatum praemittit qui videant, Cic.; (**β**) when the rel. sent. is more general than the antecedent clause, si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, Cic.; **c**, qui is sometimes attracted into the case of its antecedent, illo augurio quo diximus, Cic. **B**. Mood: **1**, foll. by the indic. when a simple statement is made, mors quae naturā debita est, Cic.; **2**, by the subj., **a**, to express purpose, that; eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, Cic.; **b**, to express reason, as; recte Socrates execrari eum solebat, qui primus utilitatem a natura sejunxisset, Cic.; **c**, with such words as is, talis, eiusmodi, tam and with adj., aptus, idoneus, dignus, ego is sum qui nihil fecerim, the kind of man to, etc., Cic.; and with verbs such as habere, reperire, esse, and in the phrase, nemo est qui, nullus est qui, quotusquisque est qui, etc., qui est qui dicere audeat, Cic.; also after a comparative, Liv. **II**. Pron. interrog., who? which? what? what manner of? what kind of? **A**. In direct speech, **a**, adj., qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest? Cic.; **b**, subst., qui primus Ameriam nuntiat, Cic. **B**. In indirect speech, **a**, adj., scribis te velle scire, qui sit reipublicae status, Cic.; **b**, subst., tu te collige, et qui sis considera, Cic. **III**. Pron. indef., qui, quae and quia, quod; **a**, adj., any, some; nisi qui deus subverit, Cic.; **b**, subst., any one; si qui Romae esset demortuus, Cic. (old form, abl. qui with cum, quicum = quocum, Cic.; plur. dat., quois, Verg.; quis, Sall., Hor.).

2. quī (old abl. of qui). **I**. Rel., where-with, wherefrom; in tanta paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, Nep.; habeo qui utar, Cic. **II**. Interrog., **A**. In direct questions, in what manner? how then? deum nisi sempiternum intelligere qui possumus? Cic. **B**. In indirect questions, Plaut.

quīā, conj. (old neut. plur. of qui), because (used only of a reason that is certain); often with particles, ideo, idcirco, propterea, etc., quia mutari natura non potest, idcirco verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic.; under the phrases, **a**, quiane, in questions, is it because? quiane juvat ante levatos, Verg.; **b**, quianiam = cur, why, Verg.

quicumquē, quaecumquē, quodcumquē, whoever, whichever, whatever. **I**. Gen., quicumque is est, ei, etc., Cic.; quaecumque potui ratione, in every possible way, Cic.; ut quodcumque vellet, liceret facere every thing that he chose, Nep.; neut., quodcumque, however much; hoc quodcumque est or vides, the whole, Verg. **II**. = quaelicumque, of whatever kind; quaecumque mens illa fuit, Gabini fuit, Cic.; separata, quā re cunque possemus, Cic.

quidam, quaedam, quodiam, a. d. subst., quiddam, a certain person or thing. **I**. Lit., **a**, quaedam vox, Cic.: quodiam tempore, at a certain

time; subst., *quidam* de collegis nostris, Cic.; neut., *quiddam* divinum, *something divine*, Cic.; with genit., *quiddam mali*, Cic.; *b*, *quidam* or *quasi* *quidam*, *tamquam quidam*, *velut quidam*, *a kind of*, so to speak; *incredibilis quaedam magnitudo ingeni*, Cic. **II.** Plur., *quidam*, *quaedam*, *some*; *quidam dies*, Cic.

quidem, conj. *indeed, even*. **I.** To strengthen an assertion, *est illum quidem vel maximum animo ipso animum videre*, Cic. **II.** Uniting an assertion, *at least, for certain*; *non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore*, Cic.; *ne . . . quidem, not even*, Caes. **III.** In explanation, *indeed, truly*; *doleo ac mirifice quidem*, Cic.

quidni? *why not?* Cic.

quies -ētis, *f. rest*. **I.** Gen., *repose, quiet*; *l. lit.*, *mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est*, Cic.; *quietem capere, to enjoy*, Caes.; *quies ab armis, Liv.*; plur., *somno et quietibus ceteris, kinds of rest*, Cic.; *2, meton., a place of rest*, Lucr. **II.** Esp., **A.** *rest at night, sleep*; *l. lit.*, *a, gen.*, *ire ad quietem, to go to sleep*, Cic., *datur hora quieti, Verg.*; *b*, *the sleep of death*; *dura quies, Verg.*; *2, meton., a, dream, Tac.*; *b*, *time of sleep, night, Verg.* **B.** *silence, Tac.* **C.** *keeping quiet*; *l. lit.*, *a, peace, Sall.*; *b*, *neutrality, Tac.*; *c*, *quiet of the mind, Ov.*; *2, transf.*, of things, *calm, Verg.*

quiescere -ēvi -ētum, *3. (quies), to rest, repose*. **I.** Gen., *to rest from work, etc.*; *a*, of living beings, *ipse dux (gruum) revolat, ut ipse quoque quiescat*, Cic.; *b*, *transf.*, of things, *prato gravia arma quiescunt, Verg.* **II.** Esp., **A.** *to rest, to lie down*, Cic. **B.** *to rest = to sleep*; *a*, of the living, *cenatus quiescebat*, Cic.; *b*, of the dead, *to rest in the grave*; *placidā compostus pace quiescit, Verg.* **C.** *to keep quiet*; *l. lit.*, *a*, *to be silent*; *quiescebant voces hominum canumque, Ov.*; *b*, *to remain quiet, to do nothing*; esp. in politics, *(a) to be inactive*; *quiescere viginti dies, Cic.*; *(b) to undertake no war, etc.*, *to be at peace*; *urbs illa non potest quiescere, Cic.*; *(γ) not to mix in politics, to hold aloof, to be neutral*; *quiescere in republica, Cic.*; *2, transf.*, of things; *a*, *to be still, calm*; *alta quierunt aequora, Verg.*; *b*, of the soil, *to remain fallow*; *ager qui multos annos quiescit, Cic.* **D.** *to remain free from trouble, to be peaceful, undisturbed*; *numquamne quiescit civitas nostra a suppliciis? Liv.* **E.** *to rest*; *a*, *to cease from some action, to leave off doing something*, Hor.; *b*, *to cease to be of any weight*; *potentia quiescit, Cic.* **F.** *to be quiet in mind, Ter.* (syncop. form, *quierunt, quierim, quierint, quiessem, quiesse*).

quietē, adv. (*quietus*), *quietly, peaceably*; *vivere, Cic.*; *apte et quiete ferre aliquid, Cic.*

quiescens -a -um (*quies*), *quiet, peaceful*. **I.** Lit., *resting from activity*. **A.** Gen., *aer, Verg.* **B.** Esp., *l. resting, sleeping, Tac.*; *2, resting from tumult, uproar, combat, etc.*; *a*, *quiet, inactive*; *(a) of persons, quieto sedente rege ad Eupheum, Liv.*; *(b) of places, free from tumult, quiet, at peace*; *quieta Gallia, Caes.*; with *ab* and the abl., *a seditione et a bello quietis rebus, Liv.*; neut. plur. subst., *quieta movere, Sall.*; *b*, *neutral, quiet, Liv.*; *3, keeping aloof from politics, retired, living in peace*; *(a) of persons, major cura efficiendi reipublicam gerentibus quam quietis, Cic.*; *(b) of situations, vita privata et quieta, Cic.* **II.** Transf., of character, *l. quiet, peaceful, mild*; *homo quietissimus, Cic.*; *animus quietus et solutus, Cic.*; *2, deliberate, slow*, in a bad sense (opp. *acer*); *quietus, imbellis, placido animo, Sall.*

quolibet, *quaelibet, quodlibet* and subst., *quodlibet, any you will, any one, anything*. **I.** Gen., *quaelibet minima res, any the least thing, Cic.*; *quibuslibet temporibus, at all times, Liv.*;

subst., *quodlibet, anything and everything, Hor.* **II.** Esp., with a contemptuous meaning, *the first that comes, any*; *certo genere, non quolibet, Cic.*

quin (for *quine*, from *qui* and *ne*). **I.** In independent sentence with a preceding negative. **A.** *that not, so that not, without*; *numquam tam male est Siculis quin aliquid faceret et commodare dicant, Cic.*; esp., with phrases *nemo est, nihil est, quis est, quid est, nemo fuit quin illud viderit, Cic.*; *non quin ipse dissentiam, not as if I did not disagree, Cic.* **B.** *a*, with verbs of hindering, neglecting, etc., to be translated into English by *without* and the present participle, *nullum adhuc internisi diem, quin aliquid ad te litterarum darem, Cic.*; *nihil abest quin sim miserimus, Cic.*; *b*, after verbs of doubting, ignorance, etc., *that, but that*; *non dubitari debet quin fuerint ante Homerum poetae, Cic.*; *quis ignorat, quin tria Graecorum genera sint? who does not know that? Cic.* **II.** In principal sentences. **A.** To express encouragement, exhortation, etc., *why not? quin concendimus equos, Liv.* **B.** To add emphasis, *rather, yea rather*; *quin contra si, etc., Liv.*; *quin etiam, quin inmo, Cic.*

quinam, *quaenam, quod un, pron. interrog., who, which, what then?* **I.** In direct questions, *sed quinam est ille epilogus, Cic.* **II.** In indirect questions, *quaesivit quasnam formosas virgines haberet, Cic.*

Quinctius (Quintius) -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, summoned from the plough to be dictator; 2, T. Quinctius Flaminius, the conqueror of the Macedonian king Philip. Adj. = Quinctian; gens, Liv.* Hence, adj., **Quinctianus** -a -um, *Quinctian*.

quincunx -cuncis (*quinque* and *uncia*), *five-twelfths of a whole*. **I.** Lit., *five-twelfths of an as*; *as a coin = five unciae, Hor.* **II.** Transf., *the form of the five * * spots on dice*; and hence applied to a *plantation in which rows of trees were so planted; directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic.*

quindécies, adv. (*quinque* and *decies*), *fifteen times, Cic.*

quindécim, num. (*quinque* and *decem*), *fifteen, Caes.*

quindécimprīmī -ōrum, m. *the fifteen chief senators of a municipium, Caes.*

quindécimvir -ī, m. and **quindécimviri** -ōrum and (gen.) -ūm, *a college of fifteen magistrates; esp., quindécimviri sacris faciundis or quindécimviri sacrorum, or simply quindécimviri, one of the three great priestly colleges, having the superintendence of the Sibylline books; separated, quindécim Diana preces virorum curet, Hor.*

quindécimviriālis -e, of or relating to the *quindécimviri, Tac.*

quingēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (*quingenti*), *five hundred each, Cic.*

quingentissimus -a -um (*quingenti*), *the five hundredth, Cic.*

quingenti -ae -a, num. (*quinque* and *centum*), *five hundred, Cic.*

quingenties, adv. (*quingenti*), *five hundred times, Cic.*

quīni -ae -a, num. distrib. (*quinque*). **I.** *five each, Cic.* **II.** *five, Liv.*

quindēni -ae -a, num. distrib. *fifteen each, Liv.*

quīnivēni -ae -a num. distrib. *twenty-five each, Liv.*

quingüagēni -ae, a, num. distrib. (quingaginta), *fifty each*, Cic.

quingüagēsīmus -a -um, num. (quingaginta), the *fiftieth*, Cic.; subst., **quingüagēsima** -ae, f. (sc. pars), a *fiftieth part*, as a tax, Cic.

quingüagies, adv. *fifty times*, Plin.

quingüaginta, num. (πενήκοντα), *fifty*, Cic.

quingüatrus -um, f. and **quingüatria** -um, n. a *festival of Minerva*; maiores (celebrated from the 19th to the 23rd of March); minores, minuscule (on the 13th of July), Cic.

quingüē, num. (πέντε), *five*, Cic.

Quingügentiāni -orum, m. a *people in Cyrenaica* (Pentapolitani).

quingüennālis -e (quingüennis). **I.** *happening every five years, quinquennial*; celebritas ludorum, Cic. **II.** *lasting for five years*; censura, Liv.

quingüennis -e (quinque and annus). **I.** *five years old*; vinum, Hor. **II.** *Transf., poet., celebrated every five years*; Olympas, the Olympic games, Ov.

quingüennium -ii, n. (quinque and annus), a *period of five years*; quingüennii imperium, Cic.; filius quingüennio major, *more than five years old*, Liv.

quingüepertitus (quingüepartitus) -a -um, *divided into five portions, fivefold*, Cic.

quingüeprimi -orum, m. the *five chief senators in a municipium*, Cic.

quingüerēmis -e (quinque and remus), *having five banks of oars*; navis, Liv.; oftener as subst., **quingüerēmis** -is, f. a *ship with five banks of oars, a quinquereme*, Cic.

quingüevir -i, m., plur. quingüeviri, a *commission or college of five persons*, e.g., the agrarian commission for distributing the public land, Cic.; for repairing fortifications, Liv.; for helping the tresviri in the night-police, Liv.

quingüevirātus -us, m. the *office or dignity of a quingüevir*, Cic.

quingüēs, adv. *five times*, Cic.

quingüiplico, l. to *make fivefold*, Tac.

quintādecimāni -orum, m. the *soldiers of the fifteenth legion*, Tac.

quintānus -a -um (quintus), of or relating to the *fifth*. **I.** Subst., **quintāna** -ae, f. a *road in a Roman camp which intersected the tents of the legionary soldiers, dividing the fifth manipulus and the fifth turma from the sixth*, Liv. **II.** *belonging to the fifth legion*; subst., **quintāni** -orum, m. *soldiers of the fifth legion*, Tac.

Quintiliānus -i, m. a *Roman name*, the most celebrated bearer of which was M. Fabius Quintilianus, the famous rhetorician, born at Calagurris in Spain, head of a school of rhetoric at Rome, teacher of Pliny the Younger and of Juvenal.

Quintilis (Quintetilis) -is, m. (with or without mensis), the *fifth month* (reckoning from March as the first), afterwards called *Julius*, in honour of Julius Caesar, Cic.

Quintilius Varus, of Cremona, a friend of Horace and Vergil.

1. quintus -a -um (quinque), adv. the *fifth*, Cic.; quintum, quinto, for the *fifth time*, Liv.

2. Quintus, fem., **Quinta**, a common Roman praenomen, the masc. usually abbreviated Q.

quintusdecim -a -um, the *fifteenth*, Liv.

quippē, conj. (quia-pe, as nempe from nam-pe), *certainly, indeed, by all means, so as*, Cic.

I. Gen., a te quidem apte et rotunde (dicta sunt), quippe habes enim a rhetoribus, Cic.; used with quod, Cic., quum, Cic.; qui, quae, quod (and subj. in Cic.); quippe etiam, quippe et, Verg. **II.** Esp., ironically, *forsooth*; quippe homini erudito, Cic.

quippini (quippēni), adv. *why not?* Plaut.

Quirinus -i, m. (from Sabine curis, a spear, the wielder of the spear, the warlike one). **I.** the name of Romulus after his apotheosis; populus Quirini, the Romans, Hor.; gemini Quirini, Romulus and Remus, Juv. **II.** Janus, Suet.

III. Augustus, Verg. **IV.** Antonius, Prop.; hence, **A. Quirinus** -a -um, of or relating to Romulus; collis, the Quirinal, Ov. **B. Quirinalis** -e, relating to Quirinus or Romulus; trabea, Verg.; collis, the Quirinal Hill (now Monte Cavallo), Cic.; sub., **Quirinalia** -um, n. a *festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated on the 17th of February*, Cic.

1. Quiris, v. Quiritēs.

2. quiris -is, f. (curs) (a Sabine word), a spear, Ovir.

quiritatio -ōnis, f. (quirito), a *shriek, scream, cry of distress*, Liv.

Quirites -um and -um, m. (Cures), the inhabitants of the Sabine town Cures, Verg.; after the union of the Romans and Sabines the name Quirites was used of the citizens of Rome considered in their civic character. *Romans of them in their political and military character*: found in the expressions, Populus Romanus Quiritium, Populus Romanus Quiritēsque, Quirites Romani, Liv.; for a general to address his soldiers by the term Quirites was equivalent to a discharge, Tac.; jus Quiritium, full Roman citizenship; sing., Quiris -itis, m. a Roman citizen, Cic.; plur., **Quirites**, poet., transf., of the bees in a hive, Verg.

quirito, l. and quiritōr -āri, l. dep. (Quirites), orig., to call the Quirites to help; hence, gen., to utter a cry of distress, to shriek, scream, cry out; vox quiritantium, Liv.

1. quis, quid, pron. interrog. **I.** In direct questions, who? what? quis clarior Themistocle? Cic.; quis tu? Cic.; esp., quid, a, subst., what? quid tum? what follows? Cic.; quid igitur est? how stands it, then? Cic.; with genit. = how much? how many? quid pictarum tabularum, Cic.; b, adv., (a) to express surprise, quid! what! how! quid! eundem nonne destituit? Cic.; (b) why? wherefore? sed quid argumtor? Cic.; quid ita? why so? how so? Cic.; quidni? why not? Cic. **II.** In indirect questions. **A.** Subst., considera quis quem fraudasse dicatur, Cic. **B.** Adj., rogat, quis vir esset, Liv.

2. quis, quid, pron. indef., any one, anybody, anything; potest quis errare aliquando, Cic.

3. quis = quibus, v. qui.

quisnam, quidnam, pron. interrog. who then? what then? quisnam igitur tuebatur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic.; frequently joined with num, num quisnam novi (sc. accidit)? Cic.; sometimes separated with nam placed first or afterwards, quid se nam facturum arbitratus est? Cic.; nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos? Verg.

quispiam, quaequam, quodpiam and subst. quidpiam or quippiam. **I.** any, any one, any thing, some one, something; quaequam cohors Caes.; si cuiquam pecuniam ademit, Cic. **II.** many a one; innocens est quispiam, Cic.

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam (quicquam), any person, anybody, any one, anything; used chiefly in negative sentences, or in ques-

tions; *est quisquam qui, etc.* ? Cic.; *ne quisquam, and no one*, Cic.; with *genit.*, *vestrum quisquam*, Liv.

quisquē, *quaequē*, *quidquē* and *adj.*, *quodquē*, *each, every, every one, everybody, everything*; often used with the plur. of verbs; *pro se quisque nostrum debemus*, Cic.; generally used with *sui*, *sibi*, *se*, *suus*; *suo* *cuique* *iudicio* *est utendum, every one must use his own judgment*, Cic.; *sum quisque flagitium aliis objectantes*, Tac.; with *comp.*, *quo quisque est sollicitior, hoc docet laboriosius, the more . . . the more*, Cic.; with *superl.*, *doctissimus quisque, all the most learned*, Cic.; *optimum quidque rarissimum est*, Cic.; *so with numerals*, *quinto quoque anno, every five years*, Cic.; *esp.*, *primus quisque, (a), the first possible, the very first*; *primo quoque tempore, on the very first occasion*, Cic.; *(j) one after the other*, Cic.

quisquiliæ -*arum*, *f.* (perhaps from *quisque*, *any sort of thing*), *rubbish, sweepings, refuse, offscourings*; applied to persons, *quisquiliæ seditiōis Clodianæ*, Cic.

quisquis, *quaequis*, *quidquid* (*quicquid*), and *adj.* *quodquid*. **I.** *whoever, whichever, whatever*; *quisquis ille est, whoever he may be*, Cic.; *quoquo modo res se habeat, however the affair may stand*, Cic.; with *genit.*, *(a) masc.*, *deorum quisquis antior Afris*, Hor.; *(β) neut.*, *deorum quidquid regit terras, all the gods who, etc.*, Cic.; *acc.*, *quidquid, adv.*, *how much soever*; *quidquid progrediōr*, Liv.; *abl.*, *quoquo, adv.*, *whithersoever*, Cic. **II.** *any one, anything, any*; *quocumque in loco quisquis est*, Cic.

quivis, *quaevis*, *quidvis* and *adj.*, *quodvis*, *whoever, whatever you will, any one, anything whatever*; *quivis ut perspicere possit*, Cic.; *quodvis genus*, Cic.; *quivis unus, any one you please*, Cic.; *quidvis, anything whatever, everything*; *quidvis perpeti, all possible evil*, Cic.

quiviscumquē, *quaeviscumquē*, *quodviscumquē*, *who or whatsoever you will*, Lucr.

quō, *adv.* (*orig.* *quoi*, *dat.* and *abl.* of *neut.* of *rel. pron.*, *qui*). **I.** *indeed, A. any whither*; *si quo erat prodendum*, Cic. **B.** *anyhow*, Liv. **II.** *Rel.*, **A. 1.** *lit.*, *whither*; *ad partem provinciae venturum, quo te velle arbitraver*, Cic.; *eos quo se contulit (= ad quos)*, Cic.; with *genit.*, *quo terrarum possent*, Liv.; **2.** *transf.*, *a.*, *how far, to what extent*; *scire quo amentiae progressi sitis*, Liv.; **b.**, *to what end*; *quo tantam pecuniam*, Cic. **B.** *Causal*, **1.** *because, as if*; *non quo ipse audieris*, Cic.; **2.** *with compar.*, *to the end that, that the (more)*, Cic.; **3.** *wherefore, on which account*; *in causa esse, quo serius, etc.*, Liv.; *quominus, that not, after verbs of hindering, such as impedire, detertere, recusare, it means simply from*, Liv.; *stetit per Trebonium quominus, etc., it was owing to Trebonius that not*, Cic. **C.** *how, Ov.*

quōdā, *adv.* **I.** *Of space, how far, as far as*; *videte nunc quoad fecerit iter*, Cic.; *quoad possem*, Cic.; *quoad possent ab homine cognosci, as far as men can know them*, Cic.; with *genit.* of the object or limit; *quoad eius facere possum*, Cic. **II.** *Of time, a.*, *as long as*; *quoad potui*, Cic.; **b.**, *until, up to the time that*; *(a) with indic.*, *quoad senatus dimissus est*, Cic.; *(β) with subj.*, *quoad te videam*, Cic. (*quoad* one syllable, in Hor.).

quōcirca, *conj.* *therefore, on that account* Cic.; in *tmesis*, *quo, bone, circa*, Hor.

quocumquē, *adv.* *whithersoever*, Cic.; in *tmesis*, *num eam rationem, quo ea me cumque ducet, sequar* ? Cic.

quod, *orig.* *neut.* of *rel. pron.*, *qui*. **I.** *Rel. adv.*, **1.** *in which relation, wherein*; *quod*

continens memoria sit, Liv.; **2.** *why, on which account*; *esp.*, *est quod, there is reason for, etc.*; *est magis quod gratur*, Cic.; at the beginning of a new sentence, *therefore, thereby*; *quod vobis venire in mentem necesse est*, Cic.; with other conjunctions, *quod si, but if*, Cic.; *quod utinam, might it be so*, Cic.; *so also*, *quod ubi*, Cic.; *quod quum*, Caes. **II.** *Comp.*, **A. 1.** *because*; *nocte ambulabat, quod somnum capere non posset*, Cic.; **2.** *after verbs of rejoicing, praising, blaming, that, because*; *tibi agam gratias, quod me vivere coegisti*, Cic. **B. 1.** *hence facis, quod me adjuvas*, Cic.; **2.**, *as respects that, as to that*; *quod scribis*, Cic.; **3.**, *although*, Ov.

quōdammōdō, *adv.* *in a certain way, in a certain measure*, Cic.

quōlibet, *adv.* (*orig.* *quolibet*, *dat.* of *qui libet*), *whithersoever you please*, Ov.

quōminus, *v. quo.*

quōmōdō, *adv.* *in what manner, how*. **I.** *Interrog.*, *a.* in questions, *quomodo?* Cic.; **b.** in exclamations, *quomodo mortem filii tulit!* Cic. **II.** *Rel.*, *haec negotia quomodo se habeant ne epistolā quidem narrare audeo*, Cic.; corresponding with *sic* or *ita*, Cic.

quōmōdōcumquē, *adv.* *in what way soever, howsoever*, Cic.

quōmōdōnam, *adv.* *how then?* Cic.

quōnam, *whither then, whither pray*, Cic.; *quoniam haec omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? what end tend they to?* Caes.

quondam, *adv.* (= *quondam*). **I.** *at a certain time*; *a.*, *once*, Cic.; **b.**, *at times*, Cic. **II.** *Esp.*, *a.*, *of past time, once*, Cic.; **b.**, *of the future, at some future time, sometime*, Veig.

quōniam, *conj.* (*quom = quum and iam*) *si ce, seeing that, whereas, because*, Cic.

quōqvā, *adv.* *to any place, any whither*, Lucr.

1. quōquē, *adv.* (*never at the beginning of a clause, but placed after the word to which it immediately refers*), *also*, Cic.; *ne . . . quoque = ne . . . quidem*, Liv.

2. quōquē, *a.*, *from quisque (q.v.)*; *b.* = *et ovo*, Liv.

quōquō, *v. quisquis.*

quōquōversus (*quōquōvorsus*) and **quōquōversum** (*quōquōvorsum*), *adv.* *in every direction*, Cic.

quorsum (*quorsus*), *adv.* (= *quo versus*), *whither, to what place?* *transf.*, *a.*, *quorsum haec pertinent?* Cic.; **b.**, *to what purpose?* *with what view?* *to what end?* *quorsum igitur haec dispuo*, Cic.

quōt, *adj.* *plur. indecl.* **I.** *how many?* *a.*, *interrog.*, *how many?* *quot calamitates?* Cic.; **b.**, *rel.*, *quot dies erimus in Tusculano, as long as I shall be, etc.*, Cic.; in correlation with *tot*, *as many, so many*; *quot homines, tot causas*, Cic. **II.** *all, every*; *quot annis, yearly*, Cic.

quōtannis, *v. quot.*

quotcumquē, *as many as, how many soever*, Cic.

quōtēni -*ae* -*a* (*quot*), *how many each*, Cic.

quōtidiānus (*cōtidiānus*, *cōtidiānus*) -*a* -*nun* (*quotidie*). **I.** *every day, daily*; *aspectus*, Cic.; *exercitatio*, Caes.; *vita*, Cic.; *adv.*, *quotidiano, daily*, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, *every-day, common, ordinary*; *verba*, Cic.; *vis*, Cic.

quōtidie (*cōtidie*, *cōtidiē*), *adv.* *daily every day*, Cic.

quōtiēs (*quōtiens*), *adv.* (*quot*). **I.** *Interrog.*, *how often?* Cic. **II.** *Rel.*, in correlation, *as often . . . so often*; *toties . . . quoties* Cic.

ad with toties omitted, quoties mihi potestas erit, non praetermittam, Cic.

quotiescumquē, adv. *how often soever*, Cic.

quotquōt, num. incl. *however many, as many soever as*, Cic.

quōtus -a -um (quot), *what in number? of what number? how many?* quōtus erit iste denarius qui non sit ferendus? Cic.; hora quōta est? *what o'clock is it?* Hor.; tu, quōtus esse velis, rescribe, *how many guests you would like to be invited with you*, Hor.; quōtusquisque, *how many, ironically = how few*; quōtus enim quisque disertus, Cic.

quōtuscumquē -ācumquē -umcumquē, *whatever in number, how great or how small soever*, Tib.

quōtusquisque, v. quōtus.

quōtusquē, adv. *until when, how long, how far*; quōtusque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? Cic. (separated, quo enim usque, Cic.)

quum (cum), conj. (an old acc. neut. from quus = qui). **I.** Of time, **A. Gen.** 1, *when*; qui non defendit injuriam quum potest, injuste facit, Cic.; esp. with tunc, tum, nunc, jam; quum primum, *as soon as*, Cic.; with historic present or aorist perf. or imperf., or with the historic infin., Liv., Cic.; 2, *as often as, whenever*; quum ad aliquod oppidum venerat, in cubiculum deferrebat, Cic.; 3, *since*; multi anni sunt, quum Fabius in aere meo est, Cic. **B. 1.** *used in a relative sense after a subst., when, at which*; fuit quoddam tempus, quum homines vagabantur, Cic.; with the subj., fuit quum arbitraret, Cic.; 2, *used in a causal sense, when*; praecclare facis quum puerum diligis, Cic.; quum . . . tum, *when . . . so also, both . . . and, not only . . . but also*; volendi sunt libri, quum aliorum tum inprimis Catonis, Cic.; quum maxime, *particularly, above all*; nunc quum maxime, Cic. **II.** To express cause with subj., **A. as**; quum vita metus plena sit, Cic. **B. 1.** with a mixture of connexion in time and in cause, esp. in narrative, with imperf. and pluperf., *as when*; Epaminondas quum vicisset Lacedaemonios, quaesivit, Cic.; 2, *although*; quum ipse litteram Socrates nullam reliquisset, Cic.

R.

R, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek rho (P, ρ). On account of the aspirate which always accompanies the Greek letter, we find it represented by *rh* in some words derived from that language. The letters *r* and *s* seem to have been interchangeable to a great extent, as in arbor, arbos; honor, honos; quaeso for quaero; hesterus, from heri, etc.; *r* is also assimilated with *l*, as in the diminutive libellus from liber, in intelligo from inter-lego, etc. For abbreviations in which *R* is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

rābīdō, adv. (rabidus), *madly, savagely, fiercely*; omnia appetere, Cic.

rābīdus -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad*. **I.** In a narrow sense, Plin. **II.** In a wider sense, *fiere, raving, savage*. **A. 1.** lit., of animals, canes, Ov.; leones, Hor.; 2, *transf., of things, personal characteristics, wild, savage*; mores, Ov.; fames, Verg. **B.** Of inspired madness, *raging*; oc, ora, Verg.

rābles -ā, f. (rabio), *madness*. **I.** In a narrow sense, as a disease, Ov.; contacto eo scelere velut injectā rabie ad arna ituros, Liv. **II.** In a wider sense. **A.** *raging, fierceness, fury, rage*; a, of persons, animi acerbitas quadam et rabies, Cic.; ira et rabies Latinorum, Liv.; b, *transf., of things, fury, rage*; fatalis temporis, Liv.; caeli marisque, Verg. **B.** Esp. of the inspired madness of the Sibyl, Verg.

rābīo, 3. *to be mad*, Varr.

rābīōsē, adv. (rabiosus), *madly, furiously*, Cic.

rābīōsūlus -a -um (dim. of rabiosus), *some-what raging, furious*, Cic.

rābīosus -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad*. **I.** In a narrow sense, of madness as a disease, Plaut. **II.** In a wider sense, *furious, savage*; canis, Hor.; *transf., of things, vide ne fortitudo minime sit rabiosa*, Cic.

Rābīrius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, C. Rabirius Postumus, accused of treason, and defended by Cicero; 2, Rabirius, a poet, contemporary of Vergil. Adj., **Rābīriānus -a -um**, relating to Rabirius.

rābō = arrhabo (q.v.).

rābūla -ae, m. (rabio), *a bawling advocate, pettifogger*, Cic.

rācēmīfēr -fēra -fērum (racemus and fero). 1, *bearing berries*; uva, Ov.; 2, *crowned with grapes*; capilli, Ov.

rācēmus -i, m. I. the stalk of a cluster of grapes; uva lentis racemus, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** a cluster of grapes, Verg. **B.** the juice of the grape, Ov.

Rācīlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Racilius, a tribune of the people in the time of Cicero.

Rācīlia -ae, f. (wife of the dictator L. Q. Cinna), Cinna.

rādiātūs (radius), *provided with rays, beaming*; sol, Cic.; lumina, Ov.

rādicītis, adv. (radix), *with the root*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., *roots and all, utterly*; extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.

rādicūla -ae, f. (dim. of radix), *a little root*, Cic.

rādīo, 1. and **rādīor**, 1. dep. (radius, beam), *to gleam, glitter, emit rays or beams, radiate*; argenti radiabant lumine valvae, Ov.; partic., *radians, gleaming*; luna, Verg.

rādīus -ii, m. a staff, rod. **I.** Lit., **A. Gen.**, acuti atque alius per alium immissi radii, Liv. **B. Esp.** 1, *the spoke of a wheel*, Verg.; 2, *mathem. t. t., the staff that mathematicians used for drawing figures on the abacus*; 3, *t. t. of weaving, a shuttle*, Verg.; 4, *t. t. of zoology, a, the sting of the fish pastinaca*, Plin.; b, *radii, the spurs of birds*, Plin.; 5, *t. t. of botany, a kind of long olive*, Verg. **II.** *Transf.* 1, *mathem. t. t., the radius or semi-diameter of a circle*, Cic.; 2, *a ray, beam of light*; radii solis, Cic.

rādīx -icis, f. (perh. connected with pīca), *a root*. **I. Gen.**, **A. 1.** lit., *the root of a tree or plant*; cortices et radices, Cic.; arbores ab radice subtrahere, Caes.; 2, *transf., a, the root or lowest part of anything (of the tongue)*, Ov.; of a leather, Ov.; b, *the foot of a mountain*; in radicebus Caucasii natus, Cic. **B. Fig.**, a, *origin, source*; patientiae, Cic.; ex fisdem, quibus nos, radicebus natum, *a native of the same place*, Cic.; b, *firm foundation*; Pompejus, ex robore viri radicebus, Cic. **II.** Esp., *an edible root*; a genus radici quod appellatur chara, Caes.; b *a radish*, Hor.

rādo, rāsi, rāsum, 3. to scrape, scratch, shave. **I.** to make smooth by scraping, shaving, etc.; lapides palmā, Hor. **II.** to graze, brush along, touch; litora, Verg.; terras, Hor. **III.** to scratch or scrape away, erase; a, nomen fastis, Tac.; b, to shave the hair with a razor (tonder, to cut it with scissors); caput et supercilia, Cic.; radere caput, as a sign of slavery, Liv., in pursuance of a vow, Juv.

Raeti (Rhaeti) -ōrum, m. a people between the Danube, the Rhine, and the Lech, north of the Po. Hence, **A. Raetia** -ae, f. Raetia, their country. **B. Raeticus** -a -um, Raetian. **C. Raetus** -a -um, Raetian.

rāja -ae, f. a fish, the ray, Plin.

rallum -i, n. (rado), a scraper for cleaning a ploughshare, Plin.

rallus -a -um (rad-lus, from rado), thin, of fine texture, Plaut.

rāmāle -is, n. (ramus), usually plur., twigs, branches, brushwood, Ov.

rāmentum -i, n. (for radmentum, from rado, as caementum from caedo). **I.** a shaving, splinter, chip, Lucr. **II.** Transf., a bit, morsel; aurum cum ramento, every halfpenny, Plaut.

rāmēus -a -um (ramus), of or relating to branches; fragmenta, brushwood, Verg.

ramex -icis, m. **I.** a rupture, Plin. **II.** ramices, the blood-vessels of the lungs, the lungs, Plaut.

Ramnes -ium, m. (from ROM -us, Romulus), and **Ramnenses** -ium, m. **I.** one of the three tribes into which the early Roman citizens were divided by Romulus according to their nationality (Ramnes, the Latin stem; Tatian, the Sabine; Luceres, the Etruscan), and hence the name of one of the three centuries of cavalry instituted by Romulus. **II.** Poet., transf. = nobles, Hor.

rāmōsus -a -um (ramus), full of boughs, branching, branchy. **I.** Lit., arbor, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., hydra ramosa natis e caede colubris, the hydra, from whose trunk, as from a tree, grew young serpents, Ov.

rāmūlus -i, m. (dim. of ramus), a little branch, twig, Cic.

ramus -i, m. **I.** a bough, branch, twig. **A.** Lit., in quibus non truncons, non rami, non folia, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the fruit growing on a bough; rami atque venatus alebat, Verg.; b, a branch of a stag's antlers, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, branch of a mountain range, Plin.; 2, rami, the arms of the Greek letter Y, regarded by the Pythagoreans as symbolical of the two paths of life; Samii rami, Pers.

rāna -ae, f. a frog. **I.** Lit., Verg.; rana turpis, a toad, Hor. **II.** Transf., rana marina, a sea-fish (Lophius piscatorius, Linn.), Cic.

rancēo, to stink, only in partic., **rancens** -entis, stinking, putrid, Lucr.

rancidulus -a -um (dim. of rancidus). **I.** somewhat stinking, putrid, Juv. **II.** Transf., loathsome, Pers.

rancidus -a -um (ranceo), stinking, rank. **I.** Lit., aper, Hor. **II.** Transf., disgusting, offensive, Juv.

rānanculus -i, m. (dim. of rana). **I.** a little frog, a tadpole, Cic.; in jest, used of the inhabitants of Ulubrae, which was near the Pontine Marshes, Cic. **II.** a plant, perhaps crowfoot, Plin.

rāpa -ae, f. = rapum (q.v.).

rāpācida -ae, m. (rapax), a robber, Plaut.

rāpācitas -ātis, f. (rapax), greediness, rapacity; quis in rapacitate avarior? Cic.

rāpax -ācis (rapio). **I.** seizing to oneself, bearing or snatching away, furious, violent. **A.** Lit., ventus, Ov.; fluvius, Lucr. **B.** Transf., grasping, prone to grasp; nihil est appetentius, similis sui, nec rapacius quam natura, Cic. **II.** plundering, greedy of plunder. Subst., a robber; a, of persons, Cic.; b, of animals, lupus, Hor.; c, of abstr. personif., mors, Tib.; Orcus, Hor.

rāphāninus -a -um (ράφανίος), of radishes, made from radishes, Plin.

rāphānitis -idis, f. (ράφανίτις), a sword-lily, Plaut.

rāphānus -i, m. and f. (ράφανος), a radish, Cat.

rāpīdē, adv. (rapidus), hurriedly, quickly rapidly. **I.** Lit., rapide dilapsus fluvius, Cic. **II.** Transf., quod quum rapide fertur, Cic.

rāpīditas -ātis, f. (rapidus), rapid flow, rapidity; fluminis, Caes.

rāpīdus -a -um (rapio), tearing, seizing. **I.** a, of living beings, violent, savage; ferae, Ov.; b, of things, consuming, devouring; sol, Verg. **II.** Of motion, hurried, hasty, quick, rapid; 1, a, of living beings, Achates, Verg.; equus, Ov.; b, of things, amnis, Hor.; torrens, Verg.; 2, transf., oratio, Cic.

rāpīna -ae, f. (rapio). **I.** Lit., robbery, plundering, pillage; gen. in plur., Cic. **II.** Meton., booty, plunder, Verg.

rāpio -rāpui -raptum, 3. (stem RAP, Gk. ΑΠΙ in ἀπράζω), to snatch. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, to snatch to oneself, seize hastily; bipennem dextra, Verg.; b, to drag away hastily; corpus consulis, Liv.; c, to hurry away, lead away with haste, hurry off; aliquem hinc, Liv.; manipulos aliquot in primam aciem secum rapit, Verg.; reflex., se rapere hinc ocios, to hasten away, Hor.; inde se ad urbem, id est ad caedem optimi cuiusque, Cic.; d, (a) to conquer hastily, overpower; castra urbesque primo impetu, Liv.; (B) to hasten through; densa ferarum tecta, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, to snatch, to enjoy or use in haste; occasionem die, Hor.; b, to accomplish in haste, to hasten; viam, Ov.; nuptias, Liv. **II.** to take or snatch away by force. **A.** Lit., a, to snatch away, carry off; pilam, Cic.; b, to drag away by force, lead away; in jus ad regem, Liv.; e carcere ad palum et ad necem, Cic.; c, to carry off as plunder, to seize, rob; quantum rapere potuisset, Cic.; virgines, Cic. Subst., (a) **rāpta** -ae, f. she that is carried off, Ov.; (B) **rāptum** -i, n. that which is carried off, plunder, booty; rāpto gaudere, Liv.; d, = diripere, to plunder; Armeniam, Tac.; e, to carry off prematurely, of death or disease, improvisa leti vis rapuit gentes, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, to seize for oneself; commoda ad se, Cic.; b, to carry off, take away; alium quae rapit hora diem, Hor.; c, to carry away, lead astray; ipsae res verba rapiunt, Cic.; rāpi in invidiā, Cic.; d, to transport, carry away; in a bad sense, animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall.; in a good sense, ad divinarum rerum cognitionem curā omni studioque rāpi, Cic. (archaic fut. perf., rāpsit, ap. Cic.).

rāptim, adv. (raptus, from rapio), violently, hastily, quickly, hurriedly; haec scripsi rāptim, Cic.

rāptiō -ōnis f. (rapio), a carrying off, abduction, Ter.

rāpto, 1. (intens. of rapio). **I.** to carry away in haste, hurry away; huc illic vexilla, Tac.; transf., of things, me Parnasi deserta per ardua rāpat amor, Verg. **II.** to carry off from, drag away violently. **A.** Lit., a, conjugem, Cic.; Hectora circa muros, Verg.; nubila caeli, Lucr.; b, to rob, plunder, Tac. **B.** Fig., a, to drag along;

quid raptum in crimina divos, accusae, Prop.; **b**, to hurry along with passion, Plaut.

raptor -ōris, m. (rapio). **A.** Lit., **a**, a robber, plunderer, Tac.; attrib., lupi raptores, ravenous, Verg.; **b**, an abductor, ravisher. **Ov.** **B.** Transf., raptore alieni honoris, Ov.

raptus -ūs, m. (rapio). **I.** a tearing off, rending away, **Ov.** **II.** **1**, a carrying off, abduction, rape, Cic.; **2**, plundering, Tac.

rāpūlum -i, n. (dim. of rapum), a little turnip, Hor.

rāpum -i, n. (ῥάπυς), a turnip, Liv.

rārō, adv. (rarus), rarely, seldom, Plaut.

rārēfacio -fēcī -factum **3**, (rarus and facio), to make thin, rarefy, Lucr.

rāresco, **3**, (rarus). **I.** to become thin, to lose density; humor aqual ab aestu, Lucr.; ubi angusti rarecent claustra Pelori, open themselves, expand, Verg. **II.** Transf., to become rarer, to diminish, to lessen; paulatim rarecent montes, Tac.

rārītas -ātis, f. (rarus). **I.** want of density, thinness, looseness of texture, distance apart, Cic. **II.** Transf., fewness, rarity; dictorum, Cic.

rārō, adv. (rarus), seldom, rarely; ita raro, Cic.; quod si rarius fiet, Cic.

rārus -a -um, loose in texture, loose, wide apart, thin (opp. densus). **I.** Lit., retia, Verg.; cribrum, **Ov.** **II.** Transf., **A.** **a**, scattered, scanty, far apart; vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, Cic.; **b**, milit. t. t., scattered, wide apart, dispersed (opp. confectas); ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. **B.** **1**, gen., a few in number, rare; raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes.; in omni arte optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic.; Oceanus raris navibus aditur, Tac.; neut. plur. subst., rara (anteponantur) vulgaribus, Cic.; **b**, of a man that does something rarely, nec Iliaeos coetus nisi rarus adibat, sellom, **Ov.**; **2**, esp., rare, extraordinary, disdistinguish in its kind; rara quidem facie sed rarior arte canendi, **Ov.**

rāsīlis -e (rado), scraped, having a smooth surface, polished; torno rasile buxum, Verg.

raster -tri, m. and **rastrum** -i, n. (rado), plur., gen. **rastrī** -ōrum, m. an instrument for scraping, a toothed hoe, a rake, a mattock, Verg.

rātio -ōnis, f. (reor), a reckoning, account, computation, calculation. **I.** **A.** Lit., (a) sing., eius pecuniae, cuius ratio in aede Opis confecta est, Cic.; auri ratio constat, comes right, is correct, Cic.; rationem ducere, to compute, calculate, Cic.; rationem referre, give in an account, Cic.; (b) plur., rationes cum aliquo putare, Cic.; rationes subducere, to close, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, a roll, register, a list, catalogue, account; rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur, Cic.; **2**, a sum, number, Plaut.; **3**, a business transaction, matter, affair; de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic.; haec res non solum ex domestica est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam, Cic.; fori iudicii rationem Messala suscepit, public and legal business, Cic.; meae (tuae, etc.) rationes, my (thy, etc.) interest, advantage; rationes meas vestrae salutis anteposuisse, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** an account, reckoning, calculation; rationem habere, to make a calculation, Cic.; semper ita vivamus ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, a, a relation with, reference to; rationem habere, aliquid rationis habere cum aliquo, to have relations with, Cic.; quae ratio tili cum eo intercesserat? Cic.; **b**, respect, consideration, regard for anything; vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem habere, Cic.; suam rationem ducere, to consider his own advantage, Cic.; **c**, plan, mode

of procedure, method, manner, fashion, nature, kind, way; ita fiet ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, Cic.; scribendi consilium ratioque, Cic.; meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae, Cic.; rationes belli gerendi, principes, Caes.; **2**, esp., the faculty of mind which calculates and plans, the reason; homo rationis particeps, Cic.; mens et ratio et consilium, Cic.; consilio et ratione, Cic.; ratio est, it seems reasonable, with infin., Cic.; hence, **a**, reason, motive, ground; (a) nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, Cic.; consilii causa ratioque, Cic.; (b) rhet. t. t., ground or reason brought forward to support a proposition, Cic.; **b**, meton., reasonableness, propriety, method, order, rule; modo et ratione omnia facere, moderately and reasonably, Cic.; **c**, principle, view, tendency; florens homo in populari ratione, the most distinguished representative of the democratic view, Cic.; **d**, theory, doctrine, system, knowledge; Epicuri ratio, philosophical system, Cic.; de ratione vivendi, the art of living, Cic.; **e**, meton., a view, opinion; quum in eam rationem quisque loqueretur, Cic.; **f**, an adducing of proof, reasoning; concludatur igitur ratio, Cic.

rātiōcinatio -ōnis, f. (ratiocinor). **I.** a careful and deliberate consideration and conclusion, Cic. **II.** a reasoning, ratiocination, argument, syllogism, Cic.

rātiōcinativus -a -um (ratiocinor), argumentative, syllogistic, Cic.

rātiōcinātor -ōris, m. (ratiocinor), a calculator, accountant, Cic.

rātiōcinor, **1**, dep. (ratio), **1**, to compute, calculate, Cic.; **2**, to argue, infer, conclude; inter se, with acc. and infin., Cic.

rātiōnālis -e (ratio), reasonable, rational, Quint.

rātiōnārium -li, n. (ratio), a statistical account; imperii, Suet.

rātis -is, f. **I.** a raft, Cic., Caes.; ratibus, quibus iunxerat flumen, resolutis, Liv.; sing., collect., a bridge of boats, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., a ship, boat, vessel, Verg.

rātiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of ratio). **I.** a little reckoning, account, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** a poor, insufficient reason; huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. **B.** a petty syllogism; concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, Cic.

rātus -a -um, p. adj. (from reor). **I.** reckoned, calculated; pro rata parte, or simply pro rata, according to a fixed proportion, in proportion, proportionally, Cic. **II.** Transf., determined, fixed, settled; **a**, rati astrorum ordines, Cic.; **b**, valid, fixed, legal; id iussum ratum ac firmum futurum, Cic.; ratum facere, to ratify, confirm, make valid, Cic.; ratum habere, duers, to consider valid, Cic.; aliquid mihi ratum est, I approve, Cic.

raucisōnus -a -um (raucus and sonus), hoarse, hoarsely sounding, Lucr.

raucitas -ātis, f. (raucus), hoarseness, Plin.

raucus -a -um (for ravidus, connected with ravis), hoarse. **I.** Lit., **A.** hoarse through illness; fauces, Lucr. **B.** a, hoarse through shouting; nos rancos saepe attentissime audiri video, Cic.; of birds, screaming; cornix, Lucr.; palumbes, cooing, Verg.; **b**, of sound, vox rancum, **Ov.** **II.** Poet., transf., hoarse, hollow-sounding, deep or dull-sounding; cornu, Plaut.; murmur undae, Verg.

Raudius -a -um, **Raudian**; Raudius Campus, and Raudii Campi, a plain in Upper Italy, where Marius defeated the Cimbri.

raudus (rōdus, rūdus) -ēris, n. a rough

mass or lump; esp., a piece of brass used as a coin, Liv.

rauduseŭlum -i, n. (dim. of raudus), a small sum of money; transf., de raudusculo Numeriano, the little debt of Numerius, Cic.

Raurici -ŏrum, m. a Celtic people in Gaul, near modern Basle.

Rāvenna -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, near the Adriatic, made a naval station by Augustus, now Ravenna. Hence, **Rāvennās** -ātis, m. belonging to Ravenna.

rāvio, 4. (ravis), to talk oneself hoarse, Plaut.

rāvis -is, f. (connected with raucus), hoarseness, Plaut.

rāvus -a -um, grey, greyish, Hor.

rē- prep. insepar., meaning sometimes back, as in rector; sometimes against, as in reductor; sometimes again, as restituo (orig. form red, which appears before vowels, e.g., redeo, sometimes lengthened, as redi-vivus).

1. **rēa**, v. reus.

2. **Rēa** = Rhea (q.v.).

rēapsō, adv. (re and eapse, i.e., eā and suff. pse), indeed, in truth, really, Cic.

Rēatē, n. (defect., with same form for nom., acc., and abl.), an old town in the Sabine country, now Rieti. Adj. **Rēatinus** -a -um, Reatine; subst., **Rēatini** -ŏrum, m. the people of Reate.

rēatus -ūs, m. (rens), the state or condition of an accused person, Mart.

rēbellātio, = rebellio (q.v.).

rēbellātrix -icis, f. (rebello), renewing war, rising again; Germania, Ov.

rēbellio -ōnis, f. (rebellis), a renewal of war by a conquered people; rebellionem facere, Caes. Plur., Carthaginiensium rebelliones, Cic.

rēbellis -e (re and bellum), renewing a war, insurgent; 1, lit., colonia, Tac.; 2, fig., amor, Ov.

rēbellium = rebellio (q.v.).

rēbello, 1. to renew a war; a, lit., septies rebellare, Liv.; b, poet., transf., to renew the fight, Ov.

rēbīto, 3. to go back, return, Plaut.

rēbōo, 1. to echo, resound, Verg.

rēcālcitro, 1. of a horse, to kick backwards; fig., to deny access, Hor.

rēcālēfācio = recalcacio (q.v.).

rēcālēo, 2. to be warm again; recalent nostro Tiberina fluentis sanguine, Verg.

rēcālesco -cālūi, 3. (recaleo), to become warm again; quum motu atque exercitatione recalcant corpora, Cic.; fig., mens recalescit, Ov.

rēcālfacio (**rēcālēfācio**) -fēcī factum, 3. to make warm again, Ov.

rēcāndesco -candūi, 3. 1. to grow white; recanduit unda, Ov. 2. Transf., to become hot, to begin to glow. A. Lit., (tellus) recanduit aestu, Ov. B. Fig., recanduit ira, Ov.

rēcanto, 1. I. Intransit., to resound, echo, Mart. 2. Trans., A. to recall, recant; recantata opprobria, Hor. B. to charm away; curas, Ov.

rēcēdo -cessi -ceasum, 3. 1. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire. A. 1, lit., of persons, ex eo loco, Caes.; non modo e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, a, ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic.; b, of places, to retire, stand back; Anchisae domus recessit, Verg.; c, to recede in the distance, disappear from the view: provah-

imur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Verg. B. Fig., 1, of persons, in otia tuta, Hor.; 2, of things, anni recedentes, Hor. 2. to go away, depart, go to a distance. A. 1, lit., of living beings, nec vero a stabulis recedunt longius (apes), Verg.; 2, transf., of inanimate things, a, to separate from; recedit caput e cervice, Ov.; b, to vanish, disappear; in ventos vita or anima exhalata recessit, Verg., Ov. B. Fig., 1, of persons, a, to depart from, abandon; ab officio, Cic.; b, to depart from, give up, renounce; ab armis, to lay down arms, Cic.; a vita, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, a, to depart from, lose; res ad usitata consuetudine recessit, Cic.; b, to vanish disappear, cease; et pariter Phoebes pariter maris ira recessit, Ov.; c, recedere ab aliquo, to pass away from, be lost; quum res (property) ab eo quicum contraxisset, recessisset et ad heredem pervenisset, Cic.

rēcello, 3. to spring back, fly back, bend back; quum (ferrea) manus gravi librimento recelleret ad solum, Liv.

rēcens -entis, new, fresh, young, recent. I. Adj., A. Lit., (a) absol., caespes, Caes.; his recentibus viris, men of modern times, Cic. Subst., recentiores, later authors Cic.; recenti re, recenti negotio, while the business is still fresh, Cic.; injuriarum memoria, Caes.; (β) with ab and the abl., fresh from, soon after, a little subsequent to; Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic.; (γ) with ex and the abl., quum e provincia recens esset, Cic.; (δ) with abl. alone, praetura, Tac.; with abl. of name of town, Regni quidam eo venerunt, Romā sane recentes, direct from Rome, Cic. B. Transf., of strength, fresh, vigorous; of soldiers, integri et recentes, Caes.; of horses, Liv.; of things, animus (consulius), Liv. (abl. sing., gen. recenti, in poets sometimes recente; genit. plur., gen. recentium, in poets sometimes recentum). 2. Adv., lately, recently; sole recens orto, Verg.; recens ad Regillum lacum accepta clades, Liv.

rēcenscō -censūi -censum and -censum, 2 to review, muster, examine. I. Lit., milit. t. t., exercitum, legiones, Liv.; polit. t. t., of the censor, equites, Liv. 2. Transf., A. to go through, pass through; signa (of the sun), Ov. B. Esp., 1, to go over in thought, review; fataque fortunaeque virum, Ov.; 2, to go over in words, recount; fortia facta, Ov.

rēcensio -ōnis, f. (recenseo), a reviewing, mustering, enumeration by the censor, Cic.

rēcensus -ūs, m. (recenseo) = recensio, a reviewing, mustering; equitum recensum habere, of the censor, Liv.

rēceptacūlum -i, n. (recepto). 1. a magazine, reservoir, receptacle; cibi et potionis (of the stomach), Cic.; cloaca maxima receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. 2. Esp., a place of refuge, shelter, retreat; militum Caecilinae, Cic.; receptaculum esse classibus nostris, Cic.; fugientibus, Liv.

rēceptio -ōnis, f. (recipio), a receiving, reception, Plaut.

rēcepto, 1. (intens. of recipio). I. A. to draw back; 1, transit., hastam, Verg.; 2, reflex., se receptare, to retire; Saturni sese quo stella receptet, Verg. B. to receive back, Lucr. 2. to receive frequently; mercatores, Liv.

rēceptor -ōris, m. (recipio), one who receives or harbours, a harbourer; praedarum, Tac.; transf., ipse ille latronum oculator et receptor locus, Cic.

rēceptrix -trix, f. (receptor), a receiver (of stolen goods); furtorum, Cic.

rēceptus -ūs, m. (recipio). 1. a drawing back. A. Lit., spiritus, Quint. B. Fig., re-

tractation, recantation; nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. II. A. a, a retreat; non tutissimus a malis consiliis receptus, Liv.; b, esp., recourse to; receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. B. Milit. t. t., a retreat, falling back; ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes.; Caesar receptui cani jussit, ordered the signal of retreat, Caes.; fig., canere receptui a miseris, Cic.

recessim, adv. (recedo), backwards, Plaut.

recessus -ūs, m. (recedo). **I.** a going back, receding, retreating; **1.** lit., lunae accessus et recessus, Cic.; (aestuum maritimorum) accessus et recessus, ebb and flow, Cic.; recessum primis ultimi non dabunt, chance of retreating, Caes.; **2.** fig., accessum ad res salutare, a pestiferis recessum, disinclination for, Cic.; ut metus recessum quandam animi et fugam efficiat, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** lit., a, a hollow, recess, Verg.; b, a place of retreat, quiet, retired place; mihi solitudo et recessus provinciae est, Cic.; **2.** fig., in animis hominum tanti sunt recessus, corners, intricacies, Cic.

recedivus -a -um (recido), returning, repeated; poet., Pergama, rebuilt, Verg.

1. recido -cidi -cāsūrus, 3. (re and cado). **I.** to fall back. **A.** Lit., recidunt omnia in terras, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** a, to relapse, sink; in gravio rem morbum, to relapse, Liv.; in eandem fortunam, Cic.; b, to fall to; cum ad eum potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic.; c, to fall upon, reach; hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse, Cic.; esp., to fall on the head of; ut amentiae poena in ipsum eiusque familiam recidat, Cic.; **2.** to come to, fall to, sink to, Cic.; **3.** to fall, happen, occur, tight upon; illa omnia ex laetitia ad lacrimas reciderunt, Cic.; ad nihilum, to come to naught, Cic. **II.** **1.** to fall into, to become; quorsum recidat responsum tuum non magno opere laboro, Cic.; **2.** to fall within a certain time; in nostrum annum, Cic.

2. recido -cidi -cīsum, 3. (re and caedo). **I.** to cut off, cut away; **1.** caput, Ov.; ceras inanes, Verg.; **2.** transf., to extirpate; nationes, Cic. **II.** to cut away; **1.** lit., barbam falce, Ov.; **2.** transf., to cut away, top off, abbreviate, shorten; ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor.

recingo -cinki -cinctum, 3. to unbind; tunicas, Ov.; pass. as middle, recingor, I unbind myself, Ov.

recino, 3. (re and cano), to resound, echo. **I.** Intransit., in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic.; parra recinens, shrieking, Hor. **II.** Transi., to cause to resound; a, of echo, cuius recinet jocosa nomen imago, re-echo, Hor.; b, of a poet, to praise loudly on the lyre; curvā lyrā Latoniam, Hor.

recipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (re and capio). **I.** to take back. **A.** to draw back, fetch back; **1.** lit., a, of things, ensem, to draw back, draw out, Verg.; b, of pers., aliquem medio ex hoste, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., to draw back, cause to retreat; milites defessos, Caes.; reflex., se recipere, to withdraw, retire, retreat, betake oneself to any place; se ex hisce locis, Cic.; se ad nos, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., se hinc, se inde, se ex aliquo loco, se ad or in aliquem locum, se aliquo ad aliquem, Caes.; **2.** transf., a, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, Cic.; reflex., se recipere, to turn to, to have recourse to; se ad bonam frugem, Cic.; se ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes.; b, business t. t., to keep back, retain, reserve a portion; ruta caesa, Cic.; sibi aliquid, Cic.; c, to seize out of the hands of the enemy; aliquem ex hostibus, Liv. **B.** to take back, receive again, receive; **1.** lit., merita, Cic.; arma, Liv.; obsides, Caes.; so to reduce again by conquest, to recover; Tarentum, Cic.

suas res amissas, Liv.; **2.** transf., to recover; antiquam frequentiam, Liv.; vitam herbis fortibus, Ov.; animos ex pavore, to regain courage, Liv. **II.** to receive, accept, take to oneself; **1.** lit., a, to take in to oneself; ferrum, gladium, to receive the death-wound, Cic.; necesse erat ab latere aperto tela recipi, Caes.; of animals, frenum, Hor.; of rivers, Mosa, parte quadam ex Rheno accepta quae, etc., Caes.; b, to receive into a place; (a) with acc. alone, of persons, Xerxen, Cic.; aliquem libentissimo animo, Caes.; of places, hos tutissimus portus recipiebat, Caes.; (β) with ad and the acc., aliquem ad epulas, Cic.; (γ) with in and the acc., Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic.; (δ) with abl. alone, exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic.; (ε) with acc. of place, aliquem domum suam, Cic.; (ς) with supine, senem sessum, Cic.; (η) absol., qui receperant, Caes.; c, to take possession of, conquer; oppidum, civitatem, Caes.; d, to receive money; pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic.; **2.** transf., a, to receive into a certain rank or position; aliquem in ordinem senatorium, Cic.; aliquem in fidem, Cic.; b, to receive, accept, admit, allow; fabulas, to believe, Cic.; nec inconstantiam virtus recipit, admits, allows of, Cic.; c, to accept a task, undertake, take upon oneself; causam Siculorum, Cic.; officium, Cic.; d, hence, to accept an obligation, guarantee, promise, be responsible for; pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, Cic.; ea quae tibi promitto accipio, Cic.; partic. subst., **receptum** -i, n. an engagement, guarantee; e, legal t. t., of the praetor, recipere nomen, to entertain, receive an accusation against any one, Cic.

reciprocatio -ōnis, f. (reciproco), a returning by the same path, Plin.

reciprocō, 1. (reciprocus). **I.** Transi., to move backwards, to move backwards and forwards; animam, to draw in and breathe out the air, to breathe, Liv.; quinquerem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, turned round and moved back, Liv.; esp. of the ebb tide, in motu reciprocando, on the ebb, Cic.; fig., si quidem ista reciprocantur, if the proposition is converted or reversed, Cic. **II.** Intransi., to move backwards and forwards; fretum Euripi non septies die temporibus statim reciprocatur, ebbs and flows, Liv.

reciprocus -a -um, returning, going back in the same path. **I.** Lit., mare, ebbing, Tac.; vox, echoing, Plin. **II.** Fig., ars, alternating, Plin.

recisamentum -i, n. (recido), a clip, shaving, Plin.

recisio -ōnis, f. (recido), a cutting off, Plin.

recisus -a -um, partic. of recido.

recitatio -ōnis, f. (recito), a reading aloud; a, of documents in legal proceedings, Cic.; b, of literary works, Plin.

recitator -ōris, m. (recito), a reader aloud; a, of documents in legal proceedings, Cic.; b, of literary works, a reciter, Hor.

recito, 1. to read, read aloud, read publicly; a, legal t. t., (a) to read a document; litteras in senatu, in contione, Cic.; aliquid ex codice, Cic.; (β) to read out the name of a person; testamento heredem aliquem, Cic.; aliquem praeterire in recitando senatu, in reading the list of senators, Cic.; (γ) to read the words of an oath, to dictate, Tac.; b, to read or recite one's literary works before friends, Hor.

reclamatio -ōnis, f. (reclamo), a crying out against, loud disapprobation, Cic.

reclāmīto, 1. (intens. of reclamo), to cry out against loudly, violently contradict, Cic.

reclāmo, 1. to cry out against, shout in disapprobation, contradict loudly. **I.** A. Lit., (α)

absol., Cic.; (β) with dat. of pers., alieni, Cic.; of things, orationi, Cic.; alieuius promissis, Cic.; (γ) with ne and the subj., unā voce omnes iudices, ne is iuraret, reclamasse, Cic. **B.** Fig., quoniam ratio reclamat vera, Lucr. **II.** Poet., transf., to *reperberite*, *re-echo*, *resound*: with dat., scopulis reclamant aequora, Verg.

reclīnis -e (reclino), *leaning backwards, bent backwards, reclining*, Ov.

reclīno, 1. (re and *clino), to *bend back, cause to lean back*. **I.** Lit., se, Caes.; scuta, Verg.; **reclīnātus** -a -um, *bent back, reclined*, Caes. **II.** Transf., nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, *releases me from labour*, Hor.

reclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (re and claudō), to *unclose, to open*. **I.** A. Lit., portas hosti, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to *bring to light, to disclose, reveal*; vian, Ov.; tellurem unco dente, to *turn over, cultivate*, Verg.; ensem, to *draw from the scabbard*, Verg.; 2, to *open with a weapon* = to *pierce*; pectus mucrone, Verg. **II.** Fig., ebrietas operata recludit, *reveals*, Hor.; fata, to *relax*, Hor.

recōgito, 1. to *think over again, consider, deliberate upon*; de re, Cic.

recognitio -ōnis, f. (recognosco). **I.** *recollection*; scelerum suorum, Cic. **II.** *investigation, inspection, examining*; agri Campani, Liv.

recognosco -nōvi -nītum, 3. **I.** A. to *recognise, to know again*; res, as one's property, Liv.; illa reminiscendo, Cic. **B.** to *recall, to go over again*; recognosce mecum noetem illam, Cic. **II.** a, to *inspect, examine, investigate*; agros, Liv.; b, to *examine critically, to revise, authenticate, certify*; decretum populi, Cic.; codicem, Cic.

recolligo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to *collect again, gather together again*; fig., se, to *regain courage*, Ov.; primos annos, to *become young again*, Ov.; animum alicuius, to *reconcile*, Cic.

recolō -colūi -cultum, 3. to *cultivate again*. **I.** Lit., desertam terram, Liv. **II.** Fig., A. Gen., 1, to *practise again, resume*; artes, Cic.; studia, Cic.; 2, to *set up again, renew, repair*; imagines subversas, Tac.; dignitatem, Cic.; 3, to *honour again*; aliquem sacerdotis, Tac. **B.** Esp., 1, to *reflect upon again*; inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, Verg.; 2, to *recollect, think over again*; quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.; 3, to *call to mind, remember again*, Ov.

recommisiscor, 3. dep. to *recollect*, Plaut.

recompōno (-pōsūi) -pōsītum, 3. to *re-adjust, re-arrange*; coinas, Ov.

reconciliatio -ōnis, f. (reconcilio). **I.** a *restoration, re-establishment*; concordiae, Cic. **II.** *reconciliation*; irridebatur haec illius reconciliationi, Cic.

reconciliātor -ōris, m. (reconcilio), a *restorer, re-establisher*; pacis, Liv.

reconcilio, 1. **I.** A. to *make good again, restore, repair*; diuturni laboris detrimentum solertia et virtute militum brevi reconciliatur, Caes. **B.** to *re-unite, bring together again*; a, inimicos in gratiam, Cic.; b, to *appease, to reconcile*; aliquem alicui, Cic. **II.** to *restore, re-establish*; existimationem iudiciorum, Cic.

reconcinno, 1. to *restore, renovate, repair*; tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic.

reconditus -a -um, p. adj. (from recondo), *far removed, secret, concealed*. **I.** Lit., locus, Cic.; neut. plur., occulta et recondita templi, secret recesses, Caes. **II.** Fig., a, *abstruse, profound*; reconditae abstrusaeque res, Cic.; b, of character, *reserved, mysterious*; naturā tristi ac reconditā fuit, Cic.

recondo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to *lay back, put back*; gladium in vaginam, Cic.; poet., oculos, to *close again*, Ov. **II.** to *lay aside*. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., a, *tamquam in vagina reconditum*, Cic.; b, of provisions, treasure, etc., to *lay up in store, keep*; prome reconditum Caecubum, Hor.; recondita alia (medicamenta), Liv.; 2, fig., mens alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, *lays up in store*, Cic. **B.** to *conceal, hide*; 1, lit., a, quod celari opus erat habebant sepositum ac reconditum, Cic.; Ascaniū curvā valle, Verg.; b, to *thrust, etc.*; ense in pulmone, Verg.; c, to *devour*; volucres avidā alvo, Verg.; 2, fig., to *conceal*; voluptates, Tac.

recondūco -duxi -ductum, 3. to *bargain, contract for again*, Plin.

reconfo, 1. to *rekindle*, Lucr.

recoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** to *boil again*; Peliam (in order to make young again), Cic. **II.** to *melt, smelt, forge again*. **A.** Lit., enses, Verg. **B.** Fig., recoctus scriba ex quinqueviro, *new-moulded*, Hor.

recordatio -ōnis, f. (recorder), a *recollection, remembrance*; ultimi temporis recordatio, Cic.; plur., recordationes fugio, Cic.

recorder, 1. dep. (re and cor). **I.** to *remember, recollect*; (a) with genit., flagitiorum suorum, Cic.; (β) with acc., majorum delictorum, Cic.; (γ) with acc. and infin., hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives esse usurpatum, Cic.; (δ) with rel. sent., non recorder, unde ceciderim, Cic.; (ε) with de and the abl., de ceteris, Cic.; (ζ) absol., si recordari volumus, Cic. **II.** to *think of something in the future, to ponder over*; quae sum passura recorder, Ov.

recrastino, 1. (re and crastinus), to *put off from day to day*, Plin.

recreatio -ōnis, f. (recreo), a *restoration, a recovery*, Plin.

recrementum -i, n. (cerno), *drass, slag, refuse*, Plin.

recreō, 1. **I.** to *create again*, Lucr. **II.** to *restore to a sound condition, to refresh, invigorate, revive*; reflex., se recreare and middle, recreari, to *revive, to recover, to be refreshed*; a, physically, voculae recreandas causa, Cic.; recreari ex vulnere, Cic.; ex vulneribus, Liv.; b, politically, provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, Cic.; middle, civitas recreatur, Cic.; c, mentally, afflictos animos, Cic.; recreare se ex magno timore, to *recover from*, Cic.

recrepō, 1. to *echo, resound*, Cat.

recreresco -crevi -crētum, 3. to *grow again*, Liv.

recredesco -crūdūi, 3. to *become raw again*. **I.** Of wounds, to *open afresh*; quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. **II.** Fig., to *break out again*; recrudescite Maianā seditio, Liv.

rectā, adv. (sc. viā), *straightway, straightforward, right on, directly*, Cic.

rectē, adv. (rectus). **I.** in a *straight line*, in a straight (horizontal) direction; recte ferri, Cic. **II.** Fig., *rightly, properly, well, duly, suitably*. **A.** a, of conduct, behaviour, recte atque ordine facere, iudicare, Cic.; recte et vere respondere, Cic.; b, of condition, *well*; apud matrem recte est, it is all right with, Cic.; c, of consequence, *well, favourably, safely*; se alicui recte committere, Caes.; quicum quilibet rectissime facere posset, Cic.; recte vendere, at a high price, Cic. **B.** Of degree, *recte ambulare*, Cic.

rectio -ōnis, f. (rego), a *ruling, governing*; rerum publicarum, Cic.

rector -ōris, m. (rego), a ruler, governor, director, guide, leader. **I.** Lit., navis, steersman, Cic. **II.** Fig., rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.; of deities, ruler; Olympi, or superum, or deum, Jupiter, Ov.; maris, Neptune, Ov.

rectrix -icis, f. (rector), she that leads or guides, Plin.

rectus -a -um, p. adj. (from rego), straight (whether horizontally or vertically), upright. **I.** Lit., a, in a horizontal direction, straight; recto itinere ad Iberum contendere, Caes.; rectus cursus hinc ad Africanum, Liv.; recti oculi, straight, steadfast look, Cic.; b, of vertical direction, upright; ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, Cic.; 2, transf., gramm. t. t., casus rectus, the nom. (opp. casus obliquus), Quint. **II.** Fig., right, correct, proper, suitable, due; a, physically and intellectually, (a) rectum et iustum proelium, Liv.; (b) simple, natural, plain, straightforward; commentarii Caesaris, Cic.; (c) right, free from mistakes; quae sint in artibus ac rationibus rectae ac pravae, Cic.; neut. subst., rectum pravumque, Cic.; b, morally, (a) straightforward, honest, upright; consilia recta, Liv.; conscientia recta, Cic.; praetor populi Romani rectissimus, Cic.; (b) right, virtuous, dutiful; in neut. subst., right, virtue, good; neque quidquam nisi honestum et rectum alter ab altero postulabit, Cic.; rectum est, it is right, with acc. and infin., Cic.

recubitus -us, m. (recumbo), a falling down, Plin.

recubo, 1. to lie back, to lie on the back, recline; in hortulis suis, Cic.

recumbo cubui, 3. to lie backwards, recline. **I.** Of persons. **A.** Gen., in cubiculo, Cic.; in herba, Cic. **B.** Esp., to recline at table; in triclinio, Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate things, to sink down, fall down; cervix in humeros, Verg.

recupératio -ōnis, f. (recupero), a recovery; libertatis, Cic.

recupérator -ōris, m. (recupero). **I.** a recoverer; urbis, Tac. **II.** Esp., recuperatores, a college of three or five magistrates appointed by the praetor to decide causes which required speedy settlement, Cic.

recupératōrius -a -um (recupero), of or relating to the recuperatores; iudicium, Cic.

recupéro, 1. (recipio), to get again, regain, recover. **I.** Lit., a, of things, villam suam ab aliquo, Cic.; urbem, Liv.; amissa, Caes.; rempublicam, supremacy in the state, Cic.; b, of persons, obsides, Caes., Cic.; si vos et me ipsum recuperaro, Cic. **II.** Transf., to win again, recover again (a person's favour); voluntatem alicuius, Cic.

recūro, 1. to restore, refresh, Cat.

recurro -curri -cursum, 3. to run back, hasten back. **I.** a, lit., of persons, ad aliquem, Cic.; ad redam, Cic.; in Tusculanum, Cic.; rure, Hor.; b, transf., of things, luna tum crescendo, tum defectioibus in initia recurro, Cic.; bruma recurrit iners, Hor.; esp., of the course of the sun and the year, to roll round; sol recurrens, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. **B.** to come back to, return to; ad easdem conditionis condiciones, Caes.

recurso, 1. (intens. of recurro), to run back, hasten back, return. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Fig., cura recursat, Verg.

recursus -us, n. (recurro), a return, coming back, retreat; a, of persons, Liv.; b, of water, etc., Ov.

recurvo, 1. (recurvus), to bend or curve back-

wards; colla equi, Ov.; aquas in caput, make to flow back, Ov.; undae recurvatae, winding, Ov.

recurvus -a -um, bent or curved backwards; cornu, Verg.; tectum, labyrinth, Ov.; aera, hooks, Ov.; nexus hederæ, winding, Ov.

recusatio -ōnis, f. (recuso). **I.** a refusal, Cic.; adimere alicui omnem recusationem, possibility of refusing, Cic. **II.** Legal t. t., a protest, Cic.

recūso, 1. (re and causa), to refuse, decline, reject, be unwilling to do. **I.** Gen., (a) with acc.; laborem, Caes.; molestias non recusare, Cic.; with double acc., populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic.; transf., of things, genua cursum recusant, Verg.; (b) with infin., gen. with preceding negative, non recusare mori, Caes.; (c) with ne and the subj., sententiam ne diceret recusavit, Cic.; (d) when a negative precedes, with quin or quominus and the subj., non possumus quin alii a nobis dissentiant recusare, Cic.; non recusabo quominus omnes mea legant, Cic.; (e) with de and the abl., de iudiciis transferendis, Cic.; (f) absol., non recuso, non abnuo, Cic. **II.** Esp., legal t. t., to object, take exception, plead in defence; quoniam satis recusavi, Cic.

recussus -us, m. (recutio), a striking back, rebound, recoil, Plin.

recutio -cussi -cussum, 3. (re and cutio), to strike back, cause to rebound, Verg.

recūtītus -a -um (re and cutis). **I.** circumcised; Judaei, Mart. **II.** smooth-shorn, Mart.

reda (rhēda) and **raeda** -ae, f. (a Gallic word), a travelling carriage with four wheels; vehi in reda, Cic.

redāmbulo, 1. to walk back, Plaut.

redāmo, 1. to love again, return love for love, Cic.

redardesco, 3. to break out again (into flames), Ov.

redargūo -gūi -gūtum, 3. to confute, refute, disprove, contradict; a, of persons, redargue me, si mentior, Cic.; b, of things as objects, referre et redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; with things as subjects, improborum prosperitates redarguunt vires deorum, Cic.

redārius -ii, m. (reda), the driver of a reda, coachman, Cic.

redauspicio, 1. to take fresh auspices; jestingly = to return, Plaut.

redditio -ōnis, f. (reddo), the consequent clause of a sentence, opodosis, Quint.

reddo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to give back, restore; 1, to restore (the same object); (a) of concr. obj., obsides, captivos, Caes.; equos, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; reflex., se reddere convivio, to return to, Liv.; se terris, Verg.; so pass., reddi, as middle, reddar tenebris, I shall return to, Verg.; (b) of abstr. obj., alicui patriam, Liv.; 2, to give back something as an equivalent, to give back, requite, repay; a, gen., (a) of concr. obj., oscula, Ov.; (b) of abstr. obj., beneficium, Cic.; pro vita hominis hominis vitam, Caes.; b, esp., (a) to give back in another language = to translate, render, interpret; quum ea quae legeram Graece, Latine redderet, Cic.; (b) to give back in utterances, to imitate; verba bene (of a parrot), Ov.; to answer, veras audire et reddere voces, Verg.; 3, to represent, imitate, reflect, resemble; qui te nomine reddet Sylvius Aeneas, Verg.; 4, to make, render, cause to be, with double acc. aliquid or aliquem, foll. by an adj., aliquem iratum, Cic.; itinera infesta, Caes.; with a subst., aliquem avem, Ov. **II.** to give forth from oneself, to give out; 1, to give what is due or asked for or settled; a, suum cuique, Cic.;

honorem, Cic.; caute vota, *to fulfil*, Cic.; rationem alicui, *to render an account*, Cic.; so also (a) of the dying, eum spiritum, quem naturae debeo, patriae reddere, Cic.; vitam naturae, Cic.; (β) of persons sacrificing, *to offer*; liba deae, Ov.; (γ) of persons writing or speaking, *to communicate*; sed perge, Pompei, de Caesare et redde quae restant, Cic.; **b**, (a) *to give, bestow, grant*; responsa, Verg.; peccatis veniam, Hor.; legal t. t., reddere iudicium, *to grant or appoint a judicial inquiry*; in aliquem, Caes.; reddere jus, *to administer justice, pronounce sentence*; alicui petenti, Caes.; (β) *to grant, allow, leave*; Thermitanis urbem, agros legesque suas, Cic.; **2**, *to give forth from the body*; **a**, *to give out, give forth* (autum) a pulmonibus, Cic.; sonum, *to sing or play*, Hor.; **b**, *to repeat, recite, narrate*; ea sine scripto verbis iisdem, Cic.; carmina, Hor.

redemptio -ōnis, f. (redimo), **I**, a buying up; **a**, *buying*; iudici, *a corrupting by bribery*, Cic.; **b**, *a farming of taxes*, Cic. **II**, *ransoming, redemption*; captivorum, Liv.

redempto, 1. (freq. of redimo), *to ransom, redeem*; captivos, Tac.

redemptor -ōris, m. (redimo), *a buyer, contractor, farmer (of taxes)*, Cic.; frumenti, Liv.

redemptūra -ae, f. (redimo), *a contracting, farming (of taxes, etc.)*; redempturis auxisse patrimonium, Liv.

redēo -ī (-īvi) -itum, 4. *to go back, come back, return*. **I**, **A**, Lit., **a**, of persons, e provincia, Cic.; a Caesare, Cic.; Romam, Cic.; domum, Caes.; in proelium, Liv.; ad suos, Caes.; with predic. nom., victor ex hac pugna redit, Liv.; with 1. sup., spectatum e senatu, Cic.; **b**, of things as subjects, redeunt humerique manusque, Ov.; of water, flumen in eandem partem, ex qua venerat, redit, Caes.; of the stars, day and night, etc., quum ad idem, unde profecta sunt, astra redierint, Cic.; of places, collis paulatim ad planitiem redibat, *sloped down to*, Caes.; poet., of plants, redeunt jam gramina campis, Hor.; of physical qualities, forma prior rediit, Ov. **B**, Transf., 1, gen., **a**, of persons, in pristinum statum, Caes.; cum aliquo in gratiam, *to be reconciled with*, Cic.; redire ad se, *to return to one's senses*, physically, Liv., and mentally, Cic.; redire ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic.; ad sanitatem, Cic.; Caesar ad duas legiones redierat, *was reduced to*, Caes.; **b**, of things, res redit, *the matter comes up again*, Cic.; **2**, esp., of discourse, *to return to the previous subject*; sed de hoc alias, nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. **II**, **A**, Of revenue, income, *to come in*; pecunia publica, quae ex m-tallis redibat, Nep. **B**, *to come to, be brought to, fall to*; **a**, pilis omissis, ad gladios relierunt, *they betook themselves to their swords*, Caes.; **b**, of things, bona in tabulas publicas redierunt, *have been registered in*, Cic.; summa imperii, summa rerum redit ad aliquem, Caes.; mortuo Tullo res (government of the state) ad patres redierat, Liv.

redhālo, 1. *to breathe out again*, Lucr.

redhibeo -ū -itum, 2. (re and habeo). **I**, *to give back, return*, Plaut. **II**, in business, *to give back, return a damaged article*; mancipium, Cic.

redigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (re and ago). **I**, *to drive back, bring back, lead back*. **A**, Lit., hostium equitum in castra. **B**, Fig., rem in pristinam belli rationem, Caes.; in memoriam alicuius, *to a person's recollection* (soll. by acc. and infin.), Cic. **II**, *to bring or carry to*. **A**, Lit., *to draw in, call in, collect*; quantum (pecuniam) ex bonis patriis redegisset, Cic.; omnem pecuniam idibus, Hor.; magnum pecuniam in aerarium, Liv.; esp., aliquid in publicum redigere, *to deliver into the public treasury, to confiscate*, Liv., or simply redigere; Heraclii bona verbo redigere, re dis-

sipare, Cic. **B**, Fig., **a**, *to bring or reduce to a state or condition*; *to make, render such*; Aeduos in servitutem, Caes.; civitatem in ditionem potestatemque populi Romani, Cic.; ad certum, *to make certain*, Liv.; victoriam ad vanum et irritum, *make fruitless*, Liv.; aliquid or aliquid eo ut, etc., *to bring to such a point that, etc.*, Liv.; with double acc., quae facilia ex difficilissimis animi magnitudo redegerat, *had made difficulties easy*, Caes.; in ordinem redigere, *reduce to order*, Liv.; **b**, *to reduce in compass, number, value, etc.*; *to lessen, bring down*; ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D., Caes.; nobilissima familia jam ad paucos redacta, Cic.; vilem ad assem redigi, Cic.

redimicūlum -ī, n. (redimio), *a lappet or fillet, frontlet, necklace*, Cic.

redimio -ī -itum, 4. *to bind round, tie round, wreath round, crown*; sertis perficere et rosa, Cic.; tempora vittā, Verg.; partic. perf., **redimitus** -a -um, silvis redimita loca, Cat. (syncop. imperf., redimibat, Verg.).

redimo -ēmi -emptum (-emum), 3. (re and emo). **I**, *to buy back*; domum, Cic.; fundum, Cic. **II**, *to buy*; **A**, Gen., 1, lit., necessaria ad cultum, Liv.; vitam alicuius pretio, Cic.; **2**, transf., *to buy, i.e., to procure, obtain for a price*; pacem parte fructum, Cic.; pacem obsequiis, Caes. **B**, Esp., polit. and legal t. t., 1, *to farm, hire*; vectigalia, Caes.; picarias, Cic.; **2**, *to contract for*; opus, Cic. **III**, *to ransom*. **A**, *to set free by payment of money*; 1, lit., captivos e servitute, Cic.; **2**, transf., *to set free, deliver*; se pecuniā a iudicibus, Cic.; se a Gallis auro, Liv. **B**, *to buy off, avert, remove*; acerbiterat a republica, Cic.; item, *to compromise*, Cic.

redintēgro, 1. *to restore, renew, repair*; **a**, of persons, diminutas copias, Caes.; proelium, Caes.; memoriam auditoris, Cic.; spem, Caes.; pacem, Liv.; **b**, of things as subjects, reintegrat luctum in castris consulum adventus, Liv.

redīpscor, 3. dep. (re and apiscor), *to get, obtain again*, Plaut.

reditio -ōnis, f. (redeo), *a going back, coming back, returning, return*; celeritas reditionis, Cic.

redītus -ūs, m. (redeo). **I**, *a coming back, going back, return*. **A**, Lit., **a**, of persons, domum, Cic.; in urbem, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; est hominibus reditus in curiam, *may return to*, Cic.; intercludere alicuius reditum, Cic.; plur., sanguine quaerendi reditus, Verg.; **b**, transf., of the stars, Cic. **B**, Fig., ad rem, ad propositum, Cic.; reditus in gratiam, *reconciliation*, Cic. **II**, *returns, income, revenue*; sing., Nep.; plur., reditus metallorum, Liv.

redīvia = reduvia (q.v.).

redīvīvus -a -um (redi = re and vivus), *renewed, renovated*; applied to old building materials used a second time; lapis, Cic.; subst., **redīvīvus** -ī, n. and **redīvia** -ōrum, n. *old building materials used again*, Cic.

redōlēo -ūi, 2. *to emit an odour, diffuse an odour*. **I**, Lit., redolent murræ, Ov.; with abl., redolere thymo, *smell of thyme*, Verg.; with acc., vinum, *to smell of wine*, Cic. **II**, Fig., ita domus ipsa fumabat, ut multa eius sermonis indicia redolerent, Cic.; mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videantur, Cic.; with acc., doctrinam, Cic.; antiquitatem, Cic.

redōmitus -a -um, *tamed again, subdued again*, Cic.

redōno, 1. **I**, *to give back*, Hor. **II**, *to pardon*; graves iras et invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, Hor.

rēdordior, 4. dep. to unravel, unweave, Plin.

rēdormio, 4. to sleep again, Plin.

rēdormitio -ōnis, f. (redormio), a going to sleep again, Plin.

rēduco -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to bring back, lead back. **A.** to draw back; to draw backwards, draw towards oneself; **1.** lit., a, gen., falces tormentis interius, Caes.; renos ad pectora, Ov.; **b.** esp., (a) to draw in; auras naribus, Lucr.; (β) to extend a fortification; reliquas omnes munitiones ab ea fossa pedes CCC. reduxit, Caes.; **2.** fig., a, to rescue; socios a morte reduxi, Verg.; **b.** to keep back from; meque ipse reduco a contemplatu dimoveoque mali, Ov. **B.** to lead back, often with rursus or rursum; **1.** lit., a, gen., (a) of persons as obj., aliquem domum, Cic.; (β) of things, diem or lucem, Verg.; **b.** esp., (a) to accompany, to escort, as a mark of respect; aliquem domum, Cic.; (β) to restore an exile; aliquem de exilio, Cic.; regem, Cic.; (γ) milit. t. t., to draw back forces, withdraw, cause to retire, take back; legiones ex Britannia, Caes.; copias a munitionibus, Caes.; victorem exercitum Roman. Liv.; **2.** fig., a, aliquem in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.; aliquem ad officium sanitatemque, Cic.; in memoriam, to recall to recollection, Cic.; **b.** to re-introduce; legem maiestatis, Tac. **II.** to bring or reduce to a certain state or condition; (varnem) lambendo mater in artus fingit et in formam reduxit (of the she-bear), Ov.

rēductio -ōnis, f. (reduco), a bringing back; regis Alexandrini, restoration, Cic.

rēductor -ōris (reduco), one who brings back; plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

rēductus -a -um, p. adj. (from reduco), withdrawn, retired. **I.** Lit., of places, retired, sequestered; vallis, Verg. **II.** Fig., virtus est medium vitiorum et utrinque reductum, distant from both extremes, Hor.; applied to a painting, reductoria, the background, Quint.; subst., **rēducta** -ōrum, n. (translation of ἀποπορρυσμένα), in the language of the Stoics, things which though not evils were to be regarded as inferior (opp. producta), Cic.

rēduncus -a -um, bent, bowed, curved; rostrum (aquilae), Ov.

rēdundantia -ae, f. (redundo), an overflowing; fig., of style, redundancy, Cic.

rēdundo, 1. (re and unda), to overflow, stream over. **I.** 1. lit., of water, etc., lacus, Cic.; pituita, Cic.; partic. perf., redundatus poet. = redundans, overflowing; aquae, Ov.; **2.** transf., to overflow with; foll. by abl., Asia, quae eorum ipsorum sanguine redundat, Cic. **II.** Fig., **1.** to overflow, abound, flow forth freely; a, nationes in provinciis redundare poterant, Cic.; infamia adamicos redundat, Cic.; **b.** of orators, Asiatici oratores nimis redundantes, copious, diffuse, Cic.; **2.** to be very abundant, abound; ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic.; with abl., to abound in; splendidissimorum hominum multitudine, Cic.

rēdūvia (rēdivia) -ae, f. (from *reduo, as exuviae from exuo), a hangnail, whitlow, a loosening of the skin round the nails; prov., quum capiti moderi debeam, reduviam curem, attend to a trifle, Cic.

rēdux -ducis (reduco). **I.** Act., bringing back, restoring; epithet of Jupiter, Ov. **II.** Pass., brought back, returned; reduces socii, Verg.; me reducem esse voluistis, returned from exile, Cic. (abl. sing., reduci in poets, Ov.).

rēfectio -ōnis, f. (reficio), a repairing, restoration, Suet.

rēfector -ōris, m. (reficio), a repaterer, restorer, Suet.

rēfello -felli, 3. (re and fallo), to refute, confute, disprove; aliquem, Cic.; refellere et redarguere mendacium aliius, Cic.; crimen commune ferro, Verg.

rēfercio -fersi -fertum, 4. (re and farcio), to stuff quite full, fill full. **I.** Lit., cloncas corporibus civium, Cic. **II.** Fig., A. Gen., complures aures istis sermonibus, Cic.; libros puerilibus fabulis, Cic. **B.** to crowd together; quae Crassus peranguste refertur in oratione sua, Cic.

rēfērio, 4. **I.** to strike back, strike again, Plaut. **II.** to reflect; speculi referitur imago Phoebo, Ov.

rēfēro -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** to carry back, bring back, bear back. **A.** 1. to a place, a, to bring back, carry back; candelabrum, Cic.; pecunias in templum, Caes.; esp., of the wounded, aliquem in castra, Liv.; **b.** to take back, restore what has been lent or stolen, give back; pateram, Cic.; fig., ad equestrem ordinem iudicia, Cic.; **c.** to give back from oneself; (a) to spit out; cum sanguine mixta vina, Verg.; (β) to cause to sound back, to cause to echo; in pass. = to echo, to resound; theatri natura ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic.; **d.** to carry back = to make to return; (a) of return, me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Cic.; esp., referre pedem, or referre se, or pass., referri, as middle, to return, to turn back again, to return home; se iterum Romam, Cic.; classem relatum nuntio, Verg.; esp., (aa) to bring back time that is past; o mihi praeteritis referat si Juppiter annos, Verg.; (ββ) to direct again one's look, energy, etc.; oculos animumque ad aliquem, Cic.; animum ad studia, Cic.; se ad philosophiam, Cic.; (γγ) to restore to a condition; consilia in melius, Verg.; (δδ) legal t. t., to bring again before a court of justice; rem iudicatam, Cic.; (εε) to refer to, to judge by, measure according to a certain standard; omnia ad voluntatem, Cic.; omnia consilia atque facta ad dignitatem et ad virtutem, Cic.; (β) of retreat, to move back; castra, Liv.; esp., referre pedem or vestigia, or gradum (gradus), or reflex., se referre and pass., referri, as middle, to retreat, move back, yield; esp. as milit. t. t., paulatim cedere ac pedem referre, Caes.; (γ) naut. t. t., to drive back; auster aliquem in Italian referit, Cic.; **2.** to bring back from a place, as a trophy, present, discover; a, tabulas repertas ad Caesarem, Caes.; pro re certa falsam spem domum, Cic.; esp., milit. t. t., signa militaria sex, Caes.; **b.** to bring back a message, report, etc.; responsum, Cic.; rumores, Cic.; with acc. and infin., imminere Volscum bellum, Liv.; **3.** to bring back as equivalent, return, requite; a, vicem, Ov.; alicui plurimum saltem, Cic.; **b.** gratiam, to return thanks, to recompense, Cic.; **4.** to turn back (parts of the body); oculos ad terram identidem, Cic.; os in se, Ov.; **5.** to repeat, renew, restore; a, eandem totius caeli descriptionem, Cic.; **b.** to represent, be the image of, recall; aliquem ore, Verg. **II.** to give away from oneself. **A.** to give up, present, deliver; frumentum omne ad se referri iubet, Caes.; polit. t. t., hanc ex fenore pecuniam populo, deliver into the public treasury, Cic.; rationes ad aerarium, Cic.; esp., a, to pay off; octonis idibus aera, Hor.; **b.** to offer as a sacrifice; sollemnibus ludis, Verg.; **c.** to procure, confer upon; consulatum ad patrem, Cic.; **d.** to report, relate by word of mouth or by writing; certorum hominum sermones ad aliquem, Cic.; haec mandata Caesari, Caes.; aliquem in numero deorum, to raise to, Cic.; with acc. and infin., referunt Suebos ad extremos fines se recepisse, Caes.; **e.** to place before for advice, apply to, refer to; de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum col-

legium, Cic.; esp., **1.** *referre ad senatum, to bring a question before the senate*; ad senatum de legibus abrogandis, Cic.; **2.** *to register, record, enter*; iudicium in tabulas publicas, Cic.; aliquid in commentarium, in libellum, Cic.; aliquem in proscriptos, in the list of proscribed, Cic.; esp., *to write in an account-book*; pecuniam operi publico, under the head of a public work, Cic.; aliquid in acceptum referre or acceptum referre, to enter as paid, Cic. (perf. and sup., rettuli and relatum sometimes in poets to make the first syllable long).

refert, refertit, referre, impers. (from re, for ex re and fert), *it matters, it concerns, is of use, is advantageous, is one's interest*; with meā, tuā, nostrā, vestrā, cuius; more rarely with ad and the acc., or only acc., or with genit.; **a.** with possess. pron., non ascripsi id, quod tuā nihil referebat, Cic.; non plus sua referre, quam si, etc., Cic.; **b.** without poss. pron., refert magno opere id ipsum; with infin. as subj., neque refert videre quid dicendum sit, Cic.; with depend. interrog. sent., quid refert, quā me ratione cogatis? Cic.; quid refert, utrum voluerim fieri, an gaudere factum? Cic.; **c.** with dat., quid refert intra naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an mille ariet? Hor.; **d.** with genit., faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis, quam suā retulisse videretur, Sall.; **e.** absol., tamquam referret, as if it were of any consequence, Tac.

refertus -a -um, p. adj. (from refertio), *stuffed, crammed, filled, full*; (a) with abl., insula referta divitiis, Cic.; (b) with genit., mare refertum praedonum, Cic.; (y) with de and the abl., cur de prooeniis referti essent eorum libri, Cic.; (δ) absol., aerarium refertius, Cic.; theatrum refertissimum, Cic.

refervéo, 2. *to boil over*; fig., refervens falsum crimen, Cic.

refervesco, 3. (referveo), *to boil up, bubble up*; sanguis refervescit, Cic.

reficio -feci -fectum, 3. (re and facio). **I.** *to make again*. **A.** *to make afresh, prepare again*; arma, Sall.; ea quae sunt ommissa, Cic. **B.** *to choose again*; tribunos, Cic. **II.** *to re-establish, restore a thing to its previous condition*; salutem, Cic.; esp., **a.** *to build again*; pontem, Caes.; fana, Cic.; **b.** *to refit, repair*; naves, classem, Caes.; aedes, Cic.; **c.** *to light again, kindle again*; flammam, Ov.; **d.** *to restore in point of number, to fill up, complete*; exercitum, Liv.; copias, Caes.; **e.** *to restore health, heal, cure*; Tironis reficiendi spes, Cic.; **f.** *to restore (physically, politically, mentally), to refresh, revive*; reficere se et curare, Cic.; fessum viā ac vigiliis militem, Liv.; me recreat et reficit Pompeii consilium, gives me strength, Cic.; of things, herbas, Ov. **III.** *to get back again, receive, get*; plus mercedis ex fundo, Cic.

refigo -fixi -fixum, 3. *to tear, loose, pluck off, pluck apart, unfasten*. **I.** Lit., tabulas, Cic.; signa templis, Hor. **II.** Meton., **A.** *to take down the tables of the law, i.e., to repeal, abrogate*; leges, aera, Cic. **B.** *to pack up, ap. Cic.*

refingo, 3. *to form anew*; cerea regna, Verg.

reflagito, 1. *to ask back, demand again*, Cat.

reflatus -i, m. (reflo). **I.** *a blowing against*, Plin. **II.** Meton., *a contrary wind*; naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, Cic.

reflecto -flexi -flexum, 3. *to turn back, bend back*. **I.** Lit., cervicem, Ov.; oculos, Ov.; pass., reflecti, as middle, tereti cervice reflexa, Verg.; longos reflectitur ungues, bends his nails into long talons, Ov. **II.** Fig., *to turn back, turn, divert*; animum, Cic.; mentes, Cic.; orsa in melius, Verg.

reflo, 1. **I.** Intransit., *to blow back, blow against, blow contrary*; etsi et sine valde reflant, Cic. **II.** Transit., *to blow out, breathe out*, Lucr.

refloresco -florui, 3. *to begin to bloom again*, Plin.

refluo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. *to flow back, to overflow*; Nilus refluat campis, Verg.

refluus -a -um (refluo), *flowing back*; mare, Ov.

refodio -fodi -fossus, 3. *to dig out, dig up*, Plin.

reformator -oris, m. (reformo), *one who forms again, a reviver, improver*, Plin.

reformidatio -onis, f. (reformido), *excessive dread, fear, terror*, Cic.

reformido, 1. *to dread, fear, be afraid of, shun, avoid*; **a.** of persons, (a) with acc., aliquem, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; (b) with infin., refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic.; (y) with rel. sent., nec quid occurrat, reformidat, Cic.; (δ) absol., vide, quam non reformidem, Cic.; **b.** of things, ante (vites) reformidant ferrum, Verg.

reformo, 1. *to form again, mould anew, alter in form*; Iolus reformatus in annos primos, Ov.

refovéo -fovi -fotum, 2. *to warm again, cherish again, revive, restore, refresh*. **I.** Lit., corpus, Ov.; vires, Tac.; ignes tepidos, Ov. **II.** Fig., provincias internis certaminibus fessas, Tac.

refractariolus -a -um (dim. of refractarius), *somewhat contentious, stubborn*; hoc giudiciale dicendi genus, Cic.

refractarius -a -um (refragor), *stubborn, refractory, contentious*, Sen.

refrāgor, 1. dep. (opp. to suffragor), *to oppose, withstand, thwart*; petenti, Cic.; honori eius, Liv.; illa lex petitioni tuae refragata est, is opposed to, Cic.

refreno, 1. *to hold back, rein in*; transf., *to hold back, restrain, curb*; fluvios, Lucr.; aquas, Ov.; fig., animum, Cic.; juventutem, Cic.; adollescentes a gloria, Cic.

refricó -fricti -fricturus, 1. *to rub again, scratch again*, gall. **I.** Lit., alieuius vulnera, to tear open, Cic.; cicatricem, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to excite again, renew*; pulcherrimi facti memoriam, Cic.; tuis sceleribus republicae praeterita fata refricabis, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; crebro refricatur lippitudo, breaks out afresh, appears again, Cic.

refrigeratio -onis, f. (refrigero), *a cooling, coolness*; me delectat et refrigeratio et vicissim aut sol aut ignis hibernus, Cic.

refrigeratorius -a -um (refrigero), *cooling*, Plin.

refrigeratrix -icis, f. *cooling*, Plin.

refrigéro, 1. *to make cool*. **I.** Lit., **a.** physically, stella Saturni refrigerat, Cic.; **b.** of animal heat, membra undā, Ov.; dei membra partim ardentia partim refrigerata dicenda sunt, Cic.; pass., refrigerari, as middle, to cool oneself, grow cool; umbris aequive, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to cool, to deprive of warmth or zeal*; and hence, pass., *to be cold, exhausted, languid, to grow cool or languid*; refrigerata accusatus, Cic.; sermone refrigerato, Cic.

refrígescó -frixi, 3. *to grow cold, cool down, become cool*. **I.** Lit., cor corpore cum toto refrixit, Ov. **II.** Transf., *to lose warmth, vigour, zeal, grow cool, to flag, to fail, to abate, to grow stale*; illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic.; veroe ne hasta (the public auction) refrixerit, Cic.: of persons, Scaurus refrixerat, Cic.

rēfringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (re and frango), to break up, break open. **I.** Lit., claustra, Cic.; carcerem, Liv. **II.** Transf., to break in pieces, to break, destroy; vim fluminis, Caes.; vim fortunae, Liv.

rēfugio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee away, take to flight, escape. **A.** Lit., velocissime, Caes.; ad suos, Caes.; Syracusan, Cic.; ex castris in montem, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, to turn away from, avoid; vites a caulibus refugere dicuntur, Cic.; b, of places, to retire from, recede from; refugit ab litore templum, Verg.; c, to take refuge with, have recourse to; ad legatos, Cic. **II.** Transf., to fly from, avoid, run away from. **A.** Lit., impetum, Cic. **B.** Fig., to avoid, shun; iudicem, Cic.; ministeria, Verg.

rēfūgium -ii, n. (refugio), a place of refuge, a refuge; silvae delere refugium, Liv.; refugium populum erat senatus, Cic.

rēfūsus -a -um (refugio). **I.** flying, fugitive, receding; quidam in castra refugit, Tac. Subst., refugit, fugitives, Tac. **II.** Poet., transf., receding, recoiling; unda, Ov.

rēfulgēo -fulsi, 2. to gleam or glitter back, to shine brightly, to glitter. **I.** Lit. arma refulgens, Liv.; Jovis tutela refulgens (of Jupiter, as an auspicious birth-star), Hor. **II.** Fig., splendidaque a docto fama refulget avo, Prop.

rēfundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. **I.** to pour back; vapores eadem, Cic.; aequor in aequor, Ov.; refluxus Oceanus, ebbing and flowing, Verg. **II.** to cause to flow forth; pass., refundi, as middle, to overflow; stagna refusa vadis, Verg.

rēfūtatio -ōnis, f. (refuto), a refutation, confutation, Cic.

rēfūtātus, abl. -ū = refutatio (q.v.).

rēfūto, 1. **I.** to drive back, press back; nationes bello, Cic. **II.** Fig., to resist, oppose, repel, repress. **A.** Gen., clamorem, Cic.; cupiditatem, Cic.; virtutem aspernari ac refutare, Cic. **B.** Esp., to confute, refute, disprove; sceleratorum perjuria testimoniis, Cic.; aliquos domestice testibus, Cic.; Fors dicta refutet! may fate avert! Verg.

rēgaliōlus -i, m. (dim. of regalis), a small bird, perhaps the wren, Suet.

rēgālis -e (rex), royal, regal, kingly. **I.** Lit., genus civitatis, monarchical, Cic.; nomen, Cic.; carmen, celebrating deeds of kings, Ov. **II.** Transf., kingly, princely, worthy of a king; ornatus, Cic.; regalem animum in se esse, Liv.

rēgālītēr, adv. (regalis), royally, regally; a, in good sense, centum hostis sacrificium regaliter Minervae conficere, Liv.; b, in a bad sense, despotically, tyrannically; precibus minas regaliter addere, Ov.

rēgēlo, 1. to thaw, warm, Mart.

rēgēnēro, 1. to bring forth again, to generate again, reproduce, Plin.

rēgerminatio -ōnis, f. (regermino), a budding again, putting forth of buds again, Plin.

rēgermino, 1. to put forth buds again, germinate again, Plin.

rēgēro -gessi -gestum, 3. to carry back, bear back, bring back. **I.** Lit., quo regesta e fossa terra foret, Liv.; tellurem, to throw back again, Ov. **II.** Transf., to throw back, return, retort; convicia, Hor.

rēgia, v. reginus.

rēgiē, adv. (regius), royally; a, in a good sense, Plaut.; b, in a bad sense, arbitrarily, despotically, tyrannically; crudeliter et regie fieri, Cic.; ea quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratores, Cic.

rēgificus -a um (rex and facio), royal, princely, splendid; luxus, Verg.

rēgigno, 3. to bring forth again, beget again, Lucr.

Rēgillus -i, m. **I.** a town in the country of the Sabines, from which Aepinus Claudius came to Rome. Hence, **Rēgillensis** -e and **Rēgillānus** -a -um, belonging to Regillus. **II.** a small lake in Latium on the via Laviniana, scene of a victory of the Romans over the Latins, 496 B.C. Hence, **Rēgillensis** -e, surname of the Postumii, as the Roman commander was the dictator Postumius. **III.** surname of the gens Aemilia.

rēgimen -inis, n. (rego). **I.** guiding, leading. **A.** Lit., equorum, Tac.; navis, Tac.; cohortium, Tac. **B.** Fig., guidance, rule, government, direction; totius magistratus, Liv.; absol., the government of a state, Tac. **II.** that which guides. **A.** Poet., the rudder, Ov. **B.** Fig., a ruler, governor; rerum, of a state, Liv.

rēgina -ae, f. (rex), a queen. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., Plant.; 2, esp., of Cleopatra, Cic.; of Dido, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, of goddesses, regina, Juno, Cic.; b, a king's daughter, a princess (of Ariadne), Verg.; of Medea, Ov. **II.** Fig., queen, mistress, sovereign; haec una virtus (justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic.; regina pecunia, Hor.

Rēginus, v. Regium.

rēgio -ōnis, f. (rego). **I.** a direction, line. **A.** Gen., si qui tantulum de recta regione deflexerit, Cic.; haec eadem est nostra regio et via, Cic.; oppidi murus recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC passus aberat, Caes.; recta regione, in a straight line, Liv. **B.** Esp., e regione, adv., a, in a straight line; alterum e regione movetur, alterum declinat, Cic.; b, in the opposite direction, over, against; (a) with genit., e regione solis, Cic.; (β) with dat., esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a boundary line, boundary; 1, gen., a, lit., usually plur., res ea orbis terrae regionibus definitur, Tac.; b, fig., sese regionibus officii continet, Cic.; 2, esp., a, t. t. of augurs' language, the line of sight; per litum regionum facta descriptio, Cic.; b, a region of the heavens or earth; regio aquilonia, australis, Cic.; c, geographical position, eam esse naturam et regionem provinciae tuae, Cic. **B.** 1, a region, country, territory, district; a, lit., locus in regione pestilenti saluber, Cic.; b, fig., sphere, department, territory; bene dicere non habet definitam aliquam regionem, Cic.; 2, esp., a, an administrative division, province, district; principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos ius dicunt, Caes.; b, a division, quarter, ward, district of Rome, Tac.

rēgiōnātīm, adv. (regio), according to districts, provinces; tribus describere, Liv.

Rēgium -ii, n. **I.** a town of the Boii in Gallia Cispadana, now Reggio. Hence, **Rēgienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Regium. **II.** a town of the Brutii, at the south of Italy, near Sicily, now Reggio. Hence, **Rēginus** -a -um, belonging to Regium.

rēgius -a -um (rex), royal, regal, kingly. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., anni, the period of monarchy at Rome, Cic.; ales, the eagle, Cic.; causa (of the installation of Ptolemaeus Auletes), Cic. **B.** Transf., royal, splendid, magnificent; moles, Hor.; morbus, jaundice, Hor. **II.** Subst., **A.** regii -orum, m. 1, the troops of the king, Liv.; 2, the satraps of the king, Nep. **B.** regia -ae, f. 1, the royal dwelling, the palace; a, gen., Cic.; b, esp., a building in Rome on the Via Sacra, the palace of Numa, afterwards used by the priests,

Cic.; so atrium regium, Liv.; **C.** meton., the court, the royal family, Liv.; **2.**= basilica, a public hall, Suet.

reglūtino, 1. to unglue, separate, Cat.

regnator-ōris, m. (regno); a ruler, governor, king; Olympi, Jupiter, Verg.; Asiae, Verg.

regnatrix-triciis, f. (regnator), ruling; domus, Tac.

regno, 1. (regnum). **I.** Intransit., to exercise royal authority, be a king, reign. **A.** Lit., septem et triginta regnavisse annos, Cic.; impers., post Tatii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnatum, Liv. **B.** Transf., to rule as a king; a, of persons, to be master, to have absolute sway, to play the lord; partly in a good sense, Graecia jam regnante, Cic.; partly in a bad sense, to be a tyrant; regnavit is quidem (Gracchus) paucos menses, Cic.; b, of things, to rule, get the mastery; ignis per alta cacumina regnat, Verg.; ardor edendi per viscera regnat, Ov.; of abstractions, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. **II.** Transf., to rule; only in pass., regnandum accipere Albam, Verg.; with abl. of pers., terra regnata Lycurgo, Verg.; gentes quae regantur, which are ruled by kings, Tac.

regnum-i, n. (rex), royal power or authority, royalty, monarchy, the throne. **I.** **A.** Lit., superbi regni luitum, Cic.; regnum affectare, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, in a good sense, authority, rule, unrestrained power; alicui regnum deferre, Caes.; abuti ad omnia atomorum reguo et licentia, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, under the republic at Rome, tyranny, despotism; regnum appetere, Cic.; crimen regni, Ov.; regnum iudiciorum, regnum forense, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** a country ruled by a king, a kingdom; fines regni, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, the kingdom of the dead, Verg.; 2, any possession, estate; in tuo regno, Cic.; mea regna, Verg.

regō, rexi, rectum, 3. to guide, direct. **I.** Lit., **A.** equum, Liv.; regit beluam quocumque vult, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., regere fines, to mark out boundaries, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** to guide, direct; a, motum mundi, Cic.; juvenem, Cic.; b, esp., as a ruler, to guide, direct, rule, govern, administer; rempublicam, Cic.; Massilienses summā iustitiā, Cic.; transf., of abstract objects, omnes animi partes, Cic.; suorum libidines, Cic. **B.** to show the right way to, to set right; errantem, Caes.; te regere possum, Cic.

regredior-gressus sum, 3. (re and gradior), to go back, retreat, step back. **I.** Lit., a, ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic.; b, as milit. t. t., to retreat, Caes. **II.** Fig., in illum annum, Cic.

regressio-ōnis, f. (regredior) a going back, repetition, as a rhetorical figure, Quint.

regressus-ūs, m. (regredior), a going back, return. **I.** Lit., **A.** Cic.; dare alicui regressum, Ov. Plur., conservare progressum et regressum, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., a retreat, Liv. **II.** Fig., a, a return; ab ira, Liv.; b, refuge, recourse; ad principem, Tac.

rēgula-ae, f. (rego), a rule, a bar, staff, fath. stick. **I.** Gen., Caes. **II.** Esp., **A.** Lit., a rule, Cic. **B.** Fig., a rule, pattern, model; iuris, Cic.; regula ad quam omnia iudicia rerum diriguntur, Cic.

1. **rēgulus**-i, m. (dim. of rex). **I.** a petty king, prince, Sall. **II.** a king's son, prince, Liv.

2. **Rēgulus**, surname of the gens Atilia, the most famous member of which was the consul M. Atilius Regulus, famous for his devoted return into captivity in the First Punic War.

rēgusto, 1. to taste again or repeatedly. **I.** Lit., Pers. **II.** Fig., crebro litteras alicuius, to

take pleasure in reading over again, Cic.; landationem Lollii, Cic.

reicio=reicio (q. v.)

rejectaneus-a -um (reicio), to be rejected; subst., **rējectānea**-ōrum, transl. of the Stoic ἀπορηγμένα, things which, though not evil, are to be rejected, Cic.

rejection-ōnis, f. (reicio). **I.** Lit., a throwing out, throwing back, throwing up; sanguinis, a spitting of blood, Plin. **II.** Fig., **A.** a casting out, rejection, despising; a, huius civitatis, Cic. b, esp., legal t. t., the refusal to accept a particular judge, challenging a jurymen; iudicium, Cic. **B.** In rhet., in alium, a shifting off from oneself to another, Cic.

rejection, 1. (intens. of reicio), to cast back, throw back, Lucr.

rēicio-jēci -jectum, 3. (re and jacio), to throw back. **I.** Gen., **A.** In a narrow sense, to cast behind, throw behind; a, scutum (to protect oneself), Cic.; esp., of a garment, to throw behind; togam ab humero, Liv.; paenulam, to throw back on the shoulders (to leave the hands free), Cic.; b, esp., (a) rejicere or pass., rejici, as middle, to sink back; se in alicuius gremium, Lucr.; (b) to place behind; accensus in postremam aciem, Liv.; rejecta mater, Cic. **B.** In a wider sense, to cast back from oneself, throw away, repel, drive back; 1, lit., a, colubras at ore, Ov.; oculos Rutulorum arvis, turn from, Verg.; esp., (a) to throw away a garment; vestem ex humeris, Ov.; sagulum, Cic.; (b) to throw back, cause to echo; gen., in pass., to echo back; irrago rejecta, Lucr.; b, esp., (a) to drive off living beings; capellas a flumine, Verg.; esp., as milit. t. t., to drive back; equitatum, Caes.; hostes ab Antiochea, Cic.; fig., alicuius ferrum et audaciam in foro, Cic.; (b) as naut. t. t., of a storm, to drive back, cast up; naves tempestate rejectae, Caes.; rejici austro ad Leucoparum, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to drive off from oneself, remove, repulse; hanc proscriptionem hoc iudicio a se rejicere et aspernari, Cic.; b, esp., (a) to reject with scorn, disdain, spurn; bona diligere et rejicere contraria, Cic.; omnem istam disputationem, Cic.; as legal t. t., to challenge the judges or jury; iudices, Cic.; recuperatores, Cic.; (b) to refer to; alicui ad ipsam epistolam, Cic.; (γ) to bring a matter before the senate, or a magistrate; rem ad senatum, Liv.; (δ) to put off; totum rem in mensem Ianuarium, Cic. **II.** to throw back at some one; telum in hostem, Caes. (imper., reice, dissyll., Verg.).

rēlābor-lāpus sum, 3. dep. to slide, glide, flow, fall back. **I.** Lit., preno rudente relabi, Ov.; relabi montibus, Hor. **II.** Fig., tunc meus et sonus relapsus, Hor.; nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, come back to, Hor.

rēlanguesco-langui, 3. to become faint, languid. **I.** Physically, Ov. **II.** Morally or intellectually, a, to be weakened, be made effeminate; iis rebus relanguescere animos, Caes.; b, to become relaxed, to abate; taedio impetus relanguescit regis, Liv.; relanguisse se dicit, his animosity had abated, Liv.

rēlātiō-ōnis, f. (refero), a carrying back, bringing back. **I.** Lit., Quint. **II.** Fig., **A.** Legal t. t., criminis, a retorting of the accusation upon the accuser, Cic. **B.** 1, polit. t. t., a motion, proposal, proposition of a magistrate in the senate, Cic.; 2, grammat. t. t., relation reference, respect, Cic.

rēlātōr-ōris, m. (refero), a mover, proposer in the senate, ap. Cic.

rēlātus-ūs, m. (refero), a bringing before. **I.** a narrative, recital; quorum (criminum) relatus, Tac. **II.** a proposal, report in the senate, Tac.

relaxatio -ōnis, f. (relaxo), a relaxation, easing; animi, Cic.

relaxo, 1. **I.** to loosen, widen, enlarge, relax; alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.; ora fortibus, Ov. **II.** to make slack, to ease, to open, unfuse. **A.** Lit., claustra, Ov.; vias et caeca spiramenta, Verg. **B.** Fig., to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage, relax; a, gen., (a) transit, continuationem verborum modo relaxat, Cic.; pater nimis indulgens quidquid astruxi relaxat, loosens the reins which I drew tight, Cic.; (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, Cic.; (β) reflex. and middle, animi cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, shall have freed themselves, Cic.; simply relaxare and middle, relaxari = to slacken; (dolor) levis dat intervalla et relaxat, Cic.; insani quum relaxentur, when they have a lucid interval, Cic.; b, esp., to relax by way of recreation, to lighten, enliven, cheer up; (a) transit, animum, Cic.; (β) reflex. and middle, se istā occupatione, Cic.; relaxari animo, Cic.

relegatio -ōnis, f. (1. relego), a banishing, banishment, the mildest form of exile from Rome, by which the exile preserved his civil rights, Cic.

1. relēgo, 1. to send away. **I.** Lit., 1, tauros procul atque in sola pascua, Verg.; 2, as a punishment, to remove, banish; filium ab hominibus, Cic.; aliquem in exilium, Liv.; relegatus, non exsul dicor (the relegatio being the mildest form of banishment), Ov. **II.** Transf., a, to remove far away; terris gens relegata ultimis, Cic.; b, to reject; Saunitium dona, Cic.

2. relēgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. **I.** to gather up, collect again. **A.** Lit., flo relecto, Ov. **B.** Transf., to travel, sail through, traverse again; Hellespontiacas aquas, Ov. **II.** to go over again; a, to read over again; Trojani belli scriptorem, Hor.; scripta, Ov.; b, to talk over; suos sermone labores, Ov.

relentesco, 3. to become languid, feeble again; amor, Ov.

relēvo, 1. **I.** to lift, raise up again; e terra corpus, Ov. **II.** to make light again, to lighten. **A.** Lit., epistolam graviorem pellatione, Cic.; relevari longa catena, to be freed from, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, to relieve, free from an evil, to lessen, diminish; communem casum misericordiā hominum, Cic.; morbum, Cic.; 2, to lighten, alleviate, refresh; pectora merui, Ov.; potius relevare quam castigare, Cic.; relevari, to be relieved, refreshed; relevata respublica, Cic.

rellectio -ōnis, f. (relinquo), a leaving, deserting; reipublicae, Cic.

relīcūus and **relīcus** = reliquus (q.v.)

relīgatio -ōnis, f. (religo), a tying up, tramping; vitium, Cic.

religio (religio) -ōnis, f. (perhaps from re-ligo). **I.** Gen., conscientiousness, scrupulousness, conscientious exactness; hac ego religione non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus, Cic.; nulla in iudiciis severitas, nulla religio, Cic.; with subject, genit., non nullius officii, privati officii, Cic.; with subject, genit., fides et religio iudicis, Cic. **II.** Esp., respect for what is sacred. **A.** conscientious scruples, respect for conscience; perturbari religione et metu, Cic.; res in religionem alicui venit, is a matter of conscience to, Cic.; religio alicui non est, quoniam, etc., a man is not prevented by conscience from, etc., Cic.; in plur., quas religiones, Cic. **B.** religious feeling, religious awe; 1, lit., a, in a good sense, inelita iustitia religioque Numa Pompilii, Liv.; in plur., hostis omnium religionum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, superstition; animos multiplex religio et plerique externa inessit, Liv.; 2, meton., that which is holy or sacred; a, gen., (a) in a good sense, in sacerdotibus tanta offusa

oculis animoque religio, Liv.; (β) in a bad sense, an insult to religion, sin, curse; religio Clodiana, Cic.; b, esp., (a) act., religious obligation; tantā religione obstricta tota provincia est, Cic.; so of an oath, religio iurijurandi, Cic.; (β) holiness, sanctity; deorum, Cic.; magistratus religione inviolati, Cic.; of a place, fani, sacrarii, Cic. **C.** religious worship, the worship of the gods, eternal religion; 1, lit., religio, id est, cultus deorum, Cic.; plur., religiones, religious observances; diligentissimum religionum cultor, Liv.; 2, meton., an object of worship, holy thing; religio domestica (of a statue), Cic.; hence, the sacred dwelling of a god; a deorum religionibus demigrare, Cic. (In poets the first syllable is long, hence written religio).

religiōse (religiōse), adv. (religiosus). **I.** conscientiously, scrupulously; testimonium dicere, Cic. **II.** piously, religiously; deos colere, Liv.; religiosissime templum colere, Cic.

religiōsus (religiōsus) -a -um (religio). **I.** conscientious, scrupulous; testis, Cic. **II.** A. religiously scrupulous; civitas, Liv.; dies, a day of evil omen, as the dies Alliensis, Cic. **B.** a, in a good sense, religious, god-fearing, pious; (a) lit., qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinent, diligenter retractant et tanquam relegerent sunt dicti religiosi, Cic.; (β) meton., holy, sacred; templum sanctum et religiosum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, superstitious, Ter.

relīgo, 1. **I.** to tie, fasten behind. **A.** Lit., 1, virginem, Ov.; rite equos, Verg.; trabes axibus, Caes.; aliquem ad currum, Cic.; funera in stipite, Ov.; funiculum a puppi, Cic.; 2, to bind up the hair; alicui, for the sake of some one; flavam comam, Hor.; 3, to fasten a boat or ship to the bank, to moor; naves ad terram, Caes.; religata in litore pinus, Ov. **B.** Transf., quae (prudential) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, connected with, Cic. **II.** to unbind, unfasten, Cat.

relīno -lēvi -litum, 3. to unseal, open anything fastened by pitch, etc., Verg., Ter.

relīnquo -liqui -lictum, 3. **I.** to leave behind, leave. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., aliquem in Gallia, Caes.; 2, fig., to leave behind; aculeos in animo alicuius, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, of a deceased person, to leave, leave behind; a, lit., heredem testamento reliquit hunc, Cic.; so of posthumous work, scriptum in Originibus, Cic.; b, fig., memoriam, Cic.; nomen, Hor.; 2, to leave over, leave to, to let remain; a, alicui ne paleas quidem ex omni fructu, Cic.; equitatus partem alicui, Caes.; relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, there remained, Caes.; b, fig., populari reipublicae laudem, Cic.; spes relinquitur, remains, Cic.; Caes.; urbem directioni ac incendiis, Cic.; relinquitur with ut and the subj., Cic., Caes.; 3, to leave behind in a certain state, in lit, leave; a, lit., aliquem insepultum, Cic.; b, fig., rem integrum, Cic.; sine imperio tantas copias, Caes. **II.** to abandon, forsake, separate oneself from some one or something. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., domum propinquosque, Caes.; 2, fig., a quartana aliquis relinquitur, Cic.; vitam, Verg.; relinquit aliquem animus, Caes.; ab omni honestate relictus, Cic. **B.** to desert, abandon, leave in the lurch; 1, lit., equos, Caes.; signa, desert, Liv.; 2, fig., a, to neglect, abandon, let go, take no thought for; rem et causam et utilitatem communem, Cic.; agrorum et armorum cultum, Cic.; b, esp., (a) to pass over, not to notice; caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, Cic.; (β) to leave unfinished; artem inveniendi totam, Cic.; (γ) to leave unavenged, unpunished; injurias suas, Cic.

relīquiae (relīquiae) -arum, f. (reliquus), remains, relics, remainder, remnant. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., conjurationis, Cic.; Troas

Danarum reliquias, *remnant left by the Greeks*, Verg. **B.** Esp., **a**, the fragments of food, remnants of a feast, Plaut.; fig., vellem me ad cenam (the murder of Caesar) invitasses, reliquiarum nihil haberes (*had not left Antonius alive*), Cic.; **b**, the remains of some one dead, carcass; humanorum corporum, Tac.; **c**, the remains, ashes of a corpse burnt at the funeral pyre; Marii, Cic. **II.** Fig., pristinae fortunae reliquiae miserae, Cic. (in poets, to lengthen the first syllable, also written reliquiae).

reliquus (relicus) -a -um (relinquo), *that which is left behind, remaining, left*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., spes, Cic.; subst., (a) plur., **reliqui** -orum, m. the rest; with genit., reliqui peditum, Liv.; (β) **reliquum** -i, n. and **reliqua** -orum, n. the rest, the remainder; de reliquo, Cic.; reliqua belli perficere, Liv.; esp., reliquum est ut, foll. by subj. only, it remains that, Cic.; reliquum est with infin., Cic.; nihil est reliqui, nothing remains, Cic.; reliquum facere, to leave remaining; nullum munus cuique reliquum fecisti, thou hast left no duty unperformed, Cic.; nihil reliqui facere, to leave nothing remaining, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, t. t. of business language, outstanding (of a debt), remaining; pecuniarum reliquum ad diem solvere, Cic.; subst., **reliquum** -i, n. and plur., **reliqua** -orum, n. what is outstanding, remaining; quum tanta reliqua sunt, Cic.; **2**, of time, remaining, future; gloria, Cic.; in reliquum tempus, Cic. **II.** Transf., that which is left of a whole when the part is taken away, remaining; reliqua pars exercitus, Caes.; reliqui omnes, all the rest, Cic.

religio, religiosus, etc. = religio, etc. (q.v.).

reliquiae = reliquiae (q.v.).

relucēo -luxi, **2**, to gleam back, to glitter, shine, Cic.

relucesco -luxi, **3**, (inchoat. of reluceo), to become bright again, begin to shine again; imago solis reluxit, Ov.

reluctor, **1**, dep. to strive against, struggle against; draco, Hor.

remācresco -erui, **3**, to grow thin again, Suet.

remālēdico, **3**, to revile again, Suet.

remādo, **3**, to chew the cud, ruminate, Plin.

remānēo -mansi -mansum, **2**, to remain behind, remain. **I.** Gen., Romae, Cic.; in exercitu, Cic.; ad urbem, Caes.; domi, Cic.; apud aliquem, Caes. **II.** Esp., to remain, abide, continue; **1**, lit., animi remanent post mortem, Cic.; **2**, to remain in a certain condition; pars integra remanebat, Cic.

remāno, **1**, to flow back, Lucr.

remansio -ōnis, f. (remaneo), a remaining, continuing in one place, Cic.

remēdiū -ii, n. (re and medeor). **I.** a means of healing, a cure, remedy, medicina; remedium quoddam habere, Cic.; remedio quodam uti, Cic.; remedio esse, Cic. **II.** Transf., a means of assistance or relief, a remedy; injuria tuae, Cic.; remedia incommodorum, Cic.; ad magnitudinem frigorum hoc sibi remedium comparare, Cic.

remēo, **1**, to go back, come back, return; remeat victor, Verg.; aer, Cic.; with acc., urbes, Verg.; aevum peractum, to live over again, Hor.

remētiōr -mensum sum, **4**, to measure over again, measure back. **I.** Gen., astra rite, to observe carefully, Verg. **II.** to go back, Plin.; in pass. meaning, iter retro pari ratione remensum est, has been traversed, Lucr.

rēmex -migris, m. (remus and ago), a rower, Cic.; collectively = remiges, the crew of rowers, Verg.

Rēmi (Rhēmi) -ōrum, m. a people of N. Gaul, between the Matrona (Marne) and the Aisne (Aisne), whence modern *Rhēims*; sing., Ictius Remus, Caes.

rēmigatio -ōnis, f. (remigo), a rowing, Cic.

rēmigiū -ii, n. (remex). **I.** rowing. **A.** Lit., Ov. **II.** Meton., **A.** the oars; a, lit., Verg.; **b**, transf., of the oar-like motion of wings, remigio alarum, Verg. **B.** the crew of rowers, the oarsmen, Liv.

rēmigo, **1**, (remex), to row, Cic.

rēmigo, **1**, to wander back, come back, return. **I.** Lit., in domum suam, Cic.; Romam, Cic. **II.** Fig., ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigaret, Cic.

rēmīniscor, **3**, dep. to call to mind, recollect, remember; absol., de quaestoribus reminiscendum recordari, Cic.; with genit., veteris incommodi populi Romani, Caes.; with acc., eas res, Cic.; with rel. sent., quae tradantur mysteriis, Cic.

rēmīscēo -miscui -mistum (-mixtum), **2**, to mix, mix up, mingle; Lydis remixtum carmen tibi, Hor.

rēmīssē, adv. (remissus). **I.** loosely; orationem non astricte, sed remissius numerosam esse oportere, Cic. **II.** gently, mildly; remissius disputare, Cic.

rēmīssio -ōnis, f. (remitto). **I.** sending back; obsidium captivorumque, Liv. **II.** a letting down. **A.** Lit., **1**, a letting fall, lowering; superciliorum, Cic.; **2**, letting fall, lowering, sinking; vocis contentiones et remissiones, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, breaking off, interrupting, ceasing; morbi, Cic.; usūs, Cic.; **2**, a remitting; tributa in triennium, Tac.; **3**, remissio animi; a, relaxation, recreation, Cic.; **b**, quiet, tranquillity; in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic.; **c**, mildness, Cic.

rēmīssus -a -um, p. adj. (from remitto), relaxed, languid. **I.** Lit., corpora, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** In a bad sense, negligent, remiss, inactive; animus, Cic.; te remissiore in petendo, Cic. **B.** In a good sense; **1**, less severe; ventus remissior, Caes.; frigora remissiora, Caes.; **2**, mild, gentle, Cic.; **3**, cheerful, merry, lively; Jumo, Cic.; Jocus, Cic.

remitto -misi -missum, **3**. **I.** to send back, send; mulieres Romam, Cic.; obsides alicui, Caes.; nuntium, to send a divorce to, Cic.; so **1**, to throw back; pila, Caes.; **2**, to give back, return; alicui beneficium, Caes.; **3**, to give back from oneself; a, vocem memora remittunt, echo, Verg.; **b**, to cause, produce; atramenta remittunt labem, Hor. **II.** to let go back, relax; habenas, Cic.; frenā equo, Ov.; arcum, Hor.; so **1**, to let sink down; brachia, Verg.; tunica remissa, Ov.; **2**, to loosen; vincula, Ov.; esp., **a**, to make liquid (again); calor mellis liquefacta remittit, Verg.; **b**, to free; vere remissus ager, freed from ice and snow, Ov.; **c**, to cause to relax, to relieve, release, abate; spes animos a certamine remisit, Liv.; se remittere, to leave off work, refresh oneself, Nep.; cantus remittunt animum, relieve, enliven the mind, Cic.; reflex, se remittere, or simply remittere, to abate, become milder, cease; quum remiserant dolores, Cic.; ventus remisit, Caes.; **3**, to give free scope to; animi appetitus, qui tum remitterentur, tum continerentur, Cic.; **4**, to give up, to allow, forego, concede, grant; a, omnia ista concedam et remittam, Cic.; provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, Cic.; **b**, to renounce some work, punishment, etc., to remit, forego, give up; navem in triennium, Cic.; Erycis tibi terga remitto, make no use of, Verg.;

inimicitias suas reipublicae, Liv.; **c**, to abate, stop; de celeritate, Cic.; aliquid, Cic.; aliquid de severitate cogendi, Cic.

remolior, 4. dep. to press back, push back, move back; pondera terrae, Ov.

remollesco, 3. to become soft again. **I.** Lit., cera remollescit sole, Ov. **II.** Fig., **a**, to be moved by; precibus, Ov.; **b**, to become effeminate; cā re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines, Caes.

remollio, 4. to make soft again; fig., to make effeminate, to weaken; artus, Ov.

remora -ae, f. a delay, hindrance, Plaut.

remorāmen -inis, n. (remoror), a delay, Ov.

remordēo -mordi -morsum, 2. to bite again; fig., to annoy, disquiet, harass; te cura remordet, Verg.

remoror, 1. dep. **I.** Intransit., to remain behind, delay, dally, linger, loiter; in Italia, Liv. **II.** Trans., to delay, obstruct, hinder; aliquid, Cic.; iter alicuius, Sall.

remotē, adv. (remotus), afar off, at a distance; aliae (stellae) propius a terris, aliae remotius eadem spatia conficiunt, Cic.

remotiō -ōnis, f. (removeo), a putting away, removing; criminis, repelling, Cic.

remotus -a -um, p. adj. (from removeo). **I.** Lit., distant, afar off, remote; locus ab arbitris remotus, Cic.; loci remoti a mari, Cic. **II.** Fig., removed from; **a**, free from; ab suspicione remotissimus, Cic.; a vulgari scientia remotiora, Cic.; **b**, disinclined to, averse from; ab inani laude remotus, Cic.; **c**, subst., **remota** -ōrum, n. = ἀπορηγμένα, of the Stoics, things to be rejected, Cic.

removēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move back, remove, take away, put away; pecora, Caes.; arbitros, Cic.; aliquid ex oratione, Cic.; aliquid de medio, Cic.; aliquid ab oculis, Cic.; equos ex conspectu, Caes.; aliquid a republica, to deprive of political rights, Cic.; aliquid a senatu, Liv.; removere se artibus, Cic.

remūgio, 4. **I.** to bellow again, bellow back, ad verba alicuius, Ov. **II.** Transf., to roar back, resound, echo; vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Verg.

remulcēo -mulsi -mulsum, 2. to stroke back; caudam, Verg.

remulcum -i, n. (ῥυμουλκῆς, for ῥυμὸν ἔλκω), a tow-ropes, towing cable; navem remulco adducere, Caes.

remūlus -i, m. **I.** a king in Alba, Ov. **II.** the name of a hero, Verg.

remūnerātiō -ōnis, f. (remuneror), a recompense, repaying, return; benevolentiae, Cic.; officiorum, Cic.

remūnēror, 1. dep. to recompense, repay, reward; (a) with acc. of pers., aliquid similimo munere, Cic.; aliquid magno praemio, Caes. (b) with acc. of thing, beneficia alicuius officiis, Cic.; (γ) absol., in accipiendo remunerandoque, Cic.

Rēmūria = Lemuria, v. Lemures.

remurmūro, 1. to murmur against, murmur back; nec fracta remurmurat unda, Verg.

1. rēmus -i, m. (ῥετμός), an oar. **I. A.** Lit., navium remis incitare, Caes.; prov., remis ventisque, or ventis remis, by oars and sails, by all means in our power; res velis, ut aiunt, remisque fugienda, Cic. **B.** Fig., orationem dialecticorum remis propellere, Cic. **II.** Transf., remi, the hands and feet of a person swimming, Ov.; of the wings of a bird, alarum remis, Ov.

2. Rēmus -i, m. the twin brother of Romulus, first king of Rome, who slew him in a dispute respecting the foundation of the city.

3. Rēmus, v. Remi.

rénarro, 1. to relate again; fata divum, Verg.

rénascor -nātus sum, 3. dep. to be born again, arise, grow again. **I.** Lit., pinnae renascuntur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, of concr., ab secunda origine velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.; **b**, of abstr., bellum istuc renatum, Cic.

rénāvigo, 1. to sail back; in haec regna, Cic.

rēnēo, 2. to unspin, unravel that which has been spun; dolent fila reneri, that the destiny is reversed, Ov.

rēnes -um and -ium, m. the kidneys, Cic.

rēnidēo, 2. **I.** to shine, gleam back, to glitter, be bright, to shimmer; pura nocturno renidet luna mari, Hor.; non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. **II.** Meton., to beam with joy, be joyful, cheerful, to laugh, and in a bad sense to laugh scornfully, to grin; homo renidens, Liv.; adiecisse praedam torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor.

rēnidesco, 3. (renideo), to glitter, Lucr.

rēnitor, 3. dep. to oppose, withstand, resist, Liv.

1. rēno, 1. to swim back, Hor.

2. rēno (rhēno) -ōnis, m. an animal of northern Europe, perhaps the reindeer, Caes.

rēnōdo, 1. to unbind, untie; comam, Hor.

rēnovāmen -inis, n. (renovo), a renewal, new condition, Ov.

rēnovātiō -ōnis, f. (renovo), a renewing, renewal, renovation. **I.** Lit., mundi, Cic.; esp., renovatio singulorum annorum, compound interest, Cic. **II.** Transf., renovatio timoris, Cic.

rēnovō, 1. to renew, renovate, restore. **I.** Lit., templum, Cic.; agrum aratro, to plough land that has been left fallow for some time, Ov.; esp., fenus in singulos annos, to reckon compound interest, Cic.; centesimae quotannis renovatae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, to renew; scelus suum illud pristinum, Cic.; bellum, Caes.; ex morbo velut renovatus flos juventae, Liv.; animos ad odium renovare, to inflame afresh to, Cic.; **b**, to renew in thought or words, to repeat, recall; renovabo illud quod initio dixi, Cic.; **c**, to refresh, restore, renew in strength; reficere et renovare rempublicam, Cic.

rēnūmēro, 1. to count over, pay, pay back, repay, Plaut.

rēnuntiātiō -ōnis, f. (renuntio), a proclamation, declaration, public announcement; with subject. genit., eius, Cic.; with object. genit., suffragiorum, Cic.

rēnūntiō (rēnūnciō), 1. **I.** to bring back word, report, announce; **a**, gen. with acc., with de and the abl., with acc. and infin., with a depend. rel. sent., assentior renuntioque vobis nihil esse quod, etc., Cic.; renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, I was informed, ap. Cic.; **b**, to make an official announcement or declaration, to report; aliquid ad senatum, Cic.; **c**, to make a thing publicly known, to announce, e.g., the election of a consul, etc., to proclaim; with double acc., L. Murenam consulem, Cic.; or in pass. with double nom., sacerdos Climachias renuntiatus est, Cic. **II.** to disclaim, refuse, renounce; amicitiam alicui, Liv.; hospitium alicui, Cic.; decisionem tutoribus, Cic.

rēnūntius -ii, m. one who brings back word, a reporter, Plaut.

rēnuo -nūi, 3. to deny by a motion of the head, to refuse, deny, disapprove, reject; renuit negotiatque Sabellus, Hor.; with dat., huic decem milia crimini, to deny, Cic.; with acc., nullum convivium, to decline, Cic.

rēnūto, 1. (intens. of renuo), to refuse, deny, decline, Lucr.

rēnūtus, abl. -ā, m. (renuo), a denial, refusal, Plin.

rēor, rātus sum, 2. dep. (root RE, Gr. PE-ω, I say), to think, be of opinion, suppose, judge; (a), with acc. and infin. or with infin. alone, rentur eos esse, quales se ipsi velint, Cic.; rebantur enim fore ut, etc., Cic.; (β) with double acc., alii rem incredibilem rati, Sall.; (γ) absol., reor in parenthesis, nam, reor, nullus posset esse iudicior, Cic.

repāgula -ōrum, n. (repango). **I.** the barrier in a circus or racecourse to keep in the horses, Ov. **II.** the bars or bolts fastening a door; convulsis repagulis, Cic.; fig., omnia repagula pudoris officique perfringere, restraints, limits, Cic.

repāndus -a -um, bent backwards, turned up; calceoli, Cic.

repārābilis -e (reparo), that can be repaired or restored; damnium, Ov.

reparco (repereo), 3. to spare, refrain from, abstain from; id facere, Lucr.

repāro, 1. **I.** to prepare anew, repair, restore, renew. **A.** Gen., perdere videbatur, quod reparare posset, Cic.; vires, Ov.; tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. **B.** Esp., to fill up, complete; exercitum, Liv.; damna caelestia lunae, Hor.; cornua (of the moon), Ov. **II.** to barter for, purchase with; vina Syriā reparata merce, Hor.

repastinātio -ōnis, f. (repastino), a digging up again, Cic.

repastino, 1. to dig, trench, delve again, Plin.

repecto -pexus, 3. to comb again; coma repexa, Ov.

repēdo, 1. (pes), to go back, retreat, Lucr.

repello, repūli (reppūli) -pulsum, 3. **I.** to drive back, drive away. **A.** Lit., homines a templi aditu, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; hostes in silvas, Caes. **B.** Fig., to drive away, banish, repel; vinū vi, Cic.; dolorem a se, Cic.; aliquem a spe, deprive of hope, Caes. **II.** to push back, repulse. **A.** Lit., repagula, Ov.; aliquem a genibus, Cic.; tellurem (sc. a mari), to sail away from, Ov.; annes Oceani pede repellere, to spurn (of a star rising from the sea), Verg. **B.** Fig., 1. eliminations, to refute, Cic.; 2, to spurn, scorn, repel; conubia, Verg.; preces, Ov.; repulsi sunt ii, quos, etc., Cic.

repēdo pendi -pensum, 3. **I.** to weigh back again; ansa, to return an equal weight of, Ov. **II.** to weigh against. **A.** Lit., 1, aurum pro capite, Cic.; 2, to ransom; miles auro repensus, Hor. **B.** Transf., to repay, recompense, requite; gratiam, Ov.; si magna rependam, Verg.; pretium vitae, Prop.; damna formae ingenio, make up for, Ov.

repēns -entis (pēno, i.e., vergo). **I.** sudden, unexpected; adventus, Cic.; adv., repens alia nuntiatur clades, Liv. **II.** (In Tacitus only), new, fresh, recent; perfidia, Tac.

repēnsō, 1. (intens. of rependo), to repay, requite, recompense, make up for, Sen.

repēntē, adv. (repens), suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.

repēninus -a -um (repens), sudden, unexpected for, unexpected; amor, Cic.; adventus, Caes.; venenum, quick-working, Tac.; ignoti

homines et repentini, upsarts, Cic. Hence adv., **repēntino**, suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.

repercussio -ōnis, f. (repercutio), a rebounding, Sen.

repercussus -ūs, m. (repercutio), a rebounding, reverberation (of sound, etc.), echo, reflection; quo plenior et gravior vox repercussu intumescat, Tac.

repercūtio -cussi -cussum, 3. to strike back, drive back, cause to rebound (of sound, etc.); discus repercussus in aëra, Ov.; esp., pass., repercuti, to bound back, and repercussus, bounding back; a, of sound, to re-echo; valles repercussae (clamoribus), Liv.; b, of light, to be reflected; lumen aquae sole repercussum, Verg.

repērio, repēri (repēri) -pertum (re and PER-IO, cf. comperio), 4. to find, meet again. **I.** Lit., mortui sunt reperti, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** 1, to reveal, discover, ascertain, find out; causas duas, Cic.; neque reperire poterat quanta esset, etc., Caes.; in pass. with double nom., to be found out = to appear; Stoici inopes reperitur, Cic.; improbus pereriebare, Cic.; with acc. and infin. = to find out, as stated in history; quem Tarentum venisse L. Camillo Appio Claudio consulibus reperio, Liv.; in pass. with nom. and infin., in Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperit, Cic.; 2, to find, acquire, gain; sibi salutem, Caes.; nomen ex inventore, Cic. **B.** to find out something new, discover, invent; nihil novi, Cic.; viani quā, etc., Cic.

repertor -ōris, m. (reperio), a discoverer, inventor; medicinae, Verg.; hominum rerumque, Jupiter, Verg.

repertus -a -um, partic. of reperio.

repēntentia -ae, f. (repeto), a recollection, remembrance, Lucr. (†)

repētitio -ōnis, f. (repeto), repetition; a, eiusdem verbi crebra repetitio, Cic.; b, as a figure of speech = ἀναφορά, the repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences, Cic.

repētitor -ōris, m. (repeto), one who reclaims or demands back again; nuptiae ademptae, Cic.

repēto -ivi and -ii -itum, 3. **I.** to strive after again. **A.** to attack again, fall upon again; regem repetitum saepius cuspidē, Liv. **B.** to go to again, turn to again, return to; castra, Cic.; retro in Asiam, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to ask back or again; 1, to ask again or anew, ask for; Gallum ab eodem repetit, Caes.; 2, to ask back, demand back; promissa, Cic.; Salaminii Homerum repetunt, claim as their countryman, Cic.; pecunias ereptas, Cic.; esp., a, res repetere, to demand satisfaction of an enemy (used of the Fetiales), Cic.; b, to demand back again; res, to demand one's own property from a legal tribunal, Cic.; pecuniae repetundae, or simply repetundae, money extorted from the provinces by their governors; meton., extortion; lex repetundarum pecuniarum, de pecuniis repētundis, law against extortion, Cic.; 3, to demand as one's right; jus suum, Cic.; rationem ab aliquo, Cic. **B.** to fetch back; 1, a, to fetch afresh; alii (elephant) repetiti ac trajecti sunt, Liv.; b, to renew, begin again; pugnam, Liv.; studia, Caes.; partic., repetita, poet., as an adv. = anew, afresh; repetita robora caedit, Ov.; c, to think over again, recall, remember; rei memoriam, Cic.; 2, to repeat by words or writing; repete quae coepisti, Cic.; 3, to trace back from antiquity, deduce, fetch; originem domūs, Verg.; aliquid alte, et a capite, Cic.; haec tam longe repetita principia, Cic.; 4, to regain, recover; libertatem, Liv.; 5, to reckon again; repetitis et enumeratis diebus, Caes.

repētundae, v. repeto

rēplēo -plēvi -plētum, 2. to fill again, fill up. **I.** Lit., exhaustas domos, complete, make good, Cic.; consumpta, Cic.; exercitum, Liv. **II.** to make full, fill, satisfy. **A.** corpora carne, Ov.; exercitum frumento, supply with, Caes.; fig., repleti scientiā juris, Cic.; hence, **rēplētus** a -um, filled, full; lit. and fig., templa, Cic. **B.** to infect; ut curantes eādem vi morbi repletos secum traherent, Liv.

rēplētus a -um, partic. of repleo (q.v.).

rēplicatio -ōnis, f. (replico), a rolling again, rolling round; ut replicacione quādam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, Cic.

rēplīco, 1. to fold back, unroll; fig., to unfold, unroll, turn over; memoria temporum, Cic.; memoria annuum, Cic.; temporis primum quidque replicans, Cic.

rēpo, repsi, reptum, 3. (root REP, Gr. ΕΠΙ-ω), to creep, crawl; 1, lit., cochleas inter saxa reptes, Sall.; 2, transf., of slow travellers, Hor.; of clouds, Lucr.; fire, Lucr.; 3, fig., sermones reptes per humum, a vulgar, prosaic style, Hor.

rēpono -pōsui -pōsitum (-postum), 3. **I.** to place back, put behind; 1, cervicem, to bend back, Lucr.; 2, to lay up in store, lay by, preserve; pecuniam in thesauria, Liv.; arma, Caes.; fig., haec sensibus inuis reponas, impress deep in, Verg.; 3, to lay aside, put on one side; tela, Ov.; facilemque deae vestemque, Verg.; falcem arbusta reponunt, make unnecessary, Verg.; transf., to give up; caestum artemque, Verg.; 4, to bury, lay in the earth; tellure repostos, Verg. **II.** to place a thing back in its former place, put back, restore; 1, columnas, Cic.; lapidem suo loco, Cic.; se in cubitum, recline at table again, begin to eat, Hor.; 2, to place on the table again; plena pocula, Verg.; 3, to restore a thing to its former condition; roborā flammis ambesa, Verg.; hence, to restore a person; aliquem in sceptra, Verg.; 4, to bring on the boards again, represent again; fabulam, Hor. **III.** to place one thing against another, in the place of another; 1, to put in the place of; te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic.; 2, to answer again; ne tibi ego idem reponam, Cic.; 3, to requite, return; haec pro virginitate reponit, Verg. **IV.** to place in or on; 1, lit., quae sacra quaedam more Atheniensium virginum reposita in capitis sustinebant, Cic.; 2, transf., a, sidera in numero dēorum, Cic.; b, to place, cause to rest; spem in virtute, Caes.; causam totam in iudicium humanitate, Cic.

rēporto, 1. to bear back, bring back, carry back. **I.** Lit., **A.** exercitum Britannia, Cic.; milites navibus in Siciliam, Caes. **B.** to bring back, to bring back home, as victor, nihil ex praeda domum, Cic.; victoriam, non pacem domum, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to bring back, deliver; adytis haec tristitia dicta, Verg.; 2, to bring to a person; alicui solatium aliquod, Cic.

rēposco, 3. **I.** to ask back again, demand back; arma, Ov.; alter a me Catilinam, alter Cethegum reposcebat, Cic.; with double acc., to ask back something from a person; aliquem simulacrum, Cic.; Parthos signa, Verg. **II.** to demand as a right, claim; regem ad supplicium, Verg.; ab aliquo rationem vitae, Cic.; with double acc., quos illi poenas (as a punishment) reposcent, Verg.

rēpōsitōrium -ii, n. (repono), a tray, waiter, stand, Plin.

rēpōsitus (rēpostus) a -um. **I.** Partic. of repono. **II.** P. adj., remote, distant; terrae repostae, Verg.

rēpostor -ōris, m. (repono), a restorer: templorum, Ov.

rēpōtia -ōrum, n. (re and potō), a drinking, revelling the day after an entertainment, Hor.

rēpraesentatio -ōnis, f. (repraesento). **I.** a representation, a lively description, Plin. **II.** payment in cash, Cic.

rēpraesento, 1. **I.** to represent, make present to the imagination, bring before the mind, show, make manifest; a, quod ipsum templum repraesentabat memoria consularis mei, Cic.; b, to express, imitate; virtutem moresque Catonis, Hor. **II.** to perform immediately, hasten; a, se repraesentaturum id, etc., Caes.; medicinam, use directly, Cic.; diem promissorum, Cic.; si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis posset, brought about at once, Cic.; b, esp. t. t. of commercial language, to pay cash, pay ready money; pecuniam, Cic.

rēprēhendo -prēhendi -prēhensum, 3. and **rēprendo** -prendi -premsum, 3. to catch, to hold back, to seize, hold fast, detain. **I.** Lit., quosdam manu, Liv., fig., revocat virtus vel potius repiehdit manu, Cic. **II.** Fig. **A.** Gen., genus pecuniae, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem in eo quod, etc., Cic.; id in me reprehendis, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., to refute, Cic.

rēprēhensio -ōnis, f. (reprehendo). **I.** a holding back; fig., a stopping or check in speaking; sine reprehensione, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, blame, censure, reprehension; culpa, vitae, Cic.; plur., Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., a refuting, refutation, Cic.

rēprēhenso, 1. (freq. of reprehendo), to hold back eagerly, to hold fast; singulos, Liv.

rēprēhensor -ōris, m. (reprehendo). **I.** a censurer, reprover, Cic. **II.** an improver, reformer; comitorum, Cic.

rēpressor -ōris, m. (reprimō), a represser, restrainer; caedis quotidianae, Cic.

rēprīmo -pressi -pressum, 3. (re and premo), to hold back, restrain, hinder, repress. **I.** Lit., lacum Albanum, Cic.; dextram, Verg.; retro pedem, Verg.; represso jam Lucerto ac remoto (in battle), Caes.; (Mithridatem) repressum magna ex parte, non oppressum, Cic. **II.** Fig., to keep under, check, curb, restrain, repress; a, of things, furorē exultantem, Cic.; animi incitationem atque alacritatem, Caes.; conatus alicuius, Cic.; b, of persons as objects, se, to restrain oneself, Cic.; concitatum multitudinem, Cic.

rēprōbo, 1. to disapprove, Cic. (?)

rēprōmissio -ōnis, f. (repromitto), a counter-promise, Cic.

rēprōmittō -misi -misum, 3. to make a counter-promise, to promise in return, Cic.

rēptatio -ōnis, f. (repto), a creeping, crawling, Quint.

rēptatus -ūs, m. (repto), a creeping (of plants), Plin.

rēpto, 1. (intens. of repo), to creep, crawl, applied to slow walkers or travellers, Hor.

rēpudiatio -ōnis, f. (repudio), a refusal, rejecting, disdaining; supplicium, Cic.

rēpūdio, 1. (repudium). **I.** to refuse, reject, disdain; cuius vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic.; pacem, Cic.; conditionem acquissimam, Cic. **II.** Esp. of married or betrothed persons, to repudiate, divorce, separate oneself from; uxorem, Suet.

rēpūdiū -ii, n. (re and pes, as tripudium from terra and pes), a separation between married or betrothed persons, repudiation, divorce; alicui repudium renuntiare, or remittere, to send a divorce to. Plaut.; repudium dicere, Tac.

rēpuerasco, 3. to become a boy again, to sport, frolic like a child, Cic.

rēpugnans, p. adj. (from repugno), contrary, opposed; subst., **rēpugnantia** -lum, n. contradictory things, Cic.

rēpugnantēr, adv. (repugnans), unwillingly, with repugnance, Cic.

rēpugnantia -ae, f. (repugno). **I.** resistance, means of resistance; natura hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus, Plin. **II.** Fig., a contrariety, discordance (opp. concordia); rerum, Cic.

rēpugno, 1. to oppose, resist, withstand. **I.** Lit., nostri primo fortiter repugnare, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to be opposed to, to oppose, resist; contra veritatem, Caes.; quum huic (cupiditati) obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic.; non repugno, foll. by quominus and subj., Cic. **B.** Esp., to be naturally opposed or repugnant to, to be inconsistent with, incompatible with; simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, Cic.; haec inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, Cic.

rēpullūlo, 1. to sprout out again, Plin.

rēpulsā -ae, f. (repello). **I.** a repulse in soliciting an office, a rejection; repulsa consulatus, Cic.; aedilitia, Cic.; a populo repulsam ferre, or accipere, Cic. **II.** Transf., a denial, refusal; amor crescit dolore repulsae, Ov.

rēpulsō, 1. (intens. of repello), to beat back. **I.** colles verba repulsantes, echoing, Lucr. **II.** to repel again and again; vera repulsans pectus verba, Lucr.

1. rēpulsus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (repello), removed; quod procul a vera nimis est ratione repulsus, Lucr.

2. rēpulsus -ūs, m. (repello), a striking back, hence, the reflection of light, echoing of sound; durioris materiae, resistance, Cic.

rēpūmicatio -ōnis, f. (re and pumico), a rubbing down again, repolishing, Plin.

rēpungō, 3. to prick again, goad again; fig., leviter illorum animos, Cic.

rēpurgō, 1. to cleanse again. **I. A.** Lit., iter, Liv.; humum saxi, Ov. **B.** Transf., caelum, Ov. **II.** Meton., to clear away, purge out; quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov.

rēputatio -ōnis, f. (reputo), a consideration, reflecting upon, pondering, Tac.

rēputō, 1. **I.** to reckon, count, compute; ex hoc die superiores solis defectiones usque ad illam quae, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., to think over, consider, ponder; horum nihil umquam, Cic.; with acc. and infin., cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic.; with depend. interrog. sent., quid ille vellet, Cic.

rēquies -ētis, f. rest, repose. **I.** Lit., non labor meus, non requies, Cic.; curarum, Cic.; animi et corporis, Cic. **II.** Meton., a resting-place, Hor. (dat. not used, acc., requietem and requiem, Cic.; abl., requiete, Cic. poet.; requie, Ov.).

rēquiesco -quiesci -quiescitur, 3. to rest, repose. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1. of persons, in sella, Cic.; sub umbra, Verg.; a muneribus reipublicae, Cic.; 2. of things, vixidum requiesce aures a strepitu et tumultu hostili, Liv.; requiescit vitis in ulmo, rests upon, is supported by, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1. to rest, to sleep; lecto, Prop.; 2. to rest in the grave; in sepulchro requiescere mortuum, Cic. **II.** Transf., to repose, find rest; animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall.; in spe huius, Cic. (syncop. perf. form, requierunt, Verg.; requiesce, Cic.).

rēquiescētus -a -um, p. adj. (from requiesco), rested, refreshed; miles, Liv.; ager, fallow, Ov.

rēquiritō, 1. (intens. of requiro), to inquire after, Plaut.

rēquiro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (re and quaero). **I.** to seek, search for again. **A.** Lit., libros, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1. to miss, need, feel the want of; majorem prudentiam in aliqua re, Cic.; subsidia belli, Cic.; 2. to demand, to desire, consider necessary; virtus nullam voluptatem requirit, Cic.; in hoc bello virtutes multae requiruntur, Cic. **II.** to ask for, inquire after. **A.** Gen., domum alicuius, Cic.; quae a me de Vatinio requiris, Cic.; quoniam nihil ex te hi majores natu requirunt, Cic.; with depend. interrog. illud quoque requirit, qua ratione fecerit, Cic. **B.** to investigate; rationes, Cic.

rēquisitum -i, n. (requiro), need, necessity, Sall.

rēs, rei, f. (connected with PE -w, whence ῥῆμα), a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance. **I.** Gen., divinae humanaeque res, natura rerum, the world, Cic.; genit., rerum, pleonastic, facta rerum, Hor.; abdita rerum, Hor.; rerum, used to strengthen a superl., rerum pulcherrima, Roma, Verg.; si res postulat, if the position of affairs shall require, Cic.; homines nullā re bonā digni, good for nothing, Cic.; re natā, Cic.; pro re, according to circumstances, Liv.; res populi Romani perscribere, to narrate the affairs of the Roman people, write the history of Rome, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** Emphatic, the thing itself, the real thing, the reality; rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic.; hos deos non re, sed opinione esse, Cic.; quantum distet argumentatio ab re ipsa atque a veritate, Cic.; et re vera, and in truth, Cic. **B.** possessions, property, wealth; rem facere, Hor.; augere, Cic.; plur., privatae res, Cic. **C.** interest, advantage, benefit; consulere suis rebus, Nep.; in rem suam convertere, Cic.; e or ex re publica (to the advantage of the state) fecisse, Cic.; ducere, Liv.; ex or e re publica est, with acc. and infin., it is for the public benefit, Cic.; ex re mea, to my advantage, Cic. **D.** ground, reason, only in the phrases, eā (hāc) re, ob eam (hanc) rem, on this account, on that account, Cic. **E.** a matter of business, an affair; rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.; de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic.; transf., res (alieu) est cum aliquo, to have to do with; tecum mihi res est, T. Rosci, quoniam, etc., Cic. **F.** a lawsuit, cause, action; utrum rem an item dici oportet, Cic. **G.** res publica, and (in histor.) simply res; a, res publica, the republic, the state, commonwealth, government; rem publicam sustinere, Cic.; b, simply res, res Romana, the Roman state, Liv.

rēsacro, 1. to free from a curse, Nep.

rēsaevio, 4. to rage again, Ov.

rēsālūtatio -ōnis, f. (resaluto), a greeting in return, Suet.

rēsālūtō, 1. to salute again, return a greeting to; aliquem, Cic.

rēsanesco -santū, 3. to become sound again, to heal again, Ov.

rēsarcio -sarsi -sartum, 4. to patch again, mend again, repair. **I.** Lit., tecta, Liv. **II.** Fig., to repair, restore; detrimentum, Caes.

rescindō -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear off again, tear away again, cut off, cut away. **I. A.** Lit., vallum ac Ioricum falibus, Caes.; pontem, to break away, Caes.; latebram teli, to cut open, Verg.; vulnus, to open again, Ov.; and fig., luctus obductos, to renew, Ov. **B.** Meton., hence, to open; locum firmatum, Cic. **II.** Transf., to rescind, repeal, abrogate a law, decree, etc.; acta M. Antonii, Cic.; totam triennii praeturae, Cic.

rescisco -scivi and -scī -scitum, 2. to find out, ascertain; quum id rescierit, Cic.

rescribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to write again, to write anew; ex eodem milite novas legiones, to enrol again, Liv. **II.** to write back, answer in writing; 1, ad aliquem, Cic.; alicui, Cic.; 2, litteris, ad litteras, or ad epistolam, Cic.; of the emperor, to answer a petition or inquiry in writing, Suet.; hence, **rescriptum** i. n. an imperial rescript, Tac. **III. a.** in book-keeping, to enter to the credit of an account, to pay, repay; reliqua rescribamus, Cic.; quod tu nunquam rescribere (pay again) possis, Hor.; b, to transfer from one class of soldiers to another; ad equum, jestingly, with a double meaning, to make cavalry and to place in the order of knights, Caes.

resēco -sēcūi -sectum, 1. to cut off. **I.** Lit., linguam, Cic.; partem de tergore, Ov. **II.** Transf., to cut off, put away, remove; libidinem, Cic.; spem longam, Hor.

resēcro, 1. (re and sacro), to adjure repeatedly, implore again and again, Plant. (another form resacro, q. v.).

resēdo, 1. to heal, assuage, Plin.

resēgmīna -um, n. (reseco), cuttings, parings, Plin.

resēmīno, 1. to beget, produce again, Ov.

resēquor -sēcūtus (-sēcūtus), 3. dep. to follow, pursue; aliquem dictis, to answer, Ov.

1. **resēro** -sēvi, 3. to sow again, set again, plant again, Plin.

2. **resēro**, 1. to unclothe, open. **I.** Lit., **A.** In a narrow sense, to open a door; fores, Januam, Ov. **B.** In a wider sense, to open; pectus, to tear open, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** to open, make accessible; Italianis exteris gentibus, Cic.; aures, Liv. **B.** to reveal; augustae oracula mentis, Ov. **C.** to open = to begin; annum, Ov.

reservo, 1. **I.** to lay up, keep back, reserve, keep; hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes.; in aliud tempus, Caes.; cetera praesenti sermoni, Cic. **II. a.** to save; omnes, Cic.; b, to retain, preserve; nihil ad similitudinem hominis, nothing human, Cic.

resos -sidis (resideo). **I.** remaining, sitting, staying behind; reses in urbe plebs, Liv. **II.** motionless, inactive, inert; eum residem tempus terere, Liv.; animus, Verg.

residēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (re and sedeo), to remain sitting, to abide, stay. **I.** Lit., **a.** resideamus, let us sit down, Cic.; in equo, Ov.; in republica, Cic.; b, to celebrate a festival or holiday; denicales, quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia residentur mortuis, kept in honour of the dead, Cic. **II.** Transf., in corpore nullum residere sensum, Cic.; residet spes in tua virtute, depends upon, Cic.; cuius culpa non magis in te resedit, Cic.

resīdo -sēdi -sessum, 3. **I.** to sit down, place oneself; a, to sit down to rest, Cic.; mediis aedibus, Verg.; b, to settle; Siculis arvis, Verg.; c, to stay in a place, remain; in villa, Cic.; in oppido aliquo, Cic. **II.** Of inanimate things, to sink down, settle. **A.** Gen., 1, lit, si montes resedissent, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to sink, to settle down, abate, grow quiet; mens resedit, Caes.; cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic.; b, to become tired, to be weary, exhausted; longiore certamine sensim residere Samnitium animos, Liv. **B.** to sink down = to draw back, withdraw; a, lit., maria in se ipsa residant, Verg.; b, fig., sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat, interchange hexameter and pentameter, Ov.

resīdūus -a -um (resideo), remaining, left behind, outstanding; odium, Cic.; simulatio, Liv.; pecuniae, Cic.; subst., **resīdūum** -i, n. that which remains, the remainder, residue, rest. Cic.

resīgno, 1. **I.** to unseal, open. **A.** Lit., litteras, Cic.; testamenta, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, to open = to reveal; venientia fata, Ov.; 2, to cancel, annul, destroy; omnem tabularum fidem, Cic.; 3, to release, free; lumina morte resignat (Mercurius), releases from death, Verg. **II.** to enter from one account-book into another, to give back, resign; cuncta, Cic.; quae dedit, Hor.

resīlīo -sīlīti -sultum, 4. (re and salio), to leap back, spring back; in gelidos lacus, Ov.; ad manipulos, Liv. **I.** Of inanimate things, to spring back, rebound; resilit grandis a culmine tecti, Ov.; fig., ubi scopulum offendis eiusmodi, ut non modo ab hoc crimen resiliere videas, verum etiam, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., to contract, diminish; in spatium breve, Ov.

resīmus -a -um, bent backwards, turned up; nares, Ov.

resīna -ae, f. (spring), resin, Plin.

resīnacēus -a -um (resina), resinous, Plin.

resīnātus -a -um (resina). **I.** flavoured with resin; viuum, Mart. **II.** smeared with resin; juvenis (to take hairs off the skin), Juv.

resīnōsus -a -um (resina), full of resin, resinous, Plin.

resīpio, 3. (re and sapio), to have a smack, taste, flavour of anything. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, with no trace of the wit of his country, i.e., Athens, Cic.

resīpisco -sīpīi and -sīpī, also -sīpīvi, 3. (resipio). **I.** to recover one's senses, come to oneself again (from fainting, etc.), Cic. **II.** to become rational again, come to one's right mind, Cic. (syncope, perf., resipisset, Cic.).

resīsto -stīti, 3. **I.** to remain standing. **A.** a, in a position of rest, to remain, continue; ibi, Caes.; Romae, Cic.; b, after motion, to stand still, halt, Caes.; virtus resistet extra fores carceris, Cic.; negabat se umquam cum Curione restitisse, had stopped to talk, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of discourse, sed ego in hoc resisto, stop here, Cic.; b, to recover a footing, get to one's feet again; ubi lapsi resistamus, Cic. **II.** to resist, oppose, withstand. **A.** Physically, a, of persons, hostibus, Caes.; vi contra vium, Liv.; b, of things, quae nunc immotae perstant ventisque resistunt, Ov.; c, morally, dolori fortiter, Cic.; lacrimis et precibus, Cic.; resistere et pugnare contra veritatem, Cic.; impers., omnibus his resistitur, Caes.; foll. by ne and the subj., ne sibi statua poneretur, restitit, Nep.; foll. by quin and the subj., vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti potest, Liv.; cui nullā vi resisti potest, foll. by quo secius and subj., Cic.; absol., restitit et pervicit Cato, Cic.

resōlūtus -a -um, p. adj. (from resolvo), relaxed, effeminate, Mart.

resōlvo -solvi -sōlūtum, 3. to unbind, untie, loose, loosen, open. **I.** a. vestes, Ov.; equos, to unyoke, Ov.; puella resoluta capillos, with dishevelled hair, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, gleba se resolvit, becomes loose, Verg.; Cerberus immania terga resolvit fusus humi, stretches out in sleep, Verg.; 2, to open; litteras, Liv.; fauces in verba, Ov.; 3, to melt; ignis aurum resolvit, Lucr.; nivem, Ov.; 4, to drive away, dissipate; tenebras, Verg.; nebulas, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to end; curas, Verg.; item lite, Hor.; 2, to dissolve, to relax physically, weaken, make languid; ut jacni tota resoluta medullis, Ov.; 3, to abolish, destroy; jura pudoris, Verg.; 4, to free; te piacula nulla resolvunt, Hor.; 5, to unravel, reveal; dolos tecti (Labyrinthi) ambagesque, Verg.; 6, to pay, Plant. Cic.

resōnābīlis -e (resono), resounding, echoing, Ov.

resōno -sōnūi and -sōnāvī, 1. **I.** Intransit. **A.** to give back an echo, to resound, echo; aedes plangoribus resonant, Verg.; resonans theatrum, Cic.; gloria virtuti resonat, is an echo of, Cic. **B.** to sound again and again, to resound; nervos resonare, Cic.; resonant avibus virgulta, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** to re-echo, repeat; doces silvas resonare Anaryllida, Verg.; umbras resonarent triste et acutum, Hor.; in pass., in fidibus testudine resonatur (sonus), Cic. **B.** to fill with sound; lucos cantu, Verg.

resōnus -a -um (resono), *resounding, echoing; voces, Ov.*

resorbēo, 2. to swallow, suck in, absorb again; fluctus, Ov.

respecto, 1. (intens. of respicio). **I.** to look eagerly back, look about for. **A.** Lit., respectare ad tribunal, Liv.; with acc., arcem Romanam, Liv. **B.** Transf., verum haec ita praeteramus, ut tamen intuitus et respectantes relinquantus, Cic.; with acc., si qua pios respectant numina, nave regard for, Cic. **II.** Meton., to look for, expect; par munus ab aliquo, Cic.

respectus -ūs, m. (respicio). **I.** a looking back, looking around one. **A.** Lit., sine respectu fugere, Liv.; incendiurum, looking back upon, Cic. **B.** Transf., care, regard, respect, consideration towards; Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit, Liv.; sine respectu maiestatis, Liv. **II.** Meton., a place of refuge, a retreat; quum respectum ad senatum non haberet, Cic.

respergo -spersi -persura, 3. (re and spargo), to besprinkle, sprinkle over; manus sanguine, Cic.; aliquem cruore, Liv.; fig., servili probro respergi, Tac.

respersio -ōnis, f. (respergo), a sprinkling over, besprinkling; pigmentorum, Cic.; sumptuosa respersio, sprinkling of the grave with incense and wine, Cic.

respersus, abl. -ū, m. (respergo), a sprinkling, besprinkling, Plin.

respicio -spexi -spectrum, 3. (re and specio), transit. and intransit., to look behind, to look back. **I.** Lit., Cic.; nusquam circumspiciens aut respiciens, Liv.; with acc., a, to look back upon; tribunal, Liv.; Eurydicen suam, Ov.; amicum, Verg.; b, to see behind one, to observe; quos ubi rex respexit, Liv.; angues a tergo, Verg.; with acc. and infin., respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, to look back upon, reflect upon; spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic.; b, to have respect to; (a) to think upon, provide for; ut respiciam generum meum, Caes.; (b) to care for, consider; rempublicam, Cic.; commoda populi, Cic.; c, to belong to, fall to the care of; ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, Caes.; d, to look towards with desire, to hope, expect; spem ab Romanis, Liv.

respirāmen -inis, n. (respiro), the wind-pipe, Ov.

respiratio -ōnis, f. (respiro). **I.** a taking breath, respiration; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, meton., a pause in a speech where the speaker takes breath, Cic. **II.** an exhalation; aquarum, Cic.

respiratus -i, m. (respiro), a taking breath, Cic.

respiro, 1. **I.** to blow back, blow in a contrary direction; of winds, Lucr. **II.** Esp., to breathe back. **A.** to take breath, breathe, breathe out; animam, Cic.; ex ea pars redditur respirando, Cic. **B.** to take breath, recover oneself after any violent exertion; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, fig., to be relieved from fear, anxiety, etc.; paulum a metu, Cic.; of abstractions, to abate, decline; cupiditas atque avaritia respiravit paulum, Cic.; oppugnatione respiravit, took breath, declined in

violence, Cic.; pass. impers., ita respiratum est, Cic.

resplendēo -ūi, 2. to glitter back, be bright, resplendent, Verg.

respondēo -spondi -sponsum, 2. **I.** to promise in return, Plaut. **II.** to answer. **A.** Lit., to answer (prop., by word of mouth); tibi non rescribam, sed respondeam, Sen.; to answer by word of mouth or by writing; epistolae, Cic.; ad haec, Cic.; alicui ad rogatum, Cic.; videat quid respondeat, Cic.; respondent "cui," Cic.; esp., a, of judges, to give decisions; de jure, Cic.; criminibus respondere, to defend oneself against, Cic.; of oracles and soothsayers, to answer, Cic.; transf., saxa respondent voci, give an echo, Cic.; b, to answer to one's name, hence, to appear, be present; quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv.; Verrem non respondurum, Cic.; so of soldiers, to answer to one's name, take one's place; ad nomina non respondere, Liv.; fig., pedes respondere non vocatos, be in readiness, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to correspond to, to answer to, to agree or accord with; verba verbis respondeant, Cic.; tua virtus opinionum hominum respondet, Cic.; b, to requite, return; amori amore, Liv.; c, to lie over against; contra respondet tellus, Verg.; d, to be punctual in paying; ad tempus, Cic.; e, to balance, correspond to in strength, etc.; orationi illorum, Cic.

responsio -ōnis, f. (respondeo). **I.** a reply, answer; responsum elicere, Cic. **II.** Rhet. t.t., sibi ipsi responsio, a replying to one's own argument (= ἀποκρίσις), Cic.

responsio, 1. (intens. of responso), to give an answer, opinion (of legal advisers), Cic.

responso, 1. (intens. of respondeo), to answer, reply, respond. **I.** **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., to re-echo; lucus ripaeque resonant circa, Verg. **II.** Fig., respondere cupidinibus, to withstand, Hor.; cenis, to scorn, Hor.; palato to defy, Hor.

responsor -ōris, m. (respondeo), one who answers, Plaut.

responsum -i, n. (respondeo), an answer. **I.** Gen., responsum dare alicui, Cic.; reddere, Cic.; ferre, auferre, obtain, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, the answer of an oracle or soothsayer; haruspicum, Cic.; Sibyllae, Verg.; b, the answer or opinion of a lawyer, Cic.

respublica, v. res.

respūo -ūi, 3. **I.** Lit., to spit back or out, to reject; reliquiae cibi, quas natura respuit, Cic. **II.** Fig., to reject, refuse, repel, disapprove of; quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic.; defensionem, Cic.; poetas, Hor.; conditionem, Caes.

restagnatio -ōnis, f. (restagno), an over flowing; Euphratis, Plin.

restagno, 1. to overflow; quas (paludes) restagnantes faciunt lacus, Liv.; restagnare mare, Ov.; transf., of places, to be overflowed; late is locus restagnat, Caes.

restauro, 1. (re and *stauro, from sta, whence instauro), to restore, replace, repair, rebuild; aedem, Tac.

resticūla -ae, f. (dim. of restis), a thin rope or cord, Cic.

restillo, 1. to drop back again; fig., quae (litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restill arunt, haec instilled, Cic.

restinctio -ōnis, f. (restinguo), a slaking quenching; sitis, Cic.

restinguo -stinxi -stinctum, 3. to extinguish, quench. **I.** Lit., ignem, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to quench, master, subdue, control; sitim, Cic.; ardorem cupiditatum, Cic.; odium alicuius, Cic.;

b, to *extinguish, destroy, put an end to*; studia, Cic.; animos hominum sensusque morte restringui, Cic.

restio -ōnis, m. (restis), a rope-maker Suet.; in just, one who is scourged with ropes, Plaut.

restipulatio -ōnis, f. (restipulor), a counter-engagement, Cic.

restipulo, 1. to promise, engage in return, Cic.

restis -is, acc. -im and -em, abl. -e, f. a rope, cord; per manus reste datā, in a kind of dance where the rope ran through the hands of the dancers, Liv.

restito, 1. (freq. of resto), to remain behind, loiter, linger, Liv.

restitrix -tricis, f. (resisto or resto), she that remains behind, Plaut.

restituo -di -ūtum, 3. (re and statuo). **I.** to put in its former place, replace, restore. **A.** Gen., statuum, Cic. **B.** a, to bring back again, restore; causa restitui mei, Cic.; b, to give back, give up again, restore; agrum alicui, Liv.; fig., se alicui, to become friends again, Cic. **II.** to restore, build again, bring a thing back to its previous condition; oppida, Caes.; provinciam in antiquum statum, Cic.; aliquid in pristinum dignitatem, Cic.; aliquem in amicitiam, Cic.; aliquem, to restore a person's property to him, Cic.; aliquem in integrum, to place a man in his former condition, Cic.; rem, aciem, proelium, Liv.; damna Romano bello accepta, to repair, Liv.

restitutio -ōnis, f. (restituo). **I.** a restoration; Capitoli, Suet. **II.** a calling back again; a, from banishment, restoration of a person to his previous condition, Cic.; b, a pardoning; damnatorum, Cic.

restitutor -ōris, m. (restituo), a restorer; templorum, Liv.; salutis, Cic.

resto -stiti, 1. **I.** to remain behind, remain standing, stand still. **A.** Gen., Prop. **B.** to resist, oppose, withstand, Liv.; pass. impers., quā minimā vi restatur, where the least resistance is, Liv. **II.** to remain, remain over. **A.** Gen., 1, of things, hic restat actus, Cic.; dona pelagot et flammis restantia, saved from, Verg.; restat it, etc., it remains that, etc., Cic.; non or nihil aliud restat nisi or quam, foll. by infin., Liv.; 2, of persons, to remain, be left; (a) restabam solus de viginti, Ov.; (β) to remain alive; qui pauci admodum restant, Cic. **B.** With reference to the future, to remain for, await; placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis, for the future, Cic.; hoc Latio restare canunt, with acc. and infin., Verg.

restrictē, adv. (restrictus). **I.** sparingly; tam restricte facere id, Cic. **II.** accurately, strictly; praecipere, Cic.; observare, Cic.

restrictus -a -um, p. adj. (from restringo). **I.** close, tight; toga, Suet. **II.** Transf., 1, close, stingy; homo, Cic.; quum naturā semper ad largiendum ex alieno fuerim restrictior, Cic.; 2, strict, severe; imperium, Tac.

restringo -strinxī -strictum, 3. **I.** to bind back, bind just, bind tight; restrictis lacertis, Hor. **II.** 1, to draw back, confine, restrict, restrain, Tac.; 2, to draw back, to open; dentes, Plaut.

resulto, 1. (intens. of resilio), to spring back, rebound. **I.** tela resultant galea, Verg. **II.** Of sound, to echo, resound; imago vocis resultat, Verg.; transf., of places, to resound; pulsati colles clamore resultant, Verg.

resumo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take again, take back. **I.** Lit., tabellas, Ov. **II.** Transf.,

1, to renew, repeat; pugnam, Tac.; 2, to obtain again, to recover; vires, Ov.

resūpino, 1. **I.** to bend, turn backwards; assurgentem umbone, to strike back to the ground, Liv.; middle, resupinari, to bend back; resupinati Galli, prostrate from intoxication, Juv. **II.** Meton., to break open; valvas, Prop.

resūpinus -a -um, bent backwards. **I.** A. Gen., collum, Ov.; resupinus haeret curru, Verg.; resupinum alicuium fundere, to lay low on the ground, Ov. **B.** Esp., lying on one's back; jacuit resupinus, Ov.; resupini natant, on their backs, Ov. **II.** Meton., throwing back the head, with the nose high in the air (of the proud), Ov.

resurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up again, appear again. **I.** A. Lit., herba resurgens, Ov.; resurgam (from bed), Tac. **B.** Fig., 1, to rise up again; in ultione, Cic.; 2, to come up again, reappear; amor, re-awakens, Verg.; 3, to come forth again; quum res Romana contra spem votaue eius velut resurgeret, Liv. **II.** Meton., to stand up again = to be built again; resurgens urbs, Tac.

resuscito, 1. to revive, resuscitate; fig., veterem iram, Ov.

resūtus -a -um, ripped open, Suet.

retardatio -ōnis, f. (retardo), a retarding, protracting, delay, Cic.

retardo, 1. to delay, protract, retard, impede, detain. **I.** Lit., aliquem in via, Cic.; in middle signification, motus stellarum retardantur, move slowly, Cic. **II.** Fig., to hinder, prevent; aliquem a scribendo, Cic.

retaxo, 1. to censure in return, Suet.

retē -is, n. a net (both for fishes and for hunting animals with); retia ponere cervis, Verg.; retia tendere, Ov.; ex araneolis aliae quasi rete texunt, Cic.

retēgo -texi -tectum, 3. to uncover, reveal, lay bare, to open. **I.** Lit., a thecam numariam, Cic.; homo retectus, not covered by a shield, Verg. **B.** Poet., to make visible, to illuminate; orbem radiis, Verg.; jam rebus luce reiectis, Verg. **II.** Transf., to reveal, discover; arcanum consilium, Hor.; scelus, Verg.

retendo -tendi -tensum and -tentum, 3. to slacken, unbend; arcum, Ov.

retentio -ōnis, f. (retineo), a keeping back, holding in. **I.** Lit., aurigae, Cic. **II.** Transf., a withholding; assensionis, Cic.

1. **retento**, 1. (intens. of retineo), to hold firmly back, hold fast. **I.** Lit., Liv.; caelum a teris, to keep apart, Lucr. **II.** Transf., to preserve, maintain; sensus hominum vitasque, Cic. poet.

2. **retens** (rōtempto), 1. (re and tento), to try, attempt again; Na lyrae, Ov.; foll. by infin., Ov.

retentus -a -um. **I.** Partic. of retendo. **II.** Partic. of retineo.

retexo -texi -textum, 3. **I.** to unweave, unravel. **A.** Lit., quasi Penelope telam re-texens, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., dum luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, diminished again, Ov.; 2, esp., to dissolve, cancel, annul, reverse; praetura, Cic.; orationem, retract, Cic.; scriptorum quaeque, to revise, correct, Hor. **II.** to weave again; poet., transf., to renew, repeat; properata retexta fata, Ov.

retiarius -ii, m. (rete), a fighter with a net, a gladiator furnished with a net, with which he strove to entangle his adversary, Suet.

reticentia -ae, f. (reticeo), a keeping silent, silence (opp. locutio). **I.** Gen., Cic.; vestra virtus neque oblivione eorum qui nunc sunt,

neque *reticentiā* posterorum sepulta esse poterit, Cic.; poena reticentiae, i.e., for keeping silent about a defect in an object offered for sale, Cic. **II.** As a figure of speech, a sudden pause (Gr. ἀποσιωπήσις), Cic.

reticēō -cū, 2. (re and taceo). **I.** Intransit., to be silent, keep silence; (a) absol., quum Sulpicius reticuisset, Cic.; de injuriis, Cic.; (β) with dat., to give no answer to, Liv. **II.** Transit., to keep secret, conceal; cogitationes suas, Cic.; quod ii, qui ea patefacere possent, reticuerunt, Cic.

reticulātus -a -um (reticulum), net-like, reticulated, Plin.

reticulū -i, m. and **reticūlum** -i, n. (dim. of rete), a little net; a, for catching fish, Plaut.; b, a bag of net-work used for carrying certain articles; reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; reticulum panis, Hor.; c, a net for the hair, Juv.; d, a racket for striking a ball, Ov.

retinaculum -i, n. (retineo), a rope, a cable, cord, Verg., Ov.

retinens -entis, p. adj. (from retineo), tenuous of anything; sui juris dignitatisque, Cic.

retinentia -ae, f. (retineo), a retaining in the memory, recollection, Lucr.

retinēō -tintū -tentum, 3. (re and teneo). **I.** to hold back, hold fast, detain. **A.** Lit., 1, to keep back; a, of persons, concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes.; nisi jam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, Cic.; b, of things, lacrimas, Ov.; manus ab ore, Ov.; 2, to keep back, preserve, hold back; armorum parte tertiā celatā atque in oppido retentā, Caes.; 3, to retain a conquest; oppidum, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to keep within bounds, restrain; moderari cursum atque in sua potestate retinere, Cic.; retinere in officio, Cic.; foll. by quin, aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, Caes.; 2, to keep, preserve, hold fast; ut amicos observantiā, rem parsimoniā retineret, Cic.; statum suum, Cic.; memoriam suae pristinae virtutis, Caes.; aliquid memoriā, Cic. **II.** to hold fast. **A.** Lit., arcum manu, Cic. **B.** Transf., ordo ipse annalium meliocriter nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum, Cic.

retinnio, 4. to resound, to ring again; in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinnit et resonat quiddam urbanus, Cic.

retis -is, f. = rete (q.v.).

retondēō -tonsus, 2. to reap, mow again, Plin.

retōno, 1. to thunder back, to resound, Cat.

retorquēō -torsi -tortum, 2. to twist back, bend back, turn back. **A.** Lit., oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic.; caput in sua terga, Ov.; brachia tergo, to bind behind the back, Hor. **II.** Transf., to change; mentem, Verg.

retorridus -a -um, parched up, dried up, Plin.

retostus -a -um, roasted, Plin.

retractatio -ōnis, f. (retracto), refusal, denial; sine ulla retractatione, Cic.

retractātus -a -um, p. adj. (from retractō), revised; idem συντάγμα misi ad te retractatus, Cic.

retracto (retracto), 1. **I.** to lay hold of, handle again, undertake anew. **A.** Lit., ferrum, Verg.; arma, Liv.; cruda vulnera, to open the old wounds, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, to take in hand again, retouch, use again; verba desueta, Ov.; b, to renew; augere dolorem retractando, Cic.; c, to think of again; aliquid diligenter, Cic.; fata, Ov. **II.** to draw back; transf., a, to recall, retract; dicta, Verg.; b, to refuse, be unwilling, be reluctant, decline, Cic.; quid retractas, Verg.

retractus -a -um, p. adj. (from retraho), afar off, distant, remote; retractior a mari murus, Liv.

retrāho -trāxi -tractum 3. **I.** to draw back. **A.** to draw backwards; 1, lit., a, manum, Cic.; Hannibalem in Africam, Cic.; se ab ictu, Ov.; b, to fetch back a fugitive, bring back, Cic.; aliquem ex fuga, Sall.; 2, transf., a, to keep back, prevent; consules a foedere, Cic.; b, to hold back, not to give out; quos oculare aut retrahere aliquid suspicio fuit, Liv.; c, se, to withdraw oneself; quum se retraxit, ne pyxidem traderet, Cic. **B.** to drag forth again, draw forth again; Treveros in arma, Tac. **II.** to draw towards; fig., in odium iudicis, Cic.

retribūō -tribūdi -tribūtum, 3. **I.** to give again. **A.** to give back, restore; pro Siculo frumento acceptam pecuniam populo, Liv. **B.** to give again, afresh, Lucr. **II.** to give back a man his due; alicui fructum quem meruit, Cic.

retrō (from re and pron. suff. ter, as citro, intro), adv. **I.** Lit., backwards, back, behind; redire, retro repetere, Liv.; retro respicere, Cic.; quod retro atque a tergo feret, ne laboraret, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, in times past, formerly, back; et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic. **B.** Of other relations, 1, back, backwards; retro ponere, to postpone, Cic.; 2, again, on the contrary, on the other hand, Cic.

retroāgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive back, lead back, turn back, Plin.

retroō, 4. to go back, return, Plin.

retrogrādiōr -gressus sum, 3. dep. to go backwards, move backwards, Plin.

retrogrādus -a -um (retrogradior), retrograde, going backwards, Sen.

retorsum and **retorsus**, adv. (= retroversum [-vorsum] and retroversus [-vorsus]), backwards, behind. **I.** Lit., retorsum vela dare, Hor. **II.** Transf., in return, in reversed order; deinde retorsum vicissim, etc., Cic.

retorsus = retorsum (q.v.).

retroversus -a -um (verto), turned backwards, back, Ov.

retrodo -trūsus, 3. to push back, thrust back, Plaut. Partic., **retrotrūsus** -a -um, remote, distant, sequestered, obscure; simulacra deorum jacent in tenebris ab isto retrusa atque abdita, Cic.; voluntas abdita et retrusa, Cic.

retundo, **retūdi** (retūdi) -tūsum (-tunsum), 3. to beat back, to drive back. **I.** **A.** Lit., Lucan. **B.** Transf., to check, keep within bounds; linguas Aetolorum, Liv. **II.** to hammer back something sharp, to blunt, make dull. **A.** Lit., tela, Ov.; fig., ferrum alicuius, to frustrate a murderous attempt, Cic. **B.** Transf., impetum, Liv.; mucronem stili, Cic.

retūsus (retunsus) -a -um, p. adj. (from retundo), dull, blunt. **I.** Lit., ferrum, Verg. **II.** Transf., dull; ingenium, Cic.

Reudigni -ōrum, m. a people in the north of Germany.

reūs -i, m. and **reā** -ae, f. (res). **I.** on accused person, prisoner, culprit, defendant; gen. with acc. of the charge, more rarely with de and the abl., reum facere aliquem, to accuse, Cic.; reum fieri, to be accused, Cic.; referre in reos (of the praetor), to enter a name on the list of accused persons, Cic.; aliquem ex reis eximere, to strike out the name of an accused person, Cic.; Sextius qui est de vi reus, Cic.; used without reference to a court of justice, reus fortunae, accused as responsible for ill fortune, Liv.; reus sine te criminis huius agor, Ov.; plur., rei, the parties to a suit, both plaintiff and defendant;

reos appello quorum res est, Cic. **II.** bound by, answerable for; voti, bound to fulfil my vow (i.e., having obtained the object of my wishes), Verg.; suae partis tutandae, answerable for, Liv.

revālesco -vāldi, 3. to become well again, be restored to health. **I.** Lit., ope qua revalescere possis, Ov. **II.** Transf., to be restored; Laodicea revaluit propriis opibus, Tac.

revēho -vexi -vectum, 3. to carry, bear, bring back. **I.** Lit., a, act. and pass., tela ad Grajos, Ov.; praeda revecta, brought back, Liv.; b, middle, revehi, to drive back, ride back, sail back; (with or without equo, curru, nave, etc.) in castra, Liv.; Ithacam, Hor. **II.** Fig., ad superiorem aetatem revecti sumus (in discourse), have gone back, Cic.

revello -velli -vulsum, 3. **I.** to tear, pull, pluck away. **A.** Lit., tela de corpore, Cic.; caput a cervice, Verg.; saxum e monte, Ov.; morte ab aliquo revelli, to be separated from, Ov. **B.** Fig., to tear away, destroy, banish; consultatum ex omni memoria, Cic.; omnes injurias, Cic. **II.** to tear up, to open; humum deute curvo, to plough, Ov.; cinerem manesque, to disturb, violate a tomb, Verg.

revōlo, 1. to unveil, uncover, lay bare; frontem, Tac.; os, Ov.; sacra, Ov.

revēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come back, return; domum, Cic.; in urbem, Tac.

revērā, adv. (re and vera), indeed, in truth, truly, Cic.

réverbēro, 1. to beat back, drive back, Sen.

réverendus -a -um, p. adj. (from reverere), inspiring awe, venerable; nux, Ov.; facies, Juv.

réverēns -entis, p. adj. (from reverere), respectful, reverent; erga patrem, Tac.

réverēntēr, adv. (reverens), reverently, respectfully, Plin.; reverentius, Tac.; reverentissime, Suet.

réverēntia -ae, f. (reverere), reverence, respect, fear, awe; adversus homines, Cic.; legum, before the laws, Juv. Personif., **Réverēntia** -ae, f. a goddess, mother of Majestas by Honor.

révērēor -véritus sum, 2. dep. to feel awe or respect or shame before, to revere, reverence, respect, to fear; suspitionem, Cic.; multa adversa, Cic.; coetum virorum, Liv.

réverro, 3. to sweep again, Plaut.

réversio (révorsio) -ōnis, f. (revertor). **I.** a turning back on the way before a man has reached the end of his journey (while reditus = return after a man has reached his journey's end), Cic.; reditu vel potius reversione, Cic.; consilium protectionis et reversionis meae, Cic. **II.** Transf., a return, recurrence; tertianae febris et quartanae reversio, Cic.; plur., sol binas in singulis annis reversiones ab extremo contrarias facit, Cic.

réverto (révorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum) -ēre and **révertor** (révortor) -versus (-vorsus) sum -verti (-vorti), dep. **I.** to turn back, return. **A.** Lit., ex itinere, Cic.; ad aliquem, Caes.; Laodiceam, Cic.; with double nom., quum victor a Mithridatico bello revertisset, Cic.; poet., of things, Tiberim reverti, Hor. **B.** Transf., to return, come back; ad sanitatem, to a better frame of mind, Cic.; in gratiam cum aliquo, to be reconciled with, Liv.; poena reversura est in caput tuum, doomed to fall, Ov.; esp., in discourse, to return, revert; rursus igitur eadem revertamur, Cic.; ad propositum revertar, Cic.; ad id, unde digressi sumus, revertamur, Cic. **II.** reverti, to turn to; revertitur ad commodum, Cic. (act. not used in present tenses in prose).

révidēo, 2. to see again, Plaut.

revincio -vixi -vinctum, 4. **I.** to tie back, tie behind; juvenem manus post terga revinctum, Verg. **II.** **A.** Lit., bind fast, bind round; trabes, Caes.; zona de poste revincta, Ov. **B.** Transf., mentem amore, Cat.

revinco -vici -victum, 3. to reconquer, subdue again. **I.** Lit., catervae consilii juvenis revictae, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., revictam conjurationem, suppressed, Tac. **B.** Esp., to confute, convict; aliquem, Cic.

reviresco -virdi, 3. (inchoat. of revireo), to grow green again, to grow strong, flourish again, revive; senatum ad auctoritatis pristinae spem revirescere, Cic.

révisito, 1. to visit repeatedly, Plin.

réviso -visi -visum, 3. to look back at, come again to see, revisit. **I.** Intransit., furor revisit, returns, Lucr. **II.** Transf., revise nos aliquando, Cic.; domos, Liv.

révivisco -vixi, 3. to come to life again, revive. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., reviviscere memoriam ac desiderium mei, Cic.

révocābilis -e (revoco), that can be revoked or called back, Ov.

révocāmen -inis, n. (revoco), a calling back, recall, Ov.

révocatio -ōnis, f. (revoco). **I.** a calling back. **A.** Lit., a bello, Cic. **B.** Fig., advocatio a cogitanda inolestia et revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. **II.** In rhetoric, a withdrawal, withdrawing, revocation; verbi, Cic.

révoco, 1. **I.** to call again. **A.** 1, in suffragium, Liv.; 2, legal t. t., to summon again before a court of justice, to bring a fresh charge against; hominem revocat populus, Cic.; 3, theatrical t. t., to call again for a repetition of a speech, etc., to encore; quum saepius revocatur vocem obtulisset, Cic.; with acc. of thing to be repeated, to call for again; primos tres versus, Cic.; impers., millies revocatum est, Cic.; 4, milit. t. t., to summon again soldiers who had been discharged; milites, Cic. **B.** 1, to call again, in turn; unde tu me vocasti, unde te ego revoco, Cic.; 2, to invite back or again; qui non revocaturus esset, Cic. **II.** to call back.

A. In a narrow sense, 1, lit., a, aliquem ex itinere, Cic.; qui me revocastis, out of exile, Cic.; with things as objects, oculos, Ov., pedem, Verg., gradum, Verg., to turn away; b, esp., milit. t. t., to recall soldiers from a march, expedition, etc.; legiones ab opere, Caes.; 2, transf., a, to call back, bring back again, recover, renew studia longo intervallo intermissa, to take up again, Cic.; b, to call back, apply again; scd industriam, Cic.; se ad se revocare, or simply se revocare, to recover oneself, collect oneself, Cic., hence, (a) to keep back; aliquem a tanto scelere, Cic.; (b) to confine; comitia in unam domum, Cic.; (y) to recall, revoke; facta, Ov. **B.** In a wider sense, to call to; 1, lit., abi, quo blandas juvenum te revocant preces, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to apply to, refer to; illam rem ad illam rationem conjecturamque revocabant, Cic.; b, to bring to; in dubium, Cic.; omnia ad suam potestatem, Cic.; c, to judge accordant to; omnia r-i gloriam, Cic.

révōlo, 1. to fly back. **I.** Lit., dux grunum revolat, Cic. **II.** Transf., revolat telum, Ov.

révōlūbilis -e (revolve), that can be rolled back; pondus, Ov.

révolvo -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll back, unroll. **I.** **A.** Gen., 1, transit., Tac.; poet., rursus iter omne, measure back again, traverse again, Verg.; 2, reflex and middle, draco revolvens seso, Cic.; revolutus equo, falling down from,

Verg.; ter revoluta toro est, *sank back*, Verg.; revoluta ties, *returning*, Verg. **B. Esp.**, to unroll or open a book; Origines (a work of Catō's), Liv. **II. Fig.**, **A. Gen.**, 1, act. and pass., omnia ad communes rerum atque generum summas revoventur, *will be brought back to, reduced to*, Cic.; poet., iterum casus, *to undergo again*, Verg.; 2, middle, revolvi, **a**, to return to, in speaking or writing; ut ad illa elementa revolvat, Cic.; **b**, to come to (something bad); revolutus ad dispendiationem inopiae, Liv. **B. Esp.**, to read again; loca jam recitata, Hor.; to think of again; visa, Ov.; to tell again; haec, Verg.

rēvōmo -vōmāi, 3, to vomit up, disgorge; fluctus, Verg.

rēvorsio = reversio (q.v.).

rēvorsus, etc. = reversus, etc. (q.v.).

rēvulsio -ōnis, f. (revello), a tearing away, Plin.

rex, régis, m. (rego), ruler, prince. **I. Lit.**, rex Deiotarus, Cic.; rex regum (of Agamemnon), Liv.; simply rex, used of the Parthian king, Suet.; of the Persian king (like Gr. βασιλεύς), Nep.; regem deligere, creare, constituere, Cic.; poet. attrib., populus late rex, *ruling far*, Verg. **II. Transf.**, 1, of some of the gods, rex divum atque hominum, or deorum, Jupiter, Verg.; rex aquarum, Neptune, Ov.; rex Stygius, Pluto, Verg.; 2, the king and his consort; reges excitos, Liv.; the royal family; direptis bonis regum, Liv.; 3, during the republic at Rome, rex = a despot, an absolute monarch, tyrant; rex populi Romani, i.e., Caesar, Cic.; decem reges aerarii, Cic.; 4, in the religious language, rex sacrorum, sacrificiorum, Cic., sacrificus, Liv., sacrificulus, Liv., a priest who under the republic performed the sacrifices which formerly the kings performed; 5, gen. = head, chief, leader; a, of animals, rex apum, Verg.; b, of rivers, rex Eridanus (the chief stream in Italy), Verg.; c, of the patron of a parasite, Hor.; d, the guide, tutor of a young man; rex pueritiae, Hor.

rhācōma (rhēcōma) -ae, f. a root, perhaps rhubarb, Plin.

Rhādāmanthus (-ōs) -i, m. (Ραδάμανθυς), son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, judge in the lower world.

Rhaeti = Raeti (q.v.).

rhāgādes -um, f. and **rhāgādia** -ōrum, n. (ραγάδες, ραγάδια) a kind of sores or ulcers, Plin.

rhāgion -ii, n. (ράγιον), a kind of small spider, Plin.

Rhamnes = Ramnes (q.v.).

rhannos -i, f. (ράμνος), buckthorn, Plin.

Rhamnus -nuntis, f. (Ραμνούς), a village of Attica, where the goddess Nemesis was worshipped; hence, **A. Adj.**, **Rhamnūsus** -a -um, virgo, Cat., or simply Rhamnusia, Nemesis, Ov. **B. Rhamnūs** -idis, f. Nemesis, Ov.

Rhameses -sesis, m. an old king of Egypt.

rhapsōdia -ae, f. (ραψωδία), a rhapsody; secunda, the second book of the Iliad, Nep.

1. **Rhēa** (Rēa) -ae, f. Rhea Silvia, daughter of King Numitor of Alba, mother of Romulus and Remus by Mars.

2. **Rhēa** -ae, f. (Ρέα), an old name of Cybele.

rhēcōma = rhacoma (q.v.).

rhēda = reda (q.v.).

rhēdarius = redarius (q.v.).

Rhēgium = Regium (q.v.).

Rhēmi = Remi (q.v.).

Rhēnus -i, m. the Rhine; poet. adj., flumen Rhenum, Hor.; in poets, meton. = the people

dwelling on the banks of the Rhine. Adj., **Rhēn-ānus** -a -um, belonging to the Rhine.

Rhēsus -i, m. (Ρήσος), king in Thrace, who came to the help of Troy; according to an oracle, the Greeks could not capture Troy if it is horses of Rhesus tasted of Trojan pastures, so Diomedes and Ulysses stole the horses and killed Rhesus.

rhētor -ōris, m. (ῥήτωρ). **I.** a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician, Cic. **II.** an orator, Nep.

rhētorica v. rhetoricus.

1. **rhētoricē**, v. rhetoricus.

2. **rhētoricē**, adv. (rhetoricus), rhetorically, oratorically, Cic.

rhētoricūs -a -um (ῥητορικός). **I.** of or relating to a rhetorician, rhetorical; mos, Cic.; ars, Cic.; whence subst., **rhētorica** -ae, f. and **rhētoricō** -ēs, f. (ῥητορικῇ), Cic. **II.** relating to rhetoric; doctores, teachers of rhetoric, Cic.; libri rhetorici, text-books of rhetoric, Cic.; subst., **rhētorica** -ōrum, n. rhetoric, Cic.

rheumatismus -i, m. (ρευματισμός), rheum, catarrh, Plin.

rhina -ae, f. (ρίνη), a kind of shark, Plin.

rhinocēros -ōtis, m. (ῥινόκερος). **I.** a rhinoceros, Plin.; prov., nasum rhinocerotis habere, to turn up the nose, sneer at everything, Mart. **II.** Meton., a vessel made of the horn of the rhinoceros, Juv.

Rhinocōlūra -ae, f. (ῤινोकόλoura), a town on the coast of the Mediterranean between Egypt and Syria, now El-Arish (Arish).

Rhintōn -ōnis, m. (ῤιντων), a tragic poet of Tarentum.

Rhiōn (-um) -ii, n. (ῤιών), a promontory in Achaia, opposite Antirrhium.

Rhiphaeus = Rhiphaeus (q.v.).

Rhizōn -ōnis, m. (ῤίζων), a town in Illyria, now Risano; hence, **Rhizonitae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Rhizon.

rhō, n. indecl. (ῥω), the Greek name of the letter R, Cic.

Rhōda -ae, f. a town of the Indigetes in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Rosas.

Rhōdānus -i, m. (ῤοδανός), a river in Gaul, now the Rhone; Rhodani potor, a dweller on the banks of the Rhone, Hor.

rhōdinus -a -um (ῥόδινος), made of roses, Plin.

Rhōdūs, v. Rhodus.

rhōdōdaphnē -ēs, f. (ῥοδοδάφνη), the olean-der, Plin.

rhōdōdendrōs -i, f. and **rhōdōdendrōn** -i, n. (ῥοδοδένδρον) = rhododaphne (q.v.).

Rhōdōpē -ēs, f. (ῤοδόπη), a mountain in Thrace, now Despoti or Despoti Dag; meton. = Thrace, Verg.; hence, adj., **Rhōdōpēus** -a -um, Thracian; vates, heros, Orpheus, Ov.

Rhōdus (-ōs) -i, f. (ῤόδος), Rhodes, an island in the Carpathian Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, famous for its trade, its school of rhetoric, and its colossus. Hence, adj., **Rhōdius** -a -um, Rhodian; plur. subst., **Rhōdii** -ōrum, m. the Rhodians, Cic.

Rhoetēum (ῤοίτειον), a promontory in the Troad; hence, **Rhoetēus** -a -um, Rhoetean, a, lit., profundum; and subst., **Rhoetēum** -i, n. the sea near Rhoetēum, Ov.; b, poet., transf. = Trojan; ductor, Aeneas, Verg.

Rhoetus (Rhoecus) -i, m. (ῤοίκος). **I.** a giant, Hor. **II.** a centaur, Verg.

rhombus (-ōs) -i, m. (ῤόμβος). **I.** a magician's circle, Ov. **II.** the turbot, Hor.

rhomphaea -ae, f. a long missile weapon.

Rhosus (-ös) -i, f. (Ῥῶσος), a sea-port in Cilicia, famous for its pottery. Hence, **Rhosiacus** -a -um, *Rhosian*; vasa, Cic.

Rhoxolani (**Roxolani**) -örum, m. a Scythian people in modern European Tartary.

rhythmicus -i, m. (ῥυθμικός), one who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition, Cic.

rhythmus -i, m. (ῥυθμός), rhythm, time (either in music or discourse), Quint.

rhÿtium -ii, n. (ῥύτιον), a drinking-horn, Mart.

rica -ae, f. a veil, Plaut.

ricinium -ii, n. (rica), a small veil worn especially as an article of mourning, Cic.

riectum = rictus (q. v.).

rictus -ūs, m. and **riectum** -i, n. (ringor), the opening of the mouth, the open mouth; a, of man, risu diducere rictum, Hor.; b, of animals, the expanded jaws; rictus Cerberæ, Ov.

ridéo, risi, risum, 2. **I.** Intransit., to laugh. **A.** Gen., *ridere convivæ, cachinnare ipse* Apronius, Cic.; in stinacho ridere, to laugh grimly, Cic.; pass. impera., *ridetur*, there is laughter, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, to laugh or smile in a friendly manner; alieui or ad aliequem, to smile upon; cui non risere parentes, Verg.; so transf., (a) to laugh, to look cheerful, to look bright; omnia nunc ridet, Verg.; domus ridet argento, Hor.; (ß) to please; ille terrarum mihi præter omnes angulus ridet, Hor.; 2, to laugh triumphantly, to triumph over; numeribus æmuli, Hor. **II.** Transit., to laugh at. **A.** Gen., *joca tua de hæresi Vestoriana risisse* me, Cic.; hæc ego non rideo, I do not jest, Cic.; pass., non sal sed natura ridetur, Cic. **B.** Esp., to ridicule; aliequem, Cic.; pass., *Pyrrhi ridetur* largitas a consule, Cic.

ridibundus -a -um (rideo), laughing, Plaut.

ridiculârius -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, droll; subst., **ridiculâria** -örum, n. drolleries, Plaut.

ridiculô, adv. (ridiculus). **I.** In a good sense, jokingly, humorously, Cic. **II.** In a bad sense, ridiculous, absurdly; homo ridicule insanus, Cic.

ridiculôsus -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, facetious, Pers.

ridiculus (rideo), exciting laughter. **I.** In a good sense, droll, humorous, funny, facetious. **A.** Adj., *cavillator facie magis quam facietis* ridiculus, Cic.; poet. with infin., (Porcius) *ridiculus totas simul absorbere* placentas, Hor. **B.** Subst., a, **ridiculus** -i, m. a joker, jester, Plaut., Ter.; b, **ridiculus** -i, n. a thing to laugh at, joke, jest; per ridiculum dicere, Cic.; plur., *sententiose ridicula dicere*, Cic. **II.** In a bad sense, laughable, absurd, ridiculous; insaniam quæ ridicula aliis, Cic.; ridiculum poema, Hor.; ridiculum est with infin., Cic.

rigens -entis, p. adj. (from rigeo), stiff, unbending; aqua, frozen, Mart.

rigêo, 2. (root RIG, GR. ΠΙΓ, connected with FRIG-eo), to be stiff, to stiffen. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, with cold, frost, etc.; rigere frigore, Cic.; 2, poet., to be stiff, bend, unbending; terga bonum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant, Verg.; 3, poet., to be stiffened; auro or ex auro, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to be stiff = to be immovable; nervi rigent, Hor.; 2, to stand stiff or upright; cervix riget horrida, Ov.; of hair, to stand on end; gelido conæ terrore rigebant, Ov. **II.** Fig., *feritas* immota riget, Mart.

rigesco, rigui (linchcat. of rigeo), 3. to grow

stiff, become stiff. **I.** Lit., with cold; vestes rigescunt, Verg. **II.** Transf., of hair, to stand on end (from terror); metu capillos riguisse, Ov.

rigidô, adv. (rigidus), stiffly; fig., rigorously, severely, Ov.

rigidus -a -um (rigeo), stiff, unbending, rigid. **I.** **A.** Lit., from cold; tellurem Boreâ rigidam movere, Verg.; or by nature, hard; silex, Ov.; ensis, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, stiff = standing upright; columna, Ov.; capilli, Ov.; 2, stiff, stretched out; crura, Cic.; cervix, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, immovable, inflexible; innocentia, Liv.; vultus, Ov.; 2, stiff, rough, unpolished; mores, Ov.; signa rigidiora, not elaborated, Cic.; 3, stern, inflexible; satelles, Hor.; censor, Ov.; 4, wild, savage; ferae, Ov.

rigo, 1. **I.** to lead or conduct water to any place. **A.** Lit., *aquam per agros*, ap. Liv. **B.** Fig., *hinc motus per membra rigantur*, Lucr. **II.** to wet, moisten, bedew. **A.** 1, lit., *lucum fons perenni rigabat aqua*, Liv.; 2, poet., transf., to bedew; ora lacrimis, fletibus, Verg., Ov.; 3, fig., Prop.

Rigodulum -i, n. a town in the country of the Treveri, now Ricol or Reol.

rigor -ōris, m. (rigeo), stiffness, rigidity, hardness. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., of gold, Lucr.; of wood or iron, Verg. **B.** Fig., 1, severity, harshness, sternness, Tac.; 2, roughness, rudeness, harshness of manner, Ov. **II.** Esp., rigidity or numbness produced by cold; torpentibus rigore membra, Liv.

rigûs -a -um (rigo). **I.** Act., watering, irrigating; amnes, Verg. **II.** Pass., well-watered, irrigated; hortus, Ov.

rima -ae, f. a crack, cleft, fissure; rimas agere, Cic.; *naves rimis dehiscunt*, spring a leak, Verg.; poet., *igneâ rima micans*, the lightning, Verg.

rimor, 1. dep. (rima), to cleave. **I.** Gen., to turn up; terram rastris, Verg. **II.** Esp., to grub up, burrow through, root up. **A.** Lit., of birds and other animals, Verg. **B.** Transf., to turn over, pry into, search, examine; id quoque rimatur quantum potest, Cic.; secreta, Tac.

rimôsus -a -um (rima), full of cracks, chinks, fissures; cymba, Verg.; fig., *quæ rimosa bene deponuntur in aure*, that cannot keep a secret, Hor.

ringor, 3. dep. to show the teeth; fig., to snarl, growl, be angry at, Hor.

ripa -ae, f. a bank. **I.** Lit., the bank of a river (litus, the shore of the sea, ora, the sea-coast); *ripa magni fluminis*, Cic.; plur., *ripae*, of one of the banks of a river, Liv. **II.** Poet. and post-classical, the shore of the sea, Hor.

Ripaeus = Rhiphaeus (q. v.).

ripârius -a -um (ripa), frequenting river-banks; hirundo, Plin.

Rhiphaeus (**Rhiphaeus**, **Rhipaeus**, **Ripaeus**) -a -um (Ῥίπαιος), name of a country in Samathu or Scythia; arces, the Rhiphaean mountains; pruina, Verg.

ripûla -ae, f. (dim. of ripa), a little bank (of a river), Cic.

riscus -i, m. (ρίσκος), a box, chest, trunk, Ter.

risio -ōnis, f. (rideo), laughing, laughter, Plaut.

risor -ōris, m. (rideo), a laughier, mocker, Hor.

risus -ūs, m. (rideo), laughing, laughter; in a bad sense, jeering, ridicule. **I.** Lit., *hominum de te*, Cic.; *risus consecutus est*, non in te. sed in errorem tuum, Cic.; *miros risus edere*,

Ha.; risum movere, commovere, excitare, to cause laughter, Cic.; risus captare, to try to raise a laugh, Cic.; risum tenere, continere, to check, Cic. **II.** Meton., an object of laughter; deus omnibus risus erat, Ov.

ritē, adv. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, whence ritus; prop. abl., instead of ritu). **I.** with suitable religious ceremonies; deos colere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** properly, duly, fitly, rightly; deum rite beatum dicere, Cic.; rebus rite paratis, Verg.; poet., fortunately, luckily; propinquare augurium, Verg.; **2.** usually, in the ordinary manner; quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor.

rituālis -e (ritus), relating to religious usage; libri, Cic.

ritus -ūs, m. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, lit., course). **I.** religious custom, usage, ceremony, rite, Cic. **II.** Gen., a custom, usage, observance; ritus Cyclopium, Ov.; esp. abl., ritu, after the manner of, as; mulierum ritu, Liv.; pecudum ritu, latronum ritu, Cic.

rivalis -e (rivus), of or relating to a brook or canal. **I.** Adj., Col. **II.** Subst., **A.** Lit., one who uses a brook or canal in common with another. **B.** Transf., a rival in love, rival suitor, Ov.; prov., se amare sine rivali, to have no rival to fear, Cic.

rivalitas -ātis, f. (rivalis), rivalry (in love), Cic.

rivulus -i, m. (dim. of rivus), a small brook, rivulet; fig., Cic.

rivus -i, m. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, whence ῥέω), a stream. **I.** 1, lit., **a.** a brook; rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic.; **b.** an artificial water-course, channel, dyke; rivus ducere, Ov.; **2.** transf., a stream, of other fluids, such as blood, milk, etc.; lacrimarum, Ov.; rivis currentia vina, Verg. **II.** Fig., a stream, course; fortunae, Hor.

rixa -ae, f. (connected with ῥίσις, ῥίσις), a quarrel, brawl, strife, dispute, (a) between men; Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic.; (β) between animals, Ov.

rixator -ōris, m. (rixor), a brawler, Quint.

rixor, 1. dep. (rixa), to quarrel, brawl; cum aliquo de amicu, Cic.

robiginosus -a -um (robigo), rusty, Plant.; robiginosis dentibus cuncta rodit, with envious teeth, Mart.

1. **robigo** (rūbigo) -inis, f. (1. robur, ruber), rust. **I.** Lit., scabra robigine pila, Verg.; ferrum robigine roditur, Ov.; poet., of the dark deposit on the teeth, Ov. **II.** Fig., the rust of inactivity or oblivion; ingenium longā robigine laesum torpet, Ov.

2. **Rōbigo** (Rūbigo) -inis, f. and **Rōbīgus** (Rūbīgus) -i, m. (1. robigo), the deity invoked by the Romans to preserve their grain from mildew. Hence, **Robigalia** -ium, n. the festival of the deity Robigo, celebrated annually on the 25th of April.

robōr = robur (q.v.).

robōrēus -a -um (robur), oaken, Ov.

robōro, 1. (robur), to strengthen, make firm. **I.** Lit., artus, Lucr. **II.** Fig., pectora, Hor.; gravitatem (animi), Cic.

robur (rōbus, archaic) -ōris, n. (root RO, Gr. ῥο-ῥυμ, ῥο-μ, strength). **I.** Lit., hard wood; esp., oak, oak-wood; **a.** gen., quercus antiquo robore, Verg.; sapiens non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic.; **b.** poet., of other hard wood, morsus roboris (of the oleaster), Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** Of things made of oak or other hard wood; **a.** in robore accumbunt, in oaken benches, Cic.; -robur sacrum, the Trojan

horse, Verg.; robur praefixum ferro, a lance, Verg.; **b.** esp., the underground cellar in the prison of Servius Tullius at Rome, also called the Tullianum, Liv. **B.** hardness, strength, firmness; **1.** **a.** of physical strength, robur juvenatae, Liv.; **b.** of political power, neque his ipsis tantum unquam virium aut roboris fuit, Liv.; **c.** of intellectual or moral strength, firmness constancy; alter virtutis robore firmitur quan aetatis, Cic.; robur incredibile animi, Cic.; **2.** concr., the strength, pith of anything; **a.** verisaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic.; **b.** of soldiers, the flower of the army; quod fuit roboris duobus proeliis interit, Caes.

1. **robūs** -a -um, archaic = rufus, red, Juv.

2. **robūs** -ōris, n. = robur (q.v.).

robustus -a -um (robur). **I.** of hard wood, of oak, oaken; stipites, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1.** s' ong, powerful, hard, firm, solid, robust; si esus us, atque aetate robustior, Cic.; **2.** intellectual strong, powerful; animus, Cic.; malum fit robustius, Cic.

rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, 3. to gnaw, nibble at. **I.** Lit., **1.** vivos ungues, Hor.; **2.** fig., to calumniate, disparage, backbite, slander; absentem an. cum, Hor.; absol., in conviviis rodunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., to eat away, corrode, consume; ferrum robigine roditur, Cic.

1. **rōdus** = raudus (q.v.).

2. **rōdus** = rudus (q.v.).

rōduscūlum = rauduscūlum (q.v.)

rōgālis -e (rogus), of or relating to a funeral pile, Ov.

rōgatio -ōnis, f. (rogo). **I.** asking, question. **A.** Act., asking, Cic. **B.** Pass., that which is asked, a question; **a.** as a figure of speech, Cic.; **b.** polit. t. t., a proposal, proposition, project of law, bill laid before the people; Caecilia, proposed by Caecilius, Cic.; rogationem ad populum ferre, Caes.; rogationem perferre, Cic. **II.** a request, entreaty, Cic.

rōgātiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of rogatio). **I.** a little question, Cic. **II.** an unimportant proposal or bill, Cic.

rōgātor -ōris, m. (rogo), one who asks. **I.** the proposer of a bill, Cic. **II.** an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling-clerk; rogator primus, the one who took the votes of the pre-rogative century, Cic.

rōgātus -ū, m. (rogo), a request, entreaty; rogatu tuo, Cic.; eius rogatu, Cic.

rōgitiō -ōnis, f. (rogito), a proposition, project of law, Plaut.

rōgito, 1. (freq. of rogo), to ask, inquire frequently or eagerly; rogitates alii alios, Liv.; quid rei sint, rogitant, Liv.

rogo, 1. (root ROG, Gr. OPT, whence ῥέω, ῥέωμαι), to stretch after something, to fetch. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** to ask, inquire, question; **1.** gen., **a.** aliquem aliquid: quid me istud rogas? Cic.; **b.** with de and the abl., quae de te ipso rogo, Cic.; **c.** with dep. interrog. sent., rogatus de cybaea, quid responderit, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.** polit. t. t., (a) aliquem sententiam or aliquem, to ask a person his opinion; quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic.; (β) rogare populum or legem or absol., lit., to ask the people about a law, hence, to make a proposal, proposition, project of law, etc., to the people, to propose a bill; rogare populum, Cic.; rogare plebē, Cic.; rogare legem, Cic.; (γ) rogare (populum) magistratum, to propose a magistrate to the choice of the people, offer a person for election; ut consules roget praetor vel dictator dicat, Cic.; **b.** milit. t. t., rogare milites sacramento, to administer an oath to the troops, Caes. **B.** to ask,

entreat, beseech, request; 1, gen., a, aliquem aliquid, Cic.; b, aliquem; Taurum de aqua per fundum eius ducenda, Cic.; c, with ut or ne and the subj., or the subj. alone, id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.; Caesar consulatus rogat finem orandi faciat, Caes.; d, absol., Cic.; 2, esp., to invite; aliquem, Cic. (archaic. subj. perf., rogassit, rogassint, Cic.).

rōgus -i, m. a funeral pile; rogi extruere, &c.; aliquem in rogi imponere, Cic.; poet., armina diffugiunt rogos, escape destruction, Ov.

Rōma -ae, f. (Ῥώμη), Rome, the chief city of Latium and the Roman empire, founded 753 or 754 B.C.; honoured as a goddess in a separate temple. Hence, **A. Rōmānus** -a -um, 1, Roman; ludi the oldest games at Rome (also called ludi magni and maximi), Cic.; Romano more, straightforwardly, candidly, Cic.; Romanum est, it is the Roman custom; foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.; subet., **A. Rōmānus** -i, m., (a) sing., collect. = the Romans, Liv.; (β) plur., Romani, the Romans, Cic.; b, **Rōmāna** -ae, f. a Roman woman; 2, = Latin; lingua, Ov.

Rōmulus -i, m. son of Ilia or Rhea Silvia and Mars, twin brother of Remus, the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death under the name of Quirinus. Hence, **A. Adj., Rōmūleus** -a -um, of Romulus; fera, the she-wolf which suckled Romulus, Juv. **B. Rōmulus** -a -um, a, belonging to Romulus; fides = Ruminalis, Ov.; b, Roman, Verg. **C. Rōmūlides** -ae, a descendant of Romulus; plur., **Rōmūlidae** -ārum and -um, poet., the Romans, Verg.

rōrārīl -ōrum, m. (se. milites), a kind of light-armed troops, skirmishers, Liv.

rōridus -a -um (ros), bedewed, Prop.

rōrifēr -fēra -fērum (ros and fero), dew-bringing, Lucr.

rōro, 1. (ros). **I.** Intransit., to cause dew, to drip or distil dew. **A. Lit.**, quom rorare Tithonia conjux coepert, " **B. Transf.**, to drip, drop, be moist; rorant pennae, Ov.; capilli rorantes, Ov.; rorabant sanguine vespere, Verg. **II.** Transsit., to bedew, cover with dew. **A. Lit.**, roratae rosae, Ov. **B. Transf.**, 1, to moisten, water; ora lacrimis, Lucr.; 2, to drip, let fall in drops; roratae aquae, Ov.; pocula rorantia, which let fall the wine drop by drop, Cic.

rōrilentus -a -um (ros), bedewed, dewy, Plin.

ros, rōris, m. (connected with ῥόσος), dewy. **I. Lit.**, ros nocturnus, Caes. **II. Transf.**, 1, poet., any dripping moisture; rores pluvii, rain-clouds, Hor.; of tears, stillare ex oculis rorem, Hor.; stillans, blood, Ov.; of perfume, Arabus, Ov.; 2, ros marinus, or in one word rosmarinus, rosmarry, Hor.; poet., ros maris, Ov.; or simply ros, Verg.

rōsa -ae, f. a rose. **I. A.** As a flower, a, Cic.; plena rosarum atria, Ov.; b, collect. = roses, a garland of roses; reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; in rosa, crowned with roses, Cic. **B.** As a plant, flores rosae, Hor., Verg. **II.** As term of endearment, mea rosa, my rosebud, Plaut.

rōsācēus -a -um (rosā), made of roses, Plin.; rosaceum oleum, or subst., **rōsācēum** -i, n. oil of roses, Plin.

rōsārius -a -um (rosa), made of roses, Plin.; subst., **rōsārium** -i, n. a rose-garden, rosary, Verg.

roscidus -a -um (ros), bedewed, dewy. **I. Lit.**, mala, Verg.; mella, dripping like dew, Verg.; dea, Aurora, Ov. **II. Poet.**, transf., moistened, watered; Hernica saxa rivis, Verg.

Roscius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1. Sex

Roscius, of Ameria, accused of the murder of his father, and defended by Cicero; 2, Q. Roscius, of Lanuvium, a celebrated Roman actor, the contemporary and friend of Cicero; appellat., a Roscius = a master in his art; hence, adj., **Rosciānus** -a -um, Roscian; imitatio, Cic.; 3, L. Roscius Otho, friend of Cicero, tribune of the people, proposer of the lex Roscia; adj., **Roscianus** -a -um, Roscian; lex Roscia, a law giving the equites special seats in the theatre.

Rōsēa (Rōsia) -ae, f. a district in the Sabine country, famous for the rearing of horses. Hence, adj., **Rōsēus** -a -um, Rosean.

rōsetum -i, n. (rosa), a garden of roses, Varr.

1. **rōsēus** -a -um (rosa). **I.** made of roses, full of roses; strophium, Verg. **II.** Meton., rose-coloured, rosy; rubor, Ov.; poet., epithet of the deities of the morning and of light; dea, Aurora, Ov.; Phoebus, Verg.; so of anything young or fresh, blooming; esp., of parts of the body, cervix, os (of Venus), Verg.

2. **Rōsēus** -a -um, v. Rosea.

rōsidus = roscidus (q. v.).

rōsio -ōnis, f. (rodo), corrosion, Plin.

rosmārinus, v. ros.

rostellum -i, n. (dim. of rostrum), a little beak or snout, Plin.

rostra -ōrum, n., v. rostrum.

rostrātus -a -um (rostrum), having a beak or hook, beaked; esp., of the beaked ornament of ships, curved; navis, Cic.; corona, a crown ornamented with small figures of the beaks of ships, given to the person who first boarded an enemy's ship, Plin.; hence, poet., transf., cui tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronā, with the crown of honour on his brow, Verg.; columna rostrata, the pillar adorned with ships' prows, erected in the forum to commemorate the naval victory of Duilius, Liv.

rostrum -i, n. (rodo), that which gnaws. **I.** Lit., in birds, the beak; in other animals, the snout, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things resembling a beak or snout; esp., **A.** the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak (used for ramming other ships), Caes. **B.** Meton., 1, poet., the prow of a ship, Verg.; 2, **rostra** -ōrum, n. the speaker's platform or tribune in the forum (so called because ornamented with the prows of the ships taken from the Antiates, 338 B.C.); descendere in rostra, Cic.; descendere de rostris, Cic.; a rostris, Hor.

rōta -ae, f. a wheel. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, the wheel of a carriage, Lucr.; of a machine, ne currente rotā funis eat retro, Hor. **B. Esp.**, 1, a wheel for torture (Gr. τροχός), in rotam ascendere, Cic.; used often of the wheel of Ixion, rota orbis Ixionii, Verg.; 2, a potter's wheel; currente rotā cur urceus exit? Hor.; 3, a wheel or roller for moving heavy weights, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, the wheel of a chariot; meton., poet., the chariot itself; pedibus rotāve, Ov.; plur., rotae, Verg.; 2, the sun's disk, Lucr.; 3, the course in a circus, Prop. **III.** Fig., 1, fortunae rota, the wheel, vicissitudes of fortune, Cic.; 2, poet., imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, in the unequal alternation of hexameter and pentameter, i.e., in elegiac verse, Ov.

rōto, 1. (rota). **I.** Transsit., to cause to turn round like a wheel, to whirl round, swing round. **A. Lit.**, ensem fulmineum, to brandish, Verg.; middle, rotari, to revolve, to turn or roll round; circum caput igne rotato, Ov. **B. Fig.**, Juv. **II.** Intransit., to turn or wheel round; saxa rotantia, Verg.

rōtūla -ae, f. (dim. of rota), a little wheel, Plaut.

rotundē, adv. (rotundus), *roundly*; fig., of expression, *elegantly, smoothly*, Cic.

rotunditas -ātis, f. (rotundus), *roundness, roundness*, Plin.

rotundo, 1. (rotundus), *to round, make round*. I. Lit., Cic. II. Transf., *to make up a round sum of money*: mille talenta rotundentur, Hor.

rotundus -a -um (rota), *round, circular, spherical*. I. Lit. caelum, Hor.; nihil rotundius, Cic.; prov., *mutat quadrata rotundis, turn everything upside down*, Hor. II. Transf., 1, *round, perfect, complete, self-contained*: teres atque rotundus, Hor.; 2, of style, *well-rounded, elegant, smooth, well-turned*: verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.

rūbēfācio -feci -factum, 3. (rubeo and facio), *to redden, make red*, Ov.

rūbellus -a -um (dim. of ruber), *reddish, somewhat red*, Plin.

rūbens -entis, p. adj. (from rubeo), *red, reddish*; 1, gen., uva, Verg.; 2, esp., *red with shame, blushing*, Tib.

rūbēo, 2. (v. ruber), 1, *to be red*; sol rubere solitus, Liv.; 2, *to be red with shame, blush*, Cic.

rūber bra -brum (root RU, whence rufus and rutilus), *red, ruddy*. I. Gen., flamma, Ov.; sanguis, Hor.; aequor rubrum oceani, *reddened by the setting sun*, Verg. II. Adj. proper, A. Rubrum Mare, *the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs*, Cic. B. Saxa Rubra, *a place in Etruria, not far from Cremera*, Cic.

rūbesco -bui, 3. (rubeo), *to grow red, become red*; inare rubescebat radiis, Verg.

1. **rūbēta** -ae, f. (rubus), *a species of toad found in bramble-bushes*, Juv.

2. **rūbēta** -ōrum, n. (rubus), *bramble-bushes*, Ov.

1. **rūbēus** (rōbēus) -a -um (ruber), *red, reddish*, Varr.

2. **rūbēus** -a -um (rubus), *made of bramble, twigs*; virga, Verg.

Rūbi -ōrum, m. *a town in Apulia, now Ruvo*.

rūbia -ae, f. *madder*, Plin.

Rūbicō -ōnis, m. *a small river in Italy, south of Ravenna, which before the time of Augustus marked the boundary between Italia and Gallia Cisalpina, the crossing of which by Caesar was an act of war against the seiate; now Pisatello, also called Ricon*.

rūbicundulus -a -um (dim. of rubicundus), *somewhat red (for shame)*, Juv.

rūbicundus -a -um (rubeo), *red, reddish, ruddy, rubicund*; Priapus, *painted red*, Ov.; matrona *browned by the sun*, Ov.; Ceres, *golden-red*, Verg.

rūbidus -a -um (ruber), *red, reddish, ruddy*, Plaut.

Rūbigālia, v. 2. Robigo.

rūbigo = robigo (q.v.).

Rūbigus, v. 2. Robigo.

rūbor -ōris, m. (rubeo), *redness*. I. a, *red paint, rouge*; fucati medicamenta candori et ruboris, Cic.; b, *purple*: Tyrii rubores, arg. II. As a quality, 1, *lasting*, a, gen., Ov.; b, *the red tint of the skin, glow*; ille fusus et candore mixtus rubor, Cic.; 2, *momentary*, a, *redness of the skin*; flammæ latentis indicium rubor est, Ov.; b, *glow of the eyes in anger*; saepe suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem, Ov.; c, *reddening from shame, blush*; Masinissae rubor suffusus, Liv.; alicui non rubor est, with infin., *one need not blush that*, etc., Ov.; hence, meton., (a) *modesty*, Cic.; (B) *the cause of shame, disgrace*, Cic.

Rūbra Saxa, v. ruber.

rūbrīca -ae, f. I. *red earth, and esp., red ochre*, Hor. II. Meton., *the title of a law which was written in red, the rubric; and hence, the law itself*, Pers.

rūbricōsus -a -um (rubrica), *full of red earth*, Plin.

rūbus -i, m. (root RU, whence ruber), 1, *a bramble-bush*, Caes.; 2, *a blackberry*, Prop.

ructo, 1 and **ructor**, 1. dep. (root RUC, whence ructus, ergo, eructo), 1, *to belch, eructate*, Cic.; 2, *to belch out, vomit forth*; fig., versus, Hor.

ructor = ructo (q.v.).

ructus -ūs, m. (conn. with ructo), *belching, eructation*, Cic.

rūdēns -entis, m. (f. Plaut.), *a strong rope cable*; rudentis explicatio, Cic.; stridor rudentum, Verg.

rūdēra -um, n., v. 1. radus.

Rūdiā -ārum, f. *a town in Calabria, birth-place of Ennius, now Rotigliano or Ruge*. Hence, **Rūdinus** -a -um, of *Rudiae*; Rudinus homo, i.e., Ennius, Cic.

rūdiārius -ii, m. (2. rudis), *a gladiator who had been presented with a rudis, i.e., one who had served his time, a discharged gladiator*, Suet.

rūdicūla -ae, f. (dim. of 2. rudis), *a small wooden spoon, used in cooking*, Plin.

rūdimentum -i, n. (rudis), *the first trial or beginning in anything, an attempt, essay*; a, gen., primum regni puerilis, Liv.; b, in warfare, militare, Liv.; belli, Verg.; rudimentum adolescentiae ponere, Liv.

Rūdinus, v. Rudiae.

1. **rūdis** -e, rough, raw, rude, unwrought, uncultivated. I. Lit., a, of things, rudis campus, Verg.; rudis indigestaque moles, chaos, Ov.; lana, *unspun*, Ov.; b, poet., of living creatures, young, fresh, Cat. II. Transf., rude, uncultivated, unrefined, ignorant, unskilled, inexperienced; (a) absol., forma quaedam ingenii admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; rudis et integer discipulus, Cic.; (B) with in and the abl. or the abl. alone, in disserendo, Cic.; arte, Ov.; (γ) with ad and the acc., rudis ad pedestria bella gens, Ov.; (δ) with genit., Graecarum literarum, Cic.

2. **rūdis** -is, f. *a small stick*. I. a ladle, scoop, used for stirring and mixing in cooking, Plin. II. a staff used for soldiers and gladiators in fencing exercises, a foil, Liv.; a staff of this kind was given to a gladiator on his discharge from service; tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic.; hence, *transf.*, rude donari, *to be discharged*, Ov.

rūdo, rūdīvi, 3. *to bellow, roar*. I. Lit., of lions, Verg.; of asses, *to bray*, Ov. II. Transf., a, of men, Verg.; b, of things, prora rudens, rattling, Verg.

1. **rūdus** (rōdus) -ēris, n. 1, *broken fragments of stone used for making floors*, Plin.; 2, *rubbish from ruined buildings*, Tac.

2. **rūdus** = raudus (q.v.).

rūduscūlum = rauduscūlum (q.v.).

rūfesco, 3. (rufus), *to grow reddish*, Plin.

rūfo, 1. (rufus), *to make reddish*, Plin.

Rufrae -ārum, f. *a town in Campania, on the borders of Samnium*.

Rufrium -ii, n. *a town of the Hirpini, now Ruvo*.

rūfūlus -a -um (dim. of rufus). I. *reddish, somewhat red*, Plaut. II. *Rufuli, those tribuni militum who were chosen by the army or general himself (opp. comitiati)*, Liv.

rūfū -a -um (root RU, whence ruber and rutilus), red, ruddy, reddish, Plaut., Ter.

rūga -ae, f. a wrinkle in the face. **I.** Lit., Hor.; sulcare rugis cutem, Ov.; as a sign of age, non rugae auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic.; of sadness, nunc ruga tristis abit, Ov.; of anger, a frown; rugas coegit, Ov.; populum rugis supercilioque deceptit, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, nitidus rebus maculam ac rugam figere, to disgrace, mar, Juv.; 2, a crease, fold, plait of any kind, Plin.

Rūgī -ōrum, m. a German people between the Elbe and the Weichsel, and on the island of Rügen.

rūgō, 1. (ruga). **I.** Transít., to fold, wrinkle, Plin. **II.** Intransít., to be wrinkled, Plaut.

rūgōsus -a -um (ruga), full of wrinkles, wrinkled; genae, Ov.; cortex, Ov.; rugosus frigore pag. s. villagers, Hor.

ruīna -ae, f. (ruo), a falling down, fall. **I.** A. Lit., 1, iumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv.; 2, esp., the falling down of a building; turris, Caes.; eā ruīna oppressum interire, Cic.; ruinam dare, to fall down, Verg. **B.** Transf., fall, ruin, disaster, calamity, catastrophe, destruction; urbis, Liv.; ruinae fortunarum tuarum, Cic.; ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, death, Hor. **II.** Meton., A. that which falls down, 1, caeli ruīna, a rain-storm, Verg.; 2, the ruins of a building, rubbish; gen. in plur., ruinae templorum, Liv. **B.** Of persons, a destroyer, overthrower, bane; republicae, Cic.; ruinae publicanorum, Piso and Gabinus, Cic.

ruīnōsus -a -um (ruīna), going to ruin; 1, ruinous; aedes, Cic.; 2, ruined, fallen; domus, Ov.

Rullus -i, m., P. Servilius, tribune of the people, against whom Cicero delivered three speeches.

rūma = rumis (q.v.).

rūmen -inis, n. the gullet.

rūmex -icis, c. sorrel, Plin.

rūmifico, 1. (rumor and facio), to report, Plaut.

Rūmīna -ae, f. (ruma), a Roman goddess, whose temple stood near the fig-tree under which, according to the legend, the she-wolf had suckled Romulus and Remus. Hence, **Rūmīnalis** ficus, Liv., also called Rūmīna ficus, the fig-tree above-mentioned, Ov.

rūmīnatio -ōnis, f. (rumino), a chewing the cud. **I.** A. Lit., Plin. **B.** a repetition, return, Plin. **II.** turning over in the mind, ruminating upon, Cic.

rūmīno, 1. and **rūmīnor**, 1. dep. (rumen), to chew the cud, ruminate, chew over again; pallentes herbas, Verg.

rūmis -is, f. and **rūma** -ae, f. the breast, teat, Plin.

rūmor -ōris, m. a dull noise. **I.** Gen., a, of things, the noise of the oars, Verg.; b, murmuring, murmur, confused cry; rumore secundo = clamore secundo, with favouring shout, Hor. **II.** A. a report, rumour, common talk, hearsay; rumores incerti, Caes.; rumor multa fingit, Caes.; rumor multa perfert, Cic.; with genit. of the cause, uno rumore periculi, Cic.; with de and the abl., graves de te rumores, Cic.; rumor est, with acc. and infin., Cic.; rumor vulgatar, Liv.; crebri rumores afferebantur, Caes.; increbrescit rumor, Liv. **B.** common or general opinion, popular judgment; 1, gen., parva aura rumoris, Cic.; 2, esp., good opinion; fumorem quandam et plausum popularem esse iuasesit, Cic.

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. to break, break in pieces, burst, rend, tear asunder. **I.** Lit., A.

Gen., 1, vincula, Cic.; pontem, to break down, Liv.; pass., rumpi = to be burst; inflatas rumpi vesículas, Cic.; 2, to burst, split, injure, damage; jecur, Juv.; pass., rumpi, as middle = to burst; ut licentia audacium, quā ante rumpēbar (burst with anger), nunc ut movear quidem, Cic.; 3, milit. t. t., to break through; ordines, mediam aciem, Liv.; 4, poet., transf., unde tibi relitum certo subtemine Parcae rupere, cut off, Hor. **B.** 1, to break through, to force, make open; ferre per hostes viam, Verg.; eo caueo viam, Liv.; 2, to cause to break forth; a, fontem, Ov.; often reflex., se rumpere, and middle, rumpi, to break forth; tantus se nubibus imber ruperat, Verg.; b, to cause a sound to burst forth, to utter; questus, Verg. **II.** Fig., to break; a, to destroy, violate, annul, make void; foedera, Cic.; jus gentium, Liv.; testamentum, Cic.; b, to break off, interrupt, disturb; visum, Cic.; somnum, Verg.; silentia, Ov.; rumpe moras, Verg.

rūmuscūlus -i, m. (dim. of rumor), a trifling rumour, idle talk, gossip; imperitorum hominum rūmuscūlos aucupari, Cic.

rūna -ae, f. a species of missile, a dart or javelin, Cic. (?)

runcino, 1. to plane, plane off, Plaut.

runcō, 1. to weed, thin out, Plin.

rūo, rūi, rūtum, but partic. fut., rūitūrus, 3. (connected with pēo, to flow), to run, to rush, to hasten. **I.** Intransít., A. Gen., 1, lit., a, of persons, (Pompejum) ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesce, Cic.; in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv.; b, of rivers, de montibus, Verg.; c, of sounds, unde ruunt, rush forth, Verg.; d, of night and day, ruīt oceano nox, hastens over, Verg.; (but) nox ruīt, hastens away, Verg.; 2, fig., a, in arma ac dicacionem, Liv.; ad interitum, Cic.; b, esp. of over hasty actions, to be hasty, precipitate; ruere in agendo, in dicendo, Cic. **B.** to fall down, sink, fall to the ground; 1, lit., a, poet., of persons, ruebant victores vicitque, Verg.; b, of things, ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem laetefacta motu non candant, Cic.; 2, transf., to fall, be ruined; ruere illam rempublicam, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. 1, to snatch up, pick up; a, cinerem et confusa ossa foci, Verg.; b, to collect together, scrape together; unde divitiis aerisque ruam acervos, Hor.; 2, to cast up from below; a, ruere spumas salis aere (of ships), Verg.; b, legal. t. t., rūta et caesa, and by asyndeton, rūta caesa, everything on an estate dug up (ruita), and fallen down (caesa), minerals and timber, Cic. **B.** to cast down; humum molem volutante ruantque, Verg.

rūpes -is, f. (rumpo), a rock, cliff, Caes., Liv.

rūpicāpra -ae, f. (rupes and capra), a chamois, Plin.

rūptor -ōris, m. (rumpo), a breaker, violator; foederis, Liv.

rūricōla -ae, c. (rus and colo), inhabiting cultivating the country; boves, Ov.; deus, Priapus, Ov. Subst., **rūricōla** -ae, m. a countryman, a tiller of the field; poet., of an ox, Ov.

rūrigēna -ae, m. (rus and gigno), born in the country, rustic. Subst., **rūrigēna** -arum, c. the countryfolk, Ov.

rūro, 1. and **rūrōr**, 1. dep. (rus), to live in the country, Plaut.

rursū and **rursum**, adv. (contr. for re-versus, reversum, i.e., reversus, reversum). **I.** backward, back; rursum trahunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. on the other hand, on the contrary, in return; rursus repudiaret, Cic. **B.** To express repetition of a previous action, again, once more, afresh; rursus sevocanda videatur Cic.; rursus resistens, Caes.

rūs, rurs, n. the country (in opposition to the town), lands, a country-seat, villa, farm. **I.** Lit., habes rus amoenum, Cic.; acc., rus, to the country, Plaut.; plur., in sua rura venire, Cic.; abl., rure, and locat., ruri, in the country; ruri vivere, Cic. **II.** Meton., manent vestigia ruris, traces of boorish nature, Hor.

Ruscino -ōnis, f. a town in Gallia Narbonensis, on a river of the same name, now Tour de Rousillon.

ruscum -i, n. and **ruscus** -i, f. butcher's broom, Verg.

Rusellae -ārum, f. one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria, now ruins near Roselle; hence, adj., **Rusellanus** -a -um, belonging to Rusellae.

russus -a -um, red, russet, Cat.

rusticānus -a -um (rusticus), of or relating to the country, rustic; vita rusticana, Cic.; homines rustici, Cic.

rusticatio -ōnis, f. (rusticor). **I.** a living in the country, Cic. **II.** agriculture, Cic.

rusticō, adv. (rusticus). **I.** like a rustic, in a countrified manner; loqui, Cic. **II.** Meton., clownishly, awkwardly; facere, Cic.

rusticitas -ātis, f. (rusticus), a, rustic manners, rusticity, awkwardness, Ov.; b, bashfulness, timidity, Ov.

rusticor, 1. dep. (rusticus), to live in the country, to rusticale; absol., Cic.; euna aliquo, Cic.

rusticulus -a -um (dim. of rusticus), somewhat rustic, boorish. Subst., **rusticulus** -i, m. a little countryman, a little rustic, Cic.

rusticus -a -um (rus), of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic. **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., praedium, Cic.; vita, Cic.; homo, a countryman, Cic. **B.** Subst., **rusticus** -i, m. a countryman, a rustic, Cic. **II.** Meton., country-like. **A.** In a good sense, plain, simple, homely; mores, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, clownish, countrified, awkward, boorish; rustica vox et agrestis, Cic. Subst., **rusticus** -i, m. a boor, clown; **rustica** -ae, f. a country-girl, Ov.

1. **rūta** -ae, f. (ῥύτις), the herb rue. **I.** Lit., Cic.; plur., Ov. **II.** Fig., bitterness, unpleasantness, Cic.

2. **rūta caesa**, v. ruo.

rūtābulum -i, n. (ruo), a fire-shovel, Suet.

rūtātus -a -um (1. ruta), flavoured with rue, Mart.

Rūtēni (Rūthēni) -ōrum, m. a Celtic people in Gallia Aquitania, in modern Rovergue, with capital Segodunum, now Rhodéz.

rūtilesco, 3. (rutilo), to become reddish, Plin.

Rūtīlius -a -um (orig. appellat. = red), name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was P. Rutillius Rufus, an orator and historian, consul in the time of Marins.

rutīlo, 1. (rutilus). **I.** Intransit., to shine with a reddish gleam, to glitter like gold; arma rutilare vident, Verg. **II.** Transit., to make reddish, to dye red; comae rutilate, Liv.

rūtīlus -a -um (root RŪ, whence ruber and rufus), red, gold-red, golden, yellow, auburn; capilli, Ov.; ignis, Verg.; cruor, Ov.; fulgor, Cic.

rūtrum -i, n. (ruo), a spade, shovel, Liv.

rūtūla -ae, f. (dim. of ruta), a little bit of rue, Cic.

Rūtūli -ōrum and (poet.) -ūm, m. the Rutuli, an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea; sing., **Rūtulus** -i, m. a Rutulian,

Verg.; **Rutululus** andax, **Turnus**, king of the Rutuli, Verg. Hence, adj., **Rūtulus** -a -um, Rutulian; rex, **Turnus**, Verg.

Rūtūpiae -ārum, f. a town of the Caverni in Britain, perhaps the modern Richborough. Hence, adj., **Rūtūpinus** -a -um, belonging to Rutupiae.

S.

S, s, the eighteenth letter of the Latin alpha **S**, bet, corresponding to the Greek sigma (**Σ, σ, ς**), sometimes representing the Greek aspirate, e.g., *sex* = *ἐξ*, *sal* = *αλς*, *serpo* = *ἐρπω*, *inēp* = *super*. It is occasionally interchanged with **t** (as *mersare*, *pulsare*, *metare*, *pulture*), and **r** (as *honor* and *honos*). The poets of the older period often elided **s** before a consonant, e.g., *vitā illā dignū* 'locoque'; by assimilation, **s** before **f** becomes **f**, as *difficilis*; it often represents another consonant which has been assimilated to it, as *jubeo*, *jussi* (for *jubsī*), *cedo*, *cessi* (for *cedsi*), *premo*, *pressi* (for *premsi*), *pando*, *passum* (for *pandsūm*). For abbreviations in which **S** is used, v. Table of Abbreviations.

Sāba -ae, f. (Σάβα), a district in Arabia Felix, famous for its perfumes. Hence, **Sābaeus** -a -um (Σαβαίος), Sabaeen; poet. = Arabian. Subst., **a**, **Sābaea** -ae, f. (sc. terra), the country of Sabaea (= Arabia Felix); **b**, **Sābaei** -ōrum, m. the Sabaeans.

Sābātē -ēs, f. a town in Etruria, on a lake of the same name, now Lago di Bracciano. Hence, adj., **Sābātīnus** -a -um, of or relating to Sūbate; tribus, Liv.

Sābāzius (Sābādīus, Sēbādīus) -ī, m. (Σαβάκιος), a surname of Bacchus, Cic. Hence, **Sābazia** -ōrum, n. a festival in honour of Bacchus.

Sabbāta -ōrum, n. (Σάββα), the Sabbath, Jewish day of rest; tricesima sabbata, either the great Sabbath (a Jewish festival in October), or else the new moon, Hor. Hence, **Sabbātārius** -a -um, relating to the Sabbath. Subst., **Sabbātarii** -ōrum, m. the observers of the Sabbath, the Jews, Mart.

Sābelli -ōrum, m. (dim. of Sabini), a poetic name of the Sabines; sing., **Sabellus**, the Sabine (i.e., Etruscan, as owner of an estate in the Sabine country), Hor. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Sābellus** -a -um, Sabine. **B.** **Sābellicus** -a -um, Sabine.

Sābini -ōrum, m. an ancient people of Italy, neighbours of the Latins; meton. = the country of the Sabines, Liv.; sing., **Sābinus** -i, m. a Sabine, Liv.; **Sābina** -ae, f. a Sabine woman, Juv. Hence, adj., **Sābinus** -a -um, a Sabine. Subst., **Sābinum** -i, n. (sc. vinum), Sabine wine, Hor.

Sabis -is, acc. -in, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Sambre.

sābūlēta -ōrum, n. (sabalum), sandy places, Plin.

sābūlo -ōnis, m. grave, sand, Plin.

sābūlōsus -a -um (sabalum), abounding in sand, sandy, gravelly, Plin.

sābūlum -i, n. gravel, sand, Plin.

1. **sāburra** -ae, f. sand used as ballast, Verg.

2. **Sāburra** -ae, m. a general of king Juba.

sāburro, *l.* (saburra) **I.** to load with bal-
last, Plin. **II.** Transf., to cram full (with food),
Plaut.

sacal, indecl. (an Egyptian word), Egyptian
amber, Plin.

saccārius -a -um (saccus), relating to sacks;
navis, laden with sacks, Quint.

saccharon -i, *n.* (σάκχαρον), a saccharine
juice exuding from the joints of the bamboo, Plin.

saccipĕrium -i, *n.* (saccus and pera), a
pocket or job for a purse, Plaut.

sacco, *l.* (saccus), to strain or filter through a
bag, Plin.; transf., Lucr.

saccŭlus -i, *m.* (dim. of saccus), a small bag,
Cic.

saccus -i, *m.* (σάκος), a sack, bag, Cic.; esp.,
a purse, money-bag, Hor.; also a bag (for strain-
ing wine through), Plin.

sacellum -i, *n.* (dim. of sacrum), a small
shrine or chapel, Cic.

sacer -era -crum (root SA, whence sancio,
sanus, Gr. σάος), sacred, holy, consecrated. **I.**
Adj., **A.** Gen., a, with dat. and genit., sacrum
deae pecus, Liv.; illa insula eorum deorum
sacra putatur, Cic.; b, absol., sacra aedes, Cic.;
vates, sacred to Apollo, Hor.; poet., of deities
themselves, Vesta, Prop.; name of certain
places, as sacer mons, the holy hill, a hill in
the Sabine country, three Roman miles from Rome,
on the right bank of the Anio, Liv.; sacra via,
the holy street, a street in Rome beginning at
the Sacellum Streniae and ending at the Capitol;
also sacer clivus, Hor. **B.** Esp., consecrated
to one of the infernal deities, hence accursed,
devoted to destruction; a, relig. t. t., eius caput
Jovi (Stygio) sacrum esset, ap. Liv.; eum qui
eorum cuiquam nocuerit sacrum sanciri, Liv.;
b, transf., detestable, accursed, horrible; is intest-
abilis et sacer esto, Hor.; auri sacra fames,
Verg. **II.** Subst., **sācrum** -i, *n.*, that which is
holy. **A.** a holy thing; a, lit., sacrum rapere,
Cic.; b, poet., transf., of poems, sacra caelestia,
Ov. **B.** some holy observance, a festival, sacrifice;
a, lit., sacra Cereris, Cic.; sacra facere Graeco
Herculi, Liv.; so of the private religious rites
peculiar to each Roman gens, sacra gentilia,
Liv.; sacra interire majores noluerunt, Cic.;
eisdem uti sacris, Cic.; b, transf., a secret, mys-
tery, Ov.

sacerdos -dōtis, *c.* (sacer), a priest, priestess;
sacerdotes populi Romani, Cic.; in apposition,
vagina sacerdos, Rhea, a vestal, Verg.

sacerdōtālis -e (sacerdos), of or relating
to a priest, priestly, sacerdotal, Plin.

sacerdōtium -i, *n.* (sacerdos), the office or
dignity of a priest, priesthood; sacerdōtium in-
ire, Cic.

sacōpĕnium -i, *n.* (σακόπνηον), the crum of
an umbelliferous plant, Plin.

sacramentum -i, *n.* (sacro), that which
binds or obliges a person. **I.** Legal t. t., the
money deposited with the tresviri capitales by the
parties in a suit, which the defeated party lost;
multae sacramenta, Cic.; meton., a kind of
legal challenge or wager, a civil suit, process;
iusto sacramento contendere cum aliquo, Cic.
II. Milit. t. t., the engagement entered into by
newly-enlisted soldiers, the military oath of alle-
giance; **1.** a, lit., aliquem militiae sacra-
mento obligare, Cic.; milites sacramento rogare,
Caes., Liv., or adigere, Liv.; dicere sacra-
mentum, Caes., or sacramento, Liv.; alieni
sacramento or sacramentum dicere, to swear
allegiance to, Caes.; b, meton., military service,
Tac.; **2.** transf., an oath; perfidum sacra-
mentum dicere, Hor.

Sācrāni -ōrum, *m.* a people in Latium.
hence, **Sacrānus** -a -um, of the Sacrani; acies,
Verg.

sacrārium -i, *n.* (sacrum). **I.** a place
where sacred things are kept, the sacristy of a
temple, Ov.; Caere sacrum populi Romani
(as the Roman religious vessels, etc., were said to
have once been taken to Caere), Liv. **II.** a place
of worship, a chapel, temple; Bonae Deae, Cic.;
the chapel in a private house; in tuo sacratio, Cic.

sacrātus -a -um, *p.* adj. (from sacro), sacred,
holy, consecrated; templum, Verg.; used esp.
of the Roman emperor, whose genius was wor-
shipped, dux (i.e., Augustus), Ov.

sācricōla -ae *c.* (sacrum and colo), a sacri-
ficing priest or priestess, Tac.

sācrifĕr -fĕra -fĕrum (sacrum and fero),
carrying sacred things; rates, Ov.

sācrificālis (sācrificiālis) -e (sacrifici-
um), of or relating to the sacrifices, Tac.

sācrificātiō -ōnis, *f.* (sacrifico), a sacrific-
ing, Cic.

sacrificiūm -i, *n.* (sacrifico), a sacrifice;
facere sacrificium and sacrificia, Cic.

sācrifico, *l.* and **sācrificor**, *l.* dep. (sacri-
ficus). **I.** Intransit., to offer sacrifice, to sacrifice;
alicui majoribus hostiis, Liv.; in sacrificando,
Cic. **II.** Transiit., to offer in sacrifice, to sacri-
fice; suum, Ov.; pecora, Liv.

sācrificŭlus -i, *m.* (dim. of sacrificus), a
sacrificing priest, Liv.; rex sacrificus, the priest
in Rome under the Republic who offered the sacri-
fices previously offered by the kings, Liv.

sācrificus -a -um (sacrum and facio). **I.**
sacrificing; Ancus, Ov.; rex (v. sacrificulus),
Liv. **II.** of or relating to a sacrifice; ritus, Ov.

sācrilĕgium -i, *n.* (sacrilegus). **I.** robbery
of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege;
sacrilegium prohibere, Liv. **II.** profanation of
religious rites, Nep.

sācrilĕgus -a -um (sacer and lego). **I.**
stealing sacred things, sacrilegious; subst., a
temple-robber, Cic. **II.** violating or profaning
sacred things, irreligious, impious; a, lit., used
of Pentheus, who despised the worship of
Bacchus, Ov.; b, transf., godless, impious,
wicked; linguae, manus, Ov.

Sācriportus -ūs, *m.* (sacer and portus). **I.**
a town not far from Rome in the Volscian country
between Signia and Praeneste. **II.** a town on the
Tarentine Gulf.

sācrum -i, *n.* Scythian amber, Plin.

sācro, *l.* (sacer). **I.** to dedicate to a god, con-
secrate. **A.** Lit., caput, Liv.; aras, Verg. **B.**
Transf., **1.** to devote, give, allot; honorem alicui,
Verg.; **2.** meton., to consecrate, make holy, make
inviolable; foedus, Liv.; lex sacrata, a law, the
violation of which was punished by a curse, Cic.
II. to make imperishable, to immortalise; aliquem
Lesbio plectro, Hor.; vivit eloquentia Catonis
sacra scriptis omnis generis, Liv.

sācrōsanctus -a -um (sacer and sanctus),
consecrated with religious ceremonies; hence,
holy, sacred, inviolable (of the tribunes of the
people); ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacro-
sancti, Liv.; possessiones, Cic.; potestas (of the
tribune), Liv.; alicuius memoria, Plin.

sācrum, *v.* sacer.

Sādāla and **Sādālēs** -ae, *m.* a Thracian
prince, son of Cotys III.

saeculum = saeculum (q.v.).

saeculāris (saeculāris) -e (saeculum), re-
lating to a saeculum or age; ludi, secular games

(celebrated at intervals of 110 years), Suet.; carmen, a hymn sung at the secular games, Suet.

saeculum (sēcūlum, synecp. **saeculum**, **seculum**)-i, n. (perhaps connected with l. secus and with sexus). **I.** race, sex, generation; muliere, Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** In a restricted sense, like yoked, the average duration of a man's life [33½ years], a generation, age; **1.** lit., multa saecula hominum, Cic.; **2.** meton., a, the human race living at any particular generation, the age, the times; ipse fortasse in huius saeculi errore versor, Cic.; **b.** the spirit of the age, the prevailing tone of manners; mitescent saecula, Verg. **B.** In a wider sense, the longest duration of a man's life, a hundred years, a century; **1.** a, lit., duobus prope saecula ante, Cic.; **b.** transf., an indefinitely long time, an age; aliquot saeculis post, Cic.; saeculis effeta senectus, Verg.; **2.** meton., the men living in a particular century, the century; saeculorum reliquorum iudicium, Cic.

saepō, adv., comp. saepius, superl. saepissime, often, a tentimes, frequently, Cic.; bene saepe, Cic.; saepe et multum, Cic.; saepe multi, Cic.; saepenumero, repeatedly, again and again, Cic.

saepes (sēpes) -is, f. (σῆκος), a hedge, fence.

saepia = sepia (q.v.).

saepiculō, adv. (dim. of saepe), pretty often, Plaut.

saepimentum (sēpimentum) -i, n. (saepio), an inclosure, Cic.

Saeppinum -i, n. a small town in Samnium, now Sepino.

saepio (sēpio), saepsi, saeptum, 4. (saepes), to surround with a hedge, to hedge in, to inclose. **I.** a, lit., vallum arboribus, Liv.; **b.** fig., locum cogitatione, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** to shut in, to confine, to surround; urbes inoenibus, Cic.; se tectis, to shut oneself up at home, Verg.; **2.** a, to beset, to occupy; vias, Liv.; **b.** to guard, to secure, protect; natura oculos membranis vestivit et saepsit, Cic.

saepia -ōrum, n., v. saeptum.

saepium (septum) -i, n. (saepio), an inclosure, barrier. **I.** Gen., quibus saeptis beluas continebimus, Cic. **II.** Esp., **saepia** -ōrum, h. the inclosure where the Romans voted at the comitia, sometimes erected in the forum, sometimes in the Campus Martius, Cic.

saet . . . v. set . . .

Saetābis -bis. **I.** m. a river in Spain, now Mijares or Myares, or else Cenia or Senia. **II.** f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, famous for its flax. Adj., **Saetābus** -a -um, relating to Saetabis.

saetiger and **saetōsus** = setiger, setosus (q.v.).

saevē, adv. with compar. and superl. (saevus), cruelly, barbarously, ferociously, Hor.

saevidicus -a -um (saevus and dico), angrily spoken; dicta, Ter.

saevio -i -itum, 4. (saevus), to rage, be fierce, furious. **I.** Lit., of animals, saevit lupus, Ov.; anguis, Verg.; saevire coepisse (of elephants), Liv.; in aliquem, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, of men, to be furious, angry; saevire in obsides, Liv.; impers., in ceteros saevitum esse, Liv.; b, of things and of abstractions, to rage; saevit pontus, Hor.; saevit venenum in praecordiis, Hor.; saevit amor ferri, Verg.

saevitēr = saeve (q.v.).

saevitia -ae, f. (saevus), ferocity. **I.** Lit., of animals, canum, Plin. **II.** Transf., fierceness, rage, cruelty, harshness, severity; a, of men, iudicia, Cic.; creditorum, Tac.; hostium, Sall.;

b, of inanimate and abstract things -annonae, high price of provisions, Tac.

saevum = sebum (q.v.).

saevus -a -um, raging, wild, violent, fierce.

I. Lit., of animals, leones, Lucr.; saevior laeana, Verg. **II.** Transf., raging, fierce, cruel, savage, harsh; a, of persons, Juno, Verg.; Aeneas saevus in armis, terrible, Verg.; poet. with the infin., quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor.; b, of inanimate and abstract things, aequora, Verg.; ventus, Cic.; scopulus, Verg.; funera, Verg.

sāga -ae, f. (root SAC, whence sagio), a female soothsayer, prophetess, fortune-teller, Cic.

sāgacitas -ātis, f. (sagax), **I.** keenness, acuteness of the senses; esp., keenness of scent in dogs; canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. **II.** Transf., mental acuteness, sagacity, shrewdness; hominis, Cic.

sāgacitēr, adv. (sagax), sharply, keenly. **I.** Of the senses, with keen scent, Plin. **II.** Transf., of the mind, acutely, sagaciously, shrewdly; pervestigare, Cic.; tu sagacius odorabere, Cic.; ut odor, quam sagacissimae possim quid sentiant, etc., Cic.

Sāgāris, acc. -im, abl. -i, m. and **Sangārius** -ii, m. (Σαγαρίς), a river in Phrygia and Bithynia, flowing into the Propontis, now Sakarja, Sakari. Hence, **Sāgāritis** -idis, f. of or relating to Sagaris; nymphe, Ov.

sāgātus -a -um (sagum), clothed with a sagum; esp., of a soldier in a military cloak, Cic.

sāgax -ācis (sagio), having keen senses. **I.** keen-scented; canes, Cic.; of quick hearing; sagacior anser, Ov. **II.** Transf., of mental acuteness, acute, clever; mens, Cic.; sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cic.; with infin., sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov.

sāgīna -ae, f. (σάγνα, to fill). **I.** fattening, feeding, nourishing, stuffing, cramming, Cic. **II.** Transf., food, fodder, nourishment, Tac.

sāgīno, i. (sagina), to fatten, feed up, cram. **I.** Lit., porcum, Prop.; quae copia rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginare, Liv. **II.** Transf., sanguine reipublicae saginari, Cic.

sāgīo, 4. (root SAC, whence sagax, sagus), to perceive quickly, feel keenly; sagire sentire acute est, Cic.

sāgitta -ae, f. an arrow. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., the Arrow, a constellation, Cic.

sāgittārius -a -um (sagitta), of or relating to arrows; subst., **sāgittārius** -ii, m. an archer; a, lit., Cic.; b, transf., the constellation Sagittarius, also called Arcitenens, Cic.

sāgittifēr -fēra -fērum (sagitta and fero). **I.** carrying arrows; pharetra, Ov. **II.** armed with arrows; Geloni, Verg.

Sāgittipōtens -entis, m. (sagitta and potens), the constellation Sagittarius, Cic.

sagmen -inis, n. (SAC, sacer, sancto), a bunch of sacred herbs plucked in the citadel, by bearing which the persons of the Roman fetiales and ambassadors became inviolable, Liv.

Sagra -ae, c. a river in the country of the Brutii, on the banks of which a battle was fought, 580 B.C., between Croton and Loert, now Saeriano

sāgūlum -i, n. (dim. of sagum), a small military cloak, Cic.

sāgum -i, n. (σάγος, a Celtic word), a mantle made of coarse wool worn by slaves, also the plaid of the Celts; esp., of soldiers, a military cloak, Caes.; hence, symbolical of war, as the toga of peace; hence, saga sumere, ad saga ira, to take up arms, prepare for war, Cic.: in sagis essa, to

be in arms, Cic.; *saga ponere*, to lay down arms, Liv.

Saguntia, v. Segontia.

Saguntum -i, n. and **Sāguntus** (-ōs) 1, f. a town in Spain, south of the Ebro, now Muriedro, the besieging of which by Hannibal led to the outbreak of the Second Punic War. Hence, **A Sāguntinus** -a -um, Saguntine. **B. Sāguntii** -ium, m. the people of Saguntum.

sāgus -a -um (root SAC, whence sagio), prophetic, soothsaying; subst., **sāga** -ae. f. a fortune-teller, Cic.

Sāis -is, f. (Σαῖς), the old capital of Lower Egypt, now ruins near Sā el Haggur. Hence, **Sāitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Sais.

sāl, sālis, m. and n., and plur., sāles, m. (root AA, AAs), salt. **I. 1**, lit., multi modii salis, Cic.; 2, fig., salt, i.e., wit, facetiousness; epistolarum humanitatis sparsae sale, Cic.; sale et facetiis Caesar vicit omnes, Cic. **II. Meton.**, 1, the salt sea; campi salis, Verg.; 2, plur., sales, salt taste, Ov.

Sālācia -ae, f. (salum and cleo), a sea-goddess, corresponding to the Greek Tethys, wife of Oceanus.

sālāco -ōnis, m. (σαλάκω), a swaggerer, boaster, braggart, Cic.

Sālāmis -minis, acc. -mīna, f. (Σαλαμίς). **I.** an island and town in the Saronic Gulf, over against Eleusis, scene of a naval victory of the Greeks over the Persians, now Koluri. **II. a town in Cyprus**, built by Teucer. Hence, **Sālāminius** -a -um, a, relating to the island Salamis; **Sālāminii** -ōrum, m. the Salaminians, inhabitants of Salamis; b, relating to the town of Salamis in Cyprus; subst., **Sālāminii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Salamis in Cyprus.

Sālāpia -ae, f. a town in Apulia, now the village of Sapi. Hence, **Sālāpitani** -ōrum, m. and **Sālāpini** (Salpini) -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Salapia.

sālāputtium (sālāpūtium) -ii, n. a little dwarf, manikin, Cat.

sālārius -a -um (sal), of or relating to salt. **I.** Adj., annona, yearly revenue from salt, Liv.; adj. prop., Salaria via, or simply Salaria, a road beginning at the Porta Capena and leading into the Sabine country, the Salt Road, so called because the Salines used it for conveying their salt from the sea, Cic. **II.** Subst., **sālārium** -ii, n. salt rations, money given to soldiers and officers for salt, and hence, allowance, pay, wages, salary, Suet.

Salassi -ōrum, m. the Salassi, an Alpine people in modern Savoy.

sālax -ācis (1. alio), **I.** Of male animals, lustful, lecherous; aries, Ov. **II.** Transl., exciting lust; eruca, Ov.

sālēbra -ae, f. (1. salio), a rough, uneven road. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Fig., applied to discourse, roughness, ruggedness; oratio haeret in salebra, sticks fast, Cic.

sālēbrōsus -a -um (salebra), rugged, rough; saxa, Ov.

Salentini (Salentinii) -ōrum, m. a people of Calabria on the coast; meton., the country of the Salentini. Adj., **Sālentinus** -a -um, Salentinian.

Sālernum -i, n. a town on the Adriatic Sea, in the Picentine country, now Salerno.

Sālīaris, v. Salii.

Sālīatus -ūs, m. (Salii), the office or dignity of a priest of Mars.

sālcastrum -i, n. (salix), a kind of vine growing wild among the willows, Plin.

sālletārius -a -um (salix), of or relating to willows, Plin.

sālīctum -i, n. (synop. for salicetum, from salix), a plantation of willows, Cic.

sālīentes -ium, m., v. 2. salio.

sālīgnus -a -um (salix), made of willow-wood, fustis, Hor.

Sālīi -ōrum, m. (salio, i.e., the leapers, jumpers), a college of priests of Mars, instituted by Numa, whose sacred processions, accompanied by singers and armed dancers, took place annually in the beginning of March. Hence, **Sālīaris** -e, a, lit., relating to the Salii; carmen Numae, Hor.; b, transl., splendid, magnificent (from the sumptuous feasts that followed the procession of the Salii); epulari Saliarem in modum, Cic.

sālillum -i, n. (dim. of salinum), a little salt-cellar, Cat.

sālīnae -arum, f. (sal), salt-works, brine-pits.

I. Gen., Cic., Caes., in jesting reference to sal (wit), possessio salinarum mearum, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** salt-works on the banks of the Tiber; in full, salinae Romanae, Liv. **B.** Salinae, a place in Rome, near the Porta Trigemina, Liv.

salinum -i, n. (sal), a salt-cellar, Hor.

1. **sālīo** (sallio), 4. (sal), to salt, pickle, Varr. 2. **sālīo**, sālūi (sālīi rare), saltum, 4. (root SAL, Gr. AAs, whence ἀλασμαι). **I.** Intransit., to spring, leap, jump, bound. **A.** Lit., of living beings, de muro, Liv.; in aquas, Ov.; super vallum, Liv.; saliant in gurgite ranae, Ov. **B.** Transl., of things, a, salt grando, Verg.; sal or inica (salis) saliens, sacrificial salt, which (as a good omen) leapt up when thrown into the fire; farre pio et saliente micā, Hor.; pectora trepido salientia motu, Ov.; b, of water, to spring, leap, flow; dulcis aquae saliens rivus, Verg. Partic. subst., **sālīentes** -ium, m. (sc. fontes), fountains, Cic. **II.** Transit., of animals, to leap, to cover, Ov.

Sālīsubsilus -i, m. (= Salius subsiliens), one of the Salii, Cat.

sālīunca -ae, f. wild or Celtic nard, Verg.

saliva -ae, f. (connected with σιάλος), spittle, saliva. **I.** A. Lit., Cat. **B.** Meton., 1, appetite, desire, Pers.; 2, taste, Prop. **II.** Transl., any similar moisture, e.g., tears, Plin., honey, Plin.

sālīvārius -a -um (saliva), slimy, Plin.

sālīvo, 1. (saliva), to spit out, Plin.

sālīvōsus -a -um (saliva), slimy, Plin.

sālīx -icis, f. a willow, Verg.

Sallentini = Salentini (q.v.).

sālīo = 1. salio (q.v.).

Sallustius (Sālūstius) -ii, m. a Roman name, the most celebrated bearers of which were: 1, C. Sallustius Crispus, of Amiternum, the celebrated Latin historian, contemporary and opponent of Cicero; 2, Sallustius Crispus, great nephew of the historian, friend of Augustus, famous for his great riches, the owner of splendid gardens at Rome. Hence, adj., **Sallustianus** (Sālūstianus) -a -um, Sallustian.

sālmacīdus -a -um, salt, Plin.

Sālmacīs -idis, f. (Σαλμακίς), a fountain in Caria, fabled to make those who drank of it effeminate. Personif., the nymph of this fountain, Ov.

salmo -ōnis, m. a salmon, Plin.

Sālmoēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Σαλμωνεύς), son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, king in Elis, founder of the town Salmona; he imitated the thunder and lightning of Zeus, who on that account struck him with a thunderbolt, and hurled

m down to Tartarus. Hence, **Salmónis** *Idis*, f. (Σαλμώνης), the daughter of Salmoneus, i.e., Tyro, mother of Neleus and Pelias by Neptune, who took the form of the Entepus.

Sālōna -ae, f. and **Sālōnae** -ārum, f. a seaport in Dalmatia.

salpa -ae, f. a kind of stock-fish, Ov.

Salpia = Salapia (q.v.).

Salpinātes -um, m. a people of Etruria, near Volturni. Hence, adj., **Salpinās** -ātis, belonging to the Salpinates; ager, Liv.

Salpini = Salapini, v. Salapia.

salsamentārius -a -um (salsamentum), of or relating to salt-fish. Subst., **salsamentārius** -ii, m. a dealer in salt-fish, Suet.

salsamentum -i, n. (*salso -āre), 1, fish-pickle, brine, Cic.; 2, salted or pickled fish, gen. in plur., Ter.

salsē, adv. with compar. and superl. (salsus), wittily, humorously, facetiously; dicere, Cic.

salsitudo -inis, f. (salsus), saltiness, Plin.

salsugo -inis, f. (salsus), saltiness, Plin.

salsūra -ae, f. (sal), a salting, pickling, Varr.; fig., meae animae salsura evenit, I am in an ill-humour, Plaut.

salsus -a -um, p. adj. (from sallo), salted, salt. **I.** A. Lit., fluctus salsi, the sea, Verg. **B.** Transf., tasting like salt, sharp, biting; lacrimae, Lucr.; robigo, corrosive, Verg. **II.** Fig., witty, humorous, facetious, satirical; inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, Cic.; male salsus, with poor wit, Hor.

saltatio -ōnis, f. (salto), a dancing, pantomimic dance, Cic.

saltator -ōris, m. (salto), a (pantomimic) dancer, Cic.

saltatorius -a -um (saltator), of or relating to dancing; orbis, Cic.

saltatrix -triciis, f. (saltator), a female dancer, a dancing-girl, Cic.

saltātus -ūs, m. (salto), a dancing, dance, Liv.

saltem, adv. (orig. salutem, from salus, as viritum, from viri, at least, at all events. **I.** Affirmative, a, with an antithetical sentence, eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minue saltem, Cic.; b, without an antithetical sentence, nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, Cic. **II.** With negatives, non, neque, not even, nor even, Liv.

salto, i. (intens. of salio). **I.** Intransit., to dance with pantomimic gestures. **A.** Lit., ad tibicinis modus, Liv.; saltare in convivio, Cic.; discere saltare, to learn to dance, Cic. **B.** Transf., of orators, Hegesias saltat incidens particulas (of a jerking, hopping style), Cic. **II.** Transit., to represent in pantomimic dancing; Cyclopa, Hor.; carmina, poemata, sing with gestures, Ov.

saltuosus -a -um (saltus), wooded, well wooded, Sall.

1. **saltus** -ūs, m. (salio), a spring, leap, bound, Cic.; saltura and saltus dare, Ov.

2. **saltus** -ūs, m. (connected with ἄλσος, ἄλγος). **I.** a pass through a mountain or forest, a dale, ravine, glade; Thermopylarum, Liv.; saltus Pyrenaei, Caes. **II.** a forest or mountain pasture, cattle-run; saltibus in vacuis pascant, Verg.; sometimes, an estate including a cattle-run; de saltu agroque deicitur, Cic.

sālūbris -e and **sālūber** -bris -bre (salus), healthy. **I.** conducive to health, healthful, healthy, salubrious, wholesome. **A.** Lit., natura laci, Cic.; annus salubris, Cic.; somnus, Verg. **B.** Transf., sound, serviceable, useful; consilia,

Cic.; res salubrior, Liv.; sententia reipublicae saluberrima, Cic. **II.** healthy, strong, sound, rigorous. **A.** Lit., corpora salubriora, Liv. **B.** Transf., good, fit, suitable; quidquid est saluum aut salubre in oratione, Cic.

sālūbritas -ātis, f. (saluber). **I.** wholesome-ness, salubrity. **A.** Lit., ioci, Cic.; tum salubritatis tum pestilentiae signa, Cic. **B.** Fig., omnis illa salubritas Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitas, Cic. **II.** soundness, healthiness, health; corporum, Tac.

sālūbritēr, adv. (saluber). **I.** healthfully, wholesomely; salubrius refrigerari, Cic. **II.** serviceably, advantageously; bellum trahere, Liv.

sālum -i, n. (σάλος). **I.** a, the open sea, esp., a place where ships lie anchored, a roadstead; propter vim tempestatis stare ad ancoram in salo non posse, Liv.; b, poet., the sea generally; altum, Hor. **II.** the rolling of a ship at sea, motion of a ship; salo nausaeque confecti, Caes.

salus -ūtis, f. (salvus), health. **I.** Gen., 1, medicinā aliquem ad salutem reducere, Cic.; 2, welfare, well-being, weal, good fortune; utilitati salutique servire, Cic.; spes salutis, Cic.; also the civil well-being of a Roman citizen (not in exile); restitutio salutis meae, my recall from exile, Cic.; hence, a, a term of endearment, Plaut.; b, personif., Salus, the goddess of the public safety of Rome, whose temple was on the Quirinal, Liv.; c, deliverance from death, danger, etc., ad salutem vocare, to save, Cic.; salutem afferre reipublicae, to save, Cic.; also a means of deliverance; nulla salus reipublicae reperiri potest, Cic.; una est salus, there is one means of deliverance, foll. by infin., Cic.; d, security, safety; fortunarum suarum salus in istius damnatione consistit, Cic. **II.** Esp., a wish for a person's welfare (spoken or written), salutation, greeting; salutem nuntiare, Cic.; ascribere, Cic.; alieu salutem dicere jubere, to send a greeting to, Plaut.; and ellipt., Anacharsis Hannoni salutem (sc. dicit), Cic.; fig., salutem dicere foro et curiae, to bid farewell to, renounce, Cic.

sālūtāris -e (salus), healthful, beneficial, salutary, serviceable, wholesome, advantageous. **I.** Gen., a, absol., (a) of things, ut quae mala perniciosaeque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic.; herba salutaris, Ov.; salutaris litterae, Cic. Subst., **sālūtāria** -ium, n. remedies, medicines; pro salutaribus mortifera conscribere, Cic.; (B) of persons, agri ipsi tam beneficium, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem desiderant, Cic.; b, with dat., and ad and acc., and contra and acc., consilium salutem utrique, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Appell., salutaris littera—i.e., the letter A, abbreviation of absolvo (littera tristis, C = condemo, Cic). **B.** Adj. proper, **Sālūtāris**, as a surname *Jupiter (Gr. Σωτήρ, as a surname of Zeus).

sālūtārītēr, adv. (salutaris), beneficially, advantageously; uti armis, Cic.; se recipere, Cic.

sālūtātio -ōnis, f. (saluto). **I.** greeting salutation, Cic. **II.** Esp., a greeting, salutation a call, visit of ceremony, waiting upon a person; dare se salutatioi amicorum, Cic.; ubi salutatio defluxit, Cic.

sālūtātōr -ōris, m. (saluto), one who pays complimentary visits, a visitor, caller, ap. Cic.

sālūtātōrius -a -um (salutator), relating to greeting or visits; cubicula, hall of audience, Plin.

sālūtātrix -triciis, f. (salutator). **I.** greeting, saluting, Mart. **II.** Esp., paying a visit, calling, waiting upon; turba, Juv.

sālūtifer -fēra -fērum (salus and fero), health-bringing, salubrious; puer, Aesculapius, Ov.; opem salutiferam dare, Ov.

salūtīgērūlus -a -um (salus and gero), carrying complimentary messages, Plaut.

salūto, 1. (salveo), to say salve to a person, to greet, salute. **I.** Gen., aliquem, Cic.; sternutamentis, to say "God bless you," when a person sneezes, Plin.; deus, to pay respect to, to worship, Cic.; with double acc., to greet as, to name; aliquem imperatorem, Tac. **II.** Esp., 1, to call upon, to pay court to, wait upon; venit salutandi causā, Cic.; 2, to greet a person; a, on his arrival, Cic.; b, on his departure, Plaut.

Sālūvīl (Sallūvīl) -ōrum and -ūm, m. a Ligurian people in modern Provence.

salvē, v. salveo.

salvēo, 2. (salvus), to be well in health, found chiefly in the forms salve, salvēte salvēto, salvebis, salvēre (jubeo), used by the Romans as a greeting, *Good day! I hope you are well? How are you?* a, in welcoming a person, *Good day! good morning!* jubeo te salvēre, I greet you, Cic.; Dionysium velim salvēre jubeas, greet Dionysius for me, Cic.; salvebis a meo Cicerone, my son Cicerō sends you greeting, Cic.; so of greetings addressed to a distinguished person, or of respect paid to a deity, *hail!* salve vera Jovis proles, Verg.; b, in taking farewell, *good-bye!* God be with you! vale, salve, Cic.

salvia -ae, f. (salvus), the herb sage, Plin.

salvus -a -um (not SAL, whence salus, connected with *safo*, safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound. **I.** Gen. a, of persons, salvus atque incolumis, Ctes.; salvus revertor, Cic.; se salvo, while he is alive, Cic.; b, of things, clipeus, Cic.; with abl. absol., saving, without infringement of, Cic.; salvo jure nostrae veteris amicitiae, Cic.; salvo officio, Cic. **II.** Esp. formulae (of conversation); a, of persons, ne salvus sim, si, etc., may I die if, etc., Cic.; salvus sis = salve! Plaut.; b, of things, salva res est, it is all right; often in questions, satine or satini salvae? Is all right (with you)? Liv.

Sāmāria -ae, f. (Σαμάρεια), a district of Palestine. Hence, **Sāmārites** -ae, m. a Samaritan.

Sāmārōbriva -ae, f. a town in Gallia Belgica, chief town of the Ambiani, now Amiens

sambūca -ae, f. (σαμβύκη), a species of harp, Plaut.

sambūcēus -a -um (sambucus), made of elder-wood, Plin.

sambūcina -ae, f. (sambuca and cano), a female harp-player, Plaut.

sambūcistria -ae, f. (σαμβυκίστρια), a woman that plays on the sambuca, Liv.

sambūcus (sābūcus) -i, f. an elder-tree, Plin.

Sāmō -ēs, f. (Σάμω), older name of the island Cephalonia, now Cefalonia. Another form, **Sāmōs** -i, f. Hence, **Sāmāei** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Same.

samēra (samāra) -ae, f. the seed of the elm, Plin.

Sāmiōlus, v. Sarnos.

Samnis, Samnī'es v. Samnius.

Samius, v. Samos.

Samnium -ii, n. (synecp. from Sabinium), a mountainous region of central Italy between Campania and the Adriatic Sea. Hence, **A.** Ailj., **Samnis** -itis, Samnite; subst., a, a Samnite; used collectively, the Samnites, Liv.; **Samnites** -ium, m. the Samnites; b, a gladiator armed with Samnite weapons, Cic. **B.** **Samniticus** -a -um, Samnite.

1. **Sāmōs** (-ūs) -i, f. (Σάμος), an island

in the Aegean Sea off the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Ephesus, the birth-place of Pythagoras, chief seat of the worship of Hera, famous for its clay and the vessels made from it, now Sussam or Sussam-Adassi; Threicia samus = Samothrace, Verg., Ov. Hence, **A. Sāmīus** -a -um, Samian; vir, senex, Pythagorus, Ov., capedines, made of Samian earthenware, Cic.; terra, a part of the main-land of Asia Minor or belonging to Samos, Liv.; subst., a, **Sāmīus** -ii, m. the Samian = Pythagoras, Ov.; plur., **Sāmīl** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Samos, Samians, Cic.; b, **Sāmīa** -ōrum, n. (sc. vasa), Samian ware. **B. Sāmīōlus** -a -um, adj. dim., Samian, Plaut.

2. **Sāmōs** = Same (q.v.).

Sāmōthrācē (Sāmōthrēcē) -ēs, f. and **Sāmōthrāca** -ae, f. (Σαμοθράκη), and **Sāmōthrācia** -ae, f. an island of the Aegean Sea on the coast of Thrace opposite the mouth of the Hebrus, famous for the mystic rites of the Cabiri, now Samothraki. Hence, **A. Sāmōthrācēs** -um, m. a, the inhabitants of the island of Samothrace, Ov.; b, the Cabiri, Juv. **B. Sāmōthrāciūs** -a -um, Samothracian.

Sampsūchīnus -i, m. an Arab prince of Emesa in Libanus, whom Pompeius overcame; hence, in jest, a name for Pompeius himself, Cic.

sampsūchīnus -a -um (σαμψύχινος), made of marjoram, Plin.

sampsūchum -i, n. (σαμψύχον), marjoram, Plin.

sānābilis -e (sano), that can be healed, curable; a, physically, vulnus, Ov.; b, of the mind, iracundi sanabiles, Cic.

sānatio -ōnis, f. (sano), a healing, curing; corporum, Cic.; fig., malorum, Cic.

sancio, sanxi, sanctum, 4. (root SA, whence sacer, sanctus, Gr. σῶς, σῶε, etc.), to make sacred or inviolable by a religious act. **I.** Lit., a, to make irrevocable, to appoint, order (of a law, league, etc.); legem, Cic.; foedus sanguine alicuius, Liv.; Solon capite sanxit, si qui, etc., Solon ordered, on pain of death, Cic.; b, to sanction, render valid by law; acta Caesaris, Cic. **II.** Transf., to forbid on pain of punishment, lay under a penalty; incestum supplicio, Cic. (partic. sanctus, Lucr.).

sanctē, adv. (sanctus), piously, conscientiously, scrupulously; pie sancteque colere naturam, Cic.; multa sunt severius scripta et sanctius, Cic.; se sanctissime gerere, Cic.; sanctissime observare promissa, sacredly, Cic.

sanctimōnia -ae, f. (sanctus). **I.** sanctity, sacredness; ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. **II.** piety, chastity, virtue; domum habere clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, Cic.

sanctio -ōnis, f. (sanctio). **I.** the article or clause in a law which recites the penalty; legum sanctionem poenaeque recitare, Cic. **II.** In treaties, a clause, proviso; foederis, Cic.

sanctitas -ātis, f. (sanctus). **I.** inviolability, sanctity; tribunatus, Cic.; templi insulaeque, right of asylum, Tac. **II.** piety, virtue, chastity; a, matronarum, Cic.; b, piety towards the gods; deos placatos pietas efficit et sanctitas, Cic.

sanctitūdō -ōnis, f. = sanctitas (q.v.).

sanctor -ōris, m. (sanctio), an ordainer; legum, Tac.

sanctiārium -ii, n. (sanctus), the private cabinet of a prince, Plin.

sanctus -a -um, p. adj. (from sanctio). **I.** sacred, inviolable; tribuni plebis, Cic.; officium, Cic.

IL venerable, holy, divine; **a**, of deities or distinguished men, stella Mercurii, Cic.; sancte deorum, Verg.; so, of the senate, sanctissimum orbis terrae consilium, Cic.; vates, the Sibyl, Verg.; **b**, pious, virtuous, holy, blameless; nemo sanctior illo (viro), Cic.; homo sanctissimus, Cic.; virgo, a Vestal virgin, Hor.; conjux, chaste, Verg.

Sancus -i and -ūs, m., also **Semo**, **Semo Sancus** or **Fidius Sancus**, an Umbrian and Sabine deity, probably = Ζεύς Πίστιος, afterwards identified with Hercules.

sandaliarius -i, a -um (sandalium), of or relating to sandals; Apollo, who had a statue in the Street of the Sandal-makers, Suet.

sandāligērūlae -arum, f. (sandalium and gero), female slaves who carried their mistresses' sandals, Plaut.

sandālis -idis, f. a kind of palm-tree, Plin.

sandālium -ii, n. (σάνδαλιον), a slipper, sandal, Ter.

sandāpila -ae, f. a kind of bier used by poor persons, Juv.

sandārāca -ae, f. (σάνδαράκη), sandarach, a kind of red dye, Plin.

sandarācātus -a -um (sandaraca), mixed with sandarach, Plin.

sandarēsos -i, f. an oriental precious stone, perhaps a kind of cat's-eye, Plin.

sandyx -dyxis, c. (σάνδυξ), vermilion, or a similar colour, Verg.

sānē, adv. (sanus). **I.** soberly, rationally, sensibly; non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** really, indeed (used emphatically), sane vellem, I could indeed wish, Cic.; hence, **a**, in answers, surely, to be sure; sane hercule or sane hercule, Cic.; **b**, in concessions, to be sure, certainly; sint falsa sane, Cic.; **c**, with imperatives, then, if you will; age sane, Cic. **B.** exceedingly; bene sane or sane bene, Cic.; sane quam, exceedingly, extremely; with verbs and adj., Cic.

Sangarius, v. Sagaris.

sanguinārius -a -um (sanguis), of or relating to blood; fig., bloody, blood-thirsty, sanguinary; juvenis, Cic.

sanguinēus -a -um (sanguis), relating to blood. **I.** **A.** Lit., **1**, of blood, bloody; imber, Cic.; guttae, Ov.; **2**, stained with blood; caput, Ov.; manus, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, stained with blood-shed, bloody; rixa, Hor.; **2**, blood-red; sagulum, Cic. **II.** Fig., bloody, blood-thirsty; Mavors, Verg.

sanguino, **1**. (sanguis), to be blood-thirsty, Tac.

sanguinolentus (sanguinolentus) -a -um (sanguis), bloody. **I.** stained with blood, bloody; **1**, lit., conjugis imago, Ov.; **2**, transf., wounding, injuring; nulla exstat littera Nasonis sanguinolenta legi, Ov. **II.** blood-red; color, Ov.

sanguis (sanguen) -inis, m. blood, blood flowing in the veins of a living being, while cruor = blood of the dead or blood from wounds. **I.** **1**, lit., tauri sanguis, Cic.; sanguinem mittere, to let blood, Cic.; sanguinem effundere, to shed one's blood, Cic.; **2**, fig., **a**, vigour, strength, force; anisimus sucum et sanguinem, Cic.; so of orators, verum sanguinem perdebat, Cic.; **b**, property, money; de sanguine aerarii detrachere, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1**, shedding of blood, murder; odio civilis sanguinis, Cic.; **2**, blood-relationship, race, blood, family; **a**, abstr., magnam possidet religionem paternum maternusque sanguis, Cic.; **b**, concr., a descendant, progeny; regius sanguis, Europa, Hor.; saevire in suum sanguinem, Liv.

sānies -ēi, f. (connected with sanguis). **I.** diseased blood, bloody matter, Verg. **II.** Transf., venom, poison, slaver; perfusus sanie atroque veneno, Verg.; sanies manat ore trilingui, Ov.

sānitas -ātis, f. (sanus), health. **I.** Lit., physical health, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, a sound state of mind, reasonableness, good sense, sanity; ad sanitatem se convertere or redire, Cic.; **2**, of style, soundness or correctness, purity; orationis, Cic.

sanna -ae, f. (σάννας), a mocking grimace, Juv.

sannio -ōnis, m. (sanna), one who makes grimaces, a buffoon, Cic.

sāno, **1**. (sanus), to heal, cure, restore to health. **I.** Lit., tumorem oculorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., physically and morally, to heal, restore, repair, quiet; partes aegras reipublicae, Cic.; vulnera avaritiae, Liv.; mentes eorum, to change to right views, Caes.

Sanquālis (Sanguālis) -e (Sancus), belonging to Sancus; avis, the bird sacred to Sancus, the osprey.

Santōnes -um, m. and **Santōni** -ōrum, m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, whence Saintonge. Hence, adj., **Santonicus** -a -um, belonging to the Santones.

sānus -a -um, sound, healthy. **I.** Lit., pars corporis, Cic.; aliquem sanum facere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, sound, uninjured; respublica, Cic.; **b**, of sound mind, rational, sane; mens, homo, Cic.; **c**, of discourse, sound, sensible, natural; genus diendi, Cic.

sāpa -ae, f. must or new wine boiled to one-third of its bulk, Ov.

Sāpael -ōrum, m. a Thracian people on the Propontis, Ov.

sāperda -ae, m. (σαπερδης), a small fish caught in the Palus Maeotis, a kind of herring, Pers

sāpiens -entis, p. adj. (from sapio), wise, sensible, prudent, judicious. **I.** Gen., rex aequus ac sapiens Cic.; quis sapientior ad conjecturam rerum futurarum, Cic.; Cyrus ille Perses justissimus fuit sapientissimisque rex, Cic.; of things, vera et sapiens animi magnitudo, Cic.; subst., a sensible, judicious person; insani sapiens nomen ferat, Hor.; used as a surname of the jurists, L. Atilius, M. Cato, etc., Cic. **II.** Like the Greek σοφός, wise; subst., a wise man, a practical philosopher, a sage; septem sapientes, The Seven Wise Men of Greece; sometimes simply septem, Cic.

sāpiēntēr, adv. (sapiens), wisely, discreetly, judiciously; facere, Cic.

sāpiēntia -ae, f. (sapiens). **I.** good sense, discernment, prudence; pro vestra sapientia, Cic. **II.** (like σοφία), wisdom, esp., practical wisdom, knowledge of the world, knowledge of the art of government, Cic.; with genit., constituendae civitatis, Cic.; plur., virtutes ebullire et sapientias, rules of wisdom, Cic.

sāpio -ii. **3.** **I.** to taste, have a flavour or taste; **a**, lit., Plin.; **b**, to smell of something; crocum, Cic. **II.** to taste, to have taste; **a**, lit., ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic.; **b**, fig., to discern, perceive, to be sensible, discreet, wise; sapere eum plus quam ceteros, Cic.; with acc., to understand; recta, Cic.

sāpo -ōnis, m. (a Celtic word), soap used by the Gauls as a pomade for the hair, Plin.

sāpor -ōris, m. (sapio), taste. **A.** the taste of a thing; **1**, **a**, lit., qui non sapore capiat, Cic.; **b**, fig., elegance in discourse; vernaculus, Cic.; **2**, meton., a delicacy, a titbit; gallae admiscere saporem, Verg.; **3**, transf.,

scent, Plin.; meton., *sapores, pleasant odours*, Verg. **B.** *the taste which a person has*; **I.** lit., Lucr.; **2.** fig., *good taste in behaviour or discourse*; homo sine sapore, without taste, Cic.

Sapphicus -a -um, v. *Sappho*.

sapphirus (**sappirus**) -i, f. (σάφειρος), *the sapphire*, Plin.

Sapphō -ūs, f. (Σαπφώ), *a lyrical poetess of Mytilene in Lesbos, who threw herself into the sea on account of her unrequited love for Phaon*. Hence, adj., **Sapphicus** -a -um, *Sapphic*.

sappirus = sapphirus (q.v.).

saprus -a -um (σαπρός), *putrid, rotten*, Plin.

sarcina -ae, f. (sarcio), *a bundle, pack, package, portable luggage of a person*. **I.** A. Lit., a, sing., Plaut.; b, plur., sarcinas conferre, Cic.; legionem sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes. **B.** Fig., *burden, load*; publica rerum, *burden of government*, Ov. **II.** Traust, *the fruit of the womb*, Ov.

sarcinarius -a -um (sarcina), *pertaining to burdens or baggage*; jumenta, *pack-horses, beasts of burden*, Caes.

sarcinātor -ōris, m. (sarcio), *a patcher, mender, cobbler*, Plaut.

sarcinātus -a -um (sarcina) *loaded, burdened*, Plaut.

sarcinūla -ae, f. (dim. of sarcina), *a little bundle or package*, gen. plur., Cat., Juv.

sarcio, sarsi, sartum, 4, *to mend, patch, repair*. **I.** Lit., tunicam, Juv. **II.** Fig., *to make good, repair*; damna, Cic.; detrimentum, Caes.; injuriam, Caes.; gratia male sarta, *not completely restored*, Hor. Partic., **sartus** -a -um, with special phrase sartus et tectus or sartus tectus, *in good condition*; a, lit., of buildings, *in good repair, in good condition, well repaired or built*; aedem Castoris sartam tectam tradere, Cic.; omnia sarta tecta exigere, Cic.; b, fig., *in a good condition, well preserved, safe*; M. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omni incommodo conserves, Cic.

sarcion -ī, m. (σαρκίον), *a flaw in an emerald*, Plin.

sarcocolla -ae, f. (σαρκοκόλλα), *a kind of Persian gum*, Plin.

sarcophagus -a -um (σαρκοφάγος), lit., *flesh-eating*; lapis, *a kind of stone used for coffins, which was believed to consume the body*; hence, subst., **sarcophagus** -i, m. *a coffin, sarcophagus*, Juv.

sarcūlātiō -ōnis, f. (sarculum), *a hoeing*, Plin.

sarcūlum -i, n. (sarrio), *a light hoe*, Hor.

sarda -ae, f. **I.** *a small fish which was pickled, perhaps a sardine*, Plin. **II.** *a precious stone, perhaps cornelian*, Plin.

Sardānāpalus (**Sardānāpallus**) -i, m. (Σαρδανάπαλος, Σαρδανάπαλλος), *the last king of the Assyrians, who, on a revolt against him, burnt himself with his seraglio and all his treasures*.

1. **Sardi**, v. *Sardis*.

2. **Sardi** -ōrum, m. (Σαρδῶ = *Sardinia*), *the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia, the Sardinians, notorious for their perfidy*, Cic. Hence, **A.** **Sardus** -a -um, *Sardinian*. **B.** **Sardōn-ius** -a -um, *Sardinian*; herba, v. *Sardous*. **C.** **Sardōus** (Σαρδῶος), *Sardinian*; herba, *a kind of poisonous crow's-foot*. **D.** **Sardinia** -ae, f. *the island of Sardinia*, Cic.; hence, **Sardini-ensis** -e, *Sardinian*.

Sardis -ium, acc. -is, f. (Σάρδεις), *Sardis, the old capital of Lydia on the Pactolus, residence of King Croesus, now Sart*. Hence, **A.** **Sardi** -ōrum, m. *the Sardians, Lydians*. **B.** **Sardi-**

ānus -a -um, *Sardian*; plur., **Sardiāni** -ōrum, m. *the Sardinians*.

sardōnyx -nyctis, (σαρδόνυξ), *a precious stone, the sardonyx*, Juv.

Sardōus, v. *Sardi*.

Sardus -a -um, v. **2.** *Sardi*.

sargus -i, m. *a salt-water fish much esteemed by the Romans*, Ov.

sario = sarrio (q.v.).

sārisa (**sārissa**) -ae, f. (σάρισα), *the long Macedonian pike*, Liv.

sārisōphōrus (**sarissōphōrus**) -i, m. (σαρισσοφόρος), *a Macedonian pikeman*, Liv.

Sarmāta -ae, m. (Σαρμάτης), *a Sarmatian*; plur., *Sarmatae, the Sarmatians, a nation in modern Poland, Little Tartary and adjoining countries*. Hence, **A.** **Sarmātia** -ae, f. (Σαρματία), *Sarmatia, the country of the Sarmatians*.

B. **Sarmāticus** -a -um (Σαρματικός), *Sarmatic*; mare, *the Black Sea*, Ov.; adv., **Sarmā-tice**, *after the Sarmatian manner*; loqui, Ov. **C.** **Sarmātis** -idis, f. *Sarmatian*; tellus, Ov.

sarmen -inis, n. = *sarmentum* (q.v.).

sarmentōsus -a -um (sarmentum), *full of twigs or small branches*, Plin.

sarmentum -i, n. *twigs, loppings, small branches, brushwood*; a, green, of the vine, Cic.; b, dry = *brushwood, loppings, faggots*; fascies sarmentorum, *fascines*, Liv.; ligna et sarmenta circumdare, Cic.

Sarnus -i, m. *a river in Campania, on which was Pompeii, now Sarno*.

Sarpēdōn -ōnis, m. (Σαρπηδών). **I.** *son of Jupiter, king in Lycia, who came to the help of the Trojans, and was slain by Patroclus*. **II.** *a promontory in Cilicia, now Lissan el Kahje*.

Sarra -ae, f. *the Hebrew Zor, old name of the city of Tyre*; hence, adj., **Sarrānus** -a -um, *Tyrian, Phoenician*; ostrum, Verg.

sarrācum -i, n. = *serracum* (q.v.).

Sarrānus -a -um, v. *Sarra*.

Sarrastes -um, m. *a people in Campania, living on the Sarnus*.

sarrio (**sārio**) -ūi and -ivi -itum, 4, *to hoe, and thence, to weed*, Plin.

sarrītor -ōris, m. (sarrio), *one who hoes up weeds, a hoer, weeder*, Varr.; syncop., *sartor*, fig., Plaut.

sartāgo -inis, f. *a frying-pan*, Juv.; *sartago loquendi, medley, hotch-potch*, Plin.

sartor = sarrītor (q.v.).

sartus -a -um, partic. of *sarcio* (q.v.).

sāt = *satis, enough, sufficient*. **I.** Adj., *enough, sufficient*; tantum, quantum sāt est, Cic.; foll. by genit., *ne sāt rationis in amīs*, Verg.; by infin., *nonne id sāt erat, accipere ab illo injuriam*, Tac. **II.** Adv., a, with verbs, *bibere*, Verg.; b, with adj., *bonus*, Cic.; c, with another adv., *sāt diu*, Cic.

sātāgito, 1, *to have enough to do, have one's hands full*, Plaut.

sātāgo, 3. **I.** *to satisfy or pay a creditor*, Plaut. **II.** *to be very busy, have enough to do, have one's hands full, be in trouble*, Petr.

sātēllēs -itis, c. **I.** *a guard, attendant, and plur., guards, escort, suite, train*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, *a companion, attendant*; Aurorae, *Lucifer*, Cic.; Orci, *Charon*, Hor.; 2, esp., *in a bad sense, lackey, aider, accomplice, abettor*; audaciae, Cic.; scelerum, Cic.

sātias -ātis, f. (*satis*) = *satietas*. **I.** *a sufficiency, abundance*; cibi, Lucr. **II.** *satiety, satis-*

fed desire, loathing; quo de die epulatis jam vini satias esset, Liv.

Saticula -ae, f. a town of Samnium, near modern Caserta Vecchia. Hence, **Saticulānus** -a -um, relating to Saticula. **B. Saticulus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Saticula.

satiētas -ātis, f. (satis). **I.** a sufficiency, abundance, Plaut. **II.** satiety, loathing; cibi, Cic.; fig., satiētas provinciae, Cic.; studiorum omnium satiētas vitae facit satiētatē, Cic.

sātinē, satin' = satisne v. satis.

1. sātio, 1. (satis), to satisfy, satiate. **I.** 1, lit., with food and drink, Ov.; 2, transf., a, of natural desires, to satisfy, appease; desideria naturae, Cic.; sitim, Plaut.; b, of other things, ignes odoribus, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to satisfy, sat; aviditate legendi, Cic.; 2, to overfill, to cloy, to disgust, satiate; numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic.

2. sātio -ōnis, 1. (sero). **I.** a sowing; plur., sationes, concr., the sown fields, Cic. **II.** planting, Verg., Liv.

sātira (sātūra) -ae, f. (satur), satirical poetry, satire, Hor

sātis, compar., **sātius**, enough, sufficient. **I.** In posit., **A.** Gen., 1, adj., satis est alicui aliquid, Cic.; satis est foll. by si, Cic.; satis superque habere, enough and more than enough, Cic.; foll. by genit., ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic.; ad dicendum temporis satis habere, Cic.; (non) satis est, foll. by infin., Cic.; satis habeo, with infin., Sall.; with quod, Liv.; 2, adv. (often satine or satin' = satisne); a, with verbs, consequi, Cic.; satin' est id ad, etc., Cic.; b, with adj., satis multa restant, Cic.; c, with adv., honeste, Cic.; absol., de hoc satis, enough of this, Cic. **B.** Particular phrases; a, satis ago, to have enough to do; inpers., agitur tamen satis, Cic. (cf. satigito and satago); b, legal t. t., satis accipere, to take bail, security, Cic. **II.** Compar., satius, better, more advantageous; satius est, or satius (ess-) existimo, or satius puto; with infin., mori satius esse, Cic.

sātsidatio -ōnis, f. (satisdo), a giving bail or security, Cic.

sātsido -dēdi -dātum -dēre, 1. to give bail or security; with genit., damni infecti, Cic.; hence, satisdato, by bail, by security; debere, Cic.

sātsifacio -feci -factum, 3. to satisfy, give satisfaction. **I.** Gen., officio suo, Cic.; vitae satisfeci, I have lived long enough, Cic.; alicui aliquid petenti, Cic.; histriones satisfaciebant, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to satisfy, pay a creditor; ipse Puffis satisfaciit, Cic. **B. a, v.** give satisfaction, make amends, make reparation; alicui, Caes., Cic.; omnibus rationibus de injuriis, Caes.; b, to prove sufficiently; alicui with acc. and infin., Cic.

sātsifactio -ōnis, f. (satisfacio). **I.** satisfaction, amends, reparation, excuse, apology; satisfactionem alicuius accipere, Cic., Caes. **II.** satisfaction by punishment, Tac.; Caesar Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Cic.

sātius, comp. of satis (q. v.).

sātivus -a -um (sero, sevl), sown or planted, Plin.

sātor -ōris, m. (sero, sevl). **I.** a sower, planter; omnium rerum seminator et sator est mundus, Cic. **II.** Transf., begetter, father, producer, causer; sator hominum atque deorum, i. e., Jupiter, Verg.; so also litis, Liv.

sātrāpes -ae and -is, m., **sātrāpa** -ae, m., and **sātraps** -āpis, m. (σατράπης, a Persian word), the governor of a Persian province, satrap, Nep.

sātrāpia (sātrāpēa) -ae, f. (σατραπεα), a province governed by a satrap, satrapy, Plin.

Satricium -i, n. a Latin town on the Apennine Road, now Casale di Conca. Hence, **Satricani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Satricium.

sātur -tūra -tūrum (satis), full, sated, satiated. **I.** A. Lit., pullus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, satisfied; expleti atque saturi, Cic.; 2, rich, fertile; Tarentum, Verg.; 3, of colours, deeply dyed, full, dark; color, Verg. **II.** Fig., rich, copious; net satura jejune (dicit), Cic.

sātūra -ae, f. (sc. lanx), a dish of various fruits annually offered to the gods; hence, transt., a mixture, medley; per saturam, indiscriminate, confusedly, pell-mell; quasi per saturam sententias exquirere, Sall. Hence, satira (q. v.).

Sātūrae palus, a lake in Latium.

sātūrēja -ae, f. the herb savory, Plin.; heteroclitē plur., **sātūrēja** -ōrum, n. Ov.

Sātūrējanus -a -um, belonging to a district of Apulia, hence, poet. = Apulian, Hor.

sātūrītās -ātis, f. (satur). **I.** satiety, repletion, Plaut. **II.** Transf., abundance; saturitē copiae rerum omnium, Cic.

Sātūrnālia, etc., v. Saturnus.

Sātūrninus -i, m., L. Apulejus, tribune of the people, killed in a riot, 100 B.C.

Sātūrnus -i, m. (sero, sevl), an old Latin god, honoured as the god of planting (a sator or satione frugum); in later times identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks; Saturni sacra dies, Saturday, Tib.; Saturni stella, Cic., or simply Saturnus, Hor., the planet Saturn. Hence, adj.,

A. Sātūrnus -a -um, Saturnian; stella, the planet Saturn, Cic.; tellus, or arva, Italy (because Saturn was said to have reigned there), Verg.; gens, the Italians, Ov.; numerus, the old Italian poetry, Hor.; proles, Picus, son of Saturn, Ov.; dominor maris, Neptune, Verg.; virgo, Vesta, daughter of Saturn, Ov.; Saturnus pater, Jupiter, Verg.; and subst., 1, **Sātūrnus** -ii, m., (a) Jupiter, Ov.; (β) Pluto; 2, **Sātūrnia** -ae, f., (a) Juno, Verg.; (β), an old mythical town on the Capitoline Hill, Verg. **B. Sātūrnālis** -e, belonging to Saturn; gen. subst. plur., **Sātūrnalia** -ium, n. the festival beginning with the 11th of December, at which there were public spectacles and banquets, presents were exchanged, slaves were waited upon by their masters; the festival lasted several days, the first of which was called Saturnalia prima, the next Saturnalia secunda, and the third, Saturnalia tertia, Cic. Hence, adj., **Sātūrnālicius** -a -um, of or relating to the Saturnalia, Mart.

sātūro, 1. (satur), to satisfy, satiate. **I.** A. Lit., animalia ubertate mammarum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to satisfy = to fill; sola fumo, to manure, Verg. **II.** Fig., to satiate, glut, appease, satisfy; crudelitatem suam odiumque, Cic.; homines saturati honoribus, Cic.

1. sātus -a -um, partic. of 2. sero (q. v.).

2. sātus -ūs, m. (2. sero). **I.** a sowing, setting, planting, Cic.; fig., seed; haec preparat animos ad satus accipiendos, Cic. **II.** Transf., begetting, origin, stock, race; Hercules Jovis satu editus, Cic.; a primo satu, Cic.

Sātūrys -a -um, v. Satyrus.

sātūrion -ii, n. (σατύριον), the plant ragwort, Plin.

Sātūriscus -i, m. (σατύρισκος), a little Satyr, Cic.

Sātūrus -i, m. (Σάτυρος). **I.** a Satyr, a companion of Bacchus, represented with long pointed ears, behind which were the stumps of horns, with the tail of a goat, bristly hair, and a

ſat nose; in later times identified with the fauns of the Roman mythology, deities of the woods with horns and the feet of goats; Satyrus Phryx, *Marsyas*, Ov. **II** Transf., *Greek Satyric drama*, in which Satyrs formed the chorus; Satyrorum scriptor, Hor.

ſauciatio -ōnis, f. (saucio), a wounding, Cic.

ſaucio I. (saucio), to wound, hurt. **I** Lit., a, aliquem telis, Cic.; b, to let blood; euphem., to wound mortally, Cic. **II** Transf., to tear up the ground with the plough; durum humum, Ov.

ſaucius -a -um, wounded, injured, hurt. **I** Lit., gravior saucius, Cic.; paucis sauciis, Caes.; plur. subst., **saucii** -ōrum, m. the wounded, Cic. **II** Transf., a, of inanimate objects, injured; malus saucius Africo, Hor.; glacies saucia sole, Ov.; b, attacked by illness, Prop.; c, drunken, Mart.; d, of accused persons, half condemned; de repetundis saucius, ap. Cic.; e, wounded, injured in mind; (a) troubled, distressed; animus eius, Cic.; (b) esp., wounded by love; regina saucia curā, Verg.

ſaurion -i, n. (σαυριον), mustard, Plin.

ſauroctōnes -i, m. (σαυροκτόνος), the lizard-killer (the name of a statue of Apollo by Praxiteles), Plin.

ſaurōmātes -ae, m. (Σαυρομάτης), a Sarmatian; plur., **ſaurōmātae** -ārum, the Sarmatians, Ov.

ſaviolum -i, n. (dim. of saviū), a little kiss, Cat.

ſaviōr, I. dep. (saviū), to kiss; aliquem, Cic.

ſaviū -ii, n. **I** the mouth formed for kissing, Plaut. **II** Meton., a kiss; Atticae meis verbis saviū des volo, Cic.

ſaxatilis -e (saxum), frequenting rocks, to be found among rocks, Plin.

ſaxetum -i, n. (saxum), a rocky place, Cic.

ſaxēus -a -um (saxum), made of rock or stone, rocky, stony; scopulum, Ov.; umbra, cast by a rock, Verg.; Niobe saxea facta, turned to stone, Ov.

ſaxificus -a -um (saxum and facio), turning into stone, petrifying; Medusa, Ov.

ſaxifragus -a -um (saxum and frango), stone-breaking, stone-crushing, Plin.

ſaxōsus -a -um (saxum). **I** full of rocks, rocky; valles, Verg. Subst., **saxōsa** -ōrum, n. rocky places, Plin. **II** Transf., stony, flowing between rocks; saxosus sonans Hypanis, Verg.

ſaxūlum -i, n. (dim. of saxum), a little rock, Cic.

saxum -i, n. a rock or large stone, a detached fragment of rock (rupes, a cliff, precipitous rock). **I** Lit., **A**, a rock; I, gen., saxo undique absciso rupes, Liv.; saxa latentia, reſs, Verg.; 2, esp., a, Saxum sacrum, the holy rock, the place on the Aventine where Remus took the auspices, Cic.; b, the Tarpēian rock, Cic.; c, Saxa rubra, v. ruber. **B**, a stone; a, a (large) stone; saxa iacere, Cic.; b, a stone for building; saxum quadratum, Liv.; or for statues, non e saxo sculptus, Cic. **II** Meton., a, a stone wall; saxo iacum circumdedit alto, Ov.; b, a stone building; perrumpere amat saxa, Hor.

ſcabellum -i, n. (dim. of scammum). **I** a small stool, footstool, Varr. **II** a musical instrument played with the foot, used to accompany dancing, Cic.

ſcāber -bra -brum (scabo), rough, scurvy. **I** Gen., ungula, Ov.; robigo, Verg.; of persons, rough, untidy, Hor. **II** Esp., scabby, mangy; eve= Plaut

ſcābies -ēi, f. (scabo), roughness. **I** ferrī Verg. **II** the scab, mange, the itch. **A** Lit. Verg. **B** Fig., an itch, itching desire for any thing, Cic.; Iucuri, Hor.

ſcābiōsus -a -um (scabies). **I** rough, Plin. **II** scabby, mangy, Pers.

ſcābo, ſcābi, 3. (root SCAB, Gk. ΣΚΑΒ -α), to scratch, rub; caput, Hor.

ſcābritia -ae, f. and **ſcābrities** -ēi, f. (scaber), roughness, Plin.

Scaea porta -ae, f. and **Scacae portae** (Σκαίαι πύλαι), the west gate of Troy.

ſcaena (scēna) -ae f. (σκηνή), the board of the theatre, the stage, the scene, the theatre. **I** A. Lit., de scaena decedere, to go off the stage, Cic.; sphaeram in scenam afferre, Cic.; Agamemnonius scaenis agitur Orestes, on the stage, i.e., in the tragedies, Verg. **B** Transf., of nature, a background; tum silvis scaena coruscis, Verg. **II** Fig., **A**, the stage, the boards of any public action; a, of the forum, etc., publicly, the world; in scaena, id est, in contione, Cic.; minus in scena esse, to be less before the eyes of the world, Cic.; scaenae servire, Cic.; b, of schools of rhetoric, Tac.; c, gen., scene, sphere; scaena manet dotes grandis tuns, Ov. **B**, anything presented for outward display; a, parade, outward show; (verba) ad scaenam pompanque sumuntur, Cic.; b, deception, fraud, scena rei totius haec, ap. Cic.

ſcaenālis -e (scena), belonging to the theatre, theatrical, Lucr. (?)

ſcaenicus -a -um (σκηνικός), belonging to the boards, scenic, theatrical. **A** Adj., Iudi, Liv.; voluptas, Cic. **B** Subst., **ſcaenicus** -i, m. a stage-hero, an actor, Cic.

Scaevola -ae, m. (dim. of scaevus, the left-handed), a surname of the gens Mucia, v. Mucius

ſcaeva -ae, f. (scaevus), an omen, portent, Plaut.

ſcaevus -a -um (σκαίος). **I** left, on the left hand, Varr. **II** awkward, Sall.

ſcālae -ārum, f. (from scando, as ala from ago), a flight of stairs, staircase, ladder; se in scalas tabernae librariae conjicere, Cic.; scalas admovere (muris or monibus), scaling-ladders, Caes., Liv.; muros scalis aggredi, Sall.

ſcaldis -is, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Scheldt.

ſcalmus -i, m. (σκαλμός), a thole or tholepin, on which an oar works, a row-lock; navicula duorum scalmorum, two-oared, Cic.; scalmum nullum videt, no trace of boats, Cic.

ſcalpellum -i, n. (dim. of scalprum), and **ſcalpellus** -i, m. a small surgical knife, lancet, scalpel, Cic.

ſcalpo, ſcalpsi, ſcalptum, 3. (root SCALP, Gk. ΠΑΛΦ-ω), to scrape, scratch, tear. **I** Gen., a, lit., terram unguibus, Hor.; b, fig., to tickle, Pers. **II** Esp. t.t. of art, to scratch with a sharp tool, to engrave on wood, gems, etc.; apta manus est ad fingendum, ad scalpendum, Cic.

ſcalprum -i, n. (scalpo), a sharp, cutting instrument; a, a cobbler's awl, Hor.; b, a chisel, Liv.; c, a pen-knife, Tac.

ſcalptor -ōris, m. (scalpo), a cutter, engraver, Plin.

ſcalptūra -ae, f. (scalpo). **I** a cutting, engraving; gemmarum, Plin. **II** Meton., a figure engraved, an engraving, Suet.

ſcāmānder -dri, m. (Σκάμανδρος), a river in Troas, rising on Mount Ida and joining the Simois, called Xanthus, on account of its red colour.

scambus -a -um (σκαμβός), crooked-legged, Suet.

scammōnia (scāmōnīa) and **scammonēa** -ae, f. (σκαμμωνία, σκαμνία), scammony, Cic.

scammōnites -ae, m. scammony-wine, Plin.

scannum -i, n. (root SCAP (cf. scabellum and scapus), Gr. ΣΚΗΠ, whence σκήπτω, σκήπτρον, Doric, σκάπτρον), a prop, bench, stool, step, footstool; scannum facere, Hor.; cava sub tenerum scamna dare pedem, Ov.; ante focos scamnis considere longis, Ov.

scandix -icis, f. (σκανδιξ), chervil, Plin.

scando, scandi, scansum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to climb; a, lit., in aggerem, Liv.; in domos superas, Ov.; b, trans., to raise oneself, to rise; supra principem, Tac. **II.** Transit., to ascend, to climb up; in alios, Cic.; muros, Liv.; Capitolium, Hor.; fig., scandit aeratas vitiosa naves cura, Hor.

scansilis -e (scando), that can be climbed; fucus, Plin.

scansio -ōnis, f. (scando), a climbing up, ascending, Varr.

Scantius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, Cic.; adj., Scantia silva, a wood in Campania, Cic.

scāpha -ae, f. (σκάφη), a small boat, skiff, Cic.

scāphium -ii, n. (σκαφίον), a bowl in the shape of a boat; esp., a drinking-vessel, Cic.

Scaptensula -ae, f. (Σκαπτῆ ὕλη), a small town in Thrace near Abdera, famous for its gold and silver mines, and as the place of exile of Thucydides.

Scaptia -ae, f. a town in Latium; hence, adj., **Scaptius** -a -um, Scaptian; tribus, Liv.

Scāpula -ae, m. a surname of the Cornelian gens; adj., **Scāpulanus** -a -um, belonging to Scapula; horti, Cic.

scāpulae -arum, f. the shoulder-blades, the shoulders, the back, Plaut.

scāpus -i, m. (v. scannum), anything that supports, e.g., **I.** the stalk of plants, Plin. **II.** a weaver's beam, Lucr. **III.** the shaft or stem of a candelabrum, Plin.

scārābaeus -i, m. (*σκαράβαος, from σκαράβος = κάραβος), a beetle, Plin.

scārifatio (scārificatio) -ōnis, f. (scarifo), a scratching up, scarifying, Plin.

scārifo (scārifico), 1. (σκαριφάομαι), to scratch up with any sharp-pointed instrument, scarify, Plin.

scārus -i, m. (σκάρος), a salt-water fish, much liked by the Romans, the parrot-fish, Hor.

scātebra -ae, f. (scateo), a spouting up, bubbling up of water, Verg.

scāteō, 2. and (archaic) **scāto**, 3. to gush forth, spout out, bubble out. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Meton., to swarm, abound; with abl., arx scatebis fontibus, Liv.; with genit., terra ferarum scateat, Lucr.

scātūrigo (scātūrrigo) -ginis, f. (scaturio), a spring of bubbling water; plur., scaturigines turbidae, Liv.

scātūrio (scātūrrio), 4. (scateo), to gush forth; meton., Curio totus hoc scaturit, is full of (love for this party), ap. Cic.

scāturrex = scaturigo (q.v.).

scaurus -a -um (connected with σκάρεω), **I.** having projecting or swollen ankles, Hor. **II.** Scaurus, a Roman surname of the gens Aemilia and Arelia, the most famous bearer of the name being M. Aemilius Scaurus, whom Cicero defended.

seazon -ontis, m. (σκάζων, limping), an iambic trimeter with a spondee or trochee in the last foot, Plin.

scēlērātē, adv. (sceleratus), impiously, wickedly; facere, Cic.; dicere in aliquem, Cic.; domus sceleratus aedificata quam eversa, Cic.; sceleratissime machinari omnes insidias, Cic.

scēlērātus -a -um, p. adj. (from scelerō). **I.** polluted, profaned by guilt; terra, Verg.; linina Thracum, Ov.; esp., sceleratus vicus, the accursed street, the highest point of the vicus Cyprius on the Esquiline, where Tullia, the daughter of Servius Tullius, drove over the corpse of her father; sceleratus campus, the accursed field, on the porta Collina, where unchaste Vestal virgins were buried alive, Liv.; scelerata sedes, the lower world, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** impious, wicked, profane, infamous, accursed; hasta sceleratio, Cic.; homo sceleratissimus, Cic.; subst., **scēlērātī** -ōrum, m. villains, miscreants, Cic.; poet., sceleratas sumere poenas, for impiety, wickedness, Verg. **B.** wretched, unlucky, calamitous, noxious; frigus, Verg.

scēlōro, 1. (scelus), to pollute, profane with guilt; manus, Verg.

scēlōrosus -a -um (scelus), full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed; facta, Lucr.

scēlestē, adv. (scelustus), wickedly, impiously; facere, Liv.; suspicari, Cic.

scēlestus -a -um (scelus). **I.** wicked, accursed, infamous; a, facinus, Cic.; sermo scelustio, Liv.; scelustissimum te arbitror, Plaut.; b, knavish, roguish, Plaut. **II.** Transf., unlucky, wretched, pernicious, Plaut.

scēlus -ēris, n. wickedness. **I.** Lit., subject, impiety, wickedness, Cic. **II.** Meton., object., **A.** a crime, evil deed, impious action, heinous offence; 1, lit., scelus facere, admittere, committere, edere, concipere, in sese concipere or suscipere, Cic.; minister sceleris, Liv.; scelus est (elvem Romanum) verberare, Cic.; 2, transf., misfortune, calamity, Plaut. **B.** a villain, scoundrel, rascal; ne bestis, quae tantum scelus attigisset, immanioribus uteretur, Cic.; scelus viri, a rogue of a man, Plaut.; so scelus artificis, Verg.

scēna = scaena (q.v.).

scēnālis = scaenalis (q.v.).

scēnicus = scaenicus (q.v.).

Scepsis -is, f. (Σκῆψις), a town in Mysia, now Eskipschli or Eski-Schupscha. Hence, **Scepsius** -a -um, of Scepsis; Metrodorus, Cic.

sceptrifēr -fēra -fērū (sceptrum and fero), sceptre-bearing, Ov.

sceptrigēr = sceptifer (q.v.).

sceptrum -i, n. (σκήπτρον), a sceptre, royal wand or staff. **I.** Lit., Cic.; so jestingly, paedagogorum, Mart. **II.** Transf., dominion, kingdom, royal authority; sceptra petit Evandri, Verg.

scēptūchus -i, m. (σκηπτούχος), the wand-bearer, a high official in Eastern courts, Tac.

schēda (schīda) and **scīda** -ae, f. (σχῖδη). **I.** a strip of papyrus bark, Plin. **II.** Transf., a leaf of paper; ut scīda ne qua depereat, Cic.

schēma -ae, f. and **schēma** -ātis, n. (σχῆμα), shape, figure, form, fashion, Quint.

schīda = scheda (q.v.).

schistos -a -on (σχιστός), cleft, cloven, split, Plin.

Schoeneüs -ēi and -ēos, m. (Σχοινεύς), a king of Boeotia, father of Atalanta; hence, **A.** Adj., **Schoeneüs** -a -um, belonging to Schoeneüs;

Schoeneia virgo or simply **Schoeneia**, *Atalanta*, **Ov.** **B. Schoeneis** -idis, f. *Atalanta*, **Ov.**

schoenobātes -ae, m. (σχοινοβάτης), a rope-walker, rope-dancer, **Juv.**

schoenus -i, m. (σχοίνος). **I.** an aromatic reed used by the Romans to flavour wine, and as an ingredient in an unguent, **Cato**. **II.** Meton., **A.** an ointment, **Plaut.** **B.** a Persian measure of distance (between 80 and 60 stadia), **Plin.**

schōla (**scōla**) -ae, f. (σχολή), leisure, rest from work; hence, **I.** learned leisure, learned conversation, debate, dispute, lecture, dissertation; certae scholae sunt de exsilio, de interitu patriae, etc., **Cic.**; scholas Graecorum more habere, **Cic.**; vertes te ad alteram scholam, **matter, Cic.** **II.** Meton., **1. a**, a place where learned disputations are carried on, a school, **Cic.**; **b**, transf., (a) a gallery of works of art, used for such disputations and conferences, **Plin.**; (β) a waiting-room, room in a bath, **Vitr.**; **2.** the disciples of a philosopher, a school, **sect.**; clamabant omnes philosophorum scholae, **Cic.**

scholasticus -a -um (σχολαστικός), of or relating to a school; esp., to a school of rhetoric or to rhetoric, rhetorical. **I.** Adj., controversia, **Quint.** **II.** Subst., **A. scholasticus** -ōrum, n. rhetorical exercises, **Quint.** **B. scholasticus** -i, m. **1.** a student of rhetoric, **Quint.**; **2.** a teacher of rhetoric, a professor, **Suet.**

sciādēus -ēi, m. and **sciaena** -ae, f. (σκιადεύς, σκίανα), the male and female of a salt-water fish, perhaps *Salmo Thymallus*, **Linna.**

Sciāthūs (-ōs) -i, f. (Σκιάθος), an island in the Aegean Sea, north of Euboea.

scida = schida (q.v.).

sciens -entis (scio). **I.** Partic., knowing something, **Ter.** **II.** Adj., with compar. and superl., **A.** = purposely, knowingly; ut offenderet sciens neminem, **Cic.** **B.** acquainted with a matter, knowing, understanding, versed in, acquainted with; with genit., belli, **Sall.**; citharae, **Hor.**; scientissimus reipublicae gerendae, **Cic.**; with infin., flectere equum sciens, **Hor.**; absol., quis hoc homine scientior, **Cic.**; scientissimus gubernator, **Cic.**

scientōr, adv. (sciens), skilfully, expertly; dicere, **Cic.**

scientiā -ae, f. (sciens), a knowing, knowledge of, acquaintance with. **I.** Gen., regionum, **Cic.**; futurorum malorum, **Cic.**; memoriā et scientiā comprehendisse, **Cic.** **II.** Esp., theoretical, philosophical knowledge, theory, science; an, quom ea non utare, scientiā tamen ipsū teneri potest, **Cic.**; scientia dialecticorum, juris, **Cic.**; rei militaris, **Cic.**; plur., tot artes, tantae scientiae, **Cic.**

scilicet, adv. (contr. from scire licet). **I.** actually, just think! (to call attention to something strange); rogat et prece cogit, scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere cogar, etc., **Hor.**; ter sunt conati Olympum scilicet atque Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum, **Verg.** **II.** of course, naturally, evidently. **A.** Gen., a, with acc. and infin., **Lucr.**; b, as a simple particle, cur igitur eos manumisit? metuebat scilicet, **Cic.** **B.** Esp., a, naturally, of course, undoubtedly; with an adversative sent. (gen. with tamen, sed tamen, or sed), nihil scilicet novi, ea tamen, quae te ipsum probaturum confidam, **Cic.**; b, ironically, of course, to be sure, forsooth; id populus curat scilicet, much the people trouble themselves about that! **Ter.**; ego istius pectus consilio scilicet aut praesidio uti volebam, **Cic.**; c, doubtless alas! unda scilicet omnibus enaviganda, **Hor.** **III.** to wit, namely, **Suet.**

scilla (**squilla**) -ae, f. (σquilla), **1. a sea-leek, squill**, **Plin.**; **2.** a small sea-crab, **Cic.**

scillinus -a -um (scillus), made of squills, **Plin.** **scillites** -ae, m. (σκιλλίτης), flavoured with or made of squills, **Plin.**

scilliticus = scillinus (q.v.).

scin' = scisne (q.v.).

scincos -i, m. (σκιγκος), an Egyptian species of lizard, **Plin.**

scindo, scīdi, scissum, **3.** (connected with σχίζω), to tear, rend, tear asunder, break, split. **I.** Lit., crines, **Verg.**; mater scissa comiam, with torn hair, **Verg.**; epistolam, **Cic.**; vestem de corpore, **Prop.**; lignum cuneis, split, cleave. **Verg.**; prov., paenulam alieui, to tear (off a person's travelling cloak), i.e., to urge a person to stay, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., **1.** to part, divide, separate; genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, **Verg.**; pass., scindi, as middle, to separate, part; in contraria studia scinditur vulgus, **Verg.**; **2.** esp., a, to break off, interrupt; verba fletu, **Ov.**; b, to destroy, **Plaut.**; c, (= rescindo) to renew; ne scindam ipse dolorem meum (from the metaphor of tearing open a wound), **Cic.**

scintilla -ae, f. a spark. **I.** Lit., Liv.; silici scintillam excudere, **Verg.** **II.** Fig., a spark, glimmer, faint trace; bellū, **Cic.**; ingenii, **Cic.**

scintillatio -ōnis, f. (scintillo), a sparkling, **Plin.**

scintillo, **1.** (scintilla), to sparkle, glitter; scintillat oleum testā ardente, **Verg.**

scintillula -ae, f. (dim. of scintilla), a little spark; fig., virtutum quasi scintillulae, **Cic.**

scio -ivi and -ii -itum, **4.** to know, to have knowledge of, to experience. **I.** Gen. (opp. opinari, arbitrari), (a) with acc., istarum rerum nihil, **Cic.**; quod sciam, as far as I know, **Cic.**; (β) with infin., scio tibi ita placere, **Cic.**; scimus Attilium appellatum esse sapientem, **Cic.**; (γ) with dep. rel. or interrog. sent., cum sciatis, quo quaque res inclinet, **Cic.**; (δ) absol., statim fac ut sciam, **Cic.**; with de and the abl., cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Sulla se scire negavit, **Cic.** **II.** Esp., a, to know, have learned, be acquainted with; (a) with acc., literas, **Cic.**; (β) with infin., qui tractare et uti sciat, **Cic.**; (γ) absol., scire Graece, Latine, to understand Greek, Latin; b, to perceive, to mark, **Plaut.** (syncop. perf., scisti, **Ov.**; infin., scisse, **Cic.**).

sciōthēricōn -i, n. (σκιόθηρικόν), a sun-dial, **Plin.**

Sciopādas and **Scipiādes**, v. 2. Scipio.

1. scipio -ōnis, m. (σκιπίων, σκίπιων), a staff, wand, **Plaut.**; eburneus, carried by viri triumphales, **Liv.**

2. Scipio -ōnis, m. (Σκιπίων, Σκηπίων), a family name of the gens Cornelia, v. Cornelius. Hence, **Scipiādas** (-ēs) -ae, m. (Σκιπιάδης), one of the family of the Scipios, a Scipio.

Sciron -ōnis, m. (Σκίρων, Σκειρων). **I.** a noted robber on the coast between Megaris and Attica, killed by Theseus. **II.** (Sciron, Scyron, Siron, Syron), an Epicurean philosopher, contemporary with Cicero and Vergil.

scirpēus (**sirpēus**) -a -um (scirpus), made of rushes. **I.** Adj., imago or simulacrum (v. Argei), **Ov.** **II.** Subst., scirpea or sirpea (sirpia) -ae, f. basket-work made of rushes (to form the body of a waggon), **Ov.**

scirpicūlus (**sirpicūlus**) -a -um (scirpus), made of rushes. Subst., **scirpicūlus** -i, m. a rush-basket, **Prop.**

scirpus (**sirpus**) -i, m. a rush, bulrush, **Plin.**; prov., nodum in scirpo quaerere, to find a difficulty where there is none, **Plin.**

scirros -i, m. (σκῆρρος), a hard swelling, Plin.
sciscitator -ōris, m. (sciscitor), an inquirer, examiner, Mart.

sciscitor, 1. dep. to investigate, inquire into, examine into, ask, interrogate; (a) with acc. of thing, consulis voluntatem, Liv.; (β) with acc. and ex and the abl., ex eo eius sententiam, Cic.; (γ) with de and the abl., sciscitari de victoria, Cic.; (δ) with acc. of person, to consult; deos, Liv.; (ε) with dep. interrog. sent., sciscitari, nter Porsema esset, Liv.; (ζ) absol., elicit comiter sciscitando ut, etc., Liv.

scisco, scīvi, scitum, 3. (scio). **I.** to seek to find out, investigate, inquire, Plaut. **II.** Polit. t. t., to approve of by voting, to vote, assent to; a, of the people, to ordain, resolve: quae scisceret plebes, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Athenienses sciverunt ut, etc., Cic.; of an individual, to vote for; legem, Cic.

scissura -ae, f. (scindo), a splitting, cleaving, rending, separating, parting, Plin.

scissus -a -um, p. adj. (from scindo), torn, rent; transf., genus vocum, harsh, grating, Cic.

scitamenta -ōrum, n. (l. scitus), dainties, nibbits, Plaut.

scite, adv. (l. scitus), cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, nicely, elegantly; scite loqui, Liv.; capella scite facta, Cic.

scitor, 1. (scio), to wish to know, inquire, ask; aliquid, Verg.; aliquem de aliqua re, Ov.; oracula, to consult, Verg.; with dep. interrog., quid veniat, scitatur, Ov.

scitulus -a -um (dim. of scitus), neat, pretty, elegant; facies, Plaut.

scitum -i, n. (scisco). **I.** a decree, statute, ordinance; plebis scitum, populi scitum, Cic.; plebei and plebi scitum, Liv.; scita pontificis, Liv.; Ctesiphon scitum fecit ut, etc., Cic. **II.** a philosophical tenet or maxim (δόγμα), Sen.

1. **scitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from scisco). **I.** clever, wise, shrewd, skilful, adroit; sermo, Cic.; with genit., scitus vadorum, acquainted with, Ov.; lyrae, Ov.; hence, scitum est, it is a clever saying, Cic.; vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est, Cic. **II.** Transf., pretty, fine, Plaut.

2. **scītus** -ū, m. (scisco), a statute, decree; plebi sciti, Cic.

sciurus -i, m. (σκίουρος), a squirrel, Plin.

scius -a -um (scio), knowing, Petr.

scōbina -ae, f. (scobis), a rasp, file, Plin.

scōbis -is, f. (σκαβο), that which is scratched or scraped off, filings, cuttings, chips, shavings, sawdust, Hor.

Scodra -ae, f. a town in Macedonian Illyria, now Scodur or Scutari. Hence, **Scodrenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Scodra.

Scodrus -i, m. mons, the easterly continuation of the Dalmatian and Illyrian mountains, now Argentaro.

scōla, etc. = schola, etc. (q. v.).

scōlopendra -ae, f. (σκολοπενδρα), a kind of multipele, scolopendra, Plin.

scōlymus -i, m. (σκόλυμος), a species of artichoke, Plin.

scomber -bri, m. (σκομβρος), a sea-fish, a mackerel, Plin.

scopa -ae, f. **I.** a thin twig, a sprig, gen. in plur., Plin. **II.** Meton., plur., **scopae** -arum, f. a besom or broom, made of a number of twigs or branches; scopae viles, Hor.; hence, prov., scopas dissolvere, to untie a broom, i. e., throw anything into confusion, Cic.; scopae solutae = a muddled, foolish man, Cic.

Scōpās -ae, m. (Σκώπας), a famous sculptor of Paros.

scōpes -um, f. (σκώπες), a kind of owl, Plin.

scōpio -ōnis, f. the stalk of a bunch of grapes, Plin.

scōpūlōsus -a -um (scopulus), rocky, full of cliffs, craggy. **I.** Lit., mare, Cic. **II.** Fig., intelligo quam scopuloso difficultique in loco verser, Cic.

scōpūlus -i, m. (σκόπελος). **I.** a rock, crag, cliff; esp., a rock in the sea; ad scopulos alldi, Caes.; affligi, Cic.; poet., of a promontory, infames scopuli, Acrocerania, Hor.; in comparisons, o scopulis undāque ferocior, Ov. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., ad scopulum ire, to be ruined, Lucr. **B.** Esp., a rock, cliff (as symbolical of danger, difficulty, peril); in hos scopulos incidere vitae, Cic.; of persons, vos geminae voragines scopulique reipublicae (of Piso and Gabinius), Cic.

scōpus -i, m. (σκοπός), a mark set up to shoot at, Suet.

scordion -ii, n. (σκόδιον), a plant having an odour of garlic (Teucrium scordium, Linn.), Plin.

Scordus -i, m. (τὸ Σκόρδον ὄρος), a mountain in Illyria barbara or Romana, on the borders of Moesia and Macedonia.

scoria -ae, f. (σκόρπια), dross or slag (of metals), Plin.

scorpaena -ae, f. (σκόρπαινα), a sea-scorpion, Plin.

scorpio -ōnis, m. and **scorpius** (-ōs) -i, m. (σκορπίον). **I.** a scorpion, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, the Scorpion, as one of the signs of the Zodiac, b, a military engine for throwing missiles, Caes.; c, a prickly salt-water fish (Cottus scorpio, Linn.), Plaut.; d, a prickly plant (Spartium scorpius, Linn.), Plin.

scorpiōnius -a -um (scorpio), of or relating to a scorpion, Plin.

scorpiūron -i, n. (σκορπίουρον), a plant, scorpion's tail, heliotrope, Plin.

scortātor -ōris, m. (scortor), a fornicator, Hor.

scortēus -a -um (scortum), of or relating to hides, leathern, made of leather, Mart.; subst., **scortēa** -ae, f. a leathern garment, Mart.

scortillum -i, m. (dim. of scortum), a little harlot, Cat.

scortor, 1. dep. (scortum), to whore, Plaut.

scortum -i, n. **I.** a skin, hide, Varr. **II.** a prostitute, Cic.

scrēātor -ōris, m. (screo), one who hawks or hems, Plaut.

scrēātus -ūs, m. (screo), a hawking, hemming, Terr.

scrēo, 1. to hawk, hem, Plaut.

scriba -ae, m. (scribo), a clerk or secretary; a, in a public capacity, a clerk in the service of the senate or the higher magistrates; scriba aedilicis, Cic.; b, of private persons, private secretary; scriba meus, Cic.

scribita -ae, f. a kind of tart, Plaut.

scribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3. (root SCRIB, SCRIP, connected with ΠΡΑΨω, as scripo with γράφω), to engrave with a sharp-pointed pencil, draw lines. **I.** 1, gen., lineam, Cic.; 2, to draw, sketch, make an outline of; scribetur tibi forma et situs agri, Hor. **II.** to write. **A.** Gen., literam, Cic.; meā manu scriptae literae, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to write a letter to; alicui, Cic.; ad alicquem, Cic.; ad alicquem de aliquo (to recommend a person in writing to some one else) accuratissime, Cic.; pass., with acc. and infin., scribitur nobis multitudinem

conversasse, Cic.; 2, to beg, entreat, command by letter; with ut or ne and the subj., velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant, Cic.; Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv.; with subj. alone, scribit Labieno, veniat, Caes.; 3, to write, put down in writing, compose, prepare; libros, Cic.; leges, Cic.; senatus consultum, Cic.; absol., (a) like the English, to write, i. e., to compose a literary work; se ad scribendi studium contulit, Cic.; (B) to treat of in writing; hac super re scribam ad te, Cic.; (y) to compose a legal instrument, to draw up, write drafts; haec urbana militia respondendi, scribendi, cavendi, Cic.; 4, with double acc., to appoint in writing; aliquem heredem, Cic.; 5, commercial t. t., to give an order for the payment of money; scribe decem a Nerio, let the debtor pay 10,000 sesterces through (the money-changer) Nerius, Hor.; 6, to write about, describe, celebrate in writing; Marium, Cic.; scriberis Vario fortis, Hor.; 7, polit. t. t., to enrol soldiers, colonists, etc., supplementum legionibus, Cic.; quinque milia colonorum Capuam, Liv.; transf., scribe tui gregis hunc, enrol him as one of your friends, Hor.

scrinium -ii, n. a cylindrical case, casket, or box for books, papers, unguents, etc., Sall., Hor.

Scribonius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

scriptio -ōnis, f. (scribo). **I.** writing, the art of writing, Cic. **II.** Esp., writing, written composition; nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic.

scriptito, 1. (intens. of scribo). **I.** to write frequently; ad haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic. **II.** to write, compose; orationes multas, Cic.

scriptor -ōris, m. (scribo). **I.** a writer, clerk, secretary, Cic. **II.** a writer, author, composer, narrator; 1, a, with genit., rerum suarum domestic scriptores et nuntii, Cic.; scriptor rerum, a historian, Liv.; b, absol., an author, writer; of orators, subtilis scriptor (Lysias), Cic.; of historians, Sall.; of poets, Hor.; 2, polit. t. t., a composer, one who draws up; legis, Cic.

scriptula -drum, n. (dim. of scriptum), the lines on a draught-board, Ov.

scriptum -i, n. (scribo). **I.** a line drawn on a draught-board; ludere duodecim scriptis, to play at draughts, Cic. **II.** anything written, a writing; 1, gen., Latina scripta, Cic.; mandare scriptis, Cic.; 2, esp., a, a written decree, a law, Cic.; b, the text or letter of a work; quum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, Cic.

scriptura -ae, f. (scribo), a writing. **I.** Gen., Plin. **II.** Esp., a composing in writing, written composition. **A.** Lit., scriptura assidua ac diligens, Cic.; scriptura aliquid persequi, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, the writing or work itself, Tac.; 2, testamentary disposition; deinde ex superiore et ex inferiore scriptura docendum id, quod quaeratur, Cic.; 3, a tax or rent paid for the public pastures; vectigal ex scriptura, Cic.; magistri scripturae, Cic.

scripulum (scripulum) -i, n. (another form of scrupulus), a scruple, the smallest part of a weight or measure. **I.** Lit., $\frac{1}{2}$ part of an uncia; argenti scripulum, Cic. **II.** Transf., the smallest portion of a degree (in astronomy), a minute, Plin.

scrōbiculus -i, m. (dim. of scrōbis), a little ditch, Plin.

scrōbis -is, c. a ditch, Verg.; a grave, Tac.

scrōfīa -ae, f. (σρφιάς), a breeding sow, Varr.

scroffipascus -i, m. (scrofa and pasco), a keeper of pigs, Plaut.

scrupēda and **scrupipēda** -ae, f. hobbling, limping, Plaut.

scrupēus -a -um (scrupus), consisting of sharp stones, rugged, rough; spelunca, Verg.

scrupōsus -a -um (scrupus), rough, rugged, Lucr.

scrupulōsē, adv. (scrupulosus), accurately, exactly, scrupulously, Quint.

scrupulōsus -a -um (scrupulus). **I.** Lit., full of sharp stones, rough, rugged; cotes, Cic. **II.** Fig., exact, accurate, scrupulous, precise, Plin.

scrupulum = scripulum (q. v.).

scrupulus -i, m. (dim. of scrupus), lit., a small stone; fig., uneasiness, care, disquiet, anxiety, doubt, scruple; scrupulum alicui injicere, Cic.; scrupulus tenuissimus residet, Cic.; scrupulum ex animo evellere, Cic.

scrupus -i, m. **I.** a sharp stone, Petr. **II.** Fig., anxiety, disquiet, care, Cic.

scrūta -drum, n. (σρῦτή), frippery, trash, trumpery, Hor.

scrutatio -ōnis, m. (scrutor), a searching, investigating, Quint.

scrutator -ōris, m. (scrutor), one who searches, investigates, examines, Suet.

scrutor, 1. dep. (scruta). **I.** to search into, search through, investigate accurately, examine, inspect. **A.** Lit., domos, naves, Cic.; Alpes, Cic.; abdita loca, Sall. **B.** Fig., to examine thoroughly, to seek for; locos ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. **II.** to search into, find out; arcanum, Hor.; mentes datum, Ov.

sculpo, sculpsi, sculptum, 3. (root SCULP, Gr. ΠΑΥΩ, γλύφω), to carve, hew, grave, cut, chisel; ebur, a statue of ivory, Ov.

sculpōneae -drum, f. wooden shoes, Plaut.

sculptilis -e (sculpo), carved, hewn, cut; opus dentis Numidae, work in ivory, Ov.

sculptura -ae, f. (sculpo), raised work in wood, ivory, marble, gems, sculpture, Quint.

scurra -ae, m. **I.** a dandy, dandy, man about town, a fine gentleman; scurrae locupletes, Cic. **II.** a jester, buffoon, a parasite who earned his dinner at the tables of the great by witty conversation; Zeno Socratem scurram Atticum fuisse dicebat, Cic.; scurra vagus, non qui certum praesepe teneret, Hor.

scurrilis -e (scurra), like a buffoon, mocking, jeering; jocus, Cic.; dicacitas, Cic.

scurrilitas -ātis, f. (scurrilis), buffoonery, Tac.

scurriliter, adv. (scurrilis), like a buffoon, Plin.

scurror, 1. dep. (scurra), to play the buffoon; scurrantis speciem praebere, Hor.

scūtale -is, n. (scutum), the thing of a sling, Liv.

scūtārius -ii, m. (scutum), a shield-maker, Plaut.

scūtātus -a -um (scutum), armed with a shield; cohortes, Caes.

scūtella -ae, f. (dim. of scutra), a little flat dish or salver; dulciculae potionis, Cic.

scūtica (scytica) -ae, f. (σκυτάκη, from σκύτος, leather), a whip, lash, Hor.

scūtīgērulus -i, m. (scutum and gero), a shield-bearer, armour-bearer, Plaut.

scūtra -ae, f. a tray, dish, salver, Plaut;

scūtula -ae, f. (σκυτάλη). **I.** a roller for moving heavy weights, Caes. **II.** a small tray or dish, Mart. **III.** a diamond or lozenge-shaped figure, Tac.

scūtūlātus -a -um (scūtula), *lozenge or diamond-shaped fabrics woven in checks*, Juv. Plur. subst., **scūtūlāta** -ōrum, n. (sc. vestimenta), *clothes made of such fabrics*, Juv.

scūtūlum -i, n. (dim. of scutum), *a little shield*, Cic.

scūtum -i, n. (σκῦτος, leather), *a large quadrangular shield, made of wood covered with hides (clipeus, a smaller oval shield of metal); pedestre (of a foot-soldier)*, Liv.; *scutum abjicere*, Cic.; *scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est*, Liv.

Scyllāceum -i, n. *a town in Lower Italy, now Squillace*; *navifragum*, Verg.; hence, **Scyllāceus** -a -um -relating to Scyllaceum; *litora*, Ov.

Scylla -ae, f. (Σκύλλα). **I.** *a lofty rock at the entrance to the straits between Sicily and Italy, opposite to the whirlpool Charybdis, dangerous for sailors*; personif., daughter of Phorcus, changed by Circe into a monster, with dogs about the lower part of her body. **II.** *daughter of Nisus, king in Megara, who cut off her father's hair, on which his happiness depended, and was turned into the bird Ciris*. Hence, **Scyllaeus** -a -um (Σκυλλάιος), *belonging to Scylla* I. Subst., Scyllaeum = Scylla I., *a rock*; transf., Scyllaeum illud aeris alieni, Cic.

scymnus -i, m. (σκῦμνος), *a young animal, whelp*; *leonum*, Lucr.

scyphus -i, m. (σκύφος), *a drinking-cup, goblet*; *inter scyphos, over our wine, in our cups*, Cic.; *vadit in eundem carcerem atque in eundem paucis post annis scyphum (cup of poison) Socrates*, Cic.

Scyriās, v. Scyros.

Scyrōn = II. Sciron (q.v.).

Scyros (-ōs) -i, f. (Σκύρος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, near Euboea, now Sciro, where Achilles concealed himself in woman's clothes, the residence of Lycomedes, whose daughter Deidamia was the mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles*. Hence, **A. Scyriās** -ātis, f. of Scyros; *puella, Deidamia*, Ov. **B. Scyrius** -a -um, of Scyros; *pubes*, Verg.; *membra (of Pyrrhus)*, Ov.

scyrtāla -ae, f. and **scyrtālē** -ēs, f. (σκυρτάλη), *a roller*; hence, *the roller used by the Spartans, around which they bound strips, and thus wrote their despatches, so that the despatches which were unwound could only be read by being rolled round a similar stick*; hence, *meton.*, *a secret despatch*, Nep.

Scythēs (Scythā) -ae, m. (Σκυθης), *a Scythian*. Plur., *Scythae, the Scythians, a name of various meaning, sometimes including all the nomadic tribes to the north of the Black and the Caspian Seas*. Hence, **A. Scythia** -ae, f. (Σκυθία), *Scythia*. **B. Scythicus** -a -um (Σκυθικός), *Scythian*; *amnis, the Yunais, Hor.* **C. Scythis** -idis, f. *a Scythian woman*. **D. Scythissa** -ae, f. *a Scythian woman*.

1. **sē (sēd)**, prep. = *without*. **I.** With abl., *se fraude esto*, ap. Cic. **II.** Prep. insepar., *a*, = *without*, *as securus (= sine cura)*; *b*, = *apart*, e.g., *sepono*.

2. **sē** = *semi, half*, as *semodius*.

3. **sē** = *sex, six*, as *seimestris*.

4. **sē**, acc. and abl. of *sui* (q.v.).

Sēbēthos (Sēbetos) -i, m. *a river in Campania, near Neapolis*. Hence, **Sēbēthis (Sēbētis)** -idis, f. of *Sebethus*; *nymphin*, Verg.

sēbōsum -e -um (sēbum) *full of tallow, tallowy*, Plu.

sēbum (sēvum) and **saevum** -i, n. *tallow, suet, fat, grease*, Caes.

sēcāle -is, n. *a species of grain, perhaps rye*, Plin.

sēcāmēta -ōrum, n. (seco), *carved work*, Plin.

sēcēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. *to go apart, go away, withdraw*. **I.** Gen., *a*, of persons, *secedant improbi*, Cic.; *b*, of things, *to be distant*; *tantum secessit ab hinc terra*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *a*, *to withdraw, retire, go aside*; in *ablitam partem aedium*, Sall.; *ad deliberandum*, Liv.; *b*, *to withdraw, secede*; *plebs a patribus secessit*, Sall.; in *sacrum montem*, Liv.

sēcerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. *to separate, sever, part, sunder, set apart*. **I.** Lit., *nihil praedae in publicum*, Liv.; with *ab* and the abl., *se a bonis*, Cic.; *inermes ab armatis*, Liv.; with *ex* and the abl., *aliquem ex grege imperatorem velut inaeestimabilem*, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., *animum a corpore*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *to distinguish*; *blandum animum a vero*, Cic.; *poet.*, with *abl.* alone, *honestum turpi*, Hor.; 2, *to set aside, to reject*; *frugalissimum quancque*, Cic.; *contraria non fugere, sed quasi secernere*, Cic.

sēcēspita -ae, f. (seco), *a sacrificial knife*, Suet.

sēcēssio -ōnis, f. (secedo). **I.** *a going on one side*; *secessionē factā*, Liv.; esp. for a conference or parley, *secessionē subscriptorum*, Cic.; *militēs vesperi secessionē faciunt, collect to ether*, Caes. **II.** *a political withdrawal, secession*; *populi*, Caes.; in *Aventinum montem*, Liv. Plur., *secessionēs plebei*, Cic.

sēcēssus -ūs, m. (secedo). **I.** *a going away*; *avium, migration*, Plin. **II.** *retirement, retreat*. Ov.; hence, *meton.*, (a) *a place of retirement, a retreat*, esp., *a summer place of residence*, Verg.; (B) *a recess*; *longus, a day running far into the land*, Verg.

sēclūdo -clūsi -clūsūm, 3. (cludo, i.e., claudo), *to shut off*. **I.** *to shut away, shut up apart*; *antro seclusa*, Verg.; transf., *inclusion supplicium atque a conspectu parentum ac librum seclusum*, Cic. **II.** *to sever, separate, sunder*, Cic.; *munitione flumen a monte*, Caes.; transf., *curas, to banish*, Verg.

sēcūs, v. secus.

sēclūsus -a -um, partic. of secludo.

sēco, sēcūi, sectum, but sēcātūras, 1. (root SEC, connected with German sägen, English to saw), *to cut, cut off, cut in pieces*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *pubula*, Caes.; *unguis sectus*, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, *medical t. t., to cut off, amputate, to cut surgically*; *varices Mario*, Cic.; 2, *to cut, geld, castrate*, Mart. **II.** Transf., 1, *to tear, wound, scratch, injure, hurt*; *seccurum corpora vepres*, Verg.; si quem podagra secat, *torments*, Cat.; 2, *to cut through, run through, sail through, traverse*; *avis secat aethura pennis*, Verg.; *aequor pupper*, Ov. **III.** Fig., 1, *to lash in words, satirise*; *urbein*, Pers.; 2, *to divide*; *causas in plura genera*, Cic.; hence, *a*, *to settle, decide*; *lites*, Hor.; *b*, *to pursue, follow up*; *spem secare*, Verg.

sēcētō, adv. (secretus), *separately*; *consilia secreto ab aliis conquebant*, Liv.; *ea tem secreto ab aliis quaerit*, Caes.; *secreto hoc udi, tecum habeto*, Cic.

sēcētus -a -um, p. adj. (from secerno), *separate, apart*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., 1, gen., *arva*, Verg.; *imperium*, Liv.; 2, esp., *separate, solitary*; *colles*, Tac.; *secreta petere loca*, Hor. **B.** Fig., *a*, *deprived of*; with *abl.*, *secreta cibus natura*, Lucr.; with *genit.*, *corpora secreta temporis*, Lucr.; *b*, *secret*; *artes*, Ov.; *nec quicquam secretum alter ab altero habent*, Liv. **II.** Subst., **secretum** -i, n. 1, *retirement, solitude, a solitary place*; *secreta Sibyllae*, Verg.; *abacuerunt*

aliquem in secretum, Liv.; in secreto, Liv.; 2, a secret, mystery; omnium secreta rimari, Tac.; in secretis eius, in his private papers, Suet.

secta -ae, f. (sequor), a mode of life, procedure, conduct, plan. **I.** Gen., nos qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae secuti sumus, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, political method, party; sequi eius auctoritatem cuius sectam atque imperium secutus est, Cic.; 2, a philosophical school, sect; philosophorum sectam secutus es, Cic.

sectarius -a -um (seco), cut, gelded, Plaut.

sectator -oris, m. (sector), a follower, hanger on; plur., a suite of attendants, train, retinue. **A.** Gen., lex Fabia quae est de numero sectatorum, dependents, clients, Cic. **B.** a member of a sect or school, Tac.

sectilis -e (seco). **I.** cut, cloven; ebur, Ov.; pavimenta, made up of small pieces, mosaic, Suet. **II.** that can be cut or cloven, Mart.

sectio -onis, f. (seco). **I.** a cutting, casting up, Plin. **II.** the buying up of confiscated property, both of the goods of proscribed persons and of booty taken in war, and of inheritances which lapsed to the state; ad illud sectionis scelus accedere, Cic.; exercendis apud aerarium sectionibus famosus, Cic.; concr. = property of this kind put up to auction; cuius praedia sectio non venierit, Cic.; sectionem eius oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes.

sectivus -a -um (seco), that can be cut or chopped up, Plin.

1. **sector** -oris, m. (seco), 1, a cutter; colorum, a cut-throat, Cic.; 2, a buyer of confiscated or other public property; bonorum, Cic.: P-m-paji, of the property of Pompey, Cic.

2. **sector**, 1. dep. (intens. of sequor), to follow eagerly, continually. **I.** Lit., 1, in a friendly way, to accompany constantly, run after: a, aliquem totos dies, Cic.; b, as a servant, to be in the train of; ii servi ubi sunt? Chrysogonum sectantur, Cic.; 2, in a hostile manner, to run after in order to ridicule, to harass; a, ut pueri eum sectentur, Cic.; b, to follow animals in the chase, to hunt, pursue; leporem, Hor.; apros, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, to strive after, pursue eagerly; praedam, Caes.; virtutes, Tac.; 2, to try to find out; mitte sectari quo, etc., Hor.

sectrix -trix, f. (sector), she that purchases the confiscated property of the proscribed, Plin.

sectura -ae, f. (seco). **I.** a cutting, Plin. **II.** Meton., a place where something is cut or dug out; aerariae secturae, copper-mines, Caes.

secubitus -ūs, m. (secumbo), a sleeping alone, Ov.

secūbo -ūi, 1. to sleep alone, sleep by one's self. **I.** Lit., Ov., Liv. **II.** to live a solitary life, Prop.

secūlaris = saecularis (q.v.).

secūlum = saeculum (q.v.).

secum = cum se, v. sui and cum.

secundāni -ōrum, m. (secundus), soldiers of the second legion, Liv.

secundarius -a -um (secundus), belonging to the second rank or class, of second-rate quality; panis, Suet.; of abstr., status de tribus secundarius, Cic.; subst., **secundarium** -ii, n. secondary matter of discussion, Cic.

1. **secūdō**, adv. (secundus). **I.** in the second place, Cic. **II.** for the second time, Lucr.

2. **secūdo**, 1. (secundus), to make favourable, to favour, bless, assist, second; dii incepta secūdent, Verg.; secūdante vento, Tac.

secūndum, adv. and prep. (secundus). **I.** Adv., 1. afterwards, behind; ite hac secūndum, I.

Plaut., 2, secondly, in the next place, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., after. **A.** In space, 1, close behind; aram, Plaut.; 2, along, close along, by, near to; secundum mare, Cic. **B.** In time and order of events, 1, lit., a, of time, after; secundum comitia, Cic.; s-undum haec, after this, Liv.; secundum quietem, in a dream, Cic.; b, of order, after, next to; secundum te, nihil mihi amicus est solitudine, Cic.; heres secundum filiam, next after the daughter, Cic.; 2, transf., a, according to, in accordance with; secundum naturam vivere, Cic.; b, legal t. t., in favour of, to the advantage of; decernere secundum aliquem, Cic.

secūndus -a -um (sequor), following. **I.** Gen., 1, of time, lunine secundo, on the following day, Enn.; mensa, the dessert, Cic.; 2, in succession, following the first, second; a, lit., id secundum erat de tribus, Cic.; heres, a person to inherit in case the first heir dies, Cic.; partes secundae, the second rôle, Cic.; hence, subst., (a) **secundae** -arum, f. the second rôle; agere, Sen.; fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, was second fidèle to Crassus, followed after him, Cic.; (β) **secunda** -ae, f. (sc. hora), the second hour; ad secundam, Hor.; b, fig., (a) second in rank, next, following; secundus ad principatum, Cic.; (β) second in value, second-rate, inferior; panis, Hor.; nulli Campanorum secundus, Liv. **II.** Esp., following easily or willingly. **A.** Lit., 1, of persons, dum ridetur tictis Balatrone secundo, Hor.; 2, of wind or tide, following (i.e., favourable); a, of water, secundo flumine, with the stream, Caes.; b, of wind, navei secundis ventis cursum tenentem, Cic.; vento secūndissimo, Cic.; c, of sails filled with a favourable wind, secunda vela dato, Ov.; 3, of things, curruque (dat.) volans dat lora secundo, Verg. **B.** Fig., a, favourable, favouring; voluntas contionis, Cic.; secundo populo, with the goodwill of the people, Cic.; secundo Marte, with success in battle, Verg.; leges secūndissimae plebi, Liv.; b, fortunate, successful; secūndissimum proelium, Caes.; res secundae, prosperity, Cic.; subst., **secūndum** -i, n. prosperity, Nep.; plur., secunda, Hor.

secūre, adv. (securus). **I.** composedly, tranquilly, unconcernedly, Suet. **II.** securely, safely, Plin.

secūricūla -ae, f. (dim. of securis), a little axe, Plaut.

secūrifēr -fēra -fērūm (securis and fero), carrying an axe, Ov.

secūrigēr -gēra -gērūm (securis and gero), carrying an axe; puellae, the Amazons, Ov.

secūris -is, acc. -im, abl. -i, f. (seco), an axe, hatchet. **I.** A. Lit., for felling trees, Verg.; as a weapon of war, a battle-axe, Verg.; for killing victims at a sacrifice, Verg.; esp., for executing criminals, the headsmen's axe; securi ferire, percutere, Cic.; saevus securi Torquatus (who had his own son beheaded), Verg.; prov., securi Tenediā (Τενεδία πελέκει), with the extremest severity (from king Teneos of Tenedos, who executed every person who accused an innocent man), Cic. **B.** Fig., wound, injury, disaster; graviolem infligere securim reipublicae, Cic. **II.** Meton., (as secures, fuses and virgae were carried by the lictors of the highest magistrates at Rome), supreme power, Roman supremacy; a, plur., Gallia securibus subjecta, completely subdued, Caes.; b, sing., Germania colla Romanae praebens animosa securi, Ov.

secūritas -ātis, f. (securus). **I.** freedom from care. **A.** In a good sense, peace of mind, quiet, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, carelessness, indifference, Tac. **II.** Transf., freedom from danger, security, Tac.

securus -a -um (I. se and cura), *free from care*. **I.** Lit., *unconcerned, fearless, tranquil*; a, of persons, animus securus de aliqua re, Cic.; securior ab aliquo, Liv.; with genit., amorum, Verg.; f. mae, Ov.; with dep. interrog. sent., quid Thridaten terreat, unice securus, Hor.; non securus, followed by ne and the subj., ne quis etiam errore labatur vestra quoque non sum securus, Liv.; b, of inanimate things, (a) *untroubled, cheerful*; quies, Ov.; olus, simple, plain meal, Hor.; with genit., sint tua vota licet securia repulsae, safe against, Ov.; (β) in a bad sense, *negligent, careless*; castrensis jurisdictio, Tac. **II.** Transf., *safe, secure*; tempus, locus, Liv.

1. sēcus, n. indecl. = sexus, *sex*; *virile et muliebres sexus*, Liv.

2. sēcūs, adv. (root SEC, SEQ, whence sequor). **I.** Posit., **A.** Adv., a, *otherwise, not so*; secus est, non (haud) secus, just as, foll. by atque (ac) quam, etc.; longe secus, far otherwise, Cic.; b, *not right, not well, badly* (opposed to preceding recte, bene, beate, etc.); recte an secus, rightly or wrongly, Cic.; aut beate aut secus vivere, happily or the reverse, Cic.; secus existimare de aliquo, Cic.; c, *less*; neque mal o secus in iis vitiis, Tac. **B.** Prep. with acc. = secundum, Cato. **II.** Compar., **sēquius** (sēcūs) and **sēctius** (sēctius), **1.** *otherwise, not so*; non sēctius ut, not otherwise than, just as, Verg.; non s-ctius uritur quam, Ov.; **2.** = minus, *less*; nilo and nihilo sēctius (sequius), none the less, Cic.; haud sēctius and non sēctius, Verg.; **3.** *less well, badly*; invitus quod sequius sit de meis civibus loquor, Liv.

sēcūtor -ōris, m. (sequor), *a gladiator armed with a sword and shield who fought with a retiarius*, Juv.

1. sēd, v. 1. se.

2. sēd (old Latin sēt), conj. (connected with sēd = se, without). **I.** but, yet; **1.** to limit or qualify a person's statement, Cic.; sed enim, Cic.; sed enimvero, Liv.; sed autem, Verg.; **2.** esp., b, to express an ascending climax, sed etiam, but also, nay rather; avarissimae sed etiam crudelissimae, Cic.; consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic.; b, in transitions, but, yet; (a) in returning to a previous subject, sed red-eamus ad Hortensium, Cic.; (β) in resuming a discourse after a parenthesis, ut peroravit (nam . . . peregerat), sed ut peroravit, etc., Cic.; c, in breaking off discourse, but, yet; sed haec hactenus, Cic. **II.** To limit or qualify a previous negative sent., but; esp., in the phrases non modo (non solum, non tantum), sed etiam (quoque), not only . . . but also; non modo solum . . . sed, not only . . . but even; negotiis non interfuit solum, sed praefuit, Cic.

sēdāmen -fnis, n. (sedo), *a sedative*, Sen.

sēdātē, adv. (sedatus), *quietly, composedly, tranquilly*; placide atque sedate, constanter et sedate dolore ferre, Cic.; of discourse, sedate placideque labi, Cic.

sēdātio -ōnis, f. (sedo), *an allaying, soothing, assuaging of violent emotion or passion*; animi, Cic.; maerendi, Cic.; plur., sedationes (animi), Cic.

sēdātus -a -um, p. adj. (from sedo), *quiet, composed, tranquil*; homo, Cic.; sedato gradu abire, Liv.; animus sedatior, Cic.

sēdēcies, adv. (sedecim), *sixteen times*, Plin.

sēdēcim and **sēdēcīm** (sex and decem), *sixteen*, Cae.

sēdēcūla -ae, f. (rim. of sedes), *a low seat or stool*, Cic.

sēdentārius -a -um (sedens), *sitting, sedentary*; sutor, Plaut.

sēdēo, sēdi, 2. to sit. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., **1.** a, of persons, with in and the abl., in sella, in solio, in equo, Cic.; with abl. alone, carpento, sede regia, Liv.; absol., quum tot summi oratores sedeat, Cic.; b, of animals, to settle; corax sedet in humo, Ov.; **2.** esp., of magistrates, to sit in council, sit in judgment; scaevola (tribuno) in rostris sedente, Cic.; pro tribunali, Cic.; in tribunali, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, to settle, sink down; sedet nebula densior campo, Liv.; sedisse montes, Tac.; of food, to settle, be digested; esca quae tibi sederit, Hor. **II.** With a notion of endurance. **A.** Lit., **1.** to remain in one place, settle, stay; A, with the notion of to be inactive, idle; in illa totos dies, Cic.; Corcyrae, Cic.; desidens domi, Liv.; sedit qui timuit, remained at home, Hor.; consulibus sedentibus, Cic.; prov. compressis manibus sedere, to sit with folded hands, Liv.; **2.** esp., a, to sit as a suppliant at the altar of some god; meliora deos sedet omnia poscens, Verg.; b, milit. t. t., to remain encamped, to sit down before a place, to remain inactive; Arretii ante moenia, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** lit., a, to be firmly settled; in liquido sederant ossa cerebro, Ov.; b, of weapons, to be fixed, be fastened, to stick; clava sedet in ore viri, Ov.; **2.** fig., a, to remain fast, unchanged; pallor in ore sedet, Ov.; b, of resolves, to be firmly determined, to remain fixed; idque pio sedet Aeneae, Verg.

sēdes -is, f. (sedeo), *a seat*. **I.** Lit., **1.** a stool, chair, throne; sedes honoris, sella curulis, Cic.; sedes ponere, Liv.; priores sedes tenere, the first rank, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, an abode, habitation, place of settlement, home; sedes fundatur Veneri, a temple, Verg.; sceleratorum, the infernal regions, Cic.; eam sibi domum sedesque deligere, Cic.; plur., sedes sanctae penatium deorumque, Cic.; his sedibus sese continere, Cic.; esp., (a) the grave; sedibus hunc refer ante suis et conde sepulchro, Verg.; (β) the dwelling-place of the soul, the body; anima misera de sede volens exire, Ov.; b, of things, place, seat, spot, base, foundation; turrim convellimus altis sedibus, Verg.; suis sedibus convulsa Roma, Cic.; montes moliri sede sua, Liv.

sēdile -is, n. (sedeo), *a seat*; (a) sing., Verg.; (β) plur., sēdilia, a row of seats or benches in the theatre or elsewhere, Hor.; benches for rowers, Verg.

sēdimentum -i, n. (sedeo), *a settling, sediment*, Plin.

sēditio -ōnis, f. (from sed = se, apart, and itio), *a dissension*. **I.** Between individuals, dissension, quarrel; domestica (of brothers), Liv.; crescit favore turbida seditio, Ov. **II.** Between members of a political union, esp., citizens and soldiers, a civil or military revolt, insurrection, sedition, rising, mutiny. **A.** 1. lit., militaris, Liv.; seditionem ac discordiam concitare, Cic.; seditionem concire, Liv.; concitare, Cic.; facere, Caes.; restinguere, Cic.; personis, as an attendant of Fama; Seditio repens, Ov.; **2.** meton., the rebels, Liv. **B.** Transf., rising, tumult; intestina corporis, Liv.; iracundia dissidens a ratione seditio quaedam, Cic.

sēditiosē, adv. with compar. and superl. (seditiosus), *seditiously*, Cic.

sēditiosus -a -um (seditio). **I.** seditious, turbulent; civis, Cic.; triumphis seditiosissimi, Cic. **II.** restless; seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic.

sēdo, 1. (causat. of sedeo). **I.** Lit., to cause to settle; pulverem, Phaedr. **II.** to settle, soothe, still, calm, allay, assuage, put an end to, extinguish; bellum, pugnam, Cic.; incendia, Liv. invidiam, Cic.; impetum populi, Cic.; iram, Plin.; seditionem, Cic.; lites eorum, Cic.

sēduco -daxi-ductum, 3. *to take or lead a part*. **I.** Lit., a, in order to speak secretly to a person; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem a debita peste, *to lead aside and so rescue from danger*, Cic.; b, of things, vacuos ocellos, *to turn aside*, Prop.; stipitem, *to push aside*, Ov.; vina paulum seducta, *placed aside*, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, poet., *to separate, sever*; seducit terras unda duas, Ov.; seducunt castra, *divide into two*, Ov.; b, *to exclude*; consilia seducta plurium conscientia, Liv.

sēductio -ōnis, f. (seduco), *a leading or drawing aside*; testium, Cic.

sēductus -a -um, p. adj. (from seduco), *remote, distant*; recessus gurgitis, Ov.

sēdūlō = sedulo (q.v.)

sēdūlitas -ātis, f. (sedulus), *assiduity, zeal, application*, Cic.

sēdūlō, adv. (sedulus), a, *busily, zealously*; sedulo argumentaris, Cic.; b, *purposely, designedly*, Liv.

sēdulus -a -um (from sedeo, as credulus from credo), *busy, diligent, assiduous, sedulous, earnest, zealous*; homo, Cic.; apis, Cic.; brachia, Ov.

sēdum -i, n. *the plant houseleek*, Plin.

sēdūni -ōrum, m. a Helvetian people, near modern Sion.

sēgēs -ētis, f. (perhaps from root SEC Gr. ΤΕΚ-α, *that which is produced*. **I.** *the seed in a field, from its being sown to the crop being reaped*; a, lit., laetae segetes, Cic.; seges farris est maturi messis, Liv.; used of the vine, Verg.; b, fig., *advantage*; quae inde seges, Juv.; 2, transf., *a thickly-packed mass or number*; seges clipeata virorum, Ov.; telorum, Verg. **II.** Meton., *a sown field*; 1, a, lit., Cic.; b, fig., *field, soil*; quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic.; 2, poet., transf., *fruitful plains, fields*; fert casiam non culta seges, Tib.; ubi prima paritur arboribus seges, Cic.

Sēgesta -ae, f. *Roman name of the old town Acosta (Ἀκόστη), on the north coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx, now Castel a mare di Golfo*. Hence, **A. Sēgestāni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Segesta*. **B. Sēgestenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Segesta*.

sēgēstre -is, n. (στέγαστρον), *a covering, wrapper of straw matting or skins*, Plin.

segmentatus -a -um (segmentum), *ornamented with a purple or gold border, bordered*; cunae, Juv.

segmentum -i, n. (root SEC, whence seco). **I.** *a piece cut off, cutting, shred*; 1, lit., Plin.; 2, transf., *a zone or region of the earth*, Plin. **II.** Plur., *segments, pieces of purple or cloth of gold sewn on the skirt of women's dresses, gold or purple border*, Ov.

segnē, adv., v. *segniter*.

segnipēs -pēdis (segnis and pes), *slow-footed*, Juv.

segnis -e (root SEC, sequor), *slow, slothful, tardy, sluggish, dilatory*; a, absol., *seigniores castigat*, Caes.; bellum *sluggishly prosecuted*, Liv.; inors, *a lingering death by poison*, Liv.; b, with ad and acc., *seignior ad respondendum*, Cic.; nec ad citharam *segnis* nec ad arcum, Ov.; c, with in and the acc., non in Venerem *segnes*, Verg.; d, with genit., laborum, Tac.; e, with infin., *solvere nodum*, Hor.

segnitas -ātis, f. (segnis), *sluggishness, tardiness, dilatoriness*, Cic.

segnitēr and **segnē** (segnis), *sluggishly, slothfully, slowly*; a, posit., Liv.; b, compar., *segnius*, Liv.; esp. with preceding negative, *nihilō segnius*, Sall.

segnitia -ae, f. and **segnitiēs** -ēl, f. (segnis), *sluggishness, slothfulness, slowness, tardiness*; a, lit., Cic.; b, transf., *segnitia maris*, *calmness*, Tac.

Sēgōdūnum -i, n. *the chief town of the Ruteni, on the northern border of Gallia Narbonensis, now Rodez*, Cic.

Segontia (Saguntia) and **Secontia** -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Baetica, near modern Sigüenza*.

Segontiaci -ōrum, m. *a people in the south of Britain*.

Segovax -actis, m. *one of the British chiefs in Kent at the time of Caesar's invasion*.

sēgrēgō, 1. (грег). **I.** *to separate from the flock, segregate*; oves, Phaedr. **II.** Transf., *to separate, sever, remove*; aliquem a numero civium, Cic.; aliquem a se, Cic.; virtutem a summo bono, Cic.

Sēgūsiāvi (Sēgūsiāni) -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in modern Feurs (Dép. de la Loire)*.

segutūm -i, n. *the external indication of a gold-mine*, Plin.

Sējanus, v. Sējus.

sējūgātēm -a -um, *disjointed, separated*; animi partem ab actione corporis *sejugalani*, Cic.

sējūges -ium, m. (sex and jugum), *a chariot drawn by six horses abreast*, Liv.

sējūctim, adv. (sejunctus), *separately*, Tib.

sējūntio -ōnis, f. (sejungo), *a separation, severance*, Cic.

sējūngo -jungi-junctum, 3. *to separate, sever, disjoin*. **I.** Lit., *Alpes Italianae a Gallia sejungunt*, Nep.; se ab aliquo, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, gen., *se a libertate verborum, to refrain from*, Cic.; bonum quod non possit ab honestate sejungi, Cic.; 2, esp., *to distinguish*; liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione, Cic.

Sējus -i, m. *a Roman name, the most celebrated bearer of which was M. Sejus, a friend of Atticus and Cicero*. Hence, **Sējanus** -a -um, *relating to Sejus*; subst., as name, L. Aelius Sejanus, son of Sejus Strabo, the praefectus praetorii of Tiberius.

sēlas, n. (σέλας), *a species of fiery meteor*, Sen.

sēlectio -ōnis, f. (seligo), *a choosing out, selection*; si selectio nulla sit ab iis rebus quae, etc., Cic.

Sēleucēa (Sēleucia) -ae, f. (Σελεύκεια), *name of several towns*. **I.** S. Babylonia: *a town near the Tigris, on the canal connecting it with the Euphrates, built by Seleucus Nicator, now El-Madaïen*. **II.** S. Pieria: *a town in Syria, not far from the Orontes, now ruins near Kapse*. **III.** S. Trachēa: *a town in Cilicia, now Selefkieh*.

Sēleucus -i, m. (Σελεύκος), Nicator, *a famous general of Alexander the Great, king of Syria*.

sēlibra -ae, f. (for semilibra), *half a pound*, Liv.

sēligo -lēgi-lectum, 3. (se and lego), *to choose, choose out, select*. **I.** Gen., *exempla*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *judices selecti, the judges appointed by the praetor in a criminal case*, Cic.

Sēlīnūs -nuntis, f. (Σελινούς). **I.** *a sea-port in Sicilia, now Selinonto*. **II.** *a town in Cilicia, afterwards called Trajanopolis, now Selenti*, Liv. Hence, adj., **Sēlinusius** -a -um, *belonging to Selinus*.

sella -ae, f. (for sedla, from sedeo), *a seat, stool, settle*. **I.** Gen., *in sella sedere*, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, *a work-stool, a stool or bench on which handicraftsmen sit*; in foro sellam *ponere*, Cic.;

2, the stool of a teacher, Cic.; **3**, the curule stool, in full, *sella curulis*, on which the higher magistrates at Rome sat, Cic.; **4**, a throne, Nep.; **5**, a sedan-chair; gestatoria, Suet.

sellārius -a -um (sella), relating to a seat or stool; subst., **sellāria** -ae, f. a room furnished with seats, a sitting-room, Plin.

sellisternium -ii, n. (sella and sterno), a religious banquet in honour of goddesses, at which their images were placed on seats and food put before them, Tac.

sellula -ae, f. (dim. of sella), a little sedan-chair, Tac.

sellulārius -a -um (sellula), of or relating to a seat; artifex, a handicraftsman who sat at his work; hence, subst., **sellulārius** -ii, m. a handicraftsman, Cic.

semel, adv. numer. **I.** once, a single time; semel atque iterum, semel iterumque, once and again, twice, Cic.; semel atque iterum ac saepius, Cic.; plus quam semel, Cic.; non semel, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** the first time, firstly; foll. by iterum, deinde, item, etc., Cic. **B.** once; **a.** quoniam semel ita vobis placuit, Cic.; **b.** once (of things which cannot be altered); qui semel verecundiae fines transierit, eum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic. **C.** once, once for all; **a.** semel exorari soles, Cic.; vitam semel finirent, Liv.; **b.** in discourse, once for all, in a word, briefly; ut fundus semel indicaretur, Cic.

Sēmēla -ae, f. and **Sēmēlō** -ēs, f. (Σεμέλη), daughter of Cadmus, mother of Bacchus by Jupiter; she asked Jupiter to appear to her in his person as a god, and was consumed by the blaze of his majesty; Semeles puer, Bacchus, Hor. Hence, **Sēmēleus** and **Sēmēleus** -a -um, of Semele; Semeleia proles, Bacchus, Hor.

sēmen -inis, n. (root SE, whence se-ro, se-vi), the seed. **I. A.** Lit., **a.** of plants, semen manu spargere, Cic.; **b.** (a) of animals, creatae semine Saturni, Ov.; (β) of the elements of water, fire, stone, etc., Verg., Lucr. **B.** Meton., the seed; **1.** the race; Romanum, Cic.; regio semine orta, Liv.; **2.** descendant, child, offspring; caelestia semina, Ov.; semina Phoebi, Asclepius, son of Phoebus, Ov. **II.** Fig., seed = cause, origin, author, instigator; stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic.

sēmentifēr -fēra -fērum (sementis and fero), seed-bearing, fruitful, Verg.

sēmentis -is, acc. -em and -im, f. (semen), a sowing. **I. a.** lit., sementes maximas facere, Cic.; prov., ut sementem feceris, ita metes, Cic.; **b.** fig., malorum sementim or proscriptionis sementem facere, Cic. **II.** Meton., sementes, the young growing corn, Ov.

sēmentivus -a -um (sementis), of or relating to seed or seed-time; dies, Ov.

sēmento, l. (sementis), to bear seed, Plin.

sēmestri - (sēmenstris) -e (sex and mensis), of six months, six-monthly; **a.** = six months old; infans, Liv.; **b.** = limited to six months; regnum, Liv.; sestestri vatum digitos circumligat auro, the ring of the tribunes of the soldiers worn for six months, Juv.

sēmēsus -a -um (semi and esus), half-eaten, half-consumed; praeda, ossa, Verg.

sēmīadāpertus -a -um (semi and adaperio), half-open, Ov.

sēmīambustus -a -um (semi and amburo), half-burnt, Suet.

sēmīānimis -e and **sēmīānimus** -a -um (semi and anima), half-alive, half-dead; corpora semianima, Liv.

sēmīāpertus -a -um (semi and aperio), half-open; portarum fores, Liv.

sēmībarbārus -a -um, semi-barbarous, Suet.

sēmībos -bōvis, m. half-ox; vir, the Minotaur, Ov.

sēmīcāper -pri, m. half-goat, Ov.

sēmīcinctium -ii, n. (semi and cinctus), narrow girdle or apron, Mart.

sēmīcircūlus -i, m. a semicircle, Col.

sēmīcoctus -a -um (semi and coquo), half-cooked, Plin.

sēmīcrēmātus -a -um (semi and cremo), half-burnt, Ov.

sēmīcrēmus (semi and cremo), half-burnt, Ov.

sēmīcrūdus -a -um, half-raw, Suet.

sēmīcūbitālis -e, half a cubit in length, Liv.

sēmīdēus -a -um, half-divine; subst., a demigod, demigoddess; semideum genus, the Nereids, Ov.

sēmīdoctus -a -um (semi and doceo), half-taught, half-learned; haec ut apud doctos et semidoctos ipse percurro, Cic.

sēmīermis (sēmērmis) -e and **sēmīermus** (sēmērmus) -a -um (semi and arma), half-armed, half-equipped, Liv.

sēmīēsus = semesius (q.v.).

sēmīfactus -a -um (semi and facio), half-done, half-finished, Tac.

sēmīfēr -fēra -fērum (semi and ferus), half-animal, half-bestial, half-murm and half-animal.

I. Lit., pectus Tritonis, Verg.; subst., of the Centaurs, Ov. **II.** Transf., half-wild, half-wrage. Subst., **sēmīfēr** -fēri, m. half a savage, erg.

sēmīfultus -a -um (semi and fulcio), half-propped, Mart.

sēmīgermānus -a -um, half-German, Liv.

sēmīgraecus -a -um, half-Greek, Suet.

sēmīgrāvis -e, half-intoxicated, Liv.

sēmīgro, l. to go away, depart, remove from; a patre, Cic.

sēmīhians -antis (semi and hio), half-open; labellum, Cat.

sēmīhōmo -hōmīnis, m. half a man. **I.** half a man and half an animal; Centauri, Ov. **II.** Transf., half-wild; Carus, Verg.

sēmīhōra -ae, f. half an hour, Cic.

sēmīlācer -cēra -cērum, half-torn, half-mangled, Cic.

sēmīlautus -a -um, half-washed, Cat.

sēmīliber -bēra -bērum, half-free, Cic.

sēmīlixa -ae, m. half a sutler, used as a term of reproach, Liv.

sēmīmarīnus -a -um, half-marine, half in the sea; corpora (Scyllarum), Lucr.

sēmīmas -māris, m. **I.** half-mule, hermaphrodite, Liv. **II.** castrated; oves, Ov.

sēmīmortuus -a -um, half-dead, Cat.

sēmīnārius -a -um (semen), of or relating to seed; subst., **sēmīnārium** -ii, n. a plantation, nursery; fig., equitus seminarium senatus, Liv.; Catilinarius, Cic.; triumphorum, Cic.

sēmīnātor -ōris, m. (semino), a producer, begetter, author; qui est verus omnium seminator malorum, Cic.

sēmīnex -nēcis, half-dead, Liv.

sēmīnium -ii, n. (semen), a race or breed of animals, Lucr.

sēmīno, *1.* (semen). **I.** to sow, Col. **II.** to beget, produce, Plaut.; of plants, viscum, quod non sua seminat arbor, Verg.

sēmīnūdus -a -um, half-naked, Liv.; pedes prope seminudus, nearly defenceless, without arms, Liv.

sēmipāgānus -i, m. half a rustic, Pers.

sēmipēdālīs -e, half a foot in dimension, Plin.

sēmipēdānēs = semipedalis (q.v.).

sēmīperfectus -a -um (semi and perficio), half-finished, Suet.

semipes -pēdis, m. a half-foot, Plin.

sēmīplēnus -a -um, half-full; naves, half-manned, Cic.; stationes, Liv.

sēmīpūtātus -a -um (semi and puto), half-pruned; vitis, Verg.

Sēmīrām (Sāmīrāmīs, Sāmērāmīs) -mīdis and -mīdēs, f. (Σεμιράμις), wife and successor of Venus, king of Assyria.

sēmīrāsus -a am (semi and rado), half-shaven, half-shorn, Cat.

sēmīrēductus -a -um (semi and reduco), half bent back, Ov.

sēmīrēfectus -a -um (semi and reficio), half-repaired, Ov.

sēmīrūtus -a -um (semi and ruo), half-ruined, half pulled down, half-destroyed; urbs, Liv.; castella, Tac.; plur. subst., **sēmīrūta** ōrum, n. half-demolished places, Liv.

sēmīs -issis, m. and sometimes indecl. (semis, half, and as), the half of anything; esp., **1.** half an as, Cic.; **2.** as a rate of interest, = 6 per cent. per annum; semissibus magna copia, etc., there is plenty of money to be had at 6 per cent., Cic.; **3.** as a measure of land, half a juger, Liv.

sēmīsepultus -a -um (semi and sepelio), half-buried, Ov.

sēmīsomnus -a -um, half-asleep, drowsy, Cic.

sēmīsūpinus -a -um, half-inclined backwards, Ov.

sēmīta -ae, f. a narrow path, footpath, footway. **I.** Lit., angustissimae semitae, Cic.; omnibus viis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Cic. **II.** Fig., Aesopi semitā feci viam, I have amplified the materials in Aesop, Phaedr.; pecuniam, quae viā visa est exire ab isto, eandem semitā revertisse, Cic.

sēmītactus -a -um (semi and tango), half-touched, Mart.

sēmītārius -a -um (semita), frequenting lanes or by-paths, Cat.

sēmītectus -a -um (semi and tego), half-covered, Sen.

sēmīstūlātus = semustulatus (q.v.).

sēmīnstus (sēmustus) -a -um (semi and uro), half-burnt; Enceladi semustum fulmine corporas, Verg.; in fig., se populare incendium priore consulti seminum effugisse, Liv.

sēmīvir -viri, m. half-man. **I.** Lit., **1.** half-man, half-animal; Chiron, the centaur, Ov.; bos, the Minotaur, Ov.; **2.** a hermaphrodite, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1.** castrated, gelded, Juv.; **2.** effeminate, unmanly, Verg.

sēmīvivus -a -um, half-dead, almost dead. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., voces, faint, Cic.

sēmīvocālīs -e, half-sounding; in grammar, subst., **semivocales** -ium, f. (sc. litterae), semivowels, Quint.

Sēmōnes -um, m. a German people between the Elbe and the Weichsel. Tac.

sēmōdiūs -ii, m. (semi and modius), a half-modius, Mart.

sēmōtus -a -um, p. adj. (from semoveo), remote, distant. **I.** Lit., locus a militibus semotus, Caes.; neut. plur. subst., quae terris semota ridet, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, far from, semotus a curis, Lucr.; b, distinct from, different from, Lucr.; c, confidential; arcana semotae dictionis, Tac.

sēmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, sever, separate. **I.** Lit., qui voce praeconis a liberis semovebantur, Cic. **II.** Transf., to lay aside, exclude; voluptatem, Cic.; Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, is not to be reckoned under that school, Cic.

sempēr, adv. (sem (= semel) and per, as *nu* (= novi) and per), always, at all times, Cic.; with subst., used almost as an adj., heri semper leuitas, the constant mildness, Ter.; Hasdrudal pacis semper auctor, Liv.

sempiternus -a -um (semper), continual, perpetual, everlasting; tempus, Cic.; ignes Vestae, Cic.; adv., **sempiternam**, for ever, Plaut.

Semprōnius -a -um, name of a gens at Rome, the most famous members of which were the brothers Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, and C. Sempronius Gracchus, tribunes of the people, who introduced agrarian laws and other reforms, but were both killed in riots provoked by the senatorial party. Adj., Sempronian; lex, Cic. Hence, **Semproniānus** -a -um, relating to Sempronius; senatus consultum, proposed by C. Sempronius Rufus, Cic.; clades, the defeat of the consul, C. Sempronius Atratinus.

sēmūncia -ae, f. (semi and uncia), half an uncia, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an as; **1.** as a weight = $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound, Cic.; **2.** to express the share of an inheritance; facit heredem ex deince et semuncia Caecinam, Cic.

sēmūnciārius -i -um (semuncia), relating to half an ounce; frans, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. monthly, i.e., one-half per cent. per annum, Liv.

sēmūstūlātus (sēmīstūlātus) and **sēmūstūlātus** (sēmīstūlātus) -a -um (semi and ustulo, ustilo), half-burnt, Cic.

Sēna -ae, f. a town in Umbria on the Adriatic Sea, where Livius Salinator defeated Hasdrubal, now Senigaglia. Hence, **Sēnensis** -ae, relating to Sena; proelium, Cic.

sēnācūlum -i, n. (senatus), a senate-house, hall of council, Liv.

sēnārīolus -i, m. (dim. of senarius), a little trifling senarius, Cic.

sēnārius -a -um (seni), composed of six; senarius versus and subst. **sēnārius** -ii, m. a verse of six feet (generally iambic), Cic.

sēnātor -ōris, m. (senex), a member of the Roman senate, senator, Cic.; transf., of the governing or deliberative bodies of other states; of the Nervii, Caes.; of the Rhodians, Cic.; of the Macedonians, Liv.

sēnātorius -a -um (senator), of or relating to a senator, senatorial; ordo, the rank of senator, Cic.; consilium, the panel of senators from which judges were chosen, Cic.

sēnātus i and -ūs, m. **I.** the Roman senate, Cic.; princeps senatus, the senator whose name stood at the head of the censor's list, Liv.; in senatum venire, to become a senator, Cic.; senatu movere, to expel from the senate, Cic.; senatum legere, to call over the senate, Liv.; so senatum recitare, Cic.; senatum vocare, Liv.; convocare, Cic.; senatus (senati) consilium, a formal resolution of the senate, Cic.; used also of similar

bodies in other nations, Carthaginensis, Liv.; Aeduo omnem senatum amissis, Caes. **II.** Meton., a meeting, assembly of the senate; senatum habere, dimittere, Cic.; frequens, a full house, Cic.; datur alicui senatus, obtains in audience of the senate, Cic.

sénatusconsultum, v. senatus.

Séneca -ae, m. a family name of the Annæan gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1.** M. Annaeus Seneca, a rhetorician of Corduba in Spain; **2.** L. Annaeus Seneca, son of the foregoing, a celebrated philosopher, author of many works in prose and verse (tragedies and epigrams), the tutor of Nero, who compelled him to commit suicide.

sénecta, v. 1. senectus.

1. senectus -a -um (senex), old, aged. **I.** Adj., aetas, old age, Sall. **II.** Subst., **sénecta** -ae, f. old age. **A.** Lit., Liv.; of animals, Verg., Ov. **B.** the slough of a serpent, Plin.

2. senectus -itatis, f. (senex), age, old age. **I. A.** Lit., vivere ad summam senectutem, Cic.; of animals, Verg.; in fig., of discourse, plena litteratae senectutis oratio, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1.** gloom, moroseness, Hor.; **2.** concr., a, grey hair, Verg.; **b.** old age = the old men; senectus semper agens aliquid, Cic.; **c.** the slough of a serpent, Plin. **II.** Transf., of a thing, old age, age; vini, Juv.; cariosa (tabellarum), Ov.

sénéo, 2. (senex), to be old, Cat

sénesco, sénũ, 3. (seneo). **I.** to grow old in years, become old; tacitis senescimus annis, Ov. **II.** to grow old in strength. **A. 1.** of living beings, to lose strength, become weak, waste away; senescens equus, Hor.; otio tam diutino, Liv.; **2.** of things, to become old, to decay; arbor hiemali tempore cuna lina simul senescens, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** to wane, come to an end, flag, be relaxed; luna senescens, Cic.; hiems senescens, Cic.; of abstractions, senescit laus, morbus, Cic.; **b.** of polit. power, to wane, fade, lose power; prope senescente Græciâ, Cic.; senescit Hannibalis vis, Liv.

sénex, sénis, compar. **sénior**, neut. sénius, genit. sénioris, old, aged. **I.** Adj., **a.** of persons, miles, Ov.; senexa fieri, to age, Cic.; of animals, cervus, Ov.; of things, vis est senior quam etc., Cic.; **b.** fig., ripe; senior, ut illa dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, Cic. **II.** Subst., **a.** m. an old man, a man over sixty, while senior = a man between forty-five and sixty (for which Hor. and Liv. sometimes use senex), Cic.; **b.** f. an old woman, Tib.

séni -ae -a (sex). **I.** to each, Cic. **II.** six, Ov.

sénilis -e (senex), of or relating to an old man, senile; prudentia, Cic.; stultitia, Cic.; statua incurva, Cic.; animus, Liv.; amor, Ov.

séniliter, adv. (senilis), like an old man, Quint.

sénio -ónis m. (seni), the number six upon dice, Mart.

sénior, compar. of senex (q.v.).

sénium -ii, n. (senex), old age, the weakness, decay of old age. **I. A.** Lit., omni morbo senioque carere, Cic. **B.** Transf., decline, decay; lentae velut tabis, Liv.; mundus se ipse consumptione et senio alebat sui, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** Abstr., **1.** gloom, moroseness, Hor.; **2.** chagrin, vexation, sadness; tota civitas confecta senio, Cic. **B.** Concr., an old man; with m. pron., illum senium, Ter.

Sénónes -um, m. **I.** a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, with chief town Argentum, now Sens. **II.** a kindred people in northern Italy.

sensibilis -e (sentio), that can be perceived by the senses, Suet.

sensiculus -i, m. (dim. of sensus), a little sentence, Quint.

sensifer -fêra -fêrum (sensus and fero), producing sensation, Lucr.

sensilis -e (sentio), endowed with sensation, Lucr.

sensim, adv. (root SENS, whence sentio sensi, sensus), scarcely observably, gradually, by degrees, slowly; sensim sine sensu Cic.; auiditas sensim dissuere, Cic.

sensus -ûs, m. (sentio). **I.** perception, observation; utere igitur argumento tute ipse sensus tui, Cic. **II.** the power of perceiving. **A.** Physically, **a.** feeling, consciousness; sensus moriendi, Cic.; voluptatis sensum capere, Cic.; **b.** a sense; sensus videndi, audiendi, Cic.; **c.** feeling, consciousness, in plur., senses; a mere rodomont in pectora sensus, Ov. **B.** Morally, **a.** emotion, sense, feeling; amoris, amandi, didigendi, Cic.; **b.** a manner of thinking, the sense, signification of a word, sentence, discourse, meaning; verbi, Ov.; testamenti, Hor.

sententia -ae, f. (sentio). **I.** an opinion, thought, sentiment, meaning, purpose (opp. to expression). **A.** Gen., abundans sententis, rich in ideas, Cic.; sententiam fronte tegere, Cic.; in sententia manere, Cic.; ex sententia, to one's mind, Cic.; mea sententia, in my opinion, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a.** an expressed opinion, vote of senators; sententiam dicere, ferre, Cic.; dare, Liv.; in sententiam alicuius discedere, to support a proposition, Liv.; so (pedibus) ire in sententiam, Liv.; of judges, decision, judgment; sententiam dicere, Cic.; sententiam ferre, Cic.; **b.** as formula for an oath, ex animi mei sententia jurare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Abstr., **a.** the meaning, signification of a word or sentence; id habet tunc sententiam, Cic.; **b.** the purport of a speech; contentions, Cic. **B.** Concr., **a.** a thought expressed in words, a sentence; **b.** esp., a maxim, aphorism; acuta, Cic.

sententiola -ae, f. (dim. of sententia), a short sentence, maxim, aphorism, Cic.

sententiôsê, adv. (sententiosus), sententiously; dicere, Cic.

sententiosus -a -um (sententia), pithy, sententious, Cic.

sentioctum -i, n. (sentis), a thorn-bush, Plant.

sentina -ae, f. bilge-water in the hold of a ship. **I.** Lit., sentinae vitis conflictari, Caes. **II.** Fig., **1.** gen., sedebamus in puppi et clavum tenebamus; nunc autem vix est in sentina locus, we can scarcely find room in the lowest part of the ship, i.e., we are of next to no importance, Cic.; **2.** esp., the lowest of the people, rabble, dregs of the population; reipublicae, Cic.; urbis, Cic.

Sentinum -i, n. a town in Umbria. Hence, adj., **Sentinâs** -âtis, belonging to Sentinum.

sentio, sensi, sensum, 4. to feel, perceive, have a sensation of. **I.** With the outward sense, **A.** Gen., suavitatem cibi, Cic.; dolorem, Lucr.; colorem, to see, Lucr.; pass., posse prius ad angustias ventri quam sentientur, Caes.; with noun of partic., sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Verg. **B.** to feel, experience, learn; (a) of persons, quod ipse sensisset ad Avaricum, Caes.; (b) of things, ora senserat vastationem, Liv. **II.** Mentally, to feel. **A.** Lit., to perceive, remark, observe, notice; plus sentire, have more insight, Caes.; quod quidem senserim, as far as I have observed, Cic.; with acc. and infin., sentit animus se moveri, Cic.; with rel. sent., quod sentio, quam sit eriguum, Cic.; nec aliter sentire, foll. by

quin and the subj., to be convinced that, Caes.; ex nocturno fremitu de protectione eorum senserunt, observed their departure, Caes.; impers., non ut dictum est in eo genere intelligitur, sed ut sensum est, Cic. **B.** Transf., to judge, think; a, idem, Cic.; recte, Cic.; humiliter, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; with double acc., to consider or think a person something; aliquem bonum civem, Cic.; partic. subst., *sensa* -drum, n. thoughts; mentis, Cic.; b, legal t. t., to give one's opinion, to vote; sentire lenissime, Cic.

sentis -is, c. a thorn-bush, briar; usually plur., rubi sentesque, Caes.

sentisco, 3. (inchoat. of sentio), to perceive, observe, Lucr.

sentus -a -um (sentis), thorny, rough; loca, Verg.

senus -a -um, sing. of seni (q.v.).

seorsum (seorsus) and **seorsus** (from se and vorto or verto), especially, particularly; omnibus gratium habeo et seorsum tibi, Ter.; foll. by ab, apart from, separately from; seorsum ab rege exercitum ducere, Sall.; abs te seorsum sentio, I am of a different opinion, Plaut.; with abl. alone, seorsus corpore, without a body, Lucr.

separatō, adv. only in compar. (separatus), apart, particularly, Cic.

separatim, adv. (separatus), apart, separately, distinctly, differently; separatim semel, iterum cum universis, Cic.; nihil accidit ei separatim a reliquis civibus, Cic.; castra separatim habebant, Liv.; with ab and the abl., dii separatim ab universis singulis diligunt, Cic.

separatio -ōnis, f. (separo), separation, severance. **I.** Lit., distributio partium ac separatio, Cic. **II.** Transf., sui facti ab illa definitione, Cic.

separatus -a -um, p. adj. (from separo), separated, severed, sundered, separate, apart, distinct; volumen, Cic.; exordium, Cic.; separatim temporibus, at different times, Nep.

separō, 1. to disjoin, sever, separate. **I.** Lit., (a) aliquem or aliquid ab, etc., Cic.; (d) aliquid aliquā re; Sexton Abydenā separat urbe fretum, Ov.; (y) aliquid ex aliqua re or in aliquid, equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, Cic.; (d) with acc. alone, nec nos mare separat ingens, Ov. **II.** Fig., to separate, treat separately; (a) with ab and the abl., a perpetuis suis historiis bella ea, Cic.; (d) with acc. alone, utilitate, Cic.

sepēlibilis -e (sepelio), that can be buried; fig., that can be concealed, Plaut.

sepelio -pēlivi and -pēlī -pultum, 4. (not SEP, connected with sop-or, sop-io), to lay to rest the remains of the dead, to bury. **I.** Lit., a, to bury; ossa, Ov.; b, to burn, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, to bury, put an end to, ruin, destroy; patriam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; 2, poet. partic., sepultus, buried, sunk, immersed in anything; somno vinoque sepultus, Verg.; inertia sepulta, Hor.

sepēs = saepes (q.v.).

sepia -ae, f. (σηπία), the cuttle-fish, Cic.

sepimentum = saepimentum (q.v.).

sepīo = saepio (q.v.).

sepīola -ae, f. (dim. of sepia), a small cuttle-fish, Plut.

Seplāsia -ae, f. a street in Capua, where unguents were sold.

sepono -pōsui -pōsūtum, 3. to put, lay on one side, place apart. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., aliquid ad fanum, Cic.; captivam pecuniam in aedificationem templi, Liv.; primitias magno Jovi, Ov. **B.** Transf., to keep back, reserve; ut alius aliam sibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic.

II. Esp., A. to separate; 1, lit., de mille sagittis unam, to select, Ov.; 2, transf., a, to separate, divide; a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, Cic.; b, to distinguish; inurbanum lepidio dicto, Hor. **B.** to keep far off; 1, lit., a, interesse pu-mae imperatorem an sepoli melius foret dubitavere, Tac.; b, to remove out of the way, banish; aliquem in insulam, Tac.; 2, transf., graves curas, to banish, Ov.

sepositus -a -um, p. adj. (from sepono). **I.** distant, remote; fons, Prop. **II.** choice, select; vestis, Tib.

1. **seps**, sepsis, c. (σῆψ). **I.** a species of venomous lizard, Plin. **II.** an insect, perhaps the wood-louse, Plin.

2. **seps** = saepes (q.v.).

sepsē = se ipse.

septa, v. saeptum.

septem, numer. (ἐπτά), seven. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** Esp., A. septem (οἱ ἐπτά), the Seven Wise Men of Greece, Cic. **B.** Septem Aquae, the meeting of streams near Reate, now Lake Sta. Susanna.

September -bris -bre, abl. -bri (septem and suffix -ber), belonging to September; a, mensis September, the seventh month of the Roman year (reckoning from March), September; b, kalendae, nonae, idus (the 1st, 5th, 13th of September); horae, the unhealthy time of September, Hor.

septemdecim, numer. seventeen, Cic.

septemflūs -a -um (fluo), having a seven-fold flood, with seven mouths; Nilus, Ov.

septemgēminus -a -um, sevenfold, with seven mouths; Nilus, Verg.

septempēdālīs -e, seven feet high, Plaut.

septemplex -plīcis (septem and plīcis), sevenfold; clipeus, with seven layers of hides, Verg.; Nilus, with seven mouths, Verg.; so Ister, Ov.

septentrio (septemtrio, septentrio) -ōnis, m., gen. plur., septentriones, the seven plough-oxen. **I.** As a constellation, the Great Bear, the Wain; septentrio minor, the Little Bear, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, the north; (a) sing., septentrio a Macedonia obicitur, Liv.; in tmesis, septem subjecta trioui, Verg.; (d) plur., inflectens sol cursum tum ad meridiem, tum ad septentriones, Cic.; b, the north wind, Cic.

septentriōnālīs -e (septentrio), northern; subst., **septentriōnālīa** -īum, n. the northern regions, Tac.

septemvir -vīri, m., plur., **septemvīri** -īrum and -ūm, m. the seven men, a college or guild of seven persons. **I.** Of the Epulones, v. epulo. **II.** to divide public land among colonists, Cic.

septemvirālīs -e, of or relating to the septemviri; auctoritas, Cic.; subst., **septemvirālēs** -īum, m. = septemviri (q.v.).

septemviratūs -ūs, m. the office or dignity of a septemvir, Cic.

septēnārius -a -um (septēni), containing the number seven; numerus, Plin.; plur. subst., **septēnārii**, m. (sc. versus), verses containing seven feet, Cic.

septendēcim = septemdecim (q.v.).

septēni -ae -a (septem). **I.** seven each; duo fana septēnos habere libros, Liv.; genit. plur., septēnū, e.g., pueri annorum septēnū septēnūque dēdūt, Liv. **II.** seven; septēna fila lymē, Ov.; sing., Lucr.

septentrio = septentrio (q.v.).

septentriōnālīs = septentriōnālīs (q.v.).

septicus -a -um (σηπτικός), causing putrefaction, Plin.

septiēs (septiēns), adv. (septem), *seven times*; septiēns milliēns sestertium or simply septiēns milliēns, 700 millions of sesterces, Cic.

septimānus (septūmānus) -a -um, relating to the number seven. **I.** Adj., nonae, falling on the seventh day of the month, Varr. **II.** Subst., **septimāni** -orum, m. soldiers of the seventh legion, Tac.

Septimontialis -e, of or relating to the festival Septimontium, Suet.

Septimontium -ii, n. (septem and mons). **I.** the circuit of seven small hills round the Palatine, which became the germ of the city of Rome. **II.** a festival at Rome in December to celebrate the walling-in of these small hills and the formation of a city.

septimus (septūmus) -a -um (septem), the seventh; adv., **septimum**, for the seventh time, Cic.

septingēnārius -a -um (septingeni), containing seven hundred, Varr

septingeni -ae -a (septingenti), seven hundred each, Plin.

septingentesimus -a -um (septingenti), the seven hundredth, Liv.

septingenti -ae -a (septem and centum), seven hundred, Liv.

septingentes, adv. (septingenti), seven hundred times, Plin.

Septizonium -ii, n. (septem and zona), a lofty building in Rome, Suet.

septuāgēni -ae -a (septuaginta), seventy each, Plin.

septuāgēsīmus -a -um (septuaginta), the seventieth, Cic.

septuāgīes, adv. (septuaginta), seventy times, Col.

septuāginta, numer. (ἑβδομήκοντα), seventy, Cic.

septuēnnis -e (septem and annus), of seven years, seven years old; puer, Plaut.

septum = **saeptum** (q.v.)

septunx -uncis, m. (septem and uncia), seven-twelfths of the as, or of any unity with twelve parts; jugeri, Liv.; auri, seven ounces, Liv.

sepulch . . . v. sepulc . . .

sēpulcrālis (sēpulchrālis) -e (sepulcrum, sepulchrum), of or belonging to a tomb, sepulchral; arae, Ov.; fax, funeral torch, Ov.

sēpulcrētum -i, n. a burial-place, cemetery, Cat.

sēpulcrum (sēpulchrum) -i, n. (from sepelio, as fulcrum from fulcio), the resting-place.

I. A. Lit., a place of burial; **1, a**, a grave, sepulchre; monumenta sepulcrorum, Cic.; **b**, the mound over a grave; onerare membra sepulcro, Verg.; **2**, the place where a corpse is burnt; ara sepulcri, Verg. **B.** Transf., sepulcrum vetus, of an old man, Plaut. **II.** Meton. A. the tomb, including grave, monument, and inscription; sepulcrum facere, Cic.; legere sepulcra, to read the epitaph on a grave-stone, Cic. **B.** the dead person; placatis sepulcris, Ov.

sēpultūra -ae, f. (sepelio), the laying the body of a dead person to rest; **a**, a burying, burial, interment, sepulture; sepultūra aliiquem afficere, to bury, Cic.; **b**, the burning of the body of the dead, Tac

Sēquāna -ae, m. a river of Gaul, forming, with the Matrona, the boundary between the Celts and the Belgae, now the Seine.

Sēquāni -orum, m. a Gallic people in modern Burgundy and Franche-Comté.

sēquax -ācis (sequor). **I.** following easily or quickly; equus, Ov.; undae, following each other rapidly, Verg.; hederæ, quickly spreading itself, Pers.; fumus, penetrating, Verg.; Latio (= Latinis) dant terga sequaci, pursuing, Verg. **II.** Transf., easily worked, pliable, ductile; materia sequacior, Plin.

sēquester -tra -trum and **sēquester** -tris -tre (from 2. secus, as magister from magis), mediating. **I.** Adj., pace sequestrā, by the medium of peace, Verg. **II.** Subst., **A.** **sēquester** -tri or -tris, m. **a**, a go-between or agent (in cases of bribery); quo sequestre in illo iudice corrumendo dicebatur esse usus, Cic.; **b**, a stakeholder, depositary, a person in whose hands the matter in dispute is deposited till the dispute is settled, Plaut. **B.** **sēquestrum** -i, n. and **sēquestre** -is, n. the deposit of the matter in dispute in the hands of a third person; sequestre deponere, by way of deposit, Plaut.

sēquus = **secius**, compar. of **secus** (q.v.).

sēquor, sēcūtus (sēquūtus) sum, sēqui, 3. dep. (root SEC, connected with ἑκ-μαι), to follow, accompany. **I.** A. Lit., **1**, gen., **a**, of persons, qui ex urbe amicitiae causā Caesarem secuti, Caes.; vestigia alicuius, Ov.; **b**, of things, zonā bene secutā, Hor.; **2**, esp., **a**, to follow with hostile intent, pursue; hostes, Caes.; feras, Ov.; **b**, to follow a person to a place; Formias, Cic.; secutae sunt nares vicinitatem oris, have sought for, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, of time or order, to follow, ensue; sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Caudinā pax, Liv.; sequenti anno, Liv.; sequenti die, Liv.; et quae sequentia, and so on, Cic.; **b**, to fall to any one as an inheritance or possession, to fall to the share of; urbes captae Aetolos sequerentur, Liv.; heredes monumentum ne sequeretur, Hor. **c**, to follow, i.e., to yield, to give way; ipse (ramus) facilis sequetur, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., to follow, follow after; gloria virtutem tamquam umbra sequitur, Cic.; edictum, the words of the edict, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, to follow a person's authority, example, opinion, to tread in the steps of, to agree to; leges, Cic.; anicium, Cic.; liberi sequuntur patrem, follow the rank of their father, Liv.; **2**, to strive after, aim at, seek to gain; amicitiam fidemque populi Romani, Cic.; **3**, to follow in discourse, ensue; sequitur illa divisio, Cic.; sequitur ut doceam, Cic.; **4**, to follow as a consequence, be the consequence of, be caused by; moneo ne summa turpitudinem sequatur, Cic.; poena quae illud scelus sequeretur, Cic.; esp., to follow logically, be the logical consequence of, gen. with ut and the subj.; si hoc enuntiatum verum non est, sequitur, ut falsum sit, Cic.; **5**, to follow easily, come of itself; non quasitum esse numerum, sed secutum, Caes.

sēra -ae, f. (root SER, whence 2. sero, series), a moveable bar or bolt for fastening doors; centum postibus addere seras, Ov.

Sērāpis (Sārāpis) -pis and -pīdis, m. (Σεράπης, Σαράπης), a deity of the Egyptians, in later times worshipped at Greece and at Rome.

sērēnitas -ātis, f. (serenus), clearness, serenity, esp., clear, bright, fair weather. **I.** Lit., caeli, Cic. **II.** Fig., fortunae, Liv.

sērēno, 1. (serenus). **I.** to make clear, serene, bright; caelum, Verg. **II.** Fig., spem fronte, Verg.

sērēnus -a -um, clear, bright, fair, serene. **I.** A. Lit., caelum, Cic.; nox, Verg.; pelagus, Verg.; subst., **sērēnum** -i, n. fair weather, Plin.; aperta serena, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1**, clear; aqua, Mart.; vox, Pers.; **2**, act., making bright, bringing fair weather; Favonius, Plaut. **II.** Fig., cheerful, tranquil, serene; frons, Cic.

Sēres -um, m. (Σῆρες), a people in eastern

Asia, famous for their silken stuffs, the Chinese; hence, adj., **Sēricus** -a -um, *Chinese*; palvillus, *silken*, Hor. Subst., **Sēricia** -ōrum, n. *silken garments*, Prop.

- 1. sēresco**, 3. (serenus), *to become dry*, Lucr.
- 2. sēresco**, 3. (serum), *to turn to whey*, Plin.

Sērgius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was L. Sērgius Catilina, the head of a conspiracy suppressed in the consulship of Cicero*.

- 1. sēria** -ae, f. *a large earthen jar for holding wine and oil*, Liv.

- 2. seria**, v. **1. serius**.

Sēricātus -a -um (Seres), *clothed in silken garments*, Suet.

Sēricus, v. **Seria**.

Sēries, acc. -em, abl. -e, genit. and dat. not found, f. (root SER, whence **2. sero**), *a row, succession, chain, series*. **I. Gen.**, **A. Lit.**, juvenum, *dancing hand in hand*, Tib. **B. Fig.**, *a succession, series*; rerum, Cic.; innumerabilis anorum, Hor. **II. Esp.**, *a line of descent, lineage*; ligue vir hāc serie, Ov.

Sērio, v. **1. serius**.

Sēriōla -ae, f. (dim. of seria), *a small jar*, Pers.

Sēriphus (-ōs) -i, f. (Σέριφος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, now Serfo or Serfanto*. Adj., **Sēriphius** -a -um, *Seriphian*; subst., **Sēriphius** -ii, m. *a Seriphian*.

Sēria -ilis, f. (σείρις), *a species of endive*, Plin.

1. sērius -a -um, *serious, earnest* (used gen. only of things, not of persons); res, Cic.; with **2. sapine**, verba seria dictu, Hor. Subst., **sērium** -ii, n. *earnestness, seriousness*, Plant.; hence, abl. serio, *in earnest, earnestly, seriously*; serio audire, Liv.; plur., seria, *serious things*; seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv.; quam joca, seria, ut dicitur (sc. agnitione or agnitione), Cic.

- 2. sērius**, adv., v. **sero** under serus.

sermo -onis, m. (**2. sero**), *talk, conversation, discourse*. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, **1.** sermonem conferre cum aliquo, Cic.; esse in sermone omnium, *the subject of every one's conversation*, Cic.; jucundus mihi est sermo litterarum tuarum, Cic.; **2.** meton., *the subject of conversation*; Cataplin ille Puteolanus, sermo illius temporis, Cic. **B. Esp.**, **1.** learned conversation, discussion, dialogue; sermonem cum aliquo habere de amicitia, Cic.; **2.** in writing or speaking, *a familiar, conversational style*; sermonis plenus orator, Cic.; scribere sermoni propria, Hor.; hence, meton., **a**, in Horace, his *Letters and Satires* as opposed to his more ambitious poems; **b**, *spoken words, utterance*; multi et illustres et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habiti, uterque on the bench and in ordinary conversation, Cic.; **3.** the talk of the multitude about something, common talk, report, rumour; vulgi, hominum, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **1.** manner of speaking, language, style, expression, diction; sermo rusticus, urbanus, Liv.; plebeius, Cic.; sermonis error, Cic.; **2.** language, dialect; sermone debemus uti, qui natus est nobis, our mother-tongue, Cic.; quae philosophi Graeco sermone tractavissent, in the Greek language, Cic.

Sermocinatio -onis, f. (sermocinor), *a discussion, disputation, dialogue*, Quint.

Sermocinatrix -icis, f. (sermocinor), *the art of conversation*, Quint.

Sermocinor, **1.** dep. (sermo), *to converse, talk, discuss with any one*. **I. Gen.**, sermocinari cum isto diligenter, Cic. **II. Esp.**, *to hold a learned discourse or discussion*, Suet.

sermunculus -i, m. (dim. of sermo), *a report, rumour, tittle-tattle*; urbani malevolorum sermunculi, Cic.

1. sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3. (root SE-o, whence semen). **I.** *to sow, set, plant*. **A. 1.** lit., oleam et vitem, Cic.; frumenta, Caes.; partic. subst., **sāta** -ōrum, n. *the sown fields, standing corn*, Verg., Liv.; **2.** transf., *to beget, engender, bring forth*; genus humanum, Cic.; partic., **sātus** -a -um, sprung from, born of; sate sanguine divum, Verg.; inatre satus terrā, Ov.; Anchisā satus, son of Anchises, Verg.; satus Nereide, son of Thetis, Ov.; satae Peliā, daughters of Pelias, Ov. **B. Fig.**, *to plant, sow, spread abroad, disseminate, cause, occasion*; cum patribus certamina, Liv.; discordias, Liv.; crimina, Liv.; mentionem, *to make mention of*, Liv.; mores, Cic.; diuturnum rempublicam, Cic. **II.** *to plant, sow, sow over*; agrum, Ov.; jugera sunt sata, Cic.

2. sēro (sērvū), sertum, 3. (root SER, Gr. EP-ω, eipw), *to join together, weave together, entwine*. **I. Lit.**, only in the partic. perf., **sertus** -a -um; loricae, linked, Nep. **II. Fig.**, *to join together, connect, combine*; ex aeternitate causa causam serens, Cic.; fati lege immobilia rerum humanarum ordo seritur, Liv.; fabulam argumento, Liv.; colloquia cum hoste, Liv.; multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Verg.

- 3. sēro**, v. serus.

sērōtinus -a -um (3. sero), *late*, hiems, Plin.

serpens -entis, c. (serpo), *an animal that crawls*. **I.** *a snake, serpent*. **A. Lit.**, Cic. **B.** *a constellation in the northern hemisphere (also called Draco and Anguis)*, Ov. **II.** *a creeping insect on the human body, louse*, Plin.

serpentiġena -ae, c. (serpens and gigno), *offspring of a serpent*, Ov.

serpentipes -pēdis (serpens and pes), *snake-footed*, Ov.

serpērastra -ōrum, n. (sirpo, *to bind*), *bandages or knee-splints for straightening the crooked legs of children*, Varr.; in jest, of officers who keep their soldiers in order, Cic.

serpillum = serpyllum (q.v.).

serpo, serpsi, serpentum, 3. (ēprow), *to creep, crawl*. **I. A. Lit.**, of animals, quaedam bestiae serpentes, quaedam gradientes, Cic.; serpere per humum, Ov. **B. Transf.**, of any slow and imperceptible motion, vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratio, Cic.; flamma per continua serpens, Liv.; et (ister) tectis in mare serpit aquis, Ov. **II. Fig.**, **A. Gen.**, of prosaic poetry, serpit humi tutus, Hor. **B. Esp.**, *to spread abroad, increase, extend imperceptibly*; serpit hoc malum longius quam putatis, Cic.; si paullatim haec consuetudo serpere ac prodire coeperit, Cic.; serpit hic rumor, toll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

serpyllum (serpillum) and **serpullum** -i, n. (σέρπυλλον), *wild thyme* (Thymus serpyllum, Linn.), Verg.

serra -ae, f. (sec-ra, from seco = *that which cuts*), *a saw*. **I. Gen.**, Cic. **II. Transf.**, *a kind of saw-fi*, Plin.

serrācum (sarrācum) -i, n. **I.** *a kind of waggon used by the Roman peasants to carry their goods and families in*, Juv. **II. Transf.**, *a constellation, the Wain*, Juv.

serrātūla -ae, f. *betony*, Plin.

serrātus -a -um (serra), *toothed like a saw, serrated*; dentes, Plin. Subst., **serrati** -ōrum, m. (sc. nummi), *silver denarii notched on the edge*, Tac.

serrūla -ae, f. (dim. of serra), *a little saw*, Cic.

serta, v. sertum.

Sertorius -i, m., Q., a celebrated Roman general of the Marian faction, who, on Sulla gaining the upper hand in Rome, fled to Spain, and resisted there bravely and successfully till he was treacherously killed by Perperna. Adj., **Sertorianus** -a -um, *Sertorian*.

sertum -i, n., gen. plur., **serta** -orum, n., and **serta** -ae, f. (sero), a garland of flowers;serti redimiri, Cic.;serta Campanica, and simply **serta**, a plant = melilotos, Cato.

1. **sĕrum** -i, n. **I.** the watery part of curdled milk, whey, Verg. **II.** the watery part or serum of other things, Plin.

2. **sĕrum**, v. **serius**.

sĕrus -a -um. **I.** late. **A.** Gen., gratulatio, Cic.; hora serior, Ov.; si hiems magis sera (= senior), Liv.; subst., **sĕrum** -i, n., rem in serum trahere, to retard, Liv.; serum diei, late in the day, evening, Liv.; abl., sero, adv. = late, Cic.; esp., late = in the evening, Cic.; compar., serius, later; biduo serius, Cic.; spe omnium serius (id bellum fuit), Liv.; serius oculus, sooner or later, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, late in being fulfilled; spes, Liv.; portenta, Cic.; 2, doing something late; serus abi, go late away, Ov.; with genit., o seri studiorum 1 late learned (σφισαβεῖς), Hor.; 3, aged, old; platanus, Ov.; ulmus, Verg.; 4, lasting a long time; bellum, Ov. **II.** too late; kalendae, Cic.; bellum, Sall.; sera assurgis, Verg.; abl., sero, adv. = too late, Cic.; prov., sero sapient (sc. Phryges, i.e., Trojani), Cic.; compar., serius, somewhat too late; venire, Cic.

serva, v. **servus**.

servābilis -e (servo), that can be saved, Ov.

servans -antis, p. adj. only in superl. (servo), observing; servantissimus aequi, Verg.

servātor -ōris, m. (servo), a preserver, saviour; reipublicae, Cic.; salutis, Ov.

servātrix -icis, f. (servator), she that preserves, a preserver, saviour, Cic.

servilis -e (servus), of or relating to a slave, slavish, servile; vestis, Cic.; tumultus, a servile insurrection, Cic.; terror, dread of an insurrection of slaves, Liv.

serviliter, adv. (servilis), slavishly, servilely; ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic.

Servilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Servilius Ahala, who as magister equitum killed Maelius; 2, P. Servilius Rullus, composer of the lex Servilia concerning the selling of the Italian public lands, against which Cicero delivered his agrarian speeches; 3, Servilia, mother of Brutus, mistress of Caesar. Adj., **Servilianus**; lex, Cic.; lacus, a piece of artificial water near the Capitol, where the heads of the proscribed were put up, Cic.

servio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (servus), to serve, be a servant or slave. **I.** A. Lit., alicui, Ter.; apud aliquem, Cic.; with cognate acc., servitutum, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, A. of land, buildings, etc., to be subject to certain rights of other persons than the owner, to be subject to an easement, Caes.; (aedes) serviebant, Cic.; b, to serve, be useful, serviceable for; clartus serviant calami, Plin. **II.** Fig., 1, to subserve, assist, comply with, accommodate, gratify; alicui, Cic.; amori aliorum, Cic.; iracundiae, Cic.; 2, a, to care for, have regard to, devote one's attention to; brevitati, Cic.; b, to adapt oneself to, to allow oneself to be governed by; incertis rumoribus, Caes.; tempori, Cic.

servitium -ii, n. (servus). **I.** slavery, service, servitude, subjection; ducere aliquem in servitium, Liv.; civitatem a servitio abstrahere, Cic.; animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, the mind is the master, the body the slave,

Sall. **I.** Meton., slaves, servants, a household of slaves; used both sing. and plur., servitia silent, Cic.; servitia concitare, Cic.; servitium in scaenam immisissum, Cic.

serviticius -a -um (servus), belonging to a slave, Plaut.

servitūdo -inis, f. (servus), slavery, servitude, Liv.

servitūs -ūtis, f. (servus), the condition of a slave, slavery, servitude. **I.** A. Lit., both of individuals and states, ditina, Cic.; perpetua, Caes.; aliquem in servitum abducere, Cic.; addicere aliquem in servitutem, Cic., perpetuae servituti, Caes.; anteponeere mortem servituti, Cic.; esse in servitute, to be a slave, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, subjection, obedience; of the wife towards the husband, mulieris, Liv.; officii, Cic.; 2, of houses, lands, etc., liability to certain burdens, easements, e.g., a right of way, fundo servitum imponere, Cic. **II.** Meton., slaves; servitus crescit nova (of the lovers of a maiden), Hor.

Servius -ii, n. (servus, son of a slave), a Roman praenomen occurring in the name of the king Servius Tullius and in the Sulpician gens, v. Sulpicius.

serve, 1. (root SERV, connected with ἑρπύω, ἐπιποιεῖν). **I.** to keep, preserve, save, rescue, deliver. **A.** Gen., 1, of concrete objects, populum, Cic.; aliquem ex judicio, Cic.; with double acc., se integros castosque, Cic.; 2, of abstract objects, to observe, pay heed to, keep; ordinem, Liv.; ordines, Caes.; concentum, Cic.; amicitiam, Cic.; legem, Cic.; pacem cum aliquo, Cic.; fidem juris iurandi cum hoste, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., quum ita priores decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, to keep for the future, to lay up, keep, preserve, reserve; Caecuba centum clavibus, Hor.; se ad tempora, Cic.; se ad maiora, Liv.; e me servavi, Cic.; with dat., res iudicio voluntatque alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to give regard to, pay attention to, watch; 1, gen., me omnibus servat modis ne, etc., Plaut.; sidera, to observe, Verg.; ortum Caniculae, Cic.; servare de caelo, to observe lightning (the duty of the augurs), Cic.; to keep watch; cetera servabant atque in statione manebant, Ov.; 2, esp., a, to take care, take precautions; servarent ne qui nocturni coetus fierent, Liv.; serva, take care, Hor.; b, to watch, keep, detain, preserve; (a) aliquem liberā custodia, Cic.; limen, stay at home, Verg.; (b) to dwell, remain in a place, inhabit; silvas et flumina, Verg. **B.** to keep, preserve; quum populus suum servaret, Cic.

servulus (servŏlus) -i, m. (dim. of servus), a young slave, Cic.

servus -i, m. and **serva** -ae, f. a slave, servant; servi publici, slaves of the state, Cic.; Transf., servi cupiditatum, Cic.; legum, Cic. Hence, adj., **servus** -a -um, servile, slavish; A. gen., aqua, drunk by slaves, Cic.; civitas, Liv.; imitatorum servum pecus, Hor.; b, legal t. t., of lands or buildings, subject to right of other persons than the owner, subject to a servitude or easement; praedia serva, Cic.

sēsāminus -a -um (σισάμινος), made of sesame, Plin.

sēsāmōides -is, n. (σισαμοειδής), a plant like sesame, Plin.

sēsānum (-on) -i, n., **sisānum** -i, n. and **sēsāma** -ae, f. (σῆσάμῳ), an oily plant, sesame, Plaut.

sescennāris -e (sesqui and annus), a year and a half old; bos, Liv.

sescūplus -a -um (sesqui), one and a half times as much, Quint.

sēsēlis -is, f. (σέσελις), a plant, hartwort, Cic

Sēsōstris -trīdis and **Sēsōsis** -sīdis, m. (*Σῆσωστρίς*), a mythical king of Egypt.

sesqui, adv. num. (semis and qui), one half more, half as much again; *sesqui major*, Cic.

sesquialter and syncop. **sesqualter** -ltera -alterum (Gr. *ἐμδύρεπος*), one and a half, Cic.

sesquihōra -ae, f. an hour and a half, Plin.

sesquijūgerum -i, n. an acre and a half, Plin.

sesquilibra -ae, f. a pound and a half, Cato.

sesquimensis -is, m. a month and a half, Varr.

sesquimōdius -ti, m. a modius and a half, Cic.

sesquibōlus -i, m. an obolus and a half, Plin.

sesquioctāvus -a -um, containing $\frac{3}{8}$ of a thing, Cic.

sesquidīus -eris, n. the work of a day and a half, Plaut.

sesquipēdālis -e, a foot and a half long; tigna, Caes.; hence, poet., very long; dentes, Cat.; verba, Hor.

sesquipēdānēus = sesquipedalis (q.v.)

sesquipēs -pēdis, m. a foot and a half, Plaut.

sesquinlāga -ae, f. a blow and a half, Tac.

sesquiplez -plīcis, taken one and a half times, Cic.

sesquitercius -a -um, containing $\frac{3}{4}$ of anything, Cic.

sessibulum -i, n. (sedeo), a seat, stool, chair, Plaut.

sessilis -e (sedeo), fit for sitting upon. **I.** Pass., tergum (equi), Ov. **II.** Act., of plants, low, dwarf, spreading, Plin.

sessio -ōnis, f. (sedeo). **I. 1.** sitting, the act of sitting; status, incesso, sessio, Cic.; sessiones quaedam (postures in sitting) contra naturam sunt, Cic.; **2.** esp., a, a sitting idle, loitering in a place; Capitolina, Cic.; b, a sitting, session for discussion; pomeridiana, Cic. **II.** Meton., a place for sitting, seat, Cic.

sessito, l. (intens. of sedeo), to sit much, sit always; quam deam (Suadam) in Pericli labris scripsit Eupolis sessitavit, Cic.

sessiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of sessio), a little company or assembly for conversation, Cic.

seissor -ōris, m. (sedeo). **I.** one who sits, a sitter, Hor. **II.** an inhabitant, dweller; urbis, Nep.

sestertius -a -um (semis-tertius), two and a half; **sestertius** -ti, m., and in full, sestertius nummus, genit. plur. sestertiū nummū, and simply sestertiū and sestertiorum, a sesterce. **A.** a silver coin, in the time of the Republic = $\frac{1}{4}$ denarius = 2½ asses (= about 2½d.), Cic.; **1.** lit., sestertii duodecim, Cic.; genit. plur., sestertiū (sc. mille), treated as a neut. noun, and so declined, = 1,000 sesterces; decies sestertiū (sc. centena millia) = a million sesterces; centies sestertiū = ten million sesterces, Cic.; millies sestertiū = 100 millions, Cic.; **2.** transf., nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo, for a mere trifle; nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo alieni addici, Cic. **B.** In Imperial times, a copper coin of the value of 4 asses, Plin.

Sestus (Sestōs) -i, f. (*Σῆστός*), a town in Thrace on the Hellespont, residence of Hero, now, perhaps, Jalova. Adj., **Sestus** -a -um, Sestian; puella, Hero, Ov.

set = sed (q.v.).

seta (saeta) -ae, f. **I.** a bristle, stiff hair; of pigs, Ov.; seta equina, horsehair, Cic.; of goats,

cows, lions, Verg.; of coarse, bristly, human hair Verg. **II.** Meton., part of an angler's line, Ov.

setānia -ae, f. and **setānion** -ii, n. (*σῆτανία*). **I.** a species of medlar, Plin. **II.** a kind of onion, Plin.

setigē (saetigē) -gēra -gērum (seta and gero), having bristles, bristly; sus, Verg.; subst., **setigē** -gēri, m. a boar, Ov.

setōsus (saetōsus) -a -um (seta), full of bristles, bristly; aper, Verg.

seu = sive (q.v.).

sevēre, adv. with compar. and superl. (severus), seriously, gravely, austere, severely, Cic.

sevēritas -ātis, f. (severus), gravity, seriousness, severity, austerity, sternness, strictness; censorum, censoria, Cic.; severitatem in filio adhibere, Cic.; severitatem adhibere reipublicae causā, Cic.

sevēritudo -inis, f. = severitas (q.v.).

1. sevērus -a -um, grave, serious, strict, rigid, stern, austere, severe. **I.** In a good sense. **A.** Lit., **1.** of persons, Tuberō vitā sevērus, Cic.; familia quum ad ceteras res tum ad iudicandum sevērissima, Cic.; **2.** of things, frons, Ov.; congressio, Cic.; subst., **a.** sevērus -i, m. a grave, serious man, Hor.; **b.** sevēra -ōrum, n. serious things, Hor. **B.** Transf., Falerium (vinum), harsh, Hor.; amnis Eumenidum or Cocytii, awful, Hor. **II.** In a bad sense, hard, cruel; **a.** lit., Neptunus saevus sevērusque, Plaut.; turba Eumenidum, Prop.; **b.** transf., uncus, Hor.

2. Sevērus -i, m. a Roman family name, the most celebrated persons bearing which were: **1.** Cornelius Severus, epic poet in the time of Augustus, friend of Ovid; **2.** L. Septimius Severus, emperor 193-211 A.D.; **3.** Aurelius Alexander Severus, emperor 222-234 A.D.

3. Sevērus mons, a mountain in the Sabine country, a branch of the Apennines, now Vissa.

sevēco, l. to call aside, call away. **I.** Lit., singulos, Caes.; plebem in Aventinum, Cic. **II.** Fig., to call off, call away, separate; animum a voluptate, Cic.

sevēum, etc. = sebum, etc. (q.v.).

sex, numer. (ἑξ), six, Cic.; sex septem, six or seven, Hor.

sexagēnārius -a -um (sexageni), containing the number sixty; and esp., sixty years old, Quint.

sexagēni -ae -a, genit. -ēnū (sexaginta), sixty each, Cic.

sexagēsīmus -a -um (sexaginta), the sixtieth, Cic.

sexagīēs (sexagīēs), adv. (sexaginta), sixty times; sestertiū sexagies, six millions of sesterces, Cic.; so simply sexagies, Cic.

sexaginta, num. (ἑξήκοντα). **I.** sixty, Cic. **II.** = very many, Mart.

sexangūlus -a -um, hexagonal, Ov.

sexcenārius -a -um (sexcenti), consisting of six hundred; cohortes, Caes.

sexcēni (sexcēni) -se -a (sexcenti), six hundred each, Cic.

sexcentēni = sexcenti (q.v.).

sexcentēsīmus -a -um (sexcenti), the six hundredth, Cic.

sexcenti -ae -a (sex and centum). **I.** six hundred, Cic. **II.** To denote an indefinite round number = countless; epistolae, Cic.

sexcentiēs (sexcentiens), adv. (sexcenti), six hundred times, Cic.

sexcentōplāgus -i, m. (sexcenti and plaga), one who receives innumerable stripes, Plaut.

sexdecim = sedecim (q.v.).

sexennis -i (sex and annis), six years old, Plaut.

sexennium -ii, n. (sexennis), a period of six years, Cic.

sexies (sexiens), adv. (sex), six times, Cic.

sexprimi -orum, m. the six highest magistrates in colonies and municipia, Cic.

sextrādecimāni -orum, m. (sextusdecimus), soldiers of the 16th legion, Tac.

sextans -antis, m. (sex), the sixth part of an as, Varr.; esp., a, as a coin, two unciae, Liv.; b, the sixth part of an inheritance; in sextante sunt ii, quorum pars, etc., Cic.; c, the sixth part of a pound, Ov., d, of an acre, Varr., e, of a sextarius, Mart.

sextantarius -a -um (sextans), containing a sixth part; asses sextantario pondere, weighing only one-sixth of the former asses, Plin.

sextariolus -i, m. (dim. of sextarius), a small liquid measure, Suet.

sextarius -ii, m. (sextus), the sixth part. **I.** In liquid measure, the sixth part of a congius (about a pint), Cic. **II.** As a dry measure, the sixteenth part of a modius, Plin.

Sextilis -is, m. (sextus), mensis, or simply Sextilis, the sixth month of the Roman year (reckoning from March), afterwards called August; kalendae Sextiles, the 1st of August, Cic.

Sextius (Sestius) -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: **1.** L. Sextius, tribune of the people, the author of a law enacting that one of the consuls should always be a plebeian; **2.** P. Sextius, tribune of the people, who proposed the recall of Cicero from exile. Adj., Sextian; lex, the above-mentioned law of L. Sextius; tabula, of a banker named Sextius, Cic.; esp., Aque Sextiae, Roman colony near Manilia, founded by C. Sextius Calvinus, 123 B.C., now Aix. Hence, adj., **Sextianus** (Sestianus) -a -um, Sextian.

sextūla -ae, f. (sc. pars, from sextulus, dim. of sextus), the sixth part of an uncia, therefore 1-72nd of an as, Varr.; 1-72nd part of an inheritance, Cic.

sextus -a -um (sex). **I.** the sixth, Cic.; adv., **sextum**, for the sixth time; sextum consul, Cic. **II.** Sextus, a Roman name.

sextusdecimus -a -um, sixteenth, Cic.

sexus -ūs, m. (another form of secus), the male or female sex; a, of men, hominum genus est in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic.; b, of animals, Plin.; c, of plants, minerals, etc., Plin.

sī, conj. (ei). **I.** A particle expressing condition, *if*, in case that; foll. by both indic. and subj. **A.** Gen., numquam labere, si te audies, Cic.; si minus, *if not*, Cic.; quod si, and *if*, but *if*, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, to confirm or explain or justify what has gone before, *if only*, *provided that*; delectus habetur, si hic delectus appellandus, Cic.; bellum vobis indictum est, magno eorum malo, qui indixere, si viri estis, Liv.; b, in wishes, *if only*; si nunc se ostendat, Verg.; c, in comparisons, as *if*, *just as if*; with subj., Cic., Liv.; d, to express a concession, *even if*; si omnes deos hominesque celare possumus, Cic. **II.** In indirect questions and dependent clauses, *whether*, *if*; conati, si possent, etc., Cic.; dicito, si etc., Cic.; castra movet, si . . . posset, to try *whether*, etc., Liv.

sibilo, i. (sibilus). **I.** Intransit., to hiss;

of snakes, Verg.; anguis sibilat, Ov.; transf., of red-hot iron plunged into water; in tepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov. **II.** Transf., to hiss at, hiss down; aliquem, Cic.

1. sibilus -i, m. (plur., sibili, and in poets, sibila), a hissing, whistling, rustling; austri Verg.; of persons, whistling; sibilum signum dare, Liv.; esp., a contemptuous hissing; sibilum metuis? Cic.; sibilis conscindi, Cic.; sibilis aliquem explodere, Cic.

2. sibilus -a -um, hissing; colla (of a snake), Verg.; ora, Verg.

Sibylla -ae, f. (Σιβύλλα, from Σίβος (= Διός, Βουλή, God's counsel), a prophetess and priestess of Apollo, a Sibyl; in the Roman mythol., esp., the Sibyl of Cumae whom Aeneas consulted; another Sibyl of Cumae was said to have composed the Sibylline books, which were bought by Tarquin from an old woman, and kept in the Capitol, and consulted in time of danger.

Sibyllinus -a -um, of or relating to the Sibyl, Sibylline; libri, Cic.; vaticinatio, Cic.

sic (from root i (whence is and ita), with the spirant prefixed and the demonstrative suffix -co added, si-co, which became sic), so, thus, in this manner. **1.** Gen., a, sive enim sic est, sive illo modo, Cic.; illa civitas popularis (sic enim appellat) in qua in populo sunt omnia, Cic.; b, to introduce something that follows, thus, as follows; ingressus est sic loqui Scipio, Cic.; esp., with acc. and infin., sic velim existimes, te nihil gratius facere posse, Cic.; c, in affirmative answers, sic est, etc.; sic plane judico, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** In comparisons, so, as; gen. corresponding to ut, more rarely to quemadmodum, tamquam, quasi, etc., Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, Cic.; quemadmodum . . . sic, Cic.; sic . . . tanquam, Cic.; sic . . . quasi, Cic.; in wishes, so; sic tua Cyreneas fugiant examina taxos, Verg. **B.** of such a kind, of such a nature; sic est vulgus; ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa, existimant, Cic. **C.** a, in such circumstances, in such a manner, so, and thus; sic ad supplicium Numitori Remus deditur, Liv.; b, consequently, in consequence; quia non est obscura tua in me benevolentia, sic fit ut, etc., Cic. **D.** To express limitation or condition, so = on condition that, in so far as; gen. corresp. with ut, recordatione amicitiae sic fruor, ut beate vixisse videar, Cic.; sic . . . si, then . . . if, only if; decreverunt, id sic ratum esset, si patres auctores fierent, Liv. **E.** To express degree, so much, to such a degree; often foll. by ut, Caecina a puero semper sic dilexi ut non alio cum homine conjunctus viverem, Cic. **F.** To express carelessness, indifference, thus, simply; sic nudos (naked as they are) in flumen projicere, Cic.

sica -ae, f. (seco). **I.** a dagger, dirk, poniard; maximus sicarum numerus et gladiatorum, Cic. **II.** Meton., assassination, murder; hinc sicae, venena, falsa testamenta nascuntur, Cic.

Sicanī -orum, m. a people of Celtic origin who originally inhabited the banks of the Tiber, and thence migrated to Sicily. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Sicanus** -a -um, Sicanian, poet. = Sicilian. **B.** **Sicanus** -a -um, Sicanian, poet. = Sicilian. **C.** **Sicanis** -idis, f. adj., Sicanian, poet. = Sicilian. **D.** Subst., **Sicania** -ae, f. Sicania = Sicily.

sicarius -ii, m. (sica), an assassin, murderer; accusare aliquem inter sicarios, *of murder*, Cic.

Sicca -ae, f., Veneria, an important town in Numidia, on the Bagradas, with a temple to Venus, now Keff. Hence, **Siccenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Sica.

siccānus -a -um (siccus), dry, Plin.

siccātio -ōnis, f. (siccō), a drying, Plin.

siccē, adv. (siccus), dryly; fig., of discourse; dicere plainly, vigorously, Cic.

siccesco, 3. (siccus), to become dry, Plin.

siccine (sicinē or sicin'), adv. (sic-ce), interrog. particle, is it thus? thus? so? Cat.

siccitas -ātis, f. (siccus). **I.** dryness; a, lit., paludum, Caes.; b, meton., dryness of weather, drought, Cic. **II.** Transf., freedom from humours, firm health; a, lit., Cic.; b, fig., of discourse, plainness, simplicity, dryness; oratorious, Cic.

siccō, 1. (siccus), to make dry, to dry. **I.** Transf., A. Gen., vellera, Verg.; herbas, Ov, esp., to dry up water or soil; paludes, Cic. **B.** a, to drain dry, to drink up, empty; calices, Hor.; b, to mēk; ovem, Ov.; c, to suck dry; ubera, Verg. **II.** Intransit. and inpers., siccāt, it dries up, Cat.

siccocūlus -a -um (siccus and oculus), having dry eyes, Plaut.

siccus -a -um, dry. **I.** A. Lit., 1, gen., lignum, Verg.; subst., **siccum** -i, n. the dry land; in sicco hibernare, Liv.; 2, esp., a, without tears, fearless; oculi, Hor.; b, dry, thirsty; siccus, inanis, Hor.; poet. dies = hot, thirsty, Hor.; meton., temperate, abstinent, Cic.; c, fasting, a poor starving wretch; accedes siccus ad unctum, Hor.; d, bright, cloudless, Prop.; e, bright, rainless; fervores, Ov. **B.** Fig., dry, cold, impassive; puella, Ov. **II.** Transf., A. Of the body, free from humours, in sound, vigorous health; corpora, Plin. **B.** Of discourse, plain, simple; oratio, Cic.

sicclicon -i, n. (Σικελικόν), the plant fleawort, Plin.

Sicilia -ae, f. (Σικελία), the island of Sicily. Hence, **A.** **Sicēlis** -idis, f. Sicilian. **B.** **Siciliensis** -ae, Sicilian.

sicclīcula -ae, f. (dim. of sicclis), a small sickle, Plaut.

sicclius -i, m. (sicclis), a, the 4th part of an un uncia, and therefore 1-48th of an as; b, a quarter of an inch, Plin.; c, 1-48th of an hour, Plin.

sicclio, 4. (sicclis), to cut or move with the sickle, Plin.

sicclis -is, f. (seco), a sickle, Plin.

Sicōris -is, m. a tributary of the Hiberus in Spain, now Segre.

sicūbī, adv. (= si alicubi), if anywhere, Cic.

Sicūlī -ōrum, m. a people of Celtic origin, akin to the Sicani, who settled on the coast of Italy, but were afterwards compelled to migrate to Sicily; hence, transf., the inhabitants of Sicily, the Sicilians, Cic. sing., **Sicūlus** -i, m. a Sicilian, Cic.; hence, **Sicūlus** -a -um, Sicilian; tyrannus, Phalaris, Ov.

sicundē, adv. (= si alicunde), if from anywhere, Cic.

sicūt am. **sicūtī**, adv. as, just as. **I.** Gen., a, with a verb, sicut sapiens poeta dixit, Cic.; foll. by ita, itidem, sic; sicuti . . . ita, Liv.; sicuti . . . sic, Caes.; sicuti . . . ita, Caes.; b, without a verb, sicut apud nos, Cic.; viri in uxores, sicut in liberos potestatem, Caes.; foll. by ita, sicuti in foro, itum in theatro, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, inasmuch as; sicuti cras aderit, hodie non venerit, Plaut.; 2, sicut est, sicut erat, as the case really is, in fact; quamvis felix sit, sicuti est, Cic.; 3, in a comparison, a, as it were; hic oculus sicut aliquod fundamentum est huius constitutionis, Cic.; b, just as if; sicuti foret laceratus, Sall.; 4, to add an example, as, as

for example; quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa M. Curi, Cic.; 5, to express a state or condition, just as: sicut eram, fugio, Ov.

Sicyon -ōnia, m. and f. (Σικυών), a city of Peloponnesus; hence, adj., **Sicyonius** -a -um, Sicynian; calcei, Cic.; and subst., **Sicyonia** -ōrum, n. a kind of soft shoes from Sicyon, Lucr.

Sida -ae, f. (Σίδα), a town in Pamphylia, west of the river Meles, now Eske-Adalia. Hence,

Sidetae -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Sida.

siderālis -e (sidus), of or relating to the stars, Plin.

sideratio -ōnis, f. (sideror), a blast, blight upon plants, supposed to be produced by the influence of the stars, Plin.

siderēus -a -um (sidus), of or belonging to the stars, starry. **I.** Lit., a, caelum, starry, Ov.; ignes, the stars, Ov.; Canis, the Dog-star, Ov.; dea = Nox, Prop.; conjux, Cyra (as son of Lucifer), Ov.; b, esp., of or relating to the sun, solar; ignes, Ov.; lux, Ov. **II.** Transf., gleaming, glistening; clipeus, Verg.

siderion -ī, n. (σιδάριον), the plant vervain, Plin.

siderites -ae, m. (σιδήριτης) = sideritis (q.v.).

sideritis -is, f. (σιδήριτης). **I.** a stone; a, a magnet, Plin.; b, a kind of diamond, Plin. **II.** a plant, vervain, Plin.

sideror, 1. (sidus) = sidere affari, to suffer from a sun-stroke, be planet-struck, Plin.

Sidicini -ōrum, m. a people of Campania, whose chief town was Teanum. Hence, adj., **Sidicinus** -a -um, Sidicine.

sido, sidi and sēdi, sessum, 3. (σιδω), to sit down, settle, alight. **I.** Lit., of living creatures, columbae super arbore sidunt, Verg.; imusne sessum? Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate things. **A.** Gen., to sink down, settle; orta ex laeae nebula campo quam montibus densior sederat, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, to remain lying or fixed, to settle; a, quum sederit glans, Liv.; b, naut. t. t., to stick fast, to be stranded; ubi cymbae sidentur, Liv.; 2, to sink = to vanish, disappear, Prop., Tac.

Sidon -ōnis, f. (Σιδών), a city of Phoenicia.

Hence, adj., **A.** **Sidōnius** -a -um, Phoenician; Sidonian; amor, of Jupiter for Europa, Mart.; esp., of purple, ostrum, Ov.; subst., **Sidōniū** -ōrum, m. the Sidonians or Tyrians. **B.** **Sidōnicus** -a -um, Sidonian. **C.** **Sidōnis** -idis, f. Sidonian, Tyrian; coucha, Tyrian purple, Ov.; tellus, Phoenicia, Ov.; subst. = the Sidonian woman; Europa, Ov.; Dido, Ov.; Anna, sister of Dido, Ov.

sidus -ēris, n. a group of stars, constellation, sometimes used of a single star. **I.** A. Lit., a, (a) sing., sidus Vergiliarum, Liv.; sidus aetherium, Ov.; (β) plur., illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellae vocatis, Cic.; b, poet., sidera solis (of the sun itself), Ov. **B.** Meton., 1, sing., a, the time of year; hiberno sidere, in winter, Verg.; mutato sidere, at another time of the year, Verg.; b, the day; brunaie, the shortest day, Verg.; c, climate, regions; tot sidera emensae, Verg.; d, weather; grave sidus et imber, Ov.; Minervae, storm raised by Minerva, Verg.; e, a stir, as bringing disaster (cf. sideratio), haud secus quam pestifero sidere icti, Liv.; 2, plur., the heavens; ad sidera missus, Juv.; ad sidera ferre, to praise to the skies, Verg.; poma ad sidera nituntur, grow up, Verg.; sub sidera lapsae, Verg.; vertice sidera tangere, Ov., or ferire, Hor., to touch the stars, to be elevated in happiness or prosperity beyond measure; sub pedibus videt nubes et sidera, is raised to heaven, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of beau-

tital eyes, geminum, sua lumina, sidus, Ov.; 2, pride, glory; O sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis, Ov.

Sigambri = Sugambri (q.v.).

Sigœum -i, n. (Σίγειον), a promontory and port in Troad, where was the grave of Achilles, now Jenischer. Hence, **A. Sigœus** -a -um, **Sigœan**. **B. sigœus** -a -um, **Sigœan**.

sigilla -ôrum, n. (dim. of signum), small figures, images; patella in qua sigilla erant egregia, Cic.; statuettes, Cic.; figures cut upon a signet-ring, Cic.; and hence, a seal, Hor.

Sigillaria -ôrum, abl. -tis and -ibus, n. (sigilla). **I. a festival in Rome, at which little figures were exchanged as presents, Suet. II. the little images thus used, Sen. III. a place in Rome where such images were sold, Suet.**

sigillatus -a -um (sigilla), ornamented with small figures; scyphi, Cic.

sigillum, v. sigilla.

sigma -âtis, n. (σίγμα), the Greek letter sigma, and hence, a semicircular dining-couch in the original shape of a capital sigma (C), Mart.

signator -ôris, m. (signo), one who seals a document as a witness; a, the witness to a will, Suet.; signatores falsi, forgers of wills, Sall.; b, the witness to a marriage-contract, Juv.

Signia -ae, f. a city in Latium, now Segni. Hence, adj., **Signinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Signia; opus, or simply subst., **Signinum** -i, n. a kind of plaster for walls and pavements; plur. subst., **Signini** -ôrum, m. the inhabitants of Signia.

signifer -fêra -fêrum (signum) and fero), bearing figures, adorned with figures. **I. Gen., puppis, Lucan. II. Esp., A. bearing stars, covered with constellations; aether, Lucr.; orbis, the zodiac, Cic. B. Subst., signifer -fêri, m., milit. t. t., a standard-bearer, Caes., Cic.; transf., a leader, head; calamitosorum, Cic.; juventutis, Cic.**

significabilis -e (significo), significant, conveying a meaning; vox, Varr.

significans -antis, p. adj. (from significo), graphic, distinct, clear, Quint.

significanter, adv. (significans), plainly, distinctly, clearly; acris, apertus, significantius dignitatem alicuius defendere, Cic.

significantiâ -ae, f. (significo), expressiveness, energy, distinctness, Quint.

significatio -ônis, f. (significo). **I. a showing, pointing out, indicating, sign, token, indication; a, absol., declarare aliquid significatione, Cic.; b, with subject, genit., litterarum, Cic.; c, with object, genit., virtutis, Cic.; d, with acc. and infin., significatio fit non adesse constantiam, Cic. II. Esp., 1, a sign of assent, approbation, applause; significatio omium, Cic.; significatione florere, Cic.; 2, a sign, prognostic of a change of weather, Plin.; 3, emphasis, Cic.; 4, the meaning, signification of a word; scripti, Cic.**

significatus -us, m. (significo), a sign, prognostic of a change of weather, Plin.

significo, I. (signum) and facio), to give a sign, indication, to indicate, notify. **I. Gen., a, with acc., hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est, Cic.; b, with acc. and infin., omnes significabant ab eo se esse admodum delectatos, Cic.; c, with ut and the subj., ut statim dimitterentur, Caes.; d, with rel. sent., litterae neque unde neque quo die datae essent significabant, Cic.; e, with de and the abl., de fuga, Caes. II. Esp., A. to indicate that which is to come; a, futura, Cic.; b, to give signs of, indicate a change**

of weather, Plin. **B. Of words, to mean, signify; uno verbo significari res duas, Cic.**

Signinus, v. Signia.

signo, I. (signum), to put a mark upon, mark, designate. **I. Lit., A. Gen., humum limite, Ov.; caeli regionem in cortice signant, cut in, inscribe, Verg.; sonos vels, Cic.; humum pede certo, to tread on, Hor. B. Esp., 1, to mark with a seal, seal, seal up; libellum, Cic.; volumina, Hor.; arcanas tabellas, Ov.; 2, to coin, stamp money; argentum signatum, Cic.; 3, to adorn; honorare, Verg. II. Fig., A. Gen., signatum inmemori pectore nomen habe, Ov. B. Esp., 1, to signify, express; ossa uonem (Cajeti) signat, Verg.; 2, to observe, notice; ora sono discordia, Verg.**

signum -i, n. (perhaps connected with εἶκόν, eikós), a sign, mark, token. **I. Gen., signa et notae locorum, Cic.; signum imprimere pecori, Verg.; signa pedum sequi, to follow the footsteps, Ov.; signa doloris ostendere, Cic. II. Esp., A. Milit. t. t., 1, a standard, flag, banner; 2, of large divisions of an army, the legion, etc.; signa relinquere, to desert, Sall.; signa terre, to march away, Caes.; signa convelli jubere, to give the signal for marching away, Liv.; signa inferre, to attack, Caes.; signa cor rre, (a) to bring the standards together, Caes., (b) to fight; cum Alexandrinis, Cic.; b, of small divisions, of cohorts and maniples, Cic.; hence, transf. = a small division of the army, company; signa et ordines, Liv.; 2, a, the signal, order, command given by the general; signum pugnae proponere, Liv.; signum tuâ dare, Caes.; b, a watchword, pass-word; it belle tessera signum, Verg. B. the sign or signal in the circus given by the praetor or consul for the races to begin; signum mittendis quadrigis dare, Liv. C. a sign, token, indication of the future; signum se obicit, Cic.; medici signa habent ex venis, Cic. D. a sign = a proof; hoc signi est, id signi est, or signum est with acc. and infin., Cic. E. a figure, image, statue; signum aëneum, marmoreum, Cic.; hence, a, a seal, signet, Cic.; b, a group of stars, constellation, Cic.**

sil, sîlis, f. a kind of yellow earth, ochre, Plin.

Sila ae, f. a forest in Brutti.

silacœus -a -um (sil), like ochre; color, Plin.

silanus -i, m. (Σαλνός), a fountain (frequently made to issue from the head of Silenus), Lucr.

Silârus -i, m. a river in Lucania, now Sele.

silaus -i, m. a species of parsley, Plin.

silens, v. sileo.

silentium -ii, n. (sileo), silence, stillness, quietness. **I. Lit., A. Gen., audire aliquid magno silentio, Cic.; silentium fieri jubere, Cic.; animadvertere cum silentio, to notice in silence, Ter.; silentio praeterire, Cic.; silentium noctis, the stillness of night, Caes.; ruris, Ov. B. Esp., a, freedom from disturbance, and hence, completeness, perfectness in taking the auspices; id silentium dicimus in auspiciis, quod omni vitio caret, Cic. b, obscurity, ingloriousness; laudem eorum a silentio vindicare, Cic. II. Transf., quiet, repose, inactivity; judiciorum ac fori, Cic.; vitam silentio transire, Sall.**

Silênus -i, m. (Σελήνός), the tutor and attendant of Bacchus, represented with a bald head, as always drunk, and riding on an ass.

sileo -di, 2. to be still, noiseless, silent. **I. Lit., 1, of persons, a, absol., or with de and the abl., optimum quemque silere, Liv.; ceteri de nobis silent, Cic.; partic., silens, silent; umbrae silentes (of the dead), Verg.; subst., silentes, the silent; (a) = the dead; rex silentum (Pluto), Ov.; (b) the dreamers;**

coetus silentum, Ov.; **b**, with acc., to be silent about; tu hoc silebis, Cic.; neque te silebo, Hor.; in pass., res siletur, Cic.; partic. subst., **silenda** -ōrum, n. things to be silent about, secrets mysteries, Liv.; **2**, of things, silet aer, Ov.; aequor, Verg.; nox, Verg.; with foll. rel. sent., si chartae sileant quod bene feceris, Hor.; partic., **silens**, quiet, still; nox, Verg.; agmen, Liv. **II** Transf., to rest, to be inactive; **a**, of persons, silent diutius Musae quam solebat, Cic.; **b**, of things, si quando ambitus sileat, Cic. (partic. pres. in abl., gen. silente: syncope. genit. plur., silentum, Verg., Ov.).

siler -ēris, n. a species of willow, the brook-willow, Verg.

silescō, 3. (inchoat. of sileo), to become silent, grow still, Verg.

silex -icis, m. (rarely f.), any hard stone, flint, granite, basalt, esp. as material for pavement. **I** Lit., certo in loco silicem caedere, Cic.; vias in urbe silice sternere, Liv.; as fig. of cruelty or hardheartedness, dicam silices pectus habere tuum, Ov. **II** Poet., transf., = scopulus, rock, cliff; acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Verg.

Siliānus, v. Silius.

silicernium -ii, n. a funeral feast, Varr.; hence, transf., as a term of abuse applied to an infirm old man, Ter.

silicia -ae, f. the plant fenugreek, Plin.

silicula -ae, f. (dim. of siliqua), a little pod or husk, Varr.

siliginēus -a -um (siligo), made of wheat, wheaten, Plin.

siligo -inis, f. **1**, a kind of very white wheat (Triticum hibernum, Linn.), Plin.; **2**, meton., wheaten flour, Juv.

siliqua -ae, f. a husk, pod, shell, Verg.; plur., **siliquae** -arum, pulse, Hor.

siliquor, 1. dep. (siliqua), to put forth or get pods, Plin.

Silius -a -um, name of a Roman gens: **1**, A. Silius, a friend of Cicero; **2**, P. Silius Nerva, praetor in Bithynia and Pontus, 61 B.C.; **3**, C. Silius Italicus, an epic poet of the first century A.D., author of an epic poem on the Punic War in seventeen books. Hence, **Siliānus** -a -um, relating to Silius.

sillybus = sittybos (q.v.).

silphium -ii, n. (σίλφιον) = laserpitium (q.v.).

Silures -um, acc. -as, a people in Britain, to the west of the Severn and the Avon.

silurus -i, m. (σίλουρος), a species of river-fish, prob. the sheat-fish, Juv.

silus -a -um (σῆλος and σῆλος) = simus, flat-nosed, snub-nosed, pug-nosed, Cic.

silva (sylva) -ae, f. (connected with ὄλη), a wood, forest. **I** Lit., a, silva densa, Cic.; silvarum dea, Diana, Ov.; b, a plantation, a grove, a park; signa in silva disposita, Cic.; **2**, meton., a, a quantity of shrubs or plants, underwood, Verg.; b, poet., a tree or trees, Verg., Ov. **II** Transf., **1**, a dense mass or quantity; immanem aerato circumfert tegmine silvam, a dense mass of spears, Verg.; **2**, plentiful supply, abundance; virtutum et vitiorum, Cic.; esp., of materials for speaking and writing, silva rerum, Cic.; omnis ubertas et quasi silva dicendi, Cic. (silvae, trisyll. in Hor.).

Silvanus -i, m. (silva), a Latin god of forests and the country; plur., Silvani, gods of the forests and the country.

silvaticus -a -um (silva), **1**, of or relating to

a forest or wood, Varr.; **2**, of plants and animals, wild, Plin.

silvesco, 3. (silva), of a vine, to run wild, to run to wood, Cic.

silvester -tris -tre and gen. **silvestris** -e (silva). **I** belonging to a wood or forest; a, covered with trees, wooded, woody; collis, Caes.; locus, Cic.; subst., **silvestria** -ium, n. woody places; b, living or being in the woods; belua, Cic.; homines, Hor.; cursus, Cic. **II** Transf., **A**, growing wild, wild; oliva, Ov. **B**, rural, pastoral; Musa, Verg.

Silvia, v. I. Rhea.

silvicola -ae, c. (silva and colo), an inhabitant of the woods, Verg.

silvicultrix -trix, f. (silva and colo), inhabiting the woods, Cat.

silvifragus -a -um (silva and frango), shattering the woods, Lucr.

silvigē -gēra -gērum (silva and gero), wooded, covered with forests; montes, Plin.

silvōsus -a -um (silva), well wooded, abounding in forests; saltus, Liv.

Simbrāvium -ii, n. a district in the country of the Aequi. Hence, **Simbrūnus** -a -um, relating to Simbrāvium.

simia -ae, f. and **simiūs** -i, m. (simus), an ape, monkey, Cic.; used as a term of abuse of men, simius iste, Hor.

simila -ae, f. the finest wheaten flour, Mart.

similāgo = simila (q.v.).

similis -e (connected with simul, simulare), like, resembling, similar; **a**, with genit. (nearly always so in Cicero when used of persons) fratris, hominis, Cic.; simile veri, Cic.; non est veri simile ut occiderit, Cic.; mihi minus simile veri visum est, with acc. and infin., Liv.; compar., veri similis, Liv.; similiorēs Atticorum, Cic.; superl., simillimum veri, Cic.; **b**, with dat., si similes Iulio tribunos haberet, Liv.; quid simile habet epistola aut iudicio aut contenti, Cic.; compar., similis id vero fecit, Liv.; superl., simillimus deo, Cic.; **c**, with dat. and genit. together, similis illi . . . similis deorum, Cic.; **d**, with inter se, homines inter se quum formā tum moribus similes, Cic.; **e**, foll. by atque, ut si, tamquam si, Cic.; **f**, absol., animus, Cic. Subst., **simile** -is, n. a resemblance, Cic.

similitēr, adv. (similis), in like manner, similarly; foll. by atque, ut si, Cic.

similitudo -inis, f. (similis), likeness, similitude, resemblance. **I** Lit., gen., est inter ipsos similitudo, Cic.; est homini cum deo similitudo, Cic.; veri similitudo, probability, Cic.; plur., similitudines, concr., similar things, Cic.; **2**, esp., a, likeness in a portrait, Cic.; **b**, a metaphor, simile, Cic. **II** Transf., **1**, a comparison, similitudo, Cic.; **2**, uniformity, Cic.

similo = simulo (q.v.).

simiōlus -i, m. (dim. of simius), a little ape (of a man), Cic.

simitū, adv., old form of simul (q.v.).

Simōis -mōentis, m. (Σιμόεις), a small stream in Troas, falling into the Scamander.

Simōnides -is, m. (Σιμωνίδης), a lyric poet of Cos. Adj., **Simōnideus** -a -um, Simonidean.

simplex -plicis (sim = simple, cf. sincerus, and plex, from plico), simple, uncompounded, unmixed. **I** Lit., a, natura animantis, Cic.; aqua, pure, Ov.; jus, Hor.; b, single, one; simpliciter urbem intrare, Liv.; plus vice simplici, more than once, Hor. **II** Transf., **A**, a, plain, simple, not complicated; causa, Cic.; genus

mortis, without torture, Liv.; necessitudo, unconditional, Cic.; **b**, natural, simple; ratio veritatis, Cic. **B.** Esp., morally simple, straightforward, upright, guileless; animus apertus ac simplex, Cic.

simplicitas -ātis, f. (simplex). **I.** simplicity, simpleness, Lucr. **II.** moral simplicity, straightforwardness, guilelessness, honesty, candour; puerilis, Liv.; sermo antiquae simplicitatis, Liv.

simpliciter, adv. (simplex). **I.** a, plainly, straightforwardly, directly; defendere, Cic.; sententiam referre, Cic.; **b**, simply, without art, artlessly; loqui, Cic. **II.** Esp., frankly, candidly, honestly, Tac.

simpulus -a -um (ἀπλοῦς), simple. Subst., **simpulum** -i, n. that which is single (opp. duplum), Cic.

simpulum -i, n. a ladle; prov., excitare fluctus in simpulo, to make a storm in a tea-cup, to make much ado about nothing, Cic.

simpvium -fi, n. a sacrificial vessel, Cic.

simul (archaic **semul**), adv. (connected with *ama*, at once, at the same time as. **I.** Gen., a, absol., venire, Cic.; simul commonefacere, Caes.; **b**, with cum, testamentum simul obsignavi cum Clodio, Cic.; **c**, with et, que, atque, simul et ostendi, Cic.; simul inflatus exacerbatusque, Liv.; simul honoribus atque virtutibus, Liv.; **d**, with abl., simul septemviris, Tac.; simul his dictis, Verg. **II.** Special phrases. **A.** simul . . . simul, not only . . . but at the same time, partly . . . partly (*ἀμα μὲν . . . ἀμα δέ*); increpando simul temeritatem, simul ignaviam, Liv.; foll. by ut or ne and subj., by quod and indic. or subj., simul sui purgandi causa, simul ut, etc., Caes. **B.** simulatque (simulac), as soon as; **a**, simulatque cognitum est, Cic.; **b**, with ut, simul ut expectati sumus, Cic.; **c**, simul alone (as a conj.), simul inflavi tibicen, Cic. **C.** (Like Gr. *ἀμα*) with partic. pres. simul hoc dicens, while saying this, Verg.

simulacrum -i, n. (from *simulo*, as lavacrum from *lavo*), an image, likeness, portrait, effigy. **I.** Lit., **1.** a, oppidorum, Cic.; Helenae, Cic.; **b**, a doll; simulacra cerea, Ov.; **2.**, a reflection in a mirror, a shadow, vision in a dream or seen in fancy; **a**, a reflection in a mirror or in water, Lucr.; **b**, a shade, ghost, Ov.; **c**, a vision in a dream; vana (noctis), Ov.; **d**, t. t. of the Epicurean philosophy, a conception of an object in the mind, Lucr.; **e**, the recollection of a thing, Cic.; **3.** transf., in a discourse, a characteristic picture, Liv. **II.** Fig., as opposed to what is real, **1.** a mere image, imitation; simulacra virtutis, Cic.; **2.**, esp., **a**, a phantom, appearance; religionis, Cic.; **b**, a shade, ghost (of something lost); auspiciorum, Cic.

simulamen -inis, n. (simulo), an imitation, Ov.

simulans -antis, p. adj. (from *simulo*), only in comp., imitating, imitative; simulantior vocum ales, the parrot, Ov.

simulātē, adv. (simulatus), in appearance, feignedly, Cic.

simulatio -ōnis, f. (simulo), the assumed appearance of anything, pretence, feint, simulation, false show; imitatio simulatioque virtutis, Cic.; agere cum simulatione timoris, Cic.; absol., simulatio ficta, Cic.

simulator -ōris, m. (simulo). **I.** an imitator; figurae, Ov. **II.** Transf., a hypocritical imitator, hypocrite, counterfeiter, feigner; segnitiae, Tac.; cuius rei libet simulator ac dissimulator, Cic.; simulator in omni oratione, a master in irony, Cic.

simūlo, 1. (similis), to make like. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.**, to present, represent; cupressum, Hor.; **2.**, to imitate; ninbos, Verg.; Catonem, Hor. **II.** Transf., to put on the appearance of, simulate, feign, counterfeit; simulare gaudia vultu, Ov.; lacrimas, Ov.; negotia, Sall.; aegrum, to play the part of a sick man, Liv.; aliud aegutes, aliud simulantes, Cic.; with acc. and infin., se furere, Cic.; poet., with infin. alone, simulat Jove natus abire, Ov.; absol., non sui commodi causa simulare, Cic. Esp., partic., **simulātus** -a -um, feigned, counterfeit; nec simulatum quidquam potest esse diurnum, nothing counterfeit can be lasting, Cic.

simultas -ātis, f. (= similitas, as facultas = facilitas), enmity towards some one who is like us, rivalry, jealousy, feud, animosity, dissension, hatred; **a**, sing., similitatem deponere, Cic.; **b**, plur., simulates exercere cum aliquo, Cic.; simulates dirimere, Cic.

simulus -a -um (dim. of *simus*), a little pug-nosed, somewhat snub-nosed, Lucr.

simus -a -um (σιμός), flat-nosed, pug-nosed, snub-nosed, Verg.

sin, conj. but if, if however. **I.** With preceding particle, si, nisi, if . . . but if, Cic.; si . . . sin aliter, Cic.; si . . . sin autem, Plin. minus, sin aliter, sin secus, ellipt., but if not, if on the contrary, Cic. **II.** Without preceding particle, Cic.; strengthened, sin autem, Cic.

sinapi, indecl. n. and **sinapis** -is, acc. -im, abl. -e and gen. -i, f. (*σίναφι*), mustard, Plin.

sincērē, adv. (sincerus), honestly, frankly, sincerely; loqui, Cic.; pronuntiare, Caes.

sincērītas -ātis, f. (sincerus). **I.** purity, freedom from adulteration, clearness, Plin. **II.** uprightness, integrity, Phaedr.

sincērus -a -um (from *sin* = simple and *cerus*, connected with *cresco*, cf. *procerus* = simply grown). **I.** pure, unmixed, unadulterated, genuine; **a**, lit., secernere fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic.; genae, Ov.; **b**, transf., upright, honourable, sincere; nihil sinceri, Cic.; fides, Liv. **II.** pure; **1.** sound, healthy; **a**, lit., corpus, Ov.; sincerum integrumque conserva, Cic.; **b**, transf., uninjured, undestroyed; Minerva, Ov.; **2.** pure, mere; **a**, lit., proelium equestre, Liv.; **b**, fig., voluptas, Cic.; gaudium, Liv.

sinciput -ptis, n. (for semi caput). **I.** half a head; esp., the smoked chap of a pig, Juv. **II.** Meton., the brain, Plaut.

sinclon -ōnis, f. (σινδών), fine cotton cloth, muslin, Mart.

sinē, prep. with abl., without (opp. cum), semper ille ante cum uxore, tum sine ea, Cic.; sine dubio, Cic.; sine ulla dubitatione, without doubt, Cic.; sometimes placed after its case, vitis nemo sine nascitur, Hor.

singillārītēr, adv. (singulus), singly, Lucr.

singillātīm (singulātīm), adv. (singulus), singly, one by one, Cic.

singulāris -e (singuli), belonging to single persons or things. **I.** Lit., **A.** gen., **a**, single, individual; ubi aliquos singulares ex nave egredi conspexerant, Caes.; non est singulare nec solivagum genus hoc, Cic.; **b**, relating to an individual; imperium, potentia, absolute rule, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.**, grammat. t. t., singular, belonging to the singular number, Quint.; **2.**, subst., singulares -um, m. a select body of life-guards in the imperial service, Tac. **II.** Fig., single in its kind, distinguished, eminent, singular, unique, extra-

sinuarius, *a*, in a good sense, ingenio atque animo singularis, Cic.; Pompeii singularis eximiaeque virtus, Cic.; *b*, in a bad sense, exceptional; nequitia, Cic.

singulariter, adv. (singularis). *I*. *singly*; *a*, Lucr.; *b*, in the singular number, Quint. *II*. *Transf., particularly, singularly, extraordinarily*; aliquem diligere, Cic.

singularius -a -um (singularis), *single*; satenae, *once twisted* (or *one pound in weight*), Plaut.

singulātum = singillatim (q.v.).

singuli, *v. singulus*.

singultim, adv. (singultus), *in sobs*; *transf. = stammeringly*; pauca loqui, Hor.

singultio, *4. (singultus)*. *I*. *to hicough*, Plin. *II*. *to thro*, Pers.

singulto, *1. (singultus)*. *I*. *Intransit., to hicough, to sob*, Quint.; *of dying persons, to rattle in the throat*, Verg. *II*. *Transit., to sob out, gasp out*; animam, Ov.

singultus -ūs, *m. (singuli)*. *I*. *weeping, sobbing*; *a*, of persons, singultuque pias interumpente querellis, Ov.; multas lacrimas et fletum cum singultu videre potuisti, Cic.; *b*, of persons dying, rattling in the throat, Verg. *II*. *Of similar sounds, the creaking of a raven, the gurgling of water*, Plin.

singulus -a -um, *more freq. in plur., singuli -ae -a (from *sin* = *several, singly*, as *simplex*). *I*. *single, a single person or thing, one alone*; *a*, sing., singulum vestigium, Plaut.; *b*, plur., frequentes aut pauci an singuli, Cic. *II*. *Distributive, one each*; legiones singulas posuit Brundisii, Tarenti, etc., *one legion at Brundisium, one at Tarentum*, Cic.; filiae singulos filios habentes, Liv.*

Sinus -is, *m. (Sine, i.e., he that injures), a robber on the isthmus of Corinth, killed by Theseus*.

sinister -tra -trum, *left, on the left hand*. *I*. *Lit., A. Adj., minus, Nep.; ripa, Hor.; compar., sinisterior* -us, *rota, Ov.* *B. Subst., 1, sinistra* -ae, *f. a, the left hand, Caes.*; *used in stealing, natae ad furta sinistrae, Ov.*; *b, the left side; dextra sinistra, Cic.*; *sub sinistra, Caes.*; *2, sinistri* -orum, *m. the left wing of a line of battle, Liv.* *II*. *1, awkward, wrong, perverse; inflex, Verg.*; *2, unfavourable, adverse; signa, Ov.*; *notas pecori sinister, Verg.*; *3, t.t. of augury, a, amongst the Romans, who, turning towards the south, had the east on the left, favourable; tonitrus, Ov.*; *b, among the Greeks, who, turning towards the north, had the east on the right, unfavourable; omen, Ov.*

sinistritas -itās, *f. (sinister), left-handedness, awkwardness, Plin.*

sinistrō, adv. (sinister), *unfavourably, unpropitiously*; exipere, Hor.; rescribere, Tac.

sinistrorsus (sinistrorsum), adv. (for *sinistroversus, sif* troversum), *on the left hand, Caes., Hor.*

sino, *sivi, situm*, *3. lit., to place, put down, to set down*; only used in this sense in the partic. *situs*, and in the compound *posui* (= *posuino*); in the finite verb only *transf., to permit, allow, suffer*. *I*. *Gen., a, with acc. and infin., vinum ad se importari omnino non sinunt, Caes.*; *nos transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic.*; *in pass., with nom. and infin., hic accusare eum moderate per senatus auctoritatem non est situs, Cic.*; *b, with subj. alone, sine pascat aretque, Hor.*; *c, with acc., sinite arma viris, Verg.*; *d, absol., non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic.* *II*. *Esp., A. in conversation, sine, let = may*; *transit sine litora*

fluctus, Verg.; *or simply sino, good, be it so, Plaut.* *B. ne di sinant (sint), ne Jupiter sirit, God forbid, Liv.* (*perf. tenses syncope*, *sisti, sistās, stris, sirit, siritis; pluperf., sisset and sissent*). Hence, **situs** -a -um. *I*. *Partic., placed, laid down*; *1, gen., Plaut.*; *2, esp., a, built*; Philippopolis a Philippo sita, Liv.; *b, buried*; C. Marii sitae reliquiae apud Anienem, Cic. *II*. *P. Adj. = lying, situate*. *A. Lit., 1, gen., lingua in ore sita est, Cic.*; *2, esp., of places, situate*; locus situs in media insula, Cic. *B. Fig., 1, gen., voluptas in medio sitas esse dicunt, Cic.*; *2, esp., situm esse in aliqua re or in aliquo, to rest upon, depend upon*; assensio quae est in nostra potestate sita, Cic.

Sinōpa -ae, *f.* and **Sinōpē** -ēs, *f. (Σινώπη)*. *I. a town in Paphlagonia on the Black Sea, a colony from Miletus, birth-place of the cynic Diogenes, now Sinap, Sinabe, Sinub.* Hence, *A. Sinopenis* -e, *belonging to Sinope*. *B. Sinopenus* -ei, *m. (Σινωπεύς), the Sinopian*; Cynicus, Diogenes, Ov. *C. Sinōpis* -idis, *f. a kind of red ochre, found near Sinope*. *II. a Greek town in Latium, afterwards called Sinuessa* (q.v.).

Sinuessa -ae, *f. (Σινουέσσα or Σινίεσσα), a town in Latium, formerly called Sinope, colonised by Romans, the neighbourhood of which was famous for its wine and warm baths. Adj., Sinuessanus* -a -um, *of or belonging to Sinuessa*.

sinum, *v. 1. sinus*.

sinūo, *1. (2. sinus), to bend, curve*; terga, Verg.; arcum, Ov.; *pass. as middle, muri introrsus sinuati, bent inwards, Tac.*; *serpens sinuatur in arcus, Ov.*

sinuōsus -a -um (2. sinus). *I. full of windings, bendings, curves, sinuous*; vestis, Ov.; flexus (angulus), Verg. *II*. *Fig., of discourse, diffuse, digressive, Quint.*

1. sinus -i, *m.* and **sinum** -i, *n. a large bowl, a basin, Verg.*

2. sinus -ūs, *m. a bending, curve, fold*. *I*. *Gen., of the windings of a snake, Cic.*; *of the curls of hair, Ov.*; *the fold of a garment, sinu ex toga facta, Liv.*; *the belly of a sail swollen by the wind; sinus implere secundos, Verg.*; *pleno pandere vela sinu, Ov.*; *occedendo sinum in medio deilit, formed a curve, Liv.* *II*. *Esp., A. the lap*; *1, lit., a, sinum implere floribus, Ov.*; *b, the hanging fold of the toga, the bosom, lap*; *litteras in sinu ponere, Liv.*; *optatum negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, Cic.*; *in sinu gaudere, to rejoice in secret, Cic.*; *2, meton., a garment*; *indue regales sinus, Ov.*; *3, a, the bosom*; *hence, love, affection, affectionate protection*; *in sinu est meo, is my darling, Cic.*; *in sinu gestare, to hold dear, Cic.*; *b, the inmost part of anything, the heart*; *in sinu urbis sunt hostes, Sall.* *B. a bay, gulf*; *a, lit., maritimus, Cic.*; *b, meton., land on a bay or gulf, Liv.* *C. a chasm in the earth, Liv.* (*dat. and abl. plur., always sinibus*).

siparium -iī, *n. (dim. of siparum = supparum)*. *I. a drop-scene at a theatre*; *a, lit., Cic.*; *b, meton. = comedy, Juv.* *II. a curtain to exclude the sun, Quint.*

sipho (sipo) -ōnis, *m. (σίφων), a siphon, Juv.*

Sipontum -i, *n. (Σιπών), an important harbour in Apulia, now Marja de Siponto. Adj.,*

Sipontinus -a -um, *Sipontine*.

siptachōras -ae, *m. an Indian tree, supposed to yield amber, Plin.*

Sipylus -i, *m. (Σίπυλος), a mountain in Lydia, where, according to the legend, Niobe was turned into stone*.

siquando, adv. *if ever*. Cic

siquidem, conj. **I** *if indeed*, Cic. **II**. *since, because*, Cic.

siraecum -i, n. (σίραϊον) = *sapa* (q.v.).

siremps and **sirempse** (similis re ipsa), *the same*; **sirempse legem**, Plaut.

Sirēn -ēnis, f., usually plur., **Sirēnes** -um, f. (Σειρῆνες), the Sirens, birds with the faces of women, on the coast of Southern Italy, who by their song lured mariners to destruction. **Sirenium** scopuli, three small rocky islands on the southwest coast of Campania, between Surrentum and Capreae; **transf.**, vitanda est improba Siren, desidia, Hor.

siriāsis -is, f. (σειρίασις), a disease in children, caused by excessive heat, Plin.

sirius -li, m. (σείριος), the dogstar, Verg.; poet. attrib., sirius ardor, of the dogstar, Verg.

sirpēa and **sirpia**, v. **scirpeus**.

sirpīcūlus = **scirpūculus** (q.v.).

sirpus = **scirpus** (q.v.).

sirus -i, m. (σείρως), a pit or cellar for keeping corn, a silo, Plin.

sis = *si vis*, v. **1. volo**.

Sisapo -ōnis, f. a town in Hispania Baetica, near which were gold-mines, now Guadalcanal.

Sisenna -ae, m. **I**. L. Cornelius, a famous Roman orator and historian, contemporary of Cicero. **II**. a notorious slanderer in Rome in the time of Horace.

siser -ēris, n. (σίσαρον), a plant with an edible root (Sium sisarum, Linn.), Plin.

sisto, **sitī** and **sētī**, **stātum**, 3. (reduplication of **sto**). **I**. **Transit.**, **A.** to cause to stand, put, place; **1.** aciem in litore, Verg.; alicui jaculum in ore, to hit on the mouth, Verg.; **2.** esp., a. legul t. t., sistere se or aliquem, to produce, cause to appear before a court of justice, Cic.; vadimonium sistere, to appear on the appointed day, Cic.; **b.** to erect; effigium, Tac. **B.** **1.** to stop, bring to a stand, check; a. lit., legiones, Liv.; equos, Verg.; pedem or gradum, Verg.; **b.** fig. querelas, lacrimas, Ov.; fugam, Liv.; **2.** to make firm, settle firmly, establish; rem Romanam, Verg. **II**. **Intransit.**, **A.** to stand; **1.** gen., Plaut.; **2.** esp., to appear, present oneself in court, Cic. **B.** to stand still, to halt; **1.** lit., ubi sistere detur, Verg.; **2.** to stand firm; reipublicam sistere negat posse, Cic.; impers., vix concordia sisti posse, one cannot hold out, one can stand it no longer, Liv.; partic., **stātus** -a -um, fixed, determined, recurring periodically; dies, Liv.; sacrificium, Cic.

sistrātus -a -um (sistrum), furnished with a sistrum, Mart.

sistrum -i, n. (σειστρον), a sort of rattle used in the worship of Isis, Ov.

sisymbrium -li, n. (σισύμβριον), an aromatic herb sacred to Venus; perhaps, mint, Ov.

Sisýphus (-ōs), m. (Σίσυφος), a son of Aeolus, brother of Salmoneus, a king of Corinth, a cunning robber, killed by Theseus, condemned in the lower world to roll up hill a great stone which constantly fell back. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Sisýphus** -a -um, a. of or relating to Sisýphus, Prop.; sanguine cretus Sisýphio, Ulysses, Ov.; **b.** Corinthian, Ov. **B.** Subst., **Sisýphidēs** -ae, m. Ulysses, said to be the son of Sisýphus.

sitānius -a -um (σητάριος), of this year, this year's, Plin.

sitella -ae, f. (dim. of situla), an urn, used for drawing lots, Liv., Cic.

Sithōn -ōnis, m. (Σίδων), son of Neptune,

king in the Thracian Chersonesus. Hence, **A** **Sithōn** -ōnis, **Sithonian**; poet. = **Thracian**. **B.** **Sithōnius** -idis, f., subst., a Thracian woman, Ov. **C.** **Sithōnius** -a -um, **Sithonian**, Thracian; subst., **Sithōnii** -ōrum, m. the Thracians, Hor.

siticulōsus -a -um (sitis), very dry, parched, Hor.

sitiēns, v. **sitio**.

sitiētēr, adv. (sitiens), thirstily, greedily, eagerly; expetere, Cic.

sitio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (sitis), to thirst, be thirsty. **I.** **Intransit.**, **A.** **1.** lit., Cic.; prov., sitire mediis in undis, to starve in the midst of plenty, Ov.; **2.** transf. a., of plants, the soil, etc. to be dry, parched; sitiunt agri, Cic.; tellus, Ov. **b.** to suffer from heat, to be situated in a hot climate; Afri sitiētes, Verg. **B.** **Fig.**, to be eager; partic., **sitiēns**, thirsting, eager; eo gravius avidiusque sitiēns, Cic.; fac venias ad sitiētes aures, languishing for news, Cic. **II.** **Transit.**, to thirst for something. **A.** **Lit.**, Tagum, Mart.; pass., aquae sitiuntur, Ov. **B.** **Fig.**, to thirst after, eagerly desire; sanguinem, Cic.; honores, Cic.; partic., sitiēns, with genit., virtutis, Cic.

sitis -is, f. **thirst**. **I** **1.** lit., aurentibus siti faucibus, Liv.; sitim colligere, to feel thirst, Ov., to cause thirst, Verg.; sitim explorare, Cic., extinguere, Ov., restinguere, Cic., desellere, Cic.; **2.** transf. of the earth or of plants, dryness, drought; deserta siti regio, Verg. **II** **Fig.**, thirst, eager desire; libertatis, Cic.; argenti, Hor.

sitiōtor -ōris, m. (sitio), one who thirsts, a thirster, Mart.

sittýbos (sittúbos) -i, plur., **sittyboe**, m. (σίττυβος = σίττυβον), a strip of parchment on which the title of a book was written, Cic.

sitūla -ae, f. and **sitūlus** -i, m. **a**, a small urn for drawing water, Plaut.; **b.** an urn used in drawing lots, Plaut.

1. situs -a -um, v. **sino**.

2. situs -ūs, m. (sino). **I.** the place, site, situation of anything; **1.** lit., loci, arbis, Cic.; plur., situs oppidorum, castrorum, Caes.; terrarum, Cic.; **2.** meton., a, **situation** = building; monumentum regali situ pyramidum altius Hor.; **b.** a region of the earth, zone, quarter Plin. **II.** **A.** **1.** lit., situ durescere campum, rest, Verg.; **2.** meton., a, want of cultivation; cessat terra situ, Ov.; **b.** rust, mould, dirt caused by remaining in one place; occupat arma situs, Tit.; caesecunt tecta situ, Ov.; **c.** filthiness of the body, Ov. **B.** **Fig.**, of the mind, rusting, dullness, weakness; marcescere otio sitque civitatem, Liv.; senectus victa situ, Ov.

sivē and **seu**, conj. **I.** or if; si omnes declinabunt, sine aliae declinabunt, Cic.; ne, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, reddere meis Verg. **II.** With a disjunctive sense; **a.** doubled, sive . . . sive, seu . . . seu, whether . . . or, if . . . or if; sive tu medicum adhibueris (fut. perf.) sive non adhibueris (fut. perf.), Cic.; sive fecisset sive voluisset, Cic.; sive deus sive natura ademerat, Cic.; sive casu, sive consilio deorum, Caes.; in the same sense, sive . . . seu, Verg., Liv.; seu . . . sive, Verg.; repeated several times, sive . . . sive . . . sive, Cic.; with other disjunct. particles, seu . . . aut, Verg.; with interrrog. particles, -ne . . . seu, Verg.; sive . . . an, Tac.; **b.** or; regis Philippi sive Persae, Cic.

smāragdus -i, m. and f. (σμάργδος), an emerald, Lucr.

smeeticus -a -um (σμηκτικός), cleansing, cleaning; vis, Plin.

smegma -ātis, n. (σμήγμα), a means of cleaning, a detergent, Plin.

smilax -ācis, f. (σμίλαξ). **I.** bindweed, Plin. **II.** Smilax, a maiden changed into the plant of the same name, Ov.

Smintheus -ēi, m. (Σμίνθεός), a surname of Apollo, either from σμίνθος (in Cretan = mouse), the mouse-killer, or from Sminthia (Σμίνθη), a town in the Trojan country.

1. **smyrna** -ae, f. (σμύρνα), myrrh, Lucr.

2. **Smyrna** -ae, f. (Σμύρνα), a famous trading town in Ionia, one of the places where Homer was said to have been born. Hence, **Smyrnaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Smyrna.

smyrhiza = myrrha, myrrhis (q.v.).

soboles, sobolesco = suboles, subolesco (q.v.).

sobriē, adv. (sobrius). **I.** moderately, frugally, soberly; vivere, Cic. **II.** prudently, carefully, Plaut.

sobrietas -ātis, f. (sobrius), moderation in drinking, sobriety, Sen.

sobrina -ae, f. (sobrinus), a cousin on the mother's side, Tac.

sobrinus -i, m. (for sororinus, from soror), a cousin on the mother's side, Cic.

sobrius -a -um (perhaps = se-ebrius, as socors = secors), sober, not intoxicated. **I.** a, lit., of persons, Cic.; b, meton., of inanimate things, lymph, Tib.; nox, Prop. **II.** 1, transf., moderate, frugal, continent; homines plane frugi ac sobrii, Cic.; 2, fig., sober-minded, prudent, reasonable, cautious; orator, homo, Cic.

soccatus -a -um (soccus), wearing the soccus, Sen.

soccūlus -i, m. (dim. of soccus), a little soccus, Plin.

soccus -i, m. (συγχίς, συγχίς), a light shoe or slipper in use among the Greeks, Cic.; esp., the soccus or low shoe worn by comic actors (as the cothurnus was worn by tragic actors); hence, meton., a, comedy, Hor.; b, comic style, Hor.

socer -ēri, m. (ἐκπύς), a father-in-law, Cic.; plur., soceri, the father- and mother-in-law, Liv.

socera = socrus (q.v.).

socia -ae, f., v. socius.

sociābills -e (socio), sociable, easily united or joined together; consortio inter reges, Liv.

sociālis -e (socius). **I.** social, sociable; homo sociale animal, Sen. **II.** Esp., a, conjugal; amor, Ov. **B.** of or relating to allies, allied; exercitus, Liv.; bellum, the Social War, Nep.; lex, Cic.

sociālitēr, adv. (sociālis), sociably, Hor.

sociennus -i, m. (socius), a companion, comrade, Plaut.

societas -ātis, f. (socius). **I.** society, company, companionship, fellowship, association; hominum inter ipsos, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; regni, Liv.; secleris, Cic.; societatem coire, statuere, inire, conflare, Cic.; venire in societatem laudum alienius, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, commercial partnership; a, societatem facere, Cic., gerere, Cic.; iudicium societatis, relating to partnership, Cic.; 2, the partnership or company of the publicani to farm the taxes of the provinces; Bithynica, Cic.; 2, a political alliance between states; societatem belli facere, Cic.

socio, 1. (socius). **I.** to unite, combine, associate, share; vim rerum cum dicendi exercitatione, Cic.; vitae suae periculum cum aliquo, to risk one's life with any one, Cic.; sanguinem (of relationship), Liv.; of things, omne genus hominum sociatum inter se esse, Cic.; nos urbe, domo

socias, give us a share in, Verg. **II.** Esp., to accomplish in company with others; sociati parte laboris fuigi, Ov.

sociofraudus -i, m. (socius and fraudo), one who cheats a comrade, Plaut.

socius -a -um (from sequor, or else connected with sodalis). **I.** taking part, sharing in; subst., = companion, comrade, associate, partner, sharer; socii penates, Ov.; socius regni, fellow regent, Cic.; socius periculum, Cic.; belli, Cic.; amentiae, Cic.; nocte socii, under the shelter of night, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, of relationship, socius sanguinis, a brother, Ov.; 2, of marriage, socius tori, a husband, Ov.; socii tori, Ov., and simply socii, Sall., a wife; 3, allied, confederate; socii Carthaginiensium populi, Liv.; classis socii, Ov.; subst., **socius** -i, m. an ally; huic populo socii fuerunt, Cic.; Socii, the Italian nations beyond the boundaries of Latium in alliance with the Romans, the allies; Socii et Latini, Cic.; Socii Latini nominis, the Latin allies, Liv.; 4, in relation to trade, a, a partner; iudicium pro socio, a judgment in a partnership suit, Cic.; pro socio damnari, to be condemned for defrauding a partner, Cic.; b, socii = the company of; publicani for the purpose of farming the taxes, Cic. (genit. plur., socium, Liv., Verg.).

socordia -ae, f. (socors). **I.** stupidity, folly, weakness of intellect, Tac. **II.** carelessness, negligence, indolence, inactivity, Liv.

socorditēr, adv. only in compar. (socors), lazily, slothfully, carelessly; ab Albanis socordius res acta, Liv.

socors -cordis (se and cor). **I.** weak-minded, stupid, silly, Cic. **II.** negligent, careless, slothful, inactive, Sall.

socra = socrus (q.v.).

socrātes -is, m. (Σωκράτης), the famous Athenian philosopher, contemporary of Xenophon and Alcibiades, put to death on a charge of impiety and of corrupting the youth by his teaching. Adj., **Socrāticus** -a -um, Socratic; chartae, philosophy, Hor. Plur. subst., **Socrāticū** -drum, m. the pupils and followers of Socrates.

socrus -ūs, f. (ἐκπά), a mother-in-law, Cic.

sodalicius -a -um (sodalis), of or relating to companionship. **I.** Adj., jure sodalicio, Ov. **II.** Subst., **sodaliciū** -i, n. A. comradeship, intimacy, Cat. **B.** in a bad sense, a secret society; lex Licinia quae est de sodaliciis, Cic.

sodālis -e, relating to comradeship. **I.** Adj., turba, Ov. **II.** Subst., **sodālis** -is, m. **A.** a comrade, intimate associate, companion, mate, friend; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, transf., a, of things, a companion, attendant on; sodalis hienis (of the Hebrus), Hor.; b, a sharer with = resembling; sodalis istius erat in hoc morbo, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, a table companion, a boon-companion, Cic.; 2, a member of a club, as-orientation, corporation; a, in a good sense, of a college of priests, sibi in Lupercis sodalem esse, Cic.; esp. of the priests of the deified emperor, sodales Augustales, Tac.; b, in a bad sense, a member of a secret and illegal society, Cic. (abl., sodali, Cic.).

sodālitas -ātis, f. (sodalis). **I.** companionship, intimate association; officia sodalitatē familiaritatisque, Cic.; homo summā sodalitate, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, a club for feasting, Plin., Cic.; 2, a club, association; a, in a good sense, a religious brotherhood; quaedam sodalitas Lupercorum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, a secret, illegal society, Cic.

sodēs (for si audes), pray, if you please, with your leave, prithee; iube sodes nummos curari, Cic.; me. sodes (sc. rulinque), Hor.

sōl, **sōlis**, *m. the sun*. **I. A. Lit.**, **1**, *sol praecipitans, inclining towards evening*, Cic.; *supremo sole, at evening*, Hor.; *sol mihi excidisse a mundo videtur*, Cic.; *prov., nondum omnium dierum sol occidit, the sun has not yet set for ever*, Liv.; **2**, *as a proper name, Sol, the sun-god, the Phoebus of the Greeks, father of Phaethon, Pasiphae, Circe; filia Solis, Pasiphae*, Ov. **B. Meton.**, **1**, *the light, warmth, heat of the sun*; plur., *soles often = sunny days*; *sol nimis, Ov.; ambulare in sole, Cic.; hence, of work done in the sun (opp. to umbra), a, military service; cedat umbra (i.e., jurisprudentia) soli, Cic.; b, appearance in public; procedere in solem et publicum, Cic.; 2, the day; tres soles erramus, Verg.* **II. Fig.**, *the sun, of distinguished persons, P. Africanus sol alter, Cic.; solem Asiae Brutum appellat, Hor.*

sōlācium = solatium (q.v.).

sōlāmen -inis, *n. (solor), a means of consolation, comfort, Verg.*

sōlānum -i, *n. the plant nightshade, Plin.*

sōlāris -e (sol), *of or relating to the sun, solar; lumen, Ov.*

sōlārium -ii, *n. (sol)*. **A.** *a sundial, Plaut.; a much frequented place in the forum, where a sundial stood; non ad solarium versatus est, Cic.* **B.** *a balcony, terrace exposed to the sun, Plaut.*

sōlātīōlūm -i, *n. (dim. of solatium), a small consolation, Cat.*

sōlātium (**sōlācium**) -ii, *n. (solor), a consolation, comfort, solace, relief*. **I. 1**, *lit., servitutis, Cic.; solatium afferre or praebere, Cic.; absenti magna solatia dedisse, Cic.; 2, transf., a, a means of help, refuge in need; annonae, Cic.; b, amends, compensation, Tac.* **II. Meton.**, *= a consoler; aves, solatia ruris, Ov.*

sōlātor -ōris, *m. (solor), a consoler, comforter, Tib.*

sōlātus -a -um (sol), *sun-struck, Plin.*

soldurīl -ōrum, *m. (a Celtic word), retainers, Cassals, Caes.*

soldus = solidus (q.v.).

sōlēa -ae, *f. (solum)*. **I.** *a leather sole strapped on the foot, a sandal; soleas poscere (after dinner), Hor.* **II. Transf.**, *a, a species of clog or fetter, Cic.; b, a kind of shoe for animals, not nailed on, like our horse-shoes, but tied on, Cat.; c, a fish, the sole, Ov.*

sōlēārius -ii, *m. (solea), a sandal-maker, Plaut.*

sōlēātus -a -um (solea), *wearing sandals, Cic.*

sōlēn -ēnis, *m. (σολήν), a species of mussel, the razor-fish, Plin.*

sōlennis, *solennitas* = sollemnis, etc. (q.v.).

sōlēo, *sōlūtus* sum, **2**, *to be accustomed, be used, be wont; with infin., mentiri, Cic.; ut soleo, ut soleo (sc. facere), as is my custom, Cic.; ut soleo (sc. fieri), as is the custom, Cic.*

sōlers, *solertia* = sollers, solertia (q.v.).

Sōli (**Sōloe**) -ōrum, *m. (Σόλοι), a town in Cilicia, a Greek colony, native place of the Stoic Chrysippus, of Menander, and of the astronomer Aratus.*

sōlidē, *adv. (solidus)*. **I.** *firmly, densely, solidly, Col.* **II.** *surely, certainly; aliquid scire, Plaut.*

sōlidipes -pēdis (solidus and pes), *not dividing the hoofs, having undivided hoofs, Plin.*

sōliditas -ātis, *f. (solidus), solidity; nec dii habent ullam soliditatem nec eminentiam, Cic.*

sōlido, *v. (solidus)*. **I.** *a, to make dense, solid; aream creta, Verg.; b, to make firm;*

muros, Tac. **II. Transf.**, *to join together, to make whole, Plin.*

sōlidus -a -um (Gr. ὀλος), *dense, firm, solid*. **I. Lit.**, *gen.*, *a, paries, Cic.; subst., sōlidum* -i, *n. (a) firm ground, Ov.; (B) a thick body, Verg.; b, of metals, massive, solid; crateres auro solidi, of massive gold, Verg.; c, firm, hard; ripa, Ov.; adamas, Verg.; subst., sōlidum* -i, *n. something firm, Hor.; solido carere, Cic.; in solido, fig., in safety; aliquem in solido locare, Verg.; d, thick, strong; tori Herculis, Ov.* **II. Transf.**, **1**, *whole, complete, entire; usura, Cic.; partem solido demere de die, Hor.*, *subst., sōlidum* -i, *n. the whole sum, Cic.; 2, firm, enduring, real, substantial, solid; laus, Cic.; utilitas, Cic.; subst., that which is real or genuine, Hor.; 3, firm, immovable; mens, Hor.*

sōlifēr -fēra -fērum (sol and fero), *sun-bringing, Sen.*

sōlifūga -ae, *f. (sol and fugio), a kind of poisonous ant, Plin.*

sōlistūm (**sollistūm**) and **sollistūm tripudium**, *the good omen afforded when the sacred chickens ate so eagerly that the food fell out of their beaks, Cic.*

sōlitārius -a -um (solus), *standing alone; a, solitary, alone, lonely; solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, Cic.; b, single, alone, by itself; quoniam solitaria non posset virtus ad ea pervenire, Cic.*

sōlitūdo -inis, *f. (solus)*. **I.** *solitude, loneliness (opp. frequentia, celebritas); loci, Cic.; in solitudine secum loqui, Cic.; plur., in animi doloribus solitudines captare, Cic.* **II.** *a state of desertion, deprivation, want; liberorum, Cic.*

sōlitus -a -um, *p. adj. (from soleo), usual, customary, wonted, habitual; a, adj., locus, Ov.; solito matrum de more, Verg.; b, subst., sōlitum* -i, *n. that which is usual or customary, custom; often with prep., praeter solitum, Hor.; in abl. with compar., major solito, Liv.; plus solito, Liv.*

sōlium -ii, *n. I.* *a chair of state, royal seat, throne; a, for kings, regale, Liv.; meton. = throne, regal power; in paterno solio locare, Liv.; b, for the gods in the temples; deorum solio, Cic.; c, of jurists, an arm-chair, seated in which they gave their opinion; quo minus more patrio sedens in solio consulentibus responderem, Cic.* **II.** *a bathing-tub of stone or wood, Suet.* **III.** *a stone coffin, sarcophagus, Suet.*

sōlīvāgus -a -um (solus and vagus), *wandering alone*. **I. Lit.**, *bestiae, Cic.* **II. Fig.**, *solitary, lonely, single; cognitio, Cic.*

sollemnis (**sōlemnīs**, **sōlennīs**) -e (from solus = totus and annus). **I.** *yearly, annual (applied to annually recurring festivals); sacra, sacrificia, Cic.* **II. Transf.**, **A.** *solemn, festive, religious; epulae, Iudi, Cic.; subst., sōlennē* -is, *n. a solemn feast, sacrifice, a religious rite; sollemne clavi figendi, Liv.; esp., plur. = the sacrificial victims; extis sollemnibus vesci, Liv.* **B.** *usual, customary, wonted, common; lascivia militum, Liv.; officium, Cic.; subst., sollemnē* -is, *n. a custom; nostrum illud sollemnē servemus, Cic.*

sollemnītēr (**sōlemnītēr**, **sōlennītēr**), *adv. (sollemnīs)*. **I.** *solemnly, religiously; omnia peragere, Liv.* **II.** *according to use, custom, Plin.*

sollers (**sōlers**) -ertis (sollus = totus and ars), *lit., possessed entirely of an art (opp. iners), hence, clever, skillful, adroit; a, of persons, agricola, Cic.; Ulysses, Ov.; quo quisque est sol et ingeniosior, hoc, etc., Cic.; solier*

omnium, Sall.; with infin., Hor.; with genit., Musa lyrae sollers, Hor.; **b**, of things, ingenious, intelligent; natura, Cic.; descriptio, Cic. (abl. sing., gen. sollerti; solerte, Ov.).

sollerter (solerter), adv. with compar. and superl., cleverly, skilfully, adroitly, Cic.

sollertia (soleritia) -ae, f. (sollers), cleverness, skilfulness, inventiveness, adroitness, ingenuity; natura, Cic.; ingenii, Sall.; with object, genit., cogitandi, iudicandi, Cic.; in hac re tanta iest ratio atque sollertia ut, Cic.

solicitatio -ōnis, f. (solicito), an inciting, instigating, instigation, solicitation, Cic.

solicite, adv. (solicitus), anxiously, solicitously, carefully, Plin.

solicito, 1. (solicitus), to move violently, shake, stir, agitate. **I** 1, lit., tellurem, to plough, Verg.; freta remis, Verg.; spicula, Verg.; stamina docto pollice, to touch the strings, Ov.; 2, transf., to weaken, disturb; malā copiam aegrum stomachum, Hor. **II** Fig., 1, to disturb, trouble; pacem, Liv.; 2, a, to agitate, vex, disquiet, annoy; haec cura me sollicitat, Cic.; sollicitatus Juppiter, Liv.; b, to stir up, incite, instigate to any action, sollicit, tamper with; (a) in a bad sense, civitates, Caes.; sollicitatus ab Arvernis pecunia, Caes.; poet., with a thing as object, sollicitare iudicium donis, seek to obtain by bribery, Ov.; to express the object, with ad and the acc., causa and the genit., ut orne and the subj., poet. infin., servos ad hospitum necandum, Cic.; dixit se sollicitatum esse, ut regnare vellet, Cic.; (b) in a good sense, to persuade, sollicit, influence, Lucr.

solicitudo -ludis, f. (solicitus), uneasiness, mental disturbance, anxiety, solicitude, care, trouble; a, sing., cura et sollicitudo, Cic.; with object, genit., provinciae, about the province, Cic.; abstrahere se ab omni sollicitudine, Cic.; demere sollicitudinem, Cic.; sollicitudinis aliquid habere, Cic.; b, plur., sollicitudines domesticas, Cic.; habere aliquem sollicitudinum socium, Cic.

solicitus -a -um (sollus = totus and clo), strongly moved, stirred up, agitated. **I** Lit., physically, mare, Verg. **II** Transf., A. politically disturbed, Sall. **B**, mentally disturbed, anxious, uneasy, disturbed, sollicitus; a, of the mind, anxious animus aut sollicitus, Cic.; b, of living beings; (a) of persons, venementer sollicitum esse, Cic.; aliquem sollicitum habere, to trouble, Cic.; with prep. or with vicem, sollicitum esse de alicuius valetudine, Cic.; pro Aetolis sollicitus, Liv.; sollicitus propter difficultatem locorum, Liv.; meam vicem sollicitus, Liv.; with abl., sollicitus morte Tigelli, Hor.; with re and the subj., quae cruciatur et sollicita est, ne eundem paulo post spoliatur omni dignitate conspiciat, Cic.; (b) of animals, canes, watchful, Ov.; c, of things, (a) pass., troubled; in vita omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, Cic.; (p) act., disquieting, causing trouble; amores, Verg.

solliferrum (solliferrum) -i, n. (sollus = totus and ferrum), a javelin entirely of iron, Liv.

sollistimus = sollistimus (q.v.).

sollus -a -um (Oscan) = totus (q.v.).

1. **solo**, 1. (sollus), to make solitary, make desert, Sen.

2. **Solo** = Solon (q.v.).

Soloe = Soli (q.v.).

sollocismus -i, m. (σολλοκισμός), a grammatical error, solecism, Quint.

Solon (Solo) -ōnis, m. (Σόλων), one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, a famous Athenian legislator, living about 600 B.C.

Solenius -a -um, name of a district in Latium.

soler, 1. to comfort, console. **I** Lit., inopem, Hor. **II** Transf., a, to assuage, soothe, relieve, mitigate; famem, Verg.; laborem cantu, Verg.; aestum fluvii, Hor.; b, to indemnify, to compensate, Tac.

solstitialis -e (solstitium). **I** Of or relating to the summer solstice; dies, the longest day, Cic.; nox, the shortest night, Ov.; orbis, the tropic of Cancer, Cic. **II** Meton., A. relating to summer or to the warmth of summer; solstitiali tempore, Liv. **B**, of or relating to the sun, solar; orbis, Liv.

solstitium -ii, n. (sol and sisto). **I** a solstice, Plin. **II** Esp., the summer solstice, the longest day. **A** Lit., Cic. **B** Meton., summer, summer-heat; solstitium pecori defendite, Verg.

1. **solum** -i, n. the bottom or lowest part of anything. **I** Gen., a, lit., fossae, Caes.; clivus ad solum exustus est, Liv.; b, fig., ground, foundation; solum et quasi fundamentum oratoris, locutionem emendatam et Latinam, Cic. **II** Esp., 1, the floor of a room, Cic.; 2, the sole of a foot, Cic.; 3, of a shoe, Plin.; 4, soil, ground, earth, land; a, macrum, Cic.; prov., quodcumque in solum venit, whatever falls on the ground (i.e., whatever comes into one's head), Cic.; ellipt., ibi loquor, quod in solum, ut dicitur, Cic.; b, soil, country; solum patriae, the soil of one's native country, Cic.; solum vertere, mutare, to leave one's country, go into exile, Cic.; 5, soil = that which is underneath; Cereale, a layer of biscuits underneath other food, Verg.; substrahiturque solum (sc. navi), sea, Verg.; astra tenent caeleste solum, = heaven, Ov.

2. **solum**, adv. (sollus), alone, only; a, una de re solum est dissensio, Cic.; b, in negat. sent., non solum . . . verum etiam, not only . . . but also, Cic.; non solum . . . sed etiam, Cic.; non solum . . . sed ne quidem, not only . . . but not even, Cic.; non solum . . . sed vix, Cic.

Soluntinus, v. 2. Solus.

1. **sollus** -a -um, genit. sollus, dat. soll (from se), alone, only, sole. **I** Gen., solum regnare, Cic.; solus novem menses, only nine months, Cic. **II** Of places, solitary, desert, uninhabited; quum in locis sollis moestus errares, Cic.

2. **Sollus** -untis, f. (Σολοῦς), a town on the north coast of Sicily, east of Panormus, now Castello di Solanto. Hence, **Solluntinus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Sollus.

solutē, adv. (sollutus). **I** a, without impediment, freely; moveri, Cic.; b, without difficulty, easily, Cic. **II** carelessly, negligently, Cic.

sollutills -a (sollutus), easily coming to pieces, Suet.

sollutio -ōnis, f. (sollvo). **I** a loosening. **A** Lit., lingua, a loose, ready tongue, Cic. **B** Fig., 1, a paying, payment; legatorum, Cic.; 2, solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. **II** dissolution = a, totius hominis, Cic.; b, explanation, Sen.

sollutus -a -um, p. adj. (from sollvo), loosened, **I** loosened, unbound, free. **A** Lit., tanica, Quint. **B** Fig., unbound, free from fetters, free, independent; 1, in a good sense, a, sollutus liberque animus, Cic.; soluta optio eligendi, unhindered, Cic.; with ab and the abl., soluti a cupiditatibus, Cic.; with abl. alone, ambitio, Hor.; with genit. famuli operum solluti, Hor.; b, free from debt or mortgage, unencumbered; praedia, Cic.; c, of orators, fluent, ready; solutus atque expeditus ad dicendum, Cic.; d, of discourse, unbound; (a) free from the fetters of metre, prose; soluta oratio (opp. poemata), Cic.;

sop *loose, flowing, not carefully constructed; verba, Cic.; numeri, of Pindaric poetry, Hor.; 2, in a bad sense, a, unrestrained, unbridled, unchecked, dissolute, licentious; libido solutus, Liv.; praetura, Cic.; risus, Verg.; b, lazy, sluggish; Titica tam solutus et mollis in gestu, Cic.; c, negligent, Cic. II.* Of soil, loose, loosened; terra, Plin.

solvo, solvi, solutum, 3. (1. se and luo), to loosen. **I.** to loosen, untie, unbind. **A.** 1, lit., funem a stipite, Ov.; corollas de nostra fronte, Prop.; crines, capillos, Hor.; nodum, Tib.; 2, transf., a, to unbind, release, set free; canem, Phaedr.; equum senescentem, to unyoke, Hor.; b, transf., to untie, loosen, open; epistolam, Cic.; ora, open the mouth, Ov.; c, naut. t. t., ancoram, navem, to weigh anchor, set sail; to solve funem, Verg.; absol., naves a terra solvunt, Caes. **B.** Fig., 1, commercial t. t., to pay or discharge a debt; a, lit. (a) aliquid; pecuniam debitam, Cic.; pro frumento nihil, Cic.; solvendo non erat, he was insolvent, Cic.; (b) aliquid, to pay any one, Plaut.; b, transf., to perform a promise or duty, fulfil an engagement; si solveris ea quae polliceris, Cic.; justa paterno funeri, Cic.; suprema alicui, Tac.; capite poenas, to suffer capital punishment, Sall.; 2, to set free, release; aliquid curam et negotio, Cic.; civitatem, republican religionem, Cic.; per aes et libram heredes testamenti, Cic.; ut si solvas (if you release from the fetter of verse, i.e., turn into prose) "postquam Discordia," etc., Hor. **II.** to break up, to loosen, break in pieces. **A.** 1, lit., a, gen., to break to pieces; navem, to dash to pieces, Ov.; pontem, Tac.; b, to melt, dissolve; nivem, Ov.; solvuntur viscera, putrefy, Verg.; 2, transf., a, to par., separate; agmina diductis choris, Verg.; b, to weaken, relax; homines solverat alta quies, Ov.; solvuntur frigore membra, Verg.; solvi morte, or solvi alone, to die, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, to remove by breaking up; a, to bring to an end, terminate; injuriam, Sall.; pass., hiems solvitur, is broken up, disappears, Hor.; b, to break, to violate; traditum a prioribus morem, Liv.; solvuntur risu tabulae (perhaps = the laws will lose their force, but see under tabulae, II. 1.), Hor.; c, to banish, get rid of; pudorem, Verg.; metum corde, Verg.; 2, to solve, explain; juris nodos et legum aenigmata, Juv.; capciosus, Cic.

Sôlymi -ôrum, m. (Σόλυμοι), the earliest inhabitants of Lycia, from whom, according to some, the Jews were descended, whence the name Hierosolyma, Jerusalem. Hence, adj., **Sôlymus** -a -um, belonging to Jerusalem or the Jews.

somniator -ôris, m. (somnia), a dreamer, Sen.

somniculôsê, adv. (somniculosus), sleepily, lazily, Plaut.

somniculôsus -a -um (sominus), sleepy, drowsy, sluggish; senectus, Cic.

somnifer -fêra -fêrum (sominus and fero). **I.** sleep-bringing, sleep-causing; virga (Mercurii), Ov. **II.** narcotic, deadly; venenum, Ov.

somnificus -a -um (sominus and facio), bringing or causing sleep, Plin.

somnio, 1. (somnia), to dream. **I.** Lit., totas noctes, Cic.; de aliquo, Cic.; with acc., to dream of; ovum, Cic.; with accus. and infin., ovum pendere ex fascia lecti, Cic. **II.** Transf., to dream, think, or imagine foolishly; portentum non disserentium philosophorum, sed somniantium, Cic.; with acc. (= of, etc.), Trojanum, Cic.

somnium -ii, n. (sominus), a dream; 1, lit., ver somnia (in a dream) loqui, Cic.; 2, transf., vain imagination, foolishness, nonsense, Ter.

somnus -i, m. (for sop -nus, root SOP, whence sopor and sopio), sleep, slumber. **I.**

A. Lit., 1, gen., Endymionis, everlasting, Cic.; somnum capere non posse, not to be able to sleep, Cic.; somnum tenere, to keep oneself from sleeping, Cic.; somnum alicui afferre, Cic.; somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic.; dare se somno, Cic.; aliquid ex somno excitare, Cic.; in somnis videre, Cic.; 2, esp., drowsiness, laziness, inactivity; somno nati, Cic.; dedit somno, Sall. **B.** Transf., the sleep of death; longus, Hor. **II.** Meton., night; libra die (= diei) sonantique pares ubi fecerit horas, Verg.

sônâbills -e (sono), sounding, resounding; sistrum, Ov.

sônans -antis, p. adj. (from sono) sounding; concha, Ov.; of words, ut sint alia (verba) sonantiora, full-sounding, sonorous, Cic.

sônax -âcis (sono), sounding, resounding, Ov.

sonchêos -i m. (σύνχος), the plant sow-thistle, Plin.

sônipês -pêdis (sonus and pes), sounding with the feet; usually subst., m. the horse, Verg.

sônitus -ûs, m. (sono), a sound, noise; Olympi, thunder, Verg.; sonitum reddere, Cic.

sônivius -a -um (sono), sounding, only used in augury in the phrase sonivium tripodum, the noise of the food falling from the beaks of the sacred chickens, Cic.

sôno, sônûi, sônitam, 1. (sonus). **I.** Intransit., 1, to sound, resound, make a noise; a, sonuerunt tympana, Caes.; classica sonant, Verg.; sonare inani voce, to produce an empty jingle of words, Cic.; with acc. neut., amnis rauca sonans, sounding harshly, Verg.; b, esp., of discourse, to sound; bene, melius, optime sonare, Cic.; 2, to re-echo; ripae sonant, Verg. **II.** Transit., to sound; 1, a, to produce a sound; inconditis vocibus inchoatum quiddam atque peregrinum sonantes, Cic.; nec vox hominem sonat, sounds human, Verg.; b, to betray by a sound; furem sonuere juvenel, Prop.; 2, to mean; quid sonet haec vox, Cic.; 3, a, to shout, cry, sing; euhoe Bacche, Ov.; b, to sing of; bella, Ov.; c, to celebrate; atavos et atavorum antiqua nomina, Verg. (fut. partic., sonaturum, Hor.).

sônôr -ôris, m. (sono), sound, noise, din; sonorem dant silvae, Verg.

sônôrus -a -um (sonor), sounding, resonant, ringing, loud, sonorous; cithara, Tib.; tempestas, Verg.

sons, sontis, guilty, deserving of punishment; anima, Verg.; sanguis, Ov.; subst., punire sontes, the guilty, Cic.

Sontiâtes -um, m. a people in Gallia Aquitania, on the borders of Gallia Celtica.

sonticus -a -um (sons), dangerous; morbus dangerous (such a disease as forms an excuse for not appearing in a court of law); hence, causa, a weighty, serious, important excuse, Tib.

sônus -i, m. a noise, sound, din. **I.** 1, lit., a, dulcis, Cic.; ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, from the highest treble to the deepest bass, Cic.; inanes sonos fundere, Cic.; b, esp., a word; ficti soni, Ov.; 2, meton., voice speech; tunc mens et sonus relapsus, Hor. **II.** Transf., tone, Cic.

sôphia -ae, f. (σοφία), wisdom, Mart.

sôphisma -âtis, n. (σόφισμα), a sophism, Sen.

sôphista -ae, m. and **sôphistes** -ae, m. (σοφιστής), a sophist, a philosopher who taught for money eloquence, practical wisdom, the art of disputing, etc.; hence often = a quibbler, charlatan, Cic.

Sôphôcles -is, m., voc. Sophocle (Σοφοκλῆς), the famous Greek tragic poet. Hence, adj.

Sophocleus -a -um, *Sophoclean, relating to Sophocles, Cic.*

Sophoniba -ae, f. (Σοφονίβα), *daughter of Hasdrubal, wife of the Numidian king, Syphax.*

1. **sophus** (-ōs) -i, m. (σοφός), *wise, Phaedr.; subst., a wise man, Mart.*

2. **sophos** (σοφός), adv. *bravo, well done, Mart.*

sopio -ivi and -i -itum, 4. **I.** *to put to sleep, hush to sleep; 1, gen., a, of living beings, vino oneratos, Liv.; pervigil in draconeum herbis, Ov.; partic., sopitus, lulled to sleep; vigiles, Liv.; b, transf., of things, to hush, quiet; in pass., sopiri, sopitum esse = to slumber, rest; virtus sopita sit, Cic.; ignis sopitus, slumbering under the ashes, Verg.; 2, to hush to an eternal sleep, kill; quiete sopitus, Lucr. II. Meton., to stun, render senseless; impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, Liv.*

sopor -ōris, m. (root SOP, whence sopio and somnus), *deep sleep. I. Lit., 1, gen., a, sopor aliquem opprimit, Liv.; personif., Sopor, the god of sleep, Verg.; 2, the sleep of death; perpetuus sopor, Hor. II. Meton., 1, sleepiness, laziness, inactivity, Tac.; 2, a sleeping draught; patri soporem dare, Nep.*

soporatus -a -um, p. adj. (from soporo). **I.** *sleeping; hostes, Ov. II. provided with sleep-giving power, stupefying; rannus vi scporatus Stygia, Verg.*

soporifer -fēra -fērum (sopor and fero), *causing deep sleep, soporific, Verg.*

soporo, 1. (sopor), *to put to sleep, cast into a deep sleep, Plin.*

soporus -a -um (sopor), *sleep-bringing; Nox, Verg.*

Sora -ae, f. *the most northerly town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the right bank of the Liris, still called Sora. Hence, Soranus -a -um, belonging to Sora.*

Soractē (Sauractē) -is, n. *a mountain in Etruria, near Rome, on which stood a famous temple of Apollo, now Monte di S. Silvestro.*

Sorānus -a -um, v. Sora.

sorācum -i, n. (σάρακος), *a pannier, hamper, Plaut.*

sorbēo, sorbūi, 2. (root SORB, Gk. POB, whence ποβέω), *to suck up, suck in, drink down, to swallow. I. Lit., a, of persons, sanguinem, Plin.; b, of things, Charybdis vastos, so bet in abruptum fluctus, Verg.; sorbent avidae praecordia flammae, Ov. II. Fig., odia, to swallow, put up with, Cic.*

1. **sorbilo** (sorbillo), 1. (dim. of sorbeo), *to suck in, sip, Ter.*

2. **sorbilo**, adv. (sorbeo), *drop by drop, Plaut.*

sorbilio -ōnis, f. (sorbeo), *a draught, potion, Pers.*

sorbum -i, n. *the fruit of the sorbus, a service-berry, Verg.*

sorbus -i, f. *the service-tree, Plin.*

sordēo, sordūi, 2. (sordes). **I.** *to be dirty, filthy; cunctane prae campo sordent? Hor. II. Fig., 1, to be mean, sordid in appearance, Plaut.; 2, to be contemptible, be despised; adeo se suis etiam sordere, Liv.*

sordes -is, f. and gen. plur., **sordes** -ium, f. *dir., filth. I. Lit., a, sine sordibus ungues, Hor.; in sordibus aurium inhaerescere, Cic.; b, esp., soiled or dirty garments, used by mourners and persons accused; sordes lugubres, Cic.; 2, meton., of persons, O tenebrae, lutum, sordes, Cic.; apud sordem urbis et faecem, the dregs of the people, Cic. II. Transf., 1, meanness, baseness; hom-*

inis, Cic.; fortunae et vitae, Cic.; 2, sordid frugality, stinginess, niggardliness; a, rarely in sing., nulla in re familiaris sordes, Cic.; b, gen. in plur., mens oppleta sordibus, Cic.

sordesco, sordūi, 3. (sordeo), *to become dirty, Hor.*

sordidatus -a -um (sordidus), *wearing dirty clothes; a, gen., Cic.; b, (v. sordes, I. b.), clad in mourning, Cic.*

sordidē, adv. (sordidus). **I.** *meanly, in a low station; nasci, Tac. II. Transf., a, vulgarly, meanly; dicere, Cic.; b, sordidly, stingily, Cic.*

sordidulus -a -um (dim. of sordidus), *somewhat dirty, Juv.*

sordidus -a -um (sordeo), *dirty, filthy, unclean. I. Lit., 1, gen., amictus, Verg.; mappa, Hor.; 2, in soiled or dirty clothes, as a sign of mourning; squalore sordidus, Cic. II. Transf., 1, poor, mean, base (in rank or condition), humile, small, paltry, -co sordido ortus, Liv.; reus, Cic.; oratores sordidiores, aries sordidiores, Cic.; ut quisque sordidissimus videbitur, Cic.; 2, mean, base, vile, disgraceful; iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic.; esp., stingy, sordid; homo, Cic.; cupidus, Hor.*

sorditudo -inis, f. (sordes), *dir., filth, Plaut.*

sorex -icis, m. (ῥῆψ), *a shrew-mouse, Plin.*

soricinus -a -um (sorex), *of or relating to a shrew-mouse, Plaut.*

sorites -ae, m. (σωπίτης), *a sorites, a sophism formed by accumulation of arguments, Cic. (dat., sortii, Cic.; acc. sing., sortian, Cic.).*

soror (= sosor, connected with English sister, and German Schwester), *a sister. I. Lit., 1, gen., Cic.; Phoebe, Luna, Ov.; magna soror matris Eumenidum, the earth as sister of night, Verg. plur., Sorores, the Parcae, Ov.; so tres sorores, Hor.; the Furies, Ov.; 2, esp. = soror patruelis, aunt, Cic., Ov. II. Transf., a, as a term of endearment, friend, playmate; sorores meae, Verg.; b, of things alike or connected, e.g., the hair, Cat.*

sororicide -ae, m. (soror and caedo), *one who murders a sister, Cic.*

sōrōrio, 1. (soror), *applied to the female breasts, to grow up or swell together, Plin.*

sōrorius -a -um (soror), *of or relating to a sister, sisterly; stupra, incest, Cic.*

sors, sortis, f. (from 1. sero, as fors from fero), *a lot. I. A. Lit., a, conjicere sortes in hydriam, Cic.; or simply, conjicere sortes, Cic.; dejicere sortes, Cic.; sors mea exit, comes out, Cic.; ut sors exciderat, Liv.; b, esp., sortes, used as oracles, verses (from Vergil, etc.), written on leaves and drawn by persons; sortes ducere, Juv. B. Transf., res revocatur ad sortem, Cic.; conjicere in sortem provincias, to cast lots for, Liv. II. Meton., 1, an oracular response, prophecy; sors oraculi, Liv.; sors ad sortes referenda, Cic.; 2, official duty; nunquam auit nisi sorte, Cic.; 3, a, = part; in nullam sortem bonorum nato, Liv.; Saturni sors prima first child, Ov.; b, lot, fate, fortune, destiny; nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg.; illacrimare sorti humanae, Liv.; hence, esp., (a) rank or station of a person; prima, secunda, Liv.; (B) sex; altera, female, Ov.; (γ) kind; nova pugnae sors, Verg.; 4, money, capital out at interest; sorte caret, usura nec ea solidā contentus est, Cic. (archaic abl., sorti, Verg.).*

sorticula -ae, f. (dim. of sors), *a little lot or ticket, Suet.*

sorilēgus -a -um (sors and lego), *prophetic, oracular, Hor. Subst., sorilēgus -i m. a soothsayer fortune-teller, Cic.*

sortior, 4. dep. (sors). **I.** Intransit., to cast lots; inter se, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** to decide by lot, cast lots for; **I.** lit., provinciam, Cic.; consules sortiti, uter dedicaret, Liv.; quasi sortiri, quid loquere, Cic.; **2.** transf., **a.** to choose, select; suolem, Verg.; **b.** to share, divide; regnum in plebem, Liv. **B.** to gain by lot; **I.** lit., peregrinam (provinciam), Liv.; **2.** transf., to gain by fate, to get, receive, obtain; mediterranea Asiae, Liv.; amicum casu, Hor.; **sortitus** -a -um, pass., gained by lot, Cic.

sortitio -ōnis, f. (sortior), a casting lots, deciding by casting lots; iudicium sortitio fit, Cic.

sortitō, adv. (abl. of sortitus, from sortior), by lot, Cic.

sortitor -ōris, m. (sortior), one who draws lots, Sen.

1. sortitus -ūs, m. (sortior), a casting of lots, deciding by lot, Cic., Verg.

2. sortitus -a -um, partic. of sortior.

sōry (sōri) -rēds, n. (σῶρυ), inkstone, sorry, Plin.

sospēs -itis (root SOS, σῶς), safe, unhurt, uninjured. **I.** a, of persons, sospites brevi patriam ad parentes restitunt, Liv.; **b.** of things, navis sospes at ignibus, Hor. **II.** Transf. = lucky, favourable; cursus, Hor.

Sospita -ae, f. (sospes), the Saviour; Juno Sospita, a goddess worshipped originally in Lanuvium, afterwards at Rome; illa vestra Sospita, Cic.

sospitālis -e (sospes), salutary, Plaut.

sospito, i. (sospes), to keep safe, preserve; suam progeniem, Liv.

sōtēr -tēris, acc. -tēra, m. (σωτήρ), a saviour, Cic.

sotēria -ōrum, n. (σωτήρια), presents given in celebration of a recovery from sickness, Mart.

spādix -dicis (σπάδις), of the colour of a palm-branch with its fruit, chestnut-coloured; equi, Verg.

spādo -ōnis, m. (σπάδων), a eunuch, Liv.

spādōnius -a -um (spado), unfruitful, producing no seed, Plin.

spargānion -ii, n. (σπαργάνιον), the plant burweed, Plin.

spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3. (root SPAR, Gr. ΣΠΑΡ, whence σπείρω). **I.** to scatter, strew, sprinkle. **A.** Gen., nummos populo, Cic.; nuces, Verg. **B.** Esp., **1.** to scatter seeds, to sow; semina humo, Ov.; fig., animos in corpora, Cic.; **2.** to throw, hurl, cast; tela, Verg.; **3.** to scatter, disperse, dissipate; **a.** (a) of things, arma (war) per agros, Liv.; hence, to scatter, spread abroad, circulate a report; spargere voces in vulgum ambigua, Verg.; Argolicas nomen per urbes Theseos, Ov.; (β) of things, to divide, distribute; per vias speculatores, Liv.; also, to disperse, scatter in flight; spargere se in fugam, Liv.; **b.** to dissipate property; spargas tua prodigia, Hor.; **c.** to tear in pieces; corpora, Ov. **II.** to besprinkle, bestrew; **1.** lit., humum foliis, Verg.; **2.** transf., **a.** to besprinkle; aurora spargebat lumine terras, Verg.; fig., litterae humanitatis sale sparsae, Cic.; **b.** to bedew, moisten; lacrima favillam amici, Hor.; **c.** to dash, speckle; alas coloribus, Verg.

sparsio -ōnis, f. (spargo), a sprinkling of perfumed waters in the theatre, Sen.

sparsus -a -um, p. adj. (spargo). **I.** spread out, scattered; crines, dishevelled, Liv. **II.** speckled, coloured, spotted; anguis maculis sparsus, Liv.

Sparta -ae, f. and **Spartē** -ēs, f. (Σπάρτη), Sparta, the capital of Laconia, now Mistra. **B** nce, adj., **A.** **Spartānus** -a -um, Spartan;

subst., **Spartānus** -, m. a Spartan. **B.** **Sparticus** -a -um, Spaniam. **C.** Subst., **Spartiates** -ae, m. a Spartan.

Spartacus -i, m. a gladiator, by birth a Thracian, head of the Gladiatorial War against the Romans, 73-71 B.C., defeated by Crassus.

spartarius -a -um (spartum), bearing esparto grass, Plin.; plur. subst., **spartaria** -ōrum, n. (sc. loca), places where esparto grass grows, Plin.

spartum (-on) -i, n. (σπάρον), **1.** a kind of grass, esparto grass, Liv., Plin.; **2.** rope made of esparto grass, Plin.

spārulus -i, m. (dim. of sparus), a kind of fish, a bream, Ov.

spārus -i, m. and **spārum** -i, n. a small curved spear or javelin, a hunting-spear, Verg. sal.

spasmus -i, m. (σπασμός), and **spasma** -ātis, n. (σπάσμα), a cramp, spasm, Plin.

spasticus -a -um (σπαστικός), seized with cramp or spasm, Plin.

spatha -ae, f. (σπάθη). **I.** a wooden instrument for stirring or mixing, a spatula, Plin.

II. an instrument of like shape used by weavers, Ser.

III. a broad two-edged sword without point, Tac. **IV.** the pedicle of the leaf or flower of a palm-tree, Plin. **V.** a kind of pine or fir, also called elate, Plin.

spātor, i. dep. (spatium), to walk, walk about, to take a walk, to promenade; in xysto, Cic.; in sicca arena, Verg.; transf., of things, to spread out, expand; alae spatiantes, Ov.

spātiōse, adv. (spatiosus). **I.** a, widely, extensively, Plin.; **b.** greatly; spatiosius increvit flumen, Ov. **II.** Fig., of time, long, Prop.

spātiōsus -a -um (spatium). **I.** occupying much space, wide, spacious, large; taurus, Ov. **II.** Fig., of time, long; nox, Ov.

spātium -ii, n. (σπάδιον Doric = σπάδιον), space, distance, or extension in length and breadth.

I. **A.** Gen., spatia locorum, Caes.; caeli spatium, Verg. **B.** Esp., space or distance between two points, **1.** a, distance, interval; paribus spatiis intermissae trabes, Caes.; **b.** circumference, size, length; oris et colli, Ov.; **2.** a, tract, extent, course; longum spatium itineris, Caes.; eadem spatia quinque stellae efficiunt, Cic.; **b.** the course in a race; spatia corrivere, Verg.; fig., quasi decurso spatio, Cic.; **c.** a walk; (a) duobus spatiis tribusve factis, Cic.; (β) a place for walking in, walk, promenade; spatia silvestria, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time, **A.** Gen., a, a division or space of time, time; spatium preteriti temporis, Cic.; hoc interim spatium, Cic.; **b.** duration of time, length of time; spatium pugnae defatigati, Caes. **B.** Esp., **1.** the time fixed for any action, time, leisure, opportunity; nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic.; irae spatium dare, give the reins to, Liv.; si mihi aliquid spatii ad scribendum darent, Cic. **2.** metrical time, measure, quantity, Cic.

spécialis -e (species), individual, particular, special, Quint.

spécies -ēi, f. (specio). **I.** Act., a seeing, sight, view, look; speciem aliquo vertere, Lucr. **II.** Pass. = **1.** sight, look, appearance, speciem boni viri prae se ferre, Cic.; speciem ridendis praebere, Liv.; **2.** form, figure, esp. of imposing appearance; humana, Cic.; divina, Liv.; **3.** beautiful form, beauty; vaccae, Ov.; esp. of outward ornament, glitter, splendour; triumpho maximam speciem captiva arma praebuere, Liv.; **4.** that which a man sees mentally; a, model, ideal; eloquentiae, Cic.; **b.** idea, conception, notion; boni viri, Cic.; **c.** a vision seen in a dream, a dream, phantom; consuli visa species

stri, Liv.: d, *appearance, show*; speciem utilitatis habere, Cic.; *specie, in appearance*, Cic.; ad speciem, *for the sake of outward show* (to deceive), Cic.; 5, *a statue, representation, image*, Cic.; 6, *a kind, species, division of a genus*, Cic. genit. and dat. plur. not used by classical authors).

spēcillum -i, ñ (specio), *a surgeon's probe*, Cic.

spēcimen -inis, n. (specio), *that by which a thing is known, mark, token, sample, specimen*. I. Lit., Ingenii, Cic.; justitiae, Liv. II. Transf., *a pattern, example, ideal*; prudentiae, Cic.; num dubitas quin speciem naturae capi debeat ex optima quaque natura, Cic. (only used in the sing.).

spécio (spécio), spezi, spectrum (σκέπω), *to look at, behold, see*, Plaut.

spéciose, adv. (speciosus), *beautifully, splendidly, handsomely, showily*; speciosius iustratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv.

spéciosus -a -um (species). I. *beautiful, splendid, handsome*; mulier, Ov.; hence, a, *dazzling, well-sounding*; nomina, Tac.; b, *imposing, distinguished*; opes, Tac.; exemplum, Liv. II. *plausible, specious*; vocabula, Hor.; titulus, Liv.; with 2. supine, si vera potius quam dictu speciosa dicenda sunt, Liv.

spécitabilis -e (specio), 1, *visible*; corpus, Cic.; 2, *worth seeing, notable, remarkable*; heros, Ov.

spécitaculum -i, n. (specto), *a sight, show, spectacle*. I. Gen., *lucuosum, Cic.*; rerum caelestium, Cic.; alicui spectaculum praebere, Cic.; spectaculo esse, Cic. II. Esp., *a spectacle in the theatre or circus*; 1, lit., *spectaculum apparatissimum, Cic.*; gladiatorum, Liv.; 2, meton., *a place from which or where one can see a spectacle*; gen. plur., *spectacula*; a, *the stage, the seats*; spectacula sunt tributum data, Cic.; b, *the theatre, Suet.*

spécitamen -inis, n. (specto), *a sign, token, proof*, Plaut.

spécitâté, adv., but only in superl. (spectatus), *admirably, excellently*, Plin.

spécitatio -onis, f. (specto), *a looking at, beholding, viewing*. I. Gen., *apparatus, Cic.*; animus spectatione levati, Cic. II. *the inspection, testing of money*, Cic.

spécitativus -a -um (specto), *contemplative* (opp. activus), *theoretical*, Quint.

spécitator -oris, m. (specto). I. *one who beholds, contemplates, a spectator, observer*; a, *quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic.*; b, *a spectator at the theatre or public games, Cic.* II. *an inspector, examiner*; formarum, connoisseur, Ter.; acrior virtutis spectator ac iudex, Liv.

spécitatrix -triciis, f. (spectator), *a female spectator, beholder, observer*, Ov.

spécitatus -a -um, p. adj. (from specto). I. *proved, approved, tried*; homo, Cic.; castitas, Liv. II. Esp., *of tried abilities, excellent, respected, renowned*; vir spectatissimus, Cic.

spécio -onis, f. (specio), *the right of observing the auspices appertaining to certain of the higher magistrates*; nos (augures) nuntiati- onem solum habemus, consules et reliqui magistratus etiam specionem, Cic.

spécio, 1. (intens. of specio), *to look at carefully, contemplate, observe*. I. Lit., A. Gen., *aliquid, Cic.*; tota domus quae spectat in nos solos, Cic.; spectatumne huc venimus? Liv. B. Esp., 1, *to be a spectator of a spectacle or play, to look at, look on at*; fabulam, ludos, Hor.; Megalesia, Cic.; 2, a, *to look at with*

wonder; gaude quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, Hor.; b, *to look at for the purpose of examining or testing, to test, to examine*; spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov.; fig., hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, tried by fire, Cic.; 3, *of places, to look towards, lie towards, be situate towards*; collis ad orientem solem spectabat, Caes.; spectare in Etruriam, Liv.; spectare inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes. II. Fig., A. *to look at, contemplate, observe*; voluplates procul specio, Cic. B. Esp., 1, *to look to as an aim or object, bear in mind, have a regard to, strive after*; a, *of persons, magna, Cic.*; ea quae sunt in usu vitaeque communi, Cic.; fugam, Cic.; with ut and the subj., spectavi semper ut possem, etc., Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad imperatorias laudes, Cic.; b, transf., *to tend to, incline to*; ad perniciem, Cic.; ad bene beateque vivendum, Cic.; quo igitur haec spectat oratio? what is the aim (or tendency) of this speech? Cic.; 2, *to judge, test*; aliquid ex trunco corporis, Cic.; non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, Cic.

spectrum -i, n. (specio), *the appearance, image of anything, spectre, apparition*, Cic.

1. **spécûla** -ae, f. (specio). I. *a watch-tower*; speculas per promunturia omnia ponere, Liv.; multo ante tamquam ex specula prosperi tempestatem futuram, Cic.; fig., homines in speculis sunt, on the watch, Cic. II. Transf., *in speculis, any lofty place*, Verg.

2. **spécûla** -ae, f. (dim. of spes), *a little hope*; qui aliquid ex eius sermone speculae degustarat, Cic.

spécûlabundus -a -um (speculor), *watching, on the watch*, Tac.

spécûlaris -e (speculum), *of or relating to a mirror*, Sen.; lapis, *a species of transparent stone, tale*, Plin. Subst., **spécûlaria** -ium and -orum, *n. window-panes made of tale*, Plin.

spécûlâtor -oris, m. (speculor). I. *a looker-out, scout, spy*, Caes., Cic. II. Transf., *an observer, investigator*; naturae, Cic.

spécûlâtorius -a -um (speculator), *of or relating to a looker-out or scout*; navigia, Caes.; naves, Liv., and subst., *speculatoriae, vessels on the look-out, spy-boats*, Liv.

spécûlâtrix -icis, f. (speculator), *she that observes, a looker-out, observer, watcher*; Furiae sunt speculatrices et vindices facinorum et scelorum, Cic.

spécûlor, 1. dep. (specio). I. Intransit., *to spy, to look about*; unde sedens partes speculatur in omnes, Ov. II. Transf., *to look out, spy out, watch, observe, explore*; omnia, Cic.; loca, Cic.; alicuius consilia, Sall.; with rel. sent., *quae fortuna esset*, Liv.

spécûlum -i, n. (specio), *a mirror* (made of glittering plates of metal). I. Lit., *speculum levitas, Cic.*; specule lacere, *to be brilliantly adorned*, Ov.; speculum suum consilere, Ov.; se speculo videre alterum, Hor. II. Fig. = *an image, copy*; quae (parvos et bestias) putat esse specula naturae, Cic.

spécûs -ûs, m. f. and n. (σπήος), *a cave*. I. Lit., a, *a natural cave*, Hor., Liv.; horrendum, Verg.; b, *an artificial cave, excavation*; (a) in defossis specubus, Verg.; (b) *a covered water-course, culvert*; subterranei, Cic. II. Transf., *a hole, hollow*; vulneris, Verg.

spélæum -i, n. (σπήλαιον), *a cave, grotto, hole, den*; ferarum, Verg.

spélunca -ae, f. (σπήλυξ), *a cave, grotto*, Cic., Verg.

spérâbilis -e (spero), *that may be hoped for*, Plaut.

Sperchēōs (-chēns) and **Sperchios** (-chius) -i, m. (Σπερχεύος), a river in Thessaly. Hence, **A. Spercheis** -ēdis, f. of Spercheus. **B. Sperchiōnides** -ae, m. a person who lives near the Spercheus. **C. Sperchia** -arum, f. a town in the valley of the Spercheus.

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3. **I.** to separate, remove, Plaut. **II.** Transf., to reject, to despise, condemn, scorn, spurn; nos sprevit et pro nihilo putavit Cic.; voluptatem, Hor.; poet. with infin., nec partem solido demere de die spernit, Hor.; partic., **spretus** -a -um, despised, Cic., Liv.

spēro, 1. to look for, to expect. **I.** to expect something favourable, to hope, hope for, promise oneself, flutter oneself; bene or recte, to have good hopes, Cic.; ut spero (in a parenthesis), Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; pacem, Cic.; in pass., sperata gloria, Cic.; with acc. and fut. infin., sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic.; more rarely with pres. or perf. infin. (when there is no reference to the future), spero ex hoc ipso non esse obscurum, Cic.; de nostra Tullia spero cum Crassipede nos conficisse, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Liv.; partic. as subst., **sperata** -ōrum, n. one's hopes; potiri speratis, to realise one's hopes, Liv. **II.** Like ἐλπίς, to expect something unfavourable, to forebode, fear; id quod non spero, Cic.; with acc. and infin., haec spero vobis molesta videri, Cic.

spēs -ēi, f. (root SPE, whence spero) **I.** hope; **1.** lit., n., spes est expectatio boni, Cic.; spes emptiois, Cic.; summae spei adolescentes, of great promise, Caes.; spes est in vobis, rests on you, Cic.; omnem spein salutis in virtute ponere, Caes.; spem habere, in spem venire, ingredi, adduci, spes me tenet, I hope, foll. by a - and infin., Cic.; si spem afferunt ut, etc., Cic.; spe duci, with acc. and infin., Cic.; spem alicui dare, to infuse, Cic.; pax fuit in spe, was hoped for, Cic.; spem abscondere, Liv., praecidere, Cic., fallere, Cic., eripere, Cic., adimere, Cic., perdere, Cic.; praeter spem, Cic.; contra spem, Liv.; plur., spes, Liv.; b, personif., Spes, Hope as a goddess, with several temples in Rome, and a festival on the 1st of August; 2, meton., that which is hoped for, hope; spe potitur, realises his hope, Ov.; castra Achiom, vestras spes, uritis, Verg.; of living beings, spes gregis, Verg.; spes nostra reliqua, Cicero, Cic. **II.** expectation of, fear of, foreboding; mala res, spe multo asperior, Sall.

speusticus -a -um (σπευστικός), made in haste, Plin.

sphaera -ae, f. (σφαῖρα), a globe, sphere. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** a, an astronomical globe or sphere, Cic.; b, the orbit of planets, Cic.

sphaeristērion -ii, n. (σφαριστήριον), a place for playing ball, Plin.

sphaeromāchia -ae, f. (σφαίρομαχία), a kind of boxing in which the combatants had iron balls strapped to their hands, Sen.

sphagnes -i, m. (σφάγνις), a kind of aromatic moss, Plin.

sphingion -ii, n. (σφίγγιον), a species of ape, Plin.

Sph'x, Sphingis, f. (Σφίγξ), a female monster at Thebes, who proposed riddles to all the passer-by, and destroyed them if they could not answer the riddles; represented among the Egyptians as a winged lion with a human head, among the Greeks and Romans as an unwinged lion with the head and breast of a maiden.

sphragis -idis, f. (σφραγίς). **I.** a species of stone used for seals, Plin. **II.** Lemnian earth, so called because sold with a seal on it, Plin.

spica -ae, f., **spicus** -i, m., and **spicuum** -i, n. (from same root as spi-na); lit., a spike; hence, an ear of corn. **I.** Lit., ad spicam perducere fruges, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, the brightest star in the constellation Virgo, Cic.; b, the tuft or head of other plants resembling the shape of an ear of corn, Ov.

spicēus -a -um (spica), consisting of ears of corn; corona, Tib.; sarta, Ov.

spicifer -fēra -fērūm (spica and fero), wearing, or carrying ears of corn, Mart.

spicilēgium -ii, n. (spica and lego), a gleaming, Varr.

spico, 1. (spica), to furnish with spikes or ears, Plin.; partic., **spicatus** -a -um, having spikes or ears; herbae spicatae, Plin.

spicūlo, 1. (spiculum), to make pointed, sharpen to a point, Plin.

spicūlum -i, n. (spicum), a sharp point, sting; a, lit., of bees, Verg.; of the scorpion, Ov.; the point of a spear, arrow, javelin, Cic., Liv., Hor.; b, poet., meton. = a spear, javelin, Verg., Ov.

spicum, spicus = spica (q.v.).

spina -ae, f. (from same root as spica). **I.** a thorn. **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Fig., a, spinas = cares, anxieties; spinas animo evellere, Hor.; b, difficulties, subtleties, perplexities; disserendi, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the prick or spine of certain animals, the hedgehog, sea-urchin, etc., Cic.; 2, the backbone, Varr.; 3, a fish-bone, Ov.

spinēa -ae, f. = spionia (q.v.).

spinētum -i, n. (spina), a thorn-hedge, thorn-bush (only used in plur.), Verg.

spinēus -a -um (spina), made of thorns, thorny, Ov.

spinigēr -gēra -gērūm (spina and gero), thorn-bearing, Cic. poet.

spinōsus -a -um (spina). **I.** full of thorns, thorny, prickly, Ov. **II.** Fig., a, of discourse, thorny, crabbed, obscure; disserendi genus, Cic.; b, full of cares, anxiety, Cat.

spinter -ēris, n. (σπιντήριον), a bracelet, armlet, Plaut.

spinus -i, m. (spina), the blackthorn, Verg.

spionia -ae, f. a kind of vine, Plin.

spira -ae, f. (σπείρα), anything coiled, wreathed, twisted. **I.** Gen., the winding of a snake, Verg. **II.** Esp., 1, the base of a column, Plin.; 2, a string for fastening a hat or cap under the chin, Juv.

spirābilis -e (spiro). **I.** that may be breathed; a, natura, cui nomen est aer, Cic.; b, sustaining life, vital; lumen caeli, Verg. **II.** fitted for breathing; viscera, Plin.

spirāculum -i, n. (spiro), an air-hole, breathing-place, Verg.

spiraeca -ae, f. (σπεραια), the plant meadow-sweet, Plin.

spirāmen -inis, n. (spiro), a breathing-hole, air-hole, Lucan.

spirāmentum -i, n. (spiro). **I.** a breathing-hole, air-hole, Verg. **II.** breathing; meton., a breathing-time, short pause, interval; temporum, Tac.

spirītus -ūs, m. (spiro), breathing. **I.** 1, a gentle blowing, breath of air, air in gentle motion; spiritus Boreae, Verg.; 2, the breathing in of the air, breath; spiritum ducere, to draw breath, Cic.; 3, breath; angustior, short breath, Cic.; esp., the breath of life, life; spiritum auferre, Cic.; extremum spiritum effundere in victoria, Cic.; hence, a, a sigh, Hor., Prop.; b, the hissing of a snake, Verg.; c, the voice, Quint.;

d. the air, Lucr. **II.** the spirit, soul. **A.** dum spiritus hos regit artus, Verg. **B.** Fig., 1, a naughty spirit, pride, arrogance, high spirit, courage; filia Hieronis, inflata muliebri spiritu, Liv.; spiritus tribuici, Cic.; remittere spiritus, Cic.; 2, opinion, feeling, Liv.; 3, irritation, animosity, Tac.; 4, divine or poetic inspiration; divinus, Liv.; carent libri spiritu illo, etc., Cic.

spiro, 1. **I.** Intransit., 1, to blow gently, blow, breathe; zephyri spirant, Verg.; 2, to breathe; poet. = to rush, to foam, ferment, roar; freta spirantia, Verg.; spirat e pectore flamma, Verg.; with abl., spirare ignibus, to breathe out flame, Verg.; 3, to breathe, to draw in breath; dum spirare potero, Cic.; hence transf., a, to live, be alive; ab eo spirante defendi, Cic.; videtur Laeli mens spirare in scriptis, Cic.; b, to seem to live; of works of art, to be depicted to the life, to breathe; spirantia signa, Verg.; c, to have poetic inspiration, to be inspired; quod spiro et placeo tum est, Hor.; 4, to breathe, to smell; thymbra graviter spirans, Verg. **II.** Trans., 1, to breathe, exhale; Diomedes equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lucr.; flammam spirantes, breathing forth flames, Liv.; spirare ignem naribus, Verg.; tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles, Juv.; transf., homo tribunatum etiamnum spirans, inspired with the spirit of a tribune, Liv.; tragicum satis, to have tragic genius, Hor.; 2, to exhale, give forth; divinum vertice odorem, Verg.

spissamentum -i, n. (spisso), a stopper, plug, Sen.

spissē, adv. (spissus). **I.** densely, closely, Plin. **II.** slowly; spisse atque vix ad aliquem pervenire, Cic.

spissesco, 3. (spissus), to become thick, thicken, Lucr.

spissigrādus -a -um (spisse and gradior), walking slowly, Plaut.

spissitas -ātis, f. (spissus), closeness, density, Plin.

spissitudo -inis, f. (spissus), closeness, density, Sen.

spisso, 1. (spissus), to make thick, thicken, Ov.

spissus -a -um, close, dense, thick. **I.** Lit., tubes, Ov.; theatrum, full, Hor.; arena, Verg.; with abl., corona spissa viris, Verg. **II.** Transf., slow, tardy, difficult; opus spissum et operosum, Cic.; exitus spissi et producti, Cic.

spithāma -ae, f. (σπιθαμή), a span, Plin.

splōn, splēnis, m. (σπλήν), the spleen, mill, Plin.

splendēo, 2. to shine, glitter, be bright. **I.** Lit., splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Verg. **II.** Fig., to be bright, illustrious; virtus splendet per sese semper, Cic.

splendescō -diti, 3. (splendeo), to become bright. **I.** Lit., Verg. **II.** Fig., nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic.

splendidē, adv. (splendidus). **I.** splendidly, magnificently; ornare convivium, Cic.; acta aetas honeste ac splendide, Cic. **II.** clearly, plainly; loqui, Cic.

splendidus -a -um (splendeo), shining, bright, brilliant, splendid. **I.** A. Lit., fons splendidior vitro, Hor.; brachia, Ov.; splendidissimus candor, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, well-sounding; women, Cic.; b, brilliant, fine; oratio, Cic.; c, illustrious, distinguished, renowned; eques, Cic. **II.** Transf., clear; vox, Cic.

splendor -ōris, m. (splendeo), brilliance, brightness, lustre. **I.** A. Lit., flammæ, Ov.; argenti, Hor. **B.** Fig., a, splendor, magnificence; omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocare, Cic.; b, splendour, lustre, honour, distinc-

tion; animi et vitae, Cic.; summorum nominum, Cic.; eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem maculare, Cic.; c, ornament, honour; ordinis, Cic. **II.** Transf., clearness; vocis, Cic.

splēniātus -a -um (splenium), plastered, Mart.

splēniēus -a -um (σπληνικός), splenetic, Plin. **splēnium** -ii, n. (σπλήνιον). **I.** spleenwort, Plin. **II.** an adhesive plaster, Mart.

spōdium -ii, n. (σπόδιον). **I.** the dross of metals, slag, Plin. **II.** ashes, Plin.

spōdos -i, f. (σποδός), the dross of metals, slag, Plin.

Spōlētium -ii, n. one of the most important towns of Umbria, now Spoleto. Hence, **Spōlētinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Spolegium, Spoleitan.

spōliārium -ii, n. (spolium). **I.** the place in the amphitheatre where the slain gladiators were stripped of their arms and clothing, Sen. **II.** Transf., a den of robbers, Sen.

spōliatio -ōnis, f. (spolio), a plundering, spoliation; omnium rerum, Cic.; sacrorum, Cic.; transf., violent taking away; consulsus, Cic.; dignitatis, Cic.

spōliator -ōris, m. (spolio), a plunderer; monumentorum, Cic.; templorum, Liv.

spōliatrix -triciēs, f. (spoliator), plundering, she that plunders; Venus, Cic.

spōliātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from spolio), plundered, Cic.

spōlio, 1. (spolium). **I.** to rob a man of his clothes, strip, despoil; aliquem, Cic.; corpus aesi hostis, Liv. **II.** to plunder, rob, despoil; lana sociorum, Cic.; hominem, Cic.; with abl., aliquem argento, Cic.; poet., with acc. of respect, hiems spoliata suos capillos, Ov.

spōlium -ii, n. **I.** the skin or hide stripped from an animal; leonis, Ov. **II.** Transf., gen. plur., 1, arms taken from an enemy, booty (opp. praeda = cattle, etc.), spolia caesorum legere, Liv.; spolia opima (v. opimus); meton. = victory; spolia ampla referre, Verg.; 2, transf., booty; a, booty or plunder taken from an enemy, spoil; spolia classium, Cic.; b, any kind of plunder or booty; aliorum spoliis nostras facultates augeamus, Cic.; accleris, the golden hair which Scylla robbed from her father, Ov.

sponda -ae, f. **I.** the frame of a bed or sofa, bedstead, Ov. **II.** Meton., a bed, Hor.; b, a sofa, Verg.; c, a bier, Mart.

spondālium (spondaulium) -ii, n. a sacrificial hymn, accompanied on the flute, Cic.

spondēo, spondōdi, sponsum, 2. (root SPOND, Gr. ΣΠΗΝΔ, σπένδω), to pledge oneself, promise solemnly, engage; a, political and legal t.t. of alliances, contracts, etc., quis spondidisse me dicat? Cic.; with acc., quod spondidit, Cic.; illis spondere pacem, Liv.; with acc. and infin., si spondidissemus urbem hanc relicturam populum Romanum, Liv.; b, to be a security or guarantee for any one; se quisque paratum ad spondendum Icilio ostendere, Liv.; hic sponsum (supine) vocat, Hor.; with pro and the abl., pro multis, Cic.; c, to promise, betroth a daughter, Ter., Plaut.; partic. subst., sponsus -i, m. a bridegroom, and sponsa -ae, f. a bride, Cic.; d, to promise, vow; (a) of persons, with acc. iis honores et praemia, Cic.; with neut. acc. and de with the abl., quod de me tibi spondere possum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., promitto, recipio, spondeo C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem qualis, etc., Cic.; (β), transf., of things, quod propediem futurum spondet et virtus et fortuna vestra, Liv.

spondēus (spondius) -i, m. (σπονδεῖος), a spondee; a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables (— —), Cic.

spondylē -ēs, f. (σπονδύλη), an insect that lives upon roots, Plin.

spondylium -ii, n. (σπονδύλιον), bear's-foot, Plin.

spondylus -i, m. (σπόνδυλος). **I.** one of the upper vertebrae of the back, Plin. **II.** the fleshy part of the oyster or mussel, Plin. **III.** a kind of mussel, Plin.

spongia (spongēa) -ae, f. (σπογγία), a sponge. **I.** Lit., raritas quaedam et assuavis spongiis mollitudo, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, an open-worked cuirass, Liv.; 2, the roots of the asparagus, Plin.; 3, spongiae, pieces of iron melted together, Plin.

spongiola -ae, f. (spongia), the gall-apple which grows upon rose-trees, Plin.

spongiōsus -a -um (spongia), porous, spongy, Plin.

spongitis -idis, f. (σπογγίτις), a kind of precious stone, Plin.

spons, spontis, f. (from spondeo, as fors from fero), free-will; only found in genit. and abl. **I.** Abl., sponte alicuius, with the free-will of some one; sponte Antonii, Tac.; gen., sponte meā, tuā, suā, etc., or simply sponte; a, of my, thy, his, etc., free-will, voluntarily, of one's own accord, willingly, freely; meā sponte feceram, Cic.; b, of oneself, of one's own knowledge; neque id meā sponte (prospexi), Cic.; c, of oneself alone, without assistance; nec suā sponte sed eorum auxilio, Cic.; d, of itself, merely, alone; an est aliquid, quod te suā sponte delectet, Cic.; e, first, without an example or precedent; suā sponte instituisset, Cic. **II.** Genit., homo suae spontis, one's own master, Col.

sponsa, v. spondeo.

sponsalis -e (sponsa), of or relating to a betrothal. **I.** Adj., Varr. **II.** Subst., sponsalia -um or -orum, n. a betrothal; sponsalia facere, Cic.; b, a betrothal feast, Cic.

sponsio -ōnis, f. (spondeo), a solemn promise, engagement. **I.** Of a vow, voti, Cic. **II.** a solemn engagement between two parties. **A.** In alliances, contracts, etc., a solemn promise, pledge, surety, guarantee; non foedere sed per sponsionem pax facta est, Liv. **B.** In civil process, a solemn promise or engagement between the two parties that the loser shall forfeit a certain sum, a kind of legal wager; quum sponsionem fecisset NI VIR BONUS ESSET, he agreed to pay the stipulated sum if he was not, etc., Cic.; vincere sponsionem or sponsione, Cic.

sponsor -ōris, m. (spondeo), a surety, bail, guarantee, Cic.

sponsum -i, n. (spondeo). **I.** that which is promised or guaranteed, a covenant; sponsum negare, Hor. **II.** = sponsio No. II., ex sponsu agere, Cic.

1. **sponsus** -a -um, v. spondeo.

2. **sponsus** -ūs, m. (spondeo), an engagement, suretyship, Cic.

spontāneus -a -um (spons), voluntary, spontaneous; Sen.

spontē, spontis, v. spons.

sporta -ae, f. (σπορίς), a basket, hamper, Plin.

sportella -ae, f. (dim. of sporta), a little basket, cake, or fruit-basket, Cic.

sportula -ae, f. (dim. of sporta). **I.** a little basket, Plaut. **II.** a provision-basket. **A.** the basket in which great men were accustomed to give to their clients and dependents provisions or an equivalent in money (gen. ten sesterces), Juv.;

hence, a gift, present, Plin. **B.** = δειπνον ἀπὸ σποριδίου, a picnic, Juv.

sprētio -ōnis, f. (sperno), a despising, contemning, Liv.

sprētor -ōris, m. (sperno), a despoiser; deorum, Ov.

spūma -ae, f. (spuo), foam, froth, scum; cum spumas ageret in ore, Cic.; Venus spumā procreata, from the foam of the sea, Cic.; spuma argenti, litharge of silver, Verg.; spuma caustica, a soap used by the Germans and Gauls for the purpose of giving a red tinge to the hair, Mart.

spūmesco, 3. (spuma), to begin to foam, Ov.

spūmēsus -a -um (spuma), foaming, frothy, Verg.

spūmifer -fēra -fērum (spuma and fero), foam-bearing, foaming; annis, Ov.

spūmiger -gēra -gērum (spuma and gero), foaming, Lucr.

spūmo, 1. (spuma). **I.** Intransit., to foam, froth; spumans aper, Verg. **II.** Transit., to cover with foam; partic., **spūmatus** -a -um, covered with foam; saxa, Cic. poet.

spūmōsus -a -um (spuma), foaming, full of foam, Ov.

spūo, spūi, spūtum, 3. (πρίω), to spit out; terram, Verg.

spurcē, adv. (spurcus), filthily, dirtily; fig., basely, impurely; quin in illam miseram tam spurcē, tam impie dixeris, Cic.

spurcīdīcus -a -um (spurcus and dico), talking filthily, obscenely, Plaut.

spurcificus -a -um (spurcus and facio), making filthily, polluting, Plaut.

spurcitia -ae, f. and **spurcitiēs** -ēi, f. (spurcus), dirt, filth, Lucr.

spurco, 1. (spurcus), to defile, pollute, Cat.; partic. adj. in superl., helluo spurcatissimus, Cic.

spurcus -a -um (perhaps connected with spargo), swinish, dirty, filthy, unclean, impure. **I.** Lit., Cat. **II.** Fig., of character or position, mean, base, low, foul, impure; homo spurcissimus, Cic.

spūtātīlīcus -a -um (sputo) = κατὰπυρρος, abominable, detestable, ap. Cic.

spūtātor -ōris, m. (sputo), one who spits much, a spitter, Cic.

spūto, 1. (intens. of spuo), to spit, spit out; cum atro mixtos sanguine dentes, Ov.

spūtum -i, n. (spuo), spittle. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Meton., a very thin plate of metal, Mart.

squālēo, 2. to be rough, stiff. **I.** Gen., squalentes conchae, Verg.; with abl., to be rough with, to be stiff with = to be thickly covered with; tunica or lī-^{ca} squalens auro, Verg. **II.** Esp., 1, to be rough from neglect, dirty, squalid, slovenly; barba-squalens, Verg.; coma squalens, Ov.; hence, meton., to wear dirty apparel as a sign of mourning, to mourn; squalent municipia, Cic.; 2, of places, to be uncultivated, untillied; squalent abductus arva colonis, Verg.

squāles -is, f. (squalēo), dirt, filth, Varr.

squālīdē, adv. (squalidus), roughly, in slovenly manner; dicere, Cic.

squālīdus -a -um (squalēo). **I.** rough, stiff; membra, Lucr.; fig., of discourse, rough, unpolished; quoniam suā sponte squalidiora sunt, Cic. **II.** Esp., rough from want of attention, cultivation, squalid, dirty; 1, lit., corpora, Liv.; 2, transf., a, in mourning attire; reus, Ov.; b, waste, desert; humus, Ov.

squālor -ōris, m. (squalēo). **I.** roughness, Lucr. **II.** roughness arising from dirt and

neglect, filthiness, squalor; **1.** lit., squaloribus plenus ac pulveris, Cic.; **2.** transf., dirty clothing worn as a sign of mourning; squalor et maoror, Cic.

squālus -i, m. a kind of salt-water fish, Ov.

squāma -ae, f. (squaleo), a scale. **I.** Lit., of a fish, serpent, bee, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., a, of things like scales, e.g., scale armour, Verg.; b, meton., a fish, Juv.

squāmātum, adv. (squama), like scales, Plin.

squāmēus -a -um (squama), scaly, Verg.

squāmifer -fēra -fērum (squama and fero), scale-bearing, scaly, Sen.

squāmiger -gēra -gērum (squama and gero), scale-bearing, scaly, Ov.; subst., **squāmigeri** -ōrum, m. fishes, Lucr.

squāmōsus -a -um (squama), covered with scales, scaly, Verg.

squatina -ae, f. a salt-water fish, a species of shark, Plin.

st! interj. *hush! hush!* Ter., Plaut.

Stābiāe -ārum, f. a town in Campania, between Pompeii and Surrentum, destroyed with Pompeii and Herculaneum on the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Hence, adj., **Stābianus** -a -um, belonging to Stābiāe; subst., **Stābianum** -i, n. an estate at Stābiāe.

stābilimen -inis, n. (stabilio), a stay, support, Cic.

stābilimentum = stabilimen (q.v.).

stābilio, ā. (stabilis), to make firm. **I.** Lit., stipites, Caes. **II.** Fig., to make stable, to establish; leges, reipublicam, Cic.

stābilis -e (sto), firm, steadfast, stable. **I.** Lit., via, Cic.; solum, Liv. **II.** Fig., firm, steadfast, stable, lasting, unwavering; amici, Cic.; matrimonium, Cic.; oratio, Cic.; with ad and the acc., nihil est tam ad diuturnitatem memoriae stabile, Cic.; subst., **stābilia** -ium, n. things that are stable, Cic.

stābilitas -ātis, f. (stabilis), firmness, stability, steadfastness. **I.** Lit., peditum in proeliis, Caes.; stirpes stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, Cic. **II.** Fig., durability, steadfastness; amicitiae, Cic.; fortunae, Cic.

stābilitēr, adv. (stabilis), firmly, durably, Suet.

stābilitōr -ōris, m. (stabilio), one who makes firm, establishes, Sen.

stābūlārius -ii, m. (stabulum), a low inn-keeper, Sen.

stābūlo, l. (stabulum), to have a stall or abode, to stall; in foribus (Orci), Verg.

stābūlor, l. dep. (stabulum) of animals, to stand, be stabled, abide, Ov.

stābūlum -i, n. (sto). **I.** a place of abode, habitation, Plaut. **II.** a place of abode for animals and men of the poorer class. **A.** Of animals; **1.** of wild animals, den, lair; ferarum stabula alta, Verg.; **2.** of tame animals, a stall, stable; poet., of pasture, Verg.; plur., stabula, the stalls, cattle-yard, as a place of abode for shepherds; pastorum stabula, Cic. **B.** Of men of the lower classes, inn, tavern, pot-house, Cic.

stāchys -yos, f. (στάχυς), horse-mint, Plin.

stacta -ae, f. and **stactē** -ēs, f. (στυκτή), oil of myrrh, Lucr.

stādium -ii, n. (στάδιον). **I.** a Greek measure of length, being 625 feet = 606 English feet, and rather less than a furlong, Cic. **II.** Meton., a race-course; qui stadium currit, Cic.; fig., contest, emulation; me adolescentem multos annos in stadio eiusdem laudis exercuit, Cic.

Stāgīra -ōrum, m. (Στάγειρος), a town in Macedonia, birth-place of Aristotle, now Libanora. Hence, **Stāgīrites** -ae, m. (Σταγίριτης), the Stagirite, i.e., Aristotle.

stagnātīlis -e (stagnum), found in ponds or pools; pisces, Plin.

stagnō, l. (stagnum). **I.** Intransit., **1.** of water, to overflow; stagnans flumine Nilus, Verg.; **2.** transf., of places, to be overflowed, to stand under water; orbis stagnat paludibus, Ov. **II.** Trans., to overflow, inundate; Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat, Tac.

stagnum -i, n. (root STAG, Gr. ΣΤΑΓ, whence στάζω, σταγόν, στάγες), water that overflows. **I.** Lit., standing water, left by the overflow of the sea or of a river, a pool, pond, marsh, swamp; fontes et stagna, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** (poet.), a sluggish stream of water; Phrixear stagna sororis, the Hellespont, Ov. **B.** as artificial lake; stagna et euripi, Ov.

stāgōnias -ae, m. (σταγονίας), a species of frankincense, Plin.

stāgōnītis -īdis, f. (σταγονίτης), the gum called galbanum, Plin.

stālagmias -ae, m. (σταλαγμίας), natural vitriol, Plin.

stālagmīum -ii, n. (στάλαγμα), an ear-drop, pendant, Plin.

stāmen -inis, n. (from STA, root of sisto, as στήμων from στήμι). **I.** the warp, which in the upright looms of the ancients was stretched in a vertical direction; stamen secernit arundo, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1.** the thread; a, the thread on the spindle; stamina ducere or torquere, to spin, Ov.; the thread spun by the Parcae, Ov.; hence, de nimio stamine queri, of too long a life, Juv.; b, a thread of another kind, e.g., that by which Ariadne guided Theseus through the labyrinth, Prop.; of a spider, Ov.; the string of a lyre, Ov.; **2.** meton., cloth woven of thread; hence, the fillet worn by priests, Prop.

stāminēus -a -um (stamen), full of threads, Prop.

stannēus -a -um, name of stannum, Plin.

stannum -i, n. an alloy of silver and lead, Plin.

Stata mater = Vesta; or simply Stata, Cic.

stātārius -a -um (status), standing firm, steady, stable, stationary; miles, Liv.; esp., stataria comœdia, a quiet kind of comedy (opp. comœdia motoria), Ter.; subst., **stātarii** -ōrum, m. the actors in the comœdia stataria, Cic.; transf., C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, quiet, composed, Cic.

Statelli and **Statielli** -ōrum, m. a people in Liguria, whose chief town was Aquae Statiellorum or Aquae Statiellae, now Acqui; hence, **A. Statellās** -ātis, belonging to the Statelli. **B. Statiellenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Aquae Statiellorum.

stātēra -ae, f. (στατήρ), a steelyard, a balance; aurificis, Cic.

stātiōcūlum -i, n. (statua), a small statue, Plin.

stātiōcūlus -i, m. (dim. of 2. status), a kind of slow dance, Plin.

stātīm, adv. (sto). **I.** without yielding, firmly, steadfastly; rem gerere, Plaut. **II.** Transf., on the spot, immediately, at once; ut statim alienato disjunctioque facienda sit, Cic.; foll. by ac, atque, ut, quam, quum, simulac, as soon as, Cic.

stātio -ōnis, f. (sto). **I.** a standing, standing still; manere in statione, to stand still, Lucr. **II.** Transf., a place of abode or sojourn; **1.** gen.

alternā fratrem statione redemit, Ov.; 2, esp., a, of soldiers, (a) post, watch, picket, guard; equites ex statione, Caes.; stationem portis disposuit, Liv.; in statione and (of several cohorts) in stationibus esse, Caes.; stationem relinquere, Verg.; (d) quarters; fig., imperii, Ov.; de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic.; b, a place of abode, resting-place; sedes apibus statione petenda, Verg.; in arce Athenis statio (post) mea nunc placet, Cic.; c, a roadstead, anchorage, bay, Cic.; fig., fluctibus ejectionem tutā statione recepi, haven, Ov.; d, the proper place, order (of things), comas ponere in statione, Ov.

statiōnālis -e (statio), standing still, stationary, Plin.

Statius -ii, m.: 1, Caecilius Statius, of Insubria, a Roman comic poet, born 168 B.C.; 2, P. Papinius Statius, an Epic poet, under Domitian, composer of *Silvae*, a Thebais, and an unfinished *Achilleis*.

statiōus -a -um (sto), standing, standing still. **I.** Adj., praesidium, picket, Cic.; castra, fixed quarters, Liv. **II.** Subst., **statiua** -ōrum, n. (sc. castra), permanent camp, Liv.

1. **stātor** -ōris, m. (sto), a magistrate's servant or attendant, Cic.

2. **Stātor** -ōris, m. (sisto), the supporter, establisher, the slayer of flight; a surname of Jupiter, Cic.

stātua -ae, f. (statuo), a statue, image (of a man, while simulacrum = statue of a god); simulacra decorum, statuae veterum hominum, Cic.; statuum alicui ponere or statuere, Cic.

stātūārius -a -um (statuas), of or relating to statues. **I.** Adj., Plin. **II.** Subst., 1, **stātūāria** -ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of casting statues, Plin.; 2, **stātūārius** -ii, m. a maker or caster of statues, a statuary, Quint.

stātūmen -inis, n. (statuo), a stay, support, prop; plur., the ribs of a ship, Caes.

stātūmino, 1. (statumen), to underprop, Plin.

stātūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (from statum, the supine of sisto), to cause to stand, put, place, set, set up. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., captivos in medio, Liv.; crateras, Verg.; 2, esp., to set up, erect, build; statuum, Cic.; tropaeum, Cic.; tabernacula, to pitch, Caes.; urbem, Verg.; regnum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to establish in one's mind, to consider, believe; ut mihi statuo, Cic.; laudem statuo esse maximam, Cic.; 2, to resolve, determine, decide; with de and the abl. de aliquo, Caes.; de capite civis, Cic.; with in and the acc., in aliquem aliquid gravius, Caes.; with acc. alone, stipendium alicui de publico, Liv.; with rel. sent., utrum diem tertium an perendinum dici oporteret, Cic.; with infin., iudices rejicere, Cic.; with ut and the subj., ut naves consunderent, Cic.

stātūra -ae, f. (sto), stature, height, size of a man; homines tantulae staturae, of so small stature, Caes.; quā facie fuerit, quā staturā, Cic.

stātus, v. sisto.

2. **stātus** -ūs, m. (sto), a standing, standing position. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., status, incessus, sessio, Cic.; erectus, Cic.; 2, esp., posture, position; minax, Hor.; statu movere hostem, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, gen., position, condition, state; adversarios de omni statu dejicere, Cic.; restituere aliquem in pristinum statum, Cic.; omnes vitae status, Cic.; 2, esp., a, one's position in life as determined by birth; agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, Cic.; b, a firm position, stability, prosperity; civitatis, Cic.; c, rhet. t. t., status causae, or simply status, the state of the question, state of the case = *crasis*, Cic.

stēātōma -ātis, n. (στεάτωμα), a kind of fatty swelling, Plin.

stōga -ae, f. (στέγη), a ship's deck, Plaut.

stegnus -a -um (στεγνός), causing coolness, Plin.

stēla -ae, f. (στήλη), a pillar, column, Plin.

stēlls -idis, f. (στέλις), mistletoe growing on firs and larches, Plin.

stella -ae, f. (= sternula, connected with *astrip*), a star. **I.** Lit., 1, a star, planet, comet; stella Saturni, stella Jovis, the planet Saturn, planet Jupiter, Cic.; stellae inerrantes, fixed stars, Cic.; vagae, planets, Cic.; stella comans, a comet, Ov.; 2, transf., a, a figure in the form of a star, Plin.; b, a star-fish, Plin. **II.** In poets, 1, = sidus, constellation, Verg., Ov.; 2, = sun; anget geminos stella serena pokos, Ov.

stellans -antis (stella), 1, starry, set with stars; caelum, Lucr.; 2, bright, shining, glitling; gemma, Ov.

Stellatis campus or ager, a very fruitful district in Campania. Hence, adj., **Stellatīnus** -a -um, *Stellatian*.

stellātus -a -um (stella), set with stars, starry; a, lit., Cepheus, Cic.; b, transf. Argus, having many eyes, Ov.; ensis, bright, glittering, Verg.

stellifer -fēra -fērum (stella and fero), star-bearing, starry; stellifer cursus, Cic.

stelligēr -gēra -gērum (stella and gero), star-bearing, starry, Varr.

stellio (stēllio) -ōnis, m. a lizard with spots on its back (Lacerta gecko, Linn.), Verg.

stello, 1. (stella), to set with stars, Plin.

stemma -ātis, n. (στέμμα). **I.** a crown, chaplet, Sen. **II.** Meton., a genealogical tree, Suet.; transf., nobility, high antiquity, Mart.

Stentor -ōris, m. (Στέντωρ), one of the Greeks before Troy, famed for his loud voice and the strength of his lungs.

stēphānēplōcos -i, f. (στεφανηπλόκος), the weaver of chaplets, the name of a painting by Pausias, Plin.

stēphānitīs -idis, f. (στεφανίτις), a kind of vine, Plin.

stēphānōmēlis -is, f. a plant which stops a bleeding at the nose, Plin.

stēphānōpōlis -is, f. (στεφανόπουλις), the seller of chaplets; the name of a picture by Pausias, also called stēphaneplocos, Plin.

stēphānos -i, m. (στέφανος), lit., a garland, chaplet; the name of several plants, Plin.

stercōrārius -a -um (stercus), of or relating to dung, Varr.

stercōrātio -ōnis, f. (stercoro), a manuring, Varr.

stercōrēus -a -um (stercus), filthy, stinking; miles, Plaut.

stercōro, 1. (stercus), to dung, manure; agrum, Cic.

stercus -ōris, n. dung, muck, manure, Cic. as a term of reproach, stercus cariae, Cic.

stergēthron -i, n. (στέργηθρον), a plume, great horse-leek, Plin.

stērileco, 3. (sterilis), to become barren, Plin.

stērilis -a (connected with Gr. στερεός, στερός), 1. barren, unfruitful, sterile (applied to animals and plants). **A.** a, lit., ager, Verg.; vacca, Verg.; b, transf. = empty; corpora sonitu sterilia (= sterilia), Lucr. **B.** fig., unfruitful, empty, vain; amor, unrequited, Ov. **II.** (Poet.) etc., making unfruitful; robigo, Hor.

stērilītas -ātis, f. (sterilis), *unfruitfulness, sterility, barrenness*; agrorum, Cic.; mulierum, Plin.

stērilus = sterilis (q.v.).

sternax -ācis (sterno), *throwing to the ground*; equus, throwing his rider, Verg.

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. (root STER, Gr. ΣΤΕΡ, whence στέρνωμι). **I.** to stretch out, spread out. **A.** Gen., vellus in duro solo, Ov.; arenam, Ov.; strata jacent passim sua quaque sub arbore poma, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, a, to stretch on the ground, lay down, throw down; corpora passim, Liv.; reflex., se sternere, to lie down; se somno in litore, Verg.; so pass. as middle, sterni passim ferarum ritu, Liv.; partic., **stratus** -a -uni, stretched out, prostrate; huius, Cic.; b, to throw down violently, to strike to the ground, lay low; (a) lit., caede viros, Verg.; ingenti caede sterni, Liv.; poet., ventos, to calm, Hor.; (β) fig., to overthrow, lay prostrate; afflicto se et stratos esse, Cic.; 2, to make smooth, level; a, of the sea, (a) placidi straverunt aequora venti, Verg.; (β) fig., to calm, allay; odia militum, Tac.; b, to make a rough road smooth, to level; viam, Lucr.; esp., to pave; semitam saxo quadrato, Liv. **II.** Meton., to cover, overlay with; a, solum tellis, Verg.; b, esp., (a) to cover with carpets, etc.; triclinium, Cic.; (β) to saddle a horse; equum, Liv.

sternumentum -i, n. (sterno), a sneezing, sneeze, Cic.

sternūo -ūi, 3. (connected with πτόννωμι). **I.** Intransit., to sneeze; a, lit., Plin.; b, trans., of a light, to crackle, sputter, Ov. **II.** Trans., to give by sneezing; omen, Prop.

sternutamentum -i, n. (sterno), a sneezing, sneeze, Sen.

sterquilinium -ii, n. (stercus), a dung-pit, Plaut.

Stertinius -ii, m. a Stoic philosopher. Hence, **Stertinius** -a -um, of Stertinius.

sterto, 3. (connected with δέρω, δαρθάνω), to snore, Cic.

Stēsichorus -i, m. (Στησίχορος), a Greek lyric poet of Himeria (632-553 B.C.), contemporary of Sappho.

Sthēnelus -i, m. (Σθένης), **I.** son of Capaneus and Euadne, one of the Epigoni, leader of the Argives against Troy under Diomedes. **II.** king in Liguria, whose son Cycnus was changed into a swan. Hence, **A.** **Sthēnelus** -a -um, *Sthenelian*; hostis, Eurystheus, Ov.; proles, Cycnus, Ov. **B.** **Sthēnelis** -idis, f. *Sthenelian*; volucris, the swan, Ov.

stibadium -ii, n. (στιβάδιον), a semicircular sofa, Plin.

stibium -ii, n. (**stibi** and **stimmi** -is, n.), *antimony*, used for dyeing the eyebrows black, and as an eye-salve, Plin.

stigma -ātis, n. (στίγμα). **I.** a mark or brand put upon slaves; 1, lit., Sen.; 2, fig., infamy; stigma, Mart. **II.** a cut inflicted by an unskillful barber, Mart.

stigmātias -ae, m. (στιγματίας), a branded slave, Cic.

stilla -ae, f. (dim. of stiria), a drop, Cic.

stillaticius -a -um (stillo), *dropping, dripping*, Plin.

stillicidium -ii, n. (stilla and cado). **I.** a dripping or dropping moisture, Lucr. **II.** Esp., rain-water falling from the eaves of houses, Cic.

stillo, 1. (stilla). **I.** Intransit., to drip, drop; de illic stillabant mella, Ov.; pugio stillans, dripping with blood, Cic. **II.** Trans., to drop, let drop; a, lit., ex oculis rorem, Hor.; b, fig.,

tuas litterae, quae mihi quiddam quasi animulae stillarunt, Cic.

stilus (not **stylus**) -i, m. (for stiglus; cf. Gr. στίλ, στίγμα). **I.** a stake, pale, Auct. b. Afr. **II.** 1, the pointed iron or bone instrument with which the Romans wrote on their waxen tablets, Plin.; as one end was flat, in order to erase the impression made by the other, vertere stilum = to rub out, erase writing, Hor.; vertit stilum in tabulis suis, Cic.; 2, meton., writing, composing, written composition, and hence, mode of writing, speaking, style; stilus exercitatus, a practised pen, Cic.; unus sonus est totius orationis et ideum stilus, Cic.

stimulatio -ōnis, f. (stimulo), a spurring on, stimulating, Tac.

stimulatrix -icis, f. (stimulator), she that goads on, stimulates, Plaut.

stimulēus -a -um (stimulus), relating to the goad; supplicium, punishment (of slaves) with the goad, Plaut.

stimulo, 1. (stimulus). **I.** to goad, prick, Lucan. **II.** Fig., 1, to goad, disquiet, vex, annoy; te conscientiae stimulant malefactorum tuorum, Cic.; 2, to goad, incite, stir up, stimulate to any action; (a) with acc., aliquem incitare et stimulare, Verg.; (β) with ad and the acc., ad huius salutem defendendam stimulari, Cic.; (γ) with ut and the subj., ut caverem, Cic.; (δ) poet., with infin., Verg.

stimulus -i, m. (root STIG, whence instig-o and 1. stinguo; Gr. ΣΤΙΠ, whence στίγω, στίγμα). **I.** Milit. t. t., stimuli, pointed stakes to repel the advance of troops, Caes. **II.** a goad used for driving cattle, slaves, etc. **A.** Lit., Plaut.; used contemptuously, dum te stimulis fodiam, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, a sting, torment; doloris, Cic.; amoris, Liv.; b, a goad, spur, incentive, stimulus; gloriae, Cic.; alicui stimulus adnovere, Cic.

1. * **stinguo**, 3. to goad, a word only found in compounds, such as distinguo, instinguo, interstinguo (interstinctus).

2. **stinguo**, 3. to extinguish, put out, Lucr.

stipatio -ōnis, f. (stipo), a crowd of attendants round any one, numerous suite, retinue, Cic.

stipator -ōris, m. (stipo), an attendant, follower; plur., a suite, train, retinue, Cic.

stipatus -a -um, p. adj. (from stipo).

stipendiarius -a -um (stipendium). **I.** liable to taxes or tribute, tributary; Aeduo sibi stipendarios factos, Cic.; vectigal, a yearly contribution, Cic.; subst., **stipendiarii** -ōrum, m. tributaries; socii stipendiarii que populi Romani, Cic. **II.** Of soldiers, serving for pay, mercenary, Liv.

stipendiōr, 1. dep. (stipendium), to serve, serve for hire, Plin.

stipendium -ii, n. (= stipipendium, from stips and pendo). **I.** a tax, tribute, contribution; a, lit., stipendium imponere alicui, Caes.; pacisci annum stipendium, Liv.; b, trans., punishment; quod me manet stipendium? Hor. **II.** pay of a soldier; a, lit. (in full, stipendium militare), stipendium alicui decernere, Cic.; persolvere, Cic.; flagitare, Caes.; stipendia merere and mereri, to serve in the army, Cic.; b, meton., military service; finis stipendiorum, Cic.; esp., a year's service, campaign; septem et viginti enumerare stipendia, Liv.; fig., tamquam emeritis stipendiis libidinis, ambitionis, etc., Cic.

stipes -ītis, m. (σῦντρος), a log, stump, trunk of a tree; a, in a rough state, Verg.; poet., a tree, Ov.; b, worked into something, a stake, post, Caes.; poet., a club, Ov.; as a term of reproach, blockhead, Ter.

stipo, 1 (connected with Gr. *στέφω*, *στέφω-στος*, etc.), to press closely together, compress. **I.** Gen., mella (of bees), Verg.; ita in arte stipatae erant naves ut, etc., Liv.; Graeci stipati, quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic. **II.** **A.** to crowd a place; curia quum patribus fuerit stipata, Ov. **B.** to press round, accompany, surround, attend; senatum armatis, Cic.; qui stipatus semper sicariis, saepius armatis, munitus iudicibus fuit, Cic.; senectus stipata studiis juvenutis, Cic.

stips, stipis, f. an offering, gift, donation in money, a religious offering, alms; stipem conferre, Liv.; stipem cogere, Cic.; stipem aut stipem dare, Ov., Tac.; stipem tollere, to put an end to begging, Cic.

stipula -ae, f. the stalk, haulm; **a**, of corn; plur. = straw, Ov.; **b**, of a reed, contemptuously of a flute made of a reed, a reed-pipe, Verg.; **c**, of the bean, Ov.

stipulatio -ōnis, f. (stipulor), a verbal agreement, covenant, stipulation, Cic.

stipulātiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of stipulatio), an unimportant engagement or stipulation, Cic.

stipulātor -ōris, m. (stipulor), one who stipulates for or demands a formal agreement, Suet.

stipulor, 1. dep. to demand, stipulate for by a formal agreement, Cic.

stiria -ae, f. an scicle, Verg.

stirpesco, 3. (stirps), to run to stalk, Plin.

stirpitūs, adv. (stirps), root and branch, thoroughly, entirely, Cic.

stirps (stirpes, stirpis), stirpis, f. **I.** the stock or stem of a tree. **A.** Lit., **a**, the trunk with the root, Cic.; **b**, the trunk, Verg.; **c**, a branch, a young shoot or sprout, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, of plants, **a**, a plant, stalk, root; stirpes et herbae, Cic.; **b**, a twig, Lucr.; 2, of hair, the root, Prop.; 3, of men, **a**, abstr., the stem = the source, origin; divina, Verg.; ne Italicæ quidem stirpis, Liv.; **a** stirpe par, Verg.; **b**, concr., (a) male offspring; unum prope puberem acetate relictum stirpem genti Fabiae, Liv.; (b) family, race; Herculis, Cic.; (c) offspring; stirpem ex se relinquere, Liv. **II.** Fig. the root; 1, gen., ex hac nimia licentia ut ex stirpe quadam existeret et quasi nasci tyrannum, Cic.; Carthago ab stirpe interit, root and branch, Sall.; 2, esp., **a**, foundation, origin; virtutis, Cic.; **b**, original nature, Cic. (stirps nasci. once in Verg.).

stiva -ae, f. a plough-handle, Verg.

stilatārius -a -um (from stila, a kind of ship), brought by sea, and therefore, costly, Juv.

stilis, archaic = lis (q.v.).

stilloppus -i, m. the noise of a slap on the inflated cheeks, Pers.

sto, stēti, stātum, stātūrus, stāre (STA, root of *ἵστημι*), to stand. **I.** As opposed to sitting, to remain standing. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., **a**, of persons, quum virgo staret, et Caecilia in sella sederet, Cic.; ad januam, Cic.; **b**, of things, quorum staturae steterunt in rostris, Cic.; 2, esp., **a**, milit. t. t., to stand, to be stationed; pro porta, Liv.; **b**, of buildings, to stand, to be built; jam stabant Thebae, Ov.; **c**, of ships, to be at anchor; stant litore puppes, Verg.; stare ad ancoram in salo Romana classis non poterat, Liv.; **d**, to stand upright, stand on end; steteruntque comae, Verg.; **e**, with abl., to stand stiff with, to be full of, loaded with; stat nive candidum Soracte, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., pericula stant circum aliquem, Verg.; 2, to stand at the side of, to support, or to stand opposite to as an enemy, to range oneself; **a**, with ab and the abl., stare a se potius quam ab adversariis, Cic.; **b**, with cum and the abl., vobiscum me stet-

isse dicebat, Cic.; **c**, with pro and the abl., pro nobis, Ov.; **d**, with in or contra or adversus and acc., quum saepe a mendacio contra verum stare homines consuescerent, Cic.; 3, to rest upon; omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis, Verg.; 4, = to cost (like English stand); centum talentis, Liv.; transf., multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv. **II.** **A.** Lit., 1, as opposed to motion, to stand still, not to move; **a**, lit., (a) of animals, equus stare nescit, Ov.; (b) of things, e.g., of ships, videsne navem illam? stare nobis videtur, at his qui in navi sunt moveri haec villa, Cic.; **b**, transf., of time, to stop, stand still; veluti stet volucris dies, Hor.; 2, with the notion of steadfastness; **a**, milit. t. t., (a) to stand, hold one's ground; qui (miles) steterit, Cic.; stare in pugna, Liv.; (b) transf., of a battle, to remain in a certain position, to waver, not to be decided; diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, Cic.; **b**, of buildings, rocks, etc., to stand firm, last, endure, remain; nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic.; **c**, of missiles, to stick fast, remain; hasta stetit medio tergo, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., to remain still, remain, continue; utinam respublica staret quo coeperat statu, Cic.; 2, stare per aliquem, to happen through some one's fault, Ter.; often stat or non (nihil) stat per aliquem, foll. by quominus and subj., it is owing to some one that not, etc., Cic., Liv.; stat per aliquem, foll. by quin or ne and subj., Liv.; 3, with the notion of steadfastness or duration; **a**, to remain steadfast, firm, immovable, to stand one's ground, hold out; si stare non possunt, corrumpunt, Cic.; stas animo, Hor.; stamus animis, Cic.; **b**, to remain firm in something; (a) to remain in, continue in; with in and the abl., in fide, Cic.; with abl. alone, suis stare iudiciis, Cic.; (b) transf., to be fixed or determined; stat sua cuique dies, Verg.; tempus agenda rei nondum stare, Liv.; stat alicui sententia, with infin., to be resolved or determined to, Liv.; so stat alicui, or simply stat, Cic.; **c**, of a play or an actor, to please, gain applause, keep the stage, Hor. (perf., steterunt, Verg., Aen. II. 774; III. 48).

Stoicō, adv. (Stoicus), like a Stoic, stoically, Cic.

Stoicīda -ae, m. a satirical name given to a voluptuary who pretended to be a Stoic, Juv.

Stoīcus -a -um (Στωϊκός), of or relating to Stoic philosophy, Stoic; schola, Cic. Subst., **a**, Stoīcus -i, m. a Stoic philosopher, Cic.; **b**, Stoica -orum, n. the Stoic philosophy, Cic.

stōla -ae, f. (στολή), a long outer garment. **I.** the long outer garment worn by Roman ladies, robe, Cic. **II.** Of men, the robe of a flute-player at the festival of Minerva, Ov.

stōlātus -a -um (stola), clad in a stola, Suet.

stōlidē, adv. (stolidus), stupidly, foolishly, stolidly; stolidē laetus, Liv.; stolidē ferox, Liv.

stōlidus -a -um (connected with stultus). **I.** stupid, foolish, dull, obtuse; **a**, of persons, o vatum stolidissime, Ov.; **b**, of things, fiducia, superbia, Liv. **II.** inactive, indolent, Cic.

stōlo -ōnis, m. a useless sucker, superfluous shoot on a tree, Plin.

stōmācēs -ēs, f. (στομακή), a disease of the mouth or gums, Plin.

stōmāchicus -a -um (στομαχικός), suffering from disease in the stomach, Plin.

stōmāchor, 1. dep. (stomachus), to be angry, pettish, irritated, vexed; **a**, absol., stomachari coepit, Cic.; **b**, with cum and the abl., cum Metello, Cic.; **c**, with abl., iucundissimis tuis litteris, Cic.; **d**, with quod, quod de eadem re agam saepius, Cic.; **e**, with si, si quid asperius dixeram, Cic.; **f**, with neut. *ἑός*, omnia, Cic.

stōmachosē, adv. (stomachosus), peevishly, pettishly, angrily; rescripsi ei stomachosius, Cic.

stōmachōsus -a -um (stomachus), peevish, pettish, irritable, cross, angry, Cic.

stōmachus -i, m. (στῆνaxos). **I.** the gullet, the oesophagus, Cic. **II.** Transf. = ventriculus, the stomach. **A.** Lit., stomachi calor, Cic.; stomachus aeger, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, stomachus bonus, a good digestion = good humour, Mart.; 2, a taste, liking; ludi apparatusissimi, sed non tui stomachi, Cic.; b, dislike, distaste, vexation, chagrin, anger; stomachum facere or movere alicui, Cic.

stōmaticō -ēs, f (στωματικῆ), a remedy for diseases of the mouth, Plin.

stōmōma -ātis, n. (στόμαμα), thin scales of metal, Plin.

stōrēa (stōrīa) -ae, f. (connected with στωρένναι), a rush mat, Caes.

strābō -ōnis, m. (στραβός). **I.** a squinter, Cic. **II.** Fig., an envious person, Varr.

strāges -is, f. **I.** a throwing to the ground, overthrow, downfall; a, aedificiorum, Tac.; tectorum, Liv.; b, a sinking down, dying away through illness; canuin, Ov.; c, a defeat, a slaughter, butchery, massacre, carnage; quas strages ille edidit, Cic. **II.** Meton., a fallen mass; hominum armorumque, Liv.

strāgūlum, v. stragulum.

strāgūlus -a -um (sterno), covering, serving as a rug, carpet, mattress, etc., to lie upon. **I.** Adj., vestis stragula, Cic. **II.** Subst., strāgūlum -i, n. a covering, rug, carpet, mattress, etc.; textile, Cic.

strāmen -inis, n. (sterno), straw, litter, spread under anything, Verg., Ov.

strāmentārius -a -um (stramentum), relating to straw; fakes, for cutting straw, Cato.

strāmenticius -a -um (stramentum), made of straw; Cusa, Auct. b. Hisp.

strāmentum -i, n. (sterno). **I.** the stalk of corn, straw, litter; casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. **II.** a saddle, housing (for mules), Caes.

strāminēus -a -um (stramen), made of straw; casa, Ov.; Quirites, figures of straw thrown every year into the Tiber, Ov.

strangias -ae, m. (σπαγγίαι), a kind of wheat in Greece, Plin.

strangūlātio -ōnis, f. (strangulo), a choking, strangulation, Plin.

strangūlātus = strangulatus (q.v.).

strangūlo, l. (σπαγγάω), to choke, strangle. **I.** a, lit., patrem, Caes.; b, transf., vocem, Quint.; arborem, Plin. **II.** Fig., to torment, torture; strangulat inclusus dolor, Ov.

strangūria -ae, f. (σπαγγουρία), a painful discharge of urine, strangury, Cic.

strātegēm -ātis, n. (στρατήγημα), a piece of generalship, a strategem; transf., strategemate hominem percussit, Cic.

strātegīa -ae, f. (στρατηγία), a province, district, canton, Plin.

strātegus -i, m. (στρατηγός), a general, Plaut.

strātiōtes -ae, m. (σπατιώτες), an aquatic plant, Plin.

strātiōticus -a -um (σπατιωτικός), soldierly, soldierlike; homo, a soldier, Plaut.

Strāto (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Στράτων). **I.** a Peripatetic philosopher of Lampascus. **II.** (Strato), a physician of the time of Cicero.

Strātonicēa -ae, f. (Στρατονικέα), an important town in Caria, now Eski Hissar. Hence, **Strātonicensis** -e, belonging to Stratonicea.

strātum -i, n. (sterno), that which is spread out. **I.** a covering; 1, the covering of a rug, bed, blanket, and meton., a bed; molle stratum, Liv.; strato surgere, Verg.; 2, a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, saddle, Liv. **II.** a pavement; strata viarum, Lucr.

strātūra -ae, f. (sterno), a paving, pavement, Suet.

1. **strātus** -a -um, partic. of sterno.

2. **Strātus** -i, f. (Στράτος), a town in Acarnania on the Achelous.

strēna -ae, f. **I.** a portent, omen, Plaut. **II.** a new year's gift (Fr. étrenne), Suet.

strēnūē, adv. (strenuus), briskly, promptly, actively, strenuously; arma capere, Cic.

strēnūitas -ātis, f. (strenuus), briskness, promptness, activity, Ov.

strēnūo, i. (strenuus), to be brisk, prompt, active, Plaut.

strēnūus -a -um, brisk, prompt, active, strenuous, rigorous; a, lit., of persons, fortis ac strenuus socius, Liv.; g, lingua strenua magis quam factis, Liv.; compar., strenuior, Plaut.; superl., strenuissimus quisque ut occideret in proelio, Sall.; in a bad sense, turbulent, restless, Tac.; b, transf., navis, fast, Ov.; inertia, masterly inactivity, Hor.

strēpito, i. (intens. of strepo), to make a loud noise, to rustle, rattle, clatter, Verg.

strēpitus -ūs, m. (strepo). **I.** a loud noise, clattering, crashing, creaking, rumbling; rotarum, Caes.; fluminum, Cic.; valvarum, Hor.; inter strepitum tot bellorum, Liv.; plur., strepitus nocturni, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., a measured, regular sound; testudinis aureae, Hor.

strēpo -ūi -itum, 3. **I.** to make a loud noise, creak, rattle, cluck, rumble, clatter. **A.** Intransit., a, of living beings, mixti strepitum paventiumque clamores, Liv.; strepere vocibus, Sall.; b, of things, arma et scuta offensa quo levius streperet, make less noise, Sall.; fluvii strepitum liberā nive turgidi, Hor.; esp., of places, to resound; ludus litterarum strepere discuntium vocibus, Liv. **B.** Transf., haec quia streperent, cried out, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., of musical instruments, to crash, bray; strepunt litui, Hor.

strepsicēros -ōtis, m. (σπερκεκρός), an African animal with twisted horns, Plin.

strīa -ae, f. a furrow, ridge, Plin.

strictim, adv. (strictus). **I.** closely, Plaut. **II.** Fig., superficially, slightly, briefly, summarily; dicere, Cic.; librum attingere, Cic.

strictivus -a -um (stringo), plucked, gathered, stripped off, Cato.

strictor -ōris, m. (stringo), one who plucks, Cato.

strictūra -ae, f. (stringo), a bar of iron, Verg.

strictus -a -um, p. adj. (from stringo), drawn together; hence, **I.** Lit., close, tight; janua strictissima, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, brief, concise, Quint.; 2, of character, rigid, severe, strict, Sen.

strīdēo (strido), strīdi -ēre and -ēre (connected with τρίζω), to make a harsh noise, to creak, grate, hiss, etc.; of snakes, Verg.; of a missile, Verg.; of the wind, Verg.; of the rope of a ship, Ov.; of a wagon, Verg.; of the sea, Verg.; of men inamabile strident, hisps, Ov.; of bees, to hum, Verg.

stridor -ōris, m. (strido), a creaking, grating, hissing, whistling cry or noise, of the wind, Cic.; of the hinge of a door, Cic.; of a saw, Cic.; of animals, as a snake, Ov.; of a pig, grunting, Ov.; of asses, braying, Ov.; of bees, humming, Ov.; of men, tribuni, whispering, Cic.

stridulus -a -um (strido), creaking, hissing, whistling, grating; cornus (of a spear), Verg.; claustra, Ov.

striges -um, f., v. strix.

strigilis -is, abl. -i, genit. plur. -iarum, f. (stringo), a scraper used by bathers for scraping the skin, Cic.

strigmentum -i, n. (stringo), that which is scraped or rubbed off, Plin.

strigo, 1. to halt in ploughing, Plin.

strigosus -a -um, lean, thin. **I.** Lit., equi strigosiores, Liv. **II.** Fig., of an orator, dry, meagre, jejune, Cic.

stringo, strinxi, strictum, 3. (root STRIC, connected with στρίγγω). **I.** to draw together. **A.** to draw tight together, to bind, tie together; 1, lit., tanquam laxaret elatum pedem ab stricto nodo, Liv.; stringebant magnos vincula parva pedes, Ov.; 2, transf., of cold, stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv. **B.** to draw off; 1, to strip off, pluck, gather, clip, prune; folia ex arboribus, Caes.; frondes, Verg.; rubos, Liv.; 2, to draw a weapon from its sheath, to unsheath; a, lit., gladium, Caes.; ferrum, Liv.; cultrum, Liv.; b, fig., stringitur iamvis in hostes, attacks an enemy with satirical verses, Ov. **II.** to graze = to touch lightly; 1, gen., metas interiore rotā, Ov.; 2, esp., to wound slightly; tela stringentia corpus, Verg.; poet., transf., (a) to injure; nomen, Ov.; (β) to touch; animum strinxit patriae pietatis imago, Verg.

stringor -ōris, m. (stringo), a drawing together, power of drawing together, Lucr.

strix, strigis, f. (στρίγξ), a screech-owl, Ov.

strobilus -i, m. (στροβίλος), a species of spiral snail, Plin.

strongylē -es, f. (στρογγύλη), a kind of alum, Plin.

strōpha -ae, f. and **strōphē** -ēs, f. (στροφή), a trick, device, artifice, Sen.

Strōphādes -um, f. (Στροφάδες), two islands in the Ionian Sea, between Zakynthos and the Peloponnese, the mythical abode of the Harpies, now Strofadia or Strivali.

strōphīarius -ii, m. (strophium), one who makes or sells strophia, Plaut.

strōphīolum -i, n. (dim. of strophium), a small chaplet, Plin.

strōphium -ii, n. (στροφίον). **I.** a breast-band, sash, stomacher, Cic. **II.** a chaplet, Verg.

Strōphius -ii, m. (Στρόφιός), king in Phocis, father of Pylades; Strophio natus, Pylades, Ov.

structilis -e (struo), of or relating to building, used in building, Mart.

structor -ōris, m. (struo). **I.** a builder, mason, carpenter, Cic. **II.** an arranger = τραπεζοποῖς, a slave who arranged the table and superintended the waiting, Juv.

structura -ae, f. (struo). **I.** a putting together; 1, a building, erecting, constructing; parietum, Caes.; 2, meton., that which is built, a building; aerariae structurae, mines, mining-works, Caes. **II.** Transf., of discourse, an arrangement, putting together of words; verborum, Cic.

strues -is, f. (struo), a heap. **I.** Gen., pontes et moles ex humanorum corporum strues facere, Liv. **II.** Esp., a, a heap of wood; lig-

norum, Liv.; b, a heap of small sacrificial cakes, Ov.; c, a thick or dense mass, as of the phalaris, Liv.

strūix -icis, f. (struo), a heap, Plaut.

strūma -ae, f. (struo), a scrofulous tumour, struma, Cic.

strūmōsus -a -um (struma), afflicted with struma, strumous, Juv.

strūmus -i, m. (struma), a herb that cures the struma, Plin.

strūo, struxi, structum, 3. (connected with στροβίλλω, sterno). **I.** to place one thing upon another, to join together, pile up; arbores in pyram, Ov.; lateres, Caes. **II.** **A.** to build, erect, construct; a, lit., pyram, Verg.; aggerem, Tac.; fornices, Liv.; b, transf., to prepare (something bad), to devise, contrive; alicui aliquid calamitatis, Cic.; periculosas libertati opes, Liv.; dices me ipsum mihi sollicitudinem struere, Cic. **B.** to arrange, order, set up; aciem, Liv.; transf., compositi oratoris bene structa collocatio, Cic. **C.** to heap up, load with; altaria donis, Verg.

struppus (stroppus) -i, m. (στρόφος), a strap, thong, rope, Plin.

strūthēus (strūthūs) -a -um (στροθύς), of or relating to a sparrow; mala, sparrows-apples, quinces, Cato.

strūthīcāmēlinus -a -um, of or relating to an ostrich, Plin.

strūthīcāmēlus -i, m. (στροθιακάμηλος), an ostrich, Plin.

strūthōpus -pōdis (στρουθόπους), sparrow-footed, Plin.

strychnos -i, m. (στέρυχνος), a kind of nightshade, Plin.

Strýmo (-ōn) -mōnis and -mōnos, m. (Στρυμών), one of the most important rivers of Thrace, rising in Mt. Haemus and flowing into the Strymonic Gulf, now Karasu or Siruma (Sirumo). Hence, **A.** Strymōnis -idis, f. (Στρυμωνίς), a Thracian woman, an Amazon, Prop. **B.** Strymōnius -a -um, Strymonian, poet. = Thracian or northern, Ov.

stūdēo -ti, 2. (perhaps connected with σπουδαίω, to be eager, zealous, earnest, take pains about anything, strive after, be busy with, seek after, aim at. **I.** Gen., a, with dat., praeturae, Cic.; novis rebus, political change, Caes.; litteris, Cic.; laudi, Cic.; b, with acc., unum, hoc unum, Cic.; c, with infin., or acc. and infin., studeo scire quid egeris, I should like to know, Cic.; d, with ut or ne and the subj., id studere, as super impunitatem etiam praemio sceleris frueretur, Liv. **II.** Esp., to take sides with, to support, favour; alicui, Cic.

stūdiōsē, adv. (studiosus), a, eagerly, zealously, diligently; qui haec caelestia vel studiōssime solet quaerere, Cic.; b, intentionally, designedly; quum studiōse de absentibus detrahendi causā malitiose dicitur, Cic.

stūdiōsus -a -um (studium), eager, zealous, diligent, anxious for, striving after anything, fond of. **I.** Gen., with genit., venandi, Cic.; dicendi, Cic.; studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic.; with in and the abl., hoc te studiōsiorem in me colendo fore, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** favourable to a person, attached to, devoted to; mei, Cic.; studiōsissimus existimationis meae, Cic. **B.** devoted to learning, studious; cohors, Hor. Plur. subst., studiōsi -ōrum, m. students, Cic.

stūdiūm -ii, n. (studeo), zeal, eagerness, eager application, assiduity, fondness, desire, striving after. **I.** Gen., with subject genit., amici, Cic.; with object genit., veri repertiendi.

pugnandi, Caes.; studium quaestus, Cic.; absol., incensi sunt studio, Cic.; omne studium ad aliquid conferre, Cic.; studio accusare, passionately, Cic. **II.** Esp., particular inclination towards a person or a thing. **A.** Towards a person, attachment to, zeal for, devotion to, goodwill towards; studia competitorum, Cic.; studia Numidarum in Jugurtham accensa, Sall. **B.** Towards a thing, **1.** fondness for, partiality, inclination; suo quisque studio maxime ducitur, Cic.; **2.** application to learning, study; juris, Cic.; studiis illis se dare, Cic.

stultē, adv. with compar. and superl. (stultus), foolishly, sillily, Cic.

stultiloquentia -ae, f. (stulte and loquor), foolish talk, Plaut.

stultiloquus -a -um (stulte and loquor), talking foolishly, Plaut.

stultitia -ae, f. (stultus), foolishness, folly, silliness, stupidity; multorum stultitiam perperum esse, Cic.; plur., hominum ineptias ac stultitias non ferebat, Cic.

stultividus -a -um (stulte and video), seeing things foolishly, in a foolish light, Plaut.

stultus -a -um (connected with stolidus), foolish, silly, fatuous; **a.** of persons, reddere aliquem stultiorem, Cic.; stultissima persona, Cic. Subst., **stultus** -i, m. a simpleton, a fool, Cic.; **b.** transf., of things, loquacitas, Cic.; consilium, Cic.

stūpa = stappa (q.v.).

stūpēfācio -feci -factum, 3., pass., **stūpēfio** -factus sum -fieri (stūpeo and facio), to make senseless, benumb, stun, stupefy: privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv; partic., **stūpēfactus** -a -um, astounded, Cic.

stūpēo -ūi, 2. (connected with ΤΥΠ-ω, τύπτω, to strike and stun by a blow). **I.** to be stunned. **A.** Physically, to be struck senseless, to be stunned; partic., stupens, stunned, stupefied; quum semisomnus stuperet, Cic. **B.** Mentally, to be astounded, amazed; haec quum loqueris nos stupemus, Cic.; with abl. (at or by), carminibus, Hor.; with in and the abl., in Turno, Verg.; with ad, donum extitiae Minervae, is astonished at, Verg.; with acc. and infin., Verg.; partic., stupens, astonished, amazed; quae quum fuerit stupens, Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate things, to stand still, to rest; stupuit Ixionis orbis, Ov.; stupente seditione, Liv.; stupuerunt verba palato, died away, Ov.

stūpesco, 3. (stūpeo), to begin to be amazed, astounded, Cic.

stūpīdītas -ātis, f. (stupidus), dullness, stupidity, senselessness, Cic.

stūpīdus -a -um (stūpeo), **1.** senseless, stunned, Cic.; **2.** senseless, stupid, dull; stupidum esse Socratem dixit, Cic.

stūpor -ōris, m. (stūpeo). **I.** a, senselessness, insensibility; sensus, Cic.; in corpore, Cic.; b, astonishment, amazement; stupor patres defixit, Liv.; meton., a startled man, Cat. **II.** senselessness, stupidity, Cic.

stuppa (stūpa) -ae, f. (στύπη), tow, oakum, Caes., Liv.

stuppārius -a -um (stuppa), of or relating to tow, Plin.

stuppēus (stūpēus) -a -um (stuppa), made of tow or oakum; vineula, Verg.

stūprātor -ōris, m. (stupro), a ravisher, defiler, Quint.

stūpro, 1. (stuprum), to defile. **I.** Gen., pulvinar, Cic. **II.** Esp., to defile, pollute by lust, ravish, Cic.

stūprum -i, n. pollution by lust, a debauching, ravishing, violation, Cic.

sturnus -i, m. a starling, a stare, Plin.

Stygiālis, Stygius v. Styx.

stylōbātes -ae and -is, m. (στυλοβάτης), the pedestal of a row of columns, Vitr.

stymma -ātis, n. (στύμμα), the main ingredient of a salve or ointment, Plin.

Stymphālus (-ōs) -i, m. and **Stymphāl-um** -i, n. (Στυμφάλος), a lake with a river and town of the same name in Arcadia, famous in legend as the abode of birds of prey with iron feathers, which fed on human flesh, and were destroyed by Hercules. Hence, **A.** **Stymphāl-icus** -a -um, Stymphalian. **B.** **Stymphāl-is** -idis, f. Stymphalian. **C.** **Stymphāl-ius** -a -um, Stymphalian.

stypticus -a -um (στυπτικός), astringent, styptic, Plin.

styrax -ācis, m. (στέρας), storax, a resinous fragrant gum, Plin.

Styx, Stygis and Stygos, acc. Stygem and Styga, f. (Στύξ). **I.** a river in the infernal regions by which the gods swore. **II.** Poet., meton., the lower world, Verg. Hence, **A.** **Stygiālis** -e, belonging to the Styx, Stygian. **B.** **Stygius** -a -um, Stygian, infernal; cymba or carina, the boat of Charon, Verg.; Jupiter, or pater, or rex, Pluto, Verg.; hence, hellish = fatal, deadly, sad; bubo, Ov.; vis, Verg.

suādēla -ae, f. (suadeo). **I.** persuasion, Plaut. **II.** Personif., Suadela = Πειθώ, the goddess of persuasion, Hor.

suādēo, suāsi, suāsum, 2. (root SUAD, Gr. Ἀδ-εω, ἀδᾶνω), lit., to present in a pleasing manner. Hence, **I.** Intransit., to advise, give advice; an C. Trebonio persuasi cui ne suaderet quidem ausus essem? Cic.; in suadendo et dissuadendo, Cic.; of things as subjects, suadet enim vesana fames, Verg. **II.** Transi., **A.** to advise something, recommend something, recommend to; **a.** with acc., pacem, Cic.; legem, Cic.; quod ipse tibi suaseris, Cic.; with acc. of pers., non desino tamen per litteras rogare, suadere, accusare regem, Cic.; **b.** with infin., mori, Cic.; **c.** with acc. and infin., nullam esse rationem amittere eiusmodi occasionem, Cic.; **d.** with ut or ne and the subj., postea me, ut sibi essem legatus, non solum suavit, verum etiam rogavit, Cic.; **e.** with subj. alone, se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotium daret, Nep. **B.** to convince, persuade, Plaut.

suārius -a -um (sus), of or relating to swine, Plin. Subst., **suārius** -ii, m. a swineherd, Plin.

suāsio -ōnis, f. (suadeo). **I.** advice, Sen. **II.** Esp., **a.** polit. t. t., the advocacy, recommendation of a proposed law; legis Serviliae, Cic.; **b.** rhet. t. t., eloquence of the persuasive kind, Cic.

suāsor -ōris, m. (suadeo), an adviser, counsellor; facti, Cic.; deditiois, Cic.; esp., one who advocates a proposed law; legis, Liv.

suasoriis -a -um (suadeo), relating to persuasion, Quint. Hence, subst., **suasoriā** -ae, f. persuasive discourse or eloquence, Quint.

suāsus -ūs, m. (suadeo), a persuading, exhorting, persuasion, Plaut., Ter.

suāvē, adv. (suavis) = suaviter, sweetly, pleasantly; suave rubens, Verg.

suāvēolēns -entis, and **suāvē olēns** -entis (suave and oleo), sweet-smelling, Cat.

suāvidicus -a -um (suave and dico), sweetly speaking, Lucr.

suāvillum (sāvillum) -i, n. (suavis), a kind of sweet cake, Cato.

suāvilōquens -entis (suave and loquor), *sweetly speaking, agreeable*, Lucr.

suāvilōquentia -ae, f. (suaviloquens), *a sweet, agreeable manner of speaking*, Cic.

suāvilōquus = suaviloquens (q.v.).

suāvīolūm = saviolum (q.v.).

suāvior = savior (q.v.).

suāvis -e (connected with ῥῆός), *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful*. **I.** As regards the senses, odor, Cic.; flores, Lucr. **II.** As regards the mind, litterae tuae, Cic.

suāvitas -ātis, f. (suavis), *sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness*. **I.** For the senses, cibi, Cic.; odorum, Cic.; coloris, Cic. **II.** As regards the mind, vitae, Cic.; cuius eximia suavitatis, Cic.

suāvitēr, adv. (suavis), *sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully*. **I.** As regards the senses, quam suavite voluptas sensibus blanditur, Cic. **II.** As regards the mind, loqui, meminisse, Cic.; suavissimae scriptae litterae, Cic.

suāvitūdo = suavitas (q.v.).

suāvium = saviūm (q.v.).

sub, prep. with abl. and acc. (connected with ὑπό). **I.** With abl., **A.** Of place, **1.** to express staying under, *under*; **a.** with verbs implying rest, *under*; sub terra habitare, Cic.; sub pellibus hiemare, Cic.; vitum sub divo agere, Hor.; transf., sub armis esse, *to be under arms*, Caes.; sub corona, sub hasta vendere, Cic.; **b.** with verbs of motion, sub hoc iugo dictator Aequos misit, Liv.; **2.** to express nearness to, *beneath, under, at the bottom of, at the foot of*; castra sub monte consedit, Caes.; sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic.; transf., sub oculis domini, Liv.; sub manu esse, Caes.; **3.** *down in, within*; silvis inventa sub altis, Ov.; **4.** *just behind*; quo deinde sub ipso ecce volat, Verg. **B.** Of time, **1.** *during, at the time of, within*; primis spectata sub annis, Ov.; **2.** *at, near to*; sub luce urbem ingressus, Liv.; sub adventa Romanorum, Liv. **C.** Of condition, **1.** to express subjection, *under, beneath*; sub imperio alicuius, Caes.; sub regno alicuius, Cic.; sub rege, *under the rule of a king*, Cic.; sub iudice lis est, *before the judge*, Hor.; **2.** *at, on, under*; Bacchi sub nomine risit, Ov.; multa vana sub nomine celebri vulgabantur, Tac. **II.** With acc., **A.** Of place, **1.** to express motion, *under*; manum sub vestimenta deferre, Plaut.; exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes.; transf., sub sensum cadere non possunt, Cic.; **2.** to express motion near to, *under, beneath, at the bottom of, very near to*; sub montem succedunt milites, Caes. **B.** Of time, **1.** *about, towards, just before*; Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, *about night, towards night*, Caes.; sub gulli cantum, *about cockcrow*, Hor.; **2.** *immediately after*; sub eas litteras statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic. **C.** To express subjection, *under*; matrimonium vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conficitis, Liv. (sub in composition, = **a.** under; **b.** somewhat, a little; **c.** secretly).

subabsurdē, adv. (subabsurdus), *somewhat absurdly*, Cic.

subabsurdus -a -um, *somewhat absurd, somewhat foolish*, Cic.

subaccūsō, **1.** to accuse, blame, find fault with a little; aliquem, Cic.

subācidus -a -um, *somewhat sour, acid*, Cato.

subactiō -ōnis, f. (subigo), *a working up, preparing*; fig., preparation, discipline, Cic.

subactus = subactio (q.v.).

subaerātus -a -um, *having copper inside or underneath*, Pers.

subāgrestis -e, *somewhat rustic, somewhat boorish*; consiliūm, Cic.

subālāris -e, *under the arms, under the arm-pits*, Nep.

subalbicans -autis, *somewhat white, whitish*, Varr.

subalbidus -a -um, *whitish*, Plin.

subalpinus -a -um, *beneath or near the Alps*, Plin.

subāmārus -a -um, *somewhat bitter*; subamara aliqua res, Cic. Plur. subst., **subāmāra** -ōrum, n. *things somewhat bitter*, Cic.

subāquilus -us -um, *somewhat dark-coloured, brownish*, Plaut.

subarator -ōris, m. (subaro), *one who ploughs near anything*, Plin.

subaro, **1.** to plough close to anything, Plin.

subarrōgāntēr, adv. *somewhat arrogantly or proudly*, Cic.

subausculto, **1.** to listen secretly, Cic.

subbasilicānus -i, m. (sub and basilica), *one who lounges about a basilica*, Plaut.

subbibō -bibī, **3.** to drink a little, Suet.

subblandior, **4.** to flutter, coax, caress a little, Plaut.

subbrēvis -e, *somewhat short*, Plin.

subcavus -a -um, *somewhat hollow*, Lucr.

subcenturiō = succenturiō (q.v.).

subcingo = succingo (q.v.).

subcontūmeliose, adv. *somewhat insolently*; anquiem tracent, Cic.

subcreresco = succresco (q.v.).

subcristpus -a -um, *somewhat curled*; capillus, Cic.

subcumbo = succumbo (q.v.).

subdēnilis -e, *somewhat lame*, Suet.

subdēpilitātis -a -um, *somewhat discouraged, wanting in spirit*, Cic.

subdialis -e (sub dio), *in the open air*, Plin. Subst., **subdialia** -ium, n. *open galleries, balconies*, Plin.

subdifficilis -e, *somewhat difficult*; quaestio subdifficilis, Cic.

subdiffido, **3.** to be somewhat mistrustful, Cic.

subditivus -a -um (subdo), *supposititious, not genuine, false*; archipirata, Cic.

subdito, **1.** (intens. of subdo), to supply, apply, Lucr. (?)

subdo -didi -ditum, **3.** **I.** to put, place, lay, set under; **1.** lit., **a.** ignes, Cic.; se aquis, to dive under, Ov.; **b.** partic., subditus, of places, lying under or near; subdita templo Appia, Ov.; **2.** fig., **a.** irae faciem, Lucr.; alicui acriter ad studia dicendi faces, Cic; alicui spiritus, to infuse, Liv.; **b.** esp., to subject, subdare; ne feminae imperio subderentur, Tac. **II.** to put in the place of another, substitute. **A.** Gen., me in Hirtii locum, Cic. **B.** to substitute falsely, counterfeit, suborn; testamenta, Tac.

subdōcēō, **2.** to teach as an assistant, to assist in teaching, Cic.

subdōlē, adv. (subdolus), *somewhat slyly, craftily*, Cic.

subdōlus -a -um, *somewhat sly, crafty, cunning, deceitful*; oratio, Caes.

subdōmo, **1.** to tame, subject by taming, Plaut.

subdūbīto, 1. *to doubt or hesitate a little, be undecided*; subdubitare te, quā essem erga illum voluntate, Cic.

subdūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. **I.** *to draw from under, to withdraw, take away, esp., secretly.* **A.** Lit., 1. gen., ensem capiti, Verg.; lapides ex turri, Caes.; transi., se subducere colles incipient, *to withdraw themselves gradually, i.e., slope down to*, Verg.; 2, esp., a, *to take away to some place, lead away, draw off; aliquem in contione*, Liv.; esp., as milit. t.t., cohortes e dextro cornu, Liv.; copias in proximum collem, Caes.; b, *to take away secretly, to steal; furto obsides*, Liv.; se subducere, *to withdraw secretly, go away quietly, to steal away*; de circulo se subduxit, Cic.; c, *to take away; cibum athletae*, Cic.; pugnae Turnum, Verg. **B.** Transf., subducere rationem, or ratiunculam, *to balance an account, cast up, reckon*, Cic.; so also calculos, Cic.; summam, Cic. **II.** *to draw up on high, lift up*; 1. gen., cataractam in tantum altitudinis, Liv.; 2, esp., naut. t.t., *to draw or haul up a ship on shore*; classen, Liv.; naves, Caes.

subductārius -a -um (subduco), *useful for drawing up*; tunis, Cato.

subductio -ōnis, f. (subduco). **I.** *the drawing up of a ship on dry land*, Caes. **II.** *a reckoning, computing*, Cic.

subdulcis -e, *somewhat sweet*, Plin.

subdūrus -a -um, *somewhat hard*, Q. Cic.

subēdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. *to eat under, wear away*; scopolus, quem rauca subederat unda, Ov.

subēo -fi -itum -ire, *to go under, come under, pass under, dive under, crawl under.* **I. A.** Lit., a, *with a prep., subit oras hasta per inas clipei*, Verg.; b, *with dat., luco, Verg.; as a bearer (under a burden), ingenti feretro, Verg.; c, with acc., aquas, Ov.; tectum non subisse, Caes.; mucronem, to run under, Verg.; as a bearer, onus dorso gravius, Hor.; d, absol., ille astu subit, Verg. **B.** Fig. *to go under (as a burden), to submit to, to take upon oneself; quamvis carnificinam, Cic.; queneque casum, Cic.; pro amico periculum aut invidiam, Cic.; minus sermonis subissem, Cic. **II.** *to approach to. A.* *to come near a point, advance to, mount to, climb to*; 1. lit., a, (a) *with prep., sub orbem solis (of the moon), Liv.; in latebras, Ov.; ad urbem, Liv.; (β) with dat., muros, Verg.; (γ) with acc., muros, Liv.; (δ) absol., pone subit conjux, Verg.; b, to approach secretly or gradually, to steal into*; (a) *with acc., lumina fessa (of sleep), Ov.; (β) absol., an subit (amor), Ov.; c, of water, to approach near, to wash; ubi maxime montes Crotoneenses Trasumenus subit, Liv.; 2, fig.; a, to come under*; (a) *with sub and the acc., sub acumen stili, Cic.; (α) with acc., clarum subit Alba Latinum, comes under the rule of, Ov.; b, to approach some action, to undertake, take upon oneself; with acc., invicem proclium, Liv.; c, of situations or conditions, to come upon one, happen to, befall*; (a) *with dat., subeunt mihi fastidia cunctarum, Ov.; (β) with acc., horror animum subit, Tac.; (γ) with infin., subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam, Verg.; (δ) absol., to draw near, come; subeunt morbi tristisque senectus et labor, Verg.; d, of thoughts, to occur, come into the mind, creep in*; (a) *with dat., subeant animo Latmia saxa tuo, Ov.; (β) with acc., mentem patriae subit pietatis imago, Verg.; with acc. and infin., cogitatio animum subit indignum esse, etc., Liv.; (γ) absol., subit cari genitoris imago, Ov. **B.** *to come immediately after, to take the place of, to follow*; 1. lit., a, *with dat., primae legioni tertia, dexteræ aëae sinistra subit, Liv.; b, with acc., furcas subire ocellum, Ov.; 2, fig., a, with in and****

the acc., in eorum locum subire fraudes, Ov.; b, absol., pulchra subit facies, Ov. (perl., subivit Ov.).

sūber -ēris, n. *the cork-tree*, Verg.

subf . . . v. suff. . . .

subg . . . v. sugg. . . .

sūbhorridus -a -um, *somewhat rough*, Cic.

sūbcio, v. subjiicio.

sūbigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (sub and ago), *to drive under.* **I.** *to drive under to a place*; 1. lit., sues in umbrarum locum, Varr.; naves ad castellum, Liv.; adverso flumine lembum remigio, *to row*, Verg.; ratem conto, *to push*, Verg.; 2, transf., *to drive a person to do something against his will, to force, compel*; gen., *with ad or in and the acc., Volscos ad deditionem, Liv.; with infin. or acc. and infin., Tarquinienses metu subegerat frumentum exercitui præbere, Liv.; with ut and the subj., ut relinquunt patriam atque cives, Liv. **II.** 1, *to work through, to work thoroughly; in cote secures, to sharpen, Verg.; digitis opus, to make smooth, Ov.; so esp., to work the earth, to break up, plough, cultivate; terras fissione glebarum, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to tame*; (a) *of animals, belua facilis ad subiugandum, Cic.; (β) of men, to practise, train, inure; tot subacti atque durati bellis, Liv.; b, to subdue, conquer; subacti bello, Liv.; populus armis, Cic.; partic. subst., victi ac subacti, Cic.**

sūcimpūdēns -entis, *somewhat impudent*, Cic.

sūbinānis -e, *somewhat vain*, Cic.

sūbindē, adv. **I.** *immediately upon, immediately after*, Hor., Liv. **II.** *repeatedly, from time to time, continually*, Liv.

sūbinsulsus -a -um, *somewhat insipid*, Cic.

sūbinvidēo, 2. **I.** *to envy somewhat*; subinvideo tibi, Cic. **II.** Partic., **sūbinvisus** -a -um, *somewhat hated*, Cic.

sūbinvito, 1. *to invite secretly*; with ut and the subj., Cic.

sūbirascor -irasci, dep. *to be a little angry*; interdum soleo subirasci, Cic.; tolli by dat., brevitati litterarum, Cic.; by quod, quod me non invitas, Cic.

sūbirātus -a -um, *somewhat angry*, Cic.

sūbitārius -a -um (subitus), *sudden, hasty*; exercitus, milites, legiones, gathered in haste, Liv.

sūbito, adv. (subitus), *suddenly, unexpectedly, on a sudden*, Cic.; dicere, *to speak extempore*, Cic.

sūbitus -a -um, p. adj. (from subeo), *sudden, unexpected.* **I.** Adj., res, Cic.; bellum, Caes. **II.** Subst., **sūbitum** -i, n. *a sudden occurrence, unexpected chance*; ad subita rerum, Liv.

subjācēo -jācūi, 2. **I.** *to lie under or beneath*, Plin. **II.** *to be subject to, belong to, to be connected with*, Quint.

subjectē, adv., only used in superl. (subjectus), *submissively*, Caes.

subjectio -ōnis, f. (subjiicio). **I.** *a laying under, placing under*; rerum, quasi gerunt sub aspectum paene subjectio, Cic. **II.** *a counterfeiting, forging*; testamenti, Liv. **III.** Rhet. t.t. = ἀνθοποφω, *the answer given by an orator to a question which he has himself asked*, Quint.

subjecto, 1. (intens. of subjiicio). **I.** *to place, lay, put under*; stimulos alicui, Hor. **II.** *to throw up from below*, Verg.

subjector -ōris, m. (subjiicio), *a forger, counterfeiter*; testamentorum, Cic.

1. **subjectus** -a, m. (subjiicio), *a placing, laying under*, Plin.

2. subjectus -a -um, p. adj. (from subicio). **I.** Of places, *lying near, adjacent*; Heraclea, quae est subjecta Candaviae, Caes. alter (circulus terrae) subjectus aquiloni, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a.** *subjected, subject to*; nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic. Subst., **subjected** -orum, m. *subjects, dependents*, Tac.; **b.** *exposed to*; subjectior invidiae, Hor.

subjicio (sūbicio) -jēci -jectam, 3. (sub and jacio). **I.** *to throw, cast, place, set, put under. **A.** Lit., 1. gen., *ignem, Cic.*; aliquid oculis, Cic.; aedes colli, *to build under*, Liv.; castra urbi, *to pitch under the walls of*, Liv.; 2. esp., **a.** milit. t.t., *to advance near*; aciem collibus, or castris, legiones castris, Caes.; **b.** *to present*; libellum alicui, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1. gen., *ea quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic.*; res, quae subjectae sunt sensibus, Cic.; 2. esp., **a.** *to subdue, subjugate, subject*; Gallia securibus subjecta, Caes.; se alicui, Cic.; or se imperio alicuius, Cic.; **b.** *to expose*; fortunas innocentium fictis auditionibus, Caes.; aliquid praeconi, Liv., or voci praeconiis, Cic., or sub praecone, Cic., *to bring to the hammer, have sold by auction*; **c.** *to subordinate*; partes generibus, Cic.; **d.** *in discourse and writing, to place after, append, subjoin*; rationem, Cic.; **e.** *to whisper to, to suggest, to remind*; subjiciens quid dicere, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; spem alicui, *to inspire*, Liv. **II.** *to throw from under*; 1. *to throw up on high, to raise, lift*; regem in equum, Liv.; reflex., *alms se subject, shoots up*, Verg.; 2. *to haul from under*; tragulas inter carros, Caes. **III.** *to substitute*; 1. gen., *potiorem*, Liv.; pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significat, Cic.; 2. **a.** *to forge, counterfeit*; testamenta, Cic.; **b.** *to suborn*; Metellum, Caes.*

subjūgius -a -um (sub and jugum), *attached to the yoke*, Cato.

subjungo -jungi -junctum, 3. **I.** *to join with, unite to*; 1. lit., *puppis rostro Phrygiis subjuncta leones, having officered*, Verg.; 2. fig., *omnes artes oratori, Cic.*; *armina percussis nervis, with playing on the lyre*, Ov. **II.** *to yoke, harness*; 1. lit., *tigres curru*, Verg.; 2. fig., *to subdue, subjugate*; urbes sub imperium, Cic.; sibi res, Hor.

sublābor -lāpus sum -lābi, 3. dep. **I.** *to glide in, slide in*, Verg. **II.** *to glide away*; fig., *retro sublat, sa spes*, Verg.

sublāmina -ae, f. *an under-plate*, Cato.

sublātē, adv. (sublatus, from tollo), *highly*; fig., **a.** *loftily, sublimely*; dicere, Cic.; **b.** *proudly, haughtily*; de se sublatus dicere, Cic.

sublātiō -ōnis, f. (tollo), *a lifting up, elevation*; fig., animi, Cic.

sublātus -a -um p. adj. (from tollo), *raised aloft, proud, haughty*; with abl., *hac victoriā, Caes.*; *rebus secundis*, Verg.; absol., *leo fidens magis et sublatus arlet*, Ov.

sublecto, 1. (from *sublicio, as allecto from allicio), *to flatter, wheedle*, Plaut.

sublēgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. **I.** *to gather below, pick up*, Hor. **II.** *to carry off, catch up secretly*; *liberos parentibus, to kidnap*, Plaut.; fig., *nostrum sermonem, to listen to secretly*, Plaut. **III.** *to choose in the place of another person*; in demotorum locum, Liv.; *e postremo in tertium locum esse subiectum*, Cic.

sublestus -a -um, *slight, weak, trivial*, Plaut.

sublevātiō -ōnis, f. (sublevo), *a relieving, assuaging*, Cic.

sublēvo, 1. **I.** *to lift up, hold up*; ab iis sublevatus murum ascendit, Caes.; aliquem stratum ad pedes, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to lessen, diminish*; *pericula, Cic.*; *offensionem*, Cic.

esp., **a.** *to lessen or relieve by consoling*; res adversas, Cic.; **b.** *to support*; causam iniuncti, Cic.

sublica -ae, f. (υποβλής), *a pile driven into the ground, palisade*, Caes., Liv.; esp. of the piles of a bridge, Caes.

sublīciūs -a -um (sublica), *resting upon piles*; *pons, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, said to have been built by Ancus Marcius*, Liv.

subligacūlum -i, n. (subligo), *a cloth worn round the loins, drawers*, Cic.

sublīgar -āris, n. = subligaculum (q.v.).

subligo, 1. *to bind below, bind on*; clipeum sinistrae, Verg.

sublimē, adv. v. sublimis.

sublimis -e (sublevo), *high*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., *high, lofty, exalted, lifted up*; **a.** *vacuum montis*, Ov.; **b.** *in the air, aloft*; sublimis abii, *went away on high*, Liv.; **c.** *raised on high*; iret consuli sublimis curru multijugis equis, Liv. **B.** Transf., *sublime, elevated, lofty*; **a.** *mens*, Ov.; **b.** of style, *lofty, sublime*; *carmina*, Juv. **II.** Subst., **sublime** -is, n. *height*, Suet. **III.** Adv., **sublime**, *on high, aloft*; aer sublime fertur, Cic.; *sublime elatus*, Liv. (Other forms: sublimus -a -um, Lucr.; sublimen = sublime, adv., Enn. ap. Cic.)

sublimitas -ātis, f. (sublimis), *loftiness, height*; **a.** lit., Plin.; **b.** transf., *loftiness, sublimity*, Plin.

sublimitēr, adv. (sublimis), *aloft, on high*; sublimius attollere altum caput, Ov.

sublimus, v. sublimis.

sublingio -ōnis, m. (sub and lingo), *a scullion, Plaut.*

sublino -lēvi -lītum, 3. **I.** *to smear below, to lay on colour as a ground*, Plin. **II.** Transf., 1. *to line, overlay, veneer with anything*, Plin.; 2. fig., *os alicui, to deceive, cozen, cajole, delude*, Plaut.

sublūcānus -a -um (sub and lux), *about daybreak, towards morning*, Plin.

sublūcō -luxi, 2. *to gleam forth, glimmer*, Verg., Ov.

sublūo -lūi -lītum, 3. **I.** *to wash from below, bathe underneath*, Mart. **II.** Transf., *of rivers, to flow beneath, flow at the foot of*; hunc montem flumen sublebat, Caes.

sublustris -e (sub and lux), *somewhat light, having a glimmering light*; nox, Hor.

sublūvies -ēi, f. (sublūo), *a disease in the feet of sheep*, Plin.

submergo -mersi -mersum, 3. *to plunge under, to sink*; pass., *submergi = to dive or plunge under*; of persons, *to be drowned*; navem, Tac.; with abl., *classen Argivum ponto*, Verg.; often in pass., *submersae beluae, living under the water*, Cic.; *submersus equus voraginibus*, Cic.; with in and the abl., *ferrum submersum in unda*, Ov.

subministro, 1. *to aid, give, furnish, supply*. **I.** Lit., *tela clam*, Cic.; *alicui pecuniam*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *huic arti plurima adjumenta*, Cic.

submissē (summissē), adv. (summissus). **I.** Of speech, *softly, civilly*; *dicere*, Cic.; Demosthenes submissus a primo, Cic. **II.** Of character, *modestly, humbly, submissively*; *supplicare*, Cic.; *submissus nos geramus*, Cic.

submissim (summissim), adv. (submissus), *gently, softly, quietly*, Suet.

submissio (summissio) -ōnis, f. (sub mitto), *a letting down, sinking, lowering*; contentio vocis et submissio, Cic.; orationis, Cic.

submissus (summissus) -a -um, p. adj. (from submitto). **I.** *lowered, low*; *vertex*, Qv.;

submissiores, in a lower position, Liv. II. Transf., **A.** Applied to the voice, low, soft, gentle; used of discourse, quiet, mild, gentle; **a,** vox, Cic.; **b,** quiet, unpretentious; submissa dicere, Cic.; orator, Cic. **B.** Of character, **a,** h. a bad sense, mean, abject; submissum vivere, Cic.; ne quid humile, submissum faciamus, Cic.; **b,** in a good sense, humble; submissi petimus terram, Verg.

submitto (summitto) -misi -missum, 3. **I.** to let down. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., fatesco, to lower, Liv.; alicui se ad pedes, to fall at the feet of, Liv.; 2, esp., of places, in pass., submitti, as middle = to sink, slope down; submissa fastigio planities, Liv. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., animos, cause to sink, Liv.; se, to abase oneself, Cic.; 2, esp., **a,** to diminish, lessen; multum (in discourse), not to speak strongly, Cic.; **b,** to give over; alicui imperium, Liv.; **c,** to subject to, subordinate to; citiarum canas, Ov.; **d,** to slacken, relax; furorem, Verg. **II.** to place under; fig., to submit; animos alicui, Verg. **III.** to send up from below, to raise; 1, gen., oculos, Ov.; 2, esp., **a,** to cause to spring up; flores, Lucr.; transf., to produce; non monstrum summisere Colchi majus, Hor.; **b,** to let grow; capillum, Plin.; **c,** to rear; vitulos, Verg. **IV.** to send secretly; alicui, Cic.; subsidia alicui, Caes.

submolestē (summolestē), adv. (submolestus), with some vexation; te non esse Romae submolestē fero, Cic.

submolestus (summolestus) -a -um, somewhat vexatious; illud est mihi submolestum quod parum properare Brutus videtur, Cic.

submōnēo (summōnēo) -mōnui, 2. to remind secretly, Ter.

submōi dūs (summōrōsus) -a -um, somewhat morose, somewhat peevish, Cic.

submōtor (summōtor) -ōris, m. (submoveo), one who clears a space in a crowd, Liv.

submōvēo (summōvēo) -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, drive away, remove. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., **a,** of persons, aliquem, Ov.; strictis gladiis inertes, Liv.; populum aris, Ov.; **b,** of things, silva suis trondibus Phoebeas submovet ictus, keeps off, Ov.; submotis nubibus, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, of living beings, **a,** to remove, cause to withdraw; arbitros, Liv.; recusantes nostros advocatos, Cic.; **b,** of the licitor, to clear a way for a magistrate, to keep off, move back; turbam, Liv.; submoveri jubet, Liv.; abl. absol., submoto, when a way had been cleared, Liv.; **c,** to banish, expel; aliquem patriā, Ov.; **d,** to drive off in a hostile manner, drive away, force back; cohortes sub murum, Caes.; victorem hostem a vallo, Liv.; hostes ex muro ac turribus, Caes.; 2, of things, **a,** to remove, move back; maris litora, Hor.; **b,** pass. partic., submotus, lying out of the way, remote; spelunca vasto submota recessu, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of persons, to keep away from, force from, compel to give up; a bello Antiochum et Ptolemaeum reges, Liv.; aliquem magnitudine poenae a maleficio, Cic.; 2, of things, to remove, banish; tumultus mentis et curas, Hor.

submūto (summūto), 1. to exchange; verba pro verbis, Cic.

subnascor -nātus sum, 3. dep. to grow up under, grow up out of or after, Ov.

subnecto -nexui -nexum, 3. **I.** to bind, tie, bind on beneath; autem totum subnectite velum, Ov. **II.** to join or tie together; aurea purpureum subnectit filula vestem, Verg.

subnēgo, 1. to deny a little, partly deny, .ac.

subniger -gra -grum, somewhat black, blackish, Plaut.

subnixus (subnīsus) -a -um (sub and nitor). **I.** propped under; mitrā mentum et crinem subnixus, bound under, Verg. **II.** supported by, resting upon; **a,** lit., circuli verticibus subniti, Cic.; **b,** fig., trusting, relying upon, depending upon; with abl., auxiliis, Liv.; victoria, Liv.; qui artis arrogantia ita subniti ambulant, Cic.

subnōto, 1. I. to mark beneath, write underneath, Plin. **II.** to observe, notice secretly, Mart.

subnūba -ae, f. (sub and nubo), a rival, Ov.

subnūbilus -a -um, somewhat cloudy; nox, Caes.

sūbo, 1. to be in heat, Lucr., Hor.

sūbobscoenus (sūbobscoenus) -a -um, somewhat obscene, Cic.

sūbobscoenus -a -um, somewhat obscure, Cic.

sūbōdiōsus -a -um, somewhat odious, unpleasant, Cic.

sūbōffendo, 8. to give some offence; apud aliquem, Cic.

sūbōlēo, 2. lit., to emit a smell; hence, fig., hoc subolet mihi, or subolet mihi, I smell, perceive, scent, Plaut.

sūbōles (sōbōles) -is, genit. plur., -um (subolesco). **I.** Of things, a sprout, shoot, offshoot, sucker, Plin. **II.** Of living beings, of men and animals, race, offspring, progeny, issue; **a,** of men, stirpis, Liv.; juvenitus, Cic.; of one person, suboles imperatorum (of Scipio), Liv.; **b,** of animals, haedus, suboles lascivi gregis, Hor.

sūbōlesco, 3. (sub and olesco = alesco), to grow up, Liv.

sūbōrior, 4. dep. to arise, come forth, spring up, Lucr.

sūborno, 1. I. to furnish, equip, provide; a natura subornatus, Cic.; fig., legati subornati criminibus, Liv. **II.** to incite, instigate secretly, suborn; fictum testem, Cic.; aliquem ad caedem regis, Liv.

sūbortus -ūs, m. (suborior), a coming forth, arising, Lucr.

subp . . . v. supp . . .

subrādo (surrādo) -rāsi -rasum, 3. to scrape below, Cato.

subrancidus (surrancidus) -a -um, somewhat putrid; caro, Cic.

subraucus (surrancus) -a -um, somewhat hoarse; vox, Cic.

subrectus (surrectus), v. subrigo.

subrēmigo (surrēmigo), 1. to row underneath, row along, Verg.

subrēpo (surrēpo) -repsi -reptum, 3. to creep or crawl from below, creep to, approach imperceptibly; **a,** lit., sub tabulas, Cic.; moenia, Hor.; **b,** transf., somnus in oculos subrepi, Ov.; subrept iners aetas, Tib.

subrepticus (surrepticius) -a -um (surreptio), 1, stolen, kidnapped, Plaut; 2, secret, surreptitious, Plaut.

subridēo (surridēo) -rīsi -risum, 2. to smile, Cic.

subridiculē (surridiculē), adv. somewhat laughably, Cic.

subrigo (surrigo) and contr., surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. (sub and rego). **I.** subrigo (surrigo) -rexi, etc., to raise on high, lift up; pass., subrigo, to rise up; partic., subrectus, rising up; aures, Verg.; subrecto mucrone, Liv. **II.** surgo, surrexi, surrectum. **A.** Transit., to raise up, lift, Plaut. **B.** Intransit., to rise, rise

up erect, stand up; **1**, gen., e lectulo, Cic.; de sel., Cic.; humo Ov.; poet., surgit ab Arpis Tydides, comes frum, Verg.; **2**, esp., a, of orators, to rise up to speak, to come forward; ad diendum, Cic.; b, to rise up from bed or sleep; ante lucem, Cic.; **3**, transf., a, to arise, appear, become visible; surgit dies, Verg.; ventus, Verg.; fig., discordia, Verg.; b, to grow up, become larger; (a) of things, as seed, Hor.; of the sea, Ov.; of buildings, surgens novae Carthagini urbs, Verg.; (b) of living beings, to grow up; surgens Iulus, Verg. (syncop. perf. infin., sur-rexe, Hor.).

subrigūus (surrigūus) -a -um, watered, irrigated, Plin.

subringor (surringor), 3. dep. to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little put out, Cic.

subrīpio = surripio (q.v.).

subrōgo (surrōgo), 1. to cause a person to be chosen in place of or as substitute for another (used of the magistrate presiding at the comitia, sufficere of the people choosing); in annum proximum decemviro alios, Cic.; collegam in locum Bruti, Liv.; with double acc., sibi Sp. Lucretium collegam, Cic.

subrostrāni (surrostrāni) -ōrum, m. (sub and rostra), loungers about the rostra, idlers; ap. Cic.

subrūbēo (surrūbēo), 2. to be somewhat red; part., subrūbens = reddish, Ov.

subrūbicundus (surrūbicundus) -a -um, somewhat red, reddish, Plin.

subrūfus (surrūfus) -a -um, reddish, Plin.

subrūmus (surrūmus) -a -um (sub and ruina), sucking; agnus, Varr.

subrūo (surrūo) -rui -rūtum, 3. to tear down below, dig under, undermine, overthrow, destroy. **I** Lit., arbores, Caes.; murum, Liv. **II** Fig., to destroy, undermine; nostram libertatem, Liv.

subrusticus (surrusticus) -a -um, somewhat clownish; pudor, Cic.

subrūtīlus (surrūtīlus) -a -um, reddish; color, Plin.

subsalsus -a -um, somewhat salt, Plin.

subscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I** to write under, write beneath. **A** Gen., statuis subscripsit reges esse exactos, Cic.; causam parricidii, Cic.; haec subscribe libello, Hor. **B** Esp., 1, to sign a document; a, lit., Suet.; b, transf., to support, assent to, approve of; odiis accusatorum, Liv.; irae Caesaris, Ov.; 2 of the censor, to write the ground of his censure beneath the name of the person censured; istam causam, Cic.; 3, of an accuser or joint-accuser, to write their names under the accusation; a, of the accuser, to sign a charge; hence, to prosecute; subscripsit quod is pecuniam acceperat, accused him of having, etc., Cic. in aliquem, to accuse, Cic.; b, of a joint-accuser = to join in the accusation; Gabinium de ambitu reum fecit subscriberie privigno, Cic. **II** to note down, make a note of; numerum, Cic.

subscriptio -ōnis, f. (subscribo), a writing beneath, inscription. **I** Gen., Cic. **II** Esp., a, censoria, the noting down of the offence censured; subscriptiones censorum, Cic.; b, the signing of one's name to an accusation; (a) of the accuser, Cic.; (b) of a joint-accuser, a joining in an accusation, Cic.; c, the signing, subscription of a document, Suet.; d, a register, Cic.

subscriptor -ōris, m. (subscribo), the signer of an indictment, a joint-accuser, Cic.

subsēcivus = subsicivus (q.v.).

subsēco -sēcūti -sectum, 1. to cut away below; ungues ferro, Ov.

subsellium -ii, n. (sub and sella). **1** a low bench or form, Varr. **II** any ordinary or usual bench used for sitting on, Sen.; a bench in a theatre, Cic.; of the senators in the senate-house, Cic.; longi subsestii judicatio et mora, a long sitting to decide, Cic.; of the tribunes in the market, Liv.; esp., of the benches of the judges, accusers, advocates, etc., Cic.; meton., subsestia = judicia, courts; habitare in subsestis, Cic.; versari in atrisque subsestis (both as an advocate and judge) optimā et fide et famā, Cic.

subsentio -sensi, 4. to notice, perceive secretly, Ter.

subsequor -sēcūtus (-sēcūtus) sum, 3. dep. to follow, follow after. **I** a, lit., of persons, signa, Caes.; b, transf., of things, stella subsequitur, Cic.; hos motus subsequi debet gestus, Cic. **II** Fig., to follow, follow in opinion, comply with, imitate any one; Platonem avunculum, Cic.; suo sermone humanitatem litterarum, Cic.

subservio, 4. to be subject to, serve, subservise, comply with, Plaut., Ter.

subsicivus (subsēcivus) -a -um (sub and seco), cut off. **I** Lit., t. t. of land-measuring; subst., **subsēcivum** -i, n. a remainder or small parcel of land, Varr. **II** Transf., of time, superfluous, spare; tempora, leisure hours, Cic.; transf., of what is done in the leisure hours, quae (arripui) subsicivis operis, ut aiunt, Cic.

subsidiarius -a -um (subsidium), of or relating to a reserve, reserve; cohortes, Caes., Liv.; subst., **subsidiarii** -ōrum, m. reserve troops, Liv.

subsidiōr, 1. dep. (subsidium), to serve as a reserve, Hirt.

subsidiūm -ii, n. **I** Concr., milit. t. t. the troops stationed in the rear, reserved troops, reserve, auxiliary forces; subsidia et secundarii aciem adortus, Liv.; subsidium and subsidia submittere, Caes. **II** Abstr., 1, milit. t. t., help, assistance (of such troops), subsidium ferre, Caes.; subsidio proficisci, Caes.; 2, transf., a, aid, means of aid, help, succour; subsidium bellissimum existimo esse senectutis otium, Cic.; subsidio esse, of persons, to be a help to, Ov.; of things, to serve as a help; his difficultatibus, Caes.; or oblivioni, Cic.; b, a place of refuge, an asylum, Tac.

subsido -sēdi and -sīdi -sessum, 3. **I** to sit down, squat, crouch down, settle down, sink down. **A** Lit., 1, of living beings; a, subsidunt Hispani, Liv.; elephantum clunibus subsidentes, Liv.; b, to lie in wait for, lurk in ambush; in insidiis, Liv.; in loco, Cic.; with acc., Asiam devictam, Verg.; c, of females, to submit to the male, Lucr., Hor.; 2, transf., of things, to sink down, subside; subsidunt undae, Verg.; jussit subsidere valles, Ov. **B** Fig., to abate, Plin. **II** to remain sitting, to stay, remain, settle; subsesti in via, Cic.; multitudo calorum in castris subsederant, Caes.

subsignānus -a -um (sub and signum), serving beneath the standard; milites, legionary soldiers kept as a reserve, Tac.

subsigno, 1. **I** to write beneath, sign, subscribe, Plin. **II** Transf., 1, to enter on a list, to register; praedia apud aerarium, Cic.; 2, to pledge, Plin.

subsilio (sussilio) -silii, 4. to leap up, spring up, Lucr.

subsimus -a -um, somewhat snub-nosed, Varr.

subsisto -stiti, 3. **I** Transit., to make a stand against, to withstand; feras, Liv.; Romanum nec acies subsistere ullae poterant, Liv.

II. Intransit. **A.** to stand still, come to a stand, halt; **1.** lit., a, of persons, in *stinere*, Caes.; **B.** of things, to stay, stop; substitit unda, Verg.; **2.** fig., to cease; substitit clamor, Ov. **B.** to hurry, remain, abide; **1.** lit., in *Sannio adversus Caudinas legiones*, Liv.; **2.** fig., intra priorem paupertatem, to remain, continue, Tac. **C.** to withstand, oppose, hold out; **1.** lit., a, of persons, Hannibali atque eius armis, Liv.; **B.** of things, quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent neque, etc., Caes.; **2.** fig., to withstand, support; sumptui, ap. Cic.

subsolanus -a -um, eastern, oriental, Plin.; subst., **subsolanus** -i, m. the east wind, Plin.

subsortior -sortitus sum, 4. dep. to choose by lot, to substitute; iudices, to choose fresh jurors for those challenged by either party, Cic.

substitutio -onis, f. (subsortior), the choosing of a judicial substitute by lot; iudicium, Cic.

substantia -ae, f. (substo). **I.** substance, essence, Quint. **II.** property, means of subsistence; facultatum, Tac.

substerno -stravi -stratum, 3. **I.** to strew or spread beneath, lay under; **1.** lit., cinnamum, Ov.; **2.** fig., to offer, give up; omne corporeum animo, Cic. **II.** Transf., to cover; gallinae nidos quam possunt mollissime substernunt, Cic.

substitutio -ni -itum, 3. (sub and statuo). **I.** to put under, place beneath; **1.** lit., Auct. b. Afr.; **2.** fig., substituerat animo speciem corporis, Liv. **II.** to put in the place of, substitute; a, in locum eorum cives Romanos, Cic.; aliquem pro aliquo, Cic.; aliquid pro aliqua re, Cic.; b, heredem, to name a second heir in case of the death of the first, Suet.

substo, 1. to stand firm, Ter.

substramen -inis, n. (substerno), that which is strewed beneath, straw, litter, Varr.

substratus -us, m. (substerno), a strewing, laying, scattering beneath, Plin.

substrictus -a -um, p. adj. (from substringo), narrow, tight, contracted, small; crura, Ov.

substringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. to draw together, to bind, tie beneath, bind up; crinem nodo, Tac.; aurem alicui, to prick up the ear (in order to listen to some one), Hor.

substructio -onis, f. (substuo), that which is built below, base, foundation; substructionum moles, Caes.

substruo -struxi -structum, 3. to build, construct beneath, lay a foundation; Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, built with a foundation of hewn stone, Liv.

subsultim, adv. (subsilio), springing up, leaping up, Suet.

subsulto (sussulto), 1. (intens. of subsilio), to spring up, leap up, jump up, Plaut.

subsum -fui -esse, to be under. **I.** Lit., **1.** to be behind; suberat Pan illeis umbrae, Tib.; nigra subest lingua palato, Verg.; **2.** to be near at hand; suberat mons, Caes.; dies, Cic.; templa mari subsumt, Ov. **II.** Fig., **1.** to be subjected to, Ov.; **2.** to be there, to exist, to be in question; subest nulla periculi suspicio, Cic.; tamquam pes subesset, Liv.

subsutus -a -um, sewed beneath; vestis, fringed, edged below, Hor.

subtegulanus -a -um (sub and tegula), beneath the tiles, under the roof, in-doors, Plin.

subtemen (subtegmen) -minis, n. (contracted from subteximen), that which is worked in; hence, **1.** the warp or woof in weaving, Ov.; feri picturatas auri subtemine veites, Verg. **II.** Meton., that which is woven or spun, thread, yarn, Tib.

subtendo -tendi -tentum (-tensum), 3. & stretch underneath, Cato.

subtēneo, 2. to hold underneath, Cato; (syncop. imper., subtento).

subtēnuis -e, somewhat thin, Varr.

subtēr (sub). **I.** Adv., beneath, below, underneath; omnia haec, quae supra at subter, Cic. **II.** Prep., beneath, below, underneath; a, with acc., cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic.; b, with abl., subter se, Cic. (in composition subter means under, beneath, as in subterfluo, or underhand, in secret, as subterduco).

subterduco, 3. to lead away secretly, carry off secretly, Plaut.

subterfluo, 3. to flow beneath, Plin.

subterfugio -fūgi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee in secret, Plaut. **II.** Trans., to escape by stealth, evade, shun; poenam, Cic.; periculum, Cic.

subterlābor -lāpsus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to glide, flow under; fluctus Sicano, Verg. **II.** to slip away secretly, to escape, Liv.

subterlino, 3. to smear underneath, Plin.

subtēro -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub off, wear underneath, to grind, pound, Plin.

subterrāneus -a -um (sub and terra), underground, subterranean; specus in fundo, Cic.

subtervācans -antis, empty below, Sen.

subtexo -texti -textum, 3. **I.** to weave beneath; transf., a, to draw together under; patrio capiti (the sun) bibulas nubes, Ov.; b, to cover, darken; caelum fumo, Verg. **II.** to weave on to; **1.** transf., to join to; lunam alutae, Juv.; **2.** fig., in speech, to connect, subjoin; subtexti deinde fabulae huic legatos in senatu interrogatos esse, Liv.

subtilis -e (contracted from subtexillis, as tela from texela and exilis from exigilis), lit., finely woven; hence, **1.** thin, fine, slender; **1.** lit. filum, Lucr.; **2.** transf., a, gen., fine, accurate, exact; descriptio, Cic.; venustas, elegant, Cic.; b, esp., of expression, plain, simple, unadorned; oratio, Cic.; subtilis scriptor atque elegans, Cic. **II.** Of the senses, fine, acute; **1.** lit., palatum, Hor.; **2.** transf., of taste and discernment, fine, acute, subtle; iudicium, Cic.

subtilitas -atis, f. (subtilis), thinness, fineness, minuteness. **I.** Lit., lineamentum, Plin. **II.** Transf., a, accuracy, fineness, subtlety, exactness; sententiarum, Cic.; sermonis, Cic.; b, of discourse, plainness, simplicity; orationis, Cic.

subtīlīter, adv. (subtilis), finely, minutely. **I.** Lit., res subtiliter connexae, Lucr. **II.** Transf., a, finely, accurately, exactly, subtly; iudicare, Cic.; subtilis haec disserere, Cic.; subtilissime perpoluta, Cic.; b, of expression, plainly, simply, without ornament; dicere, Cic.

subtimēo, 2. to be a little afraid, with ne and the subj., Cic.

subtrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to draw away from under; subtraxit Numida mortuo superincumbanti Romano vivus, Liv. **II.** to draw away secretly, withdraw, remove, take away. **A.** Lit., eibum alicui, Cic.; hastatos ex acie, Liv.; se, to withdraw oneself; se aspectui, Verg.; middle, subtrahitur solum, withdraws itself from under the ship, Verg. **B.** Fig., materiem furor tuo, Cic.; reflex., se subtrahente, withdrawing himself (as surety), Liv.; cui iudicio eum mors subtraxit, Liv.; me a curia et ab omni parte reipublicae, Cic.; aliquem irae militum, Tac.

subtristis -e, somewhat sad, Ter.

subturpicūlus -a -um, somewhat disgraceful, Cic.

subturpis -e, somewhat disgraceful, Cic.

subtūs, adv. (sub), beneath, below, underneath, Liv.

subtūsus -a -um (sub and tundo), somewhat bruised, Tib.

sūbūcula -ae, f. (perhaps from *sub-uo, whence ex-uo), an inner tunic, shirt, Hor.

sūbūla -ae, f. a shoemaker's awl, Mart.

sūbūlcus -i, m. (sus), a swineherd, Varr.

sūbūlo -ōnis, m. (connected with sibilus).

I. a Tuscan name for tibiaen, a flute-player, Enn. II. a kind of slag, Plin.

Sūbūra -ae, f. a street in the noisiest quarter of Rome; hence, adj., Sūbūranus -a -um, belonging to the Subura.

sūburbānitas -ātis, f. (suburbanus), vicinity to the city, Cic.

sūburbānus -a -um, near the city (Rome), suburban. I. Adj., ager, gymnasium, Cic. II. Subst., A. sūburbānum -i, n. (sc. praedium), an estate near Rome, a suburban estate, Cic. B.

sūburbāni -ōrum, m. inhabitants of the suburbs, Ov.

sūburbium -ii, n. (sub and urbs), a suburb, Cic.

sūburguō, 2. to drive close to; proram ad saxa, Verg.

sūbūro (-ussī) -ustum, 3. to burn a little, to singe, Suet.

Sūburra = Subura (q.v.).

subvectio -ōnis, f. (subveho), a carrying, conveyance, transport; frumentī, Liv.; plur., ne ab frumentaria duris subvectionibus laboraret, lest he should have difficulties to contend with in the transport of provisions, Caes.

subvecto, 1. (intens. of subveho), to carry, convey, transport, bring; saxa humeris, Verg.

subvectus = subvectio (q.v.).

subvēho -vēxi -vectum, 3. to bring up from below, bring up stream, carry, convey, transport; frumentum flumine Arari, Caes.; subvecta utensilia ab Ostia, Tac.; comestus ex Sannio, Liv.; pass. as middle, ad arces subvehitur matrum caterva, is borne up, Verg.

subvēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come up to aid, to help, assist, succour. I. Lit., milit. t. t., circumvento filio subvenit, Caes.; absol., nisi Romani subvenissent, Liv. II. Transf., to help, aid, to remedy or relieve an evil; alieui, Cic.; patriae, Cic.; gravēdini, Cic.; impers., reipublicae difficillimo tempore esse subventum, Cic.

subvento, 1. (intens. of subvenio), to come to the help of, Plaut.

subvērōr, 2. to fear a little, be a little anxious, Cic.

subversor -ōris, m. (subverto), an over-turner, overthrower; fig., suarum legum, Tac.

subverto (subvorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. to overthrow, overturn. I. Lit., mensam, Suet.; montes, Sall.; absol., Hor. II. Fig., to overthrow, ruin, subvert, destroy; prohibitatem ceterasque artes bonas, Sall.; jura, Tac.

subvexus -a -um (subveho), sloping upward, Liv.

subviridis -e, somewhat green, greenish, Plin.

subvōlo, 1. to fly up, fly forth; utque novas humeris assumpserrat alas, subvolat, Ov.; with in and the acc., rectis lineis in caelestem locum, Cic.

subvolvō, -. to roll up; manibus saxa, Verg.

subvultūris -a -um, somewhat vulture-like, = somewhat brown, Plaut.

succāvus = subcavus (q.v.).

succēdānēus (succidānēus) -a -um (succedo), following, succeeding, ensuing, supplying the place of, Plaut.

succēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. (sub and cedo).

I. to go under, go from under, ascend, mount.

A. Lit., tectum, Cic.; tumulo terrae, Verg.; tectis, Verg.; transf., fons, quo mare succedit, Caes. B. Fig., a, to come under, sub acumen stilli, Cic.; b, to submit to; oneri, Verg. II. to approach. A. Lit., 1, milit. t. t., to march forward, advance; sub aciem, Caes.; ad castra, Liv.; moenibus, Liv.; 2, to come after, take the place of; ut integri et recentes delatigatis succederent, Caes.; in pugnam, Liv. B. Transf., 1, to follow, succeed to; a, in locum alieuius, Cic.; in paternas opes, Cic.; b, of position, to come next to; ad alteram partem succedunt Ubi, Caes.; 2, of time, to follow, succeed; alieui, Cic.; aetas aetati succedit, Cic.; orationi, Cic.; 3, of things, to turn out well, to prosper, succeed; haec prospere succedebant, Cic.; res nulla successerat, Caes.; absol., succedit, it is successful; si ex sententia successerit, Cic.; ceptis succedebat, Liv.; pass., nolle successum patribus, Liv.

succendo -cendi -censum, 3. (sub and *cando, from candeo), 3. to kindle, set on fire from below. I. Lit., pontem, Liv.; aggerem, Caes. II. Fig., to kindle, set on fire, inflame; Deucalion Pyrrhae succensus amore, Ov.

succensēo = succenseo (q.v.).

succenturius -a -um (succino), accompaning, played as an accompaniment, Varr.

1. succentūrio, 1. (sub and centurio -are), to receive in a century as a substitute; hence, to put in the place of another, to substitute, Ter.

2. succentūrio -ōnis, f. (sub and centurio -onis), an under-centurion, Liv.

successio -ōnis, f. (succedo), a succeeding, taking place of some person or thing, succession; a, voluptatis, Cic.; b, succession in an office; in locum Antouii, ap. Cic.

successor -ōris, m. (succedo), a successor, follower in office, possession, inheritance, etc., Cic.; sagittae, heir to, Ov.; transf., Junius successor Mail, Ov.; novus, a new shield, Ov.

successus -ūs, m. (succedo). I. an advance, approach; hostium, Caes.; eorum, Verg. II. happy issue; prosperos successus dare oris, Liv.; successum artes non habuere meae, Ov.

succidiā -ae, f. (succido), a fitch of bacon; hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, their second fitch, Cic.

1. succido -cidi, 3. (sub and cado), to fall under, sink, sink down; aegri succidimus, Verg.

2. succido -cidi -cism, 3. (sub and cado) to cut under, cut below, cut off, cut down; femina poplitesque, Liv.; frumenta, Caes.

succidūus -a -um (sub and cado), falling down, sinking; genu, Ov.

succinctus -a -um, p. adj. (from succingo), 1, ready, equipped, prepared; praedia, Ov.; 2, short, Mart.

succingo -cixi -cinctum, 3. (sub and cingo).

I. to gird below, gird up, tuck up the clothes in the girdle; tunicas, Juv.; oftener partic., succinctus -a -um, with the clothes tucked up; Diana, Ov.; poet., transf., succincta comas pinus, with bare trunk, Ov. II. to girdle, surround; a, lit., Scylla feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov.; gen. partic., succinctus -a -um, girded with something, armed with; ferro, Liv.; pharetra, Verg.; b, transf., to surround,

srm, prepare, provide; se canibus, Cic.; partic., Carthago succincta portubus, Cic.; succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

succingulum -i, n. (succingo), a girdle, Plaut.

succino, 3 l, to sing to, to accompany, Petr.; 2, transf., to agree, chime in with; succinit alter, Hor.

succlāmatio -ōnis, f. (succlamo), a shouting, acclamation, Liv.

succlamo (subclāmo), 1. to shout at or after anything, call out; haec Virginio vociferanti succlāmat multitudo, Liv.; impers., succlāmatum est, Liv.; with acc. and infin., quum succlāmasset nihil se mutare sententiae, Liv.

succollo, 1. (sub and collum), to take upon the shoulders, to shoulder, Suet.

succontūmēliōse = subcontumeliose (q.v.).

succresco (subcreresco) -crēvi -crētum, 3. to grow beneath, grow from beneath, grow up, increase; a, lit., succrescit ab imo cortex, Ov.; b, transf., per seque videt succrescere vīna, Ov.; c, fig., non enim iei mediocris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic.; se gloriae seniorum succrevisse, Liv.

succrispus = subcrispus (q.v.).

succumbo -cūdi -cūbitum, 3. (sub and *cumbo, as decumbo, accumbo, etc.), to lie down under, fall down, sink down. I. Lit., succumbens victima ferro, Cat.; omnes succubuisse oculos, had sunk in sleep, Ov. II. Fig., to yield, give way, succumb, surrender; arrogantiae divitum, Cic.; senectuti, Cic.; tempori, Liv.; absol., non esse viri debilitari, dolore frangi, succumbere, Cic.

succurro -curri -cursum, 3. (sub and curro). I. to run or go under; 1, transf., nequeat succurrere lunae corpus, Lucr.; 2, fig., a, gen., licet undique omnes in me terrores impendant, succurram, undergo them, Cic.; b, esp., to come into the thoughts of, to occur to; ut quidque succurrit, libet scribere, Cic.; alicui succurrit, with acc. and infin., sed mihi succurrit numen non esse severum, Ov. II. to hasten to help, to aid; 1, lit., milit. t. t., alicui (with or without auxilio), Caes., Cic.; impers., si celeriter succurratur, Caes.; 2, transf., to help, succour, assist; salutē fortunisque communibus, Cic.; alicui, Cic.; foll. by quominus and subj., hic tantis malis haec subsidia succurrebant, quominus omnis deleteretur exercitus, Caes.

succussio -ōnis, f. (succutio), a shaking from beneath, earthquake, Sen.

succussus -ūs, m. (succutio), a shaking, ap. Cic.

succūtio -cussi -cussum, 3. (sub and quatio), to shake from beneath, shake up, fling aloft, Ov.

sucīdus -a -um (sueus), juicy, full of sap, Plin.

sūcinur -i, n. (sueus), amber, Plin.

sūcinus -a -um (sueus), of amber; gutta, Mart.

sūco -ōnis, m. a sucker (a term applied to a usurer); Oppios de Velia sucones dicis (a pun, because *ōnōs* in Greek = sueus, and the Oppii were rich usurers), Cic.

sūcōsus (succōsus) -a -um (sueus), full of sap, juicy, succulent, Plin.

Sucro -ōnis, m. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Xucar; at its mouth was a town of the same name, now Cullera. Hence, **Sucronensis** -i, of or near Sucro; sinus, now Gulf of Valencia.

suctus -ūs, m. (sugo), a sucking, suction, Plin.

sūcūla -ae, f. (dim. of sus). I. a little sow, Plant. II. Transf., A. a winch, windlass, capstan, Plaut. B. Sueulae, wrong translation of Gr. *βάδες*, a constellation, the Hyades, Cic.

sūcus (suecus) -i, m. (connected with Gr. *σῆος*), juice, sap. I. 1, lit., stirpes ex terra succum trahunt, Cic.; sueus is quo utimur, Cic.; 2, meton., like *χυμός*, taste; piscis suco ingratus, Ov.; 3, fig., a, vigour; anisimus sueum et sanguinem, Cic.; b, esp., of orators and speeches, vigour, energy; orationis, Cic. II. any thick fluid; a, olivi, unguent, Ov.; nectaris sucus ducere, juice of nectar, Hor.; b, esp., in medicine, a draught, potion; amarus, Ov.

sūdarium -īi, n. (sudo), a handkerchief (to wipe off perspiration from the face), Mart.

sūdatio -ōnis, f. (sudo), a sweating, Sen.

sūdator -ōris, m. (sudo), one who perspires easily or copiously, Plin.

sūdatorius -a -um (sudo), of or relating to sweating, producing perspiration. I. Adj., unctio, Plaut. II. Subst., **sūdatorium** -īi, n. a sweating-room, sweating-bath, Sen.

sūdatrix -trīcis, f. (sudator), toga, causing perspiration, Mart.

sūdis -is, f. I. a stake; pile; ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes. II. Transf., a point, Juv.

sūdo, 1. I. Intransit., to sweat, perspire; 1, lit., puer sudavit et alsit, Hor.; quum Cumis Apollo (i.e., the statue of Apollo) sudavit, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to drip with any moisture; scuta duo sanguine sudasse, Liv.; curvae tepido sudant humore lacunae, Verg.; b, to drip, distil; balsama odorato sudantia ligno, Verg.; 3, fig., to toil, make a great effort, work hard; vides, sudare me iamdudum laborantem, ut ea teneat quae, etc., Cic.; se sine causa sudare, Cic. II. Trans., to throw off by sweating, to sweat out, to exude; duras querēs sudabant roscida mella, Verg.; ubi tura balsamagae sudantur, Tac.

sūdor -ōris, m. sweat, perspiration. I. a, lit., sudor a capite et a fronte defluens, Cic.; simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic.; b, fig., great exertion, labour, fatigue, effort; stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, Cic.; multo eius sudore ac labore sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque ceciderunt, Cic. II. Transf., any kind of moisture; veneni, Ov.

sūdus -a -um (se and udus), dry, without moisture; and (applied to weather), bright, cloudless; ver, Verg. Subst., **sūdum** -i, n. a, the bright cloudless sky, Verg.; b, clear, bright weather, Cic.

Suebi -ōrum, m. the Suebi, an important German nation. Hence, A. **Suebia** -ae, f. the country of the Suebi. B. **Suebicus** -a -um, belonging to the Suebi.

sūeo, 2. to be wont, be accustomed, Lucr.

suesco, snēvi, suētum, 3. (inchoat. of suco), to become accustomed, inured to; militiae, Tac.; hence, snēvi, I am accustomed, I am wont; mittere suevit, Lucr.; and syncope, perf., quod suesti, as you are wont, Cic.

Suessa -ae, f. I. an old town of the Aurunci, in Campania, birthplace of the poet Lucilius, now Sessa; hence, **Suessānus** -a -um, relating to Suessa. II. a town of the Volsci, in Latium, near the Pontine marshes, gen. in full Suessa Pometia.

Suessiones -um, m. a Gallic people, near modern Soissons.

Suessula -ae, f. a small town in Samnium, near Mons Tifata, now Castel di Sessola. Hence, **Suessulanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Suessula.

Suetonius -ii, m., C. Suetonius Tranquillus, author of the Lives of the Caesars, a contemporary of the younger Pliny.

suetus -a -um, p. adj. (from suesco). **I.** accustomed to; latrociniis, Tac.; foll. by infin., Verg., Liv. **II.** that to which a person is accustomed, usual; sueta apud paludes proelia, Tac.

Suevi = Suebi (q.v.).

sufes (sufes) -fētis, m. (from a Phoenician word = judge), the name of the highest magistrate in Carthage, Liv.

suffarcino, 1. (sub and farcino), to stuff full, fill full, cram; Plaut., Ter.

suffarrāneus -a -um (far), carrying corn; mullo, Cic.

suffero, sufferre (sub and fero). **I.** to carry under, put under, Plaut. **II.** to hold up, support; 1, lit., reflex., se sufferre, to carry oneself upright, stand upright, Suet.; 2, fig., to bear, endure, suffer; poenam sui sceleris, Cic.; eam multam, Cic.

suffertus -a -um (sub and farcio), stuffed full, crammed full, Suet.

suffervēfācio, 3. (sub and fervefacio), to heat, make somewhat hot, Plin.; pass., suffervēfāctus sum -fieri, to become somewhat hot, Plin.

sufes = sufes (q.v.).

suffibulum -i, n. (sub and fibula), a white oblong veil worn by priests and vestals, Varr.

sufficio -feci -fectum, 3. (sub and facio). **I.** Transit., **A.** to put under; hence, to imbue, impregnate, suffuse; lanam medicamentis, Cic.; anghes ardentes oculos suffecti sanguine, Verg. **B.** to add, cause to grow up after; 1, lit., aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, Verg.; 2, transf., to choose in the place of or as a substitute for any one; consul in sufficiendo collega occupatus, Cic.; collegam suffici censori, Liv.; of bees, regem parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, Verg.; esp., suffectus consul, a consul chosen in the place of another, Liv. **C.** to provide, supply; 1, lit., ipsa satis tellus sufficit humorem et gravidas fruges, Verg.; 2, fig., to give; Danaus animos viresque secundas, Verg. **II.** Intransit., neut., to be sufficient, enough, adequate, to suffice; a, absol., nec scribae sufficere, nec tabulae nomina eorum capere poterant, Cic.; b, with dat., nec vires sufficere cuquam nec, etc., Caes.; c, with ad and the acc., quomodo nos ad patiendum sufficiamus, Liv.; d, with adversus and the acc., non suffecturum ducem unum et exercitum unum adversus quatuor populos, Liv.; e, with in and the acc., nec locus in tumulis nec sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov.; f, with infin., = to be in a position to, to be able; nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum sufficinus, Verg.; g, with ut or ne and the subj., Tac.

suffigo -fixi -fixum, 3. (sub and figo), to fasten, fix beneath; aliquem cruci, Cic.

suffimen = suffimentum (q.v.).

suffimentum -i, n. (suffio), incense, Cic.

suffio -ivi and -i -itum (sub and *fio, fire, connected with *fuvo*). **I.** Intransit., to burn incense, fumigate; thymo, Verg. **II.** Transit., to fumigate, perfume; a, lit., locum, Prop.; b, fig., to warm, Lucr.

suffitio -ōnis, f. (suffio), a fumigation, Plin.

suffitor -ōris, m. (suffio), a fumigator, Plin.

suffitus -ūs, m. (suffio), a fumigating, fumigation, Plin.

sufflāmen -inis, n. a break, drag, clog. **I.** Lit., Juv. **II.** Fig., a hindrance, obstacle, Juv. **sufflāmīno**, 1. (sufflāmen), to stop by a drag, Suet.

sufflātio -ōnis, f. (sufflo), a blowing up, puffing up, Plin.

sufflavus -a -um (sub-flavus), somewhat yellow, Suet.

sufflo, 1. (sub and flo). **I.** Intransit., to blow upon, Mart. **II.** Transit., to blow up, to puff up, inflate; a, lit., Plaut.; b, fig., se uxori, to be angry with, Plaut.

suffocatio -ōnis, f. (suffoco), a choking, strangling, suffocation, Plin.

suffoco, 1. (sub and faux), to strangle, choke, suffocate. **I.** Lit., patrem, Cic. **II.** Fig., urbem et Italian fame, to starve out, Cic.

suffodiō -fodi -fossus, 3. (sub and fodio), to pierce underneath, pierce, dig into, excavate, undermine; a, of things, murum, Sall.; sacella suffossa, Caes.; b, of animals or parts of the body, to stab from below; equos, Caes.

suffragatio -ōnis, f. (suffragor), a voting in favour of, favourable vote, support; urbana, of the city; militaris, of the soldiers, Cic.; illi honestissimā suffragatione consulatus petebatur, Sall.; plur., extinctae (sunt) suffragationes, Cic.

suffragator -ōris, m. (suffragor), a voter in favour of any one, a political supporter, Cic.

suffragatōrius -a -um (suffragor), of or relating to the support of a candidate, Q. Cic.

suffrāgium -ii, n. (sub and frango), something broken off, a potsherd, used by the ancients for voting; hence, meton., **I.** the vote of a citizen at the comitia and of a juror in giving his verdict; a, lit., ferre suffragium, to vote, Cic.; suffragium it per omnes, all vote, Liv.; non prohiberi jure suffragii, Cic.; b, transf., vote, judgment, approval, support; tuum, Cic.; populi, Hor. **II.** the right or permission to vote, suffrage, franchise; alicui suffragium impertire, Liv.; sine suffragio habere civitatem, citizenship without the franchise, Liv.

suffrāgo -inis, 1. (sub and frango), the ham or hough on the hind leg of a quadruped, Plin.

suffragor, 1. dep. (suffragium). **I.** to vote in any one's favour; suffragandi libido, Cic. **II.** Transit., to be favourable to, to approve, recommend, support; cupiditati alicuius, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; suffragante fortunā, Cic.

suffrenatio -ōnis, f. (sub and freno), a bridling; transf., a cementing, fastening; lapidis, Plin.

suffringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (sub and frango), to break underneath, break in pieces; crura canibus, Cic.

suffūgiō -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. (sub and fugio). **I.** Intransit., to fly to any place; in tecta, Liv. **II.** Transit., to fly from, evade, shun; tactum, Lucr.

suffūgium -ii, n. (sub and fugio), a place of refuge. **I.** Lit., propinqua suffugia, Tac. **II.** Transf., a refuge, resort, remedy; urguntium malorum suffugium, Tac.

suffulcio -fulsi -fultum, 4. (sub and fulcio), to support beneath, underprop, Lucr.

suffūmigo, 1. (sub and fumigo), to fumigate from below, Plin.

suffundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. (sub and fundo). **I.** 1, to pour beneath, spread through, suffuse; a, of fluids, animus esse cordi suffusus sanguinem, Cic.; intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, dropsy, Ov.; b, of blushing, virgineum ore ruborem, Ov.; rubor Masinissae suffusus est, blushed, Liv.; 2,

to be lew, colour, fill with; aether calore suffusus, Cic.; lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Verg.; fig., animus nullā in ceteros malevolentia suffusus, Cic. **II.** to pour out, pour into; merum, Ov.

suffūror, 1. (sub and furor), to abstract secretly, steal away, Plaut.

suffusus -a -um (sub and fuscus), brownish, dark brown, Tac.

suffusio -ōnis, f. (suffundo), a suffusion; fellis, jauntice, Plin.

Sūgambri (Sŷgambri, Sigambri) -ōrum, n, a powerful German tribe. Adj., **Sūgamber** -bra -brum, Sūgambrian.

suggēro -gessi -gestum, 3. (sub and gero). **I.** to carry, bring, lay, put, place under. **A.** Lit., flammam costis aeni, Verg. **B.** Fig., to add, subjoin, annex; a, huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas, Cic.; b, to cause to follow (in order of time), to place next; Bruto statim Horatium, Liv.; c, to put upon secretly; Druso ludus est suggerendus, Cic. **II.** to furnish, supply, afford; 1, lit., alicui tela, Verg.; 2, fig., to supply, give opportunity for; prodiga divitias alimentaque mitia tellus suggerit, Ov.

suggestio -ōnis, f. (suggero), a rhetorical figure in which an orator answers a question which he has asked himself, Quint.

suggestum -i, n. (suggero). **I.** anything heaped up, a heap, raised place, height, elevation, Varr. **II.** Esp., a platform from which an orator spoke to the people, soldiers, etc.; illud suggestum ascendens, Cic.; in suggestis consistere, Cic.

suggestus -ūs, m. (suggero). **I.** an elevation, height, Cato. **II.** Esp., a platform for addressing the people, soldiers, etc., a tribune, Cic., Caes.

suggill . . . v. **sugill** . . .

suggrandis -e (sub and grandis), somewhat large, Cic.

suggrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3. dep. (sub and gradior), to go to, approach, to attack, Tac.

suggrunda -ae, f. the eaves of a house, Varr.

sugillatio -ōnis, f. (sugillo). **I.** a livid or black spot on the skin, weal, bruise, Plin. **II.** Fig., a mocking, insulting, Liv.

sūgillo, 1. to beat black and blue. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., to insult, affront; aliquem, Liv.

sūgo, sūxi, suctum, 3. to suck. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., to suck in; cum lacte nutricis errorem, Cic.

sūi (genit.), of himself, herself, itself, themselves; dat., sibi, to himself, etc.; se, himself, etc.; pron. reflex., referring to the next preceding subject. **I.** Gen., se ipsum amat, Cic.; sui conservandi causa profugerunt, Cic.; qui hoc sibi nomen arrogaverunt, Cic. **II.** Esp., A. sibi, ethic dat., quidnam sibi clamor vellet, Liv. B. ad se, apud se = at his house, Cic. (strengthened form, sepe = se ipse, Cic.; semet. Hor., Liv.)

sūile -is, n. (sus), a pigsty, Varr.

sūillus -a -um (sus), of or relating to swine, swinish. **I.** Adj., caro, Juv.; caput, Liv. **II.** Subst., sūilla -ae, f. (sc. caro), pork, Plin.

sulco, 1. (sulcus), to furrow, plough, cut through. **I.** Lit., humum vomere, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, to furrow; serpens sulcat arenam, Ov.; eutem rugis, to wrinkle, Ov.; b, to furrow = to sail over, pass through; vada carinā, Verg.; undas rate, Ov.

sulcus -i, m. (connected with ὀλκός), a furrow. **I.** Lit., sulcum imprimere, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, a cutting like a furrow. the furrow cut

in the sea by a ship, Verg.; b, a long, narrow trench, Verg.

sulfur (sulphur) -ūris, n. **I.** sulphur, Liv., Hor., Verg. **II.** Meton., lightning, Persa.

sulfuratio -ōnis, f. (sulfur), a vein of sulphur in the earth, Sen.

sulfuratus -a -um (sulfur), full of sulphur, containing sulphur, sulphureous, Plin. Subst.,

sulfurata -ōrum, a, brimstone matches, Mart.; b, veins of sulphur, Plin.

sulfurēus -a -um (sulfur), sulphureous; aqua, Verg.

Sulla (Sylla) -ae, m. a name of a family in the gens Cornelia, the most celebrated member of which was L. Cornelius Sulla, the dictator, rival of Marius. Hence, **A. Sullanus** (Syllanus) -a -um, Sullan; subst., Sullani -ōrum, m. the partisans of Sulla. **B. Sullatūrio** -ire, to wish to imitate Sulla, Cic.

Sulmo -ōnis, m. a town in the country of the Peligni, birthplace of Ovid, now Sulmona; hence, adj., **Sulmonensis** -e, belonging to Sulmo.

sulphur = sulfur (q. v.).

Sulpicius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most distinguished member of which was Serv. Sulpicius Rufus, a celebrated jurist in the time of Cicero, consul with M. Marcellus; hence, **Sulpicianus** -a -um, Sulpician.

sultis = si vultis, v. volo.

sum, fūi, esse (an irregular verb, derived from two different roots, sum shortened for esum, root ES, Gr. ΕΣ, whence εἶμι; fui from an old verb fuo, Gr. φύω). **I.** to be, to exist. **A.** Gen., 1, a, of the existence of an object, to be, to exist, to be in life; esse ea dico, quae cerni tangere possunt, Cic.; adhuc sumus, Cic.; omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt, Cic.; fuit, he has lived, Tib.; fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, Verg.; nullus sum, I exist no longer, I am lost, Cic.; b, of the presence of a condition, to be, to exist; non est periculum, Cic.; quid tibi est? what is the matter with you? Cic.; c, to be at a place, to live at; quum Athenis fuisset, Cic.; d, to be in a certain state or condition; in servitute, Cic.; in spe, Cic.; e, to rest, to depend upon; totum in eo est, ut, etc., Cic.; 2, especial phrases, a, sunt qui, there are some people or things who or which; (a) with indic. when certain definite persons or things are meant, sunt qui audent, Cic.; (β) with the subj. when the persons or things are indefinite, sunt qui dicant, Cic.; b, mihi est (res), I have (something); cui nomen Arethusae est, Cic.; c, esse ad or apud aliquem, to be at the house of, to visit; apud te est, ut volumus, Cic.; d, esse cum aliquo (aliqua); (a) to be in the house of, to be in a room with; esset ne quis intus cum Caesare, Cic.; (β) to be with, go about with; erat nemo quicum essem libentius, Cic.; e, esse alicui cum aliquo, to have to do with; sibi cum illa nihil futurum, Cic.; f, esse ab aliquo, to belong to or be related to; erat ab Aristotele, he was an Aristotelian, Cic.; vide, ne hoc totum sit a me, speaks for me, Cic.; g, esse pro aliquo, to be in the place of, Cic.; h, esse in, with abl., to be in some writing; quid fuit in litteris? Cic. **B.** to be the fact, to be really so; sunt ista, that is so, Cic.; so, esp., a, est, it is so, sit ita, be it so, good, Cic.; so also, esto, Cic.; est ut or with infin., it is the case that; est, ut id deceat, Cic.; b, est ubi = at times, Cic.; c, est quod, with indic. or subj. or ut and the subj., there is reason for, I (you, etc.) have reason to, cause to; magis est quod gratuler, Cic.; nihil est quod or cur, there is no reason for; nihil est, quod gestias, Cic. **II.** As copulative verb = to be something

or in some way; **a**, with an adj., subst., or pron., praecleara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic.; **b**, with adv., (a) of manner, sic est, Cic.; mihi pulchre est or pulchre est mihi, Cic.; (β) of place or time, sunt procul ab huius aetatis memoria, Cic.; **c**, with genit. or abl., to be of a certain nature or kind; (a) with genit., summi ut sint laboris, Cic.; esp., magni, tanti, etc., esse (pretii), to be of high or of such value, etc., Cic.; frumentum fuit tanti, Cic.; (β) with abl., aegro corpore esse, to be ill, Cic.; simus eā mente, so disposed, Cic.; **d**, with genit. to express belonging to, (a) to be one's own, to belong to; Gallia est Ariovisti, Caes.; (β) to be devoted to; me Pompeii totum esse, Cic.; (γ) to be a mark of, to be the nature of, to be characteristic of; cuiusvis hominis est errare, Cic.; so with poss. pron., est tuum videre, Cic.; **e**, with genit. of gerund., to serve for, have for its object; quod conservandae libertatis fuerat, Sall.; **f**, with dat. to express object, (a) to be in the place of, to be; Romain caput Latio esse, Liv.; (β) to be capable of; non esse solvendo, Cic.; (γ) to be, to prove; impedimento esse alicui, Cic.; **g**, with ad and the acc., to be serviceable for; res quae sunt ad incendia, Caes.; **h**, with de and the abl., to treat of, be about; is liber, qui est de animo, Cic.; id est, hoc est, that is, or sometimes *whi h is as much as to say*, Cic. (archaic forms, *escunt* = *erunt*, ap. Cic.; *fuat* = *sit*, Verg.; *fuvinus* = *fuinus*, ap. Cic.).

sumen -inis, n. (= sugmen, from sugo). **I.** a teat, pup. Lucil. **II.** Esp., the udder of a sow (esteemed a delicacy by the Romans); **1**, lit., Plant.; **2**, meton., a sow, pig, Juv.

summa -ae, f. (summus), the highest. **I.** the highest place; qui vobis summam ordinis consilique concedunt, Cic. **II.** the chief matter, main thing, most important point. **A.** Gen., ipsae summae rerum atque sententiae, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, the whole, totality; exercitus, Caes.; belli, supreme command, Caes.; rerum or omnium rerum, the highest power, Cic.; ad summam, adv. in a word, in short, Cic.; so in summa, on the whole, Cic.; **2**, the sum total of an amount; equitum magnum numerum ex omni summa separare, Cic.; so esp., **a**, a sum of money; hac summā redempti, Cic.; **b**, a mass, quantity; praedae, Cic.

Summānus -i, m. an old Roman deity, to whom lightning by night were ascribed, Cic.

summārium -ii, n. (summa), an epitome, abridgment, summary, Sen.

summas -ātis, c. (summus), of high birth, noble, illustrious, Plant.

summātim, adv. (summa), slightly, summarily, briefly; quae longiorem orationem desiderant summātim perscribere, Cic.

summātus -ūs, m. (summus), the chief authority, Lucr.

summē, adv. (summus), in the highest degree, extremely; officiosus, Cic.; contendere, Cic.

summergo = submergo (q.v.).

sumministrō = subministro (q.v.).

summissē = submisso (q.v.).

summissim = submissim (q.v.).

summissio = submissio (q.v.).

summissus = submissus (q.v.).

summitto = submitto (q.v.).

Summoenium -ii, n. (sub and moenia), a place in Rome frequented by common prostitutes; hence, adj., **Summoeniānus** -a -urni, relating to the Summoenium.

summolestē = submolestē (q.v.).

summolestus = submolestus (q.v.).

summonēo = submoneo (q.v.).

summōpēre, adv. (= summo opere), *very much, exceedingly*, Cic.

summōrosus = submorusus (q.v.).

summōtor = submotor (q.v.).

summōvēo = submoneo (q.v.).

summūla -ae, f. (dim. of summa), a little sum, Sen.

summus -a -um, superl. of superus (q.v.).

summutō = submutō (q.v.).

sūmo, sumpsī, sumptum, 3. (sub and emo) to take, lay hold of. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., fastum Plant.; legem in manus, Cic.; pecuniam mutuum, to borrow, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a**, to take for use, to put on; calceos et vestimenta, Cic.; **b**, to buy; genus signorum, Cic.; or, to hire; navem, Cic.; **c**, to take, apply, employ; operam, Ter. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., tempus cili, Liv.; supplicium, to punish, Liv. **B.** Esp., **a**, to choose, pick out, select; sibi studium philosophiae, Cic.; diem ad deliberandum, Caes.; **b**, to take in hand, to begin; bellum, Sall.; inimicitias, Cic.; **c**, in discourse, (a) to mention; homines natos, Cic.; (β) to assume, assert, maintain; beatos esse deos sumpsisti, Cic.; **d**, to assume; arrogantiam sibi, Cic.; **e**, to arrogate to oneself, take upon oneself; sibi partes imperatorias, Cic.; mihi non tantum sumo, Cic.

sumptio -ōnis, f. (sumo), the premiss of a syllogism, Cic.

sumptito, 1. (intens. of sumo), to take in large quantities, Plin.

sumptiārius -a -um (sumptus), of or relating to expense, sumptuary; lex, Cic.; rationes, Cic.

sumptiōsē, adv. with compar. (sumptuosus), in a costly, expensive manner, sumptuously, Cic.

sumptiōsus -a -um (sumptus). **I.** Of things, costly, expensive, dear, sumptuous; cena, Cic.; iudi sumptuosiores, Cic. **II.** Of persons, extravagant, prodigal; homo, Cic.

sumptus -ūs, m. (sumo), cost, expense; sumptua facere in rem, or impendere, or insumere, or ponere, Cic.; sumpti ne parcas, Cic.; suo sumptu fungi officio, Cic.; plur., minuenti sunt sumptus, Cic. (dat., often sumptu, Cic.).

Sūniōn (-iūm) -ii, n. (Σοῦνιον), a promontory forming the most southerly point of Attica, now Capo Colonna, with a temple of Athena and a town of the same name.

sūo, sūi, sūtum, 3. to sew, sew together, stitch together, join together; tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutā, Cic.

sūopte, v. suus.

sūōvētaurilia (sūōvītaurilia) -iūm, n. (sus, ovis and taurus), a purificatory sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull, Liv.

sūpellex -lectilis, abl. -lectile and -lectili, f. furniture. **I.** Lit., household furniture; multa et lauta supellex, Cic. **II.** Fig., ornament, equipment; amicos parare, optimam vitae supellectilem, Cic.; oratoria quasi supellex, Cic.

1. sūper -a -um, v. superus.

2. sūper (ὑπέρ). **I.** Adv., **1**, of place; **a**, over, above, on the top of; eo super tigna bipedalia injiciunt, Caes.; **b**, = ἀνωθεν, from above; superque immane barathrum cernatur, Verg.; **2**, of other relations; **a**, besides; super quam, moreover, Liv.; delectatur super, Ov.; **b**, thereupon; super tales effundit voces, Verg.; **c**, beyond, more; super quam, more than, Hor.; satis superque dixi, enough and more than enough, Cic.; **d**, over and above; quid super sanguinis (esse), Liv. **II.** Prep. with abl. and acc. **A.** With abl., **1**, on place, over, above; ensis

super cervice pendet, Hor.; 2, of time, *during*; nocte super media, Verg.; 3, of relation, *concerning, about*; hac super re scribam ad te, Cic.; 4, of measure, *beyond*; super his, Hor. **B.** With acc., 1, of place, *over, above*; a, to express remaining over an object, super aspitem assidēre, Cic.; aqua super montium juga concreta erat, Liv.; b, of position, (a) *over, above*; super templum circueo, Liv.; (b) *beyond*; super Numidianum Gaetulos accepimus, Sall.; c, of motion, *over or beyond a place*; super Sinum navigans, Liv.; 2, of degree, *beyond, over, above*; a, lit., super ceteros honores, Liv.; super cetera, Liv.; vulnus super vulnus, wound on wound, one wound after another, Liv.; b, transf., of superiority, *beyond, more than*; aetas et forma et super omnia Romanorum nomen te ferociorem facit, above all, Liv. (super sometimes put after its case in Lucr., Verg., and Tac.).

sūpērā (sc. parte) = supra. **I.** Adv. = over, Lucr. **II.** Prep. with acc., over, Lucr.

sūpērābilis -e (supero). **I.** that can be ascended; murus, Liv. **II.** that can be conquered; non est per vin superabilis ulli, Ov.; nullis casibus superabiles Romani, Tac.

sūpēraddo -addidi -additum, 3. to add over and above, *superadd*, Verg.

sūpērādnātus -a -um (super and adorno), adorned on the surface, Sen.

sūpērans -āntis, p. adj., only in compar. and superl., *prevailing*; superantior ignis, Lucr.

sūpērātor -ōris, m. (supero), one who overcomes, a conqueror, Ov.

sūpērbē, adv. (superbus), *proudly, haughtily*; superbe et crudeliter imperare, Caes.; legatos appellare superbius, Cic.; preces superbissime repudiare, Cic.

sūpērbia -ae, f. (superbus), *pride*. **I.** In a bad sense, *pride, haughtiness*; often with arrogantia and insolentia, Cic.; superbiam ponere, lay aside, Hor. **II.** In a good sense, *lofty spirit, honourable pride*; sume superbiam, Hor.

sūpērbībo, 3. to drink upon, Plin.

sūpērbificus -a -um (superbus and facio), making proud, making haughty, Sen.

sūpērbio, 4. (superbus). **I.** to be proud, haughty, to pride oneself on; with abl., forma, Ov.; füll by quod, Tac. **II.** Transf., of things, to be splendid, superb, Prop.

sūpērbus -a -um (super) = ὑπερήφανος, raising oneself above others, proud. **I.** In a bad sense, 1, lit., of persons, *proud, haughty*; a, absol., superbum se praebuit in fortuna, Cic.; superbiorem te pecunia facit, Cic.; superbissima familia, Cic.; surname of the younger Terquinius, last king of Rome, Cic.; b, with abl., *proud of*; pecunia, Hor.; 2, transf., of things or abstract subjects, oculi, Ov.; aures, Liv.; virtus, Cic.; iudicium aurium superbissimum, Cic. **II.** In a good sense, 1, of persons, *distinguished, remarkable*; Atridae, Hor.; 2, of things, *brilliant, magnificent, splendid*; triumphus, Hor.

sūpērciliōsus -a -um (supercilium), severe, gloomy, Sen.

sūpērciliūm -ii, n. the eyebrow; plur. (and often sing. in collective sense), the eyebrows. **I.** A. Lit., a, sing., altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic.; b, plur., superciliorum aut remissio aut contractio, Cic.; capite et superciliis rasis, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the eyebrows contracted = gloom, severity, sternness; supercilii severi matrona, Ov.; quid de supercilio dicam, quod tum hominibus non superciliū sed pignus reipublice videatur, Cic.; b, *pride, arrogance*; hunc Capuae Campano supercilio ac regio spiritu quam videremus, Cic. **II.** Transf. (like ὀφρύς,

and English brow), the projecting part of any object, ridge, summit; tramitis, Verg.; tumuli, Liv.

sūpēcūrrō, 3. to run beyond, surpass, Plin.

sūpērēdo, 3. to eat upon or after, Plin.

sūpērēminēo, 2. to project over, overtop; omnes viros, Verg.

sūpērēmōriōr, 3. dep. to die upon, Plin.

sūpērfēro -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry over, bear over, Plin.

sūpērficiēs -ēi, f. (super and facies), the top, surface, superficies of anything. **I.** Gen., testudinum, Plin. **II.** Esp., legal t.t., something (e.g., a building) placed on the ground so as to become attached to it, Cic.

sūpērfio -fīri, to be over and above, Plant.

sūpērfixus -a -um, fixed on the top, Liv.

sūpērflorescens -entis, blooming all over, Plin.

sūpērfliūtas -ātis, f. (superfluus), superfluity, Plin.

sūpērfliū -fluxi, 3. to flow over, overflow. **I.** Lit., of water, superfluentis Nili receptacula, Tac. **II.** Transf., a, ut nos superfluentes juvenili quādam dicendi impunitate et licentiā reprimeret, Cic.; b, to be in superfluity, be superfluous, Tac.

sūpērfliūs -a -um (superfluo), overflowing, superfluous, Sen.

sūpērfundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. **I.** to pour over, pour upon; 1, lit., a, of water, superfundi, middle, to overflow, spread itself over; circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv.; b, of other things, to spread about, throw about; magnam vim telorum, Tac.; pass., superfundi, as middle, to be poured on, to run on; hostes superfusi, rushing in numbers, Liv.; 2, transf., superfundere se, to spread itself out, spread; superfundit se (regnum Macedoniae) in Asiam, Liv. **II.** to cover with anything, Tac.

sūpērgredīōr -gressus sum -grēdi, 3. dep. (super and gradior), to go over or beyond, overstep; fig., to exceed, surpass; aetatis suae feminas pulchritudine, Tac.

sūpēri, v. superus.

sūpērilligo, 1. to bind on, bind over, Plin.

sūpērimminēo, 2. to overhang, Verg.

sūpērimpendens -entis (super and impendeo), overhanging, Cat.

sūpērimplēo, 2. to fill quite full, Verg.

sūpērimpono (-pōtūi) -pōsitum, 3. to lay over, place upon; saxum ingens machinā, by means of a machine, Liv.; monumento (dat.), statuan, Liv.

sūpēricidēns -entis, falling from above, Liv.

sūpērincūbans -antis, lying over or upon; superincubans Romanus, Liv.

sūpērincumbo -cūbūi, 3. to lie on, lie over, Ov.

sūpērindūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. to put on over, Suet.

sūpēringēro (-gessi) -gestum, 3. to throw upon, heap upon, Plin.

sūpērinjicio -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw over, throw upon; raras frondes, Verg.

sūpērinl . . . v. superill . . .

sūpērinm . . . v. superimm . . .

sūpērip . . . v. superimp . . .

sūpērinsterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to spread over, lay over; tabulas, Verg.

sūpērintēgo, 3. to cover over, Plin.

sūp̄erior -ōris, comp. of **sūp̄erus** (q.v.).

sūp̄erjācio -jēcī -jectum (-jactum), 3. **I.** to throw over, throw upon; membra superjecta eum tna veste foveat, Ov. **II.** to throw over, flow over; scopulos superjacet undā pontus, Verg. **III.** to exceed, go beyond; fidem augendo, Liv. (partic. also superjactus, Sall., Tac.).

sūp̄erjācio, 1. to spring over, leap over, Plin.

sūp̄erjectio -ōnis, f. (superjacio), a throwing over; fig., exaggeration, hyperbole, Quint.

sūp̄erjumentarius -iī, m. the chief groom, head of the drivers of beasts of burden, Suet.

sūp̄erlābor, 3. to glide, slide over, Liv.

sūp̄erlātio -ōnis, f. (superfero), rhet. t.t., exaggeration, hyperbole; veritatis, Cic.

sūp̄erlātus -a -um, p. adj. (from superfero), exaggerated, hyperbolic; verba, Cic.

sūp̄erlino -lēvi -litum, 3. to smear over, besmear, Plin.

sūp̄ermando, 3. to chew upon or after anything, Plin.

sūp̄ermēo, 1. to go over, pass over, Plin.

sūp̄ernas -ātis (supernus), belonging to the upper country, esp. to the upper (i.e. the Adriatic) sea, Plin.

sūp̄ernāto, 1. to swim upon, swim over, Sen.

sūp̄ernātus -a -um, growing over, Plin.

sūp̄ernē, adv. (supernus), upwards; a, from above, Liv.; b, on the upper side, above, Hor.

sūp̄ernus -a -um (super), above, over, on the upper side, on the top; Tusculum, lying high, Hor.; numen, celestial, Ov.

sūp̄ero, 1. (super). **I.** Intransit., to be above; hence, 1, to over-top, project; a, lit., superant capite et cervicibus altis, Verg.; b, transit., (a) milit. t.t., to have the upper hand, to be conqueror, to conquer; virtute facile, Caes.; per biduum equestri proelio, Caes.; (b) in other relations, to have the upper hand, have the preference, be superior, overcome, surpass; superat sententia, Caes.; tantum superantibus malis, Liv.; totidem formā superante juvencae, of surpassing beauty, Verg.; 2, to be remaining; a, to abound, be in abundance; partem superare mendosum est, Cic.; superante multitudine, Liv.; b, to remain, to be over; si quod superaret pecuniae retulisses, Cic.; esp. (with, or poet. without vitā), to remain in life, to survive, live; ut eorum vitā superavit, Caes.; superatne et vescitur aurā? Verg.; c, to be too much; quae Jugurthae fesso et majoribus astricto superaverant, Sall.; d, to flow over with, overflow with; victor superans animis, Verg. **II.** Transit., 1, to rise above, surmount, overtop, mount, ascend; montes, Verg.; summās ripas fluminis, Caes.; hence, transit., to overtop; turris superat fontis fastigium, Caes.; 2, a, to sail by, to round; promontorium, Liv.; b, transit., (a) to penetrate to; clamor superat inde castra hostium, Liv.; (b) met., to surpass, excel, exceed; aliquem doctrinā, Cic.; omnes in re, Cic.; (γ) to overcome, conquer; bello superatos esse Arvernos a Q. Fabio Maximo, Caes.; fig., injurias fortunae facilius veterum philosophorum praeceptis, Cic.

sūp̄erobrūo -ūti -ūtim, 3. to cover over, Prop.

sūp̄erpendens -entis, overhanging; saxum, Liv.

sūp̄erpōno -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. **I.** to lay, place, put over, or upon; superpositum capiti decus, Liv. **II.** to set over, put in a station of authority; in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv.

sūp̄errāsus -a -um, shaved, scraped above, Plin.

sūp̄erscādo (sūp̄erscēdo), 3. to climb up, climb over; superscandens vigiliū strata somno corpora, Liv.

sūp̄erscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write over or upon, Suet.

sūp̄ersēdo -sēdi -sessum, 3. **I.** to sit above, sit upon, Suet. **II.** Fig., to be above anything, refrain from doing anything, omit, leave off; with abl., hoc labore, Cic.; proelio, Caes.; with infin., loqui apud vos, Liv.

sūp̄erstagno, 1. to spread out into a lake, Tac.

sūp̄ersterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew, spread over or upon; superstratis Gallorum cumulis, Liv.

sūp̄erstēs -stītis (super and sto). **I.** standing near, present, witnessing; suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus (old legal formula), ap. Cic. **II.** surviving, living beyond another; (a) with dat., ut sui sibi liberi superstitēs essent, Cic.; (b) with genit., alterius vestrum superstes, Liv.; aliquem non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis suae superstitem relinquere, Cic.

sūp̄erstītio -ōnis, f. (super and sisto). **I.** superstition, superstitious fear, fanaticism; 1, lit., anilis, Cic.; capti quālam superstitioe animi, Cic.; superstitionem tollere, Cic.; 2, meton., a binding, awe-inspiring oath; una superstitio superis quae reddita divis, Verg. **II.** external religious observance; quaeiam illa superstitio, quod numen, interrogat, Tac.; in plur. = religious observances or ceremonies; hostes operati superstitibus, Liv.

sūp̄erstītiōse, adv. (superstitiosus), superstitiously, Cic.

sūp̄erstītiōsus -a -um (superstitio). **I.** superstitious; philosophi, Cic. **II.** prophetic, Plaut.

sūp̄erstīto, 1. (superstes). **I.** Transit., to preserve alive, Enn. **II.** Intransit., to be over and above, remain, Plaut.

sūp̄erstō -stēti, 1. to stand over or upon; with dat., corporibus, Liv.; with acc., aliquem, Verg.; absol., Liv.

sūp̄erstrūo -struxi -structum, 3. to build over or upon, Tac.

sūp̄ersum -fui -esse, to be over and above, either as remnant or as superfluity. **A.** As remnant, to be left, remain; a, of things, duae partes, quae mihi supersunt illustrandae, Cic.; biduum supererat, Cic.; quod supererat, the rest, Verg.; quod superest, as for the rest, Cic.; superest, foll. by infin., Liv., Ov.; b, of persons, (a) to be left, to remain; et superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum, Ov.; perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, Caes.; (b) to survive; alicui, Liv.; pugnae, Liv. **B.** to be superfluous, abound; veror ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic.; in a bad sense, to be superfluous, to be redundant; v. neque abest quidquam neque superest, Cic.

sūp̄ertēgo -texi -tectum, 3. to cover over, Tib.

sūp̄erurgēo, 2. to press firm above, Tac.

sūp̄erus (rarely **sūp̄er**) -a -um (from **ad**, super), compar., **sūp̄erior**; superl., **sūp̄erimus**, **sūp̄eremus** and **summus**. **I.** Posit., **sūp̄erus** -a -um, upper, the upper, higher; 1, gen., res superae, Cic.; mare superum, the upper sea, i.e., the Adriatic Sea, Cic.; 2, esp., of things on or above the earth, superis ab oris, from the upper world, Verg.; hence, subst., a, **sūp̄eriōrum**, m.; (a) the gods above, Verg.; (b) the men on the earth; ad superos fleti, Verg.; b, **sūp̄eraōrum**, n. the heights; supera alta, the heights of heaven, Verg. **II.** Compar., **sūp̄erior** -ōris,

m. and f., *sūp̄erius* -ōris, n. *higher, upper, and partit., the upper or higher part of anything*; **1.** lit., a, of place, *pars collis*, Caes.; *domus*, Cic.; *ex loco superiore, from a higher place*, Caes.; *de loco superiore dicere, from the tribunal*, as praetor, Cic.; *de loco superiore agere, from the speaker's tribune*, Cic.; *et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones, utterances on the tribunal and in private life*, Cic.; **b.** in writing, *scriptura superior, preceding*, Cic.; **2.** transf., a, of time, *earlier, prior, former, past*; and, as applied to human life, *older*; *annus*, Cic.; *nox, night before last*, Cic.; *omnes aetatis superiores, of advanced age*, Caes.; **b.** of rank, *higher*; *superioris ordinis nonnulli*, Caes.; **c.** of power, importance, etc., *higher, more distinguished*; **(a)** absol., *aliquis superior, a distinguished person*, Cic.; *milit. t. t., discessit superior, gained the advantage*, Nep.; **(β)** with abl., *loco, fortuna, fama*, Cic.; *facilitate et humanitate superior*, Cic. **III.** *Superl.*, **A.** *sūp̄erius* -a -um, the highest, uppermost; **1.** lit., of place, *montes*, Verg.; **2.** transf., a, in time or succession, *the last*; **(a)** *nox*, Verg.; *sole supremo, on the setting of the sun*, Hor.; *adv., supremum, for the last time*, Ov.; **(β)** of or relating to the end of life; *dies, the day of death*, Cic.; *honor, the last rites*, Verg.; *subst., supremā* -ōrum, n., **(aa)** *death*, Ov., Tac.; **(ββ)** *funeral rites*, Tac.; **b.** highest, greatest, most extreme; *supplicium*, Cic.; *ventum est ad supremum, the end is reached*, Verg. **B.** *summus* -a -um (for *sup-nus*), the highest, uppermost, and partit. = the highest part of the top; **1.** lit., of place, *summum jugum montis*, Caes.; *partit., summa urbs, the highest part of the city*, Cic.; *in summa sacra via, at the top of the sacra via*, Cic.; *subst., summum* -i, n. the highest point; **a** *summo*, Cic.; *summum tecti*, Verg.; **2.** transf., a, of the voice, *the highest, loudest*; *vox summa*, Hor.; **b.** of time or succession, *the last*; *dies*, Verg.; *senectus, extreme old age*, Cic.; **c.** in rank, value, estimation, the highest, most distinguished, most valuable, most important, greatest, best; **(a)** of things, *deorum summus erga vos amor*, Cic.; *summo studio, with the greatest zeal*, Cic.; *summa salus republicae*, Cic.; *quo res summa loco, how is it with the state?* Verg.; *adv., summum, at the most*; *quator aut summum quinque*, Cic.; **(β)** of persons, *highest, most elevated, most distinguished*; *optimus et supremus vir*, Cic.; *poet. neut. plur., summa ducum Atrides, the chief person*, Ov.

sūp̄ervacāneus -a -um, *superfluous; unnecessary, useless*; *litterae*, Cic.; *opus, done at leisure hours*, Cic.

sūp̄ervacūus -a -um, *superfluous, unnecessary, useless, needless*; *metus*, Ov.

sūp̄ervādo, 3. *to go over, surmount*; *ruinas*, Liv.

sūp̄ervēhor -vectus sum, 3. dep. *to ride, sail, pass over, sail by*; *promunturium Calabriae*, Liv.

sūp̄ervēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. **I.** *to come over*; *unda supervenit undam*, Hor. **II.** *to come up*; **a.** *legati superveniunt*, Liv.; **b.** *to come upon unexpectedly*; *with dat., huic laetitia*, Liv.

sūp̄erventus -ūs, m. (*supervenio*), *a coming up, arrival*, Tac.

sūp̄ervivo -vixi, 3. *to survive*, Suet.

sūp̄ervolito, 1. *to fly over*; *sua tecta alis*, Verg.

sūp̄ervolo, 1. *to fly over, fly above*, Verg.; *totum orbem*, Ov.

sūp̄inītas -ātis, f. (*supinus*), *a bending backwards, a lying with the body bent back*, Quint.

sūp̄ino, 1. (*supinus*), *to bend, stretch backwards, to throw back*; *nasum nidore supino*,

I sniff up, Hor.; *poet., glebas. to turn over*, Verg.

sūpinus -a -um (root SUP, Gr. ὑπ-τιος), *bent backwards, inclined backwards, lying on the back*.

I. Lit., **A.** Gen., *motus corporis pronus, obliquus, supinus*, Cic.; *manus supinas ad caelum tendere, spread out with the palm upwards*, Verg. **B.** Esp., **1.** *going backwards, returning*; *nec reilit in fontes unda supina auos*, Ov.; **2.** of localities, *sloping, spread out, outstretched*; *collis*, Verg.; *vallis*, Liv. **II.** Fig., **1.** of character, *careless, heedless, negligent*, *supine*, Juv.; **2.** *proud, arrogant*, Mart.

suppalpor, 1. dep. *to stroke, caress, flatter a little*, Plaut.

suppar -pāris (sub anā par), *almost equal, nearly contemporary with*; *huic aetati suppare* Alcibiades, Critias, Cic.

suppāror, 1. dep. (sub and parasitor), *to flutter a little like a parasite*, Plaut.

suppārum (sipārum and siphārum) -i, n. and *supparus* (siphārus) -i, m. (σῖφapos). **I.** *a linen garment usually worn by women*, Plaut. **II.** *a topsail*, Sen.

suppeditatio -ōnis, f. (*suppedito*), *an abundant provision, superfluity*; *bonorum*, Cic.

suppedito, 1. **I.** Intransit., **1.** *to abound, be in abundance, be in hand, be in store*; *ne chartam quidem suppeditare*, Cic.; *cui si vita suppeditavisset, had lasted longer*, Cic.; **2.** *to be in sufficient quantity, suffice*; *ad cultum*, Cic. **II.** Trans., **1.** *to provide, supply, offer, give abundantly*; **(a)** with acc., *alicui frumentum*, Cic.; *cibos*, Cic.; **(β)** with dat., *to support, stand by*; *alicui*, Cic.; **2.** *suppeditari aliquā, to be provided with*, Cic.

supernātus -a -um (sub and perna), *lamed in the hip*; *transf., alnus supernata securi, hewn down*, Cat.

suppētiaē -ārum, f. (*suppeto*), *help, aid, assistance*, only in nom. and acc., Plaut.

suppētor, 1. dep. (*suppetiae*), *to come to help, assist*, Cic. (?)

suppēto -ivi and -li -itum, 3. (sub and peto). **A.** *to be in store, be in hand*; *ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat*, Caes.; *ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem*, Cic.; *si vita suppetet, if I live so long*, Cic.; *of materials for a speech, vereretur ne mihi crimina non suppetere*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to suffice, be enough, correspond with*; *ut quotidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant*, Cic.

suppilo, 1. (sub and *pilo, whence compilo), *to steal secretly, filch*; and, with personal object, *to pluck, fleece*, Plaut.

suppingo -pēgi -pactum, 3. (sub and pango), *to fasten underneath*, Plaut.

supplanto, 1. (sub and plantā), *to throw down a person by tripping up his heels*; *aliquem*, Cic.

supplaudo = *supplodo* (q.v.).

supplēmentum -i, n. (*suppleo*), *a filling up, supply, supplement*; *milit. t. t., a recruiting of troops, a body of recruits, reinforcements*; *exercitus*, Liv.; *supplementum scribere legionibus*, Cic.; *supplementa distribuere*, Liv.

supplēo -plēvi -plētum, 2. (sub and pleo), *to fill up, make full, complete, supply*. **I.** Lit., *sanguine venas*, Ov.; *inania moenia, to people*, Ov. **II.** Transf., *to fill up something that is wanting, make good, repair*; *bibliothecam*, Cic.; *milit. t. t., to recruit, fill up the number of*; *legiones*, Liv.

supplex -plēcis, abl. -plīce and -plīci, genit. plur. -plēcum and (rarely) -plīcium (sub and plīco,

thus *lit.*, *bending the knee*), hence, *humbly entreating, supplicating, suppliant*; *supplex* to ad pedes abjiciebas, Cic.; *transf.*, of things, multis et supplicibus verbis, Cic.; with *dat.*, alicui fieri or esse supplicem, Cic.; with *possess.* pron. or genit. of person besought, vester est supplex, Cic.; misericordiae vestrae, Cic.

supplicatio -ōnis, f. (supplicio), a solemn public thanksgiving, a religious festival or fast on some public success or misfortune; ad omnia pulvinaria supplicationem decernere, Cic.; prodigiorum averruncandorum causā supplicationes in biduum decernere, Liv.

suppliciter, adv. (supplex), *suppliantly, humbly*; respondere, Cic.

supplicium -ii, n. (supplex), a kneeling down, either for entreaty or to receive punishment. Hence, *I.* a humble entreaty; a, of the gods, prayer; precibus supplicisque deos placare, Liv.; b, humble entreaty or men; fatigati supplicibus regis, Sall. *II.* punishment, penalty, torture, esp., capital punishment; 1, *lit.*, sumere supplicium de aliquo, to inflict upon, Cic.; ad ultimum supplicium progressi, Caes.; hence, *transf.*, torture, pain; satis supplicii tulisse, Caes.; 2, *meton.*, wounds, marks of mutilation; dira tegens supplicia, Verg.

supplico, 1. (supplex), to fall down on the knees before. *I.* Gen., to beseech humbly, entreat suppliantly; alicui publice, Cic.; Caesari or senatui pro aliquo, Cic. *II.* to pray to the gods, supplicate, worship; per hostias diis, Sall.

supplodo (supplando) -plōsi -plōsum, 3. (sub and plando), to stamp; pedem, Cic.

supplōsio -ōnis, f. (supplodo), a stamping; pedis, Cic.

supponet, 2. impers. (sub and poenitet), it repents somewhat; with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing, illum furoris, Cic.

suppono -pōdi (-pōsivi, Plant.) -pōsitum (syncop. partic., suppositus, Verg.), 3. *I.* to put, place, lay under; 1, *lit.*, ova gallinis, Cic.; alicuium tunulo or terrae, to bury, Ov.; terrae dentes viperæ, to sow, Ov.; 2, *fig.*, to subject; se crinibus, Cic. *II.* to put under something; 1, *lit.*, falcem maturis aristis, Verg.; 2, *fig.*, a, to add, annex; generi partes, Cic.; b, to place after, to esteem less; Latio Samon, Ov. *III.* to put in the place of a person or thing; 1, *gen.*, alicuiem in alicuius locum, Cic.; 2, to substitute that which is not genuine, to counterfeit, forge; testamenta falsa, Cic.

supporto, 1. (sub and porto), to bring, bear, carry, convey to; frumentum, Caes.; omnia inde in castra, Liv.

suppositicius -a -um (suppono), 1, put in the place of another, substituted, Mart.; 2, supposititious, not genuine, Varr.

suppositio -ōnis, f. (suppono), the substitution of one child for another, Plant.

suppositrix -triciis, f. (suppono), she that substitutes; puerorum, Plant.

suppositus, v. suppono.

suppressio -ōnis, f. (supprimo), embezzlement; judiciales (sc. pecuniae), Cic.

suppressus -a -um, p. adj. (from supprimo), of the voice, low, subdued; vox, Cic.; orator suppressor at voce, sic etiam oratione, Cic.

supprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (sub and premo), to press down, press under. *I.* navem, to sink, Liv. *II.* a, to hold back, check, restrain; hostem nostros insequenem, Caes.; vocem, Ov.; iram, to check, suppress, Liv.; b, to keep from publicity, keep back, suppress, conceal; famam decreti, Liv.; pecuniam, nummos, to embezzle, Cic.

suppromus -i, m. (sub and promus), an under-butler, Plant.

suppudet, 2. impers. (sub and pudet), to be somewhat ashamed; me alicuius, I am somewhat ashamed of; eorum (librorum) me suppudebat, Cic.

suppuratio -ōnis, f. (suppuro), a purulent ulcer, suppuration, Plin.

suppuratorius -a -um (suppuro), of or relating to an ulcer, Plin.

suppuro, 1. (sub and pus), *I.* Intransit., to form matter, suppurate. *II.* Transit., to cause to suppurate; hence, **suppuratus** -a -um, suppurated, full of ulcerous sores, Plin. Subst., **suppurata** -ōrum, n. sores, Plin.

supputo, 1. (sub and puto), 1, to cut, prune beneath, Cato; 2, to count up, compute; with rel. sent., et sibi quid sit utile sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov.

suprā, adv. and prep. (for superā, sc. parte, from superus) *I.* Adv., with compar., 1, of place, a, above, over, on the top; omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic.; et mare quod supra teneant, quodque aluit infra, Verg.; toto vertice supra est, is taller, Verg.; b, in writing or discourse, before, above; ut supra dixi, Cic.; uti supra demonstravimus, Caes.; 2, of time, before, previously; pauca supra repetere, Sall.; 3, of degree, a, *lit.*, more, beyond; supra adicere, to offer more, Cic.; b, *transf.*, beyond, further; ita accurate ut nihil possit supra, Cic.; supra deos lacessere, Hor.; supra quam, more than; rein supra feret quam fieri potest, Cic. *II.* Prep. with acc., 1, of place, a, with verbs of rest, above, over; supra subterque terram per dies quindecim pugnatum est, Liv.; of position at table, accumbere supra alicuiem, Cic.; fig., supra caput esse, to be over a person's head, to be a burden, to be vexatious; ecce supra caput homo levis, Cic.; b, with verbs of motion, (a) over, beyond; fera saltu supra venabula fertur, Verg.; (β) up to; nec exissent unquam supra terram, Verg.; (γ) above; supra alicuiem transire, to surpass, Verg.; 2, of time, before; supra hanc memoriam, Caes.; 3, of degree, a, *lit.*, more than, above; supra millia viginti, Liv.; b, *transf.*, (a) above, beyond; supra modum, Liv.; supra vires, Hor.; (β) besides; supra belli Latini iactum id quoque ac cesserat quod, etc., Liv.

suprascando, 3. to climb over, surmount, fines, Liv.

suprēmus, etc., v. superus.

1. **sūra** -ae, f. the calf of the leg, Ov.

2. **Sūra** -ae, m., P. Cornelius Lentulus, fellow-conspirator with Catiline.

surulaceus -a -um (surculus), woody, Plin.

surularius -a -um (surculus), of or relating to young shoots, Varr.

surulōsus -a -um (surculus), woody, like wood, Plin.

surululus -i, m. (dim. of surus), a young shoot, sprout, sucker. *I.* Gen., Verg.; surculum defringere (as a sign of taking possession), Cic. *II.* Esp., a sap for planting, Cic.

surdaster -tra -trum (surdus), somewhat deaf, Cic.

surditas -atis, f. (surdus), deafness, Cic.

surdus -a -um, deaf. *I.* Lit., Cic.; prov., surdis canere, to sing to deaf ears, Verg.; hand surdis auribus dicta, Liv. *II.* Transf., A. Act., 1, deaf = not willing to hear, insensible; per namquam surdos in tua vota deos, Ov.; surdae ad omnia solatia aures, Liv.; leges rem surdare

esse, Liv.; 2, deaf = not understanding; in horum sermone surdi, Cic. B. Pass., not heard, still, silent; lyra, Prop.; gratia, Ov.

Surēna ae, m. a grand vizier, prime minister among the Parthians, Tac.

surgo = subrigo (q.v.).

surpūit, surpuerat, scerpere, surpīte, v. surripio.

surrādo = subrado (q.v.).

surrancidus = subrancidus (q.v.).

surrancus = subrancus (q.v.).

surrēmigo = subremigo (q.v.).

Surrentum -i, n. a town in Campania, now Sorrento. Hence, **Surrentinus** -a -um, Surrentine.

surrēpo = subrepto (q.v.).

surrepticius = subrepticius (q.v.).

surridēo = subrideo (q.v.).

surridiōle = subridiōle (q.v.).

surrigūus = subriguus (q.v.).

surringor = subringor (q.v.).

surripio -ripiti -reptum, 3. (sub and rapio), to take away secretly, to steal, filch, pilfer. I. Lit., vasa ex privato sacro, Cic.; filium ex custodia, Liv.; Parmam, conquer by cunning, Cic.; of plagiarism, a Naevio vel sumpsisti multa, si fateris, vel si negas, surripuisti, Cic. II. Fig., a, aliquid spatii, Cic.; virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest, Cic.; b, surripui of an accused person, to be rescued from punishment by underhand means, such as bribery, Cic. (syncope, forms, surpīte, Hor.; surpuit, Plaut.; surpuerat, Hor.; surpere, Lucr.).

surrōgo = subrogo (q.v.).

surrostrāni = subrostrani (q.v.).

surrūbēo = subrubeo (q.v.).

surrūbicundus = subrubicundus (q.v.).

surrūfus = subrufus (q.v.).

surrūo = subruo (q.v.).

surrusticus = subrusticus (q.v.).

surrūtulus = subrutulus (q.v.).

sursum, adv. (sub and versum). I. upwards, on high; sursum deorsum, up and down, backwards and forwards, Cic. II. high up, above; nares recte sursum sunt, Cic. (susque deque = sursum deorsum, up and down; prov., de Octavio susque deque (sc. fero or habeo), I do not trouble myself about, Cic.).

sūrus -i, m. a shoot, twig, Varr.

sūs, sūis, c. (ſc), 1. a sow, swine, pig, hog, Cic.; 2, a kind of fish, Varr.

suscensō -censui -censum, 2. to be angry with, to be enraged; a, with dat., alicui vehementer, Cic.; b, with neut. acc., illud vereor ne tibi illum suscensere aliquid suspicōre, Cic.; c, with proper and the acc., Ov.; d, with quia or quod, Cic.; e, with acc. and infin., Liv.

susceptio -ōnis, f. (suscipio), an undertaking; causae, Cic.

suscipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (subs = sub and capio), to take up or on oneself. I. As a bearer. A. Lit., to carry, hold upright, Plin. B. Fig., 1, to support, defend; aliqueum, ap. Cic.; 2, to take upon oneself; a, to undertake a business, begin, take up; esp., of something undertaken voluntarily; negotium, Cic.; personam viri boni, Cic.; sacra peregrina, to adopt, Cic.; b, to suffer, submit to, endure; invidiam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; magnam molestiam, Cic. II. As a receiver, to take, receive, catch up. A. Lit. -dominam

ruentem, Verg.; esp., a, aliqueum, to take up a new-born child from the ground and so acknowledge it; in lucem editi et suscepti sumus, Cic.; hence, filium, etc., suscepisse ex aliqua, to have, to beget a child; liberos ex filia libertini suscepisse, Cic.; b, to receive as a citizen, as a scholar, etc.; aliqueum in civitatem, Cic. B. Fig., a, to receive as true, maintain; quae si suscipimus, Cic.; b, to admit of; consolationem, Cic.; c, to answer, take up the speech, Verg.

suscito, 1. I. to lift up. A. to raise on high, lift up, Verg.; lintea, Ov. B. to cause to rise, to rouse up, awake, cause to stand up; te ab tuis subsellis contra te testem suscitabo, Cic.; of persons sleeping, to arouse; aliqueum e somno, Cic.; transf., ignes sopitos, Verg. II. to stir up; a, to put in motion, arouse; viros in arma, Verg.; b, to stir up, bring about; Romanum cum Sguntino bellum, Liv.

sūsinus -a -um (συσίνος), made of lilies, Plin.

suspecto, 1. (intens. of suspicio). I. to look at, regard gaze upon carefully, Ter. II. to look upon with suspicion, suspect; aliqueum, Tac.

1. **suspectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from 1. suspicio), suspected, awakening suspicion; suspectum meis civibus, Cic.; aliqueum suspectum habere, to suspect, Caes.; with de and the abl., quum filius patri suspectus esset de noverca, Cic.; with genit., suspectus cupiditatis imperii, Liv.; with infin., suspectus eius consilia fovisse, Tac.

2. **suspectus** -ūs, m. (1. suspicio). I. a looking upwards; v., lit., aetherium ad Olympum, Verg.; b, meton., height; turris vasto suspectu, Verg. II. Fig., looking up to, honour, respect, esteem, Ov.

suspendiōsus -a -um (suspendium), one who has hanged himself, Plin.

suspendium -ii, n. (suspendo), a hanging of oneself, Cic.; suspendio perire, Cic.; plur., praebuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, has served for hanging, Ov.

suspendo -pendi -pensum, 3. to hang up. I. Lit., a, nidum tigno, Verg.; aliqueum arbor infelici, Cic.; aliqueum in oleastro, Cic.; se de fien Cic.; simply se, to hang oneself, Cic.; partic., **suspensus** -a -um, hanging up, Hor.; b, esp., to suspend as an offering in a temple, consecrate; vestimenta deo maris, Hor. II. Transf., A. to raise up, make high; tectum turris, Caes.; tellurem sulco tenui, to plough up, Verg. B. Transf., to cause to waver, or be uncertain; 1, lit., a, ferre suspensos gradus, uncertain, Ov.; b, esp., to build upon arches, to vault; balneola, Cic.; 2, transf., to support, prop up; ita aedificatum, ut suspendi non posset, Cic.; 3, fig., a, to check, stop, break off; fletum, Ov.; b, to leave undecided; rem medio responso, Liv.; c, to leave in uncertainty; animos licet gravitate, Ov.

suspensus -a -um, p. adj. (from suspendo). I. hovering, hanging, suspended; currus in aqua, Cic.; aquila suspensus demissa leniter alis, Liv. II. Fig., a, resting upon, dependent upon; ex bono casu omnia suspensa sunt, Cic.; b, uncertain, doubtful, in suspense, wavering; animus, Cic.; aliqueum suspensum tenere, Cic.; c, fearful, anxious, restless; timor, Ov.

suspiciax -ācis (suspicor), suspicious, awakening suspicion, Tac.

1. **suspicio** -spexi -spectum, 3. I. Intransit., to look at from below, to look upwards; in caelum, Cic. II. Transf., A. to look at from below, regard, contemplate; a, lit., caelum, Cic.; b, fig., to look up to, to esteem, respect, honour.

viros, Cic. **B.** Esp., to suspect; with infin., suspectus regi, et ipse eum suspiciens, novas res cupere, Sall.

2. suspiciō -ōnis, f. **I.** mistrust, suspicion; in qua nulla subest suspicio, Cic.; suspiciōnem habere, to suspect, Cic., and, to be suspicious, Cic.; suspicio cadit in aliquem or pertinet ad aliquem, Cic.; est suspicio, foll. by acc and infin., Cic.; suspiciōnem alicui dare, Cic.; or afferre, Cic.; or inferre, Cic.; in suspiciōnem alicui venire, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic. **II.** Transf., a notion, idea, conception; deorum, Cic.

suspiciōsē, adv. (suspiciosus), in a suspicious manner, suspiciously; aliquid dicere, Cic.; suspiciosus dicere, Cic.

suspiciōsus -a -um (2. suspicio). **I.** cherishing suspicion, suspecting, suspicious; in aliquem, Cic. **II.** exciting suspicion, suspicious, Cic.

suspicio, 1. dep. (1. suspicio). **I.** to suspect; with acc. of thing, res nefarias, Cic.; with acc. and infin., ea quae fore suspicatus erat, Caes. **II.** Transf., to conjecture, form an opinion, surmise; licet aliquid etiam de Popili ingenio suspicari, Cic.; quantum ex monumentis suspicari licet, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid sibi impenderet coepit suspicari, Cic.; with acc. and infin., quod valde suspicio fore, Cic.

suspiratiō -ōnis, f. (suspiro), a drawing a deep breath, Plin.

suspirātus -ūs, m. (suspiro), a deep breath, sigh, Ov.

suspiriōsus -a -um (suspirium), breathing with difficulty, asthmatic, Plin.

suspiritus -ūs, m. (suspiro), a breathing deeply, a sigh, Cic.

suspirium -ii, n. (suspiro). **I.** a deep breath, a sigh, Cic. **II.** asthma, difficulty of breathing, Mart.

suspiro, 1. (sub and spiro). **I.** Intransit., to breathe deeply, to sigh; a, occulte, Cic.; b, in aliquo, in aliqua, in aliquam, to sigh for, long for, Ov. **II.** Transl., to breathe forth, sigh forth, long for; amores, Tib.; Chloen, Hor.

susque deque, v. sursum.

sustentācūlum -i, n. (sustento), a prop, support, Tac.

sustentatiō -ōnis, f. (sustento), 1, a delay, deferring; habere aliquam moram et sustentationem, Cic.; 2, as a figure of speech, keeping in suspense, Quint.

sustento, 1. (utens. of sustineo), to hold up, support, sustain. **I.** Lit., fratrem ruentem dextrā, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, to sustain, support, strengthen, maintain; reipublicam, Cic.; imbecillitatem valetudinis tuae, Cic.; 2, to sustain with food or money, maintain, support; se amicorum liberalitate, Cic.; aēr spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, Cic.; 3, to bear, sustain; maerorem tuum, Cic.; absol., in battle, to hold out; aegre sustentatum est, Caes.; 4, to put off, hinder, delay; rem, Cic.; consilio bellum, Cic.

sustinēo -tendi -tentum, 2. (subs = sub and teneo), to hold up, support, sustain. **I.** Lit., 1, aēr volatus altum sustinet, Cic.; se lapsus, to keep oneself from falling, to keep oneself upright, Liv.; so simply se, Cic.; 2, to carry; bovem, Cic.; of trees, (arbores) sustineant poma, Ov.; 3, to hold back, check, restrain; equum incitatum, Cic.; remos, Cic.; impetum, Cic.; se, to hold oneself back from, refrain from; se ab assensu, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, a, causam, Cic.; munus in re publica, Cic.; sustines non parvam expectationem, Cic.; eos quereutes non sustinuit, could not withstand, Cic.; sustineo, I have the heart to, I can induce myself to: with acc. and infin.,

sustinebunt tales viri se tot senatoribus, tot populorum privatorumque litteris non credidisse, Cic.; b, absol., milit. t. t., to stand one's ground; Brutus Mutinae vix sustinebat, Cic.; 2, to support, maintain, nourish, sustain; ager non amplius hominum quinque millia sustinere potest, Cic.; 3, to put off, delay; solutionem, Cic.; rem in noctem, Liv.; 4, to sustain, support, maintain, preserve; civitatis dignitatem ac decus, Cic.

sustollo, 3. 1, to lift up, raise up, elevate; Ov.; 2, to take off, carry off; filiam, Plaut.

sustringo = substringo (q.v.).

sūsurator -ōris, m. (susurro), a murmurer, mutterer, ap. Cic.

sūsurro, 1. (susurro), to murmur, mutter, whisper; of men, Ov.; of bees, to hum, Verg.; of water, Verg.; of the wind, Verg.

1. **sūsurrus** -i, m. (reduplicated from the root of *συσφίω*, *συσφύω*), a murmuring, muttering, whispering, humming, buzzing, Cic.

2. **sūsurrus** -a -um (1. susurro), whispering, muttering; lingua, Ov.

sūtēla -ae, f. (suo), a sewing together; fig., a cunning trick, artifice, Plaut.

Suthul -ūlis, n. a fort in Numidia, perhaps ruins of Guelma.

sūtills -e (suo), stitched together, fastened together; cymba, Verg.

sutor -ōris, m. (suo), a shoemaker, cobbler, Cic.; prov., ne sutor supra crepidam (sc. iudicet), let the cobbler stick to his last, Plin.

sūtōrius -a -um (sutor), of or relating to a shoemaker; atramentum, blacking, Cic.

sūtīnus -a -um (sutor), of or relating to a shoemaker. **I.** Adj., taberna, cobbler's stall, Tac. **II.** Subst., **sūtīrina** -ae, f. a, (sc. ars), a shoemaker's trade, Varr.; b, (sc. taberna), a shoemaker's stall or shop, Plin.

Sutrium -ii, n. a town in Etruria, now Sutri. Hence, **Sutrinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Sutrium; plur. subst., **Sutirni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Sutrium.

sūtūra -ae, f. (suo), a seam, suture, Liv.

sūs -a -um, pron. poss., his, her, its, own. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, adj., a, suus cuique erat locus definitus, Cic.; aliquem suum facere, make one's own, Liv.; b, (a) with quisque in a different case, quo sua quaeque natura maxime ferre videatur, Cic.; or in the same case, quas tamen inter omnes est suo quoque in genere mediocres, Cic.; (b) with proprius, sua cuique laus propria debetur, Cic.; (γ) with the ethic dat., factus (consul) est bis, primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, Cic.; (δ) with ipse, sua ipsam peremptam (esse) mercede, Liv.; (ε) strengthened by -pte or -met, Crassum suapte interfectum manu, Cic.; capti suisinet ipsi praesiliis, Liv.; 2, subst., a, sui, his men, dependents, countrymen, etc.; quem sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic.; b, suum i, n. one's own property; ad suum pervenire, Cic. **B.** 1, his, its, etc. = proper, suitable; suum numerum habere, Cic.; 2, = favourite, proprietary; ut batur populo suo, Cic.; 3, his or their own = not strange; sui dei aut novi, Cic.; 4, independent, in one's own power; is poterit semper esse in disputando suus, Cic. **II.** Transf., rarely used for sui, injuria sua, against himself, Sall.

syōgrus -i, f. (σύνγρος), a species of palm-tree, Plin.

Sybāris -ris, f. (Σύβαρις). **I.** a river in Lucania, now Schirra. **II.** a Greek town in Lucania, on the river of the same name, destroyed 510 B.C. and afterwards rebuilt under the name of

συγῆ, famous for its luxury. Hence, **A. Sýb-áritae** -árum, m. the people of Sybaris. **B. Sýbáritis** -idis, f. name of a wanton poem.

sýcē -ēs, f. (συκή), 1, a plant also called *peplis*, Plin.; 2, a species of resin, Plin.; 3, a running sore in the eye, Plin.

Sýchaeus -i, m. husband of Dido. Hence, adj., **Sýchaeus** -a -um, belonging to Sychaeus.

sýcites -a -um (συκίτης), fig-wine, Plin.

sýcophanta -ae, f. (συκοφάντης). **I.** an informer, trickster, deceiver, Plaut., Ter. **II.** a cunning flatterer, sycophant, Plaut.

sýcophantia -ae, f. (συκοφαντία), craft, deception, Plaut.

sýcophantiōsē, adv. (sycophanta), roguishly, craftily, Plaut.

sýcophantor, 1. dep. (συκοφαντέω), to play tricks, act craftily, Plaut.

Sýenē -ēs, f. (Σύνη), a town in Upper Egypt, famous for its red granite. Hence, **Sýenites** -ae, m. (Συνίτης), of or belonging to Syene, Syenitic.

Syla = Sila (q.v.).

Sýlēum (Sýllēum) -i, n. (Σύλειον), a mountain-town in Pamphylia.

Sylla = Sulla (q.v.).

syllāba -ae, f. (συλλαβή), 1, a syllable; syllaba brevis, longa, Cic.; 2, meton., syllabae, verses, poems, Mart.

syllabātum, adv. (syllaba), syllable by syllable, Cic.

syllibus = sittybos (q.v.).

syllōgismus -i, m. (συλλογισμός), a syllogism, Sen.

syllōgisticus -a -um (συλλογιστικός), syllogistic, Quint.

Sýmaethus -i, m. (Σύμαιθος), the largest river in Sicily, on the east of the island, receiving a number of smaller streams, now Giaretta. Hence, **A. Sýmaethus** -a -um, belonging to the Symaethus. **B. Sýmaethis** -idis, f., nymph, the nymph of the river Symaethus. **C. Sýmaethius** -a -um, Symaethian; flumina, which fall into the Symaethus, Verg.; heros, Actis, son of the nymph of the Symaethus, Ov.

symbola -ae, f. (συμβολή), a contribution of money to a common feast, Plaut., Ter.

symbolus -i, m. and **symbolum** -i, n. (σύμβολος), a sign, token, signal, symbol, Plaut.

symmetría -ae, f. (συμμετρία), symmetry, Plin.

sympáthia -ae, f. (συμπάθεια), sympathy, natural inclination or agreement of two things, Plin.

symp'honía -ae, f. (συμφωνία), a concert, musical performance, Cic.

symp'honiācus -a -um (συμφωνιακός), of or relating to a concert; pueri, singing boys, Cic.

Symplēgades -um, f. (Συμπληγάδες), the Symplegades, rocks in the entrance to the Euxine, which, according to the fable, dashed against one another till they were fixed after the passage of the Argo between them.

symplegma -ātis, n. (σύμπλεγμα), a group of wrestlers, closely embracing each other, Plin.

Sýnāpothnescontēs (συναποθνήσκοντες), Those Dying Together (the title of a comedy of Diphilus).

Sýnāristōsae -ārum, f. (συναριστώσαι), the Women Breakfasting Together (the title of a comedy of Menander), Plin.

syncērastum -i, n. (συγκεραστόν), a dish of hash-potch, hash, Varr.

sýnecdochē -ēs, f. (συνεκδοχή), a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, or the cause for the result, synecdoche, Quint.

sýnēdrus -i, m. (συνέδρος), among the Macedonians = senator, Liv.

Sýnēphēbi -ōrum, n. (συνήφηβοι), The Fellow-Youths (a comedy by Statius Caecilius), Cic.

syngrapha -ae, f. (συγγραφή), a bond, promissory note, agreement to pay; cedere alicui aliquid per syngrapham, Cic.: facere syngraphas cum aliquo, Cic.; jus dicere ex syngraphis, Cic.

syngraphus -i, m. (σύγγραφος), 1, a written contract, Plaut.; 2, a passport, Plaut.

synl . . . v. syll . . .

Synnāda -ōrum, n. (τὰ Σύνναδα), and **Synās** -ādis and -ādos, f. a small town in Phrygia, famous for its marble, now Eski-karahissar. Hence, **Synnādensis** -e, of or belonging to Synnada.

sýnodontitis -idis, f. (συνονδοντίτις), a precious stone found in the brain of the fish synodus, Plin.

sýnodus -ontis, m. (συνόδους), a fish, perhaps a kind of bream, Ov.

syntecticus -a -um (συντηκτικός), wasting away, consumptive, Plin.

syntexis -is, f. (σύντηξις), wasting away, consumption, Plin.

synthēsina = synthesis, II. b.

synthēsis -is, f. (σύνθεσις), a putting together. **I.** a service of plate, set of dishes, Mart. **II.** a suit of clothes; a, Mart.; b, a light upper garment, dressing-gown, Mart.

syntōnum -i, n. (σύντονον), a musical instrument, Quint.

Sýphax -phācis, m. (Σύφαξ), king of the Massaesylis, in Numidia, at the time of the Second Punic War, son-in-law of Hasdrubal.

Sýracūsae -ārum, f. (Συρακούσαι), the chief town of Sicily, a Corinthian colony founded 758 B.C., birthplace of Archimedes and Theocritus. Hence, **A. Sýracūsānus** -a -um, Syracusan. **B. sýracusius** -a -um, Syracusan. **C. Sýrācōsius** -a -um, Syracusan.

Sýri (Sūri) -ōrum, m. (Σύροι), the Syrians, the inhabitants of Syria. Hence, **A. Sýrus** -a -um, Syrian. **B. Sýria** -ae, f. (Συρία), Syria, a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, in a wider sense including the country east of Syria as far as the Tigris; Syria = Assyria, Cic. **C. Sýriacus** -a -um, Syrian. **D. Sýrius** -a -um, Syrian.

sýringias -ae, m. (συριγγίας), a kind of reed, adapted for making pipes, Plin.

sýrites -ae, m. (συρίτης), a stone found in a wolf's bladder, Plin.

1. **Sýrius**, v. Syri.

2. **Sýrius**, v. Syros.

syрма -mātis, n. (σίρμα). **I.** a long, trailing robe, frequently worn by tragic actors, Juv. **II.** Melon = tragedy, Juv.

Sýrōphoenix -icis, m. (Συροφονίς), a Syro-Phoenician, i.e., of Phoenicia on the border of Syria.

Sýrōs -i, f. (Σύρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Sira. Hence, **Sýrius** -a -um (Σύριος), of Syros, born at Syros.

Sýrtis -is and -idos, f. (Σύρτις), a sand-bank, esp., those sandbanks on the coast of Northern Africa, including Syrtis Major, now Sídra, and Syrtis Minor, now Gabes; a, lit., Liv.; b, trans., the coast opposite the Syrtis, Her.; c, meton., Syrtis patrimonii, Cic.

Sýrus -a -um, v. Syri.

T.

T *t*, the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, bet, corresponding with the Greek tau (Τ, τ). It is interchanged with *d*, *c*, and *s*, and assimilated with *s*, as *quatio*, *quassi*, *mitto*, *missus*. For the use of *T*. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

tābānus -i, m. a *gadfly*, *horsefly*, Varr.

tābella -ae, f. (dim. of *tabula*). **I.** a *small flat board or tablet*; *liminis*, the *threshold*, Cat. **II.** Meton., **1.** the *tray or trough in which Romulus and Remus were exposed*, Ov.; **2.** a *draught-board*, Ov.; **3.** a *picture*, Cic.; **4.** a *writing-tablet*; *cerata*, covered with *wax*, Cic.; meton., in plur., **a.** a *letter, note*; *tabellas proferri jussimus*, Cic.; **b.** a *record, protocol, register*, etc.; *tabellae quaestionis*, Cic.; *tabellis obsignatis agis mecum*, you take note of what I said, Cic.; **5.** a *votive tablet hung up in a temple*, Ov.; **6.** a *voting-ticket, ballot*; **c.** in the *comitia*, **b.** in the *courts of law*, Cic.

tābellārius -a -um (*tabella*). **I.** of or relating to *letters*; *naves, mail-boats*, Sev.; gen. subst., **tābellārius** -ii, m. a *letter-carrier*, Cic. **II.** of or relating to *voting*; *lex*, Cic.

tābēo, 2. (connected with *τίκω*, *ē-ták-ny*). **I.** to *waste away, fall away, melt, be consumed*; *corpora tabent*, Cic. **II.** Transf., to *drip with*; *artus sale (sea-water) talentes*, Verg.

tāberna -ae, f. (root *TAB*, whence *tabula*), a *booth, hut*. **I.** As a *dwelling-place, pauperum tabernae*, Hor. **II.** As a *place of business, a stall, shop*; *libraria, a bookseller's shop*, Cic.; in *tabernam devertere, a tavern*, Cic. **III.** an *arcade in the circus*, Cic. **IV.** As proper name, *Tres Tabernae, a place on the Appian Road*.

tābernācŭlum -i, n. (*taberna*). **I.** a *hut, a tent*; *tabernaculum in campo Martio sibi collocare*, Cic. **II.** Esp., in religious language, a *place outside the city chosen by the augurs for taking the auspices previous to the comitia*, Cic.; *capere tabernaculum*, Cic.

tābernārius -ii, m. (*taberna*), a *shopkeeper*, Cic.

tābernŭla -ae, f. (dim. of *taberna*), a *little shop, small tavern*, Suet.

tābes -is, f. (*tabeo*). **I.** *wasting away, putrefaction, melting*; **1.** gen., *liquescentis nivis*, Liv.; **2.** esp., **a.** a *wasting away, decline, consumption*, Cic.; **b.** a *plague, pestilence*; *tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, plerosque civium animos invaserat*, Sall. **II.** Meton., *moisture arising from melting or decay, corruption*; *sanguinis*, Liv.

tābesco, *tābiti*, 3. to *melt, waste away, be gradually consumed*. **I.** Of things, **a.** lit., with *abl.*, *corpora calore*, Ov., **b.** transf., *nolite pati regnum Numidiae per scelus et sanguinem familiae nostrae tabescere, be ruined*, Sall. **II.** Of men, to *waste away, languish, perish, be ruined*; **a.** with *abl.*, *dolore*, Cic.; *absol.*, *perspicio nobis in hac calamitate pertabescendum esse*, Cic.; **b.** of *love*, to *pine away*, Ov.; **c.** to *pine away with envy*, Hor.

tābidŭlus -a -um (dim. of *tabidus*), *wasting, consuming*; *mores*, Verg.

tābidus -a -um (*tabes*). **I.** *melting, consuming, wasting, decaying, pining away, dissolving*; *mix*, Liv. **II.** Act., *consuming, causing to waste away*; *lues*, Verg.

tābificus -a -um (*tabes* and *facio*), *melting, dissolving, consuming, causing to waste away*; *mentis perturbationes*, Ov.

tābitŭdo -inis, f. (*tabes*), *decline, consumption*, Plin.

tābŭla -ae, f. (root *TAB*, whence *taberna*), a *board, plank*. **I.** Lit., *tabulam arripere de naufragio*, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** a *bench* (for sitting); *solventur risu tabulae* (perhaps = *the benches will burst with laughter*, but *v. solvo* II. B. 1, b), Hor.; **2.** a *gaming-board, draught-board*, Ov.; **3.** a *paintcd panel*; **a.** a *painting, picture*; *tabula picta* or simply *tabula*, Cic.; *prov., manum de tabula, hold! enough!* Cic.; **b.** a *votive tablet*, Hor.; **4.** a *tablet for writing*; **a.** *writing-tablet*, Liv.; **b.** a *tablet on which a law was engraved*; *XII tabulae, the Twelve Tables*, Cic.; **c.** a *tablet used at an auction*; *adest ad tabulam, at the auction*, Cic.; **d.** the *tablet on which a list of the proscribed was drawn up*, Cic.; **e.** a *vote in the comitia*, Cic.; **f.** a *map, chart*, Cic.; **g.** a *contract, register, record*, Cic.; *esp., the lists of the censor*, Cic.; **h.** *tabulae, account-books*; *conficere tabulas*, Cic.; *tabulae novae, new account-books, by which old debts were cancelled*, Cic.; **i.** *tabulae, state papers, public records, archives*; *tabulas corrumpere*, Cic.; **j.** a *will*, Hor.; **k.** a *money-changer's table*, Cic.

tābŭlāris -e (*tabula*), of or relating to *boards, plates of wood, or metal*, Plin.

tābŭlārius -a -um (*tabula*), of or relating to *written documents*. Subst., **1.** *tābŭlārius* -ii, m. a *keeper of records*, Sen.; **2.** *tābŭlārium* -ii, n. (sc. *aedificium*), *archives*, Cic.

tābŭlātio -ōnis, f. (*tabula*), a *flooring, plank-ing, boarding, story*, Caes.

tābŭlātum -i, n. (*tabula*). **I.** a *flooring, boarding, floor, story*; *turris quatuor tabulorum*, Caes. **II.** Transf., a *row or layer of vines*, Verg.

tābŭlīnum -i, n. and (synecp.) **tablīnum** -i, n. (*tabula*), a *record-room, muniment-room, archives*, Plin.

tābŭm -i, n. (= *tabes*). **I.** a *plague, pestilence*; *corpora affecta tabo*, Liv. **II.** Meton., a *corrupt moisture, clotted blood, matter*; *terram tabo maculant*, Verg.

Tāburnus -i, m. a *range of mountains in Campania*.

tācēo, *tācŭi*, *tācŭtum*, 2. **I.** Intransit., to be silent. **A.** Lit. = *not to speak*; *an me taciturnum tantis de rebus existimavistis?* Cic. **B.** Transf., = *silere*, to be *noiseless, still, quiet*; *tacet omnis ager*, Verg.; *Ister tacens, frozen*, Ov.; *loca, noiseless, the lower world*, Verg. **II.** Transi., to be silent about anything, *pass over in silence*; *quod adhuc semper tacui, et tacendum putavi*, Cic.; *ut alios taceam, to say nothing about others*, Ov.; *pass.*, *aureus in medio Marte tacetur amor*, Ov.

Tācīta (*dea*) -ae, f. (*taceo*), the *goddess of silence*.

tācītō, adv. (*tacitus*). **I.** *silently, in silence*; *tacite rogare*, Cic. **II.** *quietly, secretly*; *perire*, Cic.

tācītŭrnitas -ātis, f. (*taciturnus*). **I.** *silence, taciturnity*; *testium*, Cic. **II.** *silence, as a virtue, opus est fide ac taciturnitate*, Ter.; *nostri hominis taciturnitatem*, Cic.

tācītŭrnus -a -um (*tacitus*). **I.** *silent, taciturn* (opp. *loquax*); *homo*, Cic.; *ingenium statuā taciturnius*, Hor.; *tineas pasces taciturnas* (of a book), Hor. **II.** Transf., *still, quiet*; *amnis*, Hor.

1. tācītus -a -um, p. adj. (from *taceo*). **I.** *Pass.*, **A.** *that which is passed over in silence, unmentioned*; *aliquid tacitum relinquere*, Cic.; *aliquid* (e.g. *dolorem, gaudium*) *tacitum continere*,

liv.; non feres tacitum, *I will not be silent about* **4.** Cic.; subst., **tacitum** -i, n. a secret, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1.** silently assumed, implied, tacit; induciat, Liv.; asseisio, Cic.; **2.** done silently or secretly, secret, concealed; iudicium, Cic.; vulnus, Verg. **II.** Act., **A.** not speaking, silent, quiet, mute; me tacito, *I being silent*, Cic.; hoc tacitus praeterire non possum, Cic.; tacita lumina, eyes in a fixed stare, Verg.; often in the place of the adv., tacita tecum loquitur patria, quietly, Cic. **B.** Transf., making no noise, still, quiet; nox, Ov.; expectatio, Cic.

2. Tacitus -i, m., Cornelius, the celebrated historian of the early empire, contemporary and friend of the younger Pliny, born between 50 and 60 A.D.

tactilis -e (tango), that can be touched, Lucr.

tactio -ōnis, f. (tango). **I.** a touching, Plant. **II.** the sense of touch; voluptates oculorum et tactuum, Cic.

tactus -ūs, m. (tango). **I.** a touch, touching. **A.** Lit., chordae ad quonque tactum respondent, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** influence, operation; solis, Cic.; **2.** the sense of touch; res sub tactum cadit, Cic. **II.** tangibility, Lucr.

taeda -ae, f. (connected with δαῖς or δῆς, acc. δαῖσα or δῆσα). **I.** the pine-tree, Plin.; plur., pine-wood, Hor. **II.** Meton., **A.** a board of pine, Juv. **B.** Esp., **a.** a torch of pine-wood; taedae ardentes, Cic.; esp., as used at weddings, taeda jugalis, Ov.; meton. = marriage, Verg., Ov., and = love, Prop.; **b.** an instrument of torture, Juv.

taedet, taeduit and taesum est, **2.** impers. to be disgusted with, with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing; sunt homines quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic.

taedifer -fēra -fērū (taeda and fero), torch-bearing; dea, Ceres, who kindled a pine-torch on Mount Aetna when searching for Proserpine, Ov.

taedium -ii, n. (taedet). **I.** disgust, weariness, loathing; longinquae obsidionis, Liv.; taedio curarum fessus, Tac. **II.** in an objective sense, that which causes disgust, loathsomeness, Plin.

Taenārus (-ōs) -i, c. and **Taenārum** (-on) -i, n. (Ταῖναρος and -ov), and **Taenāra** -ōrum, n. a promontory and town in Laconia, where was a temple of Neptune, and whence there was supposed to be a descent into Tartarus, now Cape Matapan; hence, **A.** Adj., **Taenārius** -a -um, Laconian, Spartan; marita, Helen, Ov.; fauces, entrance into hell, Verg.; so porta, Ov.; hence, meton. = infernal; valleys, the lower world, Ov. **B.** **Taenāris** -idis, f. Taenarian; poet., Spartan, Laconian; soror, Helena, Ov. **C.** Subst., **Taenārides** -ae, m. poet. = the Laconian, i.e. Hyacinthus, Ov.

taenia -ae, f. (ravia). **I.** a fillet, the ribbon of a chaplet, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** the tapeworm, Plin. **B.** a reef of rocks under water, Plin. (abl. plur., contr. taenis, Verg.).

taeter = teter (q.v.).

tāgax -ācis (tago), thievish, given to pilfering, Cic.

Tāges -gētis and -gae, m. an Etruscan deity, grandson of Jupiter, said to have sprung from the earth, as it was being ploughed, in the form of a boy, and to have taught the Etruscans sooth-saying.

tāgo = tango (q.v.).

Tāgus -i, m. a river in Lusitania, now Tejo, celebrated for its golden sands.

tālāria, v. talaris.

tālāris -e (talus), of or relating to the ankles; tunica, reaching to the ankles, Cic.; subst., **tālāria** -ium, n. **1.** wings on the ankles, winged sandals, assigned to Mercurius, Verg., Perseus, Ov., Minerva, Cic.; prov., talaria videamus, let us think of flight, Cic.; **2.** a long robe reaching to the ankles, Ov.

tālārius -a -um (talus), of or relating to the ankles; ludus, a game accompanied with gestures, noisy instruments (such as the crutala, cymbala), so called because the persons engaged in it wore the tunica talaris, Cic.

Tālāssio -ōnis, m., **Tālāssius** -ii, m., and **Tālāssus** -i, m. a cry usual at Roman weddings.

Tālāus -i, m. (Ταλαός), one of the Argonauts, father of Adrastus, Eriphyle, etc.; Talai gener, Amphiarus, husband of Eriphyle, Ov. Hence, **Tālāionius** -a -um, of or belonging to Talarus.

tālēa -ae, f. (root TAG, whence talus, taxillus). **I.** a cutting, slip for planting, Plin. **II.** a, a short stake, with an iron hook, thrown on the ground to prevent the attack of cavalry, Caes.; **b.** talea ferrea, a bar of iron used as money in Britain, Caes.

talentum -i, . (τάλαντον). **I.** a Greek weight, which varied in different states, the Italian = 100 Roman pounds; aurique eborisque talenta, Verg. **II.** a sum of money, also varying in amount, but in Attica probably about £243 lbs., Cic. (genit. pl., gen. talentum).

talio -ōis, f. (talis), retaliation or recompense, Cic.

talīs -e, of such a kind, such. **I.** Gen., a, aliquid tale, Cic.; foll. by qualis, ut, atque, etc., ut facillime, quales simus tales esse videamur, Cic. - tales esse ut laudemur, Cic.; talis qualem te esse video, Cic.; **b.** the following, as follows; talia fatus, Verg. **II.** Like ταῖος; **a.** of such a distinguished, remarkable, special kind; iudices tali dignitate praediti, Cic.; **b.** so exceptional, blamable; facinus, Nep.

taliter, adv. (talis), in such a manner, so, Plin.

talitrum -i, n. a snap of the finger, filip, Suet.

talpa -ae, f. (m. Verg.), a mole, Cic.

Talthībīs (Talthūbīs) -ii, m. (Ταλθύβιος), a herald and messenger of Agamemnon.

talus -i, m. (root TAG, whence talea, taxillus). **I.** Lit., a, the ankle, ankle-bone, Plin.; **b.** the heel; purpura usque ad talos demissa, Cic. **II.** Meton., a dte (made originally out of the ankle-bones of the hind feet of certain animals), which, as used among the Romans, had only four flat sides, the other two being left round; talis ludere, Cic.

tam, adv. (orig. an accusative, like quam, jam, clam, palam). **I.** Correl. demonstr. particle, to express comparison, so far, to such a degree; **a.** with quam; (**a**) before adj. and adv., tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.; tam . . . quam, both . . . and, Suet.; quam . . . tam before comparatives and superlatives, quam magis . . . tūm magis, the more . . . the more, Verg.; (**β**) before verbs, e.g., esse = talis, hanc tam esse quam audio, non puto, Cic.; and before subst., tam . . . quam, not so much . . . as; utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset, Cic.; with qui, quae, quod, quis est tam lyneus, qui nihil offendat, Cic.; **b.** with nt and the subj., non essen, tam inurbanus, uti ego gravior, Cic. **II.** Demonstr. particle, without a correl. = so, so very, so much, of such high degree; quid tu tam mane? Cic.; before a subst., cur tam tempore exclamarit occisum? Cic.

tāmārix -icis, f. the tamarisk, Plin.

Tāmāsos -i, f. (Ταμαρός), a town in Cyprus. Hence, **Tāmāsēus** -a -um, belonging to Tāmāsos; ager, Ov.

tamdū, adv. **I.** so long; foll. by quamdiu, quoad, dum, quam, donec, tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu scribo, Cic. **II.** so long, i.e., so very long, Cic.

tāmēn, adv. an adversative particle, used—**I.** in the apodosis; **1.** with quamquam, quamvis, etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, licet, quum = however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, for all that; quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret, Cic.; **2.** in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, yet, yet at least, still; si Massilienses per delectos cives reguntur, inest tamen in ea conditione, etc., Cic. **II.** To begin a fresh clause, still, however, yet; hi non sunt permolesti; sed tamen insident et urgent, Cic.; joined with si = but if, if only, Ov.

tāmēn-etsi, conj. although, Cic.

Tāmēsis -is, m. and **Tāmēsa** -ae, m. a river in Britain, now the Thames.

tāmetsi, conj. (tamen and etsi). **I.** although, though, nevertheless; foll. by indic., Cic. **II.** however; tametsi quae est ista laudatio, Cic.

tamquam (tanquam), adv. **I.** Introducing a comparison, as, just as, like as, as if, as it were; quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tamquam mihi, Cic.; gloria virtutem tamquam umbra sequitur, Cic.; foll. by sic or ita, tamquam bona valetudo jucundior est, sic, etc., Cic.; tamquam si, just as if; tamquam si tua res agatur, Cic.; so with tamquam alone, tamquam clausa sit Asia, as if, Cic. **II.** Causal, as though; classis, tamquam eo diu pugnatura, e portu movit, Liv.

Tānāger -gri, m. a river in Lucania, now Negro.

Tānāgra -ae, f. (Τάναγρα) a town in the east of Boeotia; adj., **Tānāgraeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tanagra.

Tānāis -idis and -is, m. (Τάναϊς). **I.** a river in Sarmatia, now the Don. **II.** a river in Numidia.

Tānāum -i, n. a bay in Britain, now Firth of Tay.

Tānāquil -quillis, f. wife of Tarquinius Priscus.

tandem, adv. (tam and demonstr., suffix dem). **I.** at length, at last; tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes.; strengthened by jam, aliquando, Cic. **II.** In interrogations, pray, then; quid tandem agebatis? Cic.; quod genus est tandem ostentationis et gloriae? Cic.

Tānfāna -ae, f. a German deity.

tango, tēgi, tactum, 3. and (archaic) tāgo, taxi, 3. (root TAC), to touch. **I.** Bodily; **1.** gen., terram genu, Cic.; **2.** to touch a place, i.e., a, to border on; villa tangit viam, Cic.; **b.** to enter, reach a place; provinciam, Cic.; **3.** to touch, seize, strike, push, hit; a, chordas, Ov.; fulmine tactus, Cic., or de caelo tactus, struck by lightning, Cic.; **b.** to touch = to kill; quemquam oportuisse tangi, Cic.; **4.** to sprinkle; corpus aquā, Ov.; **5.** a, = to take; non teruncium de praeda, Ov.; **b.** to touch, take part of, taste, eat; cibos dente, Hor. **II.** Of the mind, **1.** gen., to touch, move, affect, impress; minae Clodii modice me tangunt, Cic.; **2.** to touch upon in discourse, mention; ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? Cic.; **3.** to cheat, cozen, Plant.; **4.** to undertake, prepare; carmina, Ov.

tāniācae -ārum, f. long strips of pork, Varr.

Tantālus (-ōs) -i, m. (Τάνταλος), a king of Phrygia, father of Pelops and Niobe, who set his own child as food before the gods, and was punished in Hades by being placed near fruits and water,

which drew back whenever he attempted to satisfy his everlasting hunger and thirst. Hence, **A.** adj., **Tantāleus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tantalus. **B.** Subst., **Tantālidēs** -ae, m. a son or descendant of Tantalus, Pelops, Ov.; Agamemnon, Ov.; Tantalidae fratres, Atreus and Thyestes, Ov. **C.** **Tantālis** -idis, f. a daughter or other female descendant of Tantalus, Niobe, Hermione, Ov.

tantillus -a -um (tantus) = tantulus, so little, so small, Plaut. Subst., **tantillum** -i, n. so small a thing, such a trifle, Plaut.

tantispēr, adv. (tantus). **I.** so long, foll. by dum; ut ibi esset tantisper, dum euleus compararetur, Cic. **II.** meanwhile, Cic.

tantōpērē, or sep. **tanto** **ōpērē**, adv. so greatly, so much; disce, Cic.

tantūlus -a -um (dim. of tantus), so small, so little; causa, Cic. Subst., **tantūlum** -i, n. so small a thing, such a trifle; tantulo venierint, at so small a price, Cic.

tantum, v. tantus.

tantummōdo, adv. only; ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur suas, Cic.

tantundem, v. tantusdem.

tantus -a -um, cor. adjectival pron. **1.** of such size, so great; a, foll. by quantus, nullam unquam vidi tantam (contionem), quanta nunc vestrum est, Cic.; b, foll. by qui, quae, quod, gen. with subj., nulla est tanta vis, quae non frangi possit, Cic.; c, foll. by quam, Liv., Verg.; d, foll. by ut and the subj., non fuit tantus homo in civitate, ut de eo potissimum conqueramur, Cic.; e, without a cor., in tantis mutationibus, Cic.; tot tantaque vitia, Cic. **II.** so much; tanta pecunia, Cic.; **1.** neut., tantum, subst., a, in nom. and acc., so much; (a) ut tantum nobis, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, Cic.; (b) with genit., auctoritatis, Cic.; b, in genit. of actual or moral value, at such a price, so dear; hortos emit tanti, quanti Pythius voluit, Cic.; esp., (a) aliquid or aliquis est tanti, is worth so much; tanti eius apud se gratiam esse, uti, etc., Caes.; (b) aliquid tanti est, it is worth the while; est mihi tanti, huius invidiae crimen subire, dummodo, etc., Cic.; c, abl., tanto; (a) before comparatives, the more; tanto nos submissius geramus, Cic.; (b) with adv. of time, tanto ante, so long before, Cic.; (c) with verbs expressing a comparison, as praestare, Ov.; d, in tantum, so far, so much; in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv.; **2.** neut., tantum, as adv. = so much, so far; (a) with verbs, de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic.; (b) with adj., instead of tam, tantum magna, Hor. **III.** of such a kind, so little, so small; ceterarum provinciarum vettigalia tanta sunt, ut iis ad provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Cic.; neut., tantum, as subst. = so little; praesidii, Caes.; as adv. = only; nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, Cic.; tantum non, all but, Liv.; tantum quod; (a) just, Cic.; (b) only; tantum quod hominem non nominat, Cic.; non tantum . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also, Liv.

tantusdem, tantādem, tantumdem and tantundem, just so much, just so great; neut. tantumdem or tantundem, just so much; a, in nom. and acc., magistratibus tantumdem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic.; b genit. of price, tantidem, Cic.

tāpētē -is, n. and **tāpētum** -i, n. (τάρπη), drapery, tapestry, used for covering walls, floors, couches, etc., Verg. (abl. plur., tapetibus, Verg., Liv., Ov.; tapetis, Verg.; acc. plur., tapetas from unused nom. tapes, Verg.).

Tāprōbānē -ēs, f. (Ταπροβάνη), an island south of India, now Ceylon.

tārandrus -i, m. a rein-deer, Plin.

Tarbelli -ōrum, m. a people in Aquitania.
tardē, adv. (tardus). **I.** slowly; navigare, Cic.; tardius moveri, Cic.; judicare, Cic. **II.** late, not in time; triennio tardius (later) triumphare, Cic.; tardissime perferri, Cic.

tardesco, 3. (tardus), to become slow, Lucr.

tardigrādus -a -um (tarde and gradior), slowly stepping, ap. Cic.

tardilōquus -a -um (tarde and loquor), slowly speaking, Sen.

tardipes -pēdis (tardus and pes), slow footed; deus, limping, i.e., Vulcan, Cat.

tarditas -ātis, f. (tardus). **I.** slowness, tardiness; a, of persons, perisque in rebus gerendis tarditas et procrastinatio odiosa est, Cic.; b, of things, slowness, inactivity; pedum, Cic.; navium, Caes.; esp., slowness in speaking; cursum contentiones magis requirunt, expositiones rerum tarditate, Cic. **II.** Transf., mental and moral slowness, slothfulness, inertness, dulness, stupidity; ingenii, Cic.

tarditudo -inis, f. (tardus), slowness, Plaut.

tardiuscūlus -a -um (tardus), somewhat slow, tardy, Plaut.

tardo, 1. (tardus). **I.** Intransit., to loiter, to be slow; num quid putes reipublicae nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic. **II.** Transit., to make slow, tardy, to hinder, delay, retard; cursum, Cic.; with ab and the abl., aliquem a laude alieuius, Cic.; with infin., ut reliqui hoc timore propius adire tardarentur, Caes.

tardus -a -um, slow, tardy. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., a, of living creatures, pecus, Cic.; homo, Cic.; with in and the abl., in decedendo tardior, Cic.; with ad and the acc., tardior ad discendum, Cic.; b, of things, tibicinis modi, Cic.; vox, Cic.; esp., (a) coming late; poena, Cic.; (β) lasting a long time, lingering; menses, Verg.; 2, poet., making slow; podagra, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, of persons, slow of comprehension, dull, stupid; nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt, Cic.; b, of things, dull; ingenium, Cic.; c, of speech or a speaker, slow, measured, deliberate; in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt, Cic.

Tārentum -i, n. and **Tārentus** -i, f. (Τάρας), a wealthy town on the coast of Magna Graecia, founded by Spartan exiles, 707 B.C., famous for its purple dyes, now Taranto. Hence, adj., **Tārentinus** -a -um, Tarentine; plur. subst., **Tārentini** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Tarentum.

tarmes -ītis, m. a wood-worm, Plaut.

Tarpejus -a -um, name of a Roman family, the most celebrated member of which was Sp. Tarpejus, commander of the citadel at Rome, whose daughter Tarpeja was said to have admitted the Sabines into the citadel, and to have been crushed beneath their shields in reward. Adj., **Tarpeian**; lex, Cic.; mons Tarpeus or saxum Tarpeum, the Tarpeian rock, a peak of the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown; arx, the Capitol, Verg.

Tarquinii -ōrum, m. an old town in Etruria, whence came the Tarquin family. Hence, **A.** **Tarquinus** -a -um, a, of Tarquinius, name of two kings of Rome, Tarquinius Priscus and the last king of Rome, Tarquinius Superbus; b, belonging to the Tarquin family; nomen, Liv. **B.** **Tarquinienensis** -e, of Tarquinii.

Tarrācina -ae, f. and **Tarrācinæ** -ārum, f. a town in Latium, formerly called Anxur, now

Terracina; flumen Terracinae = Amasenus, Liv. Hence, adj., **Tarrācinensis** -e, of Terracina.

Tarrāco -ōnis, f. a town in Spain, now Tarragona. Hence, **Tarrāconensis** -e, of Tarraco; Hispania Tarrāconensis, name of the north-east division of Spain.

Tarsus -i, f. (Ταρσός), the chief town of Cilicia, now Tarso. Hence, adj., **Tarsensis** -e, of or belonging to Tarsus.

Tartārus (-ōs) -i, m., plur., **Tartāra** -ōrum, n. (Τάρταρος, plur., Τάρταρα), the infernal regions. Hence, adj., **Tartāreus** -a -um, Tartarean; custos, Cerberus, Verg., sorores, the Furies, Verg.

Tartessus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ταρτησσός), a town in Hispania Baetica, on the Baetis. Hence,

Tartessius -a -um, Tartessian; litora, on the Atlantic, Ov.

tarum -i, n. aloe-wood, Plin.

Tarusātes -ium, m. a people in Aquitania.

tasconium -ii, n. a white, clayey earth, Plin.

tāt! interj. an exclamation of astonishment, what! Plaut.

tāta -ae, m. father, in the lisp of children, Varr.

tātae = tat (q.v.).

Tātius -ii, m., Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, co-regent with Romulus. Adj., **Tātius** -a -um, of Tatiui.

Taulanti -ōrum, m. a people of Illyria.

taura -ae, f. (ταῦρα), a barren cow, Varr.

taurēus -a -um (taurus), of or relating to an ox; terga, ox-hides, Verg.; meton., a drum, Ov.; subst., **taurēā** -ae, f. a whip of bull's hide, Juv.

Tauri -ōrum, m. a people of Scythian descent, near the Crimea. Adj., **Tauricus** -a -um, Tauric.

tauriformis -e (taurus and forma), shaped like a bull (of the river Aufidus), because river-gods were represented with the heads of oxen, Hor.

Taurii ludi -ōrum, m. games celebrated in the Circus Flaminius at Rome, in honour of the infernal deities, Liv.

Taurini -ōrum, m. a people of Liguria, race in Gallia Cisalpina, with capital Augusta Taurinorum, whence Turin. Hence, adj.,

Taurinus -a -um, of or relating to the Taurini.

1. **taurinus** -a -um (taurus), of or relating to a bull; tergum, Verg.; frons, Ov.

2. **Taurinus** -a -um, v. Taurini.

Taurōis -ētis, f. a fort in Gallia Narbonensis, belonging to Massilia.

Taurōmēnium (Taurōmīnium) -ii, n. a town on the east coast of Sicily, now Taormina. Hence, **Taurōmēnitānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Taurōmēnium.

Taurōpōlos, f. (Ταυροπόλος), surname of Artemis (Diana).

1. **taurus** -i, m. (ταῦρος), a bull. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the sign of the zodiac so called, Verg.; 2, the bull of Phalaris, Cic.; 3, a bird, perhaps a bittern, Poin.; 4, a kind of beetle, Plin.; 5, the root of a tree, Quint.

2. **Taurus** -i, m. (Ταῦρος), a high mountain-range in Asia, now Ala-Dagh or Al-Kurum. Tauri Pylae, a narrow pass between Cappadocia and Cilicia, Cic.

tax = tuxtax (q.v.).

taxa -ae, f. a species of laurel, Plin.

taxatio -ōnis, f. (taxo), a rating, valuing, appraising; eius rei taxationem facere, Cic.

taxicus -a -um (taxus), of or relating to the yew-tree, Plin.

taxillus -i, m. (root TAG, whence talus), a small dse, Cic.

taxo, 1. (tago, tango), to touch, to handle. Fig., **A.** to reproach, tax with a fault; aliquem, Suet. **B.** to estimate, rate, appraise the value of anything, Suet.

taxus -i, f. a yew-tree, Caes.

Taÿgētō (Taÿgētō) -ēs, f. (Taÿγῆτι), daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiads.

Taÿgētus -i, m. (Taÿγετον), and **Taÿgēta** -drum, n. a mountain between Laconia and Mesenia.

1. **tō**, v. tu.

2. -tō, pronominal suffix added to tu (v. tu).

Tēanum -i, n. (Téανον). **I.** Teanum Sidicinum, a town in Campania, now Teano. **II.** Teanum Apulum or Apulorum, town in Apulia, now Ponte Rotto. Hence, **Tēanenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Teanum.

Tēates -um, m. a people in Apulia.

teba -ae, f. a hill, Varr.

techna -ae, f. (τέχνη), a cunning trick, artifice, Plaut.

technicus -i, m. (τεχνικός), a teacher of any art, Quint.

Tecmessa -ae, f. (Τεκμησσα), daughter of Teuthras, mistress of the Telamonian Ajax.

Tecmōn -ōnis, m. a town in Cyprus.

Tecta via, a street in Rome, leading to the porta Capena.

tectē, adv. with compar. (tectus), 1, cautiously, securely, Cic.; 2, covertly, secretly, Cic.

tector -ōris, m. (tego), one who covers walls with plaster, stucco, etc., a plasterer, Varr.

tectoriolum -i, n. (dim. of tectorium), plaster or stucco work, Cic.

tectorius -a -um (tector), used for covering. **I.** Gen., paniculus, straw for thatching, Plaut.

II. Esp., relating to the plastering, stuccoing of walls; hence, opus tectorium, and subst., **tectorium** -ii, n. plaster, stucco, fresco-painting; concinnum, Cic.; transf., of paste put on the face to preserve the complexion, Juv.

Tectōsāges -um, m. and **Tectōsāgi** -drum, m. a people in Galia Narbonensis, a branch of whom settled in Galatia, in Asia Minor.

tectum -i, n. (tego), a roof. **I.** Lit., sub tectum congerere, Cic. **II.** Meton., a roof, shelter, quarters, abode, dwelling; ager sine tecto, Cic.; aliquem tecto ac domo invitare, Cic.; inter annos XIV tectum non subire, had not come under a roof, Caes.; Triviae tecta, temple, Verg.; Sibyllae, grotto, Verg.; doli tecti, of the labyrinth, Verg.

tectus -a -um, p. adj. (from tego), covered. **I.** Lit., naves, Liv.; scaphae, Caes. **II.** Fig., **A.** concealed or concealing oneself, close, reserved, cautious; quis tector, Cic. **B.** concealed; a, secret; cupiditas, Cic.; b, of speech, disguised, obscure; verba, Cic.

Tēgēa -ae, f. (Τεγέα), a city of Arcadia. Hence, **A. Tēgēaeus** (Tēgēeus) -a -um, Tegean, and poet. = Arcadian; virgo, Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, Ov.; aper, the wild boar of Erymanthus, Ov.; parens, Carmentis, mother of Evander, who is also called Tegeaea sacerdos, Ov.; domus, of Evander, Ov.; subst., **Tēgēaea** -ae, f. Atalanta, Ov. **B. Tēgēates** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Tegea.

tēges -ēus, f. (tego), a mat, rug, covering, Varr.

tēgētīcula -ae, f. (dim. of teges), a little mat or rug, Mart.

tēgillum -i, n. (dim. of tegulum), a small hood or cowl, Plin.

tēgimen (tēgūmen) and **tegmen** -inis, n. (tego), a cover, covering; nihil amictus est Scythicum tegumen, Cic.; transf., a shield; quod tegumen modo omnis exercitus fuerat, Liv.

tēgimentum (tēgūmentum) and **tegumentum** -i, n. (tego), a covering; tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.

tegmen = tegimen (q. v.).

tēgo, taxi, tectum, 3. (τέγω), to cover. **I.** Gen., amica corpus eius texit suo pallio, Cic.; casus stramentis, Caes. **II.** Esp., 1, to bury, cover with earth; ossa tegebant humus, Ov.; 2, to cover, conceal, hide; a, lit., ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic.; b, transf., to conceal, keep secret; ut sententiam tegeremus, Cic.; 3, to cover so as to protect, to shield; a, lit., aliquem, Caes.; patriam, Cic.; b, fig., to protect; legatos ab ira, Liv.

tēgūla -ae, f. (tego), a roofing-tile, Cic.; plur., tegulae, frequently used for roof; per tegulas demitti, Cic.

tēgūlum -i, n. (tego), a covering, roof, Plin.

tēgumentum = tegumentum (q. v.).

tēgūmen = tegimen (q. v.).

tēla -ae, f. (for tela, from texo). **I.** a web, that which is woven; Penelope telam re-tensens, Cic.; a spider's web, Cat.; fig., a device; ea tela textitur, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, the wary, Verg.; 2, the loom, Ov.

Tēlāmo (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Τελαμών), one of the Argonauts, father of Ajax and Teucer. Hence, **A. Tēlāmōnius** -a -um, Telamonian; subst., = Ajax, Ov. **B. Tēlāmōniades** -ae, m. the son of Telamon, i.e., Ajax, Ov.

Telchines -um, m. (Τελχίνες), a priestly family of Rhodes, famous for metal work, and notorious for their sorceries.

Tēlēbōae -ārum, m. (Τηλεβόαι), a people in Acarnania, notorious for brigandage, a colony of whom settled in the island of Capreae.

Tēlēgōnos -i, m. (Τηλέγονος), son of Ulysses and Circe, builder of Tusculum; Telegoni moenia, Tusculum, Ov.; appell., **Tēlēgōni** -drum, m. of the love poems of Ovid (which were destructive to him their author, just as Telegonus killed his father Ulysses).

Tēlēmāchus -i, m. (Τηλέμαχος), son of Ulysses and Penelope.

Tēlēphus -i, m. (Τηλέφος), son of Hercules, king in Mysia, wounded by the spear of Achilles, but healed by its rust.

Tēlēthūsa -ae, f. mother of Iphis.

tēlinum -i, n. (τήλινον), a costly salve made of the herb fenugreek, Plin.

tēlis -is, f. (τήλις), the herb fenugreek, Plin.

Tellēna -drum, n. a town in Lathum.

tellus -ōris, f. **I.** the earth; 1, lit., Cic.; esp., the earth, soil, as bearing fruits, humida, Ov.; 2, transf., poet., a, land, district, country; Gnossia, Verg.; b, land, possessions; propria, Hor.; c, land = people; Pontica tellus, Ov. **II.** Personif., Tellus, the Earth, as the all-nourishing goddess, Cic.

Telmessus (-ōs) -i, f. (Τελμησσός), an old town in Lycia on the borders of Caria. Hence, **A. Telmessus** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Telmessus. **B. Telmessicus** -a -um, of or relating to Telmessus. **C. Telmessius** -a -um, Telmessian.

tēlum -i, n. **a** missile, dart, javelin, spear. **I** 1, lit., a, arma atque tela militaria, Sall.; tela intendere, excipere, Cic.; **b**, a sword, dagger, etc., weapon; stare cum telo, Cic.; used of the cestus, Verg.; of the horns of a bull, Ov. **2**, transf., the beams of the sun; tela diei, Lucr.; lightning; arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. **II** Fig., weapon, arrow, dart, arms; tela fortunae, Cic.; isto telo tutabimur plebem, Liv.

Tēmēnos (τέμενος, τό), a place at Syracuse, where was a grave sacred to Apollo. Hence, **Tēmēnites** -ae, m. (Τεμενίτης), of Temenos; Apollo, a statue of Apollo, Cic.

tēmērarius -a -um (temere). **I** by chance, fortuitous, casual, Plaut. **II** inconsiderate, thoughtless, indiscreet, rash, imprudent; homo, Caes.; consilium, Liv.; bella, Ov.; cupiditas, Cic.

tēmērē, adv. by chance, accidentally, casually, fortuitously, rashly, heedlessly, without purpose. **I** Gen., equo temere acto, Liv.; domus quae temere et nullo consilio administratur, Cic.; nihil temere, nihil imprudenter factum, Caes. **II** Esp., **A** non temere est, it is not for nothing that, it is not without importance or meaning, Verg. **B** non temere, not easily; qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferbant, Cic.

tēmēritas -ātis, f. (temere). **I** chance, accident; temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. **II** rashness, inconsiderateness, temerity in action; an inconsiderate, unfounded opinion, in judgment; temeritas cupiditasque militum, Caes.; nunquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic.

tēmēro, 1. (temere), to defile, dishonour, pollute; templa, Verg.; thalamos, Ov.

Tēmēsa -ae, f., **Tēmēsē** -ēs, f., and **Tempsa** (Tēmsa) -ae, f. (Τεμῆσα, Τέμψα), an old town in Brutium, famous for its copper mines. Hence, **A** **Tēmēsaeus** -a -um, **Temesean**. **B** **Tēmēsēus** -a -um, **Temesean**. **C** **Tempsanus** -a -um, **Tempsan**.

tēmētum -i, n. (root temum, whence temulentus), any intoxicating drink, wine, Cic.

temno, tempsi, 3. to despise, condemn; vulgaris, Hor.

Temnōs -i, f. (Τήννος), a town in Aetolia, now Menimen. Hence, **A** **Temnitēs** -ae, m. of Temnos. **B** **Temnii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Temnos.

tēmo -ōnis, m. (tendo), a pole; **1**, lit., a, of a waggon, Verg.; **b**, of a plough, a ploughbeam, Verg.; **2**, meton., a, a waggon; **b**, the constellation of Charles's Wain, Cic. poet.

Tempe, neut. plur. (Τέμπε, τό), **A** a valley in Thessaly, famous for its beauty, through which the river Peneus flowed. **II** Transf., any beautiful valley, Ov., Verg.

temperamentum -i, n. (tempero). **I** a right proportion of things mixed together; eadem est materia, sed distat temperamento, Plin. **II** a middle way, mean, moderation; inventum est temperamentum, quo temperiores cum principibus acquari se putarent, Cic.

temperans -antis, p. adj. (from tempero), moderate, temperate, continent, self-denying; homo, Cic.; homo temperantissimus, Cic.; with ab and the abl., temperantior a cupidine imperii, Liv.

temperantēr, adv. with compar. (temperans), temperately, moderately; temperantius agere, Cic.

temperantia -ae, f. (temperans), temperance, moderation, sobriety, continence; temperantia in praetermittendis voluptatibus cernitur, Cic.

temperātē, adv. (temperatus), moderately, temperately; agere, Cic.; temperatius scribere Cic.

temperatio -ōnis, f. (tempero). **I** temperateness, moderation, just proportion, proper mixture of ingredients, constitution, organisation; caeli, Cic.; caloris, Cic.; corporum, Cic.; civitatis, reipublicae, Cic. **II** Concr., the organising principle; sol mens mundi et temperatio, Cic.

temperātor -ōris, m. (tempero), one who arranges or governs; varietatis, Cic.

temperātūra -ae, f. (tempero), proper mixture, temperature, organisation, Plin.

temperātus -a -um, p. adj. (from tempero). **I** properly arranged; prela, Cato. **II** ordered, moderate; a, esca, Cic.; loca temperatoria, Caes.; **b**, fig., moderate, mild, quiet, temperate; homo temperatissimus, Cic.; oratio temperator, Cic.

temperī, temperius, v. tempus.

temperies -ēi, f. (tempero), a proper mixture, preparation, organisation, tempering; temperiem sumpsere humorque calorque, Ov.

tempēro, 1. (tempus, a section), to set bounds to a thing, keep within limits. **I** Intransit., to observe proper limits, be temperate; **1**, gen., in multa, Liv.; with dat., to control, keep back, use with moderation; victoriae, Sall.; linguae, Liv.; with abl., risu, Liv.; with ab and the abl., to keep from, refrain from; ab injuria, Caes.; sibi non temperare and simply non or vix temperare, foll. by quominus or quin and subj., not to refrain from; neque sibi temperaturos existimabat, quin in provinciam exirent, Caes.; **2**, esp., to spare, with dat.; hostibus superatis, Cic. **II** Transit., **1**, a, to distribute or mix properly, to temper; acuta cum gravibus, Cic.; **b**, esp., to mix a drink, prepare; poculum, Hor.; **2**, a, to regulate; reipublicam legibus, Cic.; **b**, to rule; res hominum ac deorum, Hor.; **3**, to temper, make mild; calores solis, Cic.; aequor, Verg.

tempestas -ātis, f. (tempus). **I** a space or period of time, season; ea tempestate, at that time, Sall.; eadem tempestate, Cic.; multis ante tempestatibus, Liv. **II** weather. **A** Gen., bona, certa, Cic.; clara, Verg.; turbulenta, Cic.; perfrigida, Cic.; tempestates, kinds of weather, Cic. **B**, bad weather, storm, tempest; **1**, lit., immoderate tempestates, Cic.; **2**, fig., storm, tempest, attack, fury; invidiae, Cic.; querelarum, Cic.; telorum, Verg.; of persons, Siculorum tempestas (of Verres), Cic.; turbo ac tempestas pacis (of Clodius), Cic.

tempestivē, adv. with compar. (tempestivus), at the right time, seasonally; tempestive caedi (of trees), Cic.; tempestivus in domum Pauli comissabere, Hor.

tempestivitas -ātis, f. (tempestivus), the fit time, proper season; sua cuique parti actatis tempestivitas est data, Cic.

tempestivō = tempestive (q.v.).

tempestivus -a -um (tempus). **I** happening at the right time, opportune, seasonable, fit, appropriate. **A** nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Cic.; oratio, Liv.; multa mihi ad mortem tempestiva fuere, convenient opportunitates for, Cic. **B** early; cena, convivium, Cic. **II** a, of fruit, in season, ripe; fructus, Cic.; **b**, of persons, ripe, mature; puella tempestiva viro, ripe for marriage, Hor.

templum -i, n. (= tempulum, dim. of tenus), lit., a section, a part cut off. **I** a space in the sky or on the earth marked out by the augur for the purpose of taking auspices, Liv. **II** Transf., **A** a place from which one can survey;

a, a prospect, range of vision; deus, cuius hoc templum est omne quod conspicis, Cic.; **b**, a height; templa Parnassia, the Mount Parnassus, Ov. **B**, a consecrated piece of ground; **a**, gen., any consecrated spot, a sanctuary, asylum, Liv.; of a chapel dedicated to the dead, Verg.; of the curia, because consecrated by an augur; curia, templum publici consilii, Cic.: the tribunal, Cic.; transf., of any clear, open space; mundi, Lucr.; fig., = the interior; templa mentis, Cic.; **b**, esp., a place dedicated to a particular deity, a temple; Jovis, Cic.

temporālis -e (tempus), temporary, lasting for a time; laudes, Tac.

temporārius -a -um (tempus). **I**, temporary, Plin. **II**, seasonable, adapted to time and circumstances, Nep.

tempōri, v. tempus

Tempsa, Tempasus, v. Temesa.

tempus -ōris, n. (τέμνω, to cut off), a division, section; hence, **I**, a division of time, section of time, period of time. **A**, Lit., extremum tempus diei, Cic.; matutina tempora, the morning hours, Cic.; hibernum tempus anni, Cic.; hoc tempore, Cic.; omni tempore, Cic.; in tempus praesens, for the present, Cic.; ex tempore, without preparation, Cic.; ad tempus, for a time, Cic. **B**, Transf., **1**, a distinct point of time; abiit illud tempus, Cic.; ad tuum tempus, ep to your consulship, Cic.; tempus est, with infin., it is high time to; tempus est dicere, Cic.; with acc. and infin., tempus est jam hinc alire me, Cic.; **2**, time as a whole; tempus ponere in re, to spend, Cic.; in omne tempus, for all time, Cic.; **3**, a proper, fit time, occasion, opportunity; tempus amittere, Cic.; tempus habere, Cic.; ad tempus, at the right time, Cic.; old abl., tempori or tempori, at the right time, seasonably, Cic.; compar., temperius, Cic.; **4**, a, the state, condition of things; freq. plur. the times; temporibus servire, Cic.; **b**, the circumstances of a thing or person; reipublicae, Cic.; esp., calamitous circumstances, misfortune, calamity; scripti de temporibus meis, Cic.; **5**, time in pronouncing a syllable, quantity, Cic.; **6**, time in grammar, tense of a verb, Varr. **II**, the temple on the forehead, Verg.; plur., the temples, Verg.; poet., the face, Prop.; the head, Prop.

Tempýra -ōrum, n. a town in Thrace, between Mt. Rhodope and the coast.

Temsa = Temesa (q.v.).

tēmulentia -ae, f. (temulentus), drunkenness, intoxication, Plin.

tēmulentus -a -um (temum, whence temetum), drunken, intoxicated, tipsy; of persons, Cic.; of things, vox, Cic.

tēnācitas -ātis, f. (tenax). **I**, a firm holding, tenacity; unguium tenacitate arripuit, Cic. **II**, frugality, stinginess, Liv.

tēnāciter, adv. (tenax). **I**, firmly, tenaciously; premere, Ov. **II**, Transf., constantly, firmly; miseros urgere, Ov.

tenax -ācis (teneo), holding fast, gripping, tenacious. **I**, Lit., **A**, Gen., forceps, Verg.; dens (of an anchor), Verg. **B**, Esp., a, holding fast to possessions, money, etc., sparing, frugal, stingy; pater parvus et tenax, Cic.; with genit., quaesiti tenax, Ov.; **b**, holding firmly together, sticky, gluey; gramen, matted, Hor.; cereae, Verg. **II**, Transf., **A**, Gen., firm, steadfast; longa tenaxque fides, Ov. **B**, Esp., of character, a, in a good sense, firm, resolute, steadfast, holding to; with genit., propositi, Hor.; **b**, in a bad sense, obstinate; equus, Liv.; ira, Ov.

Tenctēri -ōrum and -im, a German people on the Rhine.

tendicūla -ae, f. (tendo), a gin, noose, snare fig., aucupia verborum et litterarum tendiculae, Cic.

tendo, tēndi, tentum and tensum, 3. (root TEN, whence teivo, to stretch), to stretch, stretch out, extend. **I**, Act., **A**, **1**, lit., plagas, Cic.; arcum, Verg.; **2**, meton., a, to pitch (a tent), praetorium, Caes.; **b**, to string; barbiton, Hor.; c, to direct; iter ad naves, Verg.; sagittas arcu, to shoot, Hor.; **d**, to reach, present; parvum patri fulum, Verg. **B**, Fig., **1**, gen., alicui insidias, to lay snares for, Cic.; **2**, to present, give; spem amicis porrigere atque tendere, Cic. **II**, Reflex. (with or without se) and middle, **A**, Lit., **1** (without se), to stretch out; milit. t. t., to pitch one's tent, encamp, Caes., Verg.; in iisdem castris, Liv.; **2** (without se), to direct one's course to, tend towards, go towards, march towards; **a**, of persons, Venusiam, Cic.; ad aedes, Hor.; unde venis? et quo tendis? Hor.; **b**, of inanimate things, simulacra visus de rectis omnia tenunt, Lucr.; **3**, of places, reflex. (with and gen. without se), or middle, to stretch towards, extend to; via tendit sub moenia, Verg. **B**, Transf. (reflex without se), **1**, a, to have recourse to; ad alienam open quisque inops tendere, Liv.; **b**, to be inclined, tend in any direction, aim at, strive after; ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic.; foll. by infin., to try, at tempt; manibus revellere nodos, Verg.; praevenire, Liv.; **2**, to strive, contend against; a, with arms, summa vi, Sall.; **b**, with words, etc., to contend for, strive for; quod summa vi ut tenderent, amicis mandaverat, Liv.; with ut and the subj., ut delectum haberet, Liv.; with acc. of pron., quid tendit? what is he striving for? Cic.

tēnēbrae -ārum, f. darkness. **I**, Lit., a, Cic.; tetrus tenebris, Cic.; **b**, esp., the darkness of the night, night; quomodo redirem luce, non tenebris, Cic.; **2**, a, darkness = blindness; tenebras et claritatem lucis ademptae objicit, Ov.; **b**, the darkness before the eyes in fainting; tenebris nigrescent omnia circum, Verg.; **c**, the darkness of death, Plant.; **3**, meton., a dark place; of the lower world, Stygiae, Verg.; aëol., Verg., Ov.; of a prison, clausi in tenebris, Sall.; of a hiding-place, quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. **II**, Transf., **1**, obscurity, inglorious condition; vestram familiam obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit, Cic.; **2**, darkness, gloom, obscurity; latentia omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris, Cic.

tēnēbricosus -a -um (tenebrius), dark, gloomy, shrouded in darkness, obscure; illud tenebriosisimum tempus ineuntis aetatis tuae, Cic.

tēnēbrius -a -um (tenebrae), dark, gloomy, Cic. poet.

tēnēbrōsus -a -um (tenebrae), dark, gloomy; palus, Verg.

Tēnēdus (-ōs) -i, f. (Τένεδος), an island in the Aegean Sea, near Troy, now Tenedo. Hence, **Tēnēdius** -a -um, belonging to Tenedos.

tenellulus -a -um (dim. of tenellus), exceedingly tender, delicate, Cat.

tenellus -a -um (dim. of tener), very tender, delicate, Plant.

tēnēō, tēndi, tentum, 2. (root TEN, whence tendo, teivo), to hold. **I**, Gen., **A**, **1**, lit., pyxidem in manu, Cic.; pateram dextera manu, Cic.; cibum ore, Cic.; **2**, transf., a, gen., res oculis et manibus tenetur, is visible and tangible, Cic.; rem manu tenere, to have at one's fingers' ends, to understand thoroughly, Cic.; **b**, to hold in the mind, to understand, grasp, know; quae et saepe audistis et tenetis animis, Cic.; quibus rebus capiatur Caesar, tenes, Cic.

B. Meton. **1.** to reach a place, arrive at, land on; regionem, Liv.; transf., per cursum rectum regnum, Cic.; **2.** to direct; a, oculos sub astra, Verg.; b, to direct one's course; quo tenetis iter? Verg.; intransit., of ships, to sail to; ad Mendaum, Liv. **II.** With the notion of property, to hold in one's possession, have, possess; **1.** lit., a, multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus tenebantur sine injuria, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to occupy, garrison; locum praesidiis, montem, portum, Caes.; **2.** transf., of persons as objects, se jam tenet altera conjux, Ov.; to possess as a ruler, terras, Hor.; imperium, Caes.; qui tenet (sc. reipublicam), the rulers of the state, Cic. **III.** With the notion of firmness, to hold fast; **1.** lit., a, ut quo major se vis aquae incitavisset, hoc artius illigata tenerentur, Caes.; b, as milit. t. t., to defend, keep; suum locum, tumultum, Caes.; **2.** transf., a, to hold fast in the mind; memoria alicuius, Cic.; memoria tenere = to remember, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.; b, to catch, detect; teneo te, Cic.; teneri in manifesto peccato, Cic.; c, of passions, to possess, master; misericordia me tenet, Cic.; magna spes me tenet, with acc. and infin., Cic.; d, to charm, amuse; varias mentes carmine, Verg.; pueri ludis tenebantur, oculi pictura tenerentur, Cic.; e, to bind; leges eum tenent, Cic.; lege, foedere, promissis teneri, Cic.; f, to hold fast, preserve; auctoritatem, imperium in suos, Cic.; causam apud centum viros, to gain, Cic.; g, to maintain a proposition; illud arte tenet accurateque defendunt, voluptatem esse summum bonum, Cic. **IV.** With the notion of endurance or quiet, to preserve, keep. **A.** Gen., a, lit., terra teneretur nutu suo, Cic.; b, transf., aliquem in officio, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** transit., to keep to, not to swerve from; a, lit., cursum, Caes., Cic.; absol., medio tutissimus ibis, inter utrumque tene, hold your course, Ov.; b, transf., to observe, remain true to; ordinem, fidem, Cic.; **2.** intransit., to last, endure, keep on; imber per totam noctem tenuit, Liv.; fama tenet, the report holds, with acc. and infin., Liv. **V.** With the notion of motion checked, to hold fast. **A.** to keep in, hold back; **1.** lit., manus ab aliquo, Ov.; aliquem or se domi, to keep at home, Liv.; se castris, Caes.; se oppido, Cic.; **2.** transf., to restrain, suppress, check, hold back; risum, dolorem, iracundiam, Cic.; lacrimas, Cic.; se ab accusando, to refrain from, Cic.; se non tenere, or se tenere non posse quin, etc., teneri non posse quin, etc., not to be able to refrain from, Cic. **B.** to detain; **1.** lit., septimum jam diem Goreyae teneri, Cic.; **2.** transf., non teneo te pluribus, Cic. **VI.** With the notion of containing, to contain, comprise; in pass., teneri aliquare, to be contained in, to belong to, si Asia hoc imperio non teneretur, Cic.

tēner -era -erum, tender, delicate, soft. **I.** Lit., **1.** gen., caules, Hor.; uva, Verg.; **2.** esp., tender, youthful, young; saluator, Cic.; a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis, from childhood, Cic.; subst., in teneris, in childhood, Verg. **II.** Transf., tender, soft, effeminate; tenerum quidam atque molle in animis, Cic.; tenerior animus, Cic.

tēnerasco, 3. (tener), to grow tender, delicate, soft, Plin.

* **tēnērē**, 4.7. with compar. and superl. (tener), tenderly, delicately, softly, Plin.

tēnērītas -ātis, f. (tener), tenderness, softness; in primo ortu inest teneritas et mollities, Cic.

tēnērītūdo = teneritas (q.v.).

tēnesmos -i, m. (τενεσμός), a straining at stool, Nep.

tēnor -ōris, 2. (teneo), course, continued

course. **I.** Lit., hasta servat tenorem, Verg.

II. Transf., uninterrupted course, duration, tenor, career; tenorem pugnae servabant, Liv.; fati, Ov.; vitae, Liv.; adv., uno tenore, in an uninterrupted course, uniformly, Cic.

Tēnos (-ōs) -i, f. (Τήνος), one of the Cyclades Islands, now Tino. Hence, **Tēni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Tenos.

tēnsa -ae, f. a car on which the images of the gods were carried at the Circensian games, Cic.

tensio -ōnis, f. (tendo), a stretching, tension, Plin.

tensius -a -um, partic. of tendo (q.v.).

tentābundus (temptābundus) -a -um (tento), trying, attempting, Liv.

tentāmen (temptāmen) -inis, n. (tento), a trial, attempt, Ov.

tentāmentum (temptāmentum) -i, n. (tento), a trial, attempt, test, essay, Verg., Ov.

tentātiō (temptātiō) -ōnis, f. (tento). **I.** an attack; novae tentationes, new attacks of disease, Cic. **II.** a trial, test, Liv.

tentātor (temptātor) -ōris, m. (tento), a tempter, Hor.

tentigo -inis, f. (tendo), lecherousness, Hor.

tento (tempto), **1.** (intens. of tendo), to touch, feel, handle. **I.** Gen., **1.** lit., pectora manibus, Ov.; flumen pede, Cic.; venas, to feel the pulse, Quint.; **2.** transf., a, to try, prove, test; alicuius patientiam, Cic.; se, Cic.; b, to try, attempt; oppugnationem eius castelli, Liv.; belli fortunam, Cic.; Thetium ratibus, Verg.; with rel. sent., tentavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quum ille Romuli senatus tentaret, ut ipse gereret reipublicam, Cic.; with infin., irasci, Verg. **II.** to attack, assail; **1.** lit., Achaiaem, Caes.; castra, Liv.; of diseases, morbo tentari, Cic.; **2.** transf., to work upon, tamper with a person, tempt, excite, disturb; animos spe et metu, Cic.; iudicium pecuniā, to try to bribe, Cic.

tentoriolum -i, n. (dim. of tentorium), a little tent, Auct. b. Afr.

tentorium -ii, n. (tendo), a tent, Liv.

tentus -a -um, partic. of tendo and teneo.

Tentūra -ōrum, n. (Τέντυρα), a town in Upper Egypt, now Denderah.

tēnūcūlus -a -um (dim. of tenuis), very poor, mean, miserable; apparatus, Cic.

tēnūis -e (root TEN). **I.** thin, fine, slight, slender. **A.** Lit., **1.** gen., collum, Cic.; acus, Ov.; **2.** esp., a, small, narrow; litus, Liv.; b, shallow; unda, Ov.; sulcus, Verg.; c, bright, clear; aqua, Ov. **B.** Fig., a, thin, plain, simple; argumentandi genus, Cic.; b, fine, subtle; distinctio, Cic. **II.** Transf., weak, poor, miserable, unimportant, little, slight. **A.** Lit., oppidum, Cic.; opes, Cic.; praeda, Caes.; transf., of persons, poor, needy, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, poor, weak, feeble; valetudo tenuissima, Caes.; causa tenuis et inops, Cic.; spes, Cic.; b, of birth or position, low, mean; qui tenuioris ordinis essent, Cic.; transf., of persons, tenuous homines, Cic. Subst., tenuiores, persons of lower rank, Cic.

tēnūitas -ātis, f. (tenuis). **I.** thinness, fineness. **A.** Lit., **1.** gen., animi, Cic.; **2.** esp., leanness, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. **B.** Fig., simplicity, plainness; rerum et verborum, Cic. **II.** Transf., miserable condition, poverty; aerarii, Cic.; hominis, Cic.

tēnūiter, adv. (tenuis). **I.** thinly. **A.** Lit., alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. **B.** Fig., plainly, simply; disserere, Cic. **II.** Transf., sparingly. **A.** Lit., Ter. **B.** Fig., lightly; tenuissime aestimare, Cic.

tēnuo, 1. (tenuis). **I.** to make thin, *finer*, slender, meagre, to attenuate; **1.** lit., assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov.; **2.** esp., a, to make thin; armenta macie, Verg.; b, to contract; vocis via est tenuata, Ov. **II.** Fig., to weaken, lessen, diminish, enfeeble; iram, Ov.; vires, Ov.

1. tēnūs -ōris, n. (root TEN, whence tendo), a noose, gin, springe, Plaut.

2. tēnūs, prep. with abl. and genit. (connected with tenso, tendo, *τείνω*), up to, as far as. **I.** Of place, a, with genit., crurum tenuis, Verg.; Coreyrae tenuis, Liv.; b, with abl., Tauro tenuis regnare, Cic.; cadi facie tenuis poti, Hor. **II.** Transf., est quadam prodire tenuis, si non datur ultra, up to a certain point, Hor.; vulneribus tenuis, Liv.; verbo tenuis, in name, nominally, Cic.

Tēōs -i, f. (Τέως), a town on the coast of Ionia, birthplace of Anacreon; hence, **Tējus** -a -um, and **Tēius** -a -um, Teian, poet. = Anacreontic, Ov.

tēpōfacio -feci -factum, 3., pass., **tēpēfio** -factus sum -fieri (tepeo and facio), to make warm, to warm, heat; sol tepefaciāt solum, Cic.

tēpēo, 2. to be lukewarm, tepid. **I.** Lit., hiems tenet, Hor.; partic., tepens, warm; aurae, Verg. **II.** Fig., 1, to be warm with love; aliquo, for some one, Hor.; 2, to be only lukewarm in love; seu tepet, sive amat, Ov.

tepesco, tēpū, 3. (tepeo). **A.** to grow warm; maria agitata ventis ita tepescunt, ut, etc., Cic. **B.** to lose warmth, grow cool, Mart.

tephriās -ae, m. (τηφρίας), a species of ash-coloured stone, Plin.

tēpidē, adv. (tepidus), lukewarmly, Plin.

tēpido, 1. (tepidus), to make lukewarm, Plin.

tēpidus -a -um (tepeo). **I.** lukewarm, tepid; brunnia, Hor. **II.** lukewarm, cooling; 1, lit., focus, Ov.; 2, fig., wanting in ardour; ignes, mens, Ov.

tēpor -ōris, m. (tepeo). **I.** lukewarmness, a moderate heat; solis, Liv.; maris, Cic. **II.** Fig., of discourse, want of fire, Tac.

tēpōrātus -a -um (tepor), made lukewarm, Plin.

Tēpūla āqua, a stream of water which was brought to the Capitol at Rome, Plin.

tēr, adv. num. (tres), three times, thrice. **I.** Lit., ter in anno, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, of en, repeatedly; Aeneam magnā ter voce vocavit, Verg.; b, = very; ter felix, Ov.

terdecies (terdeciciens), adv. thirteen times, Cic.

tērēbinthīnus -a -um (τερεβινθίνος), of the terebinth-tree, Plin.

tērēbinthus -i, f. (τερεβινθος), the terebinth-tree, Verg.

tērēbra -ae, f. (tero), a gimlet, borer, Cato.

tērēbro, 1. (terebrā), to bore through, pierce, perforate; latebras utri, Verg.

tērēdo -inis, f. (τερεδών), a worm that gnaws wood, Ov.

Tērentius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated were: **1.** C. Terentius Varro, consul 216 B.C., defeated by Hannibal at Cannae; **2.** M. Terentius Varro, born 116 B.C., a celebrated grammarian, contemporary of Cicero; **3.** P. Terentius Afer, freedman of P. Terentius Lucanus, the celebrated Roman comic dramatist, contemporary of Laelius and Scipio Africanus; **4.** Terentia, the wife of Cicero. Adj., **Tērentius** -a -um, Terentian; lex, law proposed by the consuls Cassius and M. Terentius. Hence, **Tērentianus** -a -um, Terentian; exercitus, of C. Terentius Varro, Liv.; Chremes, appearing in the comedies of Terence, Cic.

Tērentum (Tārentum) -i, a., **Tērentōs** (-us), and **Tārentōs** (-us) -i, m. a place in the Campus Martius, where the ludi saeculares were held. Hence, **Tērentinus** -a -um, Terentine.

tērēs -rētis, abl. -rēti (root TER, Gr. ΤΕΡ, *τερω*), rounded, polished, well-turned. **I.** stipes, Caes.; gemma, Verg.; hence, fig., sapient in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, Hor. **II.** firmly-woven; plagae, Hor. **III.** Of the parts of the body, well-turned, slender, graceful; 1, lit., cervix, Lucr.; sura, Hor.; 2, fig., polished, refined elegant; aures, oratio, Cic.

Tēreus -ei and -ēos, m. (Τυρεός), king in Thrace, husband of Procne, sister of Philomela, father of Itys, who outraged Philomela, and for punishment was changed into a hoopoe. Hence **Tēreides** -ae, m. (Τυρείδης), the son of Tereus, i.e., Itys.

tergemīnus = trigeminus (q.v.)

tergeo and **tergo**, tersi, tersum -ōre and -ōre (root TER, whence tero), to wipe, wipe off, dry, clean, Cic.; lumina lacrimis tersit, Ov.; specula, to polish, Verg.; arina, Liv.

Tergestē -is, n. a town in Istria, now Trieste. Hence, **Tergestinus** -a -um, Tergestine.

tergīnum -i, n. (tergum), a whip of leather, thong for scourging, Plaut.

tergiversatio -ōnis, f. (tergiversor), backwardness, reluctance, delay; mora et tergiversatio, Cic.

tergiversor, 1. dep (tergum and tero), to turn the back, hence, to be reluctant, shuffle, find excuses, to delay; quid taces? quid dissimules? quid tergiversaris? Cic

tergōro, 1. (terguis), to cover, Plin.

tergo = tergeo (q.v.).

tergum -i, n. the back. **I.** Lit., Cic.; terga dare, Liv., vertere, Caes., to turn one's back, Aes; a tergo, from behind, Cic.; praebere terga Phoebo, to sun oneself, Ov; plur., terga, meton. = flight; terga Parthorum dicam, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, the hindmost part of a thing; castris ab tergo vallum obiectum, from behind, Liv.; 2, the surface of anything; e.g., of a field, the earth ploughed up between the furrows, Verg.; of a river, Ov.; 3, a covering; elipei, Verg.; 4, a body; centum terga suum, a hundred swine, Verg.; 5, the hide, skin; a, lit., taurinum, Verg.; b, meton., things made out of hide; Sulmonis, shield, Verg.; duro intendere brachia tergo, the cestus, Verg.

tergus -ōris, n. the back. **I.** Lit., Prop. **II.** Transf., 1, the body of an animal, Ov.; 2, skin, hide, leather, Verg.

Tērīna -ae, f. a town in Bruttii, near modern Bufemia. Hence, **Tērīnaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tērīna.

termes -itis, m. a branch cut off a tree; olivae, Hor.

Termessus -i, f. (Τερμασός), a town in Pisidia. Hence, **Termessenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Termessus.

Terminālia -ium and -ōrum (Terminus), n. the Festival of Terminus, on the 23rd of February.

terminatio -ōnis, f. (termino), a limiting, bounding. **I.** Lit., Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, a fixing, ordaining, determining; versus inventus est terminatione aurium, Cic.; 2, rhet. t.t., the end, termination of a period; ordo verborum alia alia terminatione concluditur, Cic.

termino, 1. (terminus), to bound, limit, set bounds to. **I.** Lit., finem loci quem oleae terminabant, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to limit; a, to restrain, restrict; sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis, Cic.; b, to define, determine; bona volup-

tate, mala dolore, Cic. ; **2**, to close, end, terminate ; orationem, Cic.

terminus -i, m. (root TER, whence termen, termo, Gr. ΤΕΡ, whence τέρας), a boundary-mark, limit, boundary. **I.** Lit., a, nulli possessionum terminus, Cic. ; b, personif., Terminus, the god of boundaries, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, limit, bound, object ; certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possim, Cic. ; **2**, end, conclusion ; contentionum, Cic.

terni -ae -a (ter). **I.** three each, Cic. ; sing., terno ordine, Verg. **II.** three together, Verg.

têro, trivi, tritum, 3. (root TER, whence τέρω), to rub. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., 1, dentes in stipite, Ov. ; calcem = to overtake in running, Verg. ; calamo labellum = to play the flute, Verg. ; **2**, esp., a, to rub for the sake of cleaning or ornamenting, to smoothe, adorn ; crura punice, Ov. ; b, to turn (at a lathe) ; radios rotis, Verg. ; c, to thresh out corn ; milia frumenti, Hor. ; d, of places, to visit, frequent ; iter, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to read often, have often in the hands, use often ; quod legeret tereretur viritum publicus usus, Hor. ; **2**, fig., to use often in discourse ; verbum, Cic. **II.** A. to rub, bruise, grind ; bacam, Verg. **B.** to rub off, wear away ; 1, lit., silices, Ov. ; **2**, fig., a, to tire oneself ; se in opere longinquo, Liv. ; b, to pass away time ; interea tempus, Cic. (syncop. perf., tristi, Cat.).

Terpsichôrê -ês, f. (Τερψιχόρη), the muse of dancing ; hence = muse, poetry, Juv.

terra -ae, f. (root TER, whence torreo), lit., that which is dry ; hence, the earth (as opp. to heavens, sea, air), land, ground, soil. **I.** a, the earth ; terrae motus, earthquake, Cic. ; terrâ, by land, Cic. ; terrâ marique, by land and sea, Cic. ; in terris, on the earth, Hor. ; sub terras ire, to visit the lower world, Verg. ; b, the earth = the ground, the soil ; gleba terrae, Liv. ; mihi terram injice, Verg. ; terra filius, a son of the earth, an unknown person, Cic. ; ea quae gignuntur e terra, Cic. ; c, the earth = the surface of the earth, ground ; de terra saxa tollere, Cic. ; d, a particular country, land, region ; abire in alias terras, Cic. ; plur., terrae, the world ; has terras incolentes, Cic. ; orbis terrarum, the world, Cic. ; genit. plur. often partitive, with adv. of place, ubi terrarum sumus ? where in the world are we ? Cic. **II.** Personif., Terra, the earth as a goddess ; gen., Tellus, Cic.

Terracîna, Terracînenis = Tarracina, Tarracînenis (q.v.).

terrênus -a -um (terra). **I.** earthy, earthen ; tumulus, Caes. ; genus, Cic. Subst., **terrênum** -i, n. land, ground ; herbidum, Liv. **II.** 1, belonging to the earth, terrene, terrestrial ; bestiae, land-animals, Cic. ; humor, moisture of the earth, Cic. ; poet., numina, of the lower world, Ov. ; **2**, earthy (opp. caelestis) ; eques, mortal, Hor.

terrêo, terrûi, territum, 2. to frighten, terrify. **I.** Gen., aliquem, Cic. ; with ne and the subj., Liv. **II.** 1, to frighten away, scare away ; profugam per totum orbem, Ov. ; **2**, to frighten, deter ; a repetunda libertate, Sall. ; with ne and the subj., Liv. ; with quominus and the subj., Caes.

terrestër -tris -tre, gen., **terrest'ris** -e (terra), 1, terrestrial (opp. marinus), animantium genus terrestre, Cic. ; terrestres navalesque pugnae, Cic. ; **2**, found on the earth, earthly (opp. caelestis), res caelestes atque terrestres, Cic. ; Capitolium terrestre donicilium Jovis, Cic.

terrêus -a -um (terra), made of earth, earthy ; progenies, Verg.

terribilis -e (terreo), terrible, frightful, fearful, dreadful ; a, of things, sonus, Liv. ; mors est terribilis iis, etc., Cic. ; with 2. supine, ter-

ribiles visu formae, Verg. ; neut. plur. subst., majora ac terribilliora afferre, Liv. ; b, of persons, jam ipsi urbi terribilis erat, Liv. ; with 2. supine, quam terribilis aspectu, Cic.

terrîcula -ae, f. and **terrîculum** -i, n. (terreo), something that causes fright ; abl. plur., terrîculis, Liv.

terrifico, 1. (terrificus), to frighten, terrify, Verg.

terrificus -a -um (terreo and facio), causing terror, frightful, terrible, Verg.

terrîgêna -ae, c. (terra and gigno), earth born, sprung from the earth, Lucr., Ov.

terripavium, terripadium = tripudium (q.v.).

terrîto, 1. (intens. of terreo), to frighten, scare, terrify ; a, of persons, aliquem metu, Caes. ; b, of things, tribunicium domi bellum patres territat, Liv.

terrîtôrîum -ii, n. (terra), the land belonging to a town, district, territory ; coloniae, Cic.

terror -ôrîs, m. (terreo), fright, fear, terror, dread, panic. **I.** Lit., with subject. genit., exercitus, Caes. ; with object. genit. (on account of), belli, Cic. ; minis et terrore commoveri, Cic. ; attulit terrorem hostibus, Caes. ; alicui terrori esse, Caes. ; facere terrorem et militibus et ipsi Appio, Liv. ; incutere alicui terrorem, Liv. ; inferre terrorem alicui, Cic. ; injicere alicui terrorem, Caes. **II.** Meton., a, the object which causes terror ; terra repleta est trepido terrore, Lucr. ; plur., huius urbis terrores (Carthage and Numantia), Cic. ; b, news causing terror ; Romam tanti terrores erant allati, Liv. ; also threatening or frightening expressions ; non mediocres terrores jacere atque denuntiare, Cic. ; or, events causing terror ; caelestes maritimique terrores, Liv. **III.** Personif., Terror, Ov.

tersus -a -um, p. adj. (from tergeo), wiped. **I.** Lit., clean, neat ; mulier, Plaut. ; plantae, Ov. **II.** Fig., free from mistakes, neat ; iudicium, Quint.

tertiadêcûmânî -ôrûm, m. (tertius decimus), soldiers of the thirteenth legion, Tac.

tertiânus -a -um (tertius), belonging to the third. **I.** to the third day ; febris, tertian fever, i.e., recurring every third day, Cic. ; subst., **tertiâna** -ae, f. a tertian fever, Plin. **II.** belonging to the third legion ; subst., **tertiânî** -ôrûm, m. soldiers of the third legion, Tac.

tertiârîus -a -um (tertius), containing one-third ; stannum, containing one-third tin with two-thirds lead, Plin.

tertiô, adv. (tertius), **I.** for the third time ; tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. **II.** thirdly, Caes.

tertiûm, adv. (tertius), for the third time, Cic.

tertiûs -a -um (ter), the third. **I.** Adj., pars, Caes. ; tertio quoque verbo, always at the third word, Cic. ; tertius e nobis, one of us three, Ov. ; tertia regna, the lower world, Ov. ; tertia Saturnalia, the third day of the Saturnalia, Cic. ; ab Jove tertius Ajax, of the third generation, great grandson, Ov. **II.** Subst., **tertiac** -ârûm, f. a, one-third, Plin. ; b, the third or inferior part in a play, Plin.

tertiûsdêcûmus -a -um, the thirteenth, Cic.

têruncîus -ii, m. (ter or tres and uncia), three twelfth parts. **I.** the fourth part of an c.s. Cic. ; prov., ne teruncius quidem, not a farthing, Cic. **II.** the fourth part of an inheritance ; heres ex teruncio, heir to one-fourth of the property, Cic.

tervênêficus -i, m. an arch-poisoner, a double-dyed rogue, Plaut

tesca (tesqua) -ōrum, n. (with or without loca), wastes, deserts, Hor.

tessella -ae, f. (dim. of tessera), a small cube of marble or other substance used for pavements, or for playing dice, Juv.

tessellātus -a -um (tessella), set with small cubes; pavementum, mosaic, Suet.

tessera -ae, f. (τέτραπα), a cube of wood, bone, or other substance used for various purposes. **I.** a piece of mosaic for paving, Plin. **II.** a die for playing; tesseras ja-ēre, Cic. **III.** a token; **1.** a square tablet on which the military watchword was written; hence, meton. = the watchword; omnibus tesseram dare, Liv.; **2.** a tablet or token which entitled the holder to receive money or provisions, Juv.; **3.** hospitalis, a token of hospitality (a small die, which friends broke into two parts), Plaut.

tessērārius -ii, m. (tessera), the officer who received from the general the ticket (tessera) on which the watchword was written, and communicated it to the army, Tac.

tessērūla -ae, f. (dim. of tessera), **1.** a little cube of stone for paving, ap. Cic.; **2.** a little voting-ticket, Varr.; **3.** a ticket for the distribution of food, Pers.

testa -ae, f. (perhaps = tosta), burnt clay. **I.** Lit., **1.** an earthen vessel, pot, pitcher, jug, urn; vinum Graecā testā conditum, Hor.; **2.** a brick, a tile, Cic.; **3.** a potsherd, Ov.; esp., the potsherd used in voting by the Greeks; testarum suffragia, ostracism, Nep. **II.** Transf., **1.** the shell of shell-fish, Cic.; **2.** meton., a shell-fish, Hor.; **3.** poet., transf., shell, covering = ice; lubrica testa, Ov.

testāceus -a -um (testa). **I.** **1.** made of bricks or tiles, Plin.; subst., **testāceum** -i, n. brick-work, Plin.; **2.** brick-coloured, Plin. **II.** Of animals, covered with a shell, testaceous, Plin.

testamentārius -a -um (testamentum), of or relating to a will, testamentary; subst., **testamentārius** -ii, m. a forger of wills, Cic.

testamentum -i, n. (testor), a last will, testament; id testamentum cavere, to provide, Cic.; conscribere testamentum, Cic.; testamentum facere, Cic.; irritum facere testamentum, to annul, Cic.; obsignare testamentum, Caes.; relinquere alicui testamento sestertium milies, Cic.

testatio -ōnis, f. (testor). **I.** a calling to witness; raptorum foederum, Liv. **II.** a bearing witness, Quint.

testātor -ōris, m. (testor), one that makes a will, a testator, Suet.

testātus -a -um, p. adj. (from testor), attested, proved, clear; res, Cic.; quo notior testatiorque virtus eius esset, Caes.

testiculus -i, m. (dim. of 2. testis), a testicle, Pers.

testificatio -ōnis, f. (testificor). **I.** a bearing witness, testifying; hanc testificatione uti, Cic. **II.** Transf., attestation, evidence, proof; officiorum, Cic.

testificor, 1. dep. (testis and facio). **I.** to call to witness; deos hominesque, ap. Cic. **II.** to bear witness, testify; **1.** lit., testificor me esse rogatum, Cic.; **2.** transf., to show, publish, bring to light; variis pass., abs te testificata voluntas, Cic.

testimōnium -ii, n. (1. testis), witness, evidence, testimony. **I.** Lit., testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic.; of a written attestation, testimonium componere, obsignare, Cic. **II.** Transf., in general, a proof, evidence, indication; aedicti iudicii in testimonium, Cic.

1. testis -is, c. one who gives evidence, 1. witness. **I.** Lit., testis falsus, Cic.; testes dare in singulas res, Cic.; testes adhibere, Cic. **II.** Transf. = arbiter, an eye-witness, spectator, Ov.

2. testis -is, m. a testicle, Hor.

testor, 1. dep. (1. testis). **I.** to bear witness, to give evidence of, to make known, publish, declare, assert, testify; utraque vim testantur, Cic.; pass., to be attested, declared; testata est voce praeconis libertas Argivorum, Liv. **II.** to call to witness; **1.** gen., omnes deos, Cic.; **2.** esp., to make a will; de filii pupilli re, Cic.

testū, indecl. and **testum** -i, n. (perhaps = tostu, tostum, as testa = tosta), an earthen pot, a pot, Ov.

testuātium -ii, n. (testu), a cake baked in an earthen pan, Varr.

testudinēus -a -um (testudo). **I.** like a tortoise; gradus, Plaut. **II.** adorned with or made of tortoise-shell; lyra, Prop.

testūdo -inis, f. (testa), a tortoise. **I.** Lit., Liv. **II.** Meton., **A.** the shell of the tortoise, used for ornamenting furniture; varii testudine postes, Verg. **B.** **1.** a curved string-instrument, the tyre, cithara, etc., Hor.; transf., a way of dressing the hair of similar form, Ov.; **2.** a room with a vaulted roof, Cic.; **3.** milit. t.t., a shed to protect soldiers while attacking fortifications, Caes.; **b.** a formation in which soldiers charged, holding their shields over their heads, Caes.

testūla -ae, f. (dim. of testa), a potsherd, as Athenian voting-ticket; meton., ostracism; a Themistocle collabefactus testulā illā, Nep.

tētānicus -a -um (τετανικός), suffering from lockjaw, Plin.

tētānus -i, m. (τέτανος), lockjaw, Plin.

tētārēmōrion -ii, n. (τεταρτημόριον), the fourth part of the zodiac, Plin.

tēter (taeter) -tra -trum, fml., noisome, hideous, offensive. **I.** Lit., to the senses, odor, Cic.; tenebrae, Cic.; with 2. supine, illud teter rimum non modo aspectu, sed etiam auditu, Cic. **II.** Transf., hateful, hideous, disgraceful, shameful, abominable; homo, Cic.; quis terrior hostis huic civitati? Cic.: sententia teterrima, Cic.

tēthālāssōmēnos -i, m. (τεθαλασσωμένος οίνος), wine mixed with sea-water, Plin.

Tethys -thŷos, acc. -thyn, f. (Τηθύς). **I.** a marine goddess, wife of Oceanus, mother of the river-gods and sea-nymphs. **II.** Poet., appell. = the sea, Cat.

tētrachmum -i, genit. plur. -ōrum and -ūm, n. (τετραχμῶν), a Greek coin of four drachmae, Liv.

tētrāchordos -on (τετραχόρδος), having four notes; subst., **tētrāchordon** -i, n. harmony of four notes, a tetrachord, Varr.

tētrācōlon -i, n. (τετρακόλον), a period having four clauses, Sen.

tētrādrachmum = tetrachmum (q.v.).

tētragnāthius -ii, m. (τετραγναθός), a poisonous spider, Plin.

tētrālix -icis, f. (τετράλιξ), the plant hach, Plin.

tētrāo -ōnis, m. (τετράων), a heathcock, Plin. **tētrarches** and **tētrarcha** -ae, m. (τετράρχης), the ruler over one-fourth of a country, a tetrarch, Cic.

tētrarchia -ae, f. (τετραρχία), the country governed by a tetrarch, tetrarchy, Cic.

tētrastichā -ōn, n. plur. (τετραστιχά), a poem consisting of four lines, Quint.

tétrō (taetrō), adv. (teter), *fully, hideously, noisomely, offensively*; multa facere impure atque tetre, Cic.; religionem impurissime tetterineque violasse, Cic.

I. totricus -a -um, *harsh, gloomy, severe, forbidding*; puella, Ov.; deae, the Parcae, Mart.

2. Tetricus mons, *a mountain in the Sabine country*. now Monte S. Giovanni; poet. subst.,

Tetrica -ae, f. (sc. rupes), Verg.

tettigomētra -ae, f. (τεττιγομήτρα), *the larva of the cicada*, Plin.

tettigonia -ae, f. (τεττιγονία), *a species of small cicada*, Plin.

tētūli = tuli, v. tulo.

Teucer -cri, m. and **Teucrus** -i, m. (Τεύκρος). **I.** (Teucer and Teucrus) son of Telamon, king of Salamis, brother of Ajax, who, after his return from Troy, sailed away to Cyprus. **II.** (Teucrus), son of Scamander, first king of Troy; hence, a, **Teucrus** -a -um, *Teucrian*, poet. = Trojan; b, **Teucrus** -a -um, *Teucrian*, poet. = Trojan. Subst., **Teucri** -ōrum, m. the Trojans.

teuchitis -idis, f. (τευχίτις), *a species of aromatic rush*, Plin.

teucion -i, n. (τεύκιον), *the plant called germander*, Plin.

Teucrus, Teucrus, v. Teucer.

Teuthras -thrantis, m. (Τεύθρας). **I.** a river in Campania. **II.** a king in Mysia, father of Thespius. Hence, **A. Teuthrānia** -ae, f. a district in Mysia. **B. Teuthrantēus** -a -um, Mysian. **C. Teuthrantius** -a -um, of or belonging to Teuthras; turba, the fifty sisters and daughters of Thespius, Ov. **III.** a soldier of Turnus.

Teutōni -ōrum, m. and **Teutōnes** -um, m. a collective name of the German peoples, a branch of which invaded the Roman Empire with the Cimbri, and were defeated by C. Marius. Hence, **Teutōnicus** -a -um, *Teuton*, and poet. = German.

texo, textū, textum, v. to weave. **I.** tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. **II.** to weave, twine together, intertwine, plait, construct, build; casas ex arundine, Liv.; basilicam in medio foro, Cic.; fig., epistolae quotidianis verbis, to compose, Cic.

textilis -e (texo). **I.** *woven, textile*; stragulum, Cic. Subst., **textile** -is, n. (sc. opus), *a woven fabric, a piece of cloth*. **II.** *plaited, braided*, Mart.

textor -ōris, m. (texo), *a weaver*, Hor.

textōrius -a -um (textor), *of or relating to weaving*, Sen.

textrinus -a -um (for textorinus, from textor), *relating to weaving*. Subst., **textrinum** -i, n. *weaving*, Cic.

textrix -trix, f. (f. of textor), *a female weaver*, Mart.

textum -i, n. (texo). **I.** *that which is woven*, v. web; a, *lit.*, Ov.; b, *that which is plaited, woven, fitted, put together in any way, a fabric*; pinea (navis), Ov.; clipei, Verg. **II.** *Fig.*, of written composition, *texture, style*, Quint.

textūra -ae, f. (texo). **I.** *a web, texture*, Plant. **II.** *Transf.* *a putting together, connexion*, Lucr.

textus -ūs, m. (texo). **I.** *a web, and transf., texture, structure*, Lucr. **II.** *Fig.*, of discourse, *mode of putting together, connexion*, Quint.

Thais -idos, f. (Θαïs), *a celebrated hetaira of Athens, afterwards wife of Ptolemaeus I. of Egypt*.

Thala -ae, f. *a town in Numidia, now Fer-
reanah*.

thālāmēgus -i, f. (θαλαμηγός), *a barge or gondola provided with cabins*, Suet.

thālamus -i, m. (θάλαμος), *a room in the interior of a house*. **I.** *a living-room*, Ov.; hence, *a place of abode, dwelling*; Eumenidum, Verg.; of the cells of bees, Verg. **II.** *a bed-room*; a, *lit.*, Ov.; b, *a marriage bed*, Verg.; hence, *meton.*, *marriage*; vita expers thalamū, unmarried, Verg.; thalamos ne desere pactos, the promised bride, Verg.

thalassicus -a -um (θαλασσικός), *sea-green*, Plant.

thalassinus -s -um (θαλάσσινος), *sea-green*, Lucr.

Thalassio, Thalassius, etc., v. Talassio.

thālassites -ae, m. (θαλασσίτης), *wine which has been sunk in the sea to be ripened*, Plin.

thālassomēli, n. (θαλασσόμελι), *honey mixed with sea-water*, Plin.

Thālea = Thalia (q.v.).

Thālea -lis and -lētis, m. (Θαλής), *a philosopher of Miletus, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece*.

Thālia -ae, f. (Θάλεια). **I.** *the Muse of comic poetry*. **II.** *one of the sea-nymphs*.

thallus -i, m. (θαλλός), *a green branch*, Verg.

Thāmýras -ae, m. and **Thāmýris** -idis, m. (Θάμυρις), *a Thracian poet, who entered into a contest with the Muses, and being conquered was deprived of his lyre and eyes*.

Thapsus (-ōs) -i, f. (Θάψος). **I.** *a peninsula and town in Sicily*. **II.** *a town in Africa Propria, where Caesar conquered the Pompeians*.

Thāsus (-ōs) -i, f. (Θάσος), *an island in the Aegean Sea*. Adj., **Thāsian** -a -um, *Thasian*.

Thaumās -antis, m. (Θαύμας), *father of Iris*. Hence, **A. Thaumantēus** -a -um, of Thaumias; virgo, Iris, Ov. **B. Thaumantias** -ādis, f. *daughter of Thaumias, i.e., Iris*.

C. Thaumantis -idos, f. = Thaumantias.

theamēdes, acc. -en, m. *an Ethiopian stone, perhaps tourmaline*, Plin.

thēātrālis -e (theatrum), *of or relating to a theatre, theatrical*; consensus, Cic.

thēātrum -i, n. (θέατρον). **I.** *a theatre*; 1, *lit.*, a, *gen.*, for dramatic performances, Cic.; b, *an open place for the exhibition of games*, Verg.; 2, *meton.*, a, *the people assembled in the theatre, the audience*; theatra tota reclamant, Cic.; b, *transf.*, *spectators, assembly*; senatus consultum frequentissimo theatro (populi) comprobatum, Cic. **II.** *Fig.*, *the sphere, theatre for any action*; forum populi Romani quasi theatrum illius ingenii, Cic.

Thēbāe -ārum, f. (Θήβαι). **I.** *a city in Upper Egypt*. **II.** *a city of Boeotia, founded by Cadmus, the birthplace of Pindar*. **III.** *Thebae Phthioticae or Phthiae, a town in Thessalia Phthiotis, now Armiro*. **IV.** *a town in Mysia, residence of Aetion, father-in-law of Hector, destroyed by Achilles*. Hence, **A. Thēbāis** -idis and -idos, f. 1, *belonging to Thebes in Egypt*; 2, *belonging to Thebes in Boeotia*; Thebaidēs, *Theban women*, Ov.; 3, *belonging to Thebes in Mysia*. **B. Thēbānus** -a -um, 1, *belonging to Thebes in Boeotia*; modi, Pindaria, Ov.; dea, Ivo (Leukothea, Matula), Ov.; mater, Agave, Ov.; soror, Antigone, Ov.; semina, the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Ov.; duces, Eteocles and Polymices, Prop.; dens, Hercules, Prop.; subst., **Thēbānus** -i, m. *a Theban*; 2, *belonging to Thebes in Mysia*; subst., *Thebana, Andromache*, Ov.

Thēbē -ēs, f. (Θήβη). **I.** = Thebae. **II.** *a nymph, beloved by the river-god Asopos*. **III.** *wife of the tyrant Alexander of Phœrae*.

thēca -ae, f. (θήκη), a case, sheath, envelope, covering; *vasea sine theca*, Cic.

Thelxinoë -ēs, f. one of the first four Muses.

thēlyphōnon = aconitum (q.v.).

thēlyptēris -idis, f. (θηλυπτερίς), the female fern plant, Plin.

thēma -ātis, n. (θέμα). **I.** the theme, topic, subject of discourse, Sen. **II.** the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of a birth, Suet.

Thémis -idis, f. (Θέμις), the goddess of justice, also regarded as the goddess of prophecy.

Thémista -ae, f. and **Thémistē** -ēs, f. an Epicurean philosopher of Lampascus.

Thémistoclēs -is and -i, m. (Θεμιστοκλῆς), the celebrated general of the Athenians in the Persian War. Hence, **Thémistoclēus** -a -um, Thémistoclean.

Théocritus -i, m. (Θεόκριτος), the famous Greek bucolic poet, born at Syracuse, flourished 281-250 B.C.

Théodectēs -is and -i, m. (Θεοδέκτης), Greek orator of Cilicia, teacher of Isocrates and Aristotle.

Théodorus -i, m. (Θεόδωρος). **I.** Of Byzantium, a Greek sophist. **II.** Of Cyrene, a Greek sophist. **III.** a famous rhetorician of Gadara, teacher of Libanius.

Théogōnia -ae, f. (Θεογονία), the Theogony, or Generation of the Gods, a poem by Hesiod, Cic.

théolōgus -i, m. (θεολόγος), a theologian, one who treats of the descent and existence of the gods, Cic.

Théophānē -ēs, f. (Θεοφάνη), daughter of Bissulæ, mother by Poseidon of the ram which bore Phrixus to Colchis.

Théophānēs -is and -i, m. (Θεοφάνης), a historian, friend of Pompeius.

Théophrastus -i, m. (Θεόφραστος), a celebrated Greek philosopher of the town of Cresos in Lesbos, pupil of Plato and Aristotle.

Théopompus -i, m. (Θεόπομπος). **I.** a celebrated Greek historian of Chios, pupil of Isocrates. **II.** a dependent of Caesar's. **III.** a dependent of Cicero's in Asia.

Thēra -ae, f. (Θήρα), an island in the Cretan Sea, now Santorin. Hence, **Thēraeus** -a -um, Thēraean.

Thērāmēnēs -ae, m. (Θηραμένης), of Chios or Ceos, adopted son of the Athenian Hagnon, one of the thirty tyrants at Athens, but put to death for opposing the oppressions of his colleagues Critias and Charicles.

Thérapiē (Thēramnē) -ēs, f. and **Thērapiæ** -arum, f. (Θεραπεία), a town of Laconia, the birthplace of Helen; hence, adj., **Thērapiæus** -a -um, Thērapiæan; poet., Spartan; marita, or nata rure Thērapiæo, Helen, Ov.; sanguis Thērapiæus (of the boy Hyacinthus of Amyclæ), Ov.

Thēriacus -a -um (θηριακος), serviceable against animal poison, esp., the bite of serpents, Plin. Subst., **thēriāca** -ae, f. and **thēriāce** -ēs, f. an antidote against the bite of poisonous serpents, Plin.

Thēriclēs -is, m. (Θηρικλῆς), a celebrated artist, maker of pottery and wooden vessels at Corinth. Hence, **Thēriclius** -a -um (θηρικλειος), Thēriclean; pocula, drinking-cups of clay or wood, Cic.

thermae -arum, f. (θερμαῖ, warm). **I.** warm baths, Plin. **II.** Proper name, **Thermae** -arum, f. a town with warm springs on the north coast of Sicily, now Scutaria. Hence, **Thermiānus** -a -um, of or belonging to **Thermae**.

Thermē -es, f. (Θέρμη), a town in Macedonia, afterwards called Thessalonica. Hence, **Thērmaeus** -a -um, Thermæan; sinus, now il Golfo di Salonichi.

therminus -a -um (θέρμινος), made of iupura, Plin.

Thermōdōn -ontis, m. (Θερμώδων), a river in Pontus, on which the Amazons lived, now Termas. Hence, **Thermōdōntēs** (-tiācus) -a -um, poet. = Amazonian.

thermōpōlium -ī, n. (θερμώπολιον), a place where warm drinks are sold, Plaut.

thermōpōto, i. to refresh with warm drinks, Plaut.

Thermōpylæ -arum, f. (Θερμοπύλαι), a pass in Locria, on the borders of Thessaly, where Leonidas and a small body of Spartans fell fighting against the whole Persian army.

thermulae -arum, f. (dim. of thermæ), warm baths, Mart.

Thērōdāmās -antis, m. and **Thērōmedōn** -ontis, m. (Θηρομέδων), a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh. Adj., **Thērōdāmāntēs** -a -um, of Thērodamas.

Thersitēs -ae, m. (Θηρσίτης), son of Agrius, one of the Greeks before Troy, notorious for his ugliness and scurrilous tongue.

thēsauriūs -a -um (thesaurus), of or relating to the treasury, Plaut.

thēsaurus -i, m. (θησαυρός). **I.** a treasury, store, hoard; **1.** lit., thesaurum obnuere, Cic.; defodere, Cic.; **2.** fig., a treasure (of persons, etc.), Plaut. **II.** the place where a treasure is kept; **1.** lit., a, servata mella thesauris, Verg.; b, esp., the treasury of a temple or state; thesaurus Proserpinae spoliare, Liv.; **2.** fig., a storehouse, magazine, repository; thesaurus rerum omnium memoria, Cic.

Thēsēus -ēi and -ēs, m. (Θησεύς), a king of Athens, son of Aegeus, husband of Ariadne and Phædra, conqueror of the Minotaur. Hence, **Adj.**, **Thēsēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Theseus; crimen, the desertion of Ariadne, Ov.; poet., Athenian, Prop. **B.** **Thēsēius** -a -um, of or belonging to Theseus; heros, Hippolytus, Ov. **C.** Subst., **Thēsides** -ae, m. a son of Theseus, Hippolytus, Ov. **D.** **Thēsēis** -idis, f. a poem on Theseus, Juv.

thēsion (-um) -īi, n. (θήσειον), a species of flax (Thesium linophyllum, Linn.), Plin.

thēsis -is, f. (θέσις), a proposition, thesis, Quint.

thesmōphōria -drum, n. (θεσμοφóρια), the great Greek festival in honour of Demeter, Plin.

Thespiæ -arum, f. (Θεσπιά), a town in Boeotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon. Hence, **Adj.**, **Thespiās** -adis, f. (Θεσπιὰς), Thespiæan; deae Thespiades, Ov., and simply, Thespiades, Cic., the Muses. **B.** **Thespienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Thespiæ.

Thespis -idis, m. (Θέσπις), the founder of the Greek drama, contemporary of Solon and Pisistratus.

Thespius -īi, n. (Θέσπιος), son of Erechtheus, founder of Thespiæ, father of fifty daughters.

Thesprotia -ae, f. (Θεσπρωτία), a district in Epirus. Hence, **Thesprotius** -a -um, Thesprotian.

Thessália -ae, f. (Θεσσαλία), Thessaly, a country of northern Greece. Hence, **Adj.**, **A.** **Thessálicus** -a -um, Thessalian; juga (of Mount Pelion), Ov. **B.** **Thessálus** -a -um, Thessalian; tela (of Achilles), Hor.; ignes, the camp of Achilles, Hor.; pinna, the ship Argo

Ov. C. Thessālus -a -um, *Thessalian*. **D. Thessālis** -idis, f. adj., *Thessalian*; umbra, of *Protesilaus*, Prop.; ara, of *Laodamia*, husband of *Protesilaus*, Ov.; subst. a *Thessalian woman*.

Thessalōnica -ae, f. and **Thessalōnicē** -ēs, f. (Θεσσαλονίκη), *Thessalonica*, a town in Macedonia, now Salonichi. Hence, **Thessalōnicenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of *Thessalonica*.

Thessālus, v. *Thessalia*.

Thēstius -ii, m. (Θέστιος). **I.** a king in *Aetolia*, father of *Leda* and *Althaea*, of *Plexippus* and *Toxeus*. Hence, **A. Thestiādes** -ae, m. (Θεστιάδης), a descendant of *Thēstius*; *Thestiadae* duo, *Plexippus* and *Toxeus*; respice *Thestiaden*, *Meleager*, son of *Althaea*, Ov. **B. Thestias** -adis, f. a daughter of *Thēstius*, i.e., *Althaea*. **II.** = *Thespius*.

Thēstor -ōris, m. (Θέστωρ), father of the sooth-sayer *Calchas*. Hence, **Thēstorīdes** -ae, m. (Θεστοριδης), the son of *Thēstor*, i.e., *Calchas*.

thēta, n. (θῆτα), the Greek letter *theta* (Θ, θ), used by the Greeks in voting tickets as a symbol of condemnation, because beginning the word θάνατος; *nigrum*, Pers.

Thētis -idis, f. (Θέτις), a sea-nymph, wife of *Peleus*, mother of *Achilles*; hence, poet., the sea, Verg.

Theudōria -ae, f. a town in *Athamania*, now *Todoriana*.

Theuma -mātis, n. a place in Macedonia.

thiasus -i, m. (θιασος), a dance in honour of *Bacchus*, Verg.

thieldones -um, m. a kind of Spanish horses, Plin.

Thirmida -ae, f. a town in *Numidia*.

Thisbē -ēs, f. (Θισβη). **I.** a beautiful *Babylonian* maiden, beloved by *Pyramus*. **II.** a town in *Boeotia*. Hence, **Thisbeus** -a -um, *Thisbean* = *Babylonian*.

thlaspi, n. (θάλασπι), a kind of cress, Plin.

Thōas -antis, m. (Θόας). **I.** a king of *Lemnos*, father of *Hypsipyle*; whence, **Thōantiās** -adis, f. a daughter of *Thōas*, i.e., *Hypsipyle*. **II.** a king of the *Tauric Chersonese*, slain by *Grestes*. Hence, **Thōantēus** -a -um, poet. = *Tauric*.

thōlus -i, m. (θόλος), a cupola, dome, Verg.

thōrācātus -a -um (thorax), armed with a breastplate, Plin.

thōrax -ācis, m. (θώραξ), 1, the breast, chest, Plin.; 2, meton., a breastplate, cuirass, Liv.

thōs, thōis, m. (θώς), a kind of wolf, Plin.

Thot, the Egyptian name of *Mercury*.

Thraces -um, acc. -es and -as, m. (Θράκες), the *Thracians*, the inhabitants of *Thrace* in south-east Europe; sing., **Thrāx** -ācis, n. (Θράξ), a, a *Thracian*; poet. adj. = *Thracian*; b, esp. *Thrax*, or *Thraex*, a gladiator with *Thracian* armour. Hence, **A. Thrācia** -ae, f. the country of *Thrace*; Greek form, **Ἰθράκιε** -ēs, f., or latinised **Thrāca** -ae, f. **B. Thrācius** (Threicius) -a -um, *Thracian*. **C.** (Poet.), **Threicius** -a -um (Θρηίκιος), *Thracian*; sacerdos, Verg., or vates, Ov. = *Orpheus*; *Sanctus*, *Sameiuraca*, Verg.; genates, of *Diomedes*, king of *Thrace*, Ov. **D. Thracissa**, and contr. **Thraessa** -ae, f. in or from *Thrace*; subst., a *Thracian woman*.

thranis -is, m. (θράνις), a fish, also called *ciphas*, Plin.

thrasclias -ae, m. (θρασκίας), a north north-west wind, Plin.

Thrāsýbúlus -i, m. (Θρασύβουλος), an *Athenian* who freed *Athens* from the *Thirty Tyrants*.

Thrāsýmennus, v. *Trasumenus*.

Thrax, v. *Thracēs*.

Threissa, *Thressa*, v. *Thracēs*.

Threx = *Thrax*, v. *Thracēs*.

thrips -ipis, m. (θρίψ), a wood-worm, Plin.

thrōnus -i, m. (θρόνος), a lofty seat, throne, Plin.

Thūcýdídēs -is and -i, m. (Θουκυδίδης), an *Athenian*, general in and historian of the *Peloponnesian* war. Hence, **Thūcýdidius** -a -um, *Thucydidean*.

Thūlē (Thylē) -ēs, f. (Θούλη), an island in the extreme north of Europe, perhaps one of the *Shetland Islands*, perhaps *Iceland*.

thunnus (thynnus) -i, m. (θύννος), a tunny-fish, Ov.

Thūrii -ōrum, m. (Θούριοι), and **Thūriāe** -ārum, f. a town built on the site of the destroyed *Sybaris*, on the *Tarentine Gulf*. Hence, **Thūrinus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Thuri*.

thūs, thūrārius, etc. = *tus*, *turarius*, etc. (q.v.).

Thuus, dat. *Thuyini*, acc. *Thuynem*, and *Thuyt*, m. a prince of *Paphlagonia* at the time of *Artaxerxes Memnon*.

thya -ae, f. (θύα) and **thýōn** -i, n. (θύών), the Greek name of the citrus-tree, Plin.; hence, **thýius** -a -um, of the wood of the citrus-tree, Prop.

Thýāmis -idis, m. (Θύαμις), the most northerly river in *Epirus*, now *Calama*.

Thyatira -ae, f. and **Thyatira** -ōrum, n. (Θυάτειρα), a town in *Lydia*, rebuilt by *Seiscus Nicator*, now *Akhissar*.

Thýbris = *Tiberis* (q.v.).

Thýēnē -ēs, f. a nymph, nurse of *Jupiter*.

Thýestēs -ae and -is, m. (Θυέστης), son of *Pelops*, father of *Aegisthus*, brother of *Atræus*, who placed before *Thyestes* for food *Thyestes' own* son.

Thýlās (dissyll.) -ādis, f. (Θυιάς), a *Bacchant*, Verg.

thýius, v. *thya*.

Thylē = *Thule* (q.v.).

1. **thymbra** -ae, f. (θύμβρα), the herb *savory*, Verg.

2. **Thymbra** -ae, f. (Θύμβρη), a town in *Troas*, on the river *Thymbrios*, with a temple to *Apollo*. Hence, **Thymbraeus** -a -um, *Thymbraean*, surname of *Apollo*.

thýmion (-um) -ii, n. (θύμιον), a kind of *wort*, Plin.

thýmōsus -a -um (thymum), full of *thyme*; mel, Plin.

thýmum -i, n. (θύμον), and **thýmus** -i, m. (θύμον and θύμος), the herb *thyme*, Verg.

Thýni -ōrum, m. (Θυνοί), a *Thracian people*, dwelling originally on the *Black Sea*. Hence, **A. Thýnia** -ae, f. (Θυνία), *Thynia*, the northern part of *Bithynia*. **B. Thýniacus** -a -um, *Thynian*; sinus, on the *Black Sea*, Ov. **C. Thýnus** -a -um, *Thynian*. **D. Thýniās** -adis, f. *Thynian*.

Thýnus, v. *Thyni*.

thynnus = *thunnus* (q.v.).

Thýonē -ēs, f. (Θυώνη). **I.** mother of *Baccha* (acc. to one legend), identified by some with *Semele*. Hence, **A. Thýonēus** -ēi, m. (Θυονεύς), son of

Thyone, *La. Bacchus*. **B. Thyōñānus** -i, m., meton. = wine, Cat. **II.** a nymph, nurse of Jupiter.

Thyrē -ēs, f. and **Thyrēa** -ae, f. (Θυρέα), a town and district in Argolis. Hence, **Thyrēātis** -idis, f. (Θυρεάτις), of or belonging to Thyrēa.

Thyrēum -i, n. and **Thyrium** -ii, n. a town in Acarnania, near Leucas. Hence, **Thyrienses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Thyrium.

thyrsigēr -gēra -gērum (thyrsus and gero), bearing a thyrsus, Sen.

thyrsus -i, m. (θύσρος). **I.** the stalk or stem of a plant, Plin. **II.** a wand, wound round with ivy and vine-leaves, carried by Bacchus and his attendants, Hor.

tīāra -ae, f. and **tīāras** -ae, m. (τιάρα), a turban, Verg.

Tibēris -hēris, acc. -hērim, abl. -hēri, m. and poet., **Thybris** -bridis, acc. -brin or -brim, m. the river Tiber; personif., Thybris, the river-god of the Tiber. Hence, **A. Adj.**, **Tibērinus** -a -um, belonging to the river Tiber; amnis, Liv., or flumen, Verg., the river Tiber; pater, or deus, the river-god, Verg. Subst., **Tibērinus** -i, m. a, the Tiber, Cic., Verg.; b, a king of Alba, Liv. **B. Tibērinis** -idis, f. belonging to the river Tiber; Tiberinides Nymphae, Ov.

Tibērius -ii, m. **I.** a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated Ti or Tihi. **II.** Esp., the second emperor of Rome, Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar. Hence, **Tibēriolus** -i, m. dim. little (= dear) Tiberius, Tac.

tibia -ae, f. the shin-bone, tibia; meton., a pipe, fife, flute, originally made of a hollow bone; tibiis canere, Cic.

tibiālis -e (tibia), of or relating to a flute, Plin.

tibicen -inis, m. (for tibiicen, from tibia and cano). **I.** a flute-player, piper, fifer, Cic. **II.** a pillar, prop., Ov.

tibicinā -ae, f. (tibicen), a female flute-player, piper, Hor.

tibicinium -ii, n. (tibicen), playing on the flute, Cic.

Tibris = Tiberis (q.v.).

Tibullus -i, m., Albius, a Roman elegiac poet, friend of Horace and Ovid, born 54 B.C., died about 19 B.C.

tibūlus -i, f. a kind of pine or fir-tree, Plin.

Tibūr -būris, abl. -būre, loc. -būri, n. an old town in Latium, on both sides of the Anio, on a rocky hill (whence called sūpinum and pronum, Hor.), famous for its romantic position, a famous summer resort for the rich Romans, now Tivoli. Hence, **A. Tiburs** -burtis, Tiburtine. Subst., **Tiburtes** -um and -ium, m. the inhabitants of Tibur; esse in Tiburti, in the Tiburtine district, Cic. **B. Tiburtinus** -a -um, Tiburtine. **C. Tiburnus** -a -um, Tiburnian. Subst., **Tiburnus** -i, m. the builder of Tibur.

Tiburtus -i, m. the builder of Tibur.

Ticinum -i, n. a town in Cisalpine Gaul on the river Ticinus, now Pavia.

Ticinus -i, m. one of the tributaries of the Padus in Cisalpine Gaul, now Tessino.

Tifāta -ōrum, n. a mountain north of Capua in Campania, on which was a temple to Diana, now Torre di Sessola.

Tifernum -i, n. a town in Samnium on the river Tifernus.

Tifernus -i, m. **1.** a mountain in Samnium; **2.** a river in Samnium.

Tigellius -ii, m. name of two musicians at Rome in Horace's time.

tīgillam -i, n. (dim. of tignum), a small beam, Liv.

tignārius -a -um (tignum), of or relating to beams; faber, a carpenter, Cic.

tignum -i, n. (tego), a beam of wood, a log of timber, Caes.

Tigrānēs -is, m. (Τιγράνης). **I.** king in Great Armenia, son-in-law and ally of Mithridates, conquered by Lucullus. **II.** his son.

Tigrānōcerta -ae, f. and **Tigrānōcerta** -ōrum, n. the chief town of Armenia, founded by Tigranes.

tīgriŋus -a -um (tigris), spotted like a tiger, Plin.

tīgris -idis and -is, acc. -idem and -im or -in, abl. -ide or -i, acc. plur., poet., -idas (τίγρις, in Persian = an arrow). **I.** c. (masc. gen. in prose, fem. gen. in poetry), a tiger; **1.** lit., Verg.; **2.** transf., a, name of one of the dogs of Actaeon, Ov.; b, name of a ship decorated with the figure of a tiger, Verg. **II.** m. **Tigris** -idis and -is, acc. -idem and -im, abl. -ide and -é or -i, the river Tigris in Asia.

Tigurini -ōrum, m. a Helvetian people. Adj., **Tigurinus** -a -um, Tigurine; pagus, the modern canton Vaud.

tīlia -ae, f. **I.** a linden or lime-tree, Verg. **II.** the inner bark of the lime-tree, Plin.

Timaeus -i, m. (Τίμαιος). **I.** a Greek historian in Sicily under Agathocles. **II.** a Pythagorean philosopher of Locri, after whom one of Plato's dialogues was named.

Timāgenēs -is, m. (Τιμαγόνης), a rhetorician of the time of Augustus.

Timanthēs -is, m. (Τιμάνθης), a famous Greek painter, contemporary of Parrhasius.

Timāvus -i, m. a river in the Venetian country between Aquileia and Trieste, now Tímauo.

timēfactus -a -um (timeo and facio), made fearful, frightened, alarmed, Cic.

timēndus -a -um, p. adj. (from timeo), to be feared, fearful, dread; reges, Hor.

timēns -entis, p. adj. (from timeo), fearing, fearful; a, with genit., mortis, Lucr.; b, absol., hortatus timēntem, Ov.; plur. subst., the fearful; timēntes confirmat, Caes.

timéo -ūi, 2. to be afraid, fear, dread, apprehend; with acc., aliquem, Cic.; with ne, ne non, or ut and the subj., timeo, ne non impetrem, Cic.; with infin., to be afraid to; non-ēn referre in tabula, Cic.; with interrog. clause, quid possem, timebam, Cic.; with dat. (of the object on whose account fear is felt), sibi, Caes.; with de, de republica, Cic.; with a and the abl., a quo quidem genere ego numquam timui, Cic.

timidē, adv. with compar. and superl. (timidus), timidly, fearfully, Cic.

timiditas -ātis, f. (timidus), fearfulness, timidity, Cic.

timidus -a -um (timeo), fearful, timid, faint-hearted, Cic.; with ad and the acc., timidus ad mortem, Cic.; with in and the abl., timidus in labore militari, Cic.; with genit., timidus procellae, Hor.; non timidus, foll. by the infin., non timidus pro patria mori, Hor.

Timōcrātes -ae, m. (Τιμοκράτης), an Epicurean philosopher, flourishing about 260 B.C.

Timōleōn -ontis, m. (Τιμολέων), a Corinthian general, contemporary of Philip of Macedonia. Hence, **Timōleōnteus** -a -um, of or belonging to Timoleon.

Timōn -ōnis, m. (Τίμων), a citizen of Athens, notorious for his misanthropy.

tīmōr -ōris, m. (timeo), fear, dread, apprehen-

tion. **I.** Lit., a, gen., designat timorem metum maius appropinquantis, Cic.; timorem deponite, Cic.; injicere timorem Parthis, Cic.; percelli timore, Cic.; foll. by ne and the subj., Liv.; by infin., Ov.; by acc. and infin., Liv.; personif., Timor, son of Aether and Tellus, Hor., Verg., Ov.; b, religious fear, superstition, Hor. **II.** Meton., an object exciting fear; Cacus avestinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov.

Timothēus -i, m. (Τιμόθεος). **I.** son of Ionon, the rebuilder of the long walls of Athens. **II.** a musician of Miletus.

tinctilis -e (tingo), *in* which something is dipped, Ov.

tinctōrius -a -um (tingo), of or relating to dyeing; fig., mens, bloodthirsty, Plin.

tinctura -ae, f. (tingo), a dyeing, Plin.

tinctus -ū, m. (tingo), a dipping, dyeing, Plin.

tinēa (tinia) -ae, f. a moth, bookworm, Ov., Hor.; a worm in beehives, Verg.

tingo (tinguo), tinxī, tinctum, 3. (root TING, Gk. ΤΕΙΝ, τέγω), to wet, moisten, imbue with any fluid. **I.** Gen., a, lit., tunica sanguine tincta, Cic.; b, fig., to tinge, imbue; orator sit mihi tinctus literis, Cic. **II.** Esp., to dye, colour, Cic.

tinnimentum -i, n. (tinnio), a tinkling, ringing, Plaut.

tinnio -ivi and -ī -itum, 4. to ring, tinkle, tingle, jingle. **I.** Lit., Varr. **II.** Transf., 1, to sing, to scream, Plaut.; 2, to chink, to make to chink; of money = to pay; equid Dollabella tinniat, Cic.

tinnitus -ūs, m. (tinnio), a ringing, tinkling, jingling, Verg. **I.** Lit., Ov. **II.** Transf., of discourse, a jingle of words, Tac.

tinnulus -a -um (tinnio), ringing, clinking, tinkling, jingling, Ov.

tinnunculus -i, m. a kind of falcon (Falco tinnunculus, Linn.), Plin.

tintinnābulum -i, n. (tintinno), a bell, Juv.

tintinnaculus -a -um (tintinno), ringing, jingling, Plaut.

tintinno (tintīno), 1. to ring, jingle, tinkle, Cat.

tinus -i, f. a shrub (Viburnum Tinus, Linn.), Ov.

tiphē -ēs, f. (τίφη), a species of grain (Triticum monococcum, Linn.), Plin.

Tiphys, acc. -phyn, voc. -phy, m. (Τίφυς), the helmsman of the Argo.

tippula -ae, f. a water-spider (which runs swiftly over the water), Varr.; used to express something very light, Plaut.

Tirēsias -ae, m. (Τειρεσίας), the famous blind soothsayer of Thebes.

Tiridates -dātis, m. (Τιριδάτης), name of several kings in Armenia.

tiro (tyro) -ōnis, m. **I.** a young soldier, a recruit; 1, lit., Cic.; adj., exercitus tiro, Cic.; 2, transf., a, a beginner, a learner; in aliqua re, Cic.; tiro esset scientiā, Cic.; b, a youth who assumes the toga virilis, Ov. **II.** Proper name, M. Tullius Tiro, the freedman of Cicero.

tirocinium -ī, n. (tiro). **I.** military ignorance and inexperience; a, lit., juvenis, Liv.; b, meton., recruits, Liv. **II.** Transf., of the entry of a young man on any career; in L. Paulo accusando tirocinium ponere, come before the public, Liv.

tirunculus -i, m. (dim. of tiro), a young beginner, Plin.

Tiryns, acc. -ryntha, f. (Τίρυνς), an Argive town where Hercules was brought up. Hence, adj., **Tirynthius** -a -um, poet., Herculean, relating to Hercules; so simply, **Tirynthius**

-ī, m. Hercules; Tirynthia, Alcmena, the mother of Hercules.

Tisiās -ae, m. (Τισίας), of Sicily, the first founder of a rhetorical system.

Tisiphonē -ēs, f. (Τισιφώνη), one of the Furies; hence, adj., **Tisiphonēus** -a -um, hellish, impious; tempora, Ov.

Tissaphernēs -ae, m. (Τισσαφέρνης), a satrap under Xerxes II. and Artaxerxes II.

Tissē -ēs, f. a town in Sicily, now Randazzo. Hence, **Tissenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Tisse.

Titan -tānis, m. (Τιτάν), and **Titānus** -i, m. **I.** Gen., plur., Titanes and Titani, the sons of Uranus and Gaea (lat. Tellus), who warred against Jupiter for supremacy in heaven, and were by him cast down into Tartarus. **II.** one of the Titans; a, the Sun-god, son of Hyperion; b, Prometheus. Hence, **A. Titānius** -a -um, of or relating to the Titans; subst., **Titānia** -ae, f. a, Latona, Ov.; b, Pyrrha, Ov.; c, Diana, Ov.; d, Circe, Ov. **B. Titāniacus** -a -um, Titanian. **C. Titanis** -idis -idos, f. Titanian; subst., a, Circe, Ov.; b, Tethys, Ov.

Tithonus -i, m. (Τιθωνός), the husband of Aurora, who obtained from his wife the gift of immortality, but without perpetual youth, and was at last changed into a grasshopper. Hence, adj., **Tithonius** -a -um, Tithonian; Tithonia conjux, Aurora, Ov.

Tities -ium, m. and **Titenses** -ium, m. one of the three tribes (Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres) into which the Roman burgesses were at first divided, and out of which three centuries of knights are said to have been formed by Romulus.

titillatio -ōnis, f. (titillo), a tickling, titillation, Cic.

titillātus -ūs, m. = titillatio (q.v.).

titillo, 1. to tickle; sensus, Cic.; fig., ne vos titillet gloria, Hor.

titio -ōnis, m. a firebrand, Varr.

titivillicium -ī, n. a trifle, Plaut.

titubantēr, adv. (titubo), hesitatingly, uncertainly, Cic.

titubantia -ae, f. (titubo), a wavering, staggering; linguae, oris, stammering, Suet.

titubatio -ōnis, f. (titubo), a staggering, reeling, Sen.; fig., uncertainty, hesitancy, Cic.

titubo, 1. to totter, stagger. **I.** Lit., 1, of persons, Silienus titubans annisque meroque, Ov.; vestigia titubata, tottering, Verg.; 2, transf., to stammer; Licinius titubans, Cic.; lingua titubat, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to waver, to hesitate, Plaut.; 2, to blunder, err; si verbo titubarint (testes), Cic.

titulus -i, m. an inscription, label, title. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., titulum inscribere laudae, Liv.; 2, esp., a, a notice on a house that is to let; sub titulum nostros misit avara lares, Ov.; b, an epitaph; sepulchri, Juv. **II.** Transf., 1, a, a title of honour, honourable designation; consulatus, Cic.; b, glory, honour; par titulo tantae gloriae fuit, Liv.; 2, a pretence, pretext, reason; quae titulum praetenderitis, Liv.

Titūrius -ī, m. a legate of Caesar's in the Gallic war. Hence, **Titūriānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Titūrius.

Titus -i, m. **I.** a common Roman praenomen, usually abbreviated T. **II.** the emperor Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus, son and successor of the Emperor Vespasian.

Tityōs -i, m. (Τιτυός), son of Jupiter, punished for an insult to Latona by being stretched out in Tartarus, and having his liver devoured by vultures.

Títýrus -i, m. (Τίτυρος, Doric = Σάτυρος).

I. the name of a shepherd in Vergil's *Eclogues*; poet, meton., a, = the *Eclogues* of Vergil, Ov.; b, Vergil himself, Prop. **II.** Transf., a shepherd; sit Tityrus Orpheus, Verg.

Tlêpôlêmus -i, m. (Τηλόλεμος), son of Hercules.

Tmárus (-ôs) -i, m. (Τμάρος), syncop. from

Tmárus -i, m. (Τόμαρος), a mountain in Epirus on which was Dodona and the temple of Zeus.

Tmólus -i, m. (Τμώλος), a mountain in Lydia, famous for its wine. Hence, **A. Tmólus** -a-um, *Tmolian*; subst., Tmolius, Tmolian wine, Verg. **B. Tmólites** -ae, m. a dweller on Mount Tmolus.

tôcullio -ônīs, m. (from τόκος, interest), a usurer, Cic.

tôfâcêus (tôfâciŭs) -a -um (tofus), made of tufa, like tufa, Plin.

tôfinus -a -um (tofus), made of tufa, Suet.

tôfus (tôphus) -i, m. tufa, Verg.

tôga -ae, f. (tego), a covering; esp., the white woolen upper garment worn by the Romans in time of peace, when they appeared in their public capacity as citizens; it was also worn by freedwomen and prostitutes (while the stola was worn by honest women); especial kinds of the toga were: purpurea, the kingly, Liv.; pura, worn by young men on coming of age, also called virilis, Cic.; candida, of a candidate for office, Cic.; meton., a, = peace, Cic.; b, = togatus, (a) togata, a prostitute, Tib.; (ß) plur., = clients, Mart.

tôgâtârius -ii, m. (toga), an actor in the *Fabula togata*, v. togatus, Suet.

tôgâtûlus -i, m. (dim. of togatus), a client, Mart.

tôgâta -a -um (toga), wearing the toga. **I.** Lit., g. n., as a sign of a Roman citizen, as opp. to a foreigner or a soldier; gens, the Roman people, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, **tôgata** -ae, f. (sc. fabula), the national drama of the Romans, treating of Roman subjects (opp. fabula palliata, Cic.; 2, Gallia togata, the Romanised part of Gallia Cisalpinus, Cic.; 3, togata, a freedwoman, a prostitute, Hor.; 4, a client, Juv.

tôgûla -ae, f. (dim. of toga), a little toga, Cic.

Tôlênus -i, m. a river in the country of the Sabines, now Turano.

tôlêrâbilis -e (tolero), that can be borne, bearable, tolerable; conditio, Cic.; poena, Cic.

tôlêrâbiliter, adv. (tolerabilis), patiently; aliquid tolerabilius ferre, Cic.

tôlêrandus -a -um (tolero), endurable, Liv.

tôlêrans -antis, p. adj. (from tolero), bearing, enduring, patient, tolerant; with genit., laborum, Tac.

tôlêrantér, adv. (tolerans), patiently; illa ferre, Cic.

tôlêrantia -ae, f. (tolero), a bearing, enduring, supporting; rerum humanarum, Cic.

tôlêrâtio ônis, f. (tolero), capacity for endurance, Cic.

tôlêro, 1. (lengthened form of root TOL, whence tollo, tuli, tlaŭo, tlaŭe), to bear, endure, sustain, tolerate; fig., 1, hiemem, Cic.; inopiam, Sall.; with acc. and infin., Sall.; 2, to support, sustain, nourish, feed, keep; equitatum, Caes.; ritum aliquâ re, Caes.

Tôlêtum -i, n. a town of the Carpetani in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Toledo. Hence, **Tôlêtani** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Tole-

tollêno -ônīs, m. (tollo), a machine for raising water, a swing-beam or swipe, Plin.; a military engine, Liv.

tollo, sustûli, sublâtum, 3. **I.** to lift up, raise, elevate. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., saxa de terra, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; aliquem in cruce, to crucify, Cic.; 2, esp., a, naut. t. t., tollere ancoras, to weigh anchor, Caes.; b, milit. t. t., tollere signa, to break up camp, Caes.; c, to take up, take with one; aliquem in currum, in equum, Cic.; of ships, to have on board; naves quae equites sustulerant, Caes. **B.** Fig., 1, to raise, elevate; aliquem humeris suis in caelum, Cic.; laudes alicuius in astra, Cic.; clamorem, Cic.; animos to assume a proud demeanour, Sall.; 2, esp., a, to extol, magnify; aliquem honoribus, Hor.; tollere aliquem, to help to honour, Cic.; aliquem laudibus, to extol, Cic.; b, to raise up; animum, regain one's spirits, Liv.; animum, to comfort, Hor.; c, to take on oneself; quid oneris in praesentia tollant, Cic.; d, to bring up a child, Plaut.; transf., to get, have a child; liberos ex Fabia, Cic. **II.** to take away, carry off. **A.** 1, gen., praedam, Caes.; frumentum de area, Cic.; solem mundo, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to remove the food from the table; cibos, Hor.; b, to reserve for one's own use; omnes chlamydes, Hor.; c, to destroy, get rid of; aliquem e or de medio, or simply aliquem, Cic.; Carthaginem, Cic. **B.** Fig., to remove; 1, gen., amicitiam e mundo, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to consume; tempus, diem, Cic.; b, to annul, bring to naught; legem, Cic.; dictaturn funditus a republica, Cic.

Tôlosa -ae, f. a rich town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Toulouse. Hence, **A. Tôlosânus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tolosa; aurum, taken by the consul Q. Servilius Caepio from Tolosa, Cic. **B. Tôlosas** -âtis, Tolosan; subst., Tôlosâtes -ium, m. the inhabitants of Tolosa.

Tolostobogii -orum, m. one of the three races of the Galatians in Asia Minor.

Tôlumnus -ii, m. 1, a king of the Veientes; 2, a soothsayer of the Rutuli.

tôlûtârius -a -um (tolutini), trotting; equus, Sen.

tôlûtum, adv. (tollo), trotting, on the trot, Plin.

tômacina -ae, f. (tomaculum), a kind of sausage, Var.

tômaculum (tômaclum) -i, n. (τομή), a kind of sausage, Juv.

Tômarus, v. Tmarus.

tômentum -i, n. the stuffing of a pillow, mattress, cushion, etc., Tac.

Tômi -orum, m. (Τόμοι), and **Tômis** -idis f. (Τόμις), a town in Lower Moesia, on the Black Sea, the place of exile of Ovid, near modern Anadolu-kioi. Hence, **A. Tômitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Tomi. **B. Tômitânus** -a -um, of Tomi.

tômus -i, m. (τόμος), a cutting, chip, shred, Mart.

tondêo, tondendi, tonsum, 2. to shave, shear, clip. **I.** Lit., a, transit, barbam et capillum, Cic.; oves, Hor.; b, intransit., to shave the beard; tondere filias docuit, Cic.; c, reflex., to shave oneself; candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat, Verg.; eam tondenti et equalorem deponere coegerunt, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to cut off, shear, make smooth; illos tonsa bipennis, Hor.; 2, to mow, cut down; prata, Verg.; 3, to pluck off, crop off, browse upon; campum, Verg.

tônitrus -ûs, m. and **tônitrûm** -i, n. (tono), thunder, Verg., Ov.

tôno -ûi, 1. to sound, resound. **I.** Gen., caelum tonat fragore, V. rg. **II.** Esp., to

thunder; **1**, lit., Juppiter tonabat, Prop.; impers., tonat, *it thunders*, Cic.; tonans, as a surname of Juppiter, Cic.; **2**, transf., like βροντᾶν, of the powerful voice of an orator; **a**, absol., Pericles tonare dictus est, Cic.; **b**, to thunder out something; verba foro, Prop.

tonsa -ae, f. an oar, Verg.

tonsilis -e (tondeo), **1**, that can be shorn or cut, Plin.; **2**, shorn, clipped, cut, Plin.

tonsillae -arum, f. the tonsils in the throat, Cic.

tonsito, **1**, (intens. of tondeo), to shear, clip, Plaut.

tonsor -ōris, m. (tondeo), a hair-cutter, barber, Cic.

tonsorius -a -um (tonsor), of or for clipping, cutting; culter, Cic.

tonstricula -ae, f. (dim. of tonstrix), a little female barber, Cic.

tonstrina -ae, f. (tondeo), a barber's shop, Plaut.

tonstrix -icis, f. (tonsor), a female barber, Plaut.

tonsura -ae, f. (tondeo), a clipping, shearing, shaving; capillorum, Plaut.

tonsus -ūs, m. (tondeo), the mode of cutting or wearing the hair, Plaut.

tonus -i, m. (τόνος), the tone or sound of an instrument; applied to painting, tone, Plin.

tōparchia -ae, f. (τοπαρχία), a territory, district, province, Plin.

tōpāzus (-ōs) -i, f. (τόπαζος), the topaz, chrysolith, or green jasper, Plin.

tōphus, etc. = tofus, etc. (q.v.).

tōpia -ōrum, n. (sc. opera, from τόπος), ornamental gardening; hence, **tōpiarius** -a -um, of or relating to ornamental gardening; subst., **a**, **tōpiarius** -ii, m. a landscape gardener, Cic.; **b**, **tōpiaria** -ae, f. the art of landscape gardening; topiariam facere, to be a landscape gardener, Cic.; **c**, **tōpiarium** -ii, n. (sc. opus), landscape gardening, Plin.

topper, adv. speedily, directly, forthwith, Quint.

tōral -ālīs, n. (torus), the valance of a couch or sofa, Hor.

torcular -āris, n. (torqueo), a wine or oil press, Plin.

torculārius -e (torcular), of or relating to a press; subst., **torcularium** -ii, n. a press, Cato.

torculus -a -um (torqueo), of or relating to a press. **I**. Adj., vasa, Cato. **II**. Subst., torculum -i, n. a press.

torḡylon -i, n. (τόρḡυλον), the seed of the plant seselis; or, according to others, the plant Fordyllum officinale, Plin.

tōreuma -ātis, n. (τόρεῦμα), carved or embossed work, Cic., Sall.

tōreutes -ae, m. (τορευτής), an engraver, chaser, embosser, Plin.

tōreuticē -ēs, f. (τορευτική, sc. τέχνη), the art of chasing, engraving, embossing, Plin.

tormentum -i, n. (torqueo). **I**, an instrument for twisting, winding, pressing; **1**, a windlass, pulley; praesectis omnium mulierum crinibus tormenta effecerunt, Caes.; **2**, an instrument of torture, the rack; **a**, lit., tormenta adhibere, Cic.; dare se in tormenta, Cic.; de servo in dominum ne tormentis quidem quaeri licet, Cic.; **b**, transf., (*a*) compulsion; lene tormentum admove ingenio, Hor.; (*B*) torture, torment; tormenta suspicionis, Cic. **II**, a military engine

for discharging missiles; **1**, ibi tormenta collocavit, Caes.; **2**, meton., the missile so discharged; telum tormentumve missum, Caes.

tormina -um, n. (torqueo). **I**, the colic, gripes, Cic. **II**, Transf., urinae, a strummary, Plin.

terminālis -e (tormina), of or relating to the colic, Plin.

terminōsus -a -um (tormina), suffering from the colic, Cic.

torno, **1**, (τορνεῖν), to turn in a lathe, make round. **I**. Lit., sphæram, Cic. **II**. Fig., versus male tornati, badly-turned, awkward, Hor.

tornus -i, m. (τόρνος), a lathe. **I**. Lit., Verg. **II**. Fig., angusto versus includere torno, Prop.

Tōronē -ēs, f. (Τορώνη), a town on the Aegean Sea, now Toron; Toronae promuntorium, the promontory Derris, near Torone, Liv. Hence, **Tōronāicus** -a -um, of or belonging to Torone.

tōrosus -a -um (torus), muscular, fleshy, brawny; colla boum, Ov.

torpēdo -inis, f. (torpeo). **I**, torpor, torpidity, sluggishness, inertness, Sall., Tac. **II**, the fish called the torpedio, Cic.

torpēo, **2**, to be stiff, immovable, sluggish, inert, torpid, numb. **I**. Lit., physically, **a**, corpora rigentia gelu torpebant, Liv.; **b**, to be inactive, continue inactive; deum sic feriatum volunus cessatione torpere, Cic.; **c**, to be immovable from fear; adeo torpentibus metu qui aderant, ut ne genitus quidem exaudiretur, Liv. **II**, Transf., to be mentally benumbed, torpid; si tua re subitā consilia torpent, Liv.

torpesco -pāi, **3**, (torpeo), to become stiff, grow stiff, become torpid; **a**, from inactivity, ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, Sall.; **b**, from mental agitation, torpuerat lingua metu, Ov.

torpidus -a -um (torpeo), stiff, numb, torpid, Liv.

torpor -ōris, m. (torpeo), stiffness, numbness, stupefaction, torpor; **1**, physical, Cic.; **2**, mental, dullness, inertness, inactivity; sordes omnium ac torpor, Tac.

torquātus -a -um (torques), wearing a twisted collar or necklace; esp., as the surname of T. Manlius, who killed a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and took from him the torques or necklace which he wore; Alecto torquata colubris, with a necklace of snakes, Ov.; palumbus torquatus, the ring-dove, Mart.

torqueo, torsi, tortum, **2**, (connected with τρέω). **I**, to twist, bend, wind, turn round; **1**, gen., **a**, lit., cervicēs oculosque, Cic.; terra circum axem se torquet, Cic.; capillos ferro, to curl, Ov.; stamina digitis or pollice, to spin, Ov.; **b**, fig., to guide, direct, turn; omnia ad commodum suae causae, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, to roll; σπῆρα, Verg.; **b**, to turn round in a circle, to wind; anguis tortus, Verg.; hence, **c**, to hurt violently, whirl; aculeum in hostem, Verg.; hastas, Cic.; **3**, transf., to turn up; spumas, Verg.; torquet medios nox humida cursus, has finished the half of her journey, Verg. **II**, **A**, to throw round oneself; tegumen inmane, Verg. **B**, to distort, sprain; **1**, gen., **a**, lit., vultus mutantur, ora torquentur, Cic.; **b**, fig., to distort; verbo ac litterā jus omne torquet, Cic.; **2**, esp., to rack, torture, torment; **a**, lit., Cic.; **b**, fig., (*a*) aliquem inero, to make a person drink in order to test him, Hor.; torqueatur vita Sullae, be accurately examined, Cic.; (*B*) to torment, plague; aliquem, Cic.; libidines torquent, Cic.; expectationes torqueor, Cic.

torquis (torques) -is, m. and (in prose rarely) f. (torqueo), that which is twisted or curved. **I**, a twisted collar or necklace; torque

detracto, Cic. **II.** the collar of draught oxen, Verg. **III.** a ring, wreath, chaplet; ornatæ torquibus aræ, Verg.

torrens -entis, p. adj. (from torreo). **I.** burning, hot, parched; miles sole torrens, Liv. **II.** Transf., of water, steaming, rushing, boiling. **A.** Adj., aqua, Verg. **B.** Subst., **torrens** -entis, m. a torrent, Liv.; quam fertur quasi torrens oratio, Cic.

torreo, torrui, tostum, 2. to burn, parch, dry up with heat or thirst; aristas sole novo, Verg.; solis ardore torreret, Cic.; tosti crines, singed, Ov.; of fever, mihi torrentur febribus artus, Ov.; of thirst, Tib.; of love, torret amor pectora, Ov.

torresco, 3. (inchoat. of torreo), to become parched, be dried up, Lucr.

torridus -a -um (torreo). **I.** Pass., parched, burnt; 1, dry, arid; a, lit., campi siccitate torridi, Liv.; b, transf., meagre, lean; homo vegrandi macie torridus, Cic.; 2, pinched, nipped with cold; membra torrida gelu, Liv. **II.** Act., burning, hot; aestas, Verg.; locus ab incensilis torridus, Liv.

torris -is, m. (torreo), a firebrand, Ov., Verg. **tortis**, adv. (tortus), crookedly, awry, Lucr.

tortilis -e (torqueo), twisted, twined; aurum, a golden chain, Verg.

torto, 1. (intens. of torqueo), to torture, torment, Lucr.

tortor -ōris, m. (torqueo), a torturer, tormentor, executioner, Cic.

tortuosus -a -um (2. tortus). **I.** full of turns and windings, tortuous. **A.** Lit., alvus, Cic.; amnis, Liv.; loci, Cic. **B.** Fig., perplexed, intricate, involved; genus disputanti, Cic. **II.** painful, tormenting, Plin.

1. **tortus** -a -um, p. adj. (from torqueo), twisted, crooked; via, the labyrinth, Prop.; quercus, an oak garland, Verg.; vimen, a beehive, Ov.; fig., conditiones tortae, intricate, perplexed, Plaut.

2. **tortus** -ūs, m. (torqueo), a twisting, winding, curve; serpens longos dat corpore tortus, Verg.

tōrulus -i, m. (dim. of torus), a tuft, Plaut.

tōrus -i, m. (connected with sternō, στροπεύω), any round swelling protruberance. Hence, **I.** a knot in a rope, Plin. **II.** a knot or loop in a garland (fig.), Cic. **III.** a fleshy, projecting part of the body, muscle; tori lacertorum, Cic. poet.; colla tument toris, Ov. **IV.** a bed, sofa, mattress, cushion, couch, Verg.; esp., (a) the marriage couch, Verg.; (β) the bier; toro componat, Ov. **V.** a mound or elevation of earth; tori riparum, Verg.

torvitas -ātis, f. (torvus), savageness, wildness (of appearance or character); vultus, Tac.

torvus -a -um (tero), wild, savage, gloomy, severe, grim, fierce; esp. of the eyes or the look, oculi, Ov.; forma minantis, Ov.; draco, Cic. poet.; proelia, Cat.

tōt, num. indecl. (τότα), so many; tot viri, Cic.; foll. by ut and the subj., Cic.; with quot, as, Cic.; by quoties, Cic.; with a prep. without a subst., ex tot, Ov.

tōtidem, num. indecl. (= tot itidem), just as many; totidem annos vixerunt, Cic.; foll. by quot (as), totidem verbis, quot dixit, Cic.

tōtiens = toties (q.v.).

tōtiēs, adv. (toti). **I.** so often, so many times, as many times; followed by quoties (as), quotiescumque, Cic.; quot, Liv. **II.** just as many times, Hor.

tōtus -a -um, genit. tōtius, dat. tōti, the whole, all, entire. **I.** Of an object which is not

divided, a, terra, Cic.; mons, Caes.; respública, Cic.; b, whole = with body and soul; sum vester totus, entirely yours, Cic.; in prece totus eram. Ov.; c, whole, complete, full; sex menses totos, Ter.; subst., **totum** -i, n. the whole, Cic.; in toto, on the whole, Cic. **II.** Of an object opposed to its parts, all, all together; totis copiis, Caes.; totis viribus, Liv. (dat., toto, Caes., B. G., 7, 89, 5).

toxicon (-um) -i, n. (τοξικόν), poison for arrows, Ov.

trābālis -e (trabs). **I.** of or relating to beam, of wood; clavus, a spike, Hor. **II.** as strong or as large as a beam; telum, Verg.

trābēa -ae, f. the trabea, a white robe with scarlet horizontal stripes and a purple seam, worn, a, by kings, Verg., Liv.; b, by knights on solemn processions, who were thence called trabeati; hence, meton. = the equestrian order, Mart.; c, by the angurs, Suet.

trābēcūs -a -um (trabea), clad in the trabea; Quirinus, Ov.

trābēcūla (trābēcūla) -ae, f. (dim. of trabs), a little beam, Cato.

trabs, trābis, f. (root TRAB, Gr. ΤΡΑΒΙ, whence τράβη). **I.** a beam of wood, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, the trunk of a tree, a tree; trabes acernae, Verg.; 2, meton., anything made out of beams; a, a ship; Cypria, Hor.; b, a roof, house; sub isdem trabibus, Hor.; c, a table, Mart.

Trāchās -chantis, f. a town in Italy = Taracina.

Trāchin -chīnis, f. (Τραχίς), an old town in the Thessalian district of Phthiotis, residence of Ceys, scene of the death of Hercules, afterwards called Heraclaea. Hence, **Trāchinus** -a -um (Τραχίνιος), Trachinian; heros, Ceys, Ov.; so simply Trachinus, Ov.; plur. substant., Trachiniae, the Trachinian women, name of a tragedy of Sophocles.

tracta = tractum (q.v.).

tractābilis -e (tracto), that can be handled or wrought, manageable. **I.** Lit., tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic.; caelum, not stormy, Verg. **II.** Transf., yielding, compliant, tractable; virtus, Cic.; nihil est eo (filio) tractabilius, Cic.

tractātio -ōnis, f. (tracto), a handling, management. **I.** Lit., beluarum, Cic.; armorum, Cic. **I.** Transf., 1, a treating of, handling; philosophiae, Cic.; 2, rhet. t.t., a particular use of a word, Cic.

tractātor -ōris, m. (tracto), a slave who rubbed a bather's limbs, a shampooer, Sen.

tractātrix -icis, f. (tractator), a female shampooer, Mart.

tractātūs -ūs, m. (tracto), a handling, working, management. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., treatment, management; 1, gen., ipsarum artium tractatu delectari, Cic.; 2, esp., the treatment of a subject by an orator or writer, Tac.

tractim, adv. (traho). **I.** gradually, by degrees, Lucr. **II.** slowly, drawlingly; susurrare, Verg.

tracto, 1. (traho). **I.** to drag along, haul; tractata comis antistita, Ov.; persona, quae propter otium ac studium minime in iudiciis periculosaque tractata est, Cic. **II.** to touch; 1, lit., a, manu or manibus aliquid, Cic.; vulnera, Cic.; fila lyrae, Ov.; b, to handle, busy oneself with, work, manage; terram, Lucr., gubernacula, to steer, Cic.; arma, to carry, Cic.; pecuniam publicam, to manage the public finances, Cic.; 2, fig., a, gen., to treat, handle, manage; causas amicorum, Cic.; bellum, conduct a war. Liv.: tractare conditiones, to treat about terms

Caes.; partes secundas, to act, play, Hor.; intransit., to treat; de conditionibus, Nep.; b, esp., (a) to treat, behave oneself towards; aspere, Cic.; honorificentius, Cic.; (b) se, to behave oneself; ita se tractare ut, etc., Cic.; (y) of speech or writing, to treat, discuss, handle a subject; partem philosophiae, Cic.

tractum -i, n. (traho). **I.** a flock of wool when carded or combed out, Tib. **II.** a cake, Catō.

1. tractus -a -um, p. adj. (from traho). **I.** drawn from, proceeding from; venae a corde tractae, Cic. **II.** fluent, flowing; oratio tracta et fluens, Cic.

2. tractus -ūs, m. (traho), a dragging. **I.** 1, drawing, draught, course; a, lit., tractu gementem ferre rotam, Verg.; b, transf., (a) the extent, space occupied by anything, position; castrorum, Liv.; tractus ductusque muri, Caes.; (b) meton., a tract of country, district; totus, Cic.; hoc tractu oppidi erat regia, Caes.; corruptus caeli tractus, Verg.; 2, a drawing away; Syrtis ab tractu nominatae, Sall. **II.** Fig., 1, course, motion; a, culm movement, composed style; tractus orationis lenis et aequalis, Cic.; b, of time, course, Lucr.; 2, esp., a, drawing in pronunciation; tractus verborum, Cic.; b, of time, delay; belli, Tac.

traditio -ōnis, f. (trado). **I.** a giving up, transferring, surrender; rei, Cic.; oppidorum, Liv. **II.** giving over by means of words; a, of a teacher, instruction, Quint.; b, of a writer, relation, Tac.

trāditor -ōris, m. (trado), a traitor, Tac.

trādo -didi -ditum, 3, to give up. **I.** In a narrow sense, to give up, hand over; alicui poculum, Cic.; equum comiti, Verg.; alicui testamentum legentum, Hor.; regnum or imperium alicui per manus, Liv. **II.** In a wider sense, to give up, deliver over, consign to; 1, gen., pecuniam regiam quaestoribus, Liv.; possessiones et res creditoribus, Caes.; 2, esp., a, to hand over to a person's care, protection, management, to entrust; alicui custodiam navium, Caes.; alicui turrim tuendam, Caes.; b, to give to a person to lead; alicui legionem, Caes.; c, to give in marriage; alicui neptem Agrippinam, Tac.; d, to entrust to a person for instruction; pueros magistris, Cic.; e, to give by way of protection; equites Romanos satellites alicui, Sall.; f, to give over to the enemy, to hand over, deliver up; arma, Caes.; alicui Galliae possessionem, Caes.; se alicui, Caes.; g, to give over by way of sale, to sell; alicuique dominis, Ov.; h, to give up for punishment; alicuique in custodiam, Cic.; alicuique ad supplicium, Caes.; i, to expose; feris populandas terras, Ov.; j, se, to devote oneself to some thing or person, to give oneself over to; se totum alicui, Cic.; se quieti, Cic.; totos se voluptatibus, Cic.; k, to give over by words; (a) to entrust; quae dicam trade memoriae, Cic.; (b) to recommend; alicuique alicui, Cic.; l, to hand down as a kind of inheritance to posterity; (a) inimicitias posteris, Cic.; haec consuetudo a maioribus tradita, Cic.; (b) to hand down in writing, report, relate; qualla multa historia tradidit, Cic.; annales tradunt, foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.; so, tradunt (they narrate), traditur, etc., with acc. and infin., Liv.; with nom. and infin., Lycurgi temporibus Homeris etiam fuisse traditur, Cic.; traditum est, with acc. and infin., Liv., Cic.; m, to communicate by word of mouth; (a) clamorem proximis, Caes.; (b) to communicate in teaching, to teach; elementa loquendi, Cic.; haec subtilius, Cic.

trādūco (transdūco) -dixi -ductum, 3, I. to carry over, lead over, bring over or across. **A.** Lit., 1, hominum multitudinem trans

Rhenum in Galliam, Caes.; 2, esp., to bring or lead on, with acc. of object over which the thing is brought; flumen, pontem, Caes. **B.** Fig., 1, to bring to, transpose, change; a, Clodium ad plebem, Cic.; ceitauriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores, Caes.; b, to bring to a certain condition, alter, bring over; animos a severitate ad hilaritatem risumque, Cic.; alicuique a disputando ad dicendum, Cic.; alicuique ad suam sententiam, Cic.; 2, to pass time, spend, lead; otiosam aetatem, Cic.; 3, to direct; curam in vitulos, Verg.; orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam fugam, Cic. **II.** to lead, conduct through; Helvetios per fines Sequanorum, Caes. **III.** to lead by, lead past. **A.** Lit., 1, copias praeter castra, Caes.; 2, esp., traducere equum (of a knight when he passed muster at the censor's inspection); quum esset censor et in equitum censu C. Licinius Sacerdos prodisset . . . jussit equum traducere, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, to show, let be seen; se, Juv.; 2, to expose to ridicule; alicuique per ora hominum, Liv.

trādūctio -ōnis, f. (traduco), a leading on; fig., 1, a transferring of a man from a patrician family to a plebeian; hominis ad plebem, Cic.; 2, a bringing to public disgrace, Sen.; 3, a figure of speech, metonymy, Cic.; 4, temporis, passage, course or lapse of time, Cic.

trādūctor -ōris, m. (traduco), a transferrer; ad plebem (of Pompeius, who procured the transference of Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian family), Cic.

trādūx -ūcis, m. (traduco), a vine-layer, prepared for transplanting, Plin.

trāgācantha -ae, f. (τραγᾶκάνθα), a plant, goat's-thorn, tragacanth, Plin.

trāgēmāta -um, n. (τραγήματα), dessert, Plin.

trāgicē, adv. (tragicus), tragically, after the manner of a tragedy, Cic.

trāgicōcōmoedia -ae, f. (*τραγικοκωμῆδία), tragi-comedy, Plaut.

trāgicus -a -um (τραγικός). **I.** of or relating to tragedy, tragic; poema, tragedy, Cic.; poeta, a tragic poet, Cic.; actor, Liv., Orestes, appearing in a tragedy, Cic.; subst., **trāgicus** -i, m. a tragic poet, Sen. **II.** Transf., tragic; a, in tragic style, lofty, sublime; orator, Cic.; b, tragic, fearful, terrible, horrible; scelus, Liv.

trāgion -ii, n. (τράγιον), a plant with a smell like a goat, Plin.

trāgoedia -ae, f. (τραγωδία). **I.** a tragedy, Cic.; tragoedias facere, Cic.; tragoediam agere, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a tragic scene; Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat, Cic.; 2, tragic paths; istis tragoediis tuis perturbor, Cic.

trāgoedus -i, m. (τραγωδός), a tragic actor, tragedian, Cic.

trāgonis = tragon (q.v.).

trāgōpān -is, f. (τραγῶπαν), a bird (perhaps vultur barbat, Linn.), Plin.

trāgōpōgon -ōnis, m. (τραγοπῶγων), the plant goat's-beard, Plin.

trāgōrigānum -i, n. (τραγορίγανον), a plant, goat's-thyme, Plin.

trāgos -i, m. (τράγος), 1, a thorny plant, Plin.; 2, a kind of sponge, Plin.

trāgūla -ae, f. (traho). **I.** a species of javelin used by the Gauls and Spaniards, Caes., Liv.; fig., tragulam injicere in alicuique, to use artifice, Plaut. **II.** a kind of dragnet, Plin. **III.** a kind of sledge, Varr.

trāgus -i, m. (τράγος), 1, the smell under the arm pits, Mart.; 2, a kind of fish, Ov.

tráhēa (**tráha**) -ae, f. (traho), *a sledge, drag*, Verg.

tráhax -ácsis (traho), *drawing everything to oneself, greedy*, Plaut.

tráho, traxi, tractum, 3. *to draw, drag along*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., aliquem pedibus, Cic.; ad supplicium trahi, Sall., Tac., or trahi alone, Sall. **B.** Fig., 1, *to lead, draw away*; trahit sua quemque voluptas, Verg.; quid est quod me in aliam partem trahere possit? Cic.; 2, *to bring upon*; decus ad consulem, Liv.; crimen in se, Ov.; 3, *to ascribe, interpret, refer to*; aliquid ad religionem, Liv.; in diversa, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** *to draw after oneself, drag along*; 1, **a.** lit., vestem, Hor.; esp. from fatigue, corpus fessum, Liv.; **b.** *to lead, conduct with oneself*; exercitum, Liv.; turbam prosequuntur, Liv.; 2, fig., tantum trahit ille timoris, Ov. **B.** *to draw to oneself, draw to, attract*; 1, **a.** lit., auras ore, Ov.; animam, *to breathe*, Liv.; esp., of persons drinking, *to quaff*; pocula, Hor.; **b.** transf., *to put on oneself*; squamas, Ov.; ruborem, Ov.; 2, fig., **a.** *to assume*; multum ex moribus (Sarmatarum) traxisse, Tac.; **b.** *to take to oneself, appropriate*; decumas, Cic.; **c.** *to receive, gain*; cognomen ex aliqua re, Cic.; majorem ex perniciē et peste reipublicae molestiam, *to feel*, Cic.; **d.** *to take*; in exemplum, Ov. **C.** *to draw together*; vultus, Ov.; vela, *to furl*, Verg. **D.** *to draw away, drag off*; 1, lit., aliquem a templo, Verg.; praedas ex agris, Liv.; hence, *to plunder*; Aeduorum pagos, Tac.; 2, fig., **a.** *to draw away from*; ab incepto, Sall.; **b.** *to take away*; partem doloris trahabat publica clades, Liv.; **c.** *to borrow*; consilium ex aliqua re, Sall.; **d.** *to deduce, derive*; sermonem ab initio, Cic. **E.** *to draw out, bring out, get out*; 1, lit., aquam e puteis, Cic.; ferrum e vulnere or a vulnere, Ov.; 2, transf., vocem uno a pectore, Verg. **F.** *to draw down*; lunam (de caelo), Ov. **G.** *to draw or drag hither and thither*; 1, lit., corpus tractum, Cic.; 2, fig., **a.** *to distract*, Tac.; **b.** *to squander*; pecuniam, Sall.; **c.** *to divide*; sorte laborem, Verg.; **d.** *to reflect on*; rationes belli, Sall. **H.** *to draw out in length*; 1, lit., **a.** *to lengthen*; in spatium aures, Ov.; **b.** *to spin out*; data pensa, Ov.; **c.** *to card*; lanam mollem trahendo, Ov.; 2, fig., of time, **a.** *to prolong, delay, put off*; pugnam, Liv.; comitia, Cic.; rem in serum, Liv.; **b.** *to drag along*; vitam in tenebris, Verg.

tráicio = trahicio (q.v.).

trájectio -ōnis, f. (trahicio). **I.** *a passing over, crossing over*; **a.** of a person over the sea, passage, Cic.; **b.** of things, stellarum, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., trahectio in alium, *a putting off upon*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, the transposition of words; verborum, Cic.; 2, *hyperbole*; veritatis superlatio atque trahectio, Cic.

trájectus -ūs, m. (trahicio), *a crossing over, passing over, passage*; fluminis, Liv.; commodissimus in Britanniam, Caes.

tráicio (**tráicio**) -jēci -jectum, 3. (trans and jacio). **I.** *to throw over or across, to shoot across, convey over*. **A.** Gen., telum, Caes.; vexillum trans vallum, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, *to leap over or around, to remove, throw across*; malos antennisque de nave in navem, Liv.; trahecto in fune, *a rope slung round the mast*, Verg.; 2, *to bring over*; **a.** membra super cervinum levi pede, *to leap over*, Ov.; fig., aliquid ex illius invidia in te, Cic.; **b.** *to transport over the sea, a river, a mountain, etc.*; legiones in Siciliam, Liv.; copias trans fluvium, Liv.; Maritus trahectus in Africam, *having crossed*, Cic.; with acc. of the place, equitum magnam partem flumen, Caes.; reflex., with or without se, *to cross over, go over*; sese ex regia ad aliquem, Caes.; sese duabus navibus in Africam, Liv.; trahicere

Trebian navibus, Liv.; with abl. of the water crossed, Aegaeo mari trajecit, Liv. **II.** *to throw over, hurl beyond*; 1, murum jaculo, Cic.; 2, **a.** *to pierce through, stab, transfix*; aliquem venabulo, Liv.; alicui femur tragula, Caes.; **b.** *to ride through, break through*; pars magna equitum medianum trajecit aciem, Liv.

tráláticius = translaticius (q.v.).

trálátio = translatio (q.v.).

trálátus, v. transfero.

tráloquor (translōquor), 3. dep. *to converse, talk*, Plaut.

1. **Tralles** -ium, m. (Trállēs), *an Illyrian people*, Liv. (acc. Trallis).

2. **Trallēs** = Trallis (q.v.).

Trallis -ium, f. (ai Trállēs), *a town in Caria, near Mount Mesogis*. Hence, **Tralliānus** -a -um, of or relating to Tralles.

trálūceo = transluceo (q.v.).

trāma -ae, f. (traho), *the woof in weaving*; transf., *the spider's web*, Plin.; trama figurae, *a lanky, lean person*, Pers.; tramae putridae, trifles, Plaut.

trāméo = transmeo (q.v.).

trāmes -itis, m. (trameo), *a by-way, cross-road*. **I.** Lit., Apennini tramites, Cic.; trans-versis tramitibus transgredi, Liv. **II.** Transf., poet., *a way, course, road, path*; cito decurrit tramite virgo, Verg.

trāmigo = transmigo (q.v.).

trāmitto = transmittito (q.v.).

trānāto (transnāto), 1. *to swim across*, Tac.; with acc. of place, Gangem, Cic.

trāno (transno), 1. **I.** *to swim over, swim across*; ad suos, Liv.; with acc. of place, flumen, Caes.; pass., tranautur aquae, Ov. **II.** Transf., *to swim through, to sail through, go through, fly through, pass through*; nubia, Verg.; genus igneum quod tranat omnia, pervolans, Cic.

tranquillē, adv. with compar. and superl. (tranquillus), quietly, tranquillity, Cic.

tranquillitas -ātis, f. (tranquillus), *calmness, tranquillity*. **I.** Lit., *a calm, freedom from wind, calm sea, weather*; maris, Cic.; summā tranquillitate consecuta, Caes.; tanta subito malacia et tranquillitas exstitit, Caes. **II.** Transf., rest, peace; **a.** polit., summa tranquillitas pacis atque otii, Cic.; **b.** mental; animi, Cic.

1. **tranquillō**, adv. (tranquillus), quietly, Liv.

2. **tranquillo**, 1. (tranquillus), *to make tranquil, tranquillise*. **I.** Lit., mare oleo, Plin. **II.** Fig., animos, Cic.

tranquillus -a -um (trans and quies), *tranquil*. **I.** Lit., calm; esp., free from wind; mare, Cic.; serenitas, Liv.; subst., **tranquillum** -i, n. *a calm*; in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. **II.** Transf., peaceful, tranquil, undisturbed, serene; tranquilla et serena frons, Cic.; subst., **tranquillum** -i, n. *quiet*; rempublicam in tranquillum redigere, Liv.

trans, prep. with acc. **I.** *on the other side of*; trans montem, Cic.; trans Rhenum, Caes. **II.** over, across; trans Alpes transfertur, Cic.; trans mare currunt, Hor.

transābēo -ī -itum, 4. *to go through, penetrate*; ensis transiit costas, Verg.

transactor -ōris, m. (transigo), *a manager, accomplicher*; rerum huiusmodi omnium transactor et administer, Cic.

transādigo -ēgi -actum, 3. **I.** *to drive through, thrust through*; crudum onem trans-

adigit costas, Verg. **II.** *to pierce, penetrate*; hasta horum unum transadigit costas, Verg.

transalpinus -a -um, *beyond the Alps, transalpine*; Gallia, Caes.

transcendo (transscendo) -scendi -scensum, 3. (trans and scando). **I.** *Intransit., to climb over, step over, pass over*; **1.** lit., in hostium naves, Caes.; **2.** fig., ad ea (of discourse), Tac. **II.** *Transit., to climb over, step over*; **1.** lit., muros, Liv.; Caucasum, Cic.; **2.** fig., *to step over, transgress*; fines juris, Lucr.; ordinem aetatis, Liv.

transcido -cidi -cisum, 3. (trans and caedo), *to cut through*, Plaut.

transcribo (transscribo) -scripsi -scriptum, 3. *to copy, transcribe*. **I.** Gen., testamentum in alias tabulas, Cic. **II.** Esp., *1.* *to transfer, assign*; a, lit., nomina in socios, Liv.; b, *transf.*, alicui spatium vitae, Ov.; sceptrum colonis, Ov.; **2.** *to transfer*; matres urbi, Verg.

transcurro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** **1.** *to run over, hasten over*; ad forum, Ter.; in castra, Liv.; **2.** fig., *to pass over*; ad melius, Hor. **II.** **A.** *to run or hasten through*; **1.** lit., per spatium, Lucr.; with acc., caelum transcurrit nimbus, Verg.; **2.** fig., cursum suum, Cic. **B.** *to sail or travel past*; **1.** lit., Caes.; praeter oculos, Ov.; **2.** fig., of time, *to pass by*, Plin.

transcursus -ūs, m. (transcurro), **1.** *a running past, hastening through*, Sen.; **2.** *of discourse, a brief mention*, Plin.

transdānūvianus -a -um, *beyond the Danube*, Liv.

transdo = trado (q.v.).

transduco = traduco (q.v.).

transenna -ae, f. (for transepa from trans and apo). **I.** *a number of ropes or wooden bars, transposed crosswise*; hence, *a net for catching birds*; **1.** lit., Plaut.; **2.** fig., *a net, trap, noose*, Plaut. **II.** *a lattice over a window*, Cic.

transéo -fi -itum, 4. **I.** *Intransit., A.* *to go over, to go to*; **1.** a, ad uxorem, Ter.; in Helvetiorum fines, Caes.; **b.** *to go over as a deserter*; ad aliquem, Cic.; **c.** *to go over from one political party to another*, Tac.; **d.** *to pass from one rank to another*; a patribus ad plebem, Liv.; **e.** *transf.*, *to be changed into, to be transformed into*; in saxum, Ov.; **2.** fig., a, *transitum est ad honestatem dictorum et factorum*, Cic.; **b.** *of discourse, to pass over, make a transition*; ad partitionem, Cic.; **c.** *to go over to an opinion*; in alicuius sententiam, *to be converted to the opinion of*, Liv. **B.** *to go through*; **1.** lit., per media castra, Sall.; **2.** fig., *to penetrate*; quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia permanet et transit, Cic. **C.** *to pass by*; *transf.*, of time, *to pass by, pass away*; transit aetas quam cito! Tib.; dies legis transit, Cic. **II.** *Transit., A.* *to go over, pass over*; **1.** lit., a, Euphratem, Cic.; *pass.*, Rhodanus transitur, Caes.; **b.** esp., *to overtake*; equum cursu, Verg.; **2.** fig., a, *to pass beyond, to transgress*; fines verecundiae, Cic.; **b.** *to surpass*; facile, Cic.; **c.** *to despatch*; magna, Tac. **B.** *to go through, pass through*; **1.** lit., Formias, Cic.; vim flammae, Nep.; **2.** fig., a, *to pass over cursorily, to touch lightly on*; leviter transire et tantummodo perstringere unam quamque rem, Cic.; **b.** of time, *to pass, spend*; annum quiete, Tac.; vitam, Sall. **C.** *to pass by*; **1.** lit., omnes mentas, Plaut.; **2.** fig., *to pass by*; aliquid silentio, Cic. (perf., transit, Verg.).

transéro (transséro) -sérui -sertum, 3. *to put, thrust through*, Cato.

transféro (tráféro), transtūli, translātum, and trālātum, *transferre*, 3. *to carry over or across, transfer, transport* -convey. **A.** Lit., **1.**

gen., Caesar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes.; aliquem trans Alpes, Cic.; reflex., se transferre Glycyrae decoram in aedem, Hor.; **2.** esp., *to write down*; in tabulas, Cic. **B.** Fig., **1.** gen., *to bring over, remove, transpose*; regnum ab sede Lavini, Verg.; omnia Argos, give the victory to Argos, Verg.; in Celtiberium bellum, Caes.; sermonem alio, turn to another subject, Cic.; **2.** esp., a, *to put off, defer*; causam in proximum annum, ap. Cic.; **b.** *to change to*; definitionem in aliam rem, Cic.; **c.** *to translate into another language*; istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli, Cic.; **d.** *to use figuratively or metaphorically*; verba, quae transferuntur, Cic.

transfigo -fixi -fixum, 3. **I.** *to pierce through, transfix*; puellam gladio, Liv.; transtixus hasta, Cic. **II.** *to thrust through*; hasta transfixa, Verg.

transfiguratio -ōnis, f. (transfiguro), *a transformation, transfiguration*, Plin.

transfiguro, 1. *to transform, transfigure*, Suet., Plin.

transfūdo -fluxi, 3. *to flow out, flow through*, Plin.

transfodio -fodi -fossam, 3. *to stab through, trans pierce, transfix*; alicui latus, Liv.; aliquem, Caes.; *partic.*, with acc. of respect, pectora duro transfossi ligno, Verg.

transformis -e (trans and forma), *changed, transformed*, Ov.

transformo, 1. *to change, transfigure, transform*; se in vultus aniles, Verg.

transfōro, 1. *to pierce, thrust through*, Sen.

transfrēto, 1. (trans and fretum), *to cross the sea*, Suet.

transfuga -ae, c. (transfugio), *a deserter*, Cic.; specie transfugarum ad Flaccum venire, Liv.; *transf.*, transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor.

transfugio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. *to desert to the enemy*. **I.** Lit., Gabios, Romam, Liv.; absol., quod in obsidione et fame servitia infida transfigerent, Liv. **II.** Fig., ad afflictā amicitia transfugere et ad florentem aliam devolare, to desert unhappy friends, Cic.

transfugium -fi, n. (transfugio), *a going over to the enemy, deserting*, Liv.

transfundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. *to pour from one vessel into another*. **I.** Lit., **Plin.** **II.** *Transf.*, *to transfer*; omnem amorem in aliquem, Cic.

transfūsio -ōnis, f. (transfundo), *a pouring out, pouring off*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** *Transf.*, *the migration of a people*, Cic.

transgredior -gressus sum, 3. dep. (trans and gradior). **I.** *Intransit., to go across or over, pass over*. **A.** Lit., **1.** gen., in Europam, Liv.; per montes, Liv.; **2.** esp., *to pass over to any one's side or party*; in patribus alicuius, Tac. **B.** *Transf.*, *to pass over to some action, advance*; tarde ad sacramentum, Tac. **II.** *Transit., to pass over, pass through*. **A.** Lit., Taurum, Cic.; flumen, Caes. **B.** *Transf.*, a, *to pass beyond some measure or time*, Plin.; **b.** *to pass over in silence*; mentionem viri, Vell.; **c.** *to surpass*, Plin. (*partic. perf. passa, transgresso* Apennino, Liv. 10.27.1).

transgressio -ōnis, f. (transgredior), **I.** *Intransit., a going over, passage*; ascensus et transgressio Gallorum (over the Alps), Cic. **II.** *Transit., a transposition of words*; verborum, Cic.

transgressus -ūs, m. (transgredior), *a going over, passage*; auspiciū prosperi transgressus, Tac.; with object. genit., annis, Tac.

transigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (trans and ago), to *irive through*. **I.** Lit., to *stab, pierce through*; se ipsum gladio, Tac. **II.** Fig., 1, to *pass time, spend, lead*; tempus per octantationem, Tac.; 2, to *finish, complete, accomplish, transact any piece of business*; a, gen., negotium, Cic.; aliquid cum aliquo, aliquid per aliquem, Cic.; impers., si transactum est, if it is done, Cic.; b, esp., to *settle a difference or dispute, come to an understanding*; cum aliquo H.S. ducentis milibus, Cic.; transf., to *put an end to, have done with*; transigite cum expeditionibus, Tac.

transilio (transillio) -ūi and (rarely) -ii and -ivi, 4. (trans and salio). **I.** Intransit., to *spring over, leap across*; 1, lit., de muro in navem, Liv.; 2, fig., ab illo consilio ad aliud, to go over to, Liv. **II.** Transit., to *spring over something*; 1, a, lit., to *spring over*; muros, Liv.; b, transf., to *hasten over*; rates transiliunt vada, Hor.; 2, fig., a, to *pass by, pass over*; rem, Cic.; b, to *oversleep, transgress*; lineas, Cic.; munera Liberi, be *inmoderate with*, Hor.

transilis -e (transilio), *leaping across, going across*; palmes, Plin.

transitio -ōnis, f. (transeo). **I.** a *going across, passing over*. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., imagines similitudine et transitione perceptae, Cic.; 2, esp., a *going over from one party or faction to another*; a, ad plebem transiunt, Cic.; b, a *passing over to the enemy*; sociorum, Liv.; exercitus transiitionibus inminutus, Liv. **B.** Fig., infection, contagion, Ov. **II.** a *passage* (meton., as a place); transiiones perviae Jani nominantur, Cic.

transitōrius -a -um (transeo), *having a passage through*; domus, Suet.

transitus -ūs, m. (transeo). **I.** a *passing over or across, transit*. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., transitus fossae, Cic.; transitum claudere, Liv.; 2, esp., a *passing over from one party or faction to another*; facili transitu ad proximos et validiores, Tac. **B.** Fig., a, the *transition* (in painting, from *ad* to light, Plin., Ov.; b, *transition in discourse*, Quint. **II.** a *passing through*. **A.** Lit., per agros urbesque, Liv. **B.** Meton., the *place through which one passes*; transitus insidēre, Liv. **III.** a *passing by*; tempestatis, Cic.; in transitu capta urbs, Tac.

transjectio, etc. = *trajectio*, etc. (q.v.).

translaticius (trālaticius) -a -um (translati, from transfero), *handed down as customary, prescriptive*; a, edictum, received by a magistrate from his predecessor, Cic.; b, common, usual; haec tralaticia, ordinary course of things, ap. Cic.

translatiō (trālātiō) -ōnis, f. (translati, from transfero), a *transferring, handing over*. **I.** Lit., 1, pecuniarum a iustis dominis ad alienos, Cic.; 2, a *grafting of plants*, Plin. **II.** Fig., 1, a *transferring*; a, of a judge, accuser, place, etc., Cic.; b, of an accusation, criminal, Cic.; 2, a *metaphor, trope, figure*; verecunda, Cic.

translativus -a -um (transfero), of or relating to a *transference*; constitutio, Cic.

translātor -ōris, m. (transfero), a *transferrer*; quaesturae (of Verres, who, being quaestor to the consul Cn. Papirius Carbo, deserted to Sulla), Cic.

translucēo (trālūcēo), 2. **I.** to *shine across*, Lucr. **II.** to *shine through, be visible through*, Ov.

translucēdus (trālūcēdus) -a -um, *transparent, translucent*, Plin.

transmārinus -a -um, *from beyond sea, foreign, transmarine*; artes, Cic.; legationes, Liv.

transmēo (trāmēo), 1. to *go over, across, through*, Plin.

transmīgro, 1. to *migrate from one place to another*; Veios, Liv.; transf., of plants, to be *transplanted*, Plin.

transmissio -ōnis, f. (transmitto), a *passage*; ab eā urbe in Graeciam, Cic.

transmissus -us, m. (transmitto), a *passage*; pari spatio transmissus atque ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes.

transmitto (trāmitto) -misi -misum, 3. **I.** to *send across, send over, convey across, transmit from one place to another*. **A.** 1, lit., equitatum celeriter, Caes.; classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oreum, Liv.; 2, fig., a, bellum in Italian, Liv.; b, to *give over*; (a) to *entrust*; huic hoc tantum bellum, Cic.; (β) to *resign, yield*; munia imperii, Tac.; (γ) to *devote*; suum tempus temporibus amicorum, Cic. **B.** to *let pass, let through*; 1, gen., exercitum per fines, Liv.; 2, to *lead from one point to another*; transmissum per viam tigillum, placed across the road, Liv. **C.** to *let pass*; Junium menseni transmissimus, Tac. **II.** to *place oneself, to go, run, swim, pass through or over something*; 1, lit., a, gen., (a) with acc. of place, maria, Cic.; (β) absol., sin ante transmississet, Cic.; b, esp., to *hurl, or throw over or through*, Ov.; 2, fig., to *leave unnoticed, take no heed to, take no notice of, not to mind*; Scaurum silentio transmisit, Tac.

transmontāni -ōrum, m. *dwellers beyond the mountains*, Liv.

transmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to *remove from one place to another*. **I.** Lit., Syriā legiones, Tac. **II.** Fig., to *transfer, Ter.*

transmūtatio -ōnis, f. (transmutō), the *transmutation of letters*, Quint.

transmutō, 1. to *change, transmute*; dexterae laevis, Lucr.; incertus honores, Hor.

transnāto = *tranato* (q.v.).

transnōmīno, 1. to *change the name of a person or thing*, Suet.

transpādānus -a -um, *beyond* (i.e., on the north side of) the Po, *transpadane*; colonia, Caes.; clientes, Cic. Subst., **transpādānus** -i, m. a *person living on the north side of the Po*, Cat.; plur., Cic.

transpectus -ūs, m. (transpicio), a *looking through, seeing through*, Lucr.

transpicio (transspicio), 3. (trans and specio), to *look through, see through*, Lucr.

transpōno -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. **I.** to *put over, across, remove, transfer*, Plin. **II.** (= trajicere), to *put across* (a river); militem dextris in terras iturum, Tac.

transportatio -ōnis, f. (transporto), a *migration*, Sen.

transporto, 1. to *convey from one place to another, transport*; exercitum in Graeciam, Cic.; milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes.

transrhēnānus -a -um (trans and Rhenus), *beyond* (i.e., on the east side of) the Rhine; Germani, Caes.

transs . . . v. trans . . .

transtiberinus -a -um (trans and Tiberis), *beyond the Tiber*. Subst., **transtiberini** -ōrum, m. the *people living beyond the Tiber*, Cic.

transtinēo, 2. (teneo), to *go through, pass through*, Plaut.

transtrum -i, n. (from trans). **I.** a *cross-bench in a ship on which the rowers sat*, gen. plur., Caes. **II.** a *cross-beam*, Caes.

transulto (transsulto), 1. (intens. of transilio), to *spring over or across*, Liv.

transũo (transsũo) -sũi -sũtum, 3. to *sew*

through, stitch through, pierce through; extra transita verubus, Ov.

transvectio (travectio) -ōnis, f. (transvehō). **I.** a carrying over or across; Acherontis, Cic. **II.** the riding of a Roman knight past the censor at the periodical muster, Suet.

transvého (travého) -vexi -vectum, 3. **I.** to carry over, convey across, transport. **A.** Act., militēs, Caes.; naves plaustris, Liv. **B.** Middle, transvehi, to ride, sail, pass over or across; in Africam, Sall.; Coreyram, Liv. **II.** to carry through or by. **A.** Act., to bear along in triumph; arma spoliisque carpentis, Liv. **B.** Middle, transvehi = to go, ride, pass by; 1, lit., a, gen., transvertae a fronte pugnantium alae, Tac.; b, esp., at a public procession, to ride by; (a) of the Caesars at the games in the circus, Tac.; (β) of a knight, to ride past the censor at a muster, Liv.; 2, fig., of time, to pass, pass by; ablitum et transvectum est tempus, Tac.

transverbéro, 1. to pierce through, transfix, perforate; bestium venabulo, Cic.; pectus alii-cuius abiete, Verg.

transversarius -a -um (transversus), lying across, transverse; tigna, Caes.

transversus (trāversus), and **transvorsus** -a -um, p. adj. (from transverso), transverse, oblique, thwart. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., fossa, Caes.; transverso ambulare foro, across the forum, Cic.; transverso itinere, in an oblique direction, Liv.; fig., transversum digitum, a finger's breadth, Cic.; transversum digitum, the breadth of a nail, Cic. **B.** Fig., cuius in adolescentiam transversa incurrit misera reipublicae fortuna, crossed, thwarted, Cic. **II.** subst., transversum 1, n. a cross-direction, Plin.; de or ex transverso, unexpectedly; ecce tibi ex transverso Lampsaenus Strabo qui, etc., Cic. **III.** Adv., transversum and plur., transversa, across, sideways; venti transversa fremunt, Verg.

transvólito, 1. to fly across, Lucr.

transvólo (trávólo), 1. **I.** to fly over or across; 1, lit., of birds, Plin.; 2, transf., to hasten over, hasten across, pass over hastily; Alpes, ap. Cic.; eques transvolat in alteram partem, Liv. **II.** 1, to fly through or to, to fly through; transf. = to hasten through; dum (vox) transvolat aures, Lucr.; 2, to fly past; a, transf., to hasten past; aridus quercus, Hor.; b, fig., transvolat in medio posita, passes by, Hor.

trāpētus -i, m., **trāpētum** -i, n., and plur., **trāpetes** -um, m. (τραπέτες, to tread grapes), an oil-press, Verg.

trāpezita -ae, m. (τραπέζιτης), a money-changer, Plaut.

Trapezús -untis, f. (Τραπεζούς), a town in Pontus, colony of Sinope, now Trebizond, Tarsosian.

Trāsūmēnus (Trāsūmennus, Trāsīmenus, Trāsýmenus) -i, m. (with or without lacus) the Frusimene lake, on the banks of which Hannibal conquered the Romans under Flaminius (217 B.C.), now Lago di Perugia. Hence, adj., **Trāsūmenus** -a -um, Trasimēnian.

trav . . . v. trans . . .

trávio, 1. to go through, penetrate, Lucr.

Trēbia -ae, m. a river in Cisalpine Gaul, where Hannibal conquered the Romans, 217 B.C., now Trebbia.

Trēbūla -ae, f. three towns in Italy. **I.** in the Sabine country. **A.** Trebula Mutusca. Hence, **Trēbūlanus** -a -um, belonging to Trebula. **B.** Trebula Suffena. **II.** in Campania, near Suessula and Satocula, now Maddaloni.

Hence, **Trēbūlanus** -a -um, belonging to Trebula.

trēcēnārius -a -um (trecenti), three-hundred-fold, Varr.

trēcēni -ae -a (tres and centum). **I.** three hundred each, Liv. **II.** three hundred, Plin.

trēcētēsīmus -a -um (trecenti), the three-hundredth, Cic.

trēcēnti -ae -a (tres and centum), three hundred, Cic.

trēcēntiēs (trēcēntiēs), adv. (trecenti), three hundred times, Cat.

tréchēdīpnus -i, n. (τρεχέδηνος -ov, hastening to dinner), a light garment worn by parasites at table, Juv.

trēdēcim (tres and decem), thirteen, Liv.

trēmēbundus (trēmibundus) -a -um (tremo), trembling; manus, Cic.

trēmófācio -fēci -factum, 3. (tremo and facio), to cause to tremble; pass., **trēméfio** -factus sum -fieri to tremble, Verg., Ov.

trēmendus -a -um (tremo), fearful, dreadful, terrible, dread, Hor.; rex, Pluto, Verg.

trēmescō (trēmisco), 3. (inchoat, of tremo). **I.** Intransit., to tremble, quake; a, of things, tonitru tremescunt ardua terrarum et campi, Verg.; b, of persons, omnem tremescens ad strepitum, Ov. **II.** Transit., to tremble at; sonitum pedum vocemque, Verg.; with infin., telum iustare tremescit, Verg.

trēmibundus = tremebundus (q. v.).

trēmisco = tremesco (q. v.).

trēmo -ūi, 3. (τρέμω), to tremble, quake. **I.** Intransit., a, of things, tremi hasta, Verg.; b, of persons, toto pectore tremens, Cic.; with acc. of respect, trenis ossa pavore, Hor. **II.** Transit., to tremble, quake at; offensam Junonem, Ov.; te, Verg.; virgas ac secures dictatoris, Liv.

trēmōr -ōris, m. (tremo). **I.** a trembling, quaking, tremor; of the limbs, pullor et tremor et dentium crepitus, Liv.; of fire, tremor ignium clarus, Lucr.; of the earth, Verg.; plur., Lucr., Ov. **II.** Meton., an object which causes fear and trembling, Mart.

trēmūlus -a -um (tremo). **I.** trembling, quaking, quivering, tremulous; a, of things, lumen, Verg.; mare, Ov.; b, of persons, accurrat ad me tremulus, Ter. **II.** Act., causing trembling, Prop.

trēpidantēr, adv. (trepido), anxiously, with trepidation; omnia trepidantius timidiusque agere, Caes.

trēpidātiō -ōnis, f. (trepido), agitation, anxiety, disquiet, alarm, trepidation, Cic.; tantum trepidationem iniecit ut, etc., Liv.

trēpidē, adv. (trepidus), tremblingly, anxiously, with trepidation; castra relinquere, Liv.

trēpido, 1. (trepidus), to be in anxious, confused motion, be agitated, be in alarm, be busy, bustle about anything; a, lit., of living beings, totis trepidatur castris, the whole camp is in confusion, Caes.; circa advenam, suorum confusely around, Liv.; circa signa, give way in front, Liv.; of anxious haste, ad arma, Liv.; with inter and the acc., to be undecided between, to waver between; inter fugae pugnaeque consilium, Liv.; with acc. = to fear anxiously; occursum amici, Juv.; with infin., ne trepidat meas defendere naves, Verg.; b, transf., of things, aqua per pronum trepidat rivum, ripples, Hor.; trepidant flammae, flicker, Hor.; with infin., cuius octavum trepidavit (is hō-ming on? aetas claudere lustrum, Hor.

trépídus -a -um (τρέπω), *unquiet, anxious, alarmed, restless, disturbed*; **a**, lit., of living beings and the situation of living beings, *trepida* Dido, Verg.; of undecided or rash haste, *civitas*, Liv.; with genit., *on account of*; *rerum suarum*, Liv.; *metus*, Ov.; *cursus*, Verg.; in re *trepida*, in rebus *trepidus*, in an alarming state of things, Liv.; **b**, transf., of things, *unda, boiling, bubbling*, Ov.; *ahenum, boiling*, Verg.

trēs (archaic, *tris*), *tría* (τρεῖς, τρία), *three*, Cic. **tressis** -is, m. (*tres* and *as*), *three asses*, Varr.

tresviri = *triumviri* (q.v.).

Tréviri (**Tréviri**) -ōrum, m. *a powerful German nation from the Rhine to the Maas, whose capital Augusta or Colonia Treverorum is now Trèves or Trier*. Sing., **Trévir** -viri, *one of the Treveri*. Hence, adj., **Trévéricus** (**Trévīricus**) -a -um, of or belonging to the Treveri.

triángulus -a -um (*tres* and *angulus*), *three-cornered, triangular*. Subst., **triángulum** -i, n. *a triangle*, Cic.

triárii -ōrum, m. (*tres*), *the oldest and most experienced Roman soldiers, who were drawn up in the third rank, kneeling behind the hastati and principes, ready to help these in need*; hence, prov., *res ad triarios rediit, the matter has come to the extremest need*, Liv.

tribas -ādis, f. (τρίβας), *an unchaste woman*, Phaedr.

Triboces -um, m. and **Triboci** -ōrum, m. *a Gallic people on the left bank of the Rhine, in modern Alsace*.

tribrāchys, acc. -chyn, m. (τρίβραχυς), sc. *pes, a metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables* (∪ ∪ ∪), Quint.

tribūārius -a -um (*tribus*), of or relating to a tribe, Cic.

tribūla = *tribulum* (q.v.).

tribūlis -is, m. (*tribus*), *one who belongs to the same tribe, a fellow tribesman*; *tribulis tuus*, Cic.; esp., *a fellow tribesman of the lower classes, one of the common people*, Hor.

tribūlo, l. (*tribulum*), *to press*, Cato.

tribūlum -i, n. (*tero*), *a threshing machine*, Varr.

tribūlus -i, m. l. *a thorny plant* (*Tribulus terrestris*, Linn.), Ov.; 2, *an aquatic plant* (*Trapa natans*, Linn.), Plin.

tribūnal -ālis, n. (= *tribunale*, from *tribunus*), *the tribunal*. **I**. Lit., *a raised platform for magistrates, e.g., for the consul when he directed the comitia, the praetor when he administered justice; in tribunali Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentes*, Cic.; of the raised seat of a general in the camp, Liv.; of the praetor in the theatre, Suet.; meton., of the magistrate sitting on the tribunal, *omne forum (the people) quem spectat et omne tribunal, the magistrates, distinguished persons*, Hor. **II**. Transf., **A**, *a monument erected in honour of the dead*, Tac. **B**, *a mound, embankment of earth*, Plin.

tribūnātus -ūs, m. (*tribunus*), *the office or dignity of a tribune, tribuneship*; **a**, of the people, with or without plebis, Cic.; **b**, of a military tribune, *militaris*, Cic.

tribūnicus -a -um (*tribunus*), of or relating to a tribune, *tribunical*; **a**, *belonging to a tribune of the people*; *potestas*, Cic.; subst., **tribūnicus** -i, m. *a person who has been tribune*; **b**, *relating to the tribunes of the soldiers*; *anon*, Caes.

tribūnus -i, m. (*tribus*). **I**. *tribuni, the presidents of the three old tribes, representative of the tribules, at the head of whom was the tribunus Celerum*, Liv. **II**. **A**. *tribuni aerarii, pay-*

masters who assisted the quaestors, and who were afterwards made judges, Cic. **B**. *Milit. t. t., tribuni militum or militares, military tribunes, six to every legion, who commanded it each for two months in the year*, Caes. **C**. *tribuni militum consulari potestate (also called tribuni consulares), chosen to govern in the place of consuls, from 444-366 B.C.*, Liv. **D**. *tribuni plebis (plebi) and (more frequently) simply tribuni, the tribunes of the people, the magistrates who protected the plebeians*, Cic., Liv.

tribūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. **I**. *to allot to any one as a share, bestow, assign, give*. **A**. Lit., *praemia alicui*, Caes.; *suum cuique*, Cic. **B**. Fig., **1**, *gen., to give, show*; *alicui misericordiam suam*, Cic.; *alicui magnam gratiam*, Cic.; 2, esp., **a**, *to give up, concede, yield to*; *valetudini aliquid*, Cic.; *alicui priores partes*, Cic.; **b**, *to ascribe, attribute to*; *id virtuti hostium*, Caes.; **c**, *to devote time to a particular purpose*; *his rebus tantum temporis*, Caes. **II**. = *distribuo*, *to divide*; *rem in partes*, Cic.

tribus -ūs, f. (from root *tri*, *three*, and the root *fu* in φύλη), originally, *a third part of the Roman people*. Hence, **I**, *a tribe, one of the three tribes of the Roman people* (*Ramnes, Tities, Luceres*); from the time of Servius Tullius a new division was made, viz., of four tribes for the city (*tribus urbanae*), and twenty-six, and later thirty-one, for the ager Romanus (*tribus rusticae*); *populum in tribus convocare*, Cic. **II**. Meton., plur., *tribus = the lower classes, the mob*, Plin.

tribūtārius -a -um (*tributum*), of or relating to tribute; *tabellae*, Cic.

tribūtum, adv. (*tribus*), *according to tribes, tribe by tribe*; *nummos dividere*, Cic.

tribūtio -ōnis, f. (*tribuo*), *a distribution dividing*, Cic.

tribūtum -i, n. (*tribuo*). **I**. *tax, contribution, tribute*; *tributum conferre, facere, pendere*, Cic. **II**. Transf., *a gift, present*, Ov..

1. **tribūtus** -a -um (*tribus*), *arranged according to tribes*; *comitia, in which the people voted by tribes*, Liv.

2. **tribūtus**, v. *tribuo*.

tricae -ārum, f. l. *trifles, trumpery, nonsense*, Mart.; 2, *vexations, troubles, perplexities*; *quomodo domesticae tricae (fert)?* Cic.

Tricastini -ōrum, m. *a Gallic people, near modern Aoste*.

Tricca -ae, f. (Τρίκκα), *an old town in Thessaly on the Peneus, now Trikala*.

tricenārius -a -um (*triceni*), *containing the number thirty*; *ālius, thirty years old*, Sen.

tricēni -ae -a, genit. *tricenūm* (*triginta*), **1**, *thirty each*, Cic.; 2, *thirty*, Plin.

triceps -cīpītis (*tres* and *caput*), **1**, *three-headed*, Cic.; 2, *three-fold*, Varr.

tricēsīmus -a -um (*triginta*), *the thirtieth*, Cic.

triccēsis -is, m. (*triginta* and *as*), *thirty asses*, Varr.

trichias -ae, m. (τρίχιας), *a species of sardine*, Plin.

trichīla -ae, f. *a summer-house, arbour*, Caes.

trichitis -idis, f. (τρίχιτις), *a kind of alum*, Plin.

triciēs (**triciēns**), adv. (*triginta*), *thirty times*, Cic.

triclīniāris -e (*triclīnium*), of or relating to a dining-couch, Plin. Subst., **triclīniāria** -um, n. **a**, *a dining-room*, Plin.; **b**, *drapery for a dining-couch*, Plin.

triclinium -ii, n. (τρικλίνιον). **I.** a dining-room, a couch on which the Romans reclined at meals (generally three on each, sometimes four and five), Cic. **II.** a dining-room; exornat ample et magnifice triclinium, Cic.

trícolum (-on) -i, n. (τρικώλον), a period consisting of three parts or clauses, Sen.

trícor, 1. dep. (tríce), to make difficulties, to shuffle, trifle; cum aliquo, Cic.

trícornis -e (tres and cornu), having three horns, Plin.

trícorpor -póris (tres and corpus), having three bodies; forma trícórpis umbræ, of Geryon, Verg.

trícuspis -idis (tres and cuspis), having three points, Ov.

trídacna -órum, n. (τρί = ter, and δάκνω = morio), a kind of oyster, Plin.

trídens -entis (tres and dens), having three teeth or prongs. **I.** Adj., rostra, Verg. **II.** Subst., **trídens** -entis, m. a trident, a three-pronged spear for piercing large fish, Plin.; an attribute of Neptune, Verg.

trídentifér -féri, m. (trídens and fero), the trident-bearer, epithet of Neptune, Ov.

trídentifér -géri, m. (trídens and gero), the trident-bearer, epithet of Neptune, Ov.

trídium -ii, n. a space of three days; quum trídium processisset, Caes.; trídium illud aut summum quadriduo perituro, Cic.

triennia -ium, n. (tres and annus), a festival celebrated every three years, Ov.

triennium -ii, n. (tres and annus), a space of three years; biennium aut triennium est quum nuntium remisisti, Cic.; multis locis Germaniae triennium vagati, Cic.

triens -entis, m. (tres), a third part, one-third. **A.** Gen., Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, the third part of an as, Hor.; 2, of a sextarius, Prop.; 3, in inheritances, a third part of a whole; cum duobus coheredibus esse in triene, Cic.

trientábulum -i, n. (triens), the equivalent in land for the third part of a sum of money, Liv.

trientális -e (triens), containing one-third of a foot, Plin.

trierarchus -i, m. (τριήραρχος), the commander of a trireme, Cic.

triēris -e (τριήρης), having three banks of oars. Subst., **trieris** -is, f. a trireme, Nep.

trietericus -a -um (τριετηρικός), recurring every three years, triennial; trieterica sacra or orgia, Verg., Ov.

trieteris -idis, f. (τριετηρίς), 1, a space of three years, Mart.; 2, a triennial festival, Cic.

trifariam, adv. (trifarius, three-fold, sc. partem), in a three-fold manner = in three places, on three sides; adoriri, munire, Liv.

trifaux -faucis (tres and faux), having three throats, triple-throated; latratus (Cerberi), Verg.

trifér -féra -fèrum (ter and fero), bearing fruit thrice a year, Plin.

trifidas -a -um (ter and findo), split in three parts, three-forked; flamma (of lightning), Ov.

trifillis -e (tres and filum), having three hairs, Mart.

trifolium -ii, n. (tres and folium), trefoil, Plin.

triformis -e (tres and forma). **I.** three-formed, having three forms; Chimaera, Hor.; dea, Heate, Ov. **II.** three-fold; mundus (because composed of air, sea, and earth), Ov.

trifur -fūris, m. (ter and fur), a three-fold thief, arch-thief, Plaut.

trifurcifer -féri, m. (ter and furcifer), an arch-rogue, Plaut.

trigarius -a -um, subst. (triga, a team of three horses), relating to a team of three horses; subst., 1, **trigarius** -ii, m. a driver of a team of three horses, Plin.; 2, **trigarium** -ii, n. a circus or training-ground where teams of three horses are driven, Plin.

trigēminus (tergēminus) -a -um, three-fold; vir, Geryon, Hor.; canis, Cerberus, Ov.; tergeminus honores, the aduleship, praetorship and consulship, Hor.; of children, three born at a birth; fratres, the Horatii and the Curiatii, Liv.; Trigemina Porta, a gate in the old city-wall of Rome, opposite the northern corner of the Aventine, Plin.

trigemmis -e (tres and gemma), having three buds, Plin.

triginta, num. (τριάκοντα), thirty, Cic.

trigon -ónis, m. (τρίγων). **I.** a ball for playing, Mart. **II.** Meton., a game at ball, Hor.

trigonalis -e (trigonum), three-cornered; pila (= trigon), Mart.

trigōnum -i, n. (τρίγωνον), a triangle, Varr.

trigonus -i, m. a kind of fish, the sting-ray, Plaut.

trilibris -e (tres and libra), of three pounds' weight, Hor.

trilinguis -e (tres and lingua), having three tongues; cs Cerberi, Hor.

trilix -icis (tres and licium), having three threads; lorica consertam hamis auroque trilineis, Verg.

trimātus -ūs, m. (trinus), the age of three years, Plin.

trimestris, 3. (tres and mensis), three monthly. **I.** Adj., haedi, three months old, Varr.

II. Subst., **trimestria** -ium, n. crops which ripen three months after sowing, Plin.

trimēter = trimetros (q.v.).

trimētrōs (-us) -a -um, containing three metra, i.e., three double feet, Quint.; subst.

trimētrōs (-us), and (Latinised form), **trimēter** -tri, a trimeter, Hor.

trimōdia -ae, f. and **trimōdium** -ii, n. (tres and modius), a vessel containing three emodiis or bushels, Plaut.

trimus -a -um (tres), three years old; equa, Hor.

Trinācria -ae, f. (Τρινακρία), the oldest name of Sicily, so called from its triangular shape.

Hence, **A.** **Trinācrius** -a -um (Τρινακρίος), Trinacrian, and **B.** **Trinācris** -idis, f. (Τρινακρίς), Trinacrian; Trinacris alone = Sicily, Ov.

trini -ae -a (tres). **I.** three each, Plin. **II.** three together (found with subst. only used in plur.), trinae litterae, Cic.; trina castra, Caes.

Trinobantes -um, m. a people in the east of Britain.

trinodis -e (tres and nodus), having three knots, Ov.

trībōlus (-ōs) -i, m. (τρίβολος), a coin of the value of three oboli, Plaut.

Triocāla -órum, n. a mountain fastness in Sicily. Hence, **Triocālinus** -a -um, relating to Triocala.

triones -um, m. (= teriones, from tero), the ploughing oxen; transf., the constellations known as the Great Bear and Little Bear (as the stars resembled the shape of a waggon and the oxen attached to it), Verg.

Triopās -ae, m. (Τριόπας), a king in Thessaly, father of Erysichthon. Hence, **A.** **Triopēios**

-ii m. (Τρίποιος) = *Erysiichthon*, Ov. **B.** *Triōpēis* -idis, f. = *Mestra*, daughter of *Erysiichthon*.

triorchis, acc. -chem, f. (τριorchis). **I.** a buzzard, Plin. **II.** a kind of centaury, Plin.

triparcus -a -um (ter and parcus), very stingy, Plaut.

tripartito (and gen.) **tripertitō**, adv. (tripartitus), in three parts; bona dividere, Cic.

tripartitus (and gen.) **tripertitus** -a -um (ter and partior), divided into three parts, three-fold, triple, tripartite; divisio, Cic.

tripectōrus -a -um (tres and pectus), having three breasts, Lucr.

tripēdālis -e (ter and pedalis), of three feet in measure; parina, Liv.

tripēdāncus = *tripedalis* (q.v.).

tripert . . . v. *tripart* . . .

tripes -pēdis (ter and pes), having three feet; mulus, Liv.

Triphylia -ae, f. (Τριφυλία), the south part of *Elis* in the Peloponnesus.

triplex -plices (tres and plico), three-fold, triple. **I.** Adj., acies, Caes.; Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic.; deae, the three *Parcae*, Ov.; *Minyides*, the three daughters of *Minyas*, Ov. **II.** Subst., **1.** **triplices** -um, m. (sc. cōdīgilli), a writing tablet with three leaves, Cic.; **2.** **triplex** -plices, n. = *tripulum*, three times as much; pediti in singulos centeni dati . . . *triplex equiti*, Liv.

triplico, l. (*triplex*), to triple, make three-fold, Plin.

triplus -a -um (τριπλούς), three-fold, triple; pars, Cic.

Tripōlis -is, f. (Τρίπολις), the name of several towns and places. **I.** a mountainous district in Thessaly south of the Cambrian mountains. Hence, **Tripōlitānus** ager, the district of *Tripolis*, Liv. **II.** a town in Thessalia *Hestiaeotis*. **III.** a district of *Araulia*, near *Tegea*. **IV.** a district in Africa, now *Tripoli*. **V.** a town in Phoenicia, now *Tripoli*. **VI.** a town in Pontus. **VII.** a town in Phrygia.

Triptōlēmūs -i, m. (Τριπτόλεμος), son of *Celeus*, king of *Eleusis*, and of *Metaneira*, the inventor of agriculture, a judge in the lower world; prov., *Triptolemo dare fruges*, to carry coals to *Newcastle*, Ov.

tripudīo, l. (*tripudium*), to beat the ground with the feet, to dance; e.g., a savage war dance, *tripudiantes more suo* (of the *Spaniards*), Liv.; of an old Roman dance on festive and religious occasions, Sen.; hence, transf., tot in funeribus reipublicae exsultans ac *tripudians*, dancing for joy, Cic.

tripudīum -ii, n. (ter and pes). **I.** a religious dance; e.g., of the *Salian* priests, *Salius per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollemnique saltatu*, Liv.; so of a savage war dance, *cantus* (*Gallorum*) *ineuntium proelium et ululatus et tripudia*, Liv.; of the wild *Bacchic* dance, Cat. **II.** T. t. of augury, a favourable omen when the sacred chickens eat so fast that the food fell out of their beaks, Cic.

tripūs -pōdis, m. (τριπους), a three-legged seat, tripod. **I.** Gen., Verg., Hor. **II.** Esp., the tripod of the *Delphic* priestess, Cic., Verg.; hence, meton., the *Delphic* oracle, Ov.

triquérus -a -um. **I.** three-cornered, triangular; insula (of Britain), Caes. **II.** (Because Sicily from its triangular shape was called *Triquetra*, hence =) *Sicilian*, Lucr., Hor.

trirēmīs -e (tres and remus), having three banks of oars, Caes.; subst., **trirēmīs** -is, f. a *trireme*, Caes., Cic.

trischoenus -a -um (τρισχοινος), containing three *schoeni*, Plin.

triscurrīa -ōrum, n. (tres and scurra), gross buffooneries, Juv.

tristē, adv. (*tristis*). **I.** sadly, sorrowfully, mournfully; adolescentes gravius aegrotant, *tristius curantur*, Cic. **II.** harshly, severely; *tristius respondere*, Cic.

tristi = *trivisti*, v. *tero*.

tristicūlus -a -um (dim. of *tristis*), somewhat sorrowful; filiola, Cic.

tristificus -a -um (*tristis* and *facio*), causing sadness, Cic. poet.

tristimōnia -ae, f. (*tristis*), sadness, melancholy, Auct. B. Afr.

tristis -e, sad, sorrowful, mournful, melancholy. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., of persons, *tristis et conturbatus*, Cic.; quos quum *tristiores* vidisset, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, sad, gloomy; of the lower world, *Tartara*, Verg.; poet., harsh of taste; suci, Verg.; b, object., troubled, unfortunate, disastrous; tempora, Cic.; ira, with disastrous consequences, Hor.; sors, Cic.; *tristia ad recordationem exempla*, Cic.; neut. subst., *triste lupus stabulis, a disastrous thing*, Verg.; *tristia miscetur lactis*, Ov. **II.** Esp., 1, of humour, gloomy; a, = unfriendly, surly, morose, Cic.; natura, Cic.; vultus *tristor*, Cic.; b, = angry; dicta, Ov.; 2, harsh, severe, rough; iudex, Cic.; *triste et severum dicendi genus*, Cic.

tristitia -ae, f. (*tristis*). **I.** sadness, sorrowfulness, melancholy. A. Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, sermons, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, ill-humour, moroseness, Ov.; 2, severity, sternness; quod ille vos *tristitiā* vultuque deceperit, Cic.

trisulcus -a -um (tres and sulcus), three-fold, three-pointed, three-pronged; lingua serpentis, forked, Verg.; telum *Jovis*, lightning, Ov.; ignes, lightning, Ov.

trisyllābus -a -um (τρισύλλαβος), trisyllabic, Varr.

tritāvus -i, m. (tres and avus). **I.** the father of the *atavus* or *atava*, Plaut. **II.** Transf., remote ancestors, Varr.

triticeus (*triticeus*) -a -um (*triticum*), of wheat, wheaten; messis, Verg.

triticum -i, n. wheat; granum *tritici*, Cic.

Tritōn -ōnis, m. (Τρίτων). **I.** Triton, son of *Neptune* and the nymph *Salacia*, a deity of the sea, represented with a horn made of a shell, which he blew at the bidding of *Neptune* to raise or appease the waves. **II.** A. a lake in Africa, on the smaller *Syrtis*, according to tradition the birth-place of several deities, particularly of *Pallas*. Hence, A. **Trītōniācus** -a -um, = belonging to *Pallas*; arundo, the tibia discovered by *Pallas*, Ov.; b, **Trītōnis** -idis, f. *Trītōniam*; subst., = *Pallas*, Verg.; *arx* = the city of *Pallas*, Athens, Ov.; pinus, the *Argo*, built at the order of *Pallas*, Ov.; c, **Trītōnius** -a -um, *Tritonian*; subst., *Tritonia* = *Pallas*, Verg. **B.** a lake in *Thrace* which had the power of changing into a bird any one who bathed nine times in its waters; also called **Trītōniāca** palus, Ov.

tritor -ōris, m. (*tero*), a rubber, Plaut.

tritūra -ae, f. (*tero*), a treading out of corn, threshing, Verg.

1. **tritūs** -a -um, p. adj. (from *tero*). **I.** A. much trodden, much frequented; 1, lit., iter, Cic.; 2, fig., of discourse, in common use, common, trite, well-known; facilius hoc proverbium *tritius*, Cic. **B.** practised; aures, Cic. **II.** worn-out; vestis, Hor.

2. **tritūs** -ūs, m. (*tero*). a rubbing, Cic.

triumphālis -e (triumphus), of or relating to a triumph, triumphal; corona, of a triumphing general, Liv.; provincia, the conquest of which has gained a triumph, Cic.; porta, the gate through which the triumphing general entered Rome, Cic.; imagines, busts of ancestors who had triumphed, Hor.; triumphalia ornamenta, and subst., **triumphālia** -ium, n. the decorations of a triumphing general (corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, etc.), Tac.; senex, an old man who had had a triumph, Liv.

triumpho, 1. (triumphus). **I.** Intransit., to triumph, to have a triumph. **A.** Lit., de Numaninus, Cic.; ex Macedonia, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to triumph, gain a victory; amor de vate triumphat, Ov.; 2, to triumph, exult; gaudio, Cic.; laetaris in omnium gemitu et triumphas, Cic. **II.** to triumph over, to conquer completely; pass., ne triumpharetur Mithridates, Tac.; triumphati Medii, Hor.; aurum triumphatum, captured, Hor.

triumphus -i, m., old form, **triumpus** -i, m. (ter and pes), lit., a solemn dance (like tripodum); hence, **A.** Lit., a triumphal procession, a triumph, granted by the senate to a general and his army after an important victory, when the general entered Rome in a car drawn by white horses, clothed in a toga picta and tunica palmata, with a crown of laurel on his head, preceded by waggons carrying captives and booty, and followed by the soldiers shouting "to triumph!" and singing jocular songs; alticiu triumphum decernere, Cic.; triumphum tertium deportare, Cic.; triumphum agere, to triumph, with genit. or de or ex and abl. of persons or country over which the triumph was held, Bojorum, Liv.; ex Aequis, Liv.; Pharsalicae pugnae, Cic.; de Liguriis, Liv. **B.** Transf., triumph, victory; ut repulsam suam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic.

triumvir -viri, m. (tres and vir), a **triumvir**; plur., **triumviri** (also tresviri, written III. viri). **I.** coloniae deducendae, or agro dando, or agro dividendo, or agris dividendis, or agro assignando (or agrarii), commissioners for the formation of a colonia and the division of land amongst the colonists; quum triumvir coloniam deduxisset, Cic. **II.** triumviri capitales or carceris lautimiarum, superintendents of prisons, who also looked after the execution of punishments and watched over the public peace, Cic. **III.** triumviri epulones, v. epulones. **IV.** triumviri mensarii, commissioners for the regulation of payments from the exchequer, Liv. **V.** triumviri monetales (auro, argento, aeri flando, feriundo), the masters of the mint, Cic. **VI.** triumviri (tresviri) reipublicae constituendae, Antonius, Lepidus, Octavianus, who joined together to settle the state, Suet. **VII.** commissioners for raising recruits, Liv. **VIII.** triumviri sacris conquirendis donisque persigandis, commissioners for making an inventory of votive gifts, Liv. **IX.** commissioners for repairing or rebuilding temples, Liv. **X.** magistrates in the municipia, Cic.

triumvirālis -e (triumvir), of or relating to a triumph; flagella (of the triumviri capitales), Hor.

triumvirātus -ūs, m. (triumvir), the office of a triumph; in triumphatu (sc. agrario), Cic.

trivēnēfīca -ae, f. (ter and venēfīca), an arch-poisoner or sorceress, Plaut.

Trivia, v. trivius.

trivialis -e (trivium), common, ordinary, trivial; carmen, Juv.

trivium -ii, n. (ter and via), a place where three roads meet, Cic.; meton., an open street, public place, Cic.

trivius -a -um (trivium), honoured at three cross-roads, name of deities who had chapeas at cross-roads; dea, Prop., or virgo, Lucr., Diana or Hecate; so absol., **Trivia** -ae, f., Verg.; lacus Triviae, a lake in Latium, near Aricia, now Lago di Nemi.

trixago (trissāgo) -inis, f. a plant called germander, Plin.

Troās -adis, v. Tros.

trōchaeus -i, m. (τροχᾶιος), 1, a trochee, a metrical foot (-), Cic.; 2, = tribrachys (q.v.).

trōchāicus -a -um (τροχαικός), trochaic, Quint.

trōchilus -i, m. (τροχίλος), the golden-crested wren, Plin.

trochlea (troclēa) -ae, f. a set of blocks and pulleys for raising weights, Lucr.

trōchus -i, m. (τροχός), a boy's hoop, Hor.

Trocmi -orum, m. one of the three main stocks of the Galatians in Asia Minor.

Troēs, v. Tros.

Troezēn -zēnis, acc. -zēna, f. (Τροϊζήν), an old town in Argolis, residence of Pitheus, grandfather of Theseus. Hence, **Troezenius** -a -um (Τροϊζήνιος), Troezenian; heros, Lelex, son of Pitheus.

Troglodytae -arum, m. (Τρωγλοῦδοι), cave-dwellers, name of the old inhabitants of the west coast of the Arabian Gulf in Aethiopia.

Troiādes, v. Tros.

Troicus, v. Tros.

Troilus (-ōs) -i, m. (Τρώϊλος), son of Priam, taken prisoner before Troy, and strangled by order of Achilles.

Troja, Trojanus, v. Tros.

Trojūgena -ae, c. (Troja and gigno), born in Troy, Trojan. Subst., **Trojūgena** -ae, m. a Trojan. Plur. = the Trojans (geuit. Trojūgēnēs), Verg., and = the Romans (descended from Aeneas), Juv.

Tromentina tribus, one of the tribus rusticae.

trōpaeum -i, n. (τρόπαιον), a trophy, a monument of victory, originally consisting of arms taken from the enemy hung on the stem of a tree. **I.** **A.** Lit., tropaeum statuere or ponere, to erect, Cic. **B.** Meton. = the victory; Salaminitium, Cic. **II.** Fig. = a memorial; necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic.

trōpaeus -a -um (τροπαίος), turning back; venti, blowing from the sea to the land, Plin.

Trophōnius -ii, m. (Τροφώνιος). **I.** brother of Agamemnon, with whom he built the Delphic oracle. **II.** a deity who gave prophetic answers to those who slept in his cave (near Lebadeia, in Boeotia). Hence, **Trophōnianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Trophōnius.

trōpis -is, f. (τρόπις), the lees of wine Mart.

trōpus -i, m. (τρόπος), a metaphor, trope, figure of speech, Quint.

Tros, Trōis, m. (Τρώς), son of Erichonius, king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named. Hence, **Troja** or **Troia** -ae, f. (Troia), the town of Troy; 1, lit., Liv., Verg.; 2, transf., a, the town built by Aeneas in the Laurentine country, Liv.; b, the town built by Helenus in Epirus, Ov. c, a Roman game played on horseback, Verg. Hence, **A. Trōis** -a -um, Trojan. **B. Trōjānus** -a -um, Trojan; judex, i.e., Paris, Hor. prov., equus Trojannus, a hidden danger, Cic. **C. Trōicus** -a -um, Trojan. **D. Trōs**, Trōis, m. a Trojan; plur., **Troes** -um, m. the Trojans

E. Trōās -ādos, adj. fem., *Trojan*; subst., a *Trojan woman*, Verg. **F. Troiādes** -um, f. *Trojan women*.

Trosmis, acc. -min, f. a *town in Moesia*, Ov.

trossūlī -ōrum, m. (perhaps an Etruscan word for equites). **I.** a *name given to the Roman knights in active service*, Varr. **II.** Transf., *jops, coxcombs, dandies*, Sen.

troxallis -idis, f. (τροχάλλης), an *animal resembling a grasshopper*, Plin.

trucidatio -ōnis, f. (trucidō). **I.** a *slaughtering, massacre*; civium, Cic.; non pugna sed trucidatio velut pecorum, Liv. **II.** a *cutting off, cutting to pieces*, Plin.

trucidō, 1. to *cut to pieces, slaughter, massacre*. **I.** A. Lit., cives Romanos, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to *chew*; seu pisces, seu porrum, seu cepe, Hor.; b, poet. = to *extinguish*; i nemi, Lucr. **II.** Fig., 1, to *demolish* (in words); a Servilio trucidatus, Cic.; 2, to *ruin, destroy*; ne fenore trucidetur, Cic.

trucidētēr, adv. (truculentus), *fercely, ferociously*; quod truculentus se ferebat quam caeteri, Cic.

trucidēntia -ae, f. (truculentus), 1, *roughness, savageness, ferocity*, Plaut.; 2, *severity of climate*, Tac.

trucidētus -a -um (trux), *rough, ferocious, savage, cruel*. **I.** A. Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., of the voice, wild, Tac. **II.** Fig., A. Of character or behaviour, *unfriendly, wild, angry, furious*; fēta trucidetior ursā, Ov. **B.** Transf., of the sea, wild, disturbed, Cat.

trūdis -is, f. a *sharp stake*, Verg.

trūdō, trūsi, apron, 3. to *push, shove, press*. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., aprons in plagas, Hor. **B.** Esp. to *push forth, to put forth buds*; gemmas, Verg. **II.** Fig., to *press, urge, force*; ad mortem trudi, Cic.; truditur dies die, *one day presses hard on another*, Hor.

Truentum -i, n. a *town in Picenum*. Hence, **Truentinus** -a -um, *Truentine*; Castrum = Truentum, ap. Cic.

trulla -ae, f. (= trulla, dim. of trua, a *ladle*). **I.** a *ladle for transferring wine from the bowl to the cup*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a *pan for carrying live coals*, Liv.; 2, a *washing-basin*, Juv.

trullēum -i, n. and **trullēus** -i, m. a *basin, washing-basin*, Varr.

trunco, 1. (truncus), to *s.orten by cutting off, maim, mutilate*; simulacra, statuas, Liv.

1. truncus -i, m. the *stem or trunk of a tree*. **I.** Lit., meton. and fig. **A.** Lit. and meton., 1, lit., Cic., Caes.; trunci induti hostilibus armis, i.e., *tropaea*, Verg.; 2, meton. = the *tree*, Hor. **B.** Fig., the *stem, the main part*; ipso trunco (aegritudinis) everso, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the *trunk of the human body*, Cic.; 2, as a term of reproach, *blockhead*, Cic.

2. truncus -a -um, *maimed, mutilated, cut short, dismembered*. **I.** Lit., corpus, Liv.; truncae inhonesto vulnere nares, Verg.; frons (Acheloi amnis), *deprived of its horns*, Ov.; tela, broken off, Verg.; with genit., animalia trunca pedum, *without feet*, Verg. **II.** Transf., urbs trunca, sine senatu, etc., Liv.

trūsātīlis -e (truso), of or *relating to pushing*; mola, a *handmill*, Cato.

trūso, 1. (intens. of trudo), to *push violently*, Jāt.

trūtina -ae, f. (τρύτίνη), a *balance, pair of scales*; in fig., ad ea probanda, quae non aurificis statera, sed quādam populari trutinā examinatur, Cic.

trūtīnor, 1. dep. (trutina), to *weigh* Pers.

trux, trūcis (connected with tor-vus, *rough, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim*). **I.** Of look, oculi, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, of tones, *wild, rough*; cantus, Ov.; classicum, Hor.; 2, *rough*; a, eurus, Ov.; pelagus, Hor.; b, *harsh, violent*; orator, Liv.; sententia, Liv.; 3, of character or manner, *wild, furious, threatening*; tribunus plebis, Cic.

tryblium -ii, n. (τρύβλιον), a *di*, Plaut.

trýginon -i, n. (τρύγινον), a *black pigment made from wine-lees*, Plin.

trýgon -ōnis, m. (τρύγων), a *fish, the sting-ray*, Plin.

tū, pron. pers. (genit. tui, dat. tibi, acc. te, abl. te; plur. nom., vos; genit., vestrum or vostrum and vestri or vestri, dat. vobis, acc. vos, abl. vobis, thou; plur., you. **I.** Gen., Cic.; strengthened, a, by te, tute, Cic.; b, in oblique cases by met. vosmet, Liv. **II.** Esp., A. Used in the ethic dat., ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic. **B.** Often with singular collective names, vos, Romanus exercitus, Liv.; vos, o Calliope (= Muses), Verg.

tūatim, adv. (tuus), in *thine own way, after thine own fashion*, Plaut.

tūba -ae, f. (connected with tubus), the *straight war-trumpet of the Romans, used for giving military signals*. **I.** A. Lit., tubae sonus, Cies.; cornua ac tubae, Liv.; tuba signum dandum, Caes.; used also in religious festivities, games, funeral processions, Hor., Verg., Ov. **B.** Fig. = *provoker*; belli civilis tubam quam illi appellant, Cic. **II.** Meton., A. war, Mart. **B.** lofty epic poetry, Mart.

1. tūber -ēris, n. (tumec), a *swelling, protuberance, hump*. **I.** A. lit., caneli, Plin.; b, fig., tubera = *great mistakes* (opp. verrucae, little blunders), Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, a *knot in wood*, Plin.; 2, a *round, swelling root*, Plin.; 3, a *truffle*, Mart.; 4, *tuber terrae*; a, the *root of the cyclamen*, Plin.; b, *molehill*, as a term of abuse, Petr.

2. tūber -ēris, a, m. a *kind of apple-tree*, Plin.; b, f. the *fruit of this tree*, Mart.

tūbercūlum -i, n. (dim. of 1. tūber), a *little swelling, boil, tubercle*, Plin.

tūbērosus -a -um (tuber), *full of swellings or protuberances*, Varr.

tūbīcen -iuis, m. (tuba and cano), a *trumpeter*, Liv.

tūbīlustrīum -ii, n. (tuba and lustrum), a *feast of trumpets held March 23rd and May 23rd*, plur., Ov.

tūbūlātus -a -um (tubulus), *tubular*, Plin.

tūbūlus -i, m. (dim. of tubus), a *little pipe*.

tūburcinābundus -a -um (tulturcinor), *eating greedily, gobbling*, Cato.

tūburcīnor, 1. dep. to *eat greedily, to gobble*, Plaut.

tūbus -i, m. a *pipe, tube, water-pipe*, Plin.

tuccētum (not tūcētum) -i, n. a *kind of sausage common in Cisalpine Gaul*, Pers.

tūdito, 1. (intens. of tudo = *undo*), to *strike violently, strike often*, Lucr.

tūēo, 2. = tueor (q. v.).

tūēor, tūitus and tūtus sum, tūeri, 2. dep. a look at, behold, regard, see. **I.** Lit., naturam, Cic.; poet. with neut. plur. of adj. used adverbially, acerba, to look wild, Verg. **II.** Fig., A. to regard; quod ego perinde tuebar, ac si usus essem, Cic. **B.** to look at with care or for the purpose of protection; 1, to care for, protect, guard, support; concordiam, Cic.; dignitatem suam

Cic., personam principis civis facile dicendo, **Cic.**; 2, esp., a, to defend, protect (with arms); fines suos ab excursantibus, **Cic.**; turrim militibus complevit tuendamque ad omnes repentinos casus tradidit, **Caes.**; b, with words, etc., armis prudentiae causas tueri et defendere, **Cic.**; c, t. t. of business, to keep a house in good repair; sarta tecta aedium tueri, **Cic.**; d, to keep, support, maintain; se, vitam corpusque, **Cic.**; se ac suos, **Liv.**; sex legiones (re sua), **Cic.**

tugūrium -i, n. (for tegurium, from tego), a peasant's hut, cottage; tugurium ut jam videatur esse illa villa, **Cic.**

tūtio -ōnis, f. (tueor), a protecting, preserving; sui, **Cic.**

Tulliola -ae, f. (dim. of Tullia), the pet name of Tullia, Cicero's daughter.

Tullius -a -um, the name of a Roman family; 1, Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome; 2, M. Tullius Cicero, the celebrated Roman orator and statesman; b, his daughter, Tullia; c, his brother, Qu. Tullius Cicero. Hence, **Tullianus** -a -um, **Tullian**; subst., **Tullianum** -i, n. the underground part of a Roman state prison, said to have been built by Servius Tullius.

tūlo, tūli and tēdli, 3. to bear, bring, **Plaut.**

tum, adv. of time. **I.** Expressing a point of time which coincides with some other, gen., then, at that time; quum . . . tum, **Cic.**; ubi . . . tum, **Ter.**; postquam . . . tum, **Sall.**; made emphatic by the addition of demum, **Liv.**, denique, **Cic.**, vero, **Cic.**; absol., **Cic.** **II.** Expressing a point of time which is subsequent to some other, then, thereupon; 1, lit., in ripa ambulantes, tum autem residentes, **Cic.**; introducing the words of a subsequent speaker, tum Scipio, **Cic.**; 2, transf., a, in numeral or logical succession, then, afterwards, in the next place; gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, **Cic.**; primum . . . tum, **Caes.**; primum . . . deinde . . . tum . . . tum, **Cic.**; b, as a correl. conj., (a) tum . . . tum, at one time . . . at one time, **Cic.**; (b) quum . . . tum, if . . . then, surely; as well . . . as; both . . . and especially; not only . . . but also, **Cic.**, **Caes.**

tumefacio -feci -factum, 3., pass., **tumefio** -factus sum -fieri (tumeo and facio), to cause to swell. **I.** Lit., humum, **Ov.**; tumefactus pontus, swollen, **Ov.** **II.** Fig., to puff up with pride, **Prop.**

tumēo, 2. to swell, be swollen, be puffed up. **I.** Lit., corpus omne veneno, **Ov.**; vere tument terrae, **Verg.** **II.** Fig., 1, to swell, glow, boil with passion or excitement; a, with anger; sapientis animus nunquam tument **Cic.**; b, with pride; laudis amore, **Hor.**; c, to be in a ferment; tument negotia, are in disorder, **Cic.**; 2, of discourse, to be pompous, tumid, **Tac.**

tumesco, tūdi, 3. (inchoat. of tumeo), to begin to swell, to swell. **I.** Lit., tumescit mare, **Verg.** **II.** Fig., a, to swell with anger; ora tumescunt, **Ov.**; b, poet., transf., to begin to break out; tumescunt bella, **Verg.**

tūmidē, adv. (tumidus), pompously, bombastically, **Sen.**

tūmidus -a -um (tumeo) **I.** swollen, puffed up, tumid. **A.** Lit., membrum, **Cic.**; mare, **Verg.** **B.** Transf., 1, a, swollen, boiling, raging with passion or excitement; tumida ex ira tum eorde resident, **Verg.**; b, swollen, puffed up with pride; tumidus successus, **Ov.**; quum tumidum est (cor), puffed up with ambition, **Hor.**; 2, of discourse, pompous, tumid, bombastic; sermones, **Hor.**; sermo tumidior, **Liv.** **II.** Act., causing to swell; auster, **Verg.**; -uri, **Ov.**; -gi, honor, making vain, **Prop.**

tūmor -ōris, m. (tumeo), a swelling, tumour. **I.** Lit., oculorum, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., 1, a swelling, commotion, excitement of the mind; animi, **Cic.**; esp., a, anger; tumor et ira deum, **Verg.**; b, pride; intempestivos compeceat tumores, **Ov.**; c, ferment, commotion; rerum, **Cic.**; 2, of discourse, bombast, **Quint.**

tūmūlo, 1. (tumulus), to cover with a mound, to bury, **Ov.**

tūmūlosus -a -um (tumulus), full of mounds, hilly, **Sall.**

tūmultuārius -a -um (tumultus). **I.** hastily brought together, suddenly levied; miles, **Liv.** **II.** Transf., that which is done in a hurry or on the spur of the moment, sudden, hasty, disorderly; pugna (opp. justa), **Liv.**; opus, **Quint.**; dux, chosen on the spur of the moment, **Liv.**; castra, **Liv.**

tūmultuātio -ōnis, f. (tumultuor), a confusion, bustle, tumult, **Liv.**

tūmultōr, 1. dep. and **tūmultō**, 1. (tumultus), to be tumultuous, confused, in an uproar, **Cic.**; pass. impers., in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, **Caes.**

tūmultuōsē, adv. (tumultuosus), confusedly, tumultuously; tumultuose excepta est (res) clamoribus, **Liv.**; senatus tumultuosius consultat, **Liv.**; at hominem quam tumultuosissime adorianur, **Cic.**

tūmultuōsus -a -um (tumultus). **I.** alarmed, disquieted, turbulent, tumultuous; contio, **Cic.**; vita, **Cic.**; mare, **Hor.**; quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat parumper sustinuit, **Liv.** **II.** causing alarm or confusion; nuntius, **Liv.**; in otio tumultuosi, restless, **Liv.**

tūmultus -ūs, m. (tumeo), a noise, confusion, uproar, bustle, tumult. **I.** Lit., 1, tantum tumultum injicere civitati, **Cic.**; tumultum praebere, **Liv.**; sedare, **Liv.**; 2, esp., a, the sudden breaking out of war, insurrection, rebellion; Italicus, **Cic.**; Gallicus **Cic.**, **Liv.**; tumultum devertine, to order a levy en masse, **Cic.**; b, in the air, crash, roar, thunder, storm; Jupiter ruens tumultu, **Hor.**; c, rumbling in the body, **Hor.** **II.** Fig., mental disturbance, commotion; excitement; mentis, **Hor.**

tūmūlus -i, m. (tumeo), a mound of earth, hill. **I.** Gen., tumuli silvestres, **Cic.** **II.** Esp., a mound of earth as a monument for the dead; tumulus Achillis, **Cic.**; inanis, a cenotaph, **Cic.**

tunc, adv., denoting a point of time which corresponds with another. **I.** Gen., then; tunc . . . quum, **Cic.** **II.** Esp., a fixed point of past time, at that time, then, **Cic.**

tundo, tūdi, tunsam and tūsam, 3. to beat, strike repeatedly. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., converso bacillo alicui oculos vehementissime, **Cic.**; pectora manu, **Ov.**; tunsae pectora (acc. of respect) palnis, **Verg.**; prov., tundere eandem incudem, to be always treating of the same subject, **Cic.** **B.** Esp., to break to pieces in a mortar, **Plin.** **II.** Transf., to deafen, importune; aures, **Plaut.**; assiduis hinc atque illinc vocibus heros tunditur, **Verg.**

Tunēs -nētis, m. a town on the coast of Africa Proper, now Tunis.

Tungri -ōrum, m. a German people in modern Lüttich.

tūnica -ae, f. **I.** the under garment worn by both men and women, a tunic, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., a skin, coating, covering, peel; gemmae tenues rumpunt tunicas, **Verg.**

tūnicātus -a -um (tunica), clothed in a tunic, **Cic.**; esp., of the poorer classes, who wore only a tunic (without a toga over it), tuniceatus populus, **Tac.**, or popellus, **Hor.** Subst. plur., tuniceati, **Cic.**

tūnicūla (tūnicla) -ae, f. (dim. of tunica). **I.** a little tunic, Cic. **II.** Transf., a little membrane; oculorum, Plin.

tūor = tūor (q.v.).

tūrārūs -a -um (tus), of or relat. g to incense, Plin.

turba -ae, f. (τύπη). **I.** the tumult, uproar, disturbance, commotion caused by a crowd of people; quanta in turba viveremus, Cic.; maximas in castris effecisse turbas dicitur, Cic. **I.** Meton., a disorderly crowd, heap, succum; **1.** a, aliquem videre in turba, Cic.; **b.** esp. = vulgus (contemptuously), the mob; admiratio vulgi atque turbae, Cic.; **2.** of deities, animals, and things, Chrysippus magnam congregat turbam ignotum deorum, Cic.; rerum, Ov.

turbāmentum -i, n. (turbo), a means of disturbance, Tac.

turbāte, adv. (turbatus), confusedly; aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate, Caes.

turbātiō -ōnis, f. (1. turbo), disturbance, disorder, confusion, Liv.

turbātor -ōris, m. (1. turbo), a disturber, stirrer-up, troubler; plebis, Liv.

turbātus -a -um, p. a. ij. (from 1. turbo). **I.** disturbed, perturbed, disordered; mare, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, disquieted, restless, troubled; voluntates populi, Cic.; **b.** angered, exasperated; Pullas, Verg.

turbellae -arum, f. (dim. of turba), tumult, disorder, confusion, Plaut.

turben -inis, n. (2. turbo), a whirlwind, Cat.

turbidē, adv. (turbidus), confusedly, in disorder, Cic.

turbidus -a -um (turba), confused, disordered, unquiet, wild. **I.** Lit., a, of weather, tempestas, Cic.; **b.** of water, turbid, troubled; aqua, Cic.; **c.** of hair, disordered; coma, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1.** mentally disturbed, disordered, disquieted; Aruns, Verg.; pectora turbidiora mari, Ov.; turbidum laetari, with confused fear, Hor.; **2.** excited, vehement, angry; a, of persons, sic turbidus iuit, Verg.; **b.** of things, unquiet, agitated; res, Cic. Subst., **turbidum** -i, n. a troubled time, disquiet; in turbido, Liv.; si turbidiora sapienter ferebas, tranquilliora laete feras, Cic.; **3.** causing disturbance; homo, milites, Tac.

turbinātiō -ōnis, f. (turbinatus), a pointing in the form of a cone, Plin.

turbinātus -a -um (2. turbo), cone-shaped, conical, Plin.

turbineus -a -um (2. turbo), shaped like a top, Ov.

1. turbo, 1. (turba), to disturb, throw into disorder or confusion. **I.** Lit., a, Gen., mare, aequora, Cic.; transf., with Gr. acc., turbatus capillos, with disordered hair, Ov. **B.** Esp., a, to bring a mass of men into disorder, to throw into disorder; esp., milit. t. t., ordines, aciem peditum, Liv.; absol. = to cause disorder; feras ita munit atque turbant ut, etc., Cic.; milit. t. t. (equites) modice primo impetu turbarere, Liv.; **b.** to trouble water, etc., malce turbid; pelibus manibusque lacus, Ov. **II.** Transf., to bring into confusion, to disturb. **A.** Gen., contiones, Liv.; delectum atque ordinem, Cic.; ne quid ille turbet, vide, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1.** to bring one's affairs into confusion, become bankrupt, Juv.; **2.** to make restless, disturb, alarm, confuse; mentem dolore, Verg.; **3.** to cause a political disturbance, to unsettle, stir up; Macer in Africa haud dubie turbans, Tac.; impers., si in Hispania turbatum esset, Cic. (archaic fut. perf. pass., turbassitur, ap. Cic.).

2. turbo -inis, m. **I.** anything that turns round in a circle, an eddy. **A.** Of the wind, a whirlwind, hurricane; **1.** lit., a, Cic.; **b.** the eddy made by a whirlwind, Verg.; **2.** fig., storm; in turbinibus reipublicae, Cic.; mentis turbine agar, Cv.; tu procella patriae, turbo ac tempestas praesens atque otii, Cic. **B.** a top, a plaything for boys; **1.** lit., Cic.; **2.** transf., an object of the shape of a top; turbine crescit (lucina) ab imo, in a circular form, Ov.; esp., a, a reel, Hor.; **b.** a spindle, Cat. **II.** motion in the shape of an eddy; of smoke, Verg.; circular course of a missile; celerat terram turbine fertur, Verg.; fig., non modo militiae turbine factus eques, by going through the different grades, Ov.

turbulentē and **turbulentēr**, adv. with compar. and superl. (turbulentus), turbulently, tumultuously; nos nihil turbulenter, nihil temere faciamus, Cic.; egit de Caepione turbulentius, Cic.

turbulentus -a -um (turba), restless, stormy, boisterous. **I.** Lit., tempestas, Cic.; concursio, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** Pass. = stormy, disturbed; respublica, Cic.; animus, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, causing disturbance, restless; civia, Cic.; **b.** confusing; errores, Cic.

turda, v. turdus.

turdārūm -ii, n. (turdus), a place where thrushes are kept, Varr.

Turdetāni -ōrum, m. a people in Hispania Baetica, near modern Seville. Hence, **Turdetania** -ae, f. the country of the Turdetani.

Turdūli -ōrum, m. a people in Hispania Baetica. Hence, **Turdulus** -a -um, Turdulan.

turdus -i, m. and **turda** -ae, f. **I.** a thrush, Hor. **II.** a kind of fish, Plin.

tūrēs -a -um (tus), of or relating to incense; dona, Verg.

turgēo, **2.** I. to swell up, be swollen; frumenta turgent, Verg. **II.** Fig., of discourse, to be pompous, turgid; professor grandia turget, Hor.

turgesco (inchoat. of turgēo), **3.** to begin to swell, swell up. **I.** Lit., semen turgescit in agris, Ov. **II.** Transf., to swell, be excited with passion; sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, Cic.

turgidulus -a -um (dim. of turgidus), somewhat swollen; flendo turgiduli ocelli, Cat.

turgidus -a -um (turgēo), swollen, turgid. **I.** Lit., membrum, Cic. **II.** Fig., turgid, bombastic; Alpinus (a poet), Hor.

Tūria -ae, f. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Guadalquivir. Hence, **Tūriensis** -a, Turian; proelium (in the Sertorian war), Cic.

tūribulum -i, n. (tus), a censor for burning incense, Cic.

tūricrēmus -a -um (tus and cremo), burning with incense; arae, Verg.

tūrifēr -fēra -fērum (tus and fero), producing incense; Indus, Ov.

tūrilēgus -a -um (tus and lego), collecting incense, Ov.

turma -ae, f. (connected with turba). **I.** a troop of cavalry containing thirty men, the tenth part of an ala, a squadron, Cic. **II.** Transf., a troop, throng; in turma inauratatum equestrum (sc. statuarum), Cic.; Gallica (of the priests of Isis), Ov.

turmālis -e (turma), of or relating to a troop or squadron. Subst., **turmāles** -ium, m. the men of a squadron, Liv.

turmātim, adv. (turma), troop by troop, in troops, Caes., Sall.

Turnus -i, m. king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas.

Tūrōnes -um, m. and **Tūrōni** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, near modern Tours.

turpicūlus -a -um (dim. of turpis), somewhat ugly or deformed. **I.** Lit., nasus, Cat. **II.** Fig., res turpiculae et quasi deformes, Cic.

turpificatus -a -um (turpis and facio), made foul, corrupted; animus, Cic.

turpīlūcrīcūpidus -a -um (= turpis lucri cupidus) = αἰσχροκεδής, greedy after base gain, Plaut.

turpis -e, ugly, foul, unsightly, filthy. **I.** Lit., aspectus, Cic.; turpia membra fimo, Verg.; pes, Hor. **II.** Fig., in a moral sense, disgraceful, shameful, base, dishonourable, infamous; fuga, Cic.; quid turpius? Cic.; homo turpissimus, Cic.; with 2. supine, turpe factu, Cic. Subst., **turpe** -is, n. a disgrace; habere quaestui republicam turpe est, Cic.

turpiter, adv. (turpis), foully, in an ugly, unsightly manner. **I.** Lit., claudicare, Ov.; deinere in piscem, Hor. **II.** Fig., disgracefully, scandalously, basely, dishonourably, infamously; facere, Cic.; fugere, Caes.; turpius eiecitur, quam non admittit hospes, Ov.; in deorum opinione turpissime labitur, Cic.

turpītudo -inis, f. (turpis), ugliness, unsightliness. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., turpitude, baseness, disgrace, infamy, dishonour; maximam turpitudinem suscipere vitae cupiditate, Cic. nullā conditione hanc turpitudinem subire, Cic.; pīcā, flagitiorum ac turpitudinum societas, Cic.

turpe 1. (turpis), to make ugly, defoul, defile. **I.** Lit., capillos sanguine, Verg. **II.** Fig., to disgrace, dishonour; ornamenta, Cic. *astra urbanae editionis contagione, Liv.

turricūla -ae, f. (dim. of turris), a little tower, turret; transf. a dice-box, Mart.

turrīgēr -gēra -gērūm (turris and gero), tower-bearing; urbes, Verg.; hence an epithet of Cybele who was represented with a crown of towers (the earth with its towers personified); Cybele, Ov.; dea, Cybele, Ov. *Ops, Ov.

turris -is, f. (τὴν πύργον, ὑψηλὸς), a tower. **A.** Gen., Cic. **B.** Es, v. 1, in war, a tower with which walls and camps were strengthened; turris latericia, Caes.; or, a tower of wood for attacking towns, Cic.; or, a tower full of armed soldiers, borne by elephants, Liv.; 2, a dove-cote, Ov.

turritus -a -um (turris). **I.** furnished with towers; moenia, Ov.; turrita, as an epithet of Cybele. Prop.; Berecynthia mater, Verg. **II.** Poet. transf. tower-like, towering high; scopuli, Verg.

tursio -ōnis, m. a species of dolphin or porpoise, Plin.

turtur -ūris, m. a turtle-dove, Verg.

turtūrilla -ae, f. (dim. of turtur), a little turtle-dove Sen.

turunda -ae, f. (perhaps = terenda, from tero). **I.** a pellet for fattening poultry, Varr. **II.** a roll of lint. Cato.

tūs (thūs), tūris, n. (θύος), incense, frankincense = tus incendere, Cic.

Tusci -ōrum, m. the Tuscans, Etruscans, inhabitants of Etruria. Hence, adj., **Tuscus** -a -um, Etruscan; amnis, the Tiber, Verg.; dux, Mezentius. Ov.; eques, Maecenas, Verg.; vicus, a street in Rome. Liv.; semen, spell, Ov.

Tusculānus, v. Tusculum.

1. tusculum -i, n. (dim. of tus), a little house, Plaut.

2. Tusculūm -i, n. an old town in Latium,

now Frascati. Hence, **A. Tusculū** -a -um, Tusculan. **B. Tusculānus** -a -um, Tusculan; plur. subst., **Tusculāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Tusculum. **Tusculānum** -i, n. (sc. rus or praedium), an estate of Cicero's near Tusculum.

tussilāgo -inis, f. the plant coltsfoot, Plin.

tussio, 4. (tussis), to have a cough, to cough; male, Hor.

tussis -is, acc. -im, f. a cough, Verg.

tūtamen -inis, n. (tutor), a defence, protection, Verg.

tūtamentum -i, n. (tutor), defence, protection, Liv.

tūtē, adv. (tutus), safely, securely; in vadis consistere tutius, Caes.

tūtela -ae, f. (tueor). **I.** protection, guard, charge. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., tutelam januae gerere, Plaut.; cuius in tutela Athenas esse voluerunt, Cic.; 2, meton., a, act., protector, guardian; templi, Ov.; b, pass., the person or thing protected; virginum primae puerique claris patribus orti, Deliae tutela deae, Hor. **B.** Esp., a guardianship, tutelae; in alicuius tutelam venire, Cic.; iudicium tutelae, Cic.; b, the property of the ward; legitima, Cic. **II.** a keeping, care, management; villarum, Plin.

tutēlārius -ii, m. (tutela), a keeper; tutelarii, the keepers of a temple, Plin.

tuticus, v. meddix.

tūtō, adv. (tutus), safely, securely; esse, Cic.; dimicare, Caes.; with ab and the abl., ab incursu, Caes.; superl., tutissimo, at the safest; non quaerere, ubi tutissimo essem, Cic.

1. tūtōr -ōris, m. (for tuito, from tueor). **I.** a protector; finium, Hor.; religionum, Cic. **II.** the guardian of a woman, a minor, or imbecile person; a, lit., aliquem tutorem instituire, Cic.; tutorem esse alicuius or alicui, Cic.; b, fig., eloquentiae quasi tutores, Cic.

2. tūtō, 1. and **tūtōr**, 1. dep. (Intens. of tueor). **I.** to protect, preserve, watch, keep; domum, Verg.; oculos ab inferiore parte, Cic.; urbem muris, Liv.; se adversus injusta arma, Liv. **II.** to ward off; pericula, Sall.; inopiam, Caes.

tūtūlus -i, m. a particular mode of dressing the hair, by gathering it into a high knot at the back of the head; esp. used by the flamen and his wife, Varr.

tūtus -a -um, p. adj. (from tueor). **I.** safe, secure, out of danger; res, Cic.; tutorem vitam hominum reddere, Cic.; medio tutissimus ibis, Ov.; tutus ab hostibus, Caes.; subst., **tūtum** -i, n. a safe place, safety; esse in tuto, Cic.; aliquem (aliquid) in tuto collocare; tutum est, with infin., Caes. **II.** watchful, cautious; consilia, Liv.

tūus -a -um, pron. poss. (tu), thy, thine. **I.** Subject, **A.** Gen., tua bona, Cic.; subst., tui, thy friends, people, party, Cic.; tuum est, it is thy custom, it is thy duty, Plaut., Ter. **B.** favourable to thee; tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. **II.** Object. = to thee, towards thee; desiderio tuo, for you, Cic.

tuxtaz, whack, whack, onomatop. imitation of the sound of blows, Plaut.

Tyāna -ōrum, n. (Τύανα), a town in Cappadocia, at the foot of Mount Taurus. Hence, **Tyānelus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tyana.

Tyba -ae, f. a town on the borders of Syria, now Taibe.

Tybris = Tiberis (q.v.).

Tybur = Tibur (q.v.).

Týcha -ae, f. (Τύχη), a part of the town of Syracuse, in Sicily, with a temple to Fortune, whence the name.

Týchius -ii, m. (Τυχίος), a celebrated Boeotian worker in leather.

Týdeus -ei and -eos, m. (Τυδεύς), son of Oeneus, father of Diomedes. Hence, **Týdidēs** -ae, m. (Τυδείδης), the son of Týdeus, i.e., Diomedes.

týmpāniticus -i, m. (τυμπαντικός), one who has the dropsy, Plin.

týmpānium -i, n. (τυμπάνιον), a drum-shaped pearl, Plin.

týmpānizo, 1. (τυμπανίζω), to play the tambourine or kettle-drum, Suet.

týmpānōtriba -ae, m. (τυμπανοτρίβης), a tambourine-player, Plaut.

týmpānum -i, n. (τύμπανον), a tambourine, kettle-drum (esp. used by the priests of Cybele).
I. Lit., Verg. II. Transf., a drum or wheel for raising weights, Verg., Lucr.

Týndarēus -ei, m. (Τυνδαρέος), king of Sparta, husband of Leda, father of Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytemnestra. Hence, **A. Subst., Týndaridēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Týndareus; Týndaridae, Castor and Pollux, Cic. **B. Týndāris** -idis, f. a female descendant of Týndareus, Helen, Verg., Ov., Clytemnestra, Ov.

1. **Týndāris**, v. Týndareus.

2. **Týndaris** -idis, f. (Τυνδαρίς), a town on the north coast of Sicily, possessing a celebrated statue of Mercury, which was taken by the Carthaginians and restored by Scipio Africanus the Younger. Hence, **Týndaritanus** -a -um, of Týndaris.

Týnes -ētis, m. (Τύνης), a town in Zengitana, now Tunis.

Týphoeus -eos, m. (Τυφωεύς), a giant who tried to force Jupiter from heaven, and was for punishment buried beneath Aetna. Hence,

A. Týphois -a -um, of or belonging to Typhoeus.
B. Týphois -idos, of or belonging to Typhoeus; Aetna, Ov.

1. **Týphōn** -ōnis, m. (Τυφών), another name of the giant Typhoeus.

2. **týphon** -ōnis, m. (τυφών), a whirlwind, hurricane, typhoon, Plin.

týps -i, m. (τύπος), a figure on a wall, Cic.

týrannicē, adv. (tyrannicus), tyrannically, despotically; ex quae regie sen potius tyrannice statuit in aratores, Cic.

týrannicida -ae, c. (tyrannus and caedo), the slayer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide, Plin.

týrannicidium -ii, n. (tyrannicida), the slaying of a tyrant, Sen.

týrannicus -a -um (τυραννικός), tyrannical; leges, facinus, Cic.

Týrannio -ōnis, m. a Greek grammarian and geographer, who came to Rome as a captive in the Mithridatic War, and taught the children and arranged the library of Cicero.

týrannis -idis, f. (τυραννίς), the supremacy of a tyrant, tyranny; vivit tyrannis, tyrannus cecidit, Cic.; tyrannidem delere, Cic.

týrannoctōnus -i, m. (τυραννοκτόνος), the slayer of a tyrant, Cic.

týrannus -i, m. (τύραννος, Dor. for κοίρανος), lord, master. I. Gen., an absolute ruler, prince, lord; of Aeneas, Verg.; Phrygius, Laomedon, Ov.; of Neptune, as ruler of the sea, Ov. II. Esp., of one who in a free state gains supreme power and overthrows the constitution of the state, a usurper, despot, tyrant: clemens tyrannus, Cic.

Týrās -ae, m. (Τύρας), a river in Sarmatia, now the Dniester.

týrianthina -ōrum, n. (τυριάνθινος), violet-coloured garments, Mart.

Týrius, v. Tyrus.

týrōtārichum -i, m. (τυροτάριχος), a dish of cheese and salt-fish, Cic.

Týrrhēni -ōrum, m. (Τύρρηνοι), the Etruscans, the people who inhabited the country north of Latium. Hence, **A. Týrrhēnia** -ae, f. Etruria. **B. Týrrhēnus** -a -um, Etruscan; corpora, the sailors whom Bacchus turned into dolphins, Ov.; so monstra, Ov.; rex, Mezentius, Ov.; mare, aequor, the part of the Mediterranean between Italy and Corsica and Sardinia, Verg., Liv.; subst., **Týrrhēnus** -i, m. an Etruscan.

Týrrhīdae -ārum, m. the sons of Týrrhus, the herdsmen of king Latinius.

Týrus (-ōs) -i, f. (Τύρος), Tyre, a city of Phoenicia, famous for its purple; hence, adj.,

Týrius -a -um, a, Tyrian; puella, Europa, daughter of the Tyrian king Agenor, Ov.; subst., **Týril** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Tyre; b, meton. = purple; vestes, Hor.; colores, Ov.; c, transf. = Carthaginian; urbs, Carthage, Verg.; subst., **Týril** -ōrum, m. the Tyrians.

U.

U, originally written **V**, v. the 20th letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek upsilon (Υ, υ). It is frequently interchanged with **f**, as optimus, optunus, satira, satura, etc.

1. **über** -ēris, n. (οὐδρα). I. an udder, pap, teat, breast; ubera praebere, Ov.; admove, Verg. II. Transf., a, richness, abundance, fertility; fertilis ubere ager, Ov.; b, poet., a fruitful field, Verg.

2. **über** -ēris, rich, abounding in anything, fertile, fruitful, productive, abundant, copious. I. Lit., a, seges spiciis uberibus, Lucr.; uberior solito (of a river), fuller than usual, Ov.; arbor niveis uberrima pomis, Ov.; b, full of matter; uberiores litterae, Cic. II. Fig., quis uberior in dicendo Platone? Cic.; uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic.; uberrimae artes, Cic.

übērīus, superl., **überrimō**, adv. (2. uber). I. more abundantly, more copiously; provenit seges, Ov. II. Fig., more copiously, more at length; disputare, Cic.

ūbertas -ātis, f. (2. uber), fruitfulness, fertility, copiousness, abundance. I. Subject., productivity; a, lit., agrorum, Cic.; b, fig., utilitatis, Cic. II. Object., abundance, plenty; a, lit., frugum, Cic.; b, fig., improborum, Cic.; plur., ubertates virtutis et copiae, Cic.

ūbertim, adv. (2. uber), abundantly, copiously; fundere lacrimas, Cat.

ūberto, 1. (ubertas), to make fruitful, Plin.

ūbī (old archaic form ubi), where. I. Lit., a, omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic.; ubi tyrannus est, ibi, etc., Cic.; with particle nam, in qua non vides ulnam meus constans et vita beata possit insistere, Cic.; with genit., terrarum, loci, e.g., quid ageres, ubi terrarum esses, Cic.; b, in direct questions, where? ubi sunt qui Antonium Graecæ

negant scire? Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, *when, as soon as*; quem ubi vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic.; ubi de eius adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, Caes.; with primum, at hostes, ubi primum nostros equites consexerunt, Caes. **B.** *wherein, whereby, in which, by which, etc.*; est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic. **C.** ubi uli = ubicunque, *wherever*; facile ubi ubi essent se conversuros aciem, Liv.

ubicunquē (**ubicunquē**), adv. *wherever, wheresoever*. **I.** Relat., ubicunquē erimus, Cic.; with genit., ubicunquē gentium or terrarum, Cic. **II.** Indef., *anywhere, everywhere*; malum est ubicunque, Hor.

Ubii -ōrum, m. a German people who, in Caesar's time, dwell on the east bank of the Rhine near Cologne. Adj., **Ubius** -a -um, *Ubian*.

ubilibet, adv. *anywhere you please, everywhere*, Sen.

ubinam, v. ubi.

ubiquāquē (sc. parte), *wherever*, Ov.

ubiquē, adv. *wherever, wheresoever, everywhere*; omnes qui ubique sunt, or sunt nati, all in the world, Cic.

ubivis, *wherever you will, anywhere, everywhere*, Cic.

Ucalēgōn -ōnis, n. name of a Trojan; jam proximus ardet Ucalēgon, the house of Ucalēgon, Verg.

ūdo -ōnis, m. a fur shoe or sock, Mart.

ūdus -a -um (confr. from uvidus). **I.** Lit., *wet, moist*; paludes, Ov.; oculi, *tearful*, Ov.; aleator, *drunken*, Hor. **II.** Transf., *soft, bending, yielding*; argilla, Hor.

Ūfens -tis, m. **I.** a small river in Latium; hence, **Ūfentinus** -a -um, *Ufentine*. **II.** a commander of the Aequi.

ulcēratiō -ōnis, f. (ulcero), a sore, ulcer, ulceration, Plin.

ulcēro, 1. (ulcus), to make sore, to ulcerate. **I.** Lit., mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, Hor.; nondum ulcerato Phioctetā morsu serpentis, Cic. **II.** Fig., jecur, to wound the heart, Hor.

ulcērosus -a -um (ulcus), full of sores, ulcerated, ulcerous. **I.** a, lit., *furied*, Tac.; b, transf., of trees, full of knots. **II.** Fig., jecur, wounded by love, Hor.

ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. dep. **I.** to take vengeance for some one, to avenge; patrem, Cic.; se, Cic. **II.** to take vengeance on some one, to punish; a, with acc. of person, aliquem, Cic., Caes.; b, with acc. of thing, scelus, Cic.; injuriam, Cic. (ulcisci, ultus, pass., quidquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, Sall.; quae defendi repetite et ulcisci fas sit, Liv.).

ulcus -ūs, n. (ἔλκος), a sore, ulcer. **I.** a, lit., Verg.; b, transf., an excrescence on trees, Plin. **II.** Fig., nicus (of love) enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr.; quidquid horum attigeris, ulcus est, Cic.

ulcuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of ulcus), a little ulcer, Sen.

ulex -icis, m. a shrub resembling rosemary, Plin.

uliginōsus -a -um (uligo), wet, damp, moist, marshy, Varr.

ūligo -inis, f. (for uviligo, from *uven), moisture of the soil, wetness of the earth; uligines paludum, Tac.

Ūlixēs -is, m. Latin name (after Etruscan Uluxes or Sicilian Οὐλίξης) for Ὀδυσσεύς, son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus, king of Ithaca, famed for his cunning and for his

wanderings after the siege of Troy (genit., **Ūlixēi**, Hor.; Ov.; acc., **Ulixen**, Hor., Ov.).

ullus -a -um, genit. ullius, dat. ulli (lim. of unus, for unulus), any, gen. used in negative and hypothetical sentences. **I.** Adj., sine ulla dubitatione, Cic.; neque ullam in parte disputo, for or against, Cic.; neque ullam picturam fuisse, quin conquiesceret, Cic. **II.** Subst., a, m. any one, Cic.; b, n. anything; nemo ullius nisi fugae memor, Liv. (tillius, Cat., Verg., Ov.).

ulmārium -ii, n. (ulinus), a nursery or plantation of elms, Plin.

ulmēus -a -um (ulmus), of or relating to the elm, made of elm-wood, Plaut.

ulmitriba -ae, m. (ulinus and τριβω, teroj lit., an elm-rubber; in jest, one who has often been beaten with elm-rods, Plaut.

ulmus -i, f. the elm, Verg.

ulna -ae, f. (ὠλήν), the elbow. **I.** 1, lit., Plin.; 2, meton., the arm; ulnis aliquem tollere, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, as a measure of length, an ell, Verg.; b, as much as a man can span with both arms, Plin.

ulpicum -i, n. a kind of leek, Cato.

uls (archaic ous) and **ultis**, on the other side of, beyond, Varr.

ultēr -tra -trum, compar., **ultērior**; superl., **ultimus**. **I.** Posit., **ulter** -tra -trum, not found except in the adverbial forms ultra, ultro. **II.** Compar., **ultērior** -ius, genit. -ōris, on the other side, further, beyond, ulterior. **A.** Lit., Gallia, Gaul on the other, i.e., the north side of the Alps, Cic.; equitatus, placed at a greater distance, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, distant, past, farther; ulteriora mirari, Tac.; ulteriora pudet docuisse, Ov.; b, farther, worse; quo quid ulterius privato timendum foret? Liv. **III.** Superl., **ultimus** -a -um, the most distant, furthest, extremest, last. **A.** Lit., of space, 1, luna, quae ultima a caelo est, Cic.; subst., a, m., recessum primum ultimus non dant, Caes.; b, n., caelum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic.; ultima signant, the goal, Verg.; 2, partitae per ultima pars, in ultimum provinciam, into the most distant part of the province, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, in time or succession, the most distant, remotest, the last, final; tempus, antiquitas, Cic.; principium, Cic.; lapis, a grave-stone, Prop.; adv., ad ultimum, to the last, Liv.; or (oftener), lastly, finally, Liv.; ultimum, for the last time, Liv.; 2, in rank or degree; a, the highest, greatest; natura, Cic.; supplicium, capital punishment, Cava.; subst., **ultimum** -i, n. the greatest, the extremest, and, in a bad sense, the worst; ultima audere, Liv.; ultimum bonorum, the highest good, Cic.; adv., ad ultimum, utterly, entirely; ad ultimum demens, Liv.; b, the meanest, lowest; laus, Hor.; subst., (a) m., in ultimis militum, Liv.; (b) n., in ultimis laudum esse, Liv.

ultērius. **I.** Neut. of ulterior, v. ulter. **II.** Adv., v. ultra.

ultimus, v. ulter.

ultio -ōnis, f. (ul-discor), an avenging, punishing, revenging, revenge; ultione petere, Liv.; with object, genit., violatae per vin pudicitiae, Liv.

ultis = uls (q. v.).

ultor -ōris, m. (ul-discor), an avenger, punisher; injuriarum, Cic.; attrib., deus ultor = Aeternus, Ov.; as a surname of Mars, Ov.

ultrā, sc. parte (from ulter). **I.** Adv., posit., on the other side of; 1, lit., cis Padum ultraque, Liv.; 2, transf., of that which is beyond a certain limit, beyond, further; a, in space, (a) lit., ultra neque curae neque gaudio

locum esse, Sall.; (β) fig., farther, beyond; estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic.; foll. by quam, quod ultra quam satis est, Cic.; γ, of time, farther; nec ultra bellum illatum est, Liv.; compar., ulterius, farther; (α) lit., ulterius abit, Ov.; (β) fig., ulterius ne fende odiis, Verg. **II.** Prep. with acc., 1, of space, beyond, on the further side of; ultra Silianam villam, Cic.; 2, transf., a, of time, beyond; ultra biennium, Tac.; b, of number or measure, beyond, more than; modum, quem ultra progredi non oportet, Cic.; ultra vires, Verg. (ultra sometimes put after its case, quem ultra, Cic.).

ultrix -icis, f. (ultor), avenging; Dirae, the Furies, Verg.

ultrō (sc. loco, from ulter), adv. on the other side. **I.** Lit., on the other side, beyond; gen., with citro, up and down, on both sides; ultro et citro cursare, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, away, off; ultro istum a me! Plaut.; b, besides, moreover; ultroque his sumptum intulit, Cic.; c, of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily; ultro se offerre, Cic.; improbus ultro lacessere, Cic.; hence, ultro tributa, money which the treasury had to expend every year on public buildings, Liv.

ultrōneus -a -um (ultro), of one's own accord, voluntarily, Sen.

ultrōtribūta, v. ultro.

Ulūbrae -ārum, a place in L'rium, near the Pontine Marshes. Hence, **Ulūbrānus** -a -um, Ulubran.

ulūla -ae, f. (lit., the screeching one (sc. avis), from ululo), a screech-owl, Verg.

ulūlatus -ūs, m. (ululo), a howling, wailing, shrieking, yelling; ululatus nocturni, Liv.

ulūlo, 1. (connected with ὠλοῦσθαι). **I.** Intransit., to howl, yell; a, lit., of living beings, Tisiphone ululavit, Ov.; ululanti voce, Cic.; b, transf., of places, to resound with howling; cavae plangoribus aedes femineis ululant, Verg. **II.** Trans., to call upon with howling; nocturnis Hecate trivis ululata per urbem, Verg.

ulva -ae, f. sedge, Verg.

Ulysses = Ulixes (q.v.).

umbella -ae, f. (dim. of umbra), a parasol, Juv.

Umbra, v. Umbri.

umbilicatus -a -um (umbilicus), shaped like a navel, Plin.

umbilicus -i, m. (ὀμφαλός), the navel. **I.** Lit., Liv., Ov. **II.** Meton., the middle, centre of anything; 1, gen., Siciliae, Cic.; terrarum, Delphi, Cic.; 2, esp., a, the end of a roller on which a MS. was rolled, Cat.; fig., inceptos iambos ad umbilicum adducere, bring to the end, Hor.; b, transf., the index of a sun-dial, Cic.; c, a kind of sea-snail, Cic.

umbo -ōnis, m. (ἄμβων). **I.** the boss in the centre of a shield; summus clipei umbo, Verg.; hence, meton., a shield; salignae umbonum crates, Verg. **II.** the elbow, Mart. **III.** the full part or swelling of a garment; meton., a toga, Pers.

umbra -ae, f. a shade, shadow. **I. A.** Lit., arboris, Cic.; prov., umbras timere, to be frightened at shadows, Cic. **B.** Transf., shade; a, protection, help; auxili, Liv.; sub umbra Romanae amicitiae latere, Cic.; b, idleness, pleasant rest; Veneris cessamus in umbra, Ov.; cedat umbra soli, Cic.; c, appearance (as opposed to reality), shadow, semblance; gloriae, Cic. **II. A.** Transf., 1, a shade, shadow in painting; transf., in discourse, Cic.; 2, the shadow = that which accompanies; luxuriae, Cic.; an unwinverted quest,

brought by one who has been invited (σκιᾶ). Hor. **B.** Meton., 1, that which is shady; a, as trees, houses, etc., umbras falce premere, Verg.; inducite montibus umbras (i.e., arborea), Verg.; b, any shady place; Pompeja, Ov.; tonsoris, barber's shop, Hor.; 2, the shade of a dead person, ghost; tricorpor, Verg.; plur., umbrae, Verg.; 3, a fish, the grayling, Ov.

umbraculum -i, n. (umbra). **I.** a shady place, arbour, Verg.; in plur., a quiet place (as opp. to public life); Theophrasti, Cic.; doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum (schools) otioque in solem produxerat, Cic. **II.** a parasol, Ov.

umbraticōla -ae, m. (umbra and colo), a lounge in the shade, Plaut.

umbraticus -a -um (umbra), belonging to the shade; homo, an idler, lounge, Plaut.

umbratilis -e (umbra), remaining in the shade. **I.** retired, contemplative; vita, Cic. **II.** Of discourse, in the schools, rhetorical (opp. to public, political), domestica exercitatio et umbratilis, Cic.; oratio, only meant for perusal, not for speaking, Cic.

Umbri -ōrum, m. a people in Italy between the Padus, the Tiber, and the Adriatic Sea, who in later times descended further into Italy, and inhabited a country between the Rubicon, the Nar, and the Liker. Hence, **A. Umber** -bra -brum, Umbrian; subst., **Umber** -bri, m. an Umbrian. **B. Umbria** -ae, f. Umbria, the country of the Umbri.

umbrifer -fēra -fērum (umbra and fero), shady, umbrageous; nemus, Verg.; platanus, Cic.

umbro, 1. (umbra), to cover with shade, shade, overshadow; umbrata tempora quercu, Verg.

umbrōsus -a -um (umbra), shady, umbrageous. **I.** Pass., shaded; ripa, Cic.; locus umbrorior, Cic. **II.** Act., affording shade; cacumina, Verg.; salix, Ov.

ūmecto = humecto (q.v.).

ūmērus = humerus (q.v.).

ūmesco, umidus = humesco, humidus (q.v.).

ūmor = humor (q.v.).

umquam (umquam), adv. (orig. cumquam), at any time, ever (used chiefly in negative, interrog., and conditional sentences), Cic.; non umquam, Liv.; haud umquam, Verg.; si umquam, Liv.

ūnā, adv. (unus), at the same place, at the same time, together; a, absol., qui una venerant, Cic.; b, with cum and the abl., amores una cum praetexta ponere, Cic.

ūnānimans = unanims (q.v.).

ūnānimitas -ātis, f. (unanims), concord, unanimity, Liv.

ūnānimus -a -um (unus and animus), of one mind, concordant, agreeing, unanimous; sodales, Cat.; fratres, Verg.

uncia -ae, f. (Sicilian οὐγκία, from unus), an ounce, the twelfth part of any whole. **I.** Lit., 1, as a coin, one-twelfth of an as, Varr.; 2, as a weight or measure, a, an ounce, one-twelfth of a pound, Plaut.; b, as a measure, one-twelfth of a foot, an inch, Plin.; 3, in inheritances, a twelfth part; Caesar ex uncia, heir to one-twelfth, Cic. **II.** Transf., a trifle, bit; eboris, Juv.

uncialis -e (uncia), of or relating to a twelfth part; asses, weighing an ounce each, Plin.

unciarius -a -um (uncia), of or relating to a twelfth part; fenus, one-twelfth of the capital yearly, i.e., $\frac{1}{12}$ per cent. for the year of ten months, 10 per cent. for the year of twelve months, Tac.

unciātīm, adv. (uncia), by ounces, Plin.; Transf., little by little, Ter.

uncinātus -a -um (uncinus), *shaped like a hook, hooked*; *uncinata corpora*, Cic.

unciōla -ae, f. (dim. of uncia), *a little ounce, a little twelfth part (of an inheritance)*, Juv.

unctio -ōnis, f. (ungo). **I.** *an anointing*, Plaut.; *philosophum unctionis causā reliquerunt, to wrestle in the palaestra*, Cic. **II.** *Meton., ointment, salve*, Plin.

unctito, 1. (intens. of ungo), *to salve, anoint*, Plaut.

unctiuseculus -a -um (dim. of unctus), *somewhat unctuous*, Plaut.

unctor -ōris, m. (ungo), *an anointer*, Cic.

unctorium -ii, n. (ungo), *an anointing-room in the bath*, Plin.

unctūra -ae, f. (ungo), *the anointing of the dead*, ap. Cic.

1. **unctus** -i, m. (p. adj. (from ungo). **I.** Adj., *smeared, anointed*; **1.** *Nt., manus*, Hor.; *sol, basking in the sun after being anointed*, Cic.; *poet., palaestra, where one is anointed*, Ov.; **2.** *transf., accedes sicus ad unctum, to a rich and luxurious person*, Hor.; *unctor quaedam consuetudo loquendi, rich, copious*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **unctum** -i, n. *a sumptuous repast*, Hor.

2. **unctus** -is, m. (ungo), *an anointing*, Plin.

1. **uncus** -i, m. (ὄγκος), *a hook, uncus ferreus*, Liv.; *nec severus uncus abest, as typical of Necessitas*, Hor.; *esp., the hook with which the executioner dragged the bodies of the dead malefactors to throw them into the Tiber; alicui uncum impingere*, Cic.

2. **uncus** -a -um, *bent like a hook, hooked, curved*; *manus*, Verg.; *aratrum*, Verg.

unda -ae, f. *a wave of the sea, and collective, the waves*. **I.** Lit., *maris unda*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *Transf., wave, storm, surge; undas comitiorum, disorder*, Cic.; *unda salutantum, crowd*, Verg. **B.** *Meton., 1, moisture; a, flowing water water; fontis*, Ov.; *faciunt justos ignis et unda viros (fire and water being used at the ceremony of marriage)*, Ov.; **2.** *of other liquids, e.g., oil*, Plin.; **2.** *stream (of objects which are not liquid), quaplurimus undam fumus agit, eddies*, Verg.

undātim, adv. (unda), *like waves*, Plin.

undē, adv. (orig. cunde), *whence, from where*. **I.** Lit., *of place, 1, correlative, nec enim inde venit, unde malleum*, Cic.; *ut aliae eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur*, Caes.; **2.** *absol., a, in direct questions, unde dejectus est Cinna? Cic.; b, in indirect questions, non recordor unde ceciderim*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., A.* *Of origin, ground, cause, means, etc., whence, from what person or thing, from what origin; 1, correlative; a, unde necesse est, unde initium sumatur, Cic.; b, qui cum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, Cic.; 2, esp., legal t. t., unde petitur = the accused person or defendant; ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim*, Cic. **III.** *unde unde = undecumque, whencesoever*, Hor.

undēcentum (unus, de, and centum), *ninety-nine*, Plin.

undēciēs (undēciēs), adv. (undecim), *eleven times*, Mart.

undēcim (unus and decem), *eleven*, Cic.

undēcimus -a -um (undecim), *the eleventh*; *lego*, Liv.; *annus*, Verg.

undēcirēmis -is, f. sc. navis (undecim and remus), *a ship with eleven banks of oars*, Plin.

undēcūmāni -ōrum, m. (undecimus or undecimus), *soldiers of the eleventh legion*, Plin.

undēcūquē (undēcūquē), adv. *whencesoever*, Quint.

undēni -ae -e (for undeceni, from undecim), *eleven each*; *Musa per undenos emolunda pedes*.

i.e., of hexameter and pentameter, Ov.; *quater undenos implevisse Decembres, i.e., forty-four years*, Hor.

undēnōnāginta (unus, de, and nonaginta), *eighty-nine*, Liv.

undēoctōginta (unus, de, and octoginta), *seventy-nine*, Hor.

undēquādrāgēs, adv. (undequadraginta), *thirty-nine times*, Plin.

undēquādrāginta (unus, de, and quadraginta), *thirty-nine*, Cic.

undēquīnquāgēsīmus -a -um (undequinquaginta), *the forty-ninth*, Cic.

undēquīnquāginta (unus, de, and quinquaginta), *forty-nine*, Liv.

undēsēxāginta (unus, de, and sexaginta), *fifty-nine*, Liv.

undētrīcēsīmus -a -um (undetriginta), *the twenty-ninth*, Liv.

undētrīginta (unus, de, and triginta), *twenty-nine*, Vitr.

undēvīcēni -ae -a (undeviginti), *nineteen each*, Quint.

undēvīcēsīmus (undēvīgēsīmus) (undeviginti), *the nineteenth*, Cic.

undēvīginti (unus, de, and viginti), *nineteen*, Cic., Liv.

undiquē, adv. (unde and que). **I.** *on all sides, from everywhere, everywhere; concurrere*, Cic.; *colligere*, Cic.; *amens undique dicatur, by all people*, Hor. **II.** *on all sides, in every respect; partes undique aequales*, Cic.; *undique religionem tolle*, Cic.

undisōnus -a -um (unda and sono), *resounding with waves; dii, sea-gods*, Prop.

undo, 1. (unda), *to rise in waves, surge*. **A.** Lit., *flammis inter tabulata volutus ad caelum undabat vortex*, Verg. **B.** *Transf., to have a wave-like motion, to wave, to undulate; fumus*, Verg.; *habenae, hanging loosely*, Verg.

undōsus -a -um (unda), *full of waves, surging, billowy*, Verg.

ūnēdo -ōnis, m. *the arbutus-tree, and its fruit*, Plin.

ūnetvīcēsīmāni -ōrum, m. (unetvicesimus), *soldiers of the twenty-first legion*, Tac.

ūnetvīcēsīmus -a -um (unus-et-vicesimus), *the twenty-first*, Tac.

ungo (unguo), unxi, unctum, 3. *to anoint, smear, salve*. **I.** Lit., *aliquem unguentis*, Cic.; *gloria quem supra vires ungit, adorns*, Hor.; (with reference to the anointing after a bath), *unctus est, accubuit*, Cic.; *of the anointing of a corpse, corpus*, Ov.; *of the dressing of provisions, to dress; caules oleo*, Hor. **II.** *Transf. to besmear; tela manu, with poison*, Verg.; *uncti aqua, dirty*, Hor.; *uncta carina, pitched*, Verg.

unguen -inis, n. (unguo), *a fatty substance, salve*, Verg.

unguentārius -a -um (unguentum), *of or relating to salve or ointment*. **I.** Adj., Suet.

II. Subst., **A.** *unguentārius* -ii, m. *a dealer in unguents*, Cic. **B.** *unguentāria* -ae, f. *a, a female dealer in unguents*, Plin.; *b, the art of preparing unguents*, Plaut. **C.** *unguentarium* -ii, n. *money for unguents*, Plin.

unguentātus -a -um (unguentum), *anointed*, Cat.

unguentum -i, n. (ungo), *a salve, ointment, unguent*, Cic.

unguicūlus -i, m. (dim. of unguis), *the finger-nail, the toe-nail; integritas unguiculorum omnium*, Cic.; *prov., qui mihi a teneris. ut*

Graeci dicunt, unguiculis (Gr. ἐξ ἀπαλῶν ὀνύχων) cognitus est, *from childhood*, Cic.

unguinōsus -a -um (unguen), *fatty, unctuous*, Plin.

unguis -is, m. (ὄνυξ), *a finger or toe-nail*. **I.** Lit., of men, unguis ponere, Hor.; rodere, Hor.; prov., ab inuis unguibus usque ad verticem suum, *from top to toe*, Cic.; a recta conscientia transversum unguem non discedere, *to depart a finger's breadth* (Engl. *a hair's breadth*) from, etc., Cic.; de tenero ungui, *from childhood*, Hor.; ad (in) unguem, *to a hair, nicely, perfectly* (an expression borrowed from sculptors who tested the smoothness of their work with the nail), ad unguem factus homo, Hor.; carmen decies castigare ad unguem, Hor.; omnis in unguem secto via limite quadret, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of plants, *a nail-like spot, tip*, Plin. **B.** *a kind of mussel*, Varr. (abl., gen. ungue, in poets also ungui).

ungula -ae, f. (unguis), *a hoof, claw, talon*. **I.** Lit., vestigium ungulae (equi), Cic. **II.** Meton., *a horse*; ungula rapit currus, Hor.

ungūlus -i, m. (dim. of unguis). **I.** *a wreath*, Plaut. **II.** *a finger-ring*, Plin.

unicālamus -a -um (unus and calamus), *having one haulm*, Plin.

unguo = ungo (q.v.).

unicaulis -e (unus and caulis), *having one stalk*, Plin.

unicōe, adv. (unicus), *singly, especially, particularly*; diligere, Cic.; unice securus, *altogether free from care*, Hor.

unicōlor -ōris (unus and color), *uniform in colour, of one colour*; torus, Ov.

unicornis -e (unus and cornu), *having one horn*, Plin.

unicus -a -um (unus), *only, sole*. **I.** Lit., filius, Cic. **II.** Transf., *singular, unparalleled, unique, alone in its kind*; liberalitas, Cic.; fides, Liv.

uniformis -e (unus and forma), *having one form, simple*, Tac.

unigēna -ae (unus and gigno). **I.** *born at one birth, of the same race*; unigena Memnonis, Zephyrus, brother of Memnon, Cat. **II.** *only-born, only-made*; singularis hic mundus atque unigena, Cic.

unijūgus -a -um (unus and jugum), *having only one yoke*; vinea, *fused to the same cross-beam*, Plin.

unimānus -a -um (unus and manus), *having but one hand*; puer, Liv.

1. **unio**, 4. (unus), *to unite*, Sen.

2. **unio** -ōnis, m. (unus), *a single, large pearl*, Sen.

unistirpis -e (unus and stirps), *having one stock or stem*, Plin.

unitas -ātis, f. (unus), *unity, oneness*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., **A.** *likeness, similarity*, Plin. **B.** *agreement, unanimity*, Sen.

unitēr, adv. (unus), *in one, together*; aptus, Lucr.

uniusmōdi, adv. (unus and modus), *of one kind*, Cat.

universālis -e (universus), *general, universal*, Quint.

universē, adv. (universus), *in general*; generatim atque univēse loquar, Cic.

universitas -ātis, f. (universus), *the whole, total*. **I.** Lit., generis humani, Cic.; rerum, the universe, Cic. **II.** Transf., *the world*, Cic.

universus (archaic, **univērus**) -a -um (unus and versus), lit., *turned into one, combined into one*. **A.** whole, entire. **B.** Adj., mundus,

Cic.; de re universa tractare, Cic.; plur., **univērsi** -ae -a, *all together*; universi (homines), Cic.; natura universa atque omnia continens, *all things in entirety and in detail*, Cic. **B.** Subst., **universum** -i, n. the whole; 'ence, the whole world, the universe, Cic. **II.** Transf., relating to all or to the whole, general; pugna, a general engagement, Liv.; in universum, in general, generally, Liv.

unōcūlus -i, m. (unus and oculus). *a one-eyed man*, Plaut.

ūnus (old Latin, **oenus**) -a -um, genit. ūnius, dat. ūni, one. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., unus de magistratibus, Cic.; foll. by alter, una ex parte . . . altera ex parte, Caes.; plur. (esp., with words used only in the plur.), unae decimae . . . alterae, Cic.; ad unum (unani) omnes, *ad to a man*, Cic.; in unum (Gr. εἰς ἓν) = *into one place*; confluere, Cic. **B.** Esp., **I.** one, only one, alone; Demosthenes unus euniet, Cic.; uni ex omnibus Sequani, Caes.; strengthened by the superl., or by omnium, summus vir unus omnis Graeciae, Cic.; **2.** one, one and the same; uno tempore, at the same time, Cic.; id unus aetibus, Cic. **II.** Transf., indefinite, a, an, one, some one, any one; unus paterfamilias, Cic.; without subst., tradidit uni, Cic.; unus quidam, Cic.; nemo unus, nullus unus, Cic.; unus et alter, one and another, Cic. (genit., ūnius, Verg.; Ov., Lucr., Cat.; ūni, Cat.).

ūpilio (ōpilio) -ōnis, m. *a shepherd*, Verg.

ūpūpa -ae, f. (ἑροῦς), *a hoopoe*, Varr.; (with a play on the word), *a kind of hoe*, Plaut.

Ūrānia -ae, f. and **Ūrāniē** -ēs, f. (Οὐρανία, Οὐρανίη, the heavenly one), one of the nine Muses, the Muse of Astronomy.

urbānē, adv. (urbanus). **I.** politely, civilly, urbanely; urbane, urbanus agere, Cic. **II.** Of discourse, wittily, acutely, elegantly; ridere Stoicoes, Cic.; vexare, Cic.

urbānitas -ātis, f. (urbanus), *city life*. **I.** Esp., *life in Rome*; desideria and desiderium urbanitatis, Cic. **II.** Meton., *the city manner*; **1.** in a good sense, a, politeness, urbanity, refinement of manner, Cic.; plur., deponendae tibi sunt urbanitates, rusticus Romanus factus es, Cic.; **2.** elegance, refinement in speaking, both in pronunciation and in expression, Cic.; **3.** elegance in wit, fine wit, pleasantry; vetus, Cic.; **2.** in a bad sense, city roguery, Tac.

urbānus -a -um (urbs), *of or belonging to a city* (esp. to Rome), urban. **I.** Lit., tribus, Cic.; praetor, Cic.; exercitus (of Roman citizens), Liv.; suffragatio (of the city population), Cic.; subst., **urbani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of the city, the townsfolk, Cic. **II.** Meton., after the city fashion; **1.** in a good sense, a, refined in manner, elegant; homo, a man of the world, Cic.; **2.** of discourse, choice, elegant, refined; quiddam resonat urbanus, Cic.; **3.** fine, witty, pleasant, humorous; homo urbanissimus, Cic.; sales, Cic.; subst., *a wit*, Hor.; **2.** in a bad sense, bold, impudent; frons, Hor.

urbicāpus -i, m. (urbs and capio), *a taker of cities*, Plaut.

Urbicua -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

urbicus -a -um (urbs), *of or belonging to a city, civic, urban*, Suet.

Urbīnum -i, n. *a town in Umbria*, now Urbino. Hence, **Urbīnās** -ātis, *belonging to Urbīnum*.

Urbis clivus, *a place in Rome between the Esquiline and vicus Cyprius*.

urbs -bis, f. *the town surrounded by a ring wall, the city*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen. urbem

condere, aedificare, Cic.; **capere, Cic.**; **evertere, Cic. B.** the city of Rome (like Gr. *ἀστυ*, of Athens), **ad urbem, near Rome or at Rome, Cic.**; **ad urbem esse, of Roman generals waiting outside Rome till a triumph was granted them, or of magistrates waiting to proceed to their provinces, Sall. II.** Meton., the city = the dwellers in the city; **urbs** *bonno vinoque sepulta*, Verg.

urcéolaris -e (urceolus), of or relating to a jug or pitcher; **herba, pelitory, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers, Plin.**

urcéolus -i, m. (dim. of urceus), a small jug or pitcher, Juv.

urcéus -i, m. (connected with orca), an earthenware jug, pitcher, Hor.

urēdo -ōnis, f. (uro), 1, a blight upon plants, Cic.; 2, an inflammatory itch, Plin.

urgēo (urgēō), ur̄si, 2, to push, press, drive, urge. I. Lit., **A.** Transit., **pedem (alienius) pede (suo), Verg.**; **naves in Syrtis, drive on the sand-banks, Verg. B.** Intransit., **to press; longue urgent ad litora ductus, Verg. II.** Transf., **1, to press upon, beset, oppress, burden, bear hard upon; urgens malum, urgent, pressing, Cic.; mortifero morbo urgeo, Cic.; urgeri, with genit., to be pressed hard on account of something; male administratae provinciae aliorumque criminum, Tac.; 2, a, to hem in a place; urbem urbe aliā premere atque urgere, Verg.; b, of time, to press upon; urget diem nox et dies noctem, Hor.; 3, of discourse, to urge, press hard upon; interrogando, Cic.; 4, to apply oneself to diligently, ply hard, urge on, follow up; occasionem, Cic.; propositum, Hor.; iter, Ov.**

urica -ae, f. a caterpillar, Plin.

urina -ae, f. (οὐρῶν), urine, Cic.

urinator -ōris, m. (urino), a diver, Liv.

urinor, 1. dep. to dive, Cic.

Ūrios -īi, m. (Οὐριος), the giver of a favourable wind (of Jupiter), Cic.

urna -ae, f. **I.** a pitcher for drawing water, Hor.; attribute of the constellation Aquarius, Ov., and of the rivers personified as deities, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** a jug, pitcher, urn; **a, for holding money; argenti, Hor.; b, for holding the ashes of the dead, Ov.; c, for throwing lots into; nomina in urnam conjicere, Liv.; educere ex urna tres (judices), Cic.; hence, of the urn of fate, assigned to Jupiter and the Parcae, omne nomen movet urna, Hor. B.** As a measure of capacity, half an amphora, Plin.

urnālis -e (urna), containing half an amphora, Cato

urnārium -īi, n. (urna), a table on which water-cans were placed, Varr.

urnūla -ae, f. (dim. of urna), a little pitcher, Cic.

uro, ur̄si, ustum, 3. (connected with εὔω), to burn. **I.** A. Lit., **1, gen., calore, Cic.; 2, esp., a, medical t. t., to burn = to treat by burning, to burn out; in corpore si quid eiusmodi est quod reliquo corpori noceat, id ur̄i searique patitur, Cic.; b, t. t. of painting, to burn in; picta ustis coloribus puppis, Ov.; c, to burn, destroy by fire; (a) hominem mortuum, Cic.; agros, Liv.; domos, Hor.; (b) to burn lights; odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum, Verg. B.** Transf., **1, to burn, dry up, parch, pain acutely; fauces urit sitis, Ov.; 2, to pinch, chafe, quilt; calcens pedem urit, Hor.; urit lorica lacertos, Prop.; 3, to pinch with cold; ustus ab assiduo frigore Pontus, Ov. II.** Fig., **A.** to burn with passion, and pass., to be on fire, glow with passion; me tamen urit amor, Verg.; uritur infelix Dido, Verg. B. to disquiet, disturb, harass; eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv.

urruncum -i, n. the lowest part of an ear of corn, Varr.

ursa -ae, f. (ursus). **I.** a female bear; poet. = bear generally, Verg., Ov. **II.** Meton., the constellations of the Great and Little Bear; **ursa major, or Erymanthis, or Maenalís, or Parhási, the Great Bear, ursa minor or ursa Cynosurís, the Little Bear, Ov.**

ursinus -a -um (ursus), of or relating to a bear, Plin.

ursus -i, m. a bear. **I.** Lit., **ursi informes, Verg. II.** Meton., **poscent ursum, a bear hunt in the circus, Hor.**

urtica -ae, f. (uro). **I.** a nettle; **1, lit., Plin.; 2, transf., a sea-nettle, Plin. II.** Fig., lustfulness, lewd desire, Juv.

ūrus -i, m. the urus, a kind of wild ox, Caes.

urvum (urbum) -i, n. a plough-field, Varr.

Uscāna -ae, f. a town in Illyria on the borders of Macedonia, now Voskopojé. Hence, **Uscānenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Usca.

ūsio -ōnis, f. (utor), use, using, Cato.

Ūsipētes -um, m. and **Ūsippi** -ōrum, m. a powerful German tribe near the Tenecri, on the Lippe and the Rhine, conquered by Caesar.

ūsitatē, adv. (usitatus), in the usual manner; loqui, Cic.

ūsitatus -a -um, p. adj. (* usito), customary, usual, wonted, accustomed; **vocabula, Cic.; facinus usitatus hoc verbum, Cic.; utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, Cic.; usitatum est, foll. by acc. and infin., it is usual, customary, ap. Cic.**

uspīam, adv. (orig. cuspiam), anywhere, Cic.

usquam, adv. (orig. eusquam). **I.** anywhere (gen. used in negative and conditional sentences). **A.** Lit., **iste cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus, Cic.; with genit., usquam gentium, Cic. B.** in any case, Cic., Sall. **II.** any whither, in any direction; nec vero usquam discedebam, Cic.

usquē, adv. (orig. eusque), at every point, through and through, from . . . to all the way, continuously. **I.** Of space, **a, with prep., usque a mare sup̄ero Romam proficisci, Cic.; usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes.; b, with adv. of place, quod eos usque istim (istinc) exauditos putem, Cic.; usque quaque, everywhere, Cic.; c, with acc. of the object or place reached (with names of towns), ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, as far as Rome, Cic. II.** Of time, **a, with prep., usque a Romulo, from the time of Romulus, Cic.; b, with adv. of time, inde usque repetens, Cic.; usque quaque, always, Cat.; usque eo se tenuit, Cic.; c, absol., always, constantly; juvat usque morari, Verg. III.** In other relations, hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic.

usquēquāquē, v. usque I. and II.

usta -ae, f. (uro), a red pigment, burnt cinabar, Plin.

Ustica -ae, f. **I.** a valley in the Sabine country, near Horace's estate. **II.** a small island opposite the west coast of Sicily.

ustil . . . v. ustul . . .

ustio -ōnis, f. (uro), a burning, Plin.

ustor -ōris, m. (uro), a burner of corpses, Cic.

ustūlo (ustilo), 1. (dim. of uro), to burn a little, to singe, Cat.

ūsūcāpio -cēpi -captum, 3. (usu, abl. of usus, and capio), to acquire ownership by length of possession or prescription, Cic.; velut usucepisse Italiam, Liv.

2. ūsūcāpio -ōnis, f (usu, abl. of *usus*, and *cāpio*), ownership acquired by length of possession or prescription; *usucapio fundi*, Cic.

ūsūra -ae, f. (utor). **I.** the use, enjoyment of anything; *a*, natura dedit usuram vitae, Cic.; *unius horae*, Cic.; **b**, the use of borrowed capital, Cic. **II.** Meton., interest paid for money borrowed; *usura menstrua*, Cic.; *usurae gravissimae*, Caes.; *alicui usuram pendere*, to pay, Cic.; *transf.*, terra nec unquam sine usura reddit, Cic.

ūsūrārius -a -um (usura). **I.** relating to (temporary) use, Plaut. **II.** out at interest, paying interest, Plaut.

usurpātio -ōnis, f (usurpo), a using, use, making use; doctrinae, Cic.; vocis, Liv.; ad usurpationem vetustatis, to practise an old custom, Cic.; *itineris*, undertaking, Liv.

ūsūrpo, 1. (contr. from *usu* and *rapio*), to draw to oneself by use. **I.** Gen., to make use of, to use, to bring into use; *genus poenae*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to lay claim to, to assert one's right to; *nomen civitatis*, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., to take possession of, acquire; **a**, lawfully, *amissam possessionem*, Cic.; **b**, unlawfully, to appropriate, to usurp; *alienam possessionem*, Liv. **C.** to make use of by the senses, to perceive, to notice; *sensibus*, Lucr. **D.** to make use of by the voice; **a**, to use, to mention; *nomen tantum virtutis usurpas*, Cic.; **b**, to call by any name habitually; *C. Laelius, is qui Sapiens usurpatur*, Cic.

ūsus -ūs, m. (utor), use, using, making use of, application, practice, exercise. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *usus privatus*, Cic.; quia ea pecunia non posset in bellum usui esse, Liv.; *scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum*, theory and practice, Caes.; *usus magister est optimus*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** *intercourse with men*; **a**, social intercourse, familiarity; *domesticus usus et consuetudo*, Cic.; **b**, carnal intercourse, Ov.; **2.** legal t. t., *usus et fructus*, *usus fructusque*, *ususfructus*, the use and enjoyment of property not one's own, Cic.; *usus fructus omnium bonorum*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** practice = *practici experience*; *usus atque exercitatio*, Cic.; *amicitia quam nec usu (by experience) nec ratione (by theory) habent cognitant*, Cic.; *habere magnum in re militari or in castris usum*, Caes.; **2.** the usefulness, useful quality of anything; *magnos usus affert ad navigia facienda*, Cic.; *usui and ex usu esse*, to be useful, of use, Cic.; **3.** occasion, need, want; **a**, *usus provinciae supplere*, Cic.; **b**, *usus est, usus venit, usus adest, it is necessary, requisite*, (*a*) *usus est*; (*aa*) *absol.*, si quando usus esset, Cic.; (*ββ*) *with abl.*, si quid erit quod extra magistratus curatore usus sit, Cic.; (*β*) *usus adest*; *absol.*, ut equites Pompeianorum inopetum, quum addeset usus, sustinere auderent, Caes.; (*γ*) *usus venit*, si usus veniat, Caes.; *c*, *usus venit, it happens*; quid homini potest turpius usu venire? Cic.

ūsusfructus, v. *usus*, III.

ūt (orig. form *ūtī*), adv. and conj. **I.** Adv., **A.** (Like *iva*) adv. of place, where, Verg. *Aen.* 5, 329, Ov. *Met.* 1, 15. **B.** Adv. of manner, in what way, as; **1.** **a**, *absol.*, perge ut instituiisti, Cic.; esp. in a parenthesis, *facilius est currentem, ut aiunt, incitare*, Cic.; **b**, with correspond. *sic, ita, item, omnia sic constitueram mihi agenda, ut tu admonebas*, Cic.; *ut optasti, ita est, Cic.*; **c**, *ut ut or utut, however*, Plaut.; **2.** in comparisons, *a*, *with sic, ita, item, itidem, so . . . as, sic, ut avus hic tunc, ut ego, justitiam cole, Cic.*; **b**, *as . . . so also, as well . . . as also*; *ut eum Titania, ita cum Gigantibus*, Cic.; **c**, *indeed, it is true . . . but*; *Saguntini ut a proeliis quietem habuerant . . . ita non nocte non die*

unquam cessaverant ab opere, Liv.; **d**, *ut quisque, with superl. . . sic or ita, with superl., the more . . . the more*; *ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur*, Cic.; *with ita preceding, colendum esse ita quemque maxime, ut quisque maxime virtutibus erit ornatus*, Cic.; *with ita to be supplied, ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid, etc. . . is prudentissimus haberi solet*, Cic.; **e**, in oaths, protestations, etc., *ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio*, Cic.; **3.** to introduce an explanation, *as, us being*; *homo acutus ut Poenus, Cic.*; *aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse*, Cic.; *permulta alia colligit Chrysiptus, ut est in omni historia curiosus*, Cic.; **4.** to introduce a reason, *a*, in a rel. clause, *inasmuch as*; *magna pars Fidenatum, ut qui coloni additi Romanis essent, Latine sciebant*, Liv.; **b**, in a hypothetical clause, *as if*; *ut si esset res mea*, Cic.; **5.** *as well as*; *ut potui, tuli*, Cic.; esp. with a superl., *ut blandissimè potest, in the most flattering manner possible*, Cic.; *with the superl., strengthened by quum, domus celebratur, ut quum maxime*, Cic.; **6.** to introduce examples, *as, as for example*; *quae tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolorem, ut voluptatem*, Cic.; **7.** in exclamations, *how! how much!* *ut ille tum humilis, ut deivissus erat!* Cic.; **8.** to introduce a question, *how*; **a**, *direct, ut valet? ut meminist nostri? hor?*; **b**, *indirect, videte, ut hoc iste correxerit? Cic.*; **9.** to express time, **a**, *gen. with the pers., when, as soon as*; *ut haec audivit, Cic.*; *strengthened by primum, ut primum loqui posse coepit*, Cic.; **b**, *since*; *ut Brundisio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae litterae, Cic.* **II.** Conj., with the subj., *that, so that*. **A.** To express something effected or happening; **1.** of something actually resulting; **a**, with expressions denoting to happen, to cause, to bring about, to come to pass, *that*; *sol efficit, ut omnia floreat*, Cic.; *evenit ut, contigit ut, est ut, ex hoc nascitur ut, etc.*, Cic.; **b**, with expressions denoting a peculiarity, a necessity, an appearance, *mos est hominum, ut, etc.*, Cic.; *hic locus est, ut de moribus majorem loquamur, Cic.*; *certum, verum, falsum, verisimile, rectum, justum, usitatum est ut, etc.*, Cic.; **2.** of something supposed or imagined to result; **a**, with verbs of wishing, commanding, asking, resolving, taking care, agreeing, suffering, etc., *equidem vellein, ut aliquando redires*, Cic.; *praecipitur ut nobis ipsis imperemus*, Cic.; *petunt atque orant ut, etc.*, Caes.; *placuit his ut, etc.*, Cic.; *illud natura non patitur ut, etc.*, Cic.; *assentior, ut, quod est rectum, verum quoque sit*, Cic.; **b**, with verbs of demanding, persuading, compelling, *postulant ut, etc.*, Liv.; *hortor ut, etc.*, Cic.; *suasit ut, etc.*, Cic.; *impellimur natura ut, etc.*, Cic.; *Lentulum, ut se abdicaret praetura, coegistis*, Cic.; **c**, with verbs of fearing = *that not*; *tineo ut sustineas*, Cic.; **d**, *ellipt.* for *fac ut, provided that, granted that even if*; *ut queras omnia, non reperies*, Cic.; **e**, *ellipt.* to express anger in a rhetorical question, *tu ut unquam te corrigas? Cic.*; **f**, *ellipt.* to express a wish, *oh that!* *ut dolor pariat, quod jam diu parturit*, Cic. **B.** To express a consequence, *that, so that*; **1.** with correspond. *ita, sic, tam, eo, adeo, usque eo; talis, tantus, is, hic, etc.*; *Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is eis vulgo haberetur filius*, Cic.; **2.** without a correlative, *ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu ceciderunt*, Cic. **C.** To express a purpose, *that, in order that*; **1.** with a demonstr., *ideo, idcirco, ad eam rem, etc.*, *idcirco omnes servi sumus, ut liberi esse possimus*, Cic.; **2.** mostly without a demonstr., *Romani ab aratro abduxerunt Cincinnatum, ut dictator esset*, Cic.

utrumquē (utrumquē), adv. I. *in what manner soever, however; utrumque se videri vult, Cic. II. whenever; utrumque mecum eritis, Hor.*

1. ūtens -entis, p. adj. (from *utor*), *using, possessing; utentior sit, Cic.*

2. Utens -entis, m. *a river in Cisalpine Gaul, now Montone.*

utensilis -e (utor), that can be used, fit for use, useful. I. Adj. Varr. **II.** Subst., **utensilia -ium, n.** *useful things, necessaries, utensils, Liv.*

1. ūter, ātris, m. (connected with *uterus*), *the skin of an animal used as a bag or bottle; Aeolios Ithacis inclusimus utribus euros, Ov.; used (like a bladder) for crossing rivers, Caes., Liv.; poet., tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, of a puffed-up, arrogant man, Hor.*

2. ūter, ūtra, ūtrum, genit. ūtrius, dat. ūtri. I. *which of two, which; uter nostrum popularis est? tunc an ego? Cic.; neque dijudicare posset, uter utri tute antefenderus videretur, Caes.; utros eius habueris libros an utrosque nescio, Cic. II.* Indefinite, *one of the two, either of the two; si uter vult, Cic. (genit., utrius, Hor.).*

utercumquē (-cunquē), ūtrācumquē, ūtrumquē, whichever of the two, whichever; utercumquē vicerit, Cic.

uterlibēt, ūtrālibēt, ūtrumlibēt, whichever of the two you please, either of the two; utrumlibet elige, Cic.

uterquē, ūtrāquē, ūtrumquē, genit. ūtriusquē, dat. ūtrique, each of two, both (considered separately), **a, sing., uterque cum exercitu veniret, Caes.; sermones utriusque linguae, Cic.; uterque alio quodam modo, Cic.; uterq; e Thoebo, the rising and the setting sun, morning and evening, Ov.; uterque polus, the North and South Pole, Ov.; Oceanus, the east and west, Ov.; solis utraque domus, east and west, Ov.; parens, father and mother, Ov.; in utraque partem, on both sides, in both cases, Cic.; hic qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic.; with partit. genit., uterque nostrum, Cic.; with predicate in the plur., uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Caes.; b, in plur. prop., to express two pluralities, quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonicī volumus esse, Cic.; then to express two individuals together, duae fuerunt Ariovisti uxores; utraque in ea fuga perierunt, Caes.; (utriusque, Lucr., Hor., Ov.).**

ūtēra -ī, m. and ūtērum -ī, n. (οὐδρα). I. *the belly, paunch; 1, gen., Verg.; 2, esp., the womb, Cic., Ov., Hor.; meton., a, birth, Plin.; b, the cavities of the earth, out of which the first creatures are said to have been born, Lucr. II.* Transf., *the belly; the inside of a ship, Tac.; x the Trojan horse, Verg.*

ūtērvīs, ūtrāvis, ūtrumvis, genit. ūtriusvis, dat. ūtrivis. I. *which of the two you will, either of the two; utrumvis facere potes, Cic. II.* both, Ter., Plaut.

ūtī = ut (q.v.).

ūtībīlis -e (utor), that can be used, useful, Ter., Plaut.

Ūtica -ae, f. *a town in Africa Propria, north of Carthage, colony from Tyre, the place where the senatorial party made the last stand against Caesar, and where M. Porcius Cato the younger killed himself. Adj., Ūticensis -e, of or belonging to Utica.*

ūtīlis -e (= utibilis from *utor*) useful, profitable, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous; a, absol., utiles et salutare res, Cic.; b, with ad and the acc., homo ad eam rem, or ad ullam rem

utīlis, Cic; c, with in (in relation to, for) and acc., res maxime in hoc tempus utilis, Liv.; d, with dat., equi utiles bello, Ov.; non mihi est vita mea utilior, Cic.; e, (poet.), with genit., radix medendi utilis, Ov.; 1, with infin., tibia adesse choris erat utilis, Hor.; g, utile est, with infin. nunquam utile est peccare, Cic.; with acc. and infin., eos utile est praesse vobis, Liv.

ūtīlitas -ātis, f. (utilis), usefulness, utility, advantageousness, profitability, use, profit, advantage; a, sing., utilitas parva per amicum, Cic.; b, plur., utilitates ex amicitia maxime capientur, Cic.

ūtīlītēr, adv. (utilis), usefully, serviceably, advantageously, profitably; utiliter a natura datum esse, Cic.

ūtīnam, adv. would that! oh that! utinam incumbat in causam! Cic.; utinam haberetis! Cic.; with quod, quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissetis! Cic.; with negative, utinam ne or utinam non, would that not! illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic.

ūtīquē, adv. a, in any case, at any rate, certainly, at least; utique apud me sis, Cic.; b, yet, at least, certainly; utique postidie, Cic.; c, especially; commota est plebs, utiq; postquam etc., Liv.

ūtōr, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. dep. to use, make use of employ, enjoy. I. Lit., **A. Gen., a, with abl., armis, Cic.; oratione, to speak, Cic., male uti lege, to make a bad use of the law, Cic.; uti eā criminatione in aliquem, Cic.; with double abl., vel imperatore vel milite me utimini, Sall.; b, with neut. acc., ne filius quidem quiquam utitur, Cic.; huic omnia utenda ac possidenda tradiderat, Cic.; c, absol., divitiae (expetuntur) ut utare, that you may make use of them, Cic. B. Esp., 1, to associate with, be intimate with; Trebonio multos annos utor, Cic.; 2, to live on; habere qui utar, Cic.; 3, to enjoy; lacte et herbis, Ov. II.** Transf., 1, to be in possession of, to possess; valedudine bona, Caes.; honore, Cic.; 2, to stand in need of, have occasion for; ambitione nihil uteris, Cic.; ea nihil hoc loco utimur, Cic.

utpōtē, adv. seeing that, inasmuch as, since; utpote qui nihil continere soleamus, Cic.; utpote lecti utrimque, Liv.

ūtālībēt, adv. (sc. parte, from *uterlibet*), on either side, on whichever side, Plin.

ūtārīus -ī, m. (1. uter), one who carries water in skins, a water-carrier, Liv.

ūtīcūlārīus -ī, m. a xagpiper, Suet.

ūtīcūlus -ī, m. (dim. of *uterus*). I. the belly; 1, gen., Plin.; 2, esp., the womb, Plin. II. the bud or envelope of a flower, Plin.

ūtīrmquē (ūtīrmquē), adv. (2. uter), from both sides, on both sides. I. Lit., Cic. II. Transf., in both parties; utrimque anxii, Tac.

ūtīrō (sc. loco, from 2. uter), adv. to which of two places, to which side, whither, Ov., Cic.

ūtīrōbī (ūtīrōbī), adv. (uter and ubi), at which of two places, where, Plaut.

ūtīrōbīdem, adv. (utrobi and suffix -dem), on both sides, Plaut.

ūtīrōbīquē (ūtīrōbīquē), adv. on each of two sides, on both sides, Liv.; sequitur ut eadem veritas utrobique sit. eademque lex. with gods and men, Cic.; Eumenes utrobique plus valebat, both by land and sea, Nep

ūtīrōlibēt, adv. (uterlibet), to either of two sides, to either side, Quint.

ūtīrōquē, adv. (uteraque), to both sides; a, lit., of place, utroque citius quam vellemus cursum confecimus, Cic.; b, transf., in both directions; si natura utroquē adjuncta est, Cic.

utrūbi, etc. = **utrobi**, etc. (q.v.).

ūtrum, adv. (2. *uter*), *whether*, used in disjunctive questions. **I.** In direct questions, *a*, with a second clause; (*a*) foll. by *an*, *utrum* *sa* *vestra* *an* *nostra* *culpa* *est*? (*β*) foll. by *annon*, *utrum* *cetera* *nomina* *in* *codicem* *accepti* *et* *expensi* *digesta* *habes*, *annon*? *Cic.*; *b*, without a second clause, *utrum* *hoc* *bellum* *non* *est*? *Cic.* **II.** In indirect questions, *a*, with corresponding *an*, *anne*, *neque*, (*a*) with *an*, *multum* *interest*, *utrum* *laus* *diminuat* *an* *salus* *deserat*, *Cic.*; (*β*) foll. by *anne*, *utrum* *illi* *sentiant*, *anne* *simulent*, *tu* *intelligis*, *Cic.*; (*γ*) by *neque*, *jam* *dudum* *ego* *erro*, *qui* *quaeram*, *utrum* *emeris* *neque*, *Cic.*; *b*, without *an*, *hoc* *dicere* *audebis*, *utrum* *de* *te* *aratores*, *utrum* *denique* *Siculi* *universi* *bene* *exsistent*, *ad* *rem* *id* *non* *pertinere*, *Cic.*

ūtūt, adv. *however*, *Ter.*

ūva -ae, *f.* a cluster, bunch. **I.** Lit., *A. Gen.*, *Plin.* **B. Esp., a bunch of grapes; **1.** lit., *uva* *colorem* *ducit*, *Verg.*; **2.** meton., *the* *vine*, *Verg.* **II.** Transf., a cluster, like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they swarm and settle on trees, *Verg.***

ūvens -entis (partic. of **uveo*), moist, wet, *Petr.*

ūvesco, 3. (**uveo*), to become moist, be wet, *Lucr.*; of persons drinking, to moisten or refresh oneself, *Hor.*

ūvidūlus -a -um (dim. of *avidus*), somewhat moist, wet, *Cat.*

ūvidus -a -um (**uveo*), moist, damp, wet, humid. **I.** Lit., *vestimenta*, *Hor.*; *Menalcas*, *luctum* *deu*, *Verg.*; *Juppiter* *avidus* *austris* (*Ζεὺς* *ἰκαίος*), *Verg.* **II.** Meton., = *drunken*; *Bacchus*, *Hor.*; *dicimus* *integro* *sicci* *mane* *die*, *dicimus* *uidi*, *Hor.*

ūvor -ōris, *m.* (**uveo*), moistness, dampness, humidity, *Varr.*

uxor -ōris, *f.* a wife, spouse. **I.** Lit., *uxor* *iusta*, *Cic.*; *duas* *uxores* *habere*, *Cic.*; *uxorem* *ducere*, *to* *marry* *a* *wife*; *uxori* *nuntium* *remittere*, *to* *divorce* *a* *wife*, *Cic.* **II.** Transf., of animals, *olentis* *uxores* *mariti*, *she-goats*, *Hor.*

uxorcūla -ae, *f.* (dim. of *uxor*), a little wife (used as a term of endearment), *Plaut.*

uxōrius -a -um (*uxor*). **I.** of or relating to a wife; *res* *uxoria*, *Cic.*; *arbitrium* *rei* *uxoriae*, relating to the property of a (divorced) wife, *Cic.* **II.** too devoted to one's wife, a slave to a wife, *uxoriosus*; of Aeneas as the slave to Dido, *Verg.*; *unnis*, *the* *Tiber*, *as* *the* *husband* *of* *Ilia*, *Hor.*

V.

V, the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding partly with the Greek digamma (Ϝ), partly with the Greek *v*. *V* frequently passes into *u*, e.g., *solvo*, *solutum*, *navita*, *nauta*; and between two vowels is often elided, e.g., *deleverunt*, *deleerunt*, *providens*, *prudens*; *ne* *volo*, *nolo*. For the use of *V*. in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations

Vacālus = *Vahalis* (q.v.).

vacātio -ōnis, *f.* (*vaco*). **I.** a freedom from, immunity, exemption from anything, a being without; *a*, the thing from which one is freed is put in the genit., or in the abl. with *ab*, *vacatio* *militiae*, *Cic.*; *alicui* *dare* *vacationem* *a* *causis*, *Cic.*; *b*, the person who is freed is put in the genit., or the cause for which one is

freed, *adolescentiae*, *Cic.*; *rerum* *gestarum*, *Cic.*; *vacationes* *militum*, *Liv.*; *c.* absol., *pretium* *ob* *vacationem* *datum*, *Cic.* **II.** Meton., *money* *paid* *for* *exemption* *from* *military* *service*, *Tac.*

1. vacca -ae, *f.* a cow, *Cic.*

2. Vacca = *Vaga* (q.v.).

Vaccaci -ōrum, *m.* a people in Hispania *Tarraconensis*.

vaccinium -ii, *n.* the blueberry, whortleberry, *Verg.*, *Ov.*

vaccinus -a -um (*vacca*), of or relating to a cow, *Plin.*

vācēfio, *v.* *vacuefacio*.

vācerrosus -a -um, *mad*, *crazy*, *Suet.*

Vāchalis = *Vahalis* (q.v.).

vācillatio -ōnis, *f.* (*vacillo*), a rocking, reeling motion, *Suet.*

vācillo, 1. to totter, reel, stagger, waver to and fro. **I.** Lit., *litterulae* *vacillantes*, *written* *with* *unsteady* *hand*, *Cic.*; of persons, *ex* *vino*, *Cic.*; in *utranque* *partem* *toto* *corpore*, *Cic.* **II.** Fig., *tota* *res* *vacillat* *et* *claudicat*, *Cic.*; of persons, *in* *aere* *alieno*, *to* *be* *deep* *in* *debt*, *Cic.*; *legio* *vacillans*, *wavering* *in* *its* *fidelity*, *Cic.*

vācivē, adv. (*vacivus*), idly, at leisure, *Phaedr.*

vācivitas -ātis, *f.* (*vacivus*), emptiness, want of anything; *cibi*, *Plaut.*

vācivus -a -um (*vaco*), empty; *aeas*, *Plaut.*; with *genit.*, *virium*, *powerless*, *Plaut.*

vāco, 1. to be empty, void of anything, be free from, without anything. **I.** Lit., *A. Gen.*, *a.* absol., *tota* *domus* *superior* *vacat*, *Cic.*; *b*, with *abl.*, *natura* *caelestis* *et* *terra* *vacat* *humore*, *Cic.* **B.** Esp., of property, *to* *be* *vacant*, *to* *have* *no* *master*; *ut* *populus* *vacantia* *teneret*, *Tac.* **II.** Transf., *A. Gen.*, *to* *be* *free* *from* *something* *to* *be* *without*; *a*, with *abl.*, *curā* *et* *negotia*, *Cic.*; *populo*, *to* *keep* *oneself* *far* *from* *the* *people*, *Cic.*; *b*, with *ab* and the *abl.*, *ab* *opere*, *Caes.*; *ab* *omni* *conciatatione* *animi* *semper*, *Cic.*; *a* *metu* *et* *periculis*, *Liv.*; of things, *haec* *a* *custodiis* *classium* *loca* *maxime* *vacabant*, *Caes.*; of time, *tantum* *quantum* *vacabit* *a* *publico* *officio* *et* *munere*, *Cic.* **B.** Esp., **1.** *to* *be* *free* *from* *duties*; with *abl.*, *muneribus*, *Cic.*; **2.** *to* *be* *free* *from* *work*, *idle*, *at* *leisure*, *unoccupied*, *to* *have* *time*; *a*, of persons, (*a*) absol., *scribes* *aliquid*, *si* *vacabis*, *Cic.*; (*β*) with *dat.*, *to* *have* *time* *for*, *to* *have* *leisure* *for*; *ego* *vero*, *inquam*, *philosophiae* *semper* *vacō*, *Cic.*; (*γ*) *poet.*, with *in* and the *acc.*, *in* *grande* *opus*, *Ov.*; *b*, *impers.*, *vacat* *et* *vacat* *alicui*, *there* *is* *leisure* *for*, *there* *is* *time* *for*; (*a*) with *infin.*, *hactenus* *indulsisse* *vacat*, *Verg.*; (*β*) absol., *dum* *vacat*, *Ov.*

vācūefācio -feci -factum, 3. (*vacuus* and *facio*), and *pass.*, **vācūefio** (**vācēfio**) -factus sum -fieri (*vacuus* and *fiō*), *to* *make* *empty*; in *pass.* = *to* *be* *empty*; *morte* *superioris* *uxoris* *domum* *novis* *nuptiis*, *Cic.*; *adventu* *tuō* *ista* *subsella* *vacuefacta* *sunt*, *Cic.*

vācūitas -ātis, *f.* (*vacuus*), emptiness, vacuity, freedom, exemption, immunity from, a being without anything. **I.** Gen., *a*, with *genit.*, *doloris*, *Cic.*; *b*, with *ab* and *abl.*, *ab* *angoribus*, *Cic.* **II.** Esp., *the* *vacancy* *of* *a* *public* *office*, e.g., *of* *the* *consulship*, *ap.* *Cic.*

Vācūna -ae, *f.* the beneficent goddess of the plain worshipped at Reate, goddess of the Sabines. Adj., **Vācūnālis** -e, of or belonging to *Vacuna*.

vācūo, 1. (*vacuus*), *to* *make* *empty*, *void*, *to* *empty*, *Lucr.*

vācūus -a -um, *empty*, *void*, *free* *from*, *exempt*, *without*. **I.** Lit., *A. Gen.*, **1.** adj., *a.* absol., *castra*, *Caes.*; *theatrum*, *Hor.*; *b*, with *abl.*

nihil igni vacuum, Cic.; **c**, with **ab** and 'he abl., a' his rebus, Cic.; vacuum oppidum ab defens-
cribus, Caes.; **2**, subst., **vacuum** -i, n. an
empty place, vacuum; per vacuum incurrere,
Hor., or irumpere, Liv. **B**. Esp., **1**, free,
vacant, without a master; praeda, Cic.; possessio
regni, Caes.; venire in vacuum or vacua, Hor.,
Cic.; **2**, of women, free, unmarried, Ov. **II**.
Transf., **A**. Gen., free from something, without,
keeping oneself free from; **a**, with abl., animus
sensibus et curis vacuus, Cic.; **b**, with **ab**
and the abl., animus a talibus factis vacuus
et integer, Cic.; **c**, with genit., vacuus operum,
Hor. **B**. Esp., **1**, free from duties, freed; **a**,
with abl., tributo, Tac.; **b**, with **ab** and the
abl., ab omni sumptu, Cic.; **2**, **a**, free from
work, unoccupied, at leisure, idle; (a) of persons,
quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic.; transf., of
places, where one is idle; Tibur, Hor., (b) of
time, vacua nox operi, Liv.; quum vacui tem-
poris nihil habebam, leisure, Cic.; **b**, free from
anxiety or love; animus vacuus ac solutus, Cic.;
3, free from hindrances, Tac.; **4**, of places, **a**,
free = open, access-ible; porticus, Verg.; aures
vacuae, Hor.; **b**, open, exposed; mare, Tac.; **5**,
empty = worthless, useless, vain; vacua nomina,
Tac.

1. Vada -ae, f. a castle in the country of *uae*
Batavi.

2. Vada -orum, n. a town in *Liguria*, now
Savona.

3. Vada Volaterrana -orum, n. a port in
Etruria, south of *Pisa*, now *Torre di Vado*.

Vadimonis lacus, a lake in *Etruria*, now
Lago di Bassano.

vadimonium -ii, n. (l. vas), bail, security,
recognizance (for appearance before a court of
law); sine vadimonio disceditur, Cic.; vadi-
monium constituere, Cic.; vadimonium obire
or ad vadimonium venire, to appear on bail (opp.
vadimonium deserere, to forfeit recognizances),
Cic.

vado, **3**. (root **VA**, Gr. **BA-ω**, whence
βαίω), to go, walk, hasten, rush; haud dubium
in mortem, Verg.; ad aliquem postredie manere,
Cic.; in eundem carcerem (of *Socrates*), Cic.

vador, **1**. dep. (l. vas), to bind over by bail;
hominem in praesentia non vadatur, Cic.; tot
vadihus accensator vadatus est reum, Liv.; partic.
pass., vadato, after bail had been fixed, Hor.

vadosus -a -um (vadum), full of shallows,
shallow; mare, Ctes.

vadium -i, n. (root **VA**, Gr. **BA-ω**, whence
βατός -i -ov, pervius), a shallow, shoal, ford. **I**.
A. Lit., exercitum vado transcendere, Verg. **B**.
Fig., eera tenet vadium, Ov. **II**. Transf., **A**.
Gen. = vider, river, sea, Verg., Hor. **B**. the
bottom of the water, Plin.

vae, interj. (οἰα), to express pain or anger,
alas! woe! **a**, absol., Verg., Hor.; **b**, with dat.,
vae victis, Liv.

vaecors = vecors (q.v.).

vaesanus = vesanus (q.v.).

vafer, **vāfra**, **vāfrum**, **artful**, **cunning**, **subtle**,
shy, *crafty*; in disputando, Cic.; somniorum
valerrimus interpres, Cic.

vāfrō, adv. (vafer), **artfully**, **cunningly**,
craftily, Cic.

vāfritia -ae, f. (vafer), **artfulness**, **slyness**,
subtlety, **cunning**, Sen.

Vāga -ae, f. a town in *Numidia*, now *Begia*.
Hence, **Vāgenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of
Vaga.

vāgē, adv. (vagus), **scattered far and wide**,
dispersedly; vage effusi per agros, Liv.

vāgīna -ae, f. (connected with *vas*, a vessel)
the sheath of a sword, scabbard. **I**. Lit., cladius
vaginā vacuus, Cic.; gladium e vaginā educere,
Cic. **II**. Transf., a sheath, case; esp., the hull
or husk of grain, Cic.

vaginula -ae, f. (dim. of *vagina*), a little
sheath or husk of grain, Plin.

vāgio -i and -ii -itum, **4**. to cry, *whimper*; *Uta*
a child; repuerascere et in cunis vagire, Cic.

vāgitus -ūs, m. (vagio), the crying of young
children; dare vagitus, Ov.; of the bleating of
goats, Ov.

1. vāgo, **1**. and **vāgor**, **1**. dep. (vagus), to
wander about, ramble, rove. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., **a**,
of living creatures, in agris passim bestiarum
more, Cic.; of birds, olucres huc illuc passim
vagentes, Cic.; **b**, of things, luna isdem spatii
vagatur quibus sol, Cic. **B**. Esp., of ships and
sailors, to cruise; cum lembis circa Lesbum,
Liv. **II**. Fig., vagabitur tuum nomen longe
atque late, will be spread far and wide, Cic.;
animus vagatus errore, Cic.; vagabimur nostro
instituto, digress, Cic.

2. vāgor = vagitus (q.v.).

vāgus -a -um, wandering, roaming, roving,
unsettled, vagrant. **I**. Lit., **a**, of living crea-
tures, multitudo dispersa atque vaga, Cic.;
matronae vagae per vias, Liv.; plur. subst., vagi
quidam, wanderers, Liv.; **b**, of things, luna,
Cic.; venti, Hor. **II**. Transf., **a**, inconstant,
fickle; puella, Ov.; sententia, Cic.; **b**, general;
pars quaestionum, Cic.; **c**, diffuse, aimless;
orationis genus, Cic.

vāh (vāhā), interj. *ah! oh!* Plaut.

Vahālis (Vālis) -is, m. the *Waal*, the west
arm of the *Rhine*.

valdē, adv. (syncop. for valide from validus),
very, very much, greatly, exceedingly; **a**, with
verbs, alicui arridere, Cic.; valdius oblectare,
Hor.; **b**, with adj., valde magnus, Cic.; valde
lenis, Cic.; **c**, with adv., valde bene, valde
vehementer, valde graviter, Cic.

valēdico, **3**, v. valeo, **1**. B. **2**.

valens -entis, p. adj. (from valeo), strong,
powerful. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., robusti et valentes
satellites, Cic.; valentissimi homines, Cic.;
trunci, Verg. **B**. well, healthy; medicus confir-
mat propediem te valentem fore, Cic. **II**.
Transf., powerful, mighty; **a**, politically, by
armies, etc., viribus cum valentioribus pugnare,
Cic.; **b**, intellectually, powerful, energetic, effect-
ive; valens dialecticus, Cic.; fraus valentior
quam consilium meum, Cic.

valentē, adv. (valens), strongly, powerfully;
valentius spirare, Ov.

valentulus -a -um (dim. of valens), strong,
Plaut.

vālēo -ūi -itum, **2**. to be strong. **I**. Lit., **A**.
Gen., **1**, puer ille ut magnus est et multum valet,
Plaut.; **2**, to be strong (bodily) for a particular
purpose; **a**, with prep., alios velocitate ad
cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic.;
b, with infin., valeo stare aut, etc., Hor.; valet
ima summis mutare deus, Hor. **B**. to be well-
healthy, strong; **1**, **a**, with adv., optime valeo,
Cic.; bene, melius, Cic.; minus valeo, Cic.; **b**, with
the abl., corpore, Cic.; **c**, with **ab** and abl. of dis-
ease, a morbo, Plaut.; **d**, absol., valeo et salvus
sum, Plaut.; hence the phrase at the commence-
ment of a letter, si valet, bene est (S. V. B. E.),
Cic.; also with the addition, ego or ego quoque
valeo (E. V. or E. Q. V.), Cic.; **2**, as a farewell
greeting, **a**, vale, valeas, adieu, farewell, good-bye;
esp., as the usual ending of letters, Cic.; cura
ut valeas, Cic.; also as a farewell greeting to
the dead, Verg.; as an expression of scorn,

refusal, rejection, si talis est deus, valcat, let me have nothing to do with him, Cic.; quare valeant ista, away with them! Cic.; **b**, valere jubere or dicere, to say good-bye; illum salutavi, post etiam jussi valere, Cic.; upreum vale dicere, Ov.; vale dicere (or in one word, valedicere), to say farewell, Sen. **II** Transf. **A**, to avail, have force or influence, to be strong, prevail; **1**, multum equitatu, Caes.; plurimum proficere ad valere, Cic.; longe plurimum valere ingenio, Cic.; of things, sine veritate nomen amicitiae valere non potest, Cic.; **2**, with reference to a certain object, **a**, with ad and the acc., or in and the acc., or infin., to have force for, to be able to, to be strong enough for; tu non solum ad negligendas leges, verum etiam ad eventudas valuisti, Cic.; of things, illud perficiam ut invidia mihi valeat ad gloriam; Cic.; nec continere suos ab direptione castrorum valuit, Liv.; **b**, with in and the acc., to be of avail against, to be designed for, or against; in se, in Romanos, in ipsum, Cic.; definitio in omnes valet, avails for all, Cic. **B**, Esp., **1**, to be worth; dum pro argenteis decem aureis unus valeret, Liv.; **2**, of words, to mean, signify; verbis, quod enim valat, Cic.

Valerius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: **1**, P. Valerius Volesus Publicola (Popl.), who took part in the driving out of the Roman kings; **2**, Qn. Valerius Antias, a Roman chronicler, living about 140 B.C., used by Livy. Adj., Valerian; tabula, a place in the Forum, near the Curia Hostilia, where the money-changers' stalls were. Hence, **Valerianus** -a -um, of or belonging to a Valerius.

valesco -ūti, **2**, (inchoat. of valeo), to grow strong. **I** Lit., Lucr. **II** Fig., superstitiones, Tac.; tantum spe conatque valuit, Cic.

valetudinarius -a -um (valetudo), sickly, Varr.

valetudo -inis, f. (valeo), state of health, physical condition, health. **I** Lit., **A** Gen., prosperitas valetudinis, Cic.; incommoda, Cic.; adversa, Cic.; infirmā atque aegrā valetudine asus, Cic.; quasi mala valetudo animi, Cic. **B**, Esp., **1**, in a bad sense, ill-health, weakness; oculorum, Cic.; flectus valetudine, ill, Caes.; plur., subsidia valetudinum, Cic.; **2**, in a good sense, good health; valetudinem amiseram, Cic. **II** Transf., of discourse, Cic.

Valgius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: **1**, Valgius, the father-in-law of Rullus; **2**, T. Valgius Rufus, a distinguished poet.

valgus -a -um, bow-legged, bandy-legged, Plaut.; trans., suavia, wry mouths, Plaut.

validē, adv. (validus). **I** strongly, powerfully, mightily; validissime favere alicui, ap. Cic. **II** Used in answers, certainly, to be sure, Plaut.

validus -a -um (valen), strong, powerful. **I** Lit., **A** Gen., **1**, tauri, Ov.; vires, Verg.; **2**, milit. t. t., of posts or stations, strong; valida urbs et potens, Cic.; valida urbs praesidiis, muris, Liv.; **3**, of medicines, powerful, efficacious; succus, Ov.; **4**, of persons, superior, having the advantage (in age); aetate et viribus validior, Liv. **B**, healthy, well; si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic.; nondum ex morbo satis validus, Liv. **II** Transf., strong, powerful, mighty, influential; hostis validior, Liv.; with abl., ingenium sapientia validum, Sall.; with dat., ludiūrum illud vix feminis puerisve morandis satis validum, Liv.; with adversus and the acc., adversus contentientes nec regem quemquam satis validum nec tyrannum fore, Liv.

Vallis = **Vahalis** (q.v.).

vallaris -e (vallus or vallum), of or relating to the vallum; corona, given to the soldier who first mounted the fortifications of the hostile camp, Liv.

valler (vallis) -is, f. a vale, valley. **I** Lit., vicus positus in vallo, Caes. **II** Poet., transf., a hollow; alarum, Cat.

vallō, **1**, (vallus or vallum), to surround, fortify with a mound and palisade. **I** Lit., castra, Tac. **II** Transf., to fortify, protect, strengthen; Catilius vallatus scicaris, Cic.; sol radiis frontem vallatus, Ov.

vallum -i, n. (vallus). **I**, a mound or wall defended with palisades, a stockade; oppidum vallo et fossā cingere, Cic.; vallum scindere, Caes. **II** Transf., a wall, fortification, defence; spica munitur vello aristarum, Cic.

1, vallus -i, m. a post, stake. **I** Gen., used as a prop for vines, Verg. **II** Esp., to form a palisade; ferro vallum, Cic.; collective (for vallum), the palisade, stockade; duplex vallus, Caes.; poet., transf., vallus pectinis, the teeth of a comb, Ov.

2, vallus -i, f. (dim. of vannus), a small winnowing-fan, Varr.

valvae -ārum, f. folding-doors; efractis valvis (fan), Cic.

valvātus -a -um (valvae), provided with folding-doors, Varr.

Vandālī -ōrum, m. the Vandals, in the time of Tacitus a tribe in North Germany, who, in the fifth century, invaded the south of Europe, and settled in Spain and Africa.

vānesco, **3**, (vanus), to pass away, disappear, vanish. **I** Lit., nubes, Ov. **II** Transf., amor, Ov.

Vangiones -um, m. a German people on the Rhine, near modern Worms.

vānidicus -a -um (vanus and dico), talking vainly, lying, Plaut.

vānilōquentia -ae, f. (vanus and loquor), idle talking, vaunting, Liv.

vānilōquus -a -um (vanus and loquor). **I** lying, Plaut. **II** boasting, vaunting, Liv.

vānitas -ātis, f. (vanus), emptiness. **I** Gen., a, unreality, superficiality, untruth; opinio, Cic.; **b**, failure, fruitlessness; itineris, Liv. **II** Esp., idle talk, lying, boasting, ostentation; orationis, Cic.; nihil turpius est vanitate, Cic.

vānitudo -inis, f. (vanus), idle, lying talk, Plaut.

vannus -i, f. a winnowing-fan; vannus mystica Iacchi (borne at the Bacchio festival), Verg.

vānus -a -um (connected with vāstus), empty, void. **I** Lit., arista, Verg.; imago, shade, spirit (as being bodiless), Hor.; vanior acies hostium, Liv. **II** Fig., vain, meaningless, lying, fruitless, idle, groundless. **A** Of things, **1**, adj., oratio, Cic.; spes, Ov.; gaudia, Hor.; of missiles, ictus, Liv.; **2**, neut. subst., that which is empty or vain; haustum ex vāc. from a false source, Liv.; poet., vana tumens, with empty show, Verg.; with genit., vana rerum, Hor. **B**, Of persons, **1**, one whose action is without consequence; ne vanus Iisdem castris assideret, in vin, Liv.; **2**, esp. in moral sense, lying, vain, ostentatious, fickle, inconstant, boastful; haruspex, Cic.; vanus se esse et perfidiosum fateri, Cic.; vanus auctor est, deserves no credence, Liv.

vāpidē, adv. (vapidus), mouldily; vapidē se habere, to be "seedy," Aug. ap. Suet.

vāpidus -a -um (root VAF, whence vappa, spoiled, Lat. vapid, Pers.

vāpor, vāpos -ōris, m. *vapour, steam*. **I.** Gen., *aquarum*, Cic.; poet. = *heat*, Verg. **II.** Esp., *warm exhalation, warmth*; *semen tepofactum vapore*, Cic.; *locus vaporis plenus*, Liv.; poet. = *fire*; *vapor est (= edit) carinas*, Verg.

vāporārium -ii, n. (*vapor*), *a stove for conveying hot air*, Cic.

vāporatio -ōnis, f. (*vaporo*), *an exhalation, steaming, steam, vapour*, Plin.

vāporo, *v*. (*vapor*). **I.** Intransit., *to steam, reek*, fig., Lucr. **II.** Transit., *to fill with warm vapour, to fumigate, heat, to warm*; *a, laevum latus*, Hor.; *b, to incense, fumigate*; *templum ture*, Verg.

vappa -ae, f. (root, *VAP*, whence *vapidus*), *spoiled, flat wine*. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Transf., *a good-for-nothing, worthless fellow*, Hor.

vāpūlaris -a (*vapulo*), *well whipped*, Plant.

vāpūlo -āvi -ātūrus, *1. to cry out like one that is beaten*; *meton.: to be flogged, whipped, beaten*.

I. Lit., Lucr., Plant. **II.** Transf., *a, of troops, to be beaten*; *ap. Cic. b, to be attacked by words*; *omnium sermonibus*, Cic.

Varguntejus -i, m., *Lucius, a Roman senator and accomplice of Catiline*.

1. vāria -ae, f. (*varius*). **I.** *a panther*, Plin. **II.** *a kind of magpie*, Plin.

2. Vāria -ae, f. *a town in Italy, on the right bank of the Anio, now Vico-Varo*.

vāriantia -ae, f. (*vario*), *difference, variation*, Lucr.

vārianus -a -um (*varius*), *many-coloured, varicoloured*, Plin.

vāriatio -ōnis, f. (*vario*), *difference, variation*; *tosdem consules sine ulla variatione dicere*, Liv.

vārico, *v*. (*varicus*), *to stand with feet apart, to straddle*, Varr.

vāricosus -a -um (*varix*), *having varicose veins*, Juv.

vāricus -a -um (*varus*), *straddling*, Ov.

vāricē, adv. (*varius*). **I.** *with various colours*, Plin. **II.** *variously, in different ways*; *numerus varie diffusos*, Cic.; *varie bellatum, with varying success*, Liv.

vārietas -ātis, f. (*1. varius*), *variety, difference, diversity*. **I.** Lit., of colours, florum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *variety, difference, diversity*; *pomorum*, Cic.; plur., *varietates temporum*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *1. variety, many-sidedness*; of ideas, knowledge, etc., *multiplex ratio disputandi rerumque varietas*, Cic.; **2. difference in opinion; in disputationibus, Cic.; **3. fickleness, inconstancy, changeable humour; *venditorum*, Cic.****

vārio, *v*. (*1. varius*). **I.** Transit., *to vary, diversify, variegate, make various, to change, alter, vary*. **A.** Lit., *1. vocem*, Cic.; *capillos*, Ov.; **2. to make particoloured, to colour, spot; (sol) *variatur ortum maculis*, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to change a thing in its nature, to alter, interchange with*; *a, caloresque frigoraque*, Liv.; *voluptatem*, Cic.; **b, to vary in writing or speaking, to give a different account of; *que de Marcelli morte variant auctores, relati differently*, Liv.; **c, to change the issue of; *variante fortunā eventum*, Liv.; **d, to change an opinion cause to waver; *quum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent*, Liv.; in pass., *variari, to waver, be divided, to vary*; *variatis hominum sententiis*, Liv. **II.** Intransit., *to be different, to vary*. **A.** Lit. *variantes formae*, Lucr. **B.** Transf., *to change, vary, alter, waver*; *1. of things, a, sic mei variant timores*, Ov.; *dissidet et variat sententia*, Ov.; **b, to vary (in an account or relation)**, *quamquam et opinionibus et monumentis*********

litterarum variarent, Liv.; **2. of persons, to vary, be of different opinions, waver; *fremitus variantis multitudinis*, Liv.**

1. vārius -a -um, *manifold*. **I.** Of colour, *diversified, variegated, various*; *columnae*, Hor.; *caelum*, Ov.; *lynceus*, Verg. **II.** Transf., of nature, *various, manifold, changeable, diverse*. **A.** Of things, *a, varium poema, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna, voluptas etiam varia dici solet*, Cic.; **b, of opinion, varying; *quales sint (dii) varium est, different opinions are held*, Cic.; **c, of success, changing, varying, uncertain; *fortunae varii eventus*, Caes. **B.** Of persons, *a, many-sided, of various information*; *varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit*, Cic.; **b, of character, fickle, changeable; *animus*, Sall.; *varium et mutabile semper femina*, Verg.******

2. Vārius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1. Q. Varius Hybrida, of Suero, in Spain, tribune of the people, 91 B.C., author of a lex de maiestate; 2. L. Varius, a poet, the friend of Horace and Vergil*.

vārix -icis, c. *a varicose vein, esp. in the leg*, Cic.

Varro -ōnis, m. *a surname in the Gens Terentia, the most famous members of which were: 1. C. Terentius Varro, and 2. M. Terentius Varro, v. Terentius; 3. P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet, born 82 B.C., died 37 B.C. Hence, Varrōnianus -a -um, Varronian; milites, who served under C. Terentius Varro, Liv.*

1. vārus -a -um, *deviating from the right line*. **I.** Lit., *bent outwardly*; *a, cornua*, Ov.; *manus*, Ov.; **b, bandy-legged; subst., *a bandy-legged man*, Hor. **II.** Transf., *diverse, different*; *alterum (genus) huic varum*, Hor.**

2. vārus -i, m. *a pimple or boil on the face*, Plin.

3. Vārus -i, m. *a name of several Roman families, the most famous members of which were: 1. Q. Attius Varus, a leader in the Civil War; 2. P. Alfenus Varus, consul and celebrated lawyer; 3. P. Quintilius Varus, the celebrated general of Augustus, defeated and killed with his army by Arminius, 9 B.C.*

4. Vārus -i, m. *a river in Gallia Narbonensis, now the Var*.

1. vās, vālis, m. (*vado*), *a bail, surety*; *vades poscere*, Cic.; *vades deserere*, Liv.; *vas factus est alter (Damon) eius sistendi*, Cic.

2. vās, vāsis, n. (plur., *vāsa* -ōrum), *a vessel, vase, utensil of any kind*. **I.** Gen., *vas vinarium*, Cic. **II.** Esp., plur., *war materials, baggage*; *vasa colligere, to pack up one's baggage*, Cic.; *vasa conclamare, to give the signal for packing up*, Caes.

vāsarium -ii, n. (*2. vas*). **I.** *money given to the governor of a province for his outfit*, Cic. **II.** *the hire of an oil-press*, Cato.

Vascōnes -um, m. *a people in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

vasculārius -ii, m. (*vasculum*), *a maker of metal vessels and dishes, goldsmith*, Cic.

vasculum -i, n. (dim. of *2. vas*). **I.** *a small vessel or dish*, Cato. **II.** *the seed capsule of certain fruits*, Plin.

vastatio -ōnis, f. (*vasto*), *a devastating, laying waste*. *agri*, Liv.; *omnium*, Cic.; plur. *depopulationes, vastationes, caedes, rapinae*, Cic.

vastātor -ōris, m. (*vasto*), *devastator, ravager*; *Arcadiae (of a boar)*, Ov.; *ferarum*, hunter, Verg.

vastē, adv. (*vastus*). **I.** *widely, vastly, extensively*; *vastius insurgens*, Ov. **II.** *rudely, roughly*; *loqui*, Cic.

vastifīcus -a -um (vastus and facio), *laying waste, devastating, ravaging*, Cic. poet.

vastitas -ātis, f. (vastus), *an empty space, waste, emptiness*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., iudiciorum vastitas et furor, Cic. **B.** Esp., *emptiness through laying waste, devastation, dissolution*: Italiani totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocare, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** *masters, vast size*, Plin.; **2.** plur., *vastitudes, the devastators*; provinciarum vastitates, Cic.

vastities -ēi, f. (vastus), *devastation, destruction*, Plaut.

vasto, **1.** (vastus), *to empty, make empty*. **2.** Gen., *forma*, Cic.; with abl., agros cultoribus, Verg. **II.** Esp., **1.** a, *to waste, lay waste, ravage, devastate*; agros, Caes.; omnia ferro ignique, Liv.; **b.** *to plunder*; cultores, Tac.; **2.** fig., *to prey upon*; ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, Sall.

vastus -a -um (root VA, whence vanus), *empty, waste, deserted, desolate*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, *absol.*, loci consecrati an vasti, Cic.; **b.** with ab and the abl., urbs a defensoribus vasta, Liv. **B.** Esp., *made empty by ravages, devastated*; solum, Liv.; poet., haec ego vasta dabo, *will ravage*, Verg. **II.** Meton., **1.** *vast, fearful in size, enormous, frightful, horrible*; vasta et immanis belua, Caes.; mare, Caes.; **2.** *rough, rude, unrefined*; vastus homo atque foedus, Cic.; littera vastior, *rougher*, Cic.

vātes -is, c. a prophet, soothsayer, seer. **I.** Lit., **A.** Liv., Cicero quae nunc usu veniunt cecinit ut vates, Cic. **B.** Esp., *the inspired prophetic singer, bard, poet*; cothurnatus, a tragic poet, Ov.; Maenius, Homer, Ov.; Lesbia, Sappho, Ov.; vates Aeneidos, Vergil, Ov. **II.** Transf., *a teacher, master*, Plin. (genit. plur., gen. vatium, also vatium).

Vaticānus -a -um, *Vatican*; mons, collis, the Vatican hill on the west side of the Tiber, Hor.; plur., *Vaticani colles, the hill with its surroundings*, Cic.; ager Vaticanus, the country round the Vatican, notorious for its bad soil, which produced poor wine, Cic.

vaticinatio -ōnis, f. (vaticinor), *a soothsaying, prophesying*; earum litterarum vaticinationem falsam esse cupio, Cic.; plur., *sortes et vaticinationes*, Caes.

vaticinator -ōris, m. (vaticinor), *a soothsayer, prophet*, Ov.

vaticinium -ii, n. (vates), *a prophecy*, Plin.

vaticinor, **1.** dep. (vates), *to prophesy*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., vaticinari furor vera solet, Cic.; with acc. and infin., saevam laesi fore numinis iram, Ov. **B.** Esp., **1.** *to warn as a seer*, Ov.; **2.** *to teach us a seer*; doctum quendam virum carminibus Graecis vaticinatum ferunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to talk nonsense, to rave*; sed ego fortasse vaticinor, Cic.

vaticinus -a -um (vates), *soothsaying, prophetic*, Liv., Ov.

vātillum (bātillum) -i, n. a chafing-dish, Hor.

Vatīnius -a -um, the name of a Roman family, the most notorious member of which was P. Vatinius, a dependent of Caesar, so often attacked by Cicero that odium Vatiniānum and crimina Vatiniāna became proverbial. Hence, **Vatīniānus** -a -um, *Vatiniān*.

vātis = vates (q v).

vātius -a -um, *bent inwards* (applied to knock-kneed persons), Varr.

1. -vē (shortened form of vel), enclitic, or, or perhaps; duabus tribusve horis, Cic.; poet., ve . . . ve, Ov., ve . . . aut, Prop., either . . . or.

2. -vē (-vae), an inseparable particle, expressing excess or deficiency; e.g., vecors, vegrandis, vesanus.

Vecilius mons, a mountain in Latium.

vecordia (vaecordia) -ae, f. (vecors), *senselessness, foolishness, madness*, Sall., Ter.

vecors (vaecors) -cordis, abl. -cordi, genit. plur. -cordium (2. ve and cor), *silly, senseless, foolish, mad, insane*; a, of persons, vecordes sine colore, Cic.; vecors de tribunatu decurrit, Liv.; iste vecordissimus, Cic.; **b.** of things, impetus, Liv.

vectābilis -e (vecto), *that can be carried, portable*, Sen.

vectatio -ōnis, f. (vecto), *a riding, driving, sailing, etc.*; equi, Suet.

vectigal -gallis, abl. -galli, n. (for vectigale, from vectigalis), *revenue*. **I.** Of the state, or of individual magistrates; a, of the state, a tax imposed, duty; portorium, dues on merchandise, ex scriptura, a rent paid for the state pasture land, decuma, a tithe on grain; portoria reliquaque vectigalia, Caes.; vectigal pergrande imponere agro, Cic.; vectigalia pendere, to pay, Cic.; **b.** of magistrates, praetorium, presents to governors, Cic.; aedilicium, contribution through the governors of provinces to the aediles for the games at Rome, Cic. **II.** *private income, revenue*; ex meo tenui vectigali, Cic.

vectigālis -e (veho), **I.** of or relating to taxes; a, paid in taxes; pecunia, taxes, Cic.; **b.** liable to taxes, tributary; civitas, Cic.; Ubios sibi vectigales facere, Cic. **II.** *bringing in income for private persons*; equi, Cic.

vectio -ōnis, f. (veho), *a carrying, conveyance*; quadripedum vectiones, Cic.

vectis -is, m. (veho), *a lever*. **I.** Gen., for lifting or for breaking something, a crow-bar; signum vectibus labefacere, Cic.; biremes impellere vectibus, Caes. **II.** Esp. = κλεις, a large bar for fastening a door, a bar, bolt, Cic., Verg.

vecto, **1.** (intens. of veho), *to carry, convey*; plaustris ornos, Verg.; fructus ex agris, Liv.; pass., *to ride*; equis, Ov.; or *to be driven*; carpentis per urbem, Liv.

Vectōnes = Vettesones (q.v.).

vector -ōris, m. (veho). **I.** one who carries, a carrier, bearer, Ov. **II.** *Passenger, one who is carried*; **1.** on a ship, a passenger, a seafaring man, Verg.; **2.** on a horse, a rider, Ov.

vectorius -a -um (vector), of or relating to carrying; navigia, transports, Caes.

vectūra -ae, f. (veho). **I.** a conveying, carrying by ship or carriage; frumentū, Caes.; sine vecturae periculo, of a sea-passenge, Cic. **II.** Meton. *passage-money, fare*, Plaut.

vēgeo, **2.** (connected with vigeo), *to stir up, quicken, excite to rapid motion*, Enn.

vēgētus -a -um (vegeo), *lively, vigorous, active*; homo, Cic.; mens, Cic.; ingenium, Liv.

vēgrandis -e. **I.** small, tiny, diminutive; fava, Ov. **II.** of huge size, very great; homo vegrandi macie torridus, Cic.

vēhēmens -entis. **I.** violent, vehement, furious, impetuous; a, of living beings, nimis vehemens feroxque natura, Cic.; in agendo, Cic.; se vehementem praebere in aliquem, Cic.; lupus, Hor.; **b.** of abstractions, vehemens et pugnax exortum dicendi, Cic. **II.** Transf., *strong, powerful, vigorous*; vehementius telum, Liv.; vehementior sonitus, Liv. (also vēmens, Lucr., Cat., Hor.).

vēhēmentēr, adv. (vehemens). **I.** vehemently, violently; agere, Cic.; ingenuisse vehementius, Cic.; se vehementissime exercere in

aliqua re, Cat. **II.** Transf., strongly, powerfully, forcibly, exceedingly; hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.; vehementer delectari, Cic.; vehementissime displicet, Cic.; vehementer utilis, Cic.

vehēmentia -ae, f. (vehemens). **I.** vehemence, violence, passionateness, Plin. **II.** Transf., strength, power, Plin.

vehēs -is, f. (veho), a cartload, Cato.

vehiculum -i, n. (veho), a vehicle, conveyance; a, by water, a boat, skiff, Cic.; b, by land, a waggon, carriage; vehiculum frumento onustum, Liv.

veho, vxi, vectum (root VE, whence ves, old Lat. = via), to carry, bear, convey. **I.** Transf., **A.** Act., a, of men, on the shoulders or the back, in the arms, etc.; reticulum humero, Hor.; of animals, taurus qui vexit Europam, Cic.; b, on water, quos venit unda, Verg.; c, on horseback, in a carriage, triumphautem (Camillum) albi vexerant equi, Liv.; d, in other manners, formica vexit ore cibum, Ov.; transf., quod fugiens nora vexit, Hor. **B.** Pass., vehi, as middle, a, to ride, drive; curru vehi, Cic.; in navi, Cic.; vehi post se, Liv.; b, to advance; sex motibus vehitur, Cic.; c, to fly; apes trans aethera vectae, Verg. **II.** Intransit., to be borne, to rule; only in partic. pres. and gerund, vehens quadrigis, Cic.

Veius, v. Veji.

Vejens, v. Veji.

Vejento -ōnis, m. a surname of the Fabricii, one of whom, a contemporary of Cicero, was left governor of Syria by Brutus.

Veji -ōrum, m. an old town in Etruria, for a long time the rival of Rome, destroyed by Camillus, near modern Isola. Hence, **A. Vējens** -entis, m. Veientine; subst., **Vējens** -entis, m. a Veientine; plur., **Vējentes** -um, m. the Veientines. **B. Vējentanus** -a -um, Veientine; subst., **Vējentanum** -i, n. a kind of poor wine, Hor. **C. Veius** -a -um, Velan.

Vejōvis (Vēdiōvis) -is, m. (ve and Jōvis), in old Roman wedding deity identified with Jupiter of the lower world, and with Apollo.

vēl (lit., imper. of volo = take what you will, the one or the other). **A.** Gen., 1, when alone, or; oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.; used with potius to correct a previous statement, ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, Cic.; 2, doubled (sometimes repeated three or four times), either or; cur non adsum vel spectator laudum tuarum vel particeps vel socius vel minister consiliorum? Cic.; the last statement is sometimes emphasised by joining to vel etiam or vero or omnino; quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rempublicam conferre possumus, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, and also; pariter pietate vel armis, Verg.; 2, in a climax, or even, actually; per me vel stertas licet, Cic.; often used with the superl., vel maxime, especially, Cic.; 3, a, especially; est tibi ex his ipsis, qui adsunt, bella copia, vel ut a te ipso ordiri, Cic.; b, for example; raras tuas quidem, sed suaves accipio literas; vel quas proxime acceperam, quam prudentes, Cic.

Vēlābrum -i, n. a district in Rome between the *Forum Tuscus* and the *forum boarium*.

vēlāmen -inis, n. (velo), a covering, clothing, garment, Verg.

velamentum -i, n. (velo). **I.** a covering, Sen. **II.** Esp. velamenta, the olive-branches wound round with wool, carried by suplicants; ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes, Liv.

vēlāris -e (velum), belonging to a curtain, anulus, a curtain-ring, Plin.

vēlārium -ii, n. (velum), the awning spread over the uncovered part of a theatre, Juv.

vēlāti -ōrum, m., milit. t. t., the reserve, supernumerary troops who took the place of those who fell in battle; used always in the phrase, accensi velati, Cic.

vēles -itis, m., usually plur., velites, light-armed infantry, skirmishers, Liv.; transf., scurra veles, Cic.

Vēlia -ae f. **I.** a district on the Palatine Hill in Rome. **II.** the Latin name of the Lucanian town Elea (E'leá), now Castell' a Mare della Bruca. Hence, **A. Vēliensis** -e, Velian. **B.**

Vēlinus -a -um, Veline.

vēlifēr -fēra -fērum (velum and fero), carrying sail, Ov.

velificatio -ōnis, f. (velifico), a sailing, Cic.

velifico, I. (velificans), to sail. **I.** Intransit., Prop. **II.** Transf., partic., **velificatus** -a -um, sailed through; Athos, Juv.

velificor, I. dep. (velificans), to spread the sails, sail; hence, **I.** to sail, Prop. **II.** Fig., to work with full sails, to strive for earnestly, be zealous for; alicui, ap. Cic.; honori suo, Cic.

velificus -a -um (velum and facio), sailing, Plin.

1. **Vēlinus**, v. Velia.

2. **Vēlinus** -i, m. a lake in the Sabine country, drained by the consul M'. Curius Dentatus, now *Piè di Lugo* or *Lago delle Marmore*. Hence, **Vēlina tribus**, the tribe in the valley of the Velinus, Cic.

Vellocasses -um, m. and **Vellocassi** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the right bank of the Seine, whose capital was *Rodomagus*, now *Rouen*.

vēlnāris -e (veles), of or relating to the velites or light-armed troops; arma, Sall.; hastae, Liv.

velitatio -ōnis, f. (velitor), skirmishing; transf., a wrangling, bickering, Plant.

velitor, I. dep. (veles), to skirmish; transf., to wrangle, dispute, Plant.

Vēlitræ -arum, f. a town of the Volsci in Latium, now *Veletri*. Hence, **Vēlitrinus** -a -um, of Velitræ.

velivolans = velivolus (q.v.).

velivólus -a -um (velum and volo), flying with sails; of ships, rates, Ov.; of the sea, traversed by sails, Verg.

Vellaunodunum -i, n. a town in Gallia Luglunensis, now Chateau-Landon or Montargis.

Vellāvi -ōrum, m. a Celtic people in modern Velay in the Cevennes.

Vellēus -a -um, a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Vellejus Paternulus, a famous Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius; 2, C. Vellejus, friend of the orator Crassus, tribune of the people, 91 B.C.

vellicatio -ōnis, f. (vellico), a plucking; fig., twitting, taunting, Sen.

vellico, I. (intens. of vello), to pluck, twitch. **I.** Lit., Plant. **II.** to taunt, criticize, censure, rail at; in circulis, Cic.; absente, Hor.

vello, vulsi (volsi) and velli, vulsum (volsum), 3. to pluck, pull, twitch. **I.** Gen., alicui barbam, Hor.; laus digitis (to arrest a person's attention), Ov.; aurem, Verg. **II.** Esp., to pluck off, pluck out; a, spinas, Cic.; postes a cardine, Verg.; b, milit. t. t., vallum, to pull up the palisade, and so tear down the rampart, Liv. signa, to take the standards out of the ground, to march away, Liv.; transf., of bees, castris signa, Verg.

vellocasses = Vellocasses (q.v.).

vellus -ēris, n. (root VELL, whence villus, connected with pellicis), *wool when shorn off, a fleece*. **I. A. Lit.**, vellera mov. trahere dignis, to spin, Ov. **B. Meton.**, the whole skin with the wool, either on or off the animal; Phrixæa vellera, Ov.; poet., transf., any hide, e.g., of a lion or stag, Ov. **II. Transf.** of that which is like wool, lanæ vellera, per caelum ferri, fleecy clouds, Verg.

velo, 1. (velum), to cover, veil, envelop. **I. A. Lit.**, capita amictu, Verg.; togā velatus, Liv. **B. Transf.**, to crown, adorn; tempora myrto, Verg.; caput velatum filo, Liv. **II. Fig.**, to hide, conceal, veil; odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac.

velocitas -ātis, f. (velox), *quickness, rapidity, velocity*. **I. Lit.**, velocitās corporis celeritas vocatur, Cic. **II. Transf.**, mali, Plin.

velociter, adv. (velox), *quickly, rapidly, swiftly*; aliquid velociter auferre, Ov.; velocius pervolare in hanc sedem, Cic.; velocissime moveri, Cic.

velox -ōcis (from 2. volo, as ferox from fero), *swift, rapid, quick, fleet*. **I. Lit.**, pedites velocissimi, Caes.; cervi, Verg.; jaculum, Verg.; toxicum, quick in operation, Hor.; poet. for adv., ille velox desilit in latices, Ov. **II. Transf.**, animus, Hor.; nihil est animo velocitus, Cic.

1. vēlum -i, n. (from veho, as prælum from premo), *a sail*. **I. Lit.**, antennis subnectere totum velum, Ov.; sing. collect., velo et remige portus intrat, Ov.; gen. plur., vela dare, to sail away, Verg., Ov.; vela facere, to have all the sails set, Verg.; fig., dare vela ad id, unde aliquis status ostenditur, Cic.; pandere vela orationis, to follow the current of one's speech, Cic.; vela contrahere, Cic.; prov., remis velisque, with all one's might, Cic. **II. Meton.**, a ship; reditura vela tenebat eurus, Ov.

2. vēlum (root VE, whence vestis), *a covering, curtain; tabernacula carbaseis involta velis*, Cic.; velis amicti, non togis, wrapped up like women, Cic.

vēlumen = vellus (q.v.).

vēlūt (vēlūtī), adv. as, even as, just as. **I. Correl.** with sic foll. **A. Gen.**, velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios modos clere, Cic. **B. Esp.**, to introduce a simile, ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio, sic, etc., Verg. **II. Absol.**, **A. Gen.**, velut hesternio die, Cic.; veluti pecora, Sall. **B. Esp.**, 1, to introduce an example, as, as for instance; in bestiis aqualibus illis, quae gignuntur in terra, velut crocodili, etc., Cic.; 2, to introduce a comparison, as, just as; frena dabat Sipylus, veluti quum praescius imbris, etc., Ov.; 3, velut si, or simply velut, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, as if, just as if, just as though; a, velut si; absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram addesset, horreret, Caes.; b, velut or veluti alone; velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinuisset, Liv.

vēmens = vehemens (q.v.).

vēna -ae, f. a blood-vessel, vein. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, venae et arteriae a corde tractae, Cic.; 2, = arteria, an artery; plur. = the pulse; si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic. **B. Transf.**, a, a water-course; venas et flumina fontis elucere sui, Ov.; b, a vein of metal; aeris, argenti, auri, Cic.; meton. = metal; venae pejoris aevum, Ov.; c, a vein or streak in wood or stone, Ov. **II. Fig.**, 1, met., the inmost, vital part; periculum inclusum in venis et visceribus republicae, Cic.; 2, a vein of talent, disposition, natural inclination; benigna ingenii vena, Hor.

venābūlum -i, n. (venor), *a hunting-spear*; aprum venabulo percutere, Cic.

Vēnāfrum -i, n. a very old town of the Samnites in Campania, famous for its oil, near modern Venafro. Hence, **Vēnāfrānus** -a -um, Venafran.

venālicius -a -um (venalis). **I.** of or relating to sale; subst., **venalicia** -ium, n. import and export wares; portoria venalium, Liv. **II. Esp.**, relating to the sale of slaves; subst., **venālicius** -ii, m. a slave-dealer, Cic.

venālis -e (2. venus). **I.** on sale, to be sold; horti, Cic.; subst., **venales**, slaves put up for sale, Cic. **II. Transf.**, that can be bought with bribes or gifts, venal; vox, Cic.; habere venalem in Sicilia jurisdictionem, Cic.

venāticus -a -um (venatus), of or relating to the chase; canis, Hor.

venatio -ōnis, f. (venor). **I.** the chase, hunting. **A. Lit.**, aucupium atque venatio, Cic. **B. Meton.**, game; venatio capta, Liv. **II.** a wild-beast hunt in the circus or amphitheatre; ludorum venationumque apparatus, Cic.

venātor -ōris, m. (venor), a hunter, sportsman, Cic.; fig., physicus id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic.

venātorius -a -um (venator), of or relating to hunting or the chase; galea, Nep.

venātrix -icis, f. (venator), a huntress, Ov., Verg.; attrib., puella, Diana, Juv.

venātūra -ae, f. (venor), a hunting, Plaut.

venātus -ūs, m. (venor), the chase, hunting; labor in venatu, Cic.

vendax -ācis, (vendo), fond of selling, Cato.

vendibilis -e (vendo). **I.** on sale, saleable; illa via Herculanea, Cic. **II. Transf.**, pleasant, acceptable; oratio, Cic.; sint illa vendibiliora, Cic.

venditarius -a -um (vendo), on sale, saleable, Plaut.

venditatio -ōnis, f. (vendito), a putting up for sale; hence, fig. = a boasting, vaunting display; venditatio atque ostentatio, Cic.; sine venditatione, Cic.

venditator -ōris, m. (vendito), a vaunter, boaster, Tac.

venditio -ōnis, f. (vendo), a selling, sale. **I. Gen.**, venditioni exponere, to expose for sale, Tac. **II. Esp.**, sale by auction; bonorum, Cic.; plur., quam ad diem proscriptiones venditionesque fiant, Cic.

vendito, 1. (intens. of vendo), to offer for sale repeatedly, try to sell. **I. Lit.**, Tuscullanum, Cic. **II. Transf.**, 1, to sell (corruptly); decreta, Cic.; pacem pretio, Liv.; 2, to cry up, praise, recommend; operam suam alicui, Liv.; se alicui, Cic.; se existinationi hominum, Cic.

venditor -ōris, m. (vendo), a seller, vendor, Cic.

vendo -dīdi -ditum, 3. (contr. from venum do), to sell, vend. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, gen., aliquid pecuniā grandi, Cic.; male, cheap, Cic.; partic. subst., **venditum** -i, n. sale; ex empto aut vendito, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to sell by auction; bona civium, Cic.; b, to let out to the highest bidder; decumas, Cic. **B. Transf.**, a, to sell, betray for money; auro patriam, Verg.; b, to give oneself up to, to devote to (for money or some advantage), se regi, Cic. **II. Fig.**, to cry up, recommend; Ligarianam, Cic. (the passive of vendo is veneo, as in classical Latin venditus and vendendus are the only passive forms of vendo used).

venēficium -ii, n. (veneficus). **I.** a poisoning; meton. = poison, Liv. **II.** the preparation of magical draughts, magic, sorcery, Cic.

venēficus -a -um (venenum and facio), poisoning, poisonous, magical. **I. Adj.**, artem.

Plin.; verba, Ov. **II.** Subst., **A. vēnēficus** i, m. a *poisoner, an enchanter*, Cic. **B. vēnēfica** -ae, f. a *poisoner, a witch*, Hor.

Venelli -ōrum, m. a *Gaulic tribe in modern North-west Normandy*.

vēnēnarius -īi m. (venenum), a *poisoner*, Suet.

vēnēnātus -a -um (venenum). **I.** *poisonous, poisoned*; a, lit., *viper*, Cic.; *telum*, Cic.; b, fig., *jocus*, Ov. **II.** *enchanted*; *virga*, Ov.

vēnēnifer -fēra -fērum (venenum and fero), *poisonous*, Ov.

vēnēno, i. (venenum), *to poison*, *arnem*, Cic.

vēnēnum -i, n. **I. A.** *poison*; 1, lit., *venenum* alicui dare, Cic.; *aliquem veneno necare*, Cic.; dare *venenum* in poculo Cic.; 2, fig. = *ruin, destruction, bane*; discordia est *venenum* urbis, Liv.; *pus atque venenum* (of *envenomed language*), Hor. **B.** a *magic draught, a philtre*; quasi *veneno perficere* ut, etc., Cic. **II.** *colouring matter, dye*; *Assyrium*, Verg.; *Tarentinum*, Hor.; *rouge*, Ov.

vēnēo (vaenēo), vēnī, vēnum, 4. (for *venum* eo, from *venus, sale*), *to go to sale*, to be sold (pass. of *vendo*). **I.** Gen., *mancipia veniant*, Cic.; *venire sub corona* a consule et praetore, Liv.; with abl. of price, *auro*, Hor.; with genit. of price, *minoris*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *to be let to the highest bidder*; *quanti venierant*, Cic.

vēnērābilis -e (veneror), *venerable, reverend*; *venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum, venerabilior divinitate*, Liv.; of things, *donum*, Verg.

vēnērābundus -a -um (veneror), *reverent, respectful*, Liv.

vēnērāndus -a -um, p. adj. (from *veneror*), *worthy of reverence*, to be *revered*; *amicus*, Hor.

vēnērātio -ōnis, f. (veneror). **I.** Act., *reverence, respect, veneration*; *habet venerationem justum quidquid excellit*, Cic. **II.** Pass., *venerableness*; *feminae*, Tac.

vēnērātor -ōris, m. (veneror), a *venerator, reverer*; *domus vestrae*, Ov.

Vēnērius, v. l. *venus*.

vēnēro = *veneror* (q.v.).

vēnērōr, i. dep. **I.** *to reverence, venerate, regard with religious awe, honour*; *deos sancte*, Cic.; *Larem farte pio*, Verg. **II.** Meton., *to ask reverently, beseech with awe*; *nilhil horum veneror*, Hor. (partic., *veneratus*, pass. = *honoured*; *venerata Ceres*, Hor.).

Vēnētī -ōrum, m. **I.** a *people originally of Thracian origin, who settled on the north-west coast of the Adriatic*. Hence, **Vēnētia** -ae, f. the *land of the Veneti*. **II.** a *people in Gallia Lugdunensis, near modern Vannes*. Hence, **A. Vēnētia** -ae, f. the *land of the Veneti*. **B. Vēnēticus** -a -um, *Venetian*.

vēnētus -a -um, *bluish, sea-coloured*, Juv.; *factio, the party of charioteers who were clad in blue*, Suet.

vēnia -ae, f. (root VEN, whence **I.** *venus*), *grace, indulgence, favour*. **I.** Gen., a, *petere veniam legatis mittendis*, Liv.; *dedi veniam homini impudenter petenti*, Cic.; dare *veniam excusationis*, Cic.; b, in the phrase, *bonā veniā* or *bona cum venia*, *with your permission, by your leave*; *bona venia me audies*, Cic.; *vos oro atque obsecro, iudices, ut attente bonaque cum venia verba mea audiat*, Cic.; *bonā veniā huius optimi viri dixerim*, Cic. **II.** *indulgence to faults, grace, pardon, forgiveness*; *veniam impetrare errati*, Cic.; dare *veniam et impunitatem*, Cic.

Vēnilia -ae, f. **I.** a *nymph, mother of Tarnus*. **II.** *wife of Iunus*.

vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *to come*. **I. Lit.**, **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, a, *istinc*, Cic.; *huc*, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; ad urbem, Cic.; sub aspectum, Cic.; with acc. of place, *domum ad aliquem*, Cic.; sexto die *Delum Athenis*, Cic.; with dat. of object, *venire auxilio*, *subsidio*, *Caes.*; with infin., *speculari*, Liv.; *impers.*, ad quos *ventum erat*, *Caes.*; b, *to come with hostile intent*; *veniens hostis*, Verg.; *impers.*, *veniri ad se existimantes*, *Caes.*; 2, of things, *frumentum Tiberi venit*, Liv.; *dum tibi litterae meae veniant*, *Caes.* **B.** Esp., 1, *to come = to return*; *Roman*, Liv.; *quam venies*, Ov.; 2, *to come = to come forth*; a, *veniens sol*, Hor.; b, *= to grow*; *veniant felicius uvae*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, a, *ut ad id aliquando, quod cupiebat, veniret*, Cic.; b, *to come hostilely*; *contra summam amici existinationem*, Cic.; 2, of things, a, *venire in mentem, to come into one's head*, Cic.; b, of time, *to happen, to come, arrive*; ubi ea dies quam constituerat venit, *Caes.*; *venientis anni, of the coming year*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *venio in aliquod, to come to or fall into any state or condition*; in calamitatem, Cic.; in consuetudinem, Cic.; alicui in amicitiam, *Caes.*; 2, of speech, *to come to, arrive at a part of a subject*; *venio ad recentiores litteras*, *Caes.*; 3, a, *= to be derived from*; *Bebrycia de gente*, Verg.; b, *to arise from*; *maius commodum ex otio meo quam ex aliorum negotiis reipublicae venturum*, Sall.; 4, *to happen*; *haec ubi veniunt*, Cic.; 5, *to come to the lot of, fall to*; *hereditates mihi negasti venire*, Cic.; 6, *to turn out*, Tac.

vennūcula (vennuncūla) *uva* -ae, f. a *kind of grape*, Hor.

vēnor, i. dep. *to hunt*. **I.** Intransit., *ii qui venari solent*, Cic. **II.** Transit., *to hunt, chase*; 1, lit., *leporem*, Verg.; 2, fig., *to pursue, strive after*; *suffragia ventosae plebis*, Hor.

vēnōsus -a -um (vena), *full of veins, veiny*, Plin.

venter -tris, m. (connected with *ἐντερον*), *the belly*. **I.** Lit., a, *fabā venter infatur*, Cic.; b, *the belly as the organ and emblem of gluttony*; *ventrem iame domare*, Liv.; *ventri oboedire*, Sall.; c, *the womb*, Juv.; meton., *the fruit of the womb*, Hor. **II.** Transf., a *curving, protuberance, belly*; *creveret in ventrem cucumis*, Verg.

ventilābrum -i, n. (ventilo), a *winnowing-fork*, Varr.

ventilātiō -ōnis, f. (ventilo), *an airing*, Plin.

ventīlo, i. (for *ventulo* from *ventulus*), *to toss to and fro in the air, fan, brandish in the air*. **I.** Lit., 1, *ventilat aura comas*, Ov.; 2, *to winnow grain*, Varr. **II.** Transf., *to fan, to blow = to excite, provoke*; *illius lingua, quasi fabello seditiosis, illa tum est egentium contio ventilata*, Cic.

ventiō -ōnis, f. (venio), a *coming*, Plaut.

ventito, i. (intens. of *venio*), *to come often* *be wont to come*; *domum*, Cic.; in castra, *Caes.*

ventōsus -a -um (ventus), *full of wind, windy*. **I.** a, lit., *folles*, Verg.; *Germania ventosior*, Tac.; *ventosissima regio*, Liv.; b, meton., *swift or light as the wind*; *equi*, Ov.; *alae*, Verg. **II.** Fig., 1, *windy, blown out = empty, vain*; *lingua*, Verg.; 2, *changeable, unstable, inconstant*; *homo ventosissimus*, ap. Cic.; *imperium*, Cic.

ventrāle -is, n. (venter), a *belly-band*, Plin.

ventricūlus -i, m. (dim. of *venter*), *the belly*. **I.** Gen., Juv. **II.** Esp., *the stomach* Plin.; *cordis, a ventricle*, Cic.

ventriōsus -a -um (venter), *large-bellied, rot-bellied*, Plaut.

ventūlus -i, m. (dim. of *ventus*), a slight wind, gentle breeze, Plaut., Ter.

ventus -i, m. wind. **I.** Lit., *ventus* increbrescit, Cic.; *ventus* intermittit, Caes.; quum saevire *ventus* coepisset, Caes.; prov., in vento et aqua scribere, to labour in vain, Cat.; profundere verba ventis, Lucr.; dare verba in ventos, Ov.; to talk in vain; dare verba ventis, not to keep one's word, Ov.; ventis tradere rem, to oblivion, Hor.; ferre videre sua gaudia ventos, to come to nothing, Verg. **II.** Fig. a, the wind as a sign of good or ill success; venti secundi, good fortune, Cic.; b, as a means of raising a disturbance; omnes rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, rumours, Cic.; c, in the state; quicumque venti erunt, whichever way the wind blows, whatever the circumstances may be, Cic.; d, favour of the people; ventum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic.

vēnūcula = *vennucula* (q.v.)

vēnundo -dēdi -dātum, 1. (for *venundo*, from 2. *ventus* and *do*), to sell; esp., captives taken in war; captivos sub corona, Liv.

1. vēnus -ēris, f. (root *VEN*, whence *venia*), that which is pleasing. **I.** Appellat., beauty, charm, loveliness, attractiveness; a, quo fugit *venus*? Hor.; b, in works of art; fabula nullius *veneri*, Hor. **II.** Proper name, **Vēnus, A.** the goddess of love and grace, wife of Vulcan, mother of Cupid; *Veneris* puer, Cupid, Ov.; so *Veneris* filius, Cupid, Ov., or *Aeneas* (son of Anchises and *Venus*), Ov.; mensis *Veneris*, April, Ov. **B.** Meton., 1, love, Ov.; 2, the beloved object, Verg.; 3, the planet *Venus*, Cic.; 4, the *Venus* throw, the highest throw of the dice, Prop. Hence, **A. Vēnerius** -a -um, 1, of or relating to *Venus*; *Venerii* servi and simply *Venerii*, the slaves in the temple of the Erycinian *Venus*, Cic.; subst., a, **Vēnerius** -i, m. (sc. *jactus*), the *Venus* throw, the highest throw of the dice, Cic.; b, **Vēnerēae** -arum, f. a kind of mussel, Plin.; 2, relating to sensual love; res, Cic.

2. vēnus -ūs and -i, m. only found in dat. and acc., sale; a, dat., *venui* and *veno*, vengo dare aliquid alicui, Tac.; b, gen. acc., *venum* dare, to sell, Sall.; *venum ire*, to be sold, Liv.

Vēnūsia -ae, f. an old town of the Samnites in Apulia, now *Venosa*. Hence, **Vēnūsina** -a -um, *Venusine*.

vēnustas -ātis, f. (*venus*), loveliness, beauty, charm, attractiveness; a, of the body, corporis, Cic.; b, of discourse, grace, wit; hominum, Cic.; c, of manner, charm, attractiveness; homo affluens omni *venustate*, Cic.

vēnustē, adv. (*venustus*), beautifully, charmingly; alicui *venustissime* respondere, ap. Cic.

vēnustulus -a -um (dim. of *venustus*), charming, beautiful, Plaut.

vēnustus -a -um (*venus*), charming, lovely, beautiful, graceful; a, of the body, gestus et motus corporis, Cic.; b, of discourse, charming, attractive, delightful; sermo, Cic.; sententiae, Cic.

vēpallidus -a -um, very pale, Hor.

vēprēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of *vepres*), a thorn-bush, bramble-bush, Cic.

vēpres -is, m. (f. *Lucr.*), gen. plur., *vepres*, 1 thorn-bush, briar-bush, bramble-bush; sepulcrum septimum undique et vestitum *vepribus* et *lunetis*, Liv.

ver, *vēris*, n. (ἄρ), spring. **I.** a, lit., primo vere, in the beginning of spring, Liv.; quum ver esse cooperat, Cic.; b, transf., spring-time of life, spring; aetatis, Ov. **II.** Meton., that which is brought by spring; ver sacrum, an offer-

ing of the firstlings, originally of men and of cattle, afterwards of cattle alone, made on extraordinary occasions; ver sacrum vovere, Liv.

Veragri -orum, m. an Alpine people in Gallia Narbonensis.

vērātrum -i, n. hellebore, Plin.

vērax -acis (*verus*), speaking the truth, truthful, veracious; oraculum, Cic.; Herodotum cur veraciorem ducan Ennio, Cic.; with infin., vosque veraces cecines Parcae, Hor.

verbascum -i, n. the plant mullein, Plin.

verbēnāca -ae, f. the plant vervain, Plin.

verbēnāe -arum, f. boughs of olive, laurel, myrtle, cypress and tamarisk, sacred boughs, carried by the Fetiales, Liv., and by certain priests, Cic.

verbēnārius -ii, m. (*verbenae*), one who carries sacred boughs, applied to the Fetiales, Plin.

verbēnātus -a -um (*verbenae*), crowned with sacred boughs, Suet.

verber -ēris, n. in sing. only in genit. and abl. (reduplicated form of root *FER*, whence *ferire*). **I.** a blow, stroke, lash; 1, gen., a, sing., *virgae*, Ov.; trementes *verbere* ripae, Hor.; b, plur., *verbera* caudae, Hor.; dare *verbera* ponto, of swimmers, Ov.; 2, esp. only plur., *verbera*, blows with a whip or scourge, a thrashing, flogging, whipping; a, lit., castigare aliquem *verberibus*, Cic.; *verberibus* lacerari, Liv.; b, fig., *patruae* *verbera* linguae, *inveclies*; Hor.; contumeliarum *verbera*, Cic. **II.** the instrument that inflicts the blow. **A.** a cudgel, or gen., a whip, scourge; a, sing., *verber* tortus, Verg.; *ictus* *verberis*, Ov.; b, plur., *jubet* *verbera* afferri, Liv. **B.** the thong of a sling or other missile weapon, Verg.

verbērābilis -e (*verbero*), deserving to be flogged, Plaut.

verbērātio -ōnis, f. (*verbero*), punishment, chastisement; transf., ap. Cic.

verbērātus -ū, m. (*verbero*), a beating, Plin.

verbērēus -a -um (*verber*), deserving to be flogged, Plaut.

1. verbēro, 1. (*verber*), to beat, strike. **I.** Gen., *aethera* alis, Verg.; *Mutinam* tormentis, to fire upon, Cic.; vineae grandine *verberatae*, bent down, Hor. **II.** Esp., to beat with a whip, scourge, etc.; to flog, thrash, scourge; aliquem *pulsare* et *verberare*, Cic.; *alicuius* *oculos* *virgis*, Cic.; 2, fig., to lash with words, to attack, assail; orator istos *verberabit*, Cic.

2. verbēro -ōnis, m. (*verber*), one who deserves a flogging, a rascal, Cic.

Verbigenus pagus, one of the cantons of the Helvetii.

verbōsē, adv. (*verbosus*), diffusely, verbosely; satis *verbosē*, Cic.; haec ad te scripsi *verbosius*, Cic.

verbōsus -a -um (*verbum*), copious, diffuse, verbose; a, of persons, Cic.; b, of things, simulatio, Cic.; epistola *verbosior*, Cic.

verbum -i, n. (root *VER*, Gr. EP, whence *εἶπω*, *ῥήμα*), a word, expression; plur., talk, discourse. **I.** Gen., a, *verbum* nunquam in publico *facere*, to speak in public, Cic.; videtis hoc nno *verbo* unde significari res duas, et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic.; *verba* *facere*, to speak, absol., Cic.; pro aliquo, de aliquo, de aliqua re, Cic.; ille dies *nefastus* erit, per quem tria *verba* *silentur*, when the praetor does not use the formula, Do, Dico, Adicio, i.e. when he does not administer justice, Ov.; b, esp. phrases, (a) *verbo*, by a word; *verbo* de *sententia* destitisti, Cic.; (B) *uno verbo*, in a word, briefly; ut *uno verbo* *complectar*, diligentia, Cic.; (γ) *verbis*.

by words alone (opp. opere), Cic.; (δ) ad verbum, a verbo, de verbo, pro verbo, word for word, accurately; *tabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae*, Cic.; reddere verbum pro verbo, Cic.; (ε) verbi causa or gratia, for example; si quis, verbi causa, oriente Canicula ortus est, Cic.; (ζ) meis (tuis, suis) verbis, in my (thy, his) name; si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Cic. **II. A.** mere words, mere talk (opp. reality); existimatio, decus, infamia, verba sunt atque ineptiae, Cic.; in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt iberi omnes, nominally, Cic.; verba dare alicui, to cheat, cozen, deceive, Cic. **B.** Collect., an expression, saying; quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall. **C.** Grammat. t. t., a verb; ut sententiae verbis finiuntur, Cic.

Vercellae -arum, f. a town in Gallia Cisalpina, now Vercelli.

Vercingetōrix -rigis, m. a chief of the Gauls in the time of Caesar.

verecūlum -i, n. (dim. of ver), little spring, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

verē, adv. (verus), truly, in truth, rightly, upright; dicere, Cic.; ne libentius haec in ullum exomere videar quam verum, Cic.; verissime loqui, Cic.

verecundē, adv. (verecundus), modestly, shyly, bashfully; tum ille timide vel potius verecunde inquit, Cic.; verecundius hac de re jam dudum loquor, Cic.

verecundia -ae, f. (verecundus), a, modesty, shame, bashfulness, shyness; (a) absol., meam stultam verecundiam! Cic.; (β) with subject. genit., Tiroula, Cic.; (γ) with object, genit., turpitudinis, on account of disgrace, Cic.; b, properly, respect; harum rerum commemoratione verecundia saepe impedit utriusque nostrum, Cic.; c, religious reverence, awe, respect; with object. genit., deorum, Liv.; d, a feeling of shame, a sense of shame, Liv.; verecundiae est, with infin., one is ashamed, hesitates; privati dictatorem poscere reum verecundiae non fuit, Liv.

verēcundor, 1. dep. (verecundus), to be bashful, ashamed, shy; with infin., in publicum prodire, Cic.

verēcundus -a -um (vereor), feeling shame, bashful, shamefaced, modest, shy, diffident, coy; 1, of persons, a, absol., homo non nimis verecundus, Cic.; b, with in and the abl., nec in faciendis verbis audax et in transferendis verecundus et parvus, Cic.; 2, of things, vultus, Ov.; color, blush, Hor.; oratio, Cic.; translatio, not forced, natural, Cic.

verēdus -i, m. a swift horse, hunter, Mart.

verendus -a -um, p. adj. (from vereor), venerable, reverend; majestas, Ov.; patres, Ov.

verēor -itus sum, 2. dep. 1, to stand in awe of; 1, to fear; a, with acc., hosteni, Caes.; bella Gallica, Cic.; b, with acc. and infin., vereor committere ut, etc., Cic.; quos interficere vereretur, Cic.; 2, to feel reverence, to be reverent towards, to revere; a, with acc., metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic.; quem et amabat ut fratrem et ut majorem fratrem verebatur, Cic.; b, with genit., ne tui quidem testimonii veritus, Cic. **II.** to fear = to have to fear, to be afraid, to be anxious about, to suspect; a, with acc., periculum, Caes.; b, with ne (that), or ut, or ne non (that not), vereor ne turpe sit timere, Cic.; et tamen veremur ut hoc natura patiatur, Cic.; c, absol., eo minus veritus navibus quod, etc., Caes.

verētrām -i, n. (vereor) = αἰδοῦσαν.

Vergilius -ii, m., P. Vergilius Maro, the great Roman poet born at Andes in the Mantuan

country, contemporary of Augustus. Horace, and Ovid, authors of the Aeneid, the Georgics, and the Eclogues.

Vergīnius -a -um, the name of a Roman family, the most celebrated of which was Verginia, the daughter of the centurion L. Verginius, who killed her in the market-place, to deliver her from the designs of the decemvir Appius Claudius.

vergo, versi, 3. (connected with verto). **I.** Intransit., to bend, to be inclined. **A.** Lit., omnibus eius (terrae) partibus in medium vergentibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to be inclined, to be directed; a, of persons and objects connected with persons, nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissimus, Cic.; b, of places, to lie towards, be situated towards; ad flumen, Caes.; ad septemtriones, Caes.; 2, to approach, come near; a, of time, to come to an end; vergeute auctumno, Tac.; b, of disposition, etc., to tend to, Tac. **II.** Transf., to bend, turn, incline; 1, gen., middle, vergi, to incline, Lucr.; 2, esp., to pour in; amoma in sinus, Ov.

vergōbrētus (from Celtic guerg = efficax, and breth or breath = iudicium, thus = iudicium exsequens), the executor of judgment, name of the highest magistrate of the Aedui, Caes.

veridicus -a -um (verus and dico). **I.** truth-speaking, truthful; vox, Cic.; veridica intarpres deum, Liv. **II.** truly spoken, true, Plin.

verilōquium -ii, n. (verus and loquor), translation of ἐτυμολογία, etymology, Cic.

verisimilis -e, probable, likely, Cic.

verisimilitūdō -inis, f. (verisimilis), probability, Cic.

veritas -ātis, f. (verus), truth. **I.** Gen., the true, actual nature of a thing, reality; in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, Cic.; imitari veritatem (of works of art), to be true to nature, Cic.; quum in veritate dicemus, in reality (i.e., in the forum, not simply for practice), Cic. **II.** Esp. (as opp. to falsehood), truth; 1, lit., cuius aures veritati clausae sunt, Cic.; 2, meton., truthfulness, honesty; in tuam fidem, veritatem confugit, Cic.

veriverbium -ii, n. (verus and verbum), speaking the truth, Plaut.

vermiculatio -ōnis, f. (vermiculus), a worm-hole in plants, Plin.

vermiculātus -a -um (vermiculus), vermiculated; pavimentum, inlaid with very small stones, Plin.

vermiculor, 1. dep. (vermiculus), to be full of worms, to be worm-eaten, Plin.

vermiculus -i, m. (dim. of vermis), a little worm, Lucr.

verminatio -ōnis, f. (vermino), 1, the worms, a disease of animals, Plin.; 2, a pain in the limbs, Sen.

vermino, 1. (vermis), 1, to have worms, Sen.; 2, to have a crawling, itching pain in the limbs, Sen.

verminōsus -a -um (vermis), full of worms, Plin.

vermis -is, m. (verto), a worm, Lucr.

verna -ae, c. a slave born in the house. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Transf., a native, Mart.

vernaculus -a -um (verna). **I.** of or relating to a slave born in the house; subst., vernaculus -i, m. a jester, buffoon, Suet. **II.** Transf., native, domestic, i.e., Roman; crimen domesticum et vernaculum, Cic.

vernatio -ōnis, f. (verno). **I.** the shedding of the skin by snakes, Plin. **II.** Meton., the slough or cast-off skin, Plin.

vernilis -e (verna), 1, *slavish, mean, abject*; blanditiæ, Tac.; 2, *pert, froward*; verbum, Tac.

vernitas -âtis, f. (vernili), 1, *mean servility*, Sen.; 2, *pertness, frowardness*, Plin.

verniter, adv. (vernili), *like a house-slave*; fungi officii, Hor.

verno, 1. (ver), *to be spring-like, flourish, grow green*. **I.** Lit., vernat humus, Ov.; avis, *to begin to sing*, Ov. **II.** Transf., dum vernat sanguis, *is lively*, Prop.

vernula -ae, c. (dim. of verna), 1, *a slave born in the house*, Juv.; 2, *transf., native, indigenous*, Juv.

vernus -a -um (ver), *of or relating to spring, spring-like, vernal*; æquinoctium, Liv.; flores, Hor.; tempus, Cic.

verò, adv. (verus), *in truth, truly, really, indeed, in fact*. **I.** Adv., a, Cic.; at the beginning of a letter, ego vero cupio, *to add me venire, I wish really*, Cic.; b, often placed before affirmative answers, *certainly, to be sure*; vero, mea puella, Cic.; in negative answers, minime vero, Cic.; c, in addresses, invitations, demands, then, pray; tu vero me ascribe talem in numerum, Cic.; d, in a climax, even, indeed; in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnendum, Cic. **II.** Transf., as an adverbative particle, *but indeed, but in fact*; illud vero plane non est ferendum, Cic.; so in transitions in speech, nec vero tibi de verbis respondebo, Cic.

Vërona -ae, f. *one of the most flourishing towns of North Italy, birthplace of Catullus*. Hence, **Vëronensis** -e, of Verona; subst., **Vëronenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Verona*.

verpa -ae, f. *the penis*, Cat.

verpus -i, m. (verpa), *a circumcised man*, Juv.

1. **verres** -is, m. *a boar*, Hor.

2. **Verres** -is, m., C. Cornelius, praetor in Sicily, prosecuted and driven into exile by Cicero on a charge of extortion. Hence, **A. Verrius** -a -um, *of or belonging to Verres*. **B. Verrinus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Verres*; jus (with a pun on 1. verres and on the double meaning of jus, law and broth), Cic.

1. **verrinus** -a -um (1. verres), *of or relating to a boar*, Plin.

2. **Verrinus**, v. 2. Verres.

verro, verum, 3. *to drag, trail on the ground*. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., a, versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ, Verg.; b, of the winds, *to sweep, drag away*; maria et terras ferre secum et verrere per auras, Verg. **B.** *to sweep, to brush against*; a, of mourners, crinibus templa, crinibus passis aras, Liv.; b, of persons with long dresses, *to sweep the ground*; verit humum pallâ, Ov.; c, of animals swimming, *to pass over, sweep along*; aequora candis, Verg.; so of ships, remis vada livida, Verg.; d, of a harp-player, duplici genialia nabilia palmâ, Ov. **II.** **A.** *to sweep with the broom*; a, Plaut.; b, on the thrashing-floor, *to sweep together, collect together*; quidquid de Libycis verritur areis, Hor. **B.** *to sweep clean, to clean*; absol., qui tergunt, qui verrunt, Cic.

verrûca -ae, f. *a wart, excrescence*, Plin.; fig., *a small fault* (opp. tuber, a serious fault), Hor.

verrûcâria herba -ae, f. (verruca), *a plant that removes warts, heliotropion*, Plin.

Verrûgo -ginis, f. *a town of the Polsci*.

verrucco, 1. (verto), *to turn out*, esp. as

religious t.t., bene verruncare, *to turn out well, have a happy issue*; populo, Liv.

versâbilis -e (verso), *movable, changeable*, Sen.

versâbundus -a -um (verso), *turning round, revolving*; turbo, Lucr.

versâtis -e (verso), *turning round, revolving*. **I.** Lit., templum caeli, Lucr. **II.** Fig., *versatile*; ingenium, Liv.

versatio -ônis, f. (verso), *a turning round, revolving*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., *a changing, mutation*, Sen.

versicôlor -ôris (verso and color), *changing in colour, of various colours, parti-coloured*; vestimentum, Liv.; arma, Verg.; plumae, Cic.

versicûlus -i, m. (dim. of versus), 1, *a little line*; a, epistolae, Cic.; b, uno versiculo (i.e., the formula, Videant consules ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat), Cic.; 2, *little verse, versicle*, Cic.

versificatio -ônis, f. (versifico), *a making of verses, versification*, Quint.

versificator -ôris, m. (versifico), *a versemaker, versifier*, Quint.

versifico, 1. (versus and facio), *to write in verse, versify*, Quint.

versipellis (versîpellis) -e (verto and pellis), *changing one's skin*; hence, *changing one's form*. **I.** Lit., versipellem se facit (of Jupiter), Plaut. Subst., *one who can change himself into a wolf at pleasure, a werewolf*, Plin. **II.** sly, subtle, crafty, Plaut.

verso (vorsô), 1. (verto). **I.** Freq. = *to turn about often, to turn hither and thither, to turn round*. **A.** 1, lit., a, ferrum or massam forcipe, Verg.; lumina suprema, cast a last look, Ov.; sortem urnâ, shake, Hor.; exemplaria Graeca nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ, read night and day, Hor.; reflex. and middle, *to turn oneself round*; se in utramque partem, non solum mente, sed etiam corpore, Cic.; middle, qui (orbes) versantur retro, Cic.; b, of spinning, *to turn the spindle*; levi teretem versare pollice fusum, Ov.; 2, transf., *to move hither and thither, to drive round*; a, act., (a) oves, *to pasture*, Verg.; (B) *to torment, beat, harass*; Dare'a, Verg.; b, middle, versari, (a) of persons = *to stay, live, dwell*; cum aliquo, Cic.; in fundo, Cic.; intra vallum, Caes.; (B) of things, *to have place*; partes eae, in quibus aegritudines, irae libidinesque versentur, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, *to direct, turn hither and thither*; a, mentem ad omnem malitiam et fraudem, Cic.; b, of fate, *to turn upside down, change*; Fortuna omnia versat, Verg.; 2, *to explain, to twist*; verba, Cic.; d, *to turn, influence in a certain direction*; muliebrem animum in omnes partes, Liv.; e, *to reflect, meditate upon*; in animis secum unamquam rem, Liv.; 2, transf., *to put in motion*; a, *to disquiet, disturb*; nunc indignatio nunc pudor pectora versabat, Liv.; odiis domos, Verg.; b, middle, versari, (a) *to stay, to hover, to rest*; alicui ante oculos dies noctesque, Cic.; (B) esp., *to be engaged in, take part in, be employed in, be occupied with*; in sordida arte, Cic.; of things, jura civilia quae jam pridem in nostra familia versantur, are native, Cic. **II.** Intens., *to turn round and round, to turn up*; gramen, Ov.; terram, Ov. (infin., versarier, ap. Cic.).

versoria -ae, f. (verto), *a turning round*; versoriam capere, *to leave off, desist from anything*, Plaut.

versum = 1. versus (q.v.).

versura -ae, f. (verto), *a turning*; fig., *the borrowing of money to pay a debt*; versuram facere, Cic.; versurâ solvere or dissolvere, Cic.

1. versus (vorsus), versum (vorsum). **I.** Adv., towards, in the direction of; ad oceanum versus, Caes.; in forum versus, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., towards; Romam versus, Cic.

2. versus -a -um, partie. **I.** of verro (q.v.), **II.** of verto (q.v.).

3. versus (vorsus) -ūs, m. (verto). **I.** the turning of a plough; hence, a furrow, Plin. **II.** a row, line; **1.** gen., in versum distulit ulmos, Verg.; **2.** in writing, a, in prose, primus (legis), Cic.; b, in poetry, a verse, plur., verses, poetry; versus Graeci, Latini, Cic.; facere versum, Cic. **III.** a step in a dance, Plaut.

versutē, adv. with superl. (versutus), craftily, adroitly, cunningly, Cic.

versutia -ae, f. (versutus), cunning, craftiness, Liv.

versutīloquus -a -um (versutus and loquor), shyly speaking, ap. Cic.

versutus -a -um (verto), fig., dexterous, adroit, cunning, crafty, shy; acutus atque versutus animus, Cic.; versutissimus Lysander, Cic.; hoc si versutus videbitur, Cic.

vertagus = vertragus (q.v.).

vertebra -ae, f. (verto), a joint, esp., a joint of the back, vertebra, Plin.

vertebratus -a -um (vertebra), jointed, movable, flexible, Plin.

vertex (vortex) -icis, m. (verto), that which turns or is turned, hence, a whirl. **I.** a whirlpool of water, an eddy; a, lit., Liv., Verg.; b, fig., amoris, Cat. **II.** an eddy of wind or flame; a, of wind, a whirlwind, Liv.; b, of fire, flammis volutus, Verg. **III.** the crown of the head. A, lit., ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. B, Meton., **1.** the head, Cat.; **2.** the pole of the heavens, Cic., Verg.; **3.** any height, elevation; Aetnae, Cic.; hence, a vertice, from above, Verg.

verticillus -i, n. (verto), the whirl or whorl of a spindle, Plin.

verticosus (vorticōsus) -a -um (vertex), full of whirlpools; mare, Liv.

vertiginosus -a -um (vertigo), suffering from giddiness, Plin.

vertigo -inis, f. (verto), a turning round, whirling round, revolution. **I.** Lit., assidua caeli, Ov. **II.** Transf., giddiness, vertigo; vertigo quaedam simul oculorum animique, Liv.

verto (vorto), verti (vorti), versum (vorsum), 3. to turn, turn round, reflex., vertere se and simply vertere, and pass., verti, as middle, to turn oneself. **I.** Gen., A, Lit., a, equos ad moenia, Verg.; reflex., verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic.; without se, alterius ramos videmus vertere in alterius, Verg.; b, milit. t. t., aliquem (hostes, equites, etc.) in fugam, to put to flight, rout, Liv.; Philippis versa acies retro, the defeat at Philippi, Hor.; terga, to flee, Caes.; reflex., se, Caes.; without se, versuros omnes in fugam exemplo ratus, Liv.; c, of position, middle, versus with in or ad and the acc., turned, lying towards; Epirus in septentrionem versa, Liv. B, Fig., **1.** gen., a, in nos vertite iras, Liv.; middle, pater totus in Persea versus, devoted to, Liv.; reflex., without se, verterat periculum in Romanos, Liv.; b, of money, etc., to devote, turn to; ex illa pecunia magnam partem ad se, to appropriate, Cic.; c, to turn to (in a bad or good direction), construi, impune; ne sibi vitio verterent, quod, etc., Cic.; auspicia in bonum verterunt, Liv.; **2.** esp., a, to alter, change; auster in Africum se vertit, Caes.; quae sententia te vertit,

Verg.; fortuna jam verterat, Liv.; middle, verso Marte, Liv.; b, to change to, cause to pass into; aliquid in lapidem, Ov.; reflex. and middle, to change to, to become; terra in aquam se vertit, Cic.; c, to translate; verterunt nostri poetae fabulas, Cic.; d, polit. t. t., vertere solum, to go into exile, Cic. **II.** A, = versare, to turn round and round; **1.** a, lit., lumina, to roll, Verg.; vertitur interea caelum, Verg.; b, transf., (a) to move about; inter primos, Verg.; (β) of time, to roll round; septima post Trojae excidium jam vertitur aestas, Verg.; esp. in partic., anno vertente, in the course of a year, Cic.; **2.** fig., a, stimulus sub pectore, Verg.; b, esp., middle, verti, to move in a certain sphere or element; in iure in quo causa illa vertebatur paratissimus, Cic. B, = invertere, convertere, to turn round or over; **1.** lit. a, gen., (a) stilum, Hor.; (β) as t. t. of agriculture, to turn up with the plough or hoe; terram aratro, Verg.; poet., transf. of ships, freta versa lacertis, Verg.; (γ) to empty; crateras, Verg.; b, esp., to overthrow; moenia ab imo, Verg.; **2.** fig., a, Callicratidas quum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, destroyed, Cic.; b, to destroy politically; res Phrygias fundo, Verg.

vertragus -i, m. and vertraha -ae, f. a greyhound, Mart.

Vertumnus (Vortumnus) -i, m. (verto), the changing one, the god of exchange; orig., the god of the changing nature of the seasons, then of all transactions of sale, whose image stood at the end of the vicus Tuscus; near his statue the booksellers had their shops.

verū -ūs, n. 1, a spit, Verg.; 2, a javelin, Verg.

vörūna -ae, f. (veru), a small javelin, Plaut.

Verūlae -arum, f. a town of the Hermici, in Latium, now Veroli. Hence, **Verulanus -a -um, Verulan.**

1. verum, adv. (verus). **I.** in truth, truly, really, Plaut. **II.** but, but yet, nevertheless, still; verum haec civitas isti praedoni ac piratae Siciliensi Phaelis fuit, Cic.; non modo (tantum, solum) . . . verum etiam, Cic.; hence, a, in passing over to another subject in discourse, verum veniat sane, Cic.; b, in breaking off a discourse, verum quidem haec hactenus, Cic.

2. verum, v. verus.

veruntamen (verumtamen), conj. but yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless; consilium capit primo stultum, veruntamen clemens, Cic.

verus -a -um. 1. true, real, genuine; denarius, Cic.; timor, well-grounded, Cic.; res verior, causa verissima, Cic. Subst., **verum -i, n.** the truth; verum scire, Cic. **II.** A, right, fitting, reasonable; lex, Cic.; verum est, with acc. and infin., negat verum esse allici beneficio benevolentiam, Cic. B, truth-telling, truthful; judex, Cic.

verūtum -i, n. (veru), a javelin, Caes.

verūtus -a -um (veru), armed with a javelin, Verg.

vervactum -i, n. fallow ground, Plin.

vervāgo, 3. to plough up fallow ground, Plin.

vervex -vēcis, m. a wether, Cic.; as a term of ridicule, a sheepish, silly person, P aut.

vesānia -ae, f. (vesanus), madness, insanity, Hor.

vesāniens -entis (vesanus), raging, Cat.

vesānus (vaesānus) -a -um, mad, insane; a, of persons, remex, Cic.; poeta, Hor.; b, of inanimate and abstract things, fierce, furious, wild; vires, Ov.; fames, Verg.

Vescia -ae, f. a small town in Latium, on the *Liris*. Hence, **Vescinus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Vestia*.

vescor, 3. dep. (connected with *esca*). **I.** to eat, feed on; gen. with abl., rarely with acc., *dii nec cibis nec potitionibus vescuntur*, Cic.; *lacte et ferina carne*, Sall.; *humanis corporibus*, Liv.; *sacros lauros*, Tib.; absol., *vescentes sub umbra*, Liv. **II.** Transf., to use, enjoy; *vitalibus auris*, Lucr.; *paratissimis voluptatibus*, Cic.; *aurâ aetheriâ*, to breathe, live, Verg.

vescus -a -um (connected with *vescor*). **I.** Act. = devouring, consuming; *sal*, Lucr.; *papaver*, exhausting the land, Verg. **II.** Pass., wasted, thin; hence = containing little nutrition; *salicum frondes*, Verg.; *farrâ*, Ov.

Vesëris -is, m. a river in Campania, at the foot of Mount *Vesuvius*, where the consul T. Manlius Torquatus defeated the Latins, 340 B.C.

vesica -ae, f. the bladder. **I.** the urinary bladder. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., anything made from a bladder, a purse, a lantern, etc., Mart., Varr. **II.** A bladder-like swelling, a blister, Plin. **B.** Of discourse, bombast, tumidity, Mart.

vesicula -ae, f. (dim. of *vesica*), a vesicle, a little bladder on plants, Cic.

Vesontio -ōnis, m. a town in Gaul, now Besançon.

vespa -ae, f. a wasp, Liv.

Vespāsianus -i, m., T. Flavius Vespasianus Sabinus, Roman emperor from 69-79 A.D.

vesper -ëris or -ëri, m. (ἑσπερος). **I.** the evening star, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** the evening; *diei vesper erat*, Sall.; *primâ vesperis* (sc. horâ), Caes.; *ante vesperum*, Cic.; *sub vesperum*, Caes.; *primo vespere*, Caes.; *abl., vespere* and *vesperi*, in the evening, late; *heri vesperi*, Cic.; *prov., quid vesper ferat*, incertum est, Liv.; *de vesperi suo vivere*, to be one's own master, Plaut. **B.** the west, Ov., Verg.

vespëra -ae, f. (ἑσπέρα), the evening; *ad vesperam*, towards evening, Cic.; *primâ vespërâ*, Liv.; *abl., vespërâ*, in the evening, Plin.

vespërasco, 3. (*vespera*), to become evening; *vesperascente jam die*, drawing towards night, Tac.

vespërë, vesperi, v. vesper.

vespertilio -ōnis, m. (vesper), a bat, Plin.

vespertinus -a -um (vesper). **I.** Lit., of or relating to evening; *litterae*, received at evening, Cic.; *vespertinis temporibus*, Cic. **II.** lying towards the west, western; *regio*, Hor.

vesperugo -inis, f. (vesper), the evening star, Plaut.

vespillo -ōnis, m. (vesper), a corpse-bearer for the poor, who were buried in the evening, Suet.

Vesta -ae, f. (Ἑστία), the daughter of Saturn and Ops, goddess of the hearth and domestic life; *ad Vestae* (sc. aedem), Hor.; *a Vestiae* (sc. aede), Cic.; in her temple at Rome burnt the sacred fire, the extinction of which was thought to involve the ruin of the state; the Vestal virgins were consecrated to her service; *Vestae sacerdos* = pontifex maximus, who had control over the Vestal virgins, Ov.; meton., **A.** = the temple of *Vesta*; *Vesta arsit*, Ov.; **B.** the hearth, Verg. Hence, adj., **Vestâlis** -e, Vestal; *sacra*, the festival of *Vesta*, on the 9th of June, Ov.; *virgo Vestâlis*, and subst., **Vestâlis** -is, f. a Vestal virgin, one of the priestesses of *Vesta*, of whom there were first four and then six, chosen between their sixth and tenth years. obliged to remain

virgins in the service of *Vesta* for thirty years. Hence again, adj., **Vestâlis** -e, relating to the Vestal virgins, Vestal; *oculi*, chaste, Ov.

vester (voster) -tra -trum (vos), your, yours. **I.** Subject., *maiores vestri*, Cic. **II.** Object. = against you; *odio vestro*, Liv.

vestiarius -a -um (vestis), of or relating to clothes; subst., **vestiârium** -i, n. **A.** a clothes chest, Plin.; **B.** a stock of clothes, wardrobe, Sen.

vestibulum -i, n. an entrance-court, court yard. **I.** A. Lit., templi, Cic. **B.** Transf., the entrance to a place; *sepulcri*, Cic.; *urbis*, Liv., in *vestibulo Siciliae*, Cic. **II.** Fig., a beginning, Cic.

vestigâtor (vestigiator) -ōris, m. (ves tigo), a tracker, investigator, Varr.

vestigium -i, n. **I.** Act. = the part of the foot that treads, the sole of the foot. **A.** Lit., qui adversis vestigis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1.** a foot-step, track, foot-mark; **a.** lit., *vestigia in omnes ferentia partes*, Liv.; *vestigium facere in foro*, Cic.; *vestigis aliquid sequi*, Liv.; *consequi*, Cic.; **b.** transf., a trace, mark; *frons non calamistri notata vestigis*, Cic.; **c.** fig., **(a)** *vestigis ingredi patris*, to tread in his father's steps, i.e., to imitate him, Cic.; **(B)** a mark, sign; *vestigia sceleris*, avaritiae, Cic.; **2.** poet., the whole of the lower part of the foot; *vestigia nuda sinistrae pedis*, Ov. **II.** Pass., that which is trodden upon, a position, post, station; **1.** lit., **a.** in suo vestigio mori malle quam fugere, Liv.; **b.** the position of a destroyed town, ruins; in *vestigis huius urbis*, Cic.; **2.** fig., of time, a moment; in *illo vestigio temporis*, Caes.; *eodem et loci vestigio et temporis*, Cic.; *adv., e vestigio*, immediately, on the spot, Cic.

vestigo, 1. (vestigium), to track, follow the trace of, investigate. **I.** Of animals, Plin. **II.** Of men, **1.** lit., **a.** virum, Verg.; **b.** causas rerum, Cic.; **2.** meton., to come upon the track of; *perugas et fugitivos inquirendo*, Liv.

vestimentum -i, n. (vestio), clothing, covering, garment, vestment, Cic.

Vestini -ōrum, m. a people in Italy, on the Adriatic, famous for their cheese. Hence, **Vestinus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Vestini.

vestio -ivi and -i-i -itum, 4. (vestis), to cover with a garment, clothe. **I.** A. Lit., animantes villis vestitae, Cic. **B.** Transf., to cover as with a garment, to adorn; *oculos membranis*, Cic.; *campos lumine purpureo*, Verg.; *sepulcrum vestitum vepribus et dumetis*, Cic.; *trabes aggere*, Caes.; *se gramine*, Verg. **II.** Fig., inventa vestire oratione, Cic.

vestis -is, f. (connected with ἑσθής), a covering. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of men, a garment, and **a.** sing. collective, clothing; *vestis lintea*, Cic.; *vestem mutare*, to put on other clothes, esp., to put on mourning, Cic.; **b.** plur., vestes, clothes; *vestibus hunc velant*, Ov. **B.** a carpet, tapestry; *pretiosa vestis multa et lauta supellex*, Cic. **II.** Poet., transf., **a.** the clothing of the chin, the beard, Lucr.; **b.** the skin of a snake, Lucr.; **c.** the spider's web, Lucr.

vestispica -ae, f. (vestis and specio), the mistress of the robes, keeper of the wardrobe, Plaut.

vestitus -ūs, m. (vestio), clothing, clothes, garments, apparel, attire, raiment. **I.** A. Lit., color vestitus, Caes.; *vestitus muliebris*, Cic.; *vestitum mutare*, to go into mourning, Cic.; *ad sum vestitum redire*, to go out of mourning, Cic. **B.** Transf., a covering; *riparum*, Cic.; *vestitus densissimi montium*, Cic. **II.** Fig., ea vestitu illo orationis, quo consueverat, ornata non erat, Cic.

Vesūlus -i, m. a mountain in the Cottian Alps, now Viseo.

Vesūvius -ii, m. *Vesuvius*, the celebrated volcano in Campania, at the first eruption of which, under Titus, the towns of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiae were destroyed.

vetēramētārius -a -um (vetus), of or relating to old things; sutor, a cobbler, Suet.

vetērānus -a -um (vetus), old; boves, Varr.; hostis, Liv.; esp., of soldiers, veteran; plur., milites veterani, or subst. simply veterani, old soldiers, veterans, Cic.; legio veterana, Cic.

vetērasco -āvi, 3. (vetus), to become old, grow old, Cic. (?)

vetērator -ōris, m. (vetus), one who has grown old in or become experienced in anything; a, in causis, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, subtle, tricky; non sunt in disputando vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi, Cic.; absol. = a cunning fellow, old fox, Cic.

vetēratoriē, adv. (veteratorius), cunningly, craftily; dicere, Cic.

vetēratoriūs -a -um (veterator), cunning, crafty, Cic.

vetērinarīus -a -um (veterinus), of or relating to draught-animals; subst., **vetērinarīus** -ii, m. a veterinary surgeon, Col.

vetērinus -a -um (perhaps contr. from veterinus, from veho), of or relating to draught. **I.** Adj., bestia, a beast of burden, Cato. **II.** Subst., **vetērinæ** -arum, f. draught-animals, Varr.

vetērnōsus -a -um, adj. with superl. (veternus). **I.** lethargic, Cato. **II.** Transf., a, sleepy, dreamy, Ter.; b, dull, without energy; animus, lethargic, Sen.

vetērnus -i, m. (vetus), age; hence, lethargy, sleepiness; a, Plaut.; b, inactivity, lethargy, sloth; veternus civitatem occupavit, Cic.

vetitum -i, n. (veto). **I.** that which is forbidden; nitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata, Ov. **II.** a prohibition; quæ contra vetitum discordia? Verg.; in Cic. only in the phrases jussa ac vetita and jussa vetita.

veto (vōto), vētī (vōtī), vētītum (vōtītum), 1. not to allow to happen, to forbid, prohibit, hinder, prevent; used of the tribunes, praetor, magistrates, etc., or of the law, or as t. t. of arguere, a, with object clause, (a) with acc. and infin., rationes vetabant me reipublicæ penitus diffidere, Cic.; lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.; (β) with infin. alone, lex vetat delinquere, Cic.; b, with ut or ne, or (with preceding negative) quominus, or quin and the subj., or with subj. alone, edicto vetuit ne quis se praeter Apellem pingeret, Hor.; c, with acc. alone, bella, Verg.; pass., quod vetamur, Cic.; d, absol., lex jubet aut vetat, Cic.

Vettōnes (Vectōnes) -um, m. a people in Lusitania, in modern Salamanca and Estremadura.

vētūlus -a -um (dim. of vetus), somewhat old, oldish. **I.** Adj., equus, Cic.; filia, Cic. **II.** Subst., **a. vētūlus** -i, m. an old man, Plaut.; in jest, mi vetule, "old boy," Cic. **B. vētūla** -ae, f. an old woman, Juv.

vētus -ēris, abl. sing. -ēre, compar., **vetērior** (archaic, the classical compar. is vetustior), superl., **veterrimus** (root VET, Gr. ET, whence -ros), old, ancient. **I.** Adj., a, as opposed to young, senatores, Liv.; b, as opposed to new, aevia, Caes.; necessitudines, Cic.; with genit. = grown grey in, experienced in; operis ac laboris, Tac.; c, as opposed to the present, old = former,

ancient; res, Cic.; innocentia, Cic.; poetæ veterimi, Cic.; in Tac. gen., of the time before the battle of Actium; aetas, Tac. **II.** Subst., **A. vetēres** -um, m. the old = ancestors, Cic. **B. Vetēres** -um, f. (sc. tabernae), the old booths on the south side of the Roman Forum. **C. vêtēra** -um, n. that which is old, the remote past; illa vetera omittere, the old stories, Cic.

vetustas -ātis, f. (vetustus), age. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., vetustas possessivus, Cic.; verborum vetustas prisca, Cic. **B.** Esp., antiquity; historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** long duration, length of time; vetustati condita, Cic.; plur., vetustates familiarum, Cic.; habitura vetustatem, likely to endure for a long time, Cic.; conjuncti vetustate, a friendship of long standing, Cic.; ingenio, vetustate (experience), artificio tu facile viciisti, Cic. **B.** late posterity; de me nulla unquam obmutescet vetustas, Cic.

vetustus -a -um (vetus), old, ancient. **I.** Gen., a, vinum, Plaut.; hospitium, of long standing, Cic.; b, old in years; vetustissimus ex censoribus, Liv. **II.** Esp., old-fashioned, antiquated; vetustior et horridior ille, Cic.

vexāmen -inis, n. (vexo), a shaking; mundi, Lucr.

vexatio -ōnis, f. (vexo). **I.** a shaking, Plin. **II.** a, trouble, annoyance, hardship; corporis, Cic.; b, ill-treatment; sociorum, Cic.

vexātor -ōris, m. (vexo), one who annoys, harasses, disturbs; direptor et vexator urbis, Cic.

vexillārius -ii, m. (vexillum). **A.** a standard-bearer, Liv. **B.** Plur., **vexillarii** -ōrum, m. a, under the empire, veterans who had served twenty years and were enrolled in special battalions, a reserve corps, Tac.; b, a detachment, a division of a larger body, Tac.

vexillatio -ōnis, f. (vexillum), a detachment, Suet.

vexillum -i, n. (dim. of velum), the standard of the maniples, and esp., of the cavalry, the veterans and the allies. **I.** Lit., a flag, standard; vexillum tollere, Cic.; esp., the red flag displayed on the general's tent or the admiral's ship as the signal of battle; vexillum proponere, Caes. **II.** Meion., the men who fought under one flag, a company, troop, Liv.

vexo, 1. (intens. of veho), to move violently, shake, shatter. **I.** Lit., venti vexant nubila, Ov.; rates, Verg. **II.** Transf., to harass, disquiet, molest, misuse, damage, annoy, vex; agros, Caes.; hostes, Cic.; vexari difficultate viae, Liv.

via -ae, f. (old Lat. vea, connected with veho), a way. **I.** Lit., **A.** the way along which one goes; a, a highway, road; militaris, main-road, Cic.; declinare de via ad dexteram, Cic.; via ire, to go straight on, Liv.; dare alicui viam, to give place, Liv.; dare alicui viam per fundum, to allow a passage through, Cic.; b, a street in a town; transversa, Cic.; c, a passage, (a) the gullet, Cic.; the wind-pipe, Ov.; b, a cleft, Verg.; (γ) a stripe in a garment, Tib. **B.** Abstr., way = course, march, journey; de via languere, Cic.; unam tibi viam et perpetuum esse vellent, wished that you should never return, Cic.; mare et (atque) viae, viae ac mare, travels by land and sea, Hor. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., vitae via, Cic.; de via (from the straight road, from virtue) decedere, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, means, way, method; viam optimarum artium tradere, Cic.; 2, manner, rule, kind; per omes vias leti, Liv.; viā, methodically, by rule; dicere, Cic.

viālis -e (via), of or relating to the highways; Lares, Plaut.

viārius -a -um (via), of or relating to highways; lex, for repairing the highways, ap. Cic.

viaticatus -a -um (viaticum), *provided with money for a journey*, Plaut.

viaticus -a -um (via), *of or relating to a journey*. **I.** Adj., *cena, a farewell repast*, Plaut. **II.** Subst., **viaticum** -i, n. **A.** *money for a journey*; *viaticum cougerere*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *prize-money of a soldier*, Hor.

viator -ōris, m. (via). **I.** *a traveller, wayfarer*, Cic. **II.** *a runner or messenger attached to a magistrate's service*, Cic.

viatorius -a -um (viator), *of or relating to a journey*, Plin.

vibix (vibex) -icis, f. *a weal, mark of a stripe*, Plaut.

Vibo -ōnis, f. *a town in Bruttii, now Monte Leone, in full Vibo Valentia*. Hence, **A. Vibonensis** -e, *belonging to Vibo*. **B. Valentini** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Vibo Valentia*.

vibro, **I.** **I.** Transit., *to cause to vibrate, move rapidly to and fro brandish, shake*; **a**, *vibrabant flamina vestes*, Ov.; **b**, *to brandish a missile*; poet.; *to brandish and hurl*; *hastam*, Cic.; *spicula per auras*, Ov.; fig., *truces iambos*, Cat.; **c**, *to curl, frizzle*; *crines vibrati*, Verg. **II.** Reflex., *to shake, tremble, move to and fro, vibrate*; **a**, Plin.; **b**, *of limbs or parts of the body, to quiver*; *tres vibrant linguae*, Ov.; **c**, *to glimmer, glitter*; *vibrat mare*, Cic.; **d**, *of lightning, missiles, etc., to flash, glitter*; fig., *of discourse, oratio incitata et vibrans*, Cic.

viburnum -i, n. *a tree (Viburnum Lantana, Linn.)*, Verg.

vicānus -a -um (vicus), *dwelling in a village*; *vicani haruspices*, Cic.; subst., **vicāni** -ōrum, m. *villagers*, Liv.

vicārius -a -um (vicis), *taking the place of a person or thing, substituted, vicarious*. **I.** Adj., *operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **vicārius** -ii, m. *one who takes another's place, a substitute*; **a**, *diligentiae meae, successor in the consulship*, Cic.; **b**, *a soldier substitute*; *dare vicarios*, Cic.; **c**, *an under-servant, under-slave*, Cic.

vicātim, adv. (vicus). **I.** *from street to street*; *servorum omnium vicatim celebratur tota urbe descriptio*, Cic. **II.** *in villages*; *in montibus vicatim habitare*, Liv.

vicē, vicem, v. vicis.

vicēnārius -a -um (viceni), *containing the number twenty*, Plaut.

vicēni -ae -a (viginti). **I.** *twenty each*, Caes. **II.** *twenty*, Plin.

vices, v. vicis.

vicēsima, v. vicesimus.

vicēsimāni -ōrum, m. (vicesimus), *soldiers of the twentieth legion*, Liv.

vicēsimārius -a -um (vicesimus), *of or relating to the twentieth part of anything*; *aerum, a tax of one twentieth, or five per cent., on the value of manumitted slaves*, Liv.

vicēsīmus (vigēsīmus) -a -um (viginti), *the twentieth*. **I.** Adj., *dies vicesimus*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **vicēsīma** -ae, f. (sc. pars), *the twentieth part*; **a**, gen., e.g., *of the harvest*, Liv.; **b**, esp., *the twentieth part as a toll or tax*; *portorii*, Cic.; *a tax of five per cent. on the value of manumitted slaves*, Cic.

Vicētia -ae, f. *a town in North Italy, now Vicenza*. Hence, **Vicētini** -ōrum, m. *the people of Vicētia*.

vicīa -ae, f. *a vetch*; plur., Ov.

vicies (viciens), adv. (viginti), *twenty times*; H.S. *vicies, 2,000,000 sesterces*, Cic.

Vicilinus -i, m. (perhaps from vigil), *the watchful one*; *Juppiter Vicilinus*, Liv.

vicinālis -a (vicinus), *neighbouring, near*; *ad vicinalem usum, after the manner of neighbours*, Liv.

vicinia -ae, f. (vicinus), *neighbourhood, nearness, vicinity*. **I.** **A.** Lit., *Persidis, Verg.*; *in nostra vicinia*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *the neighbourhood = the neighbours*; *Hisपाला ex Aventino libertina non ignota viciniae*, Liv.; *funus laudet vicinia*, Hor. **II.** Fig., **1.** *nearness, Petr.*; **2.** *likeness, similarity, affinity*, Quint.

vicinitas -ātis, f. (vicinus), *neighbourhood, vicinity, nearness*. **I.** **A.** Lit., *in ea vicinitate*, Cic.; plur., *neighbourly connections*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *neighbourhood = neighbours*; *signum quod erat notum vicinitali*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *likeness, affinity*, Quint.

vicinus -a -um (vicus), *near, neighbouring*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., *bellum*, Liv.; *with dat., sedes vicina astris*, Verg.; *Thessalia quae est vicina Macedoniae*, Liv. **B.** Subst., **1.** **vicinus** -i, m., *vicina* -ae, f. *a neighbour*; *vicini mei*, Cic.; **2.** **vicinum** -i, n. *the neighbourhood, vicinity*; plur., *sonitu plus quam vicina fatigat*, Ov. **II.** Fig., *similar, like, kindred*; *in the dat., dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae*, Cic.

vicis (genit.; nom. not found), *vicem, vicē, plur., vices, vicibus, changē, interchange, alternation, vicissitude*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *a, hāc vice sermonum, interchange of discourse*, Verg.; *vices humanarum fortunarum*, Liv.; *solvitur acris hiems gratā vice veris et Favoni*, Hor.; **b**, adv., *(a) per vices, alternately*; *clamare*, Ov.; *(b) in vicem (invicem), more rarely vicem, in vices, alternately, reciprocally, by turns*; *simul eramus invicem*, Cic.; *hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt*, Caes. **B.** Esp., **1.** *requital, recompense, compensation, retaliation*; *recito vicem officii praesentis*, Cic.; *redde vicem meritis*, Ov.; **2.** *the vicissitude of fate, fate, lot, destiny*; *tacite gentes tristem fortunae vicem*, Phaedr.; *convertere humanam vicem*, Hor. **II.** Transf., *a place, office, post, duty*; **a**, *nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem eius, qui e vita emigravit, propius accedat*, Cic.; *vestraeque neamque vicem explete*, Tac.; **b**, adv., *vicem, vice, in vicem, ad vicem, in place of, instead of, like, as*; *in qua re tuam vicem saepe doleo*, Cic.; *Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, like Sardanapalus*, Cic.; *defatigatis invicem integri succedunt*, Caes.

vicissatim = vicissim (q.v.).

vicissim, adv. (vicis). **I.** *in turn*; *terra florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest*, Cic. **II.** *on the other hand*; *considera nunc vicissim tuum factum*, Cic.

vicissitudo -inis, f. (vicis), *change, alternation, vicissitude*; *imperitandi*, Liv.; *vicissitudo in sermone communi, interchange of discourse*; plur., *fortuna*, Cic.

victima -ae, f. *an animal offered in sacrifice, a victim*, Caes.; fig., *se victimam reipublicae praebuisse* (Decius), Cic.

victimarius -ii m. (victima), *an assistant or servant at a sacrifice*, Liv.

victito (intens. of vivo), **1.** *to live upon, feed upon*; *ficus*, Plaut.

victor -ōris, m. (vinco), *a conqueror, victor*. **I.** Lit., **a**, absol., *parere victor*, Liv.; *in apposition, as a conqueror, victorinus*; *victores Saquani*, Caes.; *victor exercitus*, Cic.; *currus*, Ov.; **b**, *with genit., omnium gentium*, Cic.; *victor trium simul bellorum*, Liv.; **c**, *with abl., bello civili victor*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *animus ibidinis et divitiarum victor*, Sall.

viçtorïa -ae, f. (victor), *victory, conquest*. **I.** Lit., **A.** victoria Cannensis, Liv.; clarissima, Cic.; with de and the abl., victoria de Vejentibus, Liv.; with ad and the acc., nuntius victoriae ad Cannas, Liv.; adipisci victoriam, Caes.; consecutum esse sibi gloriosam victoriam, Cic.; dare alicui victoriam, Liv. **B.** Proper name, Victoria, the goddess of Victory, represented with wings and with a laurel crown or palm branch in the hand. **II.** Transf., **a.** certaminis, Liv.; **b.** in a court of justice, nocentissima victoria, Cic.

viçtorïatus -i, m., genit. plur., victoriatum (Victoria), a silver coin stamped with a figure of Victoria, worth half a denarius, Cic.

victoriôla -ae, f. (dim. of Victoria), a small statue of Victory, Cic.

victrix -triciis, f. neut. plur. -triciæ (f. of victor), she that conquers; attrib. = victorious, conquering. **I.** Lit., Athenae, Cic.; literae, bringing news of victory, Cic. **II.** Fig., mater victrix filiae, non libidinis, Cic.

Victumûlae -arum, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana.

victus -ûs, m. (vivo). **I.** manner of life, way of living; Persarum, Cic.; in omni vita atque victu excultus, Cic. **II.** support, nourishment, food; alicui victum quotidianum in Frytaneo publice praebere, Cic.; parere ea, quae suppedient ad victum, Cic.; plur., persequi amantium ortus, victus, figuras, Cic.

vicûlus -i, m. (dim. of vicus) a little village, a hamlet, Cic.

vicus -i, m. (connected with οἶκος). **I.** a quarter or district of a town, street; nullum in urbe vicum esse, in quo non, etc., Cic.; vicus plateaque inaequidat, Caes. **II.** In the country, **A.** a village, hamlet, Cic., Caes. **B.** an estate, country-seat; scribis te vicum venditurum, Cic.

videlicet, adv. (videre licet, one can see). **I.** Lit., **a.** clearly, plainly, manifestly, evidently; quae videlicet ille non ex agri consitura, sed ex doctrinae indicis interpretabatur, Cic.; elliptically, in answers, quid metuebant? vim videlicet, evidently violence, Cic.; **b.** ironically, forsooth, of course, to be sure; homo videlicet timidus et permodestus (of Catiline), Cic. **II.** Transf., namely; venisse tempus his qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendi se, Cic.

viden' = videsne? v. video.

vidéo, vidi, visum, 2. (root VID, Gr. ἰδᾶ, EID, εἶδον), to see. **I.** **A.** to have the power of seeing, to be able to see; **a.** absol., quam longe videmus? Cic.; **b.** with acc., at ille nescio qui mille et octoginta stadia quod abesset videlat, Cic. **B.** to see = to have the eyes open, to be awake, Verg. **II.** **A.** to see, perceive something.

AA. Lit. and transf., **1.** lit., **u.** Pompejanum non cerno, Cic.; with acc. and infin., quum suos interfici viderent, Caes.; **b.** = to live to see; utinam eum diem videam, quum, etc., Cic.; **2.** transf., to perceive with the senses; mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, Verg. **B.** Fig., of the mind, **1.** to perceive, notice, observe; aliquem or aliquid in somnis, Cic.; quem virum P. Crassum vidimus, Cic.; **2.** in pass., as εἰδούαι, to have the appearance, seem, appear, be thought; **a.** (α) with nom., ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic. (β) with infin., ut beate vixisse videar, Cic.; (γ) with nom. and infin., ut extinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., it appears; non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic.; **b.** of cautious expressions in official statements instead of decided utterances, majores nostri voluerunt, quae jurati iudices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, set ut videri pron-

tiarent, Cic.; **c.** videtur (alicui), it seems good, it is the opinion of; eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic. **B.** to look at, to look upon, behold. **AA.** Lit., **a.** aliquem videre non posse, Cic.; **b.** to see = to find out and speak to; Othonem vide, Cic.; **c.** to look after with care, to provide for; alicui prandium, Cic.; **d.** to look to as a model, Cic. **BB.** Fig., **a.** to reflect upon, consider; videas et consideres quid agas, Cic.; **b.** to trouble oneself about, see to; viderunt ista officia viri boni, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., videant consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Cic.; **c.** to have in view, to aim at; majus quiddam, Cic.; videt aliud, he has other views, Cic.

viduertas -âtis, f. (viduus), failure of crops, Cato.

viduitas -âtis, f. (viduus), want. **I.** Gen., omnium copiarum, Plaut. **II.** widowhood, Cic.

vidûlus -i, m. (vieo), a wicker trunk covered with leather, Plaut.

vidûo, 1. (viduus), to deprive of. **I.** Gen., urbem civibus, Verg.; arva nunquam viduata pruinis, Verg. **II.** Esp., partic., viduata -ae, f. widowed, Tac.

vidûus -a -um (root VID, seen in divido), separated from something. **I.** Gen., deprived of, bereaved of, destitute of; with genit. or abl. or a with abl., pectus viduum amoris, Ov.; lacus vidui a lumine Phoebi, Verg. **II.** Esp., **1.** deprived of a husband, widowed; domus, Ov.; so of an unmarried woman, se rectius viduam (unmarried) et illum caelibem futurum fuisse, Liv.; hence, mulier vidua and subst., vidua -ae, f. a widow, Cic.; hence, transf., **a.** of animals, Plin.; **b.** of trees, to which no vine is trained, arbor, Hor.; **2.** deprived of a lover; puella, Ov.

Vienna -ae, f. a town in Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhone, now Vienne. Hence, **Viennensis** -e, of Vienne.

viéo -ëtum, 2. to bind, weave together, Varr.

viëtus -a -um (vieo), shrivelled, shrunken, withered; cor, Cic.

vigéo, 2. to be vigorous, thrive, flourish, to be active. **I.** Lit., quod viget, caeleste est, Cic.; animus in rerum cognitione viget, Cic.; viget memoria, Cic. **II.** Transf., to flourish, to be prosperous, to be in high repute or great power, to be at the height; vigent studia, Cic.; quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio, Cic.

vigesco (inehoat. of vigeo), 3. to become vigorous, to begin to flourish or thrive, Lucr.

vigésimus = vicesimus (q.v.).

vigil -ilis, abl. -ili, genit. plur. -um, wakeful, watchful. **I.** Lit., canes, Hor.; ales, the cock, Ov.; subst., a watchman, Liv.; plur., vigiles fanique custodes, Cic. **II.** Transf., vigiles oculi, Verg.; ignis, ever-burning, Verg., Ov.

vigilans -antis, p. adj. (from vigilo), watchful, vigilant; oculi, Verg.; consul, Cic.; ut nemo vigilantior ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic.

vigilantër, adv. (vigilans), wakefully, vigilantly; se tueri, Cic.; enitar vigilantiss. Cic.; vehementissime vigilantissimeque vexatus, Cic.

vigilantia -ae, f. (vigilo), watchfulness, vigilance, wakefulness, Cic.

vigilax -acis (vigilo), watchful, wakeful; curae, disturbans, Ov.

vigilia -ae, f. (vigil). **I.** Gen., wakefulness, sleeplessness, also = night spent in watching; Demosthenis vigiliae, Cic. **II.** Esp., a watching for the security of a place, esp., for a city or camp, watch, guard. **A.** **1.** lit., vigilias agere ad aedes

sacras, Cic.; vestra tecta custodiis vigilisque defendite, Cic.; 2, meton., a, a watch, one of the four divisions into which the Romans divided the night; prima vigilia, Liv.; b, the soldiers keeping watch, sentinels; si excubiae, si vigiliae, si delecta juventus, Cic. B. Fig., watchfulness, vigilance, care; ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostrā vigiliā et prospicienti redderemus, Cic.

vigiliarium -i, n. (vigilia), a watch-house, Sen.

vigilo, 1. (vigil). I. Intransit., to be awake, keep awake, watch. A. 1, lit., ad multam noctem, Cic.; 2, transf., vigilantes curae, Cic.; lumina vigilantia, on a lighthouse, Ov. B. Fig., to be vigilant, watchful, careful; vigilabo pro vobis, Cic. II. Transit., 1, to watch through, pass in watching; vigilata nox, Ov.; 2, to care for by watching, provide for; quae vigilanda viris, Verg.

viginti, num. (connected with εἰκοσι), twenty, Cic.

vigintiviratus -ūs, m. (vigintiviri), the office of the vigintiviri; a, for the division of the public land, Cic.; b, of an inferior civil court, Tac.

vigintiviri -ōrum, m. a commission of twenty members, appointed by Caesar for the division of lands in Campania, Cic.

vigor -ōris, m. (vigeo), vigour, force, energy; aetatis, Liv.; animi, Liv.

vila = villa (q. v.).

vilius = villicus (q. v.).

vilipendo, 3. (vilis and pendo), to think meanly of, hold cheap, Plaut.

vilis -e, cheap, low-priced. I. Lit., servulus, Cic.; frumentum vilis, Cic.; res vilissima, Cic. II. Transf., a, worthless, common, of little value; honor vilior fuisset, Cic.; b, found in quantities, abundant, common; phaselus, Verg.

vilitas -ātis, f. (vilis), cheapness, low price. I. Lit., annone, Cic.; annus est in vilitate, it is a cheap year, Cic.; num in vilitate nummum deficit, at the lowest price, Cic. II. Transf., trifling value, worthlessness, meanness, Plin.

vilitēr, adv. (vilis), cheaply, Plaut.

villa -ae, f. (perhaps connected with vicus), a country-house, an estate, country seat, farm. I. Gen., qui ager neque villam habuit neque ex ulla parte fuit cultus, Cic. II. Esp., Villa Publica, a public building at Rome in the Campus Martius, used by the magistrates when they held the census or the levy for the army, and by foreign ambassadors, Liv.

villāris -e (villa), of or relating to a country-house, Plin.

villāticus -a -um (villa), of or relating to a country-house, Varr.

villica, v. villicus.

villico, 1. (villicus), to manage an estate; ut quasi dispensare reipublicam et in ea quodam modo villicare possit, Cic.

villicus -a -um (villa), of or belonging to a country-seat. Subst. A. villicus -i, m. a bailiff, steward, overseer of an estate, Cic. B. villica -ae, f. a bailiff's wife, Cat.

villōsus -a -um (villus), shaggy, rough-haired, hairy; leo, Verg., Ov.

villula -ae, f. (dim. of villa), a small country-house, little farm, Cic.

villum -i, n. (dim. of vinum, for vinulum), a little drop of wine, Ter.

villus -i, m. (connected with pilus), shaggy hair; animantium aliae villis vestitae, Cic.

vimen -inis, n. (vleo), an osier, withie, twig; 1, lit., scuta ex cortice facta aut viminibus

intextis, Caes.; 2, meton. = a basket or vessel made of twigs, etc.; curvum, a bee-hive, Ov.

vimentum = vimen (q. v.).

viminālis -e (vimen), of or relating to osiers. I. Gen., Plin. II. Esp., as a proper name, Viminalis collis, one of the hills of Rome, so called from an osier plantation there, where Jupiter Viminus was worshipped.

viminetum -i, n. (vimen), an osier-bed, Varr. viminēus -a -um (vimen), made of osiers, wicker; tegumenta, Caes.

Viminus, v. viminalis.

vin' = visne, v. 1. volo.

vināceus -a -um (vinum), belonging to wine. Subst., vināceus -i, m. a grape-stone.

vinālia -ium, n. (vinum), the wine festival, held twice a year on the 22nd of April and the 19th of August, Ov.

vinārius -a -um (vinum), of or relating to wine. I. Adj., vas, a wine-cask, Cic.; crimen, relating to the duties on wine, Cic. II. Subst., A. vinārius -i, m. a vintner. B. vinār -i, n. a wine-jar, wine-flask, Plaut.

vincapervinca -ae, f. a plant, periwinkle, Plin.

vincibilis -e (vinco), that can be easily gained; causa, Ter.

vincio, vinxi, victum, 4. 1. to bind, to tie round; 1, lit., a, suras cothurno alte, Verg.; tempora floribus, Hor.; boves vincti cornua vittis, Ov.; b, esp., to bind, fetter; manus laxae, Liv.; aliquem trinis catenis, Caes.; 2, fig., to fetter; a, to bind, pledge; eius religioni te vincunt strictumque dedamus, Cic.; b, to limit, confine, restrain; si turpissime se illa pars animi geret, vinciatur, Cic. II. Transf., A. to bind, confine; membra orationis numeris, Cic. B. to strengthen, protect; oppida praesidiis, Cic. C. to embrace closely, Prop. D. to fetter by enchantments; linguas et ora, Ov.

vinco, vici, victum, 3. (perhaps connected with per-vicax), to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish. I. A. Lit., a, milit. t. t., jus esse belli ut qui vicissent its quos vicissent quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes.; Carthaginenses, Cic.; b, in a contest of skill, neque vincere certo, Verg.; c, in any kind of contention; (a) in play, Quint.; (β) in law, judicio (of the prosecutor), Cic.; judicium (of the accused), Cic.; (γ) at an auction, to out-bid; Othunem, Cic.; (δ) in debate, vicit ea pars senatus, etc., Sall. B. Transf., to master, to get the mastery over; a, non viribus ullis vincere posse rainum, Verg.; victus somno, Liv.; vincere noctem flammis (of lights), Verg.; multa saecula durando, to last, Verg.; b, of a place, aera summum arboris jactu vincere, to fly over, Verg. II. Fig., A. to master, control; a, vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic. b, to overcome by working on one's feelings, will, etc.; vinci a voluptate, Cic.; victus animi respexit, Verg. B. 1, to pass beyond, surpass; opinionem vicit omnium, Cic.; 2, to prove victoriously; vinco deinde bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, hominem integrum, etc., Cic.; 3, in colloquial language, a, vincimus, vicimus, we have won, we have attained our object; cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus, Ci.; b, vicisti, you are right; viceris, you shall have your way; vincte, vincerent, have your way, let them have their way; vincite, si ita vultis, Caes.

vincitūra -ae, f. (vincio), a bandage, Varr.

vinctus -ū, m. (vincio), a binding, Varr.

vinculum (vinculum) -i, n. (vincio), a band, cord, noose. I. Lit., A. Gen., corpora

constricta vinculis, Cic.; aptare vincula collo, Ov. **B.** Esp., vincula, bonds, fetters of a prisoner, and meton., imprisonment; conjicere aliquem in vincula, Caes.; rumpere alicuius vincula, Cic.; esse in vinculis et catenis, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** a bond, fetter, chain; **a.**, concr., ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolverunt, Cic.; **b.**, abstr., vinculum ingens immodicae cupiditatis iniectionem est, Liv. **B.** a band, bond; **a.**, concr., mollit pennarum vincula, ceras, Ov.; **b.**, abstr., numerorum, Cic.; conjunctionis, Cic.; fidel, Liv.; vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus, Cic.; vincula judiciorum, Cic.

Vindēlicī -ōrum, m. a German people north of Rhaetia, south of the Danube, with a capital Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg.

vindēmia -ae, f. (vinum and demo), the vintage. **I.** A. Lit., Plin. **B.** Meton., grapes, wine, Verg. **II.** Transf., harvest, ingathering; olearum, Plin.

vindēmiātor -ōris, m. (vindemio), a vintager. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Transf., a star in the constellation Virgo, Ov.

vindēmio, l. (vindemia), to gather the vintage, Plin.

vindēmiōla -ae, f. (dim. of vindemia), a little vintage; meton., omnes meas vindemiolas reservo, income, Cic.

vindex -icis, c. (vindico). **I.** one who lays claim to or protects, a surety, guarantee, protector, defender, deliverer, vindicator; **a.**, of a surety, Cic.; **b.**, a protector; aeris alieni, a protector of creditors, Cic.; injuriae, against wrong, Liv. **II.** an avenger, revenger, punisher; conjurationis, Cic.

vindicatio -ōnis, f. (vindico), a defending, protecting, avenging, Cic.

vindicāe -arum, f. (vindico), a making a legal claim to a thing in presence of the praetor; injustis vindicis ac sacramentis petere aliquid, Cic.; ut Appius vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dederit, has adjudged a free person to be a slave, Liv.

vindico, l. (vim dico, to threaten force). **I.** to make a legal claim for something, to claim. **A.** Lit., sponsam in libertatem, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** to lay claim to, to claim, arrogate, assume, appropriate; Chii suum (Homerum) vindicant, Cic.; decus belli ad se, Liv.; partem aliquam sibi quisque vindicat, Cic.; **2.**, a, to set free, liberate, deliver; vindicare rem populi in libertatem, Cic.; te ab eo vindico et libero, Cic.; **b.**, to protect, preserve; libertatem, Caes.; aliquem a verberibus, Cic. **II.** to avenge, punish, take vengeance on. **A.** Lit., acerrime maleicia, Cic.; in civis militesque nostros, Cic. **B.** Transf., Gracchi conatus perditos, Cic.

vindicta -ae, f. (vindico). **I.** the rod with which the praetor touched the slave who was to be manumitted, a manumission staff; si neque censu neque vindicta neque testamento liber factus est, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** deliverance; vindicta invisae huius vitae, Liv. **B.** vengeance, punishment; legis severae, Ov.

vinēa, v. vineus.

vinēaticus -a -um (vinea), belonging to or relating to vines, Cato.

vinētum -i, n. (vinum), a vineyard, Cic.

vinēus -a -um (vinum), of or belonging to wine. Subst., **vinēa** -ae, f. **A.** a vineyard, Cic. **B.** Milit. t. t., a shed built (like an arbour) for sheltering besiegers, a mantlet, penthouse, Caes.

vinitor -ōris, m. (vinum), a vinedresser, Cic.

vinilius -a -um, sweet, charming, pleasant, Plant.

vinolentia -ae, f. (vinolentus), wine-drinking, intoxication, Cic.

vinolentus -a -um (vinum). **I.** Gen., mixed with wine; medicamina, Cic. **II.** Esp., of persons, drunk with wine, intoxicated, Cic.; subst., vinolenti = drunkards, Cic.

vinosus -a -um (vinum), full of wine, drinking much wine, wine-bibbing; senex, Anacreon, Ov.; vinosior aetas, Ov.

vinulēt . . . v. vinolent.

vinum -i, n. (connected with olives), wine. **I.** A. Lit., leve, Cic.; mutatum, sour, Cic.; vini plenus, Cic.; obruere se vino, Cic.; plur., vina = kinds of wine, Cic. **B.** Meton., **a.**, the grape; **b.**, wine = wine-drinking; vino lustrisque confectus, Cic.; in vino ridere, Cic. **II.** Transf., wine made from fruit, Plin.

viocirus -i, m. (via and curo), an overseer of roads, Varr.

violā -ae, f. (iov). **I.** a violet; pallens, Verg.; collect., an tu me in viola putabas aut in rosa dicere? on beds of violets or roses? Cic. **II.** Meton., the colour of the violet, violet; tinctus viola pallor amantium, Hor.

violābilis -e (violo), that may or can be injured; cor, Ov.; numen, Verg.

violāceus -a -um (viola), violet-coloured, Nep.

violārium -ii, n. (viola), a bed of violets, Verg.

violārius -ii, m. (viola), one who dyes violet, Plaut.

violatio -ōnis, f. (violo), an injury, violation, profanation; templi, Liv.

violator -ōris, m. (violo), an injurer, violator profaner; templi, Ov.; gentium juris, Liv.

violens -entis (vis), vehement, violent, furious; Audius, Hor.

violētē, adv. (violens), violently, impetuously, vehemently; aliquem accusare, Liv.

violētia -ae, f. (violentus), violence, vehemence, impetuosity; hominis, Cic.; fortunae, Sall.

violētus -a -um (vis), violent, vehement, furious, impetuous; ingenium, Cic.; ira, Ov.; violentior eurus, Verg.; violentissimae tempestates, Cic.

violo, l. (vis), to treat with violence, violate, injure; **a.**, urbem, to plunder, Liv.; fines, to lay waste, Cic.; elui sanguineo ostro, to dye blood-red, Verg.; **b.**, morally, to profane, dishonour; loca religiosa, Cic.; jus, Cic.; amicitiam, Cic.

vipēra -ae, f. (perhaps for vivipara, from vivus and pario, bearing the young alive). **I.** a viper, Plin.; prov., in sinu atque deliciis viperam illam venumatam et pestiferam habere, to nourish a snake in one's bosom, Cic.; as a word of abuse, viper, Juv. **II.** Transf., in general, a snake, serpent, adder, Verg.

vipērēus -a -um (vipera). **I.** of a viper or a snake; dentes, Ov.; anima, poisonous breath, Verg. **II.** having snakes; monstrum, the snake-haired Medusa head, Ov.; canis, Cerberus, Ov.; sorores, the Furies, with snakes on their heads, Ov.

vipērīnus -a -um (vipera), of or relating to a viper or snake; sanguis, Hor.

vipio -ōnis, m. a kind of small crane, Plin. -

vīr, viri, m. a man, male person. **I.** Gen., de viro factus femina, Ov. **II.** Esp., **A.** a full-grown man, a man of mature age (opp. puer), Ov. **B.** a husband; in viro suo Socrate, Cic.; transf., of animals, vir g. -cgis ipse caper, Verg. **C.** Emphat., a man of character, courage, spirit; tulit dolorem

at vir, Cic. **D.** Milit. t. t. = soldier, gen. plur., soldiers, or opp. to cavalry = foot-soldiers; equites virique, Liv. **E.** Used for is or ille, auctoritas viri moverat, Liv. **F.** a single man, an individual; in such a phrase as vir virum legit, each singles out his opponent, Verg. **G.** Plur., viri, poet. transf. = homines, men, mortals, as opp. to gods. **H.** Meton., virility, Cat. (genit. plur., often virum).

virāgo -inis, f. (virgo), a man-like woman, female warrior, heroine; of Pallas, bello metuenda virago, Ov.; Juturna virago, Verg.

Virbius -ii, m. (said to be from vir and bis), the name of Hippolytus after he was restored to life; also of his son, Verg.

virēctum (virēum) -i, n. (*virex from vireo), greensward, turf; plur., virecta nemorum, glades, Verg.

virens, p. adj. (from vireo). **I.** green; agellus, Hor. **II.** Fig., blooming, youthful; puella, Hor.

1. **virēo**, 2. to be green. **I.** Lit., arbores et vita virent, Cic. **II.** Fig., to be blooming, vigorous, healthy, fresh, youthful; virebat integris sensibus, Liv.

2. **virēo** -ōnis, m. a kind of bird, perhaps the green-finch, Plin.

vires -ium, f., v. vis.

viresco, 3. (inchoat. of vireo), to grow green, become green; in fusca virescent gramina, Verg.

virētum = virectum (q.v.).

virga -ae, f. (vireo). **I.** a thin green twig, bough; turea, Verg.; vascata, a limed twig, Ov. **II.** Meton., **A.** 1, a slip for planting, Ov.; 2, a rod for inflicting stripes, Plaut.; esp., plur., virgae, the rods of which the victors' fasces were formed; aliquem virgis caedere, Cic.; sing. collect., for the fasces, Ov.; 3, a broom, Ov.; 4, a magic wand; esp. of Mercury, Ov., Verg. **B.** Of things resembling a rod or twig, 1, virgae, the stalks of the flax plant, Plin.; 2, a streak, stripe of colour on clothes; purpureis tingit sua corpora virgis, Ov.

virgator -ōris, m. (virga), one who beats with rods, Plaut.

virgātus -a -um (virga), 1, made of twigs or osiers, Cat.; 2, striped; sagula, Verg.

virgētum -i, n. (virga), an osier-bed, thicket of brushwood, Cic.

virgēus -a -um (virga), made of twigs or rods; flamma, of burning twigs, Verg.

virgīdemia -ae, f. (formed in jest from analogy with vindemia), a rod-harvest, i.e., a good beating, Plaut.

Virgilius = Vergilius (q.v.).

virgīnalis -e (virgo), of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly; habitus, vestitus, Cic.

virgīnarius = virginalis (q.v.).

virgīnēus -a -um (virgo), of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly; favilla, ashes of a dead maiden, Ov.; rubor, Verg.; aqua or liquor, the stream Virgo, v. Virgo, Ov.

virgīnitas -ātis, f. (virgo), virginity, Cic.

Virgīnius = Verginius (q.v.).

virgo -inis, f. (root VARG, whence ὄργη). **I.** a maiden, virgin; 1, lit., Cic.; Saturnia, Vesta, Ov.; Phoebea, the laurel-tree into which Daphne was turned, Ov.; virgo = Astraea, Verg.; dea, Diana, Ov.; virginis sequor, the Hellespont, Ov.; virgo vestalis or simply virgo, Cic.; 2, transf., of animals, Plin.; 3, meton., a, the constellation Virgo, Cic. poet.; b, Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, a stream of water brought to Rome in an aqueduct by M. Agrippa, the source of which was said to

have been discovered by a maiden. **II.** a young woman; a, unmarried, Ov.; b, married, a young wife, Verg.

virgūla -ae, f. (dim. of virga). **I.** a little twig, a little bough, Nep. **II.** Meton., a rod, staff; 1, gen., virgūla stantem circumscribere, Cic.; 2, esp., a, virga divina, a magic staff, Cic.; b, censoria, a critical mark that the passage marked is not genuine, Quint.

virgūlātus -a -um (virgula), striped, Plin.

virgultum -i, n. (for virguletum from virgula). **I.** a thicket, copse, brushwood; gen. plur., Liv., Caes. **II.** a slip for planting, Lucr., Verg.

virguncūla -ae, f. (dim. of virgo), a young virgin, little girl, Sen.

viriae -arum, f. (vir), armlets, bracelets, Plin.

Viriāthus (Virīātus) -i, m. a brave Lusitanian, who commanded his countrymen in their war against the Romans.

viridārium (virīdīarium) -ii, n. (viridis), a pleasure-garden; plur., viridaria, Cic.

viridicātus -a -um (viridis), made green, green, Cic. (?)

viridis -e (vireo), green (in all its shades), grass-green, pea-green, sea-green. **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., ripa, Cic.; Venafrum, rich in olive-trees, Hor.; esp., of the colour of the sea, or of water, or of what is found in it, of the nymphs, etc.; Mincius, Verg.; comae Nereidum, Ov. **B.** Subst., **viride** -is, n. 1, green, the colour green, Plin.; 2, a green growth, the green of grass or trees; esp., of young corn, Liv.; plur., **viridia** -ium, n. green trees or herbs, Sen. **II.** Transf., of age, fresh, young, blooming, vigorous; juvenia, Verg.

viriditas -ātis, f. (viridis). **I.** greenness; praetorum, Cic. **II.** Fig., the freshness, bloom of youth; senectus aufert viriditatem, Cic.

virido, 1. (viridis). **I.** Intransit., to be green; partic., viridans, green; laurus, Verg. **II.** Transit., to make green; hence, viridari, to become green, Ov.

Viridōmārus (Virđōmārus) -i, m. a Gallic name; a, a leader of the Aedui, Caes.; b, a commander of the Insubres, killed by M. Claudius Marcellus, 222 B.C.

virilis -e (vir), manly, male, virile. **I.** In relation to sex; 1, a, stirps, Liv.; secus, male sex, Liv.; b, in grammar, masculine, Varr.; 2, of age, adult; toga, assumed by the Roman youths in their fifteenth or sixteenth year, Cic.; 3, in relation to the person, pars virilis, part, lot, share, duty; est aliqua pars mea virilis, Cic.; pro virili parte, to the utmost of one's ability, Liv., Cic. **II.** manly, courageous, spirited, vigorous, bold; animus, Cic.; ingenium, Sall.

virilitas -ātis, f. (virilis), manly age, manhood; 1, lit., Tac.; 2, meton., virility, Tac.

viriliter, adv. (virilis), manfully, courageously, vigorously; aegrotare, Cic.; facere, Hor.

virīolae -arum, f. (dim. of viriae), a small armlet, bracelet, Plin.

viripōtens -entis (vires and potens), mighty (epithet of Jupiter), Plaut.

virītum, adv. (vir). **I.** man by man, individually; agros viritum dividere civibus, Cic. **II.** Transf., singly, separately, especially; viritum commonefacere beneficii sui, Sall.

Viromandūi (Vēromandi) -ōrum, m.: people in Gallia Belgica, east of the Atrebatas, south of the Nervii.

virōsus -a -um (virus), stinking, fetid; caetorea, Verg.

virtus -ūtis, f. (vir), manly excellence. **I.** **A.** Gen. 1, lit., excellence, capacity, worth, virtue; animi corporis, Cic.; 2, transl., of animals, inanimate or abstract things, characteristic excellence, goodness, worth, excellence; equi, Cic.; herbarum, Ov.; oratoriae virtutes, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, moral excellence, virtue; honesta in virtute ponuntur, Cic.; 2, valour, bravery, courage, Cic., Caes., Liv.; rei militaris, Cic.; bellandi, Cic.; plur., virtutes, deeds of bravery, Tac.; 3, courage, resolution in difficulties; nisi virtute et animi restituissem, Cic.

virus -i, n. **I.** a slimy liquid, slime, Verg. **II.** **A.** poison; of snakes, Lucr., Verg.; fig., aliquis apud quem evomat virus acerbitalis suae, Cic. **B.** a harsh, bitter taste; tetrum, of salt water, Lucr.

vīs (genit. sing., vis rare), acc. vim, abl. vi, plur., vires -um, f. force, power, strength. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, a, sing., celeritas et vis equorum, Cic.; fluminis, Caes.; b, plur., vires, usually applied to physical strength, vires nervique, sanguis viresque, Cic.; 2, esp., hostile force, violence; cum vi vis aliata defenditur, Cic.; alicui vim afferre, Cic.; per vim, by force, Caes. **B.** Meton., 1, a large number or quantity; magna vis auri argenteique, Cic.; 2, plur., vires, troops, forces; satis virium ad certamen, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, gen., intellectual and moral strength, might, power, influence; vis illa divina et virtus orationis, Cic.; 2, esp., force, nature, meaning, essence; a, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic.; b, esp., the meaning of a word; verbi, nominis, Cic.

viscātus -a -um (viscum), smeared with bird-lime; virga, Ov.

viscēra, v. viscus.

viscēratiō -ōnis, f. (viscera), a public distribution of meat to the people, Cic.

visco, 1. (viscum), to make sticky, Juv.

viscum -i, n. (ifós). **I.** mistletoe, Verg. **II.** Meton., bird-lime, Cic.

viscus -ēris, n. usually plur. **viscēra** -um, n. the inside of the body, entrails, viscera. **I.** **A.** Lit., haerentia viscere tela, Ov. **B.** Transf., the flesh; e visceribus sanguis exeat, Cic. **II.** Meton., plur., a, of persons, flesh and blood, one's own flesh = one's own child or children; diripiunt avidae viscera nostra ferae, Ov.; b, of things, (a) the inmost part of anything; viscera montis, Verg.; reipublicae, Cic.; (b) heart-blood = wealth, means; aerarii, Cic.

visendus -a -um, p. adj. (from viso), worthy to be seen; ornatus, Cic.; subst., **visenda** -ōrum, n. things worth seeing, Liv.

visio -ōnis, f. (video), a seeing, view. **I.** Lit., eamque esse dei visionem, ut similitudine cernatur, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, an appearance; adverticia, Cic.; b, a notion, idea; doloris, Cic.; veri et falsi, Cic.

visito, 1. (intens. of viso). **I.** to see often, Plaut. **II.** to visit; aliquem, Cic.

viso -si -sum, 3. (intens. of video), to look at carefully, behold attentively, contemplate. **I.** Lit., agros, Liv.; visendi causā venire, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to come to see, go to see, look to, see after; aedem Minervae, Plaut.; si domi est, Ter. **B.** Esp., a, to visit, call upon; esp., a sick person, ut viderem te et viserem, Cic.; b, to visit a place; Thespias, Cic.; domum alicuius, Cic.

visulla -ae, f. a kind of vine, Plin.

visum -i, n. (video), that which is seen, an appearance, vision. **I.** Gen., Prop. **II.** Esp., **A.** an appearance in a dream, a dream; visa somniorum, Cic. **B.** As translation of Gr.

φαντασία of the Stoics, an image of an external object received through the senses, Cic.

Visurgis -is, m. a river in North Germany, the Weser.

visus -ūs, 1. (video). **I.** a seeing, sight, vision, look; visu nocere, Cic.; obire omnia visu, Verg.; plur., visus effugiet tuos, Ov. **II.** Meton., a sight, appearance; hoc visu laetus, Liv.; of abstractions, visum habere quendam insignem et illustrem, Cic.

vita -ae, f. (vivo), life. **I.** a, lit., in vita esse, to live, Cic.; vitam amittere, Cic.; vitam profundere pro aliquo, Cic.; vitam miserrimam degere, Cic.; vitam alicui adimere or auferre, Cic.; deum vitam accipere, Verg.; in vita, during my whole life, Cic.; plur., serpit per omnium vitas amicitia, Cic.; b, transf., of trees, etc., life, duration, Plin. **II.** Meton., 1, life, way of living; rustica, Cic.; 2, life = biography, Nep.; 3, life, as a term of endearment; mea vita, Cic.; 4, a soul, shade in the lower world; tenues sine corpore vitae, Verg.; 5, men living, the world, Tib.

vitābilis -e (vito), that may or ought to be shunned, Ov.

vitābundus -a -um (vito), trying to avoid, avoiding, shunning; vitābundus erumpit, Sall.; with acc., vitābundus castra hostium, Liv.

vitalis -e (vita), of or relating to life, vital, Cic.; viae, the windpipe, Ov.; subst., **ivitalia** -ium, n. vital parts, Plin.

vitalitas -ātis, f. (vitalis), life, vitality, Plin.

vitalitēr, adv. (vitalis), vitally, Lucr.

vitatio -ōnis, f. (vito), an avoiding, shunning; oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori, Cic.; doloris, Cic.

Vitellia -ae, f. a town of the Aequi in Latium, now Civitella.

Vitellius -ii, m., Aulus, the Roman emperor who succeeded Otho, notorious for his gluttony and idleness. Hence, **A.** **Vitellius** -a -um, belonging to Vitellius. **B.** **Vitellianus** -a -um, Vitellian.

vitellus -i, m. (dim. of vitulus). **I.** a little calf, as a term of endearment, Plaut. **II.** the yolk of an egg, Cic.

vitēus -a -um (vitis), of or relating to a vine; pocula, wine, Verg.

vitārium -ii, n. (vitis), a nursery of young vines, Var.

vitiatō -ōnis, f. (vitio), a defiling, ravishing, Sen.

vitiatōr -ōris, m. (vitio), a violator, ravisher, Sen.

viticulā -ae, f. (dim. of vitis), a little vine, Cic.

vitifer -fēra -fērum (vitis and fero), vine-bearing, Plin.

vitigēnus -a -um (vitis and gigno), produced from the vine; liquor, Lucr.

vitiginēus -a -um (vitis) of or relating to the vine, Plin.

vitiligo -inis, f. (vitium), a kind of cutaneous eruption, Plin.

vitilis -e (vieo), plaited, intertwined, Plin. Subst., **vitilia** -ium, n. wicker-work, Plin.

vitio, 1. (vitium), to injure, damage, corrupt, spoil, mar, vitiate. **I.** Lit., a, vitiatūs aper, high, Hor.; omnem salubris amaris, Ov.; b, esp., to defile, debauch a maiden, Ter. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to Jorge, falsify; senatus consulta, Liv.; conitiorum et contionum significationes, Cic. **B.** Esp. religious t.t., vitare diem, to declare a day unfit for the holding of the census, Cic.

vītiosē, adv. (vitiosus), *faulty, defective*. **I.** Lit., vitiose se habere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *perversely, wrongly*; illud vero idem Caecilius vitiosus, Cic. **B.** Esp., *against the auguries*; ferre leges, Cic.

vītiositas -ātis, f. (vitiosus), *viciousness, wickedness*, Cic.

vītiosus -a -um (vitium), *faulty, defective, corrupt, bad*. **I.** Lit., Varr.; in fig., vitiosas partes (unsound limbs) reipublicae exsecare, sanare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *defective, faulty, wrong*; suffragium, Cic.; lex, Cic.; vitiosis-simus orator, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** *defective* = against the auguries, Cic.; consul, dictator, elected informally, Cic., Liv.; **2.** *morally corrupt, wicked*; non sunt vitiosiores, quam plerique qui, etc., Cic.; vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, Cic.

vītis -is, f. **I.** *a vine*; **1.** lit., Cic.; **2.** meton., the centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch, Tac.; meton., the post of centurion, Juv. **II.** Transf., vitis alba, a plant, also called ampelocence, Ov.

vītisātor -ōris, m. (vitis and sator), *one who plants vines*, Verg.

vitium -ii, n. *a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection*. **I.** Lit., a, corporis, Cic.; si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic.; b, dross, in metal; ignis vitium metallis excoquit, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *a fault, imperfection, defect*; adversum vitium castrorum, defective position, Cic.; vitia in dicente acutius quam recta videre, Cic.; omnia fere vitia vitare, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** *religions t.t., a defect in the auguries*; tabernaculum vitio (against the auguries) captum, Cic.; **2.** a, *a moral fault, crime, vice*; vitium fugere, Hor.; nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic.; in vitio esse, to deserve blame, Cic.; or of persons, to be to blame, Cic.; b, *a defiling, debauching a woman*, Plaut.

vīto, **1.** to avoid, shun, **I.** Lit., tela, Caes.; hastas, Ov.; aspectum or oculos hominum, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** a, with acc., stultitiam, Cic.; suspiciones, Caes.; b, with ne and the subj., vitandum est oratori utrique, ne aut scurrilis jocus sit aut inimicus, Cic.; c, with the infin., tangere vitet scripta, Hor. **B.** to escape; casum Cic.; fugā mortem, Caes.

vitreūs -a -um (vitrum), *made of glass*. **I.** Lit., hostis, a glass draughtsman, Ov. **B.** Meton., like glass, glassy, transparent, glittering; unda, Verg.; ros, Ov.; Circe, Hor. **II.** Fig., fama, glittering, Hor.

vītricus -i, m. *a stepfather*, Cic.

vitrum -i, n. **I.** glass; merces in chartis et linteis et vitro delatae, Cic. **II.** wood, a plant producing a blue dye, Caes.

Vitrūvius -ii, m., M. Vitruvius Pollio, of Verona, whose work, De Architectura Libri X, composed probably about 14 B.C., we still possess.

vitta -ae, f. *a ribbon, band, fillet*; **1.** as a binding for the head; a, for sacrificial victims, Verg.; b, of priests and priestesses, Verg.; c, of free-born women, Ov.; **2.** a band round the altar, Verg.; **3.** the fillets round the branches carried by supplicants, Verg.

vittātus -a -um (vitia), *decorated with a fillet*; capilli, Ov.

vītūla -ae, f. (vitulus), *a calf, heifer*, Verg.

vītūlinus -a -um (vitulus), *of or relating to a calf*; caruncula, Cic.; assum, roast veal, Cic. Subst., vītūlina -ae, f. veal, Plaut.

vītūlor, **1.** dep. to celebrate a festival, be joyful, Plaut.

vītūlus -i, m. (italōs). **I.** *a bull-calf*, Cic. **II.** Applied to the young of other animals, e.g.,

of a horse, Verg.; vitulus marinus, or simply vitulus, *a sea-calf*, Plin.

vītūpērābilis -e (vitupero), *blamable*, Cic.

vītūpērātio -ōnis, f. (vitupero), *a blaming, scolding, vituperation*; in vituperationem venire, or adduci, or cadere, or subire vituperationem Cic.; meton., that which is blamable, blamable conduct, Cic.

vītūpērātor -ōris, m. (vitupero), *a blamer, vituperator*; mei, Cic.; philosophiae, Cic.

vītūpēro, **1.** (vitium and paro), *to blame, scold, censure, vituperate*; consilium, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.

vivācitas -ātis, f. (vivax), *length of life, longevity*, Plin.

vivārium -ii, n. (vivus), *a place where living animals are kept, a park, warren, preserve, a fish pond*, Plin.; fig., exultant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, allure by presents, Hor.

vivātus -a -um (vivus), *lively, vivid*, Lucr.

vivax -ācis (vivo). **I.** a, *long-lived*; phoenix, Ov.; b, *lasting, enduring*; oliva, Verg. **II.** a, *lively, vigorous*; sulfura, inflammable, Ov.; b, *brisk, vivacious*, Quint.

viverra -ae, f. *a ferret*, Plin.

vivesco (vīvisco), vixi, 3. (vivo). **I.** to begin to live, Plin. **II.** to be lively, vigorous, Lucr.

vividus -a -um (vivo). **I.** showing signs of life, animated; a, lit., gemma, Ov.; b, transf., of pictures and statues, life-like, true to life; signa, Prop. **II.** full of life, lively, vigorous; senectus Tac.; virtus, Verg.

vivirādis -icis, f. (vivus and radix), *a cutting which has a root, a layer*, Cic.

vivisco = vivesco (q. v.)

vivo, vixi, victum, 3. (vivō), *to live, be alive*.

I. Lit., **A.** Gen., a, of persons, ad summam senectutem, Cic.; annum, a year, Ov.; with cognate acc., vitam tutiorem, Cic.; vivere de lucro, to owe one's life to the favour of another, Cic.; si vivo, or si vivam, if I live (in threats), Ter.; ita vivam, as true as I live, Cic.; ne vivam, may I die if, etc., Cic.; b, transf., (a) of plants, to live; vivit vitis, Cic.; (β) of fire, to burn; cinis vivet, Ov. **B.** **1.** to live = to enjoy life; vivamus, mea Lesbia, Cat.; quando vivemus, have leisure, Cic.; so vive, vivite, in saying good-bye, farewell, Hor., Verg.; **2.** to last, continue; vivunt scripta, Ov.; eius mihi vivit auctoritas, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** a, to live on anything; lacte atque pecore, Caes.; b, to pass one's life, live; vivere cum timore, Cic.; in litteris, Cic.; in paupertate, Cic.; with double nom., vivo miserimus, Cic.; **2.** to live with some one or at some place; a, to live, to find oneself, to stay; vixit Syracusis, Cic.; b, to live with some one, to live in the company of; cum aliquo valde familiariter, Cic.

vivus -a -um (vivo), *alive, living*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., aliquem vivum capere, Liv.; patrem et filium vivos comburere, Cic.; frangetis impetum vivi, while he is alive, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** living, belonging to a living person; vox, Cic.; calor, Ov.; **2.** seeming to live, true to life, life-like; vivos ducent de marmore vultus, Verg.; **3.** of plants, living; arundo, Ov.; **4.** living, lasting, natural, lively; flumen, running water, Verg.; Liv.; lucerna, burning, Hor.; ros, fresh, Ov.; sulfur, natural, Liv. **II.** Subst., vivum -i n. that which is alive, the flesh with life and feeling; calor ad vivum adveniens, Liv.; neque id ad vivum reseco, cut to the quick, i.e., not take it in too literal a sense, Cic.; de vivo detrahare (resecare), to take away from the capital, Cic.

vix, adv. (connected with vis, as Gr. μέγας with μέγος, thus orig. with effort). **I.** Gen., with effort, scarcely; vix teneor quin accurram, Cic. **II.** Esp. a, with quum or (poet.) et, and (poet.) without quum, scarcely . . . when; vix erat hoc plane imperatū, quum illum spoliatum stipatumque lictoribus videres, Cic.; vix inopia quies laxaverat artus, et, etc., Verg.; b, without quum or et, vix proram attigerat, rumpit Saturnia funem, Verg.; c, strengthened with dum, gen., vixdum (in one word), hardly, yet; vixdum coetu nostro dimisso, Cic.; d, strengthened by tandem, only just; vix tandem legi literas, Cic.

vixdum, v. vix, II. c.

vocābŭlum -i, n. (voco), the name, appellation of anything. **I.** Lit. a, res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, Cic.; b, a name peculiar to any person or thing; cui (oppido) nomen inditum e vocabulo ipsius, Tac.; c, grammat. t.t., a noun substantive, Varr. **II.** a pretext, Tac.

vocālis -e (vox), uttering sounds, vocal, resounding, singing. **I.** Adj., carmen, Ov.; Orpheus, Hor.; ne quem vocalem praeteritis videamus, any one with a good voice, Cic. **II.** Subst., **vocālis** -is, f. (sc. littera), a vowel, Cic.

vocālitas -ātis, f. (vocalis), harmony, euphony, Quint.

vocāmen -inis, n. (voco), a name, appellation, Lucr.

vocātes -ium, m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, now Bazadois.

vocatio -ōnis, f. (voco), **1.** a summoning before a court of law, Varr.; **2.** an invitation to dinner, Cat.

vocātor -ōris, m. (voco), an inviter, Plin.

vocātus -ūs, m. (voco). **I.** a calling, summoning, invocation; plur., vocatus mei, Verg. **II.** an inviting, invitation, e.g., to a sitting of the senate, Cic.

vociferātiō -ōnis, f. (vociferor), a loud shouting, vociferation, Cic.

vociferātus -ūs, m. = vociferatio (q.v.).

vocifero, **1.** = vociferor; pass. impers., vociferatum fortiter, Liv.

vociferor, **1.** dep. (vox and fero), to cry loudly, shout, vociferate; palam, Cic.; talia, Verg.; with acc. and infin., quod vociferabare decem milia talentū Gabinio esse promissa, Cic.; with interrog. sent., vociferari Decius, quo fugerent, Liv.; with de and the abl., de superbia patrum, Liv.

vocifŭo, **1.** (vox and facio), to shout aloud, Varr.

vocito, **1.** (intens. of voco). **I.** to be accustomed to name, to be wont to call; has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, Cic. **II.** to shout loudly, Tac.

voco, **1.** (vox), to call, summon. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., **1.** Dumnorigem ad se, Caes.; aliquem in contionem, Cic.; **2.** to call upon, invoke; deos, Hor. **B.** Esp., **1.** to summon before a court of law; aliquem in ius, Cic.; **2.** to invite to dinner, etc.; ad cenam, Cic.; **3.** to call forth, to provoke; hostem, Verg., Tac.; **4.** to call, name, designate; aliquid alio nomine, Cic.; patrioque vocat de nomine mensem, Ov. **II.** Transf., to bring, put, place in any state or condition; ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic.; ad calculos amicitiam, Cic.; in dubium, to call in question, Cic.; aliquem in partem, Cic.

Vocantii -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis, on the left bank of the Rhone.

vocula -ae, f. (dim. of vox). **I.** a low, weak

voice, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** a low tone in singing or speaking; falsae voculae, Cic.; **2.** contemptuously, a little petty speech; incurere in voculas malevolorum, Cic.; a petty speech, Cic.

vōla -ae, f. the hollow of the hand or foot, Plin.

vōlaema, v. volemum.

Volaterrae -ārum f. an old town in Etruria, now Volterra. Hence, **Volaterranus** -a -um, of Volaterrae; Vada, a port in the district of Volaterrae, now Torre di Vado; plur. subst., **Volaterrani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Volaterrae.

vōlāticus -a -um (2. volo). **I.** having wings, winged; a, flying, Plant.; b, flying here and there; illius furentes ac volatici impetus, Cic. **II.** Fig., meeting, flighty, inconstant; Academia, Cic.

vōlatilis -e (2. volo). **I.** having wings, winged; bestiae, Cic.; puer, Cupid., Ov. **II.** Transf., **1.** swift, rapid; ferrum, Verg.; **2.** fleeting, transitory; aetas, Ov.

vōlātūra -ae, f. (2. volo), a flight, Varr.

vōlātus -ūs, m. (2. volo), a flying, flight, Cic.

Volcae -ārum, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis.

vōlēmum pīrum, gen. plur., volemā pira, a kind of pears, large enough to fill the hollow of the hand (vola), Verg.

vōlens -entis, p. adj. (from 1. volo). **I.** willing, voluntary, Sall., Verg. **II.** favourable, inclined to, Liv., Sall.; d. volentibus, by the help of the gods, Sall.; volentia alicui, favourable tidings or events, Sall.

vōlgiōlus -i, m. a garden tool for smoothing beds, Plin.

volgo, volgus = vulgo, vulgus (q.v.).

vōlito, **1.** (intens. of volo). **I.** to fly about, to fly to and fro, to flit, to flutter. **A.** Lit., a, of birds, Cic., Liv.; b, of things, hic aliae (stellae) volitant, Cic. **B.** Fig., to fly round; a, of the soul, Cic.; b, of men with immoderate wishes, to soar; homo volitans gloriae cupiditate, Cic. **II.** Transf., to fly round about, hasten about; **1.** lit., cum gladiis toto foro, Cic.; **2.** fig., to show oneself or itself; quum illa conjuratio palam volitaret, Cic.

vōlnĕro = vulnĕro (q.v.).

1. vōlo, vōllĭ, velle (root VOL, Gr. BOA, whence βούλομαι), to be willing, to wish. **I.** Gen., **1.** a, with acc. and infin., volui id quidem efficere, Cic.; volo scire, velim scire, I should like to know, Cic.; b, with acc. and infin., iudicem me esse, non doctorem volo, Cic.; c, with nom. and infin., Ov.; d, with neut. acc., faciam, quod vultis, Cic.; num quid vellet, Liv.; e, with ut and the subj., volo, uti respondeas, Cic.; f, with the subj. alone, visne hoc primum videamus? Cic.; g, also, velit nolit scire difficile est, whether he wishes or does not, Cic.; si vis, and contracted sis, sultis, parenthet., refer animū, sis, ad veritatem, Cic.; **2.** velle aliquid, to wish to speak with; centuriones trium cohortium me velle postredie, Cic.; **3.** bene (male) alicui, to wish well or ill to, Plaut.; **4.** aliquid alicuius causā, to wish something good to some one; valde eius causā volo, Cic.; **5.** quid sibi vult (res), what is the meaning of; quid ergo illae sibi statuē equestres inauratae volunt, Cic. **II.** **1.** Polit. t. t., to will, choose, ordain; majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Cic.; **2.** to think, be of opinion, mean; vultis omnia evenire fato, Cic.; **3.** foll. by quam (like Gr. βούλομαι ἤ, to prefer), malae rei se quom nullius, turbarum ac seditionum duces esse volunt, Liv. (contr., vin = visne, sis = si vis, sultis = si vultis).

2. vōlo, 1. to fly. **I.** Lit., Cic.; partic. subst., volantes -ium, f. (sc. bestiae), flying creatures, birds, Verg. **II.** Transf., to move rapidly, to fly; currus, Verg.; fulmina, Lucr.; aetas, Cic.

3. vōlo -ōnis, m. (1. volo), a volunteer; plur., volones, the slaves who were bought at the public expense to serve as soldiers after the battle of Cannae, each of them being asked "velletne militare," Liv.

Volsci (Vulsci) -ōrum, m. a people in Latium, on both banks of the Liris, in modern Campagna di Roma and Terra di Lavoro. Hence, **Volscus** -a -um, Volscan.

volscella -ae, f. a pair of tweezers or pincers, Mart.

Volsinii (Vulsinii) -ōrum, m. a town in Etruria, now Bolsena. Hence, **Volsiniensis** -e, Volsinian; plur. subst., **Volsinienses** -ium, m. the Volsinians.

volsus -a -um, v. vello.

Voltinius -a -um, Voltinian; tribus, a Roman tribe. Hence, **Voltinienses** -ium, m. citizens of the Voltinian tribe.

Volturna -ae, f. the goddess of the twelve allied Etruscan states.

voltur = vultur (q.v.)

Volturnus = Vultur (q.v.)

voltus = vultus (q.v.)

vōlūbilis -e (volvo), rolling, revolving, turning round, twisting round. **I.** Lit., buxum, a top, Verg.; caelum, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, of fortune, changeable, inconstant; fortuna, Cic.; b, of discourse, rapid, fluent; Appii Claudii volubilis erat oratio. Cic.

vōlūbilitas -ātis, f. (volubilis), revolving motion, revolution. **I.** Lit., mundi, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, vicissitude, inconstancy; fortunae, Cic.; b, flow of discourse, fluency; verborum, Cic.; linguae, Cic.

vōlūbiliter, adv. (volubilis), *fluently*; funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio, Cic.

vōlūcer, vōlūceris, vōlūcere (2. volo), flying, winged. **I.** A. Lit., 1, adj., angues, Cic.; deus or puer, Cupid., Ov.; bestiae volucres, birds, Cic.; 2, subst., vōlūceris -is, f. (sc. bestia), a bird, Cic. **B.** Transf., applied to an object in rapid motion, swift; lumen, Lucr.; funi, Verg.; sagitta, Verg.; nuntius, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, gen., quick, fleet; nihil est tam volucere quam maledictum, Cic.; 2, fleeting, transitory; fortuna, Cic. (genit. plur., gen. vōlūcerum).

vōlūcera -ae, f. and vōlūcere -is, n. (volvo), a caterpillar found on vine-leaves, Plin.

vōlūceris -is, f., v. volucer.

vōlūmen -inis, n. (volvo), anything rolled up. **I.** 1, a book, roll, writing; volumen plenum querelae, Cic.; plur., volumina selectarum epistolarum, Cic.; 2, esp., a part of a larger work, a book, Nep.; mutatae ter quinque volumina formae, the fifteen books of the Metamorphoses, Ov. **II.** a roll, wreath, whirl, fold; anguis sinuat immensa volumine terga, Verg.

vōluntārius -a -um (voluntas), voluntary. **A.** Subject, a person who does something of his own accord; procurator, Cic.; auxilia sociorum, Cic.; milites, volunteers, Caes.; plur. subst., vōluntārii -ōrum, m. volunteers, Caes. **B.** Object, that which happens of one's own free will; mors, suicide, Cic.; deditio, Liv.

vōluntas -ātis, f. (1. volo), will, wish, inclination. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., 1, me conformo ad eius voluntatem, Cic.; 2, free will; ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar, Cic.; voluntate of one's own free will; mea voluntate concedam,

willingly, Cic.; 3, good disposition; conusus municipiorum voluntatibus, Caes.; 4, desire, wish; ambitiosis voluntatibus cedere, Cic.; 5, aim, purpose; hanc mentem voluntatemque suscepit, Cic. **B.** 1, inclination, wishing well to; mutua, Cic.; 2, a last will, testament; testamenta et voluntas mortuorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., meaning, sense, signification of words, Quint.

vōlup, adv. (shortened from volupe, from 1. volo), agreeably, delightfully, pleasantly, Plaut. **vōluptābilis** -e (voluptas), giving pleasure; pleasant, Plaut.

vōluptārius -a -um (voluptas), relating to pleasure, esp., to sensual pleasure. **I.** Act., a, causing pleasure; possessiones, simply for pleasure, Cic.; b, relating to pleasure; disputatio, Cic. **II.** Pass., a, devoted or given to pleasure, sensual; esp. of the Epicureans as opp. to the Stoics, homo (of Epicurus), Cic.; b, capable of pleasure; gustatus est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptariis, Cic.

vōluptas -ātis, f. (volup), pleasure, delight, in a good or bad sense. **I.** Lit., voluptate capi, Cic.; alicui voluptati esse, Cic.; voluptatibus frui, Cic.; in a bad sense, voluptates corporis, sensual pleasures, Cic.; voluptate liquecere, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, voluptates, public shows, Cic.; 2, of persons, as a term of endearment, care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas, Verg.; (genit. plur., gen. voluptatum, but also voluptatum).

vōluptuōsus -a -um (voluptas), full of pleasure, delightful, Quint.

vōlūtāpūm -i, n. (voluto), a place where pigs roll, Plough, Verg.

vōlūtābundus -a -um (voluto), rolling, wallowing; in voluptatibus, Cic.

vōlūtatio -ōnis, f. (voluto). **I.** a rolling about, wallowing, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, disquiet; animi, Sen.; 2, vicissitude, inconstancy; rerum humanarum, Sen.

vōlūtātus -ūs, m. (voluto), a wallowing, Plin.

vōlūto, 1. (intens. of volvo), to roll round, tumble about. **I.** Lit., se in pulvere, Plin.; ne fluxa habenā volutetur in jactu glans, Liv.; partic., volutans, reflex., rolling oneself; volutans pedibus, throwing himself at the feet of, etc., Verg. **II.** Fig., 1, gen., middle, volutari, to roll, i.e., to be in; in omni genere flagitiorum, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to spread abroad, give forth; vocem per atria, Verg.; vocem volutant littora, echo back, Verg.; b, to turn over in the mind, revolve, consider; conditiones cum amicis, Liv.; nihil umquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo, Cic.; c, to busy, occupy; animus saepe his tacitis cogitationibus, Liv.; in veteribus scriptis studiose et multum volutatum esse, Cic.

volva -ae, f. (volvo). **I.** a covering, husk, shell, Plin. **II.** the womb, esp., a sow's womb, a favourite delicacy among the Romans, Hor.

volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. to roll, revolve, turn round, twist round. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., a, of living beings, molem, Verg.; oculos huc illic, Verg.; pass., volvi, as middle, to roll; curru, from a chariot, Verg.; esp., to roll to the ground, of those fallen in battle, humi, arvis, Verg.; b, of things, such as rivers, saxa glareosa, Liv.; of the wind, ignem ad fastigia summa, Verg.; reflex., se volvere, or simply volvere, or middle, volvi, to roll round, eddy, turn round; ii qui voluntur stellarum cursus sempiterni, Cic.; or tears, lacrimae voluntur inanes, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, to unroll a roll, to read; libros Catonis, Cic.; 2, to roll along, roll away; flumen pecus et domos volvens unā, Hor.; 3, meton., orbem, to form a circle (of men), Liv. **II.** Fig., A. Gen.,

v., of orators whose words flow without stopping, celeriter verba, Cic.; **b.**, of time, to make to roll round; prouos volvere menses (of the moon-goddess), Hor.; tot casus = to experience, Verg.; middle, of time or of events, to roll round; ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv.; partic. volvens, reflex., rolling round; volvens annus, Ov.; volventibus annis, in the course of years, Verg.; **c.**, to fix or determine fate; volvit vices (of Jupiter), Verg.; sic volvere Parcas, Verg. **B.** Esp., **1.** a, to toss about in the mind, to have, entertain; ingentes jam diu iras eum in pectore volvere, Liv.; **b.**, to busy oneself with a thought, reflect on, consider, ponder over; bellum in animo, Liv.; **2.** = revolvere, to go over again; veterum monumenta virorum, Verg.

vomer -ëris, m. a ploughshare, Cic.

vômica -ae, f. an ulcer, sore, boil. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., a plague, curse (of men), ap. Liv.

vômis -ëris, m. = vomer (q.v.).

vômîtio -ônis, f. (vomo). **I.** a vomiting, throwing up; vomitione alvos curare, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is thrown up, a vomit, Plin.

vômîto, l. (intens. of vomo), to vomit, Sen.

vômîtor -ôris, m. (vomo), one who vomits, Sen.

vômîtôrius -a -um (vomitor), provoking vomiting, Plin.

vômîtus -ûs, m. (vomo). **I.** a vomiting, Plin. **II.** Meton., that which is vomited, a vomit, Plin.

vômô -ûi -îtum, l. (connected with ἐμέω). **I.** Intransit., to vomit, Cic. **II.** Transit., to vomit forth, throw up, give forth; animam, Verg.; flammam, Verg.; pass. impers., ab hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic.

vorâcitas -âtis, f. (vorax), voracity, gluttony, Plin.

vorâginôsus -a -um (vorago), full of chasms, pits, Auct. b. Hisp.

vorâgo -inis, f. (voro), a pit, chasm, abyss. **I.** Lit., in the earth, Liv.; in water, an abyss,ddy, gulf, whirlpool; summensus equus voraginibus, Cic. **II.** Transf., ventris, Ov.; gurgis et vorago patrimonii, spendithrift, Cic.

vorâx -âcis (voro), gluttonous, voracious; Charybdis, Cic.; ignis voracior, Ov.

vôrô, l. (connected with βρῶω, whence βιβρώσκω and βόρῃ), to eat greedily, swallow whole, devour, consume. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to devour, suck in; Charybdis vorat carinas, Ov.; illam (puppim = navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Verg. **B.** Esp., **1.** of property, to squander, dissipate, Plin.; **2.**, to read eagerly, devour; litteras, literature, Cic.

vors ... v. vers ...

vort ... v. vert ...

vôs, ye, v. tu.

vôtivus -a -um (votum), of or relating to a vow, votive, vowed; ludi, Cic.; juveneca, Hor.

vôtum -i, n. (voveo). **I.** a vow. **A.** Gen., **1.** lit., vota debere diis, Cic.; vota nuncupare or suscipere or concipere, Cic.; vota facere, Cic.; **2.** meton., a, a prayer, Ov.; **b.**, that which is vowed; spolia hostium, Vulcano votum, Liv. **B.** Esp., the vows made on the 3rd of January every year by the chief magistrates for the good health of the emperor, Tac. **II.** a wish, desire; vota facere, to wish, Cic.; hoc erat in votis, this was what I wished, Hor.; voti potens, having gained his wish, Ov.

vôvéo, vôi, vôtum, **2.** **I.** to vow, promise to a god: decunnam Herculi, Cic.; aedem, Liv.;

with fut. infn., vovisse dicitur unam se deo datum, Cic. **II.** to wish; elige, quid voveas, Ov.

vox, vôiis, f. (root VOC, perhaps connected with ὤψ), the voice of a person speaking, calling, or singing. **I.** Lit., **1.** vocis contentio et remissio, Cic.; vocem attenuare, to make one's voice like a woman's, Cic.; of the cry of animals, boum, Verg.; **2.** = pronunciation; rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** sound, tone, of the voice or of a musical instrument, vocum gravitate et cantibus pelli vehementius, Cic.; septem discrimina vocum = the lyre with seven strings, Verg. **B.** a word, utterance, discourse; a, haec te vox non perculit? Cic.; carpi nostrorum militum vocibus, Caes.; **b.**, a command; consulum voci atque imperio non obedire, Cic.; c, a formula, decision, sentence; extremi ac difficillimi temporis vocem illam consulem mittere coegistis, Cic.; **d.**, a formula, a magic incantation; voces Marsae, Hor. **C.** = sermo, language; Grajâ scierit sive Latinâ voce loqui, Cic. **D.** accent, tone; in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic.

Vulcânus (Volcânus) -i, m. (root VULC, VULC = FULC, lit. the shining one), Vulcan, the god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus, who made the weapons, thunder-bolts, etc., of the gods, Cic.; insula Vulcani (Ἡφαίστρον νῆσος), the island of Vulcan, the most southern of the Lipari islands, now Vulcanello; plur., insulae Vulcani, the Lipari islands; appell., fire; Vulcanum navibus efflant, Ov. Hence, **A.** Vulcânîus -a -um, Vulcanian; acies, fire, Verg.; Lemnos, sacred to Vulcan, Ov.; Vulcaniis armis, with irresistible weapons, Cic. **B.** Vulcânâlis -e, belonging to Vulcan; subst., Vulcânâlia -ôrum, n. the annual festival of Vulcan, on the 23rd of August.

vulgaris -e (vulgus), common, ordinary, usual, vulgar; hominum consuetudo, Cic.; opinio, Cic.; subst., vulgarîa -ium, n. that which is common; antepanator rara vulgaribus, Cic.

vulgârîtêr, adv. (vulgaris), commonly, vulgarly, Plin.

vulgâtus -a -um, p. adj. (from l. vulgo). **I.** common, prostituted, Liv. **II.** Esp., generally known, well known; vulgatio fama est, with acc. and infn., Liv.

vulgîvâgus -a -um (vulgus and vagor), wandering, vagrant, Lucr.

1. vulgo (volgo), l. (vulgus), to make common to all, to communicate, make accessible to all. **I.** a, quum consulatum vulgari viderent, Liv.; munus vulgatum ab civibus esse in socios, Liv.; quae navis in flumine publico tam vulgata omnibus quam istius aetas, Cic.; **b.**, to communicate a disease; vulgati contactu hi homines morbi, Liv.; **c.**, to publish a book; carmina, Tac. **II.** to spread abroad by discourse, to divulge, make generally known; famam interfecti regis, Liv.

2. vulgô (volgô), adv. (lit. abl. of vulgus), commonly, generally, before the public, in public, openly; vulgo totis castriis testamenta obsignabantur, Caes.; quas (litteras) vulgo ad te mitto, Cic.

vulgus (volgus) -i, n., rarely m., the people = the great multitude, the public. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, in the town; non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, etc., Cic.; disciplinam in vulgum efferre, Cic.; **b.**, in the army, vulgus militum, armatorum, Liv. **B.** Transf., the people = a mass, crowd; vulgus incautum ovium, Hor. **II.** in a bad sense, the crowd, the mob. **A.** Lit., sapientis iudicium a iudicio vulgi discrepat, Cic.; odi profanum vulgus, Hor. **B.** Transf., the mass, the ordinary run; patronorum, Cic.

vulnērārīnus (vulnērārīus) -a -um (vulnus), of or relating to wounds, Plin.; subst., **vulnērārīus** -īi, m. a surgeon, Plin.

vulnērātio -ōnis, f. (vulnero), wounding, Cic.; fig., major haec est vitae, famae, salutis suae vulneratio, Cic.

vulnēro (vulnēro), 1. (vulnus), to wound, injure. **I.** Lit., aliquem, Cic.; corpus, Cic.

II. Fig., to wound, injure, harm, assail; eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic.

vulnificus (vulnificus) -a -um (vulnus and facio), inflicting wounds; telum, Ov.; chalybs, Verg.

vulnus (vulnus) -ēris, n. a wound. **I. A.** Lit., a, of living beings, vulnus inferre, Caes.; infligere, Cic.; vulnus accipere, excipere, Cic.; mori ex vulnere, Liv.; b, poet., transf., of injuries to things, falcis, Ov.; ornus vulneribus evicta, Verg. **B.** Fig., wound = injury, disease, damage, loss; vulnera reipublicae imponere, Cic.; poet., wounds to the feelings, esp., from love; vulnus alit venis, Verg. **II.** Meton., 1, a blow; mortifero vulnere ictus, Liv.; 2, the instrument or weapon which causes the blow; haesit sub gutture vulnus, Verg.

vulpēcula -ae, f. (dim. of vulpes), a little fox, Cic.

vulpes (vulpes) -is, f. (ἀλώπηξ), a fox. **I.** Lit., Hor.; prov., vulpes jungere, of something impossible, Verg.; the fox as an emblem of cunning, slyness; animi sub vulpe latentes, Hor. **II.** Transf., vulpes marina, a kind of shark, Plin.

vulpinus -a -um (vulpes), of or relating to a fox, vulpine, Plin.

Vulsci = Volsci (q.v.).

vulsura -ae, f. (vello), a plucking, pulling, Varr.

vulsus -a -um, p. adj. (from vello), having the hairs plucked out, smooth, effeminate, Plaut., Mart.

vulticūlus -ī, m. (dim. of vultus), the countenance, look, aspect; non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab ista oratione deterret, Cic.

vultūōsus -a -um (vultus), making faces, grimacing, full of airs, affected, Cic.

1. **vultur (vultur)** -īris, m. a vulture, Liv., Verg.; applied to a rapacious man, Sen.

2. **Vultur (Vultur)** -ūris, m. a mountain in Apulia, now Voltore.

vultūrinus (vultūrinus) -a -um (vultur), of or relating to a vulture, Plin.

vultūrius (vultūrius) -ī, m. a vulture. **I.** Lit., Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** a rapacious man, Cic. **B.** an unlucky throw at dice, Plaut.

Vulturum (Vulturum) -ī, n. a town in Campania on the river Volturnus, now Castel Volturno, Liv.

1. **Vulturinus (Volturnus)** -ī, m. a river in Campania, now Volturno.

2. **vulturinus (vulturinus)** -ī, m. (2. Vultur), with or without ventus, a wind named after the mountain Vultur, a south-east wind, Liv.

vultus (vultus) -ūs, m. the countenance, expression of the face, the look, mien, aspect. **I.** Lit., a, Gen., hilaris atque laetus, Cic.; plur., vultus fleti simulacque, Cic.; vultus avortite vestros, Cic.; b, emphat., a scornful, angry look; vultus instantis tyranni, Hor. **II.** Transf., the face; 1, lit., a, cadere in vultus, Ov.; b, a portrait, Plin.; 2, meton., look, appearance; salia for the seal, Verg.; naturae, Ov.

X.

X, the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek Ξ, ξ. It arises out of the combination of c and s (dico, dixi), g and s (lego, lxi).

Xanthippē -ēs, f. (Ξανθίπη), the shrewish wife of Socrates.

Xanthippus -ī, m. (Ξανθίππος). **I.** father of Pericles, conqueror over the Persians at Mycal. **II.** a general of the Lacedaemonians in the First Punic War, who took Regulus prisoner.

Xanthus (-ōs) -ī, m. (Ξάνθος). **I.** = Scamander. **II.** a river in Lycia. **III.** a river in Epirus.

xēnium -īi, n. (ξένιον), a present given to a guest, Plin.; in general, a gift, present, Plin.

Xēno -ōnis, m. (Ξένων), an Epicurean philosopher of Athens.

Xēnōcrātes -is, m. (Ξενοκράτης), a philosopher of Chalcedon, pupil of Plato, the head of the Academy after the death of Speusippus.

Xēnōphānēs -is, m. (Ξενοφάνης), a celebrated Greek philosopher of Colophon, founder of the Eleatic school.

Xēnōphōn -ontis, m. (Ξενοφών), an Athenian, pupil of Socrates, a distinguished historian and general. Hence, **Xēnōphontēus** (-tius) -a -um, of or belonging to Xenophon.

xerampēlinae -ārum, f. (ξηραπέλιναί), dark-red garments, Juv.

Xerxēs -is, m. (Ξέρξης), the king of the Persians who invaded Greece and was defeated at Salamis.

xiphias -ae, m. (ξίφιας). **I.** a sword-fish, Plin. **II.** a sword-shaped comet, Plin.

xiphion -īi, n. (ξίφιον), a sword-flag, Plin.

xylobalsānum -ī, n. (ξύλοβάλσαμον), wood of the balsam-tree, Plin.

xylocinnamōmum -ī, n. (ξύλοκιννάμωμον), the wood of the cinnamon plant, Plin.

xylon -ī, n. (ξύλον), the cotton-tree, Plin.

Xyniae -ārum, f. (Ξυνία), a town in Thessaly, on the lake Xynias.

xyris -īdis, f. (ξύρις), the wild iris, Plin.

xyustus -ī, m. (ξύστος), and **xystum** -ī, n. a open colonnade, a walk planted with trees, a promenade, Cic.

Y.

Y, a letter borrowed from the Greek in order to represent the Greek upsilon (Υ).

Z.

Z, z, represents the Greek zeta (Ζ, ζ), and is only used in foreign words.

Zācynthus (-ōs) -ī, f. (Ζάκυνθος), an island in the Ionian Sea, now Zante.

Zāleucus (Ζάλευκος), a celebrated lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy, living about 650 B.C.

Zāma -ae, f. (Ζάμα), a town in Numidia, scene of the victory of Scipio over Hannibal.

zāmīa -ae, f. (ζημία), *damage, injury, loss*, Plant.

Zancleō -ēs, f. (Ζάκλη), *old name of the town Messana (now Messina) in Italy, so called from its sickle-like form. Hence, adj., A. Zancleus -a -um, of or relating to Zancle. B. Zancleius -a -um, of Zancle.*

zōa -ae, f. (ζέα), *a kind of spelt*, Plin.

zelōtýpīa -ae, f. (ζηλοτυπία), *jealousy*, Cic.

zelōtýpus -a -um (ζηλότυπος), *jealous*, Juv.

Zēno (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Ζήνων). **I.** a Greek philosopher of Citium in Cyprus, founder of the Stoic School. **II.** a Greek philosopher of the Eleatic School, teacher of Pericles. **III.** a later Greek philosopher of the Epicurean School, teacher of Cicero and Atticus.

Zēnōbia -ae, f. **I.** daughter of Mithridates, king of Armenia. **II.** wife of Odenathus, king of Palmyra, which she ruled after her husband's death; conquered by the Emperor Aurelianus.

Zēphýrium -īi, n. (Ζεφύριον), *a fort on the coast of Cilicia.*

zēphýrus -i, m. (ζέφυρος), *a warm west wind, zephyr*, Hor.; poet. = wind, Verg.

Zērynthus -i, f. (Ζήρυνθος), *a town in Thracia, near Aenos. Hence, Zerynthius -a -um, Zerynthian.*

Zetes -ae, m. (Ζήτης), *the brother of Calais, son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts.*

Zēthus -i, m. (Ζήθος), *son of Jupiter. brother of Amphion.*

zeugites -ae, m. (ζευγίτης), *a kind of reed*, Plin.

zēus -i, m. (ζεύς), *a fish, the dory*, Plin.

Zeuxis -idis, m. (Ζεύξις), *a celebrated Greek painter.*

zingiber -ēris, n. (ζιγγίβερις), and **zingibēri**, n. indecl. *ginger*, Plin.

ziziphum -i, n. (ζίζυφον), *the jujube*, Plin.

ziziphus -i, f. *the jujube-tree*, Plin.

zm . . . v. sm . . .

zōdiācus -i, m. (ζωδιακός), *the zodiac*, Cic. poet.

Zōilus -i, m. (Ζώιλος), *a severe critic of Homer; appell., a petty critic*, Ov.

zōna -ae, f. (ζώνη), *a girdle. I. Lit., a, a maiden's girdle*, Cat.; **b**, a girdle or money-belt, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1**, the three stars called Orion's Belt, Ov.; **2**, zonae, terrestrial zones, Verg., Ov.

zōnārius -a -um (zona), *of or relating to a girdle*, Plaut.; subst., **zōnārius** -īi, m. a girdle-maker, Cic.

zōnūla -ae, f. (dim. of zona) *a little girdle*, Cat.

zōophthalmos -i, f. and **zōophthalmon** -i, n. (ζωόφθαλμος), *the great houseleek*, Plin.

zōpissa -ae, f. (ζώπισσα), *pitch mixed with wax, which was scraped off ships*, Plin.

1. zoster -ēris, m. (ζωστήρ), *a cutaneous eruption, the shingles*, Plin.

2. Zōster -ēris, m. (Ζωστήρ), *a promontory in Attica.*

zōthēca -ae, f. (ζωθήκη), *a private cabinet*, Plin.

zōthēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of zotheca), *a small private cabinet*, Plin.

zýgia -ae, f. (ζυγία), *a tree, the horn-bean*, Plin.

zýthum -i, n. (ζύθος), *a kind of Egyptian malt liquor*, Plin.

ENGLISH-LATIN.

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

A

abo

A, *an*, adj. not translated; — day, — month, *singulis diebus, mensibus*; to — man, *ad unum*.

abaft, aft, adv. *a puppi, a tergo*.

abandon, v.tr. *alqm (de)relinquere, destituere, deserere, (de)alqd re desistere*; — hope, *spem omittere*. **abandoned**, adj. = wicked, *nefarius*; see WICKED. **abandonment**, n. *relictio*, or infin. of abandon used substantively (e.g. *deserere amicum*, the — of a friend).

abase, v.tr. **1**, = lessen, *alqd (de)minuere, (im)minuere*; **2**, = humble, *frangere* (e.g. *animum, audaciam*), *comprimere, coercere, alcjs auctoritatem imminuere*. **abasement**, n. **1**, *deminutio*; **2**, legal, = loss of civil and social rights, *capitis or libertatis deminutio*.

abash, v.tr. *alqm percellere, perturbare, conturbare, animum alcjs affligere, debilitare, frangere*.

abate, **I**, v.tr. *(de)minuere, imminuere*; — a charge, *alqd de summa detrahere, sumptum or impensam circumcidere*. **II**, v.intr. **1**, *(de)minui, imminui, decrescere*; **2**, fig. of passion, *refervescere* (e.g. *ira*, etc.). **abatement**, n. *deminutio*; in taxation, *vectigalium deminutio*.

abbat, abbot, n. **abbas, -atis*, nearest equivalent in Class. Lat. *pontifex*. **abbess**, n. **abbatissa*, in Class. Lat. *antistes* or *antistita*. **abbey**, n. **abbatia* (= cloister), **ecclesia* (= church), Class. *templum*.

abbreviate, v.tr. **1**, = shorten, *(de)currere, praecidere, circumcidere*; **2**, = compress (e.g. *orationem*), *contrahere, verba ad compendium, or compendiū facere*. **abbreviation**, n. **1**, = shortening, *compendium, contractio* (e.g. *orationis, opp. to longitudo*); mark of —, *sigla, -orum* (Jct.); **2**, see **ÉPITOME**.

abdicate, v.tr. *magistratū, dictaturā, etc.*, see **abdicare, magistratum, etc., *ejurare*. **abdication**, n., legal, *abdicatio, ejuratio*.**

abdomen, n. *abdomen*.

abduction, n. **1**, = theft, *furtum*; **2**, = forcible carrying away, *raptus, -ūs, raptio*; to commit —, *raptare*.

abed, adv. *in lecto*; to lie —, (*in lecto*) *cubare*.

aberration, n. **1**, = a wandering from the right path, lit. or fig. error; **2**, = mental —, *mentis error*; **3**, = a fault, *erratum*.

abet, v.tr. **1**, = incite, *ad alqd instigare, impellere*; **2**, = aid, *ab* or *cum alqo*, or *alqd re*, or *e parte alcjs stare, auxilio alci esse*; — in a crime or fault, *sceleris or culpa participem* or *socium esse*. **abetor**, n. *socius, adiutor*; = — in anything, *alcjs rei*, or with abl. *conscius* (adj.).

abeyance, n. **1**, in gen. to be in —, *ē dubio, incertum, integrum esse, intermitti*; to leave in —, *rem integram relinquere*; **2**, legal, *vacare*; the property is in — (i.e. without a proprietor), *fundus vacat*; conferred the priestly offices as in — on others, *sacerdotia ut vacua in alios contulit*.

abhor, v.tr. *abominari, detestari* (lit. = call a god to witness a curse), *odisse, alqm odio habere*. **abhorrence**, n. *detestatio, odium*. **abhorrent**, adj. **1**, = inconsistent with, *ab alqd re abhorrens, alci rei*, or (*ab*) *alqd re alienus, alci rei contrarius*; **2**, see **HATEFUL**.

abide, v.intr. **1**, = linger in, (*com*)*morari, in alqo loco esse, or versari*; **2**, = last, *durare*.

abiding, adj. *diuturnus, stabilis*.

abject, adj. = contemptible, *abjectus, contemptus, humilis*.

abjure, v.tr. **1**, legal, *abjurare, ejurare*; **2**, fig. = disown, *ejurare, recusare*.

ability, n. **1**, = physical strength, *vires, -ium*; **2**, = mental power, *facultas, ingenium, vires*; according to one's —, *pro facultate, pro viribus*; a man of —, *vir summi ingenii*.

able, adj. **1**, = having power, *alcjs rei potens*; **2**, = fit for, *habilis, aptus, ad alqd idoneus*; **3**, = mentally strong, *sagax, sol(l)ers*; **4**, to be —, *posse, valere* (= to have strength for); to be — in anything, *alqd re polere*; as well as I am —, *pro viribus (meis), pro virili parte*. **able-bodied**, adj. *firmus, robustus, validus*.

ablative, n. (*casus*) *ablativus* (Gram.).

ablution, n. *ablutio*; to make an —, (*aqui*) *ablūere*.

abnegation, n. *animi moderatio, temperantia*; self —, *temperantia*.

abnormal, adj. **1**, lit. = not according to rule, *enormis* (e.g. *vicus* (Tac.) = irregularly built; *toga* (Quint.) = irregularly cut), *abnormis* (= rare); **2**, = out of the common, *novus, inusitatus, mirus, mirificus, incredibilis, singularis*; **3**, = very great, *maximus*; **4**, = rare, *infrequens*. ADV. *moderata morem*.

aboard, adv. to go —, (*in navem, or navem*) *consendere*; to be —, *in nave esse*; to put —, *in navem imponere*; to have —, *vehere*.

abode, n. **1**, = sojourn, *habitatio*; if in a foreign country, *peregrinatio*; **2**, see **HOUSE**.

abolish, v.tr. **1**, in gen. *abolere* (not in Cic.) *tollere, subvertere, delere, ex(s)tinguere*; **2**, legal, *abrogare*; to — part of a law by a new one, *obrogare*. **abolition**, n. **1**, in gen. = destruction, *dissolutio*; **2**, legal, *abrogatio*; — of debts, *tabulae novae*.

abominable, adj. *foedus, teter, detestabilis, immanis, nefarius* (= wicked) **abominate**, v.tr. see **ABHOR**.

aboriginal, adj. *priscus*; *prisci Latini* = the Latins who lived before the foundation of Rome, **aborigines**, n. *indigenae*.

abortion, n. 1, = miscarriage, *abortio*, *abortus*, -us; to cause an —, *alci abortum facere*, or *inferre*; 2, = a monstrous birth, *abortus*, *portentum*; a drug to procure —, *abortivum* (juv.). **abortive**, adj. 1, lit. = belonging to premature birth, *abortivus*; 2, fig. = unsuccessful, *irritus*. Adv. *in cassum*, *ad irritum*.

abound, v.intr. *alqd re abundare*, *affluere*, *alci superesse*, or *suppeditare* (e.g. he —s in words, *oratio ei suppeditat*). **abundance**, n. *rerum*, i.e. *divitiarum*, etc., *abundantia*, *suppeditatio*, *affluentia*, *ubertas*, *copia*. **abundant**, adj. *affluens* (ab) *alqd re* = rich, *copiosus*, *dives*, *locuples*. Adv. *abunde*, *satis superque*, *abundanter*, *cumulate*.

about, I. adv. 1, of place, *circa*, *circum*, or abl. with or without *in*; 2, of time or number, *ferè*, *ferme*, *circiter*; with fut. part. (e.g. he is about to go, *iturus est*). II. prep. with acc., 1, of place, both motion to and rest in, *circa*, *circum*; the people — one, *qui circum alqm sunt*; 2, of time, *circa*; 3, of respect, *de*; with abl. (e.g. he spoke — these things, *de his rebus dixit*); what are you —? *quid agis*?

above, I. adv. 1, of place, *super*, *supra*; the — mentioned, *quod supra scriptum est*; 2, of degree, *super*, *supra*; over and —, *satis superque*. II. prep. 1, of place, *super*, *acc.* or abl. *supra*, *ante*, *acc.*; to sit — anyone at table, *supra alqm accumbere*; 2, of degree, *super*, *supra*; — measure, *supra modum*; = more than, *plus* or *amplius* (e.g. he had — 200 soldiers, *plus ducentos milites habuit*).

abreast, adv. *pariter*; two horses —, *equi bijuges*.

abridge, see *ABREVIATE*.

abroad, adv. *foras*, with verbs of motion; *foris*, with those of rest; to sup —, *foris cenare*; to spread —, v.tr. = publish, *divulgare*; = scatter, *diffundere*; v.intr. = to be spread, *percrebescere*; nations —, *gentes externae* or *externae*; to travel —, *peregrinari*.

abrogate, see *ABOLISH*.

abrupt, adj. 1, lit. = steep, *abruptus*, *arduus*, *praeeruptus*; 2, fig., of speech, *rudis*, *incompositus*; 3, = sudden, *subitus*, *repentinus*, *improvisus*. Adv. 1, *abrupte*, *praeerupte*; 2, *incomposite*; 3, *subito*, *de improvviso*, *repente*.

abscess, n. *ulcus*, -eris, n. *suppuratio* (Cels.), *fistula*, *apostema*, -âtis, n. (Plin.), *abscessus*, -us (Cels.), *cancer*, *carcinoma*, -âtis, n.

abscond, v.intr. 1, = to lie hidden, *delitescere*, *latere*, *occultari*; 2, = to run away, *se in occultum abdere*, *se occultare* or *celare*.

absence, n. *absentia*; — abroad, *peregrinatio*; in my —, *me absente*; — of mind, *alcjs rei oblitio*. **absent**, I. adj. *absens*; to be — from, *ab alqo abesse*; to be — in mind, *animo excurrere et vagari*; — minded, *inscius*, or *oblitus alcjs rei*. II. v.tr. — oneself, *se removere*.

absolute, I. adj. 1, = complete, *perfectus*, *absolutus*, *expletus*; 2, = unconditioned, *absolutus*, *simplex*; 3, = unlimited, *infinitus*; — power, *summum imperium*; — ruler, *imperator*, *qui summum imperium obtinet*. II. n. *philosoph.* t.t., opp. to relative, *alqd perfectum et absolutum*, *quod semper simplex et idem est*. **absolutely**, adv. 1, = entirely, *plane*, *prorsus*, *omnino*; 2, opp. to relatively, *per se*, *simpliciter*.

absolution, n., in gen. *venia*; to grant —, *alcjs rei veniam dare*. **absolve**, v.tr. 1, in gen. *alqm alqd re solvere* (e.g. soldiers from

military service); see *Excuse*; 2, legal t.t. *alqm alcjs rei* or *(de) alqd re* (ab)solvere, *alqm alqd re liberare*; 3, see *PARDON*.

absorb, v.tr. 1, lit. *sugere*, *bibere*, *absorbere*, *exaurire*; 2, fig. to be absorbed in anything, *alqd re occupatissimum esse*.

abstain, v.intr. (se) (ab) *alqd re abstinere* or *continere*, (ab or in) *alqd re*, *alci rei*, or with infin. (e.g. *alqd facere*), *temperare*, *sibi temperare quominus* (not in Cic.); to — from appearing in public, *publico carere*. **abstinence**, n. *abstinentia*, *continentia*, *modestia*, *moderatio*, *temperantia*; days of —, *fasti days*, *jejunium*. **abstinent**, adj. *abstinens*, *continens*, *sobrius*, *moderatus*, *temperatus*; — in drink, *sobrius*.

abstract, I. adj. 1, = removed from the sphere of the senses, *quod nullo sensu percipi potest*; an — idea, *notio nulli sensui subjecta*, *notio mente solâ concepta*; an — discussion, *disputatio paullo abstrusior*; 2, = deep or acute in thought, *subtilis* (et *acutus*); an — thinker, *subtilis philosophus*; see *ABTRUSE*. II. v.tr. 1, to think —ly, *animum a corpore abstrahere*, *mentem ab oculis sevocare*; — the mind from pleasure, *animum a voluptate sevocare*; 2, = to make an abridgment, *epitomen facere*; 3, see *STEAL*. III. n. *epitome*, -es, f., or *epitoma*. **abstractly**, adv. to think —, see *ABSTRACT*, II. 1; *subtiliter*, *acule*. **abstracted**, adj. 1, see *ABTRUSE*; 2, = lost in thought, *omnium rerum* or *sui oblitus*. **abstraction**, n. 1, = forgetfulness, *oblitio*; 2, = a mere name or idea, *appellatio* (Suet.).

abstruse, adj. *obscurus*, *abditus*, *reconditus*. **abstruseness**, n. *obscuritas*, *res occulta*, or *involuta*. Adv. *obscurè*, *abditè*, *reconditè*.

absurd, adj. 1, = silly, *absurdus*, *ineptus*, *inscius*; 2, = ridiculous, *ridiculus*. Adv. 1, *absurde*, *inepte*, *inscite*; 2, *ridicule*. **absurdity**, n. 1, as a quality, *insulitas*; 2, = a joke, *ridiculum*; 3, = an act, *res inepta*, *ineptiae*, *nugae*.

abundance, **abundant(ly)**, see *ABOUND*.

abuse, I. n. 1, = the wrong use of a thing, *immoderatio* (= excess), *usus*, -us *perversus* (= misapplication); 2, rhetor. t.t. *abusio* (= misuse of a word); 3, = bad language, *convictum*, *maledictum*; 4, = an evil custom, *res mali* or *pessimi exempli*, *malum*, *pestis*, *mos pravus*, *quod contra jus fasque est*. II. v.t. 1, = misuse, *alqd re perverse uti*, *abuti* (in bad sense only from context, lit. = to use up); 2, rhetor. t.t. (e.g. a term) *abuti*; 3, = to rail at, *alci maledicere*. **abuser**, n. 1, = one who misuses anything, *homo immoderatus qui alqd re abutitur*; 2, = a railer, *conviciator*, *homo maledicus* or *maledicens*. **abusive**, adj. *maledicus* or *maledicens* *contumeliosus*. Adv. *maledicè*, *contumeliose*.

abut, v.tr. *alci loco adjacere*, *finitimum*, *vicinum*, *confinem*, *continentem*, *conjunctum esse*, *locum tangere*, *attingere*, *alci loco imminere* (= to hang over).

abyss, n. 1, lit. = a great depth, *profundum*, *altitudo* (= depth merely); *gurgis*, -itis, m. (= a whirlpool); *locus praecipitis* (= precipice); fig. *exitium*; see *DESTRUCTION*. He plunged in an — of pleasure, *se voluptatibus* (prorsus) *dedit*; he plunged in an — of ruin, *semet ipse praecipitavit*.

academy, n. 1, = the Platonic school, *Academia*; 2, = a learned body, *collegium*. **academical**, adj. 1, = belonging to a university, *academicus*; 2, = an — (i.e. theoretical) question, *res ad cognitionem modo pertinetis*.

accede, v.intr. 1, = to be added to, *accedere* *ad alqd* or *dat.*; 2, see *AGREE*.

accelerate, v.tr. *accelerare*; see **HASTEN**.

accent, n. 1, in pronunciation, *vox, accentus, -ūs, (vocis) sonus, -ūs, tenor*; sharp, *vox acuta*; acute, grave, *circumflex* —, *accentus* or *sonus acutus, gravis, circumflexus* or *inflexus*; 2, in writing, *apex, -icis, m.* (= the long or short mark over a vowel); a syllable with short, long, or circumflex —, *syllaba brevis, longa, circumflexa*.

accept, v.tr. 1, = to take, *accipere*; 2, = to undertake, *suscipere* (of one's own accord); *recipere* (what is offered); not to — an office, *munus deprecari*. **acceptable**, adj. *jucundus, accipiens, gratus*. Adv. *jucunde, grate*. **acceptance** n. 1, *acceptio* (e.g. *frumenti*), *assumptio* (e.g. *argumenti*); better by infin., e.g. he intimated his —, *dixit se accipere*; 2, = approbation, *comprobatio*. **acceptation**, = significance, *significatio*.

access, n. 1, = approach, *aditus, -ūs, accessio, accessus, -ūs*; difficult of —, *ruri est accessus*; 2, = addition, *accessio, cumulus*; 3, med. t.t. (e.g. of a fever), *accessio* (Cels.); 4, = an entrance, *aditus, -ūs, accessus, -ūs*. **accessary** 1, adj. 1, see **ADDITIONAL**; 2, = privy to, *conscijs alijs rei, dat, in or de with abl.*, or rel. clause (e.g. *conscijs quae gererentur*, — to what was being done). **II**, n. = accomplice, *conscijs, unus ex conscijs, sceleris affinis, (culpae) socius*. **accessible**, adj. *patens, facilis aditu* or *accessu*; not — to any advice, *consilii non patiens*; he is little —, *difficilis est aditu*. **accession**, n. 1, = increase, *accessio*; 2, = — to the throne, *initium regnandi*.

accidence, n. = the rudiments, *elementa, -orum, rudimenta, -orum*.

accident, 1, = a chance event, *casus, -ūs, eventus, -ūs, eventum*; 2, = a misfortune, *casus, calamitas*. **accidental**, adj. *fortuitus* (e.g. *concursum atomorum*), *forte oblatu*. Adv. *forte, casu*; to mention —, *in mentionem alijs rei incidere*.

acclaim, **acclamation**, n. *acclamatio* (= shout of applause, in Cic. always of disapproval); with general —, *omnibus probantibus*. **acclaim**, v.tr. *alci acclamare*.

accommodate, v.tr. *accommodare alqd alci* or with ad. **accommodating**, adj. *obsequius, facilis*; to be — to, *alci morem gerere, morigerari*. **accommodation**, n. 1, = adjustment of differences, *reconciliatio*; see **AGREEMENT**; 2, = entertainment or place of entertainment, *hospitium*.

accompany, v.tr. 1, = to go with, *comitem se alci adjungere, dare, praebere, alqm comitari, prosequi, deducere* (as a mark of respect); *stipare* (of a crowd); accompanied by, *cum* (e.g. *tempestas cum grandine*); 2, in music, = to sing or play together, *alci concinere*; — on an instrument, *vocem fidibus jungere, cantum modis musicis exepere*. **accompaniment**, n. 1, *comitatus, -ūs, stipatio*; 2, in music, *adjunctio fidium voci, or vocis fidibus*.

accomplice, n. *criminis conscijs, socius, sceleris affinis*.

accomplish, v.tr. *conficere, perficere, absolvère, consummare, perpolire*; to be —ed (of dreams, &c.), *exitum habere*. **accomplished**, adj. (*perpolitus, elegans, doctus, humanus*). **accomplishment**, n. 1, = fulfilment, *confectio, perfectio, absolutio*; = the end, *finis, exitus, -ūs*; 2, = — of the mind, *ars*, or by some term denoting the subject of the — (e.g. *musica, music* as an —).

accord, I. n. 1, = agreement of sounds (*sonorum*) *concentus, -ūs, nervorum* or *vocum concordia, harmonia*; 2, see **AGREEMENT**; of one's

own —, *sponte, ultro*. **II**, v.intr. 1, lit. = to sound with, *concinnare*; 2, = agree with, *cum alqo congruere*. **accordance**, see **ACCORD**, I. In — with, *ex*; in — with the agreement, *ex pacto, ex conventu*; — with my wishes, *ut volui*; — with his opinion, *ex ejus opinione*. **accordant**, adj. *congruens, consentiens, constans*; — together, *unanims*. **according** to, see **ACCORDANCE**; ad, *secundum, ut alqd*; — you, *ex tua sententiā*; — circumstances, *ex or pro re*. **accordingly**, adv. *itaque, quae cum ita sint*.

accost, I n. *appellatio, salutatio*. **II** v.tr. *alloqui* (rare in good Latin), *appellare, salutare*.

accouchement, n. *partus, -ūs*; a premature —, *abortio*; to be in —, *parère, partum edere*.

account, I, v.tr. 1, = to think, *habere, aestimare*; to — highly, *magni facere*; — lowly, *nihili facere*; — nothing of, *non floci facere*; 2, = to — for, see **EXPLAIN**; 3, = to — to anyone, *rationem alci de alqd re reddere*. **II**, n. 1, lit. = a reckoning, *ratio*; to take —, *rationem habere*; to give —, *rationem alci de alqd re reddere*; 2, fig. = to be of —, *magni or maximi habere*, — with anyone, *multum apud alqm (auctoritate) valere*; to be of no —, *nulla esse auctoritate*; 3, = — at a bank, *pecunia in argentaria (collocata)*; to open an —, *pecuniam in argentarium collocare*; to draw upon an —, *alqd de pecuniā sud detrāhere*; to pay upon —, *partem debiti or ex debito solvere*; — book, *tabula*; 4, = pretext, reason; on my —, *mei de causā, meo nomine*; not on any —, *nullo modo*; on — of anything, *propter alqd*; 5, = narrative, *narratio*; give an — of, *alqd narrare*. **accountable**, see **RESPONSIBLE**. **accountant**, n. *scriba, m.*, defined by context (e.g. *qui tabulas conficit*).

accoutre, v.tr. see **EQUIP**.

accredit, v.tr. 1, = add credit to, see **CONFIRM**; 2, = to — an ambassador, *alqm legatum (ut regem, &c.) facere*; 3, see **BELIEVE**. **accredited**, adj. 1, = admitted, *probatu*; 2, = — envoy, *legatus publice missus*.

accretion, n. *accessio, incrementum, cumulus*.

accumulate, v.tr. (*coacervare, (ac)cumulare, exaggerare*). **accumulation**, n. *cumulus, incrementum*.

accurate, adj. *accuratus, exactus, limatus, emendatus*. Adv. *accurate, exacte, pure, emendate*. **accuracy**, n. *accuratio* (a rare word), *diligentia*; with the greatest —, *accuratissime*.

accurse, v.tr. see **CURSE**.

accuse, v.tr. 1, legal t.t. *alqm alcijs rei* or *de alqd re accusare, postulare, compellare, citare, reum facere, arguere, alqm in jus vocare* or (*ex*) *ducere, in iudicium adducere, alci diem dicere, nomen alcijs de alqd re deferre*; — of high treason, *alqm perduellionis, or majestatis* or *de majestate reum facere*; — of assassination, *alqm inter scarios accusare*; — of extortion, *de (pecuniis) repetundis accusare*; the accused, *reus*; 2, in gen. *accusare, incusare, criminari*. **accusation**, n. 1, legal t.t. *accusatio, criminatio, crimen*, esp. when unfounded; (= — of an informer, secret —) *delatio*; 2, in gen. *incusatio*, (= a speech against) *oratio in alqm*. **accusative**, n. gram. t.t. *accusativus (casus)*. **accuser**, n. *qui alqm accusat, accusator* (strictly of a public accuser, *petitor* being plaintiff in private case); an informer, *index*; a secret —, *delator*.

accustom, v.tr. *alqm assuefacere alqd re, ad, or dat. (abl. in Cic.)*, or with infin.; to — oneself = be accustomed, *assuescere, consuescere*, with *abl.*, *ad* or *dat.* or infin. **accustomed**, adj. *assuetus*; in the — way, *de more*.

ace, *n.* in cards, use terms from dice; the side of the die marked **1**, *canis* (= the dog-throw, i.e. worst); the best throw, the — of trumps, *Venus* (*jactus*, -ūs), *Venerus*, *basilius* (because at a Roman symposium the king of the feast was chosen by this throw).

ache, **I**. *n. dolor*. **II**. *v.intr. dolēre*.

achieve, *v.tr.* **1**, = to finish, *facere*, *conficere*, *efficere*, *perficere*, *consummare*, *finire*; **2**, = to gain, *assequi*, *consequi*; to — something (i.e. make progress), *alqd* or *multum proficere*. **achievement**, *n.* **1**, = the doing of anything, *confectio*; **2**, = a deed, *factus*, -ōris, *n.* (but more usual in bad sense); he has made an —, *magna confectio*.

acid, *adj.* **1**, = sharp to the taste, *acidus*, *acerbus*, *acer*; **2**, = in temper, *acer*, *acerbus*, *morosus*. **acidity**, *n.* **1**, *super acidus*; **2**, *acribitas*, *morositas*. **acerbity**, *n.* *acribitas* (lit. and fig.).

acknowledge, *v.tr.* **1**, = to accept as one's own, *ad(g)noscere* (e.g. *alqm filium*, as a son); to — a child, *suscipere* (the father raised a newborn child from the ground); **2**, = to admit, *confiteri* (= to confess, e.g. a fault); **3**, = to — a kindness, *alci gratias agere*; — a payment, (*in*) *acceptum referre* (i.e. to place to the credit side of an account-book); — a letter, *rescribere* with *dat.* or *ad*. **acknowledged**, *adj.* *cognitus*, *probatu*, *spectatu*. **acknowledgment**, *n.* **1**, = approval, *approbatio*, *comprobatio*; **2**, = confession, *confessio*; **3**, gratitude (e.g. to make an —, *gratias alci agere*, *se gratum praebere*; **4**, see **RECEIPT**.

acme, *n.* = height, *fastigium*; to reach the — of glory, *summam gloriam assequi*.

acorn, *n.* *glans*.

acoustics, *n.* *ratio audiendi*, *quae ad auditum pertinent*.

acquaint, *v.tr.* see **INFORM**. **acquaintance**, *n.* **1**, = knowledge of a thing, *peritia* (not in Cic.), *scientia*, *notitia*, *cognitio alci rei*; with a person, *usus* or *familiaritas cum alqo*; — with literature, *eruditio*; to make — with, *alqm* or *alqd* (*cog*)*noscere*; to seek — with, *appellere alci* *familiaritatem*; **2**, = a person slightly known, *amicus*, *familiaris*, *noti* (only used as *n.* in pl.). The distinction between friend and acquaintance was not marked in Latin, it can be rendered by *amicus* and *homo mihi amicissimus* = friend, or *homo mihi paene notus* = —. **acquainted**, *adj.* *notus*, *cognitus*; — with, *alci familiaris*; to make —, introduce, *alqm ad alqm deducere*; to be — with, *alqm novisse* (*nosse*); to be familiarly — with, *alqo familiariter uti*; — with anything, *alci rei peritus*, *gnarus*, *alqo re imbutus*, *doctus*, *institutus*, in *alqd* *re versatus*; not — with, *alci rei ignarus*, *inscius*, *rudis*.

acquiesce, *v.intr.* (*in*) *alqd re acquiescere*, *alqd* *aequo animo* or *patienter ferre*. **acquiescence**, *n.* *assensus*, -ūs; see **ASSENT**.

acquire, *v.tr.* see **GAIN**. **acquisition**, *n.* **1**, = anything gained, *res adepta*; **2**, = knowledge, *alci rei cognitio*; a man of many —s, *vir perpolitus*, *multis artibus eruditus*; **3**, the process of —, *alci rei comparatio*, *adeptio*. **acquisitive**, *adj.* *aptus ad alqd impetrandum*.

acquit, *v.tr.* see **ABSOLVE**. **acquittal**, *n.* *absolutio alci rei*. **acquittance**, *n.* *apocha* (Jct.); to give or to enter an —, in *acceptum referre*.

acid, *adj.* = hot and biting, both of physical taste and of temper, *acerbus*, *mordens*, *mordax*. **acridity**, *n.* *acribitas*.

acrimonious, *adj.* *mordax* *mordens*, *acerbus*, *aculeatus*. *Adv.* *mordaciter*, *acerbe*. **acrimony**, *n.* *acribitas*.

across, *prep.* **1**, = the other side or, *trans*; **2**, with verbs of motion, *trans*, *per* = right through: something comes — my mind, *alqd mihi* (*de improvviso*) *ob(f)icitur*.

acrostic, *c.* *n.* = riddle, *aenigma*, -ātis, *n.*

act, **I**. *v.intr.* = to do, *agere*, *facere* (e.g. *bene*, *male*, *well* or *ill*); to — as a man, *ss virum praeberere*; so to — as to, *itu se gerere ut*; the medicine —s, *efficax est*. **II**. *v.tr.* = to — a part **1**, on the stage, *alci partes agere*; to — the first part, *primas partes agere* or *tractare*, *personam tractare*; to — a play, *fabulam agere*; to forbid the players to —, *histrionibus scenam interdicare*; **2**, in life, *personam sustinere* or *tueri*; **3**, = to feign, *alqm simulare*; **4**, to — upon anyone, *multum*, *nilil*, etc., *apud alqm valere*; to be —ed upon, *alqd re affici*. **III**. *n.* of a play, *actus*, -ūs; — of Parliament, *Senatusconsultum*; — of amnesty, *oblivio sempiterna*; the — of anyone, *factum*; in pl. = achievements, *res gestae*, *gesta* or *acta*, -orum, *n.*; in the very —, in *manifesto finitore*. **action**, *n.* **1**, = the doing of anything, *actio*; **2**, = a deed, *factum*; **3**, in battle, *res gesta*; = the battle itself, *praelium*; **4**, of a play, = the series of events, *actiones*; = gesture, *actio*, *gestus*, -ūs; **5**, of a horse, *gradus*, -ūs; **6**, legal t.t. an — for anything, *lis*, *litis*, *f.*, *actio alci rei*, or *de alqd re* (e.g. *furti*, *de repetundis*); to bring an — against, *actionem in alqm instituere*, *alci diem dicere*. **actionable**, *adj.* *eiujus rei actio est*, *quod contra leges est*. **actor**, *n.* **1**, = one who acts, *qui agit*, *facit*, *alci rei actor*; **2**, on the stage, *histrion*, *actor*; comic —, *comœdus*; tragic —, *tragedus*. **actress**, *n.* only men acted in classical times, so use *quae partes agit*. **act ve**, *adj.* **1**, = quick, *celer*, *acer*, *promptus*; **2**, = untrifling, industrious, *impiger*, *ingenius*, (*gn*)*navus*. *Adv.* *acriter*, *impigre*, *industrie*, (*gn*)*naviter*. **activity**, *n.* **1**, = quickness, *celeritas*; **2**, = industry, *industria*, *impigritas*. **actual**, *adj.* *verus*, *manifestus*. *Adv.* *vere*, *re vera*; actually? *itane vero?* **actuate**, *v.tr.* *excitare*, *impellere*.

acumen, *n.* *ingenii acies*, *acumen*.

acute, *adj.* **1**, of pain, *acutus*, *gravis*, *vehemens* *acerbus*; **2**, of intellect, *acutus*, *subtilis*, *acer*, *perspicax*, *sagax*; **3**, see **ANGLE**, **ACCENT**. *Adv.* *acute*, *graviter*, *vehementer*, *subtiliter*, *sagaciter*. **acuteness**, *n.* *sagacitas*, *perspicacitas*, *ingenii acies*, *acumen*, *subtilitas*.

adage, *n.* *proverbium*.

adamant, *n.* *adamas*, -antis, *m.* **adaman**, *tine*, *adj.* **1**, lit. *adamantinus*; **2**, fig. = very strong, *validissimus*; see **STRONG**.

adapt, *v.tr.* *alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd accommo*, *dare*, *aptare*, *efficere ut alqd cum alqd re conveniat*. **adapted**, *adj.* *aptus*, or *idoneus ad alqd* (*faciendum*), or *alci rei*, or *qui with subj.* **adaptation**, *n.* *accommodatio*.

add, *v.tr.* *alqd alci addere*, *adungere*, *ad(f)icere*; to — up, *summam facere*, *computare*. **addition**, *n.* **1**, = adding to, *adjectio* (esp. = an — that limits the meaning), *adjectio*, *accessio*; **2**, = a thing added, *alci rei accessio* or *additamentum*; **3**, in arith. *additio*, opp. to *subtractio* (= subtraction) (*Quint.*); by — and subtraction to find a total of various items, *addendo deducendoque summam facere*. **additional**, *adj.* *novus*, *additus*, *adjectus*.

adder, *n.* *viperæ*.

addict, *v.tr.* *alci* or *alci rei se dare*, *dedere*, or *tradere*; *se ad studium alci rei conferre*, *incum*

dere. **addicted**, adj. *alci rei deditus*, *alcjs rei studiosus*; to be — to a person, *totum alcjs esse*.

addle, v.tr. *abortivum facere*; an addled egg, *ovum abortivum* (Mart.), *ovum irritum*, *zephyrium* (Plin.).

address, I. v.tr. 1, = apply oneself to anything, *se alci rei dedere, tradere*, ad or in *alqd* *incumbere*; 2, = to speak to, *alqm* *alloqui*, *afari*, *appellare* (both by speech and letter); 3, to — a letter to, *alci* *litteras* *inscribere*. II. n. 1, = speech to anyone, *alloquium*, 2, = speech to a meeting, *contio* (in late Lat. also = a sermon), *oratio*; 3, of a letter, *inscriptio*; 4, = place, *locus* (e.g. to that —); 5, = adroitness, *solertia*; 6, —es = courtship, to pay one's —es to, *alqm* in *matrimonium petere*.

adduce, v.tr. *adducere, producere, proferre, (com)memorare*; to — witnesses, *testimonia*, *testes*, *testimonium proferre*, *testes citare, producere*.

adept, adj. *ad alqd callidus*, *alcjs rei* or *alqd* *re peritus*.

adequate, adj. *alci* or *alci rei proprius*, *alci*, *alci rei* or *ad alqd aptus, idoneus*, *alci rei* or *alqd* *re congruens, conveniens, consentaneus*, *ad alqd accommodatus*; — to the occasion, *ad tempus accommodatus*. Adv. *apte, convenienter, congruenter, pro rata* (parte).

adhere, v. intr. (in *alqd* *re* dat. or *ad alqd* (in-) *haerere*, *alci* *haerere*; to — to a person, *alci* *studere*, *dedilum esse*, *alcjs studiosum esse*; to — together, *cohaerere*; — to a party, *e partibus esse*, (alcjs) *partibus fuvire*. **adherence**, *adhesion*, n. 1, lit. by ADHERE; 2, = attachment, *amor, studium* *re* *ocii* or *in alqm*. **adherent**, n. *unus e socijs*; — of a school of thought, *discipulus*; = political —, *eum alqd* *consentis*; his —s, *stii*. **adhesive**, adj. = sticky, *tenax*; — plaster, *cataplasma*, *-atis*, n. (Cels.).

adieu 'vale! pl. *valetis*; to bid —, *alqm* *salvare* or *valere jubere*; at the end of letters, *vale, valetis, cura ut valeas, valeatis*.

adjacent, adj. *alci rei adiacens, adjectus, contiguus, vicinus, finitimus*; to be —, *adiacere*; of a country, *contingere* (e.g. *fines Helvetiorum*), or *continentem esse* with dat. or abl. with *cum*.

adjective, n. *nomen adjectivum* (Gram.).

adjoin, see ADJACENT (to be).

adjourn, v.tr. *differre, proferre, prorogare*; to — the day of trial, *diem prodicere*. **adjournment**, n. *dilatatio, prolatio*.

adjudge, v.tr. *alqd alci* *addicere, adjudicare*; to — a triumph, *alci triumphum decernere* (so of everything else awarded by the Senate, e.g. *honores, pecuniam*).

adjunct, n. *accessio, alqd alci rei appositum, additum*.

adjure, v.tr. 1, = to impose an oath upon, *alqm iurejurando* or *sacramento, ad iusjurandum* *adigere, iurejurandum obstringere*; 2, = to entreat, to — (hy), (*per alqm* or *alqd*) *obsecrare, obtestari*. **adjuration**, n. = entreaty, *obsecratio, obtestatio*.

adjust, v.tr. 1, see ARRANGE; 2, see ADAPT.

adjustment, n. *accommodatio*.

adjutant, n. *optio, -onis*, m.

administer, v.tr. *alqd administrare, gerere, procurare, alqd re fungi, alci rei praeesse*; to — an oath to, *alci iusjurandum deferre*; to — medicine, *medicinam alci dare*; — justice, *iudicare*. **administration**, n. 1, = performance, *administratio, procuratio, functio*; 2, = the ministers of state, *qui reipublicae praesunt* or *praepositi sunt*.

admiral, n. *praefectus classis*; to appoint as —, *praeficere alqm classi*; to be an —, *classi praeesse*.

admire, v.tr. (ad) *mirari*. **admiration**, n. (ad) *miratio*. **admirable**, adj. 1, = worthy of admiration, (ad) *mirandus*, (ad) *mirabilis*; 2, = excellent, *optimus, egregius, extimius, praestans, praestabilis*. Adv. *mirum in modum, mirum quantum*, (ad) *mirabiliter, optime, egregie, extimie*.

admit, v.tr. 1, = to allow to enter, *alqm* *admittere*, *aditum alci dare, adeundi copiam*, or *potestatem alci facere*; 2, = concede, *concedere, dare*; 3, = confess, *fateri, confiteri*; 4, = to allow, *habere* (e.g. *alqd* *excusationis*, = some excuse), *pati*; this —s of no doubt, *de hoc dubitari non potest*. **admission**, n. 1, = leave to enter, *admissio, aditus, adeundi copia*; 2, = concession, *concessio*; in e.g. argument, with this —, *hoc concessio*. **admissible**, 1, = to be received, *accipiendus*; 2, = fair, *aequus*.

admonish, v.tr. *alqm alqd, de alqd re* or *ut* (ad) *monere*, *alqm* *ad alqd* or *ut* (ad) *hortari*. **admonition**, n. (ad) *monitio*, (ad) *hortatio*.

ado, n. with much —, *viz, aegre*; see FUS.

adolescence, n. *adulescentia* (adol.).

adopt, v.tr. 1, legal t.t. *alqm* *adoptare, (ad)sciscere*; 2, = to accept, *accipere, recipere*; to — a resolution, *alqd* *constituere, consilium inire*. **adoption**, n. *adoptio*. **adoptive**, adj. *adoptivus* (mostly late, esp. Jct.).

adore, v.tr. 1, = to worship, *venerari, colere*; 2, = to admire, *colere, diligere, amare*. **adorable**, adj. *sanctus, venerandus*. **adoration**, n. *cultus, -us, veneratio*.

adorn, v.tr. (ex) *ornare, decorare*; an —ed style in speaking, *oratio ornata*. **adornment**, n. *ornatus, -us, ornamentum*.

adrift, adj. 1, lit. *fluctibus* or *vento jactatus*; 2, in mind, to be —, (animo) *vagari*.

adroit, adj. *callidus, sol(t)us, habilis*. Adv. *callide*. **adroitness**, n. *habilitas, sol(t)ertia*.

adulation, n. *adulatio, assentatio, blanditia, ambitio*.

adult, I. adj. *adultus*. II. n. *pubes*; —s, *pueres*.

adulterate, v.tr. *adulterare, corrumpere, vitare*.

adultery, n. *adulterium*; to commit —, *adulterium cum alqo* or *alqd* *facere, inire*. **adulterous**, adj. *adulterii deditus*.

adumbrate, v.tr. *adumbrare*. **adumbration**, n. *adumbratio*.

advance, I. v.intr. 1, lit. *progredi, procedere*; 2, fig. *procedere, progredi, proficere*; to be advanced in years, *aeate proveci*; in rank, *ad ampliorem gradum* (e.g. *ad consulatum*) *proveci*.

II. v.tr. 1, *ulqm alqd re* *augere*, (ex) *ornare*; to — anyone's interests, *alci* or *alcjs rei* *consulere*; 2, = to bring forward an opinion, *sententiam dicere, aperire*; 3, = to pay in advance, *in antecessum dare* (Sen.). III. n. 1, = a going forward, *progressus, -us, iter, -ineris*, n.; 2, = an increase, *progressus*; 3, = of money, *pecunia in antecessum data* (Sen.). **advance-guard**, n. *primum agmen*. **advancement**, n. 1, in rank, *gradus, -us amplior*, or by name of office to which — is made (e.g. to the consulship, *consulatus*); 2, in gen. = of interests, etc., by injn. of verb be advance (e.g. the — of your interests, *tibi consulere*).

advantage, n. *commodum, vicium, fructus, -us, emolumentum, utilitas, bonum* (esp. in pl. *bona, -s*); — of a position, *loci opportunitas*; to my

—, *e re meā* or *in rem meam est*; to gain — from, *fructum ex alqd re capere*; with an eye to one's own —, *alqd ad fructum suum referre*; it is for one's —, *expedit* (with acc. and infin.); to be of —, *utilem* or *utile esse*, *ex usu* or *usui esse*, *alci* or *alci rei* prodesse. **advantageous**, adj. *quæstuosus*, *utilis*, *fructuosus*, *opportunus*. Adv. *utiliter*.

advent, lit. *adventus*, -*is*. **adventitious**, adj. *adventicius*, *externus*.

adventure, I. n. 1, = daring deed, *facinus*, -*oris*, u., *audax inceptum*; 2, = an unusual occurrence, *res nova* or *mirra*. II. v. tr. *alqd audire*, *tentare*, *experiri*, *periclitari*. **adventurer**, n. qui *alqd tentat*; a mere —, *fraudator*. **adventurous**, adj. *audax*, *temerarius*. Adv. *audacter*, *temere*.

adverb, n. *adverbium* (Gram.).

adversary, n. *adversarius*; in trials, the —, *iste*; see ENEMY.

adverse, adj. *alci* or *alci rei adversus*, *contrarius*, *oppositus*; — winds, *venti adversi*; — circumstances, *res adversæ*. Adv. *contra*; to act —, *alci* or *alci rei adversari*, *repugnare*; to act — to one's own interest, *utilitati suæ repugnare*. **adversity**, n. *adversa*, *res adversæ*, *miseria*.

advert to, v. tr. *animum ad alqd intendere*, *alqd animadvertere*.

advertise, v. tr. 1, = to inform, *alqd alci nuntiare*, *alqm de alqi re certiores facere*; 2, = to make publicly known, *praedicare*, *pronuntiare*; — in the papers, *in adis* (*diurnis* or *publicis*) *pronuntiare*. **advertisement**, n. 1, *indicium*, *significatio*; 2, *praedicatio*, *proclamatio* (in acts).

advice, n. *consilium*; by my —, *me auctore*; a pretty piece of — *1 pulchre suades!* **advise**, v. tr. 1, = give advice, *consilium alci dare*, *alci suadere ut* or *alqd, alqm alqd* or *ut, monere, alqm alqd*, *ad* or *in alqd* or *ut, hortari*; 2, = to inform, *alqm de alqd re certiores facere*. Adv. *consulte*, *consilerate*, *de industria*. **adviser**, n. *suasor*, *consiliarius*, (*consili*) *auctor*.

advocate, I. n. 1, legal t.t., *patronus*, *cognitor*, *procurator*; to be an —, *causis dicere, agere*; in foro *versari*; 2, in gen. *alci rei auctor*. II. v. tr. = to defend, *defendere*, *tueri*, *tutari*.

adze, n. *ascia*.

aerial, adj. *aërius*, *aetherius*.

aeronaut, n. qui *se per aerem (curru) propellit*.

afar, adv. *procul*, *longe*, *e longinquo*, *emittus* (opp. *committus*); to be —, *procul* or *longe abesse*.

affable, adj. *affabilis*, *blandus*, *comis*, *communis*, *mansuetus* (= gentle, opp. *ferus*) *commotus* (= obliging). **affability**, *affableness*, n. *mores commoti*, *affabilitas*, *mansuetudo*, *comitas*, *communitas* (Nep.).

affair, n. *res*, *opus*, -*eris*, n. (= work), *negotium*, *occupatio*, *ministerium*, *munus*, -*eris*, n., *cura*; it is the — of a judge, *judicis (officium)* est. See BUSINESS.

affect, v. tr. 1, = to influence, *alqm tangere*, (*com*) *movere*, *alqm alqd re afficere*; 2, = to injure, *alci nocere*, *noxium esse*; 3, = to be fond of, *diligere*, *amare*; 4, = to assume an appearance, *simulare*, *imitari*, *prae se ferre*; to — constancy, etc., *constantiam*, etc., *simulare*. **affection**, n. *simulatio*, *imitatio*, *ostentatio*. **affected**, 1, of persons, *mollis*, *ineptus* (= silly), *alqd ostentans*; 2, of things, *quæsitus*, *simulatus*, *putidus*, *molestus* (of speech). Adv. *putide*, *inepte*, *molliter*, *moleste*.

affectu, n. 1, = a state of the mind or feeling, the feelings, *animi motus*, -*us*, (*animi*) *affectus*, -*us*, *commotio*, *permotio*, *impetus*, -*us*; 2, = loving

sentiment, *amor*, *caritas*, *benevolentia*, *studium*, *pietas* (= dutiful —); *indulgentia* (= indulgent —), *voluntas* in or *erga* alqm. **affectionate**, adj. *amoris plenus*, *alci amans* (e.g. *uxoris*), *pius* (= dutifully —), *indulgens*. Adv. *amanter*, *indulgenter*, *pie*; — yours (at the end of a letter), *cura ut valeas* or *vale*.

affiance, I. n. 1, = trust, *fiducia*, *fides*; in anything, *alci rei*; with anything, see AFFINITY; 2, = marriage contract, *sponsalia*, -*ium*. II. v. tr., see BETROTH.

affidavit, n. *testimonium per tabulas datum* (Quint.).

affinity, 1, = relationship, *propinquitās*, *propinquitatis vinculum*, *necessitudo* (= family ties), *cognatio* (on the side of the father or the mother), *adgnatio* (on the side of the father), *affinitas*, *affinitatis vinculum* (by marriage); *consanguinitas*, *consanguinitatis vinculum*, *sanguinis vinculum* (by blood); 2, = close connection, similarity *cognatio*, *conjunctio*; — of the sciences, *cognati studiorum*.

affirm, v. tr. 1, *aiō* (defective = I say Yes, opp. *neq̄o*), *affirmare*, *confirmare*, *annuere* (by nodding assent), *fateri*, *confiteri* (= to admit); 2, legal t.t. to — a contract, law, etc., *factum*, *legem*, etc., *sancire*, *ratum esse jubere* (of the Senate). **affirmati**, n. n. 1, in gen. *affirmatio*; 2, legal t.t. *confirmatio*. **affirmative**, adj. *aiens* (opp. *negus*), *affirmans*; an — answer, *affirmatio*. Adv. to reply —, *aiō*, *alqd confirmare*.

affix, v. tr. = to fasten or put to, *alqd alci rei* (*affigere*, *alqd ad rem alligare*, *annectere*, *ad rem* or *alci rei alqd*, *alci rei agglutinare* (= to glue to)).

afflict, v. tr. = to make sorrowful, *contristare*, *dolorem alci facere*, *efficere*, *afferre*, *comovere*, *dolore alqm afficere*; *alqm torquere*, *angere*, (*ex*) *cruciare*, *vezare*, *mordere*, *pungere*. **affliction**, n. *aegritudo* (= sickness of mind), *dolor*, *mæstitia* (= sadness, opp. *hilaritas*, *lætitia*), *molestia*, *nueror* (= dejection); — of body, *aegrotatio*, *morbus*. **afflicting**, adj. *tristis*, *miser*, *acerbus*, *luctuosus*.

affluence, n. *abundantia*, *affluentia* (more than you want), *ubertas* (= fullness, copia); — of good things, *suppeditatio* *honorum*. **affluent**, see ABUNDANT, under ABOUND.

afford, v. tr. 1, = to supply, *præstare*, *præbere*, *concedere*, *alci rei* (*faciendæ*) *potestatem facere* (e.g. to — an opportunity for an interview, *colloquendi secum pot. fac.*); 2, = to yield, *revidere*, *suppeditare*; 3, = to have the means or to be able, *posse*.

affranchise, see FREE, v. tr.

affray, n. = disturbance or petty quarrel, *rixā*, *paena*, *tumultus*, -*us* (of a mob).

affright, see FRIGHTEN.

affront, I. v. tr. 1, = to meet, *alci* or *ad* or *in alqd occurrere*, *alci obvium ire*; 2, = to wound the feelings, *offendere*, *laedere*, *pungere* (= to sting), *mordere*. II. n. *opprobrium*, *contumelia*, *injuria*. **affronting**, adj. *injurius*, *contumeliosus*.

afield, adv. *in agros* (with verbs of motion), *in agris* (with verbs of rest).

afloat, adj. & adv., to be —, *navigare*, *navi vehi*.

afoot, adv. *pedibus* (e.g. *pedibus ire*)

aforesaid, adj. *quem* or *quod supra scripti*, *commemoravi*, etc.

afraid, adj. *anxius*, *sollicitus*, *timidus*, *pavidus*, *trepidus*, *ignavus*, (*per*) *territus*; to be —, *alqm alqd timere*, *metuere*, *reformidare*; not to be —, *sine metu* or *securum esse*.

afresh, adv. see AGAIN.

after, I. prep. post (with accus.) 1, of place, post eum (= after or behind him); 2, of time, post aliquot menses (= after some months); or by abl. abs. (e.g. *Aegina relicta*, = — leaving *Aegina*); 3, of rank (*nemo est post te*, = no one is after or inferior to thee). As denoting sequence or order, rank, *secundus a* (e.g. *secundus a rege*, = next to the king); = according to, *secundum* (e.g. *secundum legem*, = *rationem*, etc.). If a model is intended, *ad* is used (e.g. *ad normam*, = after a set rule; *ad eorum arbitrium et iudicium totos se fingunt*, = they form themselves wholly after their will and pleasure; *ad modum*, = moderately; *ad formam*, = *effigiem*, = *similitudinem*, denoting imitation). II. conj. 1, postquam, ut, ubi; three years after he had returned, post tres annos or tertium annum quam redierat, tertio anno quam redierat; the day — he came, postridie quam venerat, also postridie ejus diei; 2, by abl. abs., — he had done this, quo facto. III. adv., also afterwards, post, postea, posthac (denoting specially sequence in time); deinde, exinde, inde (denoting the sequence in time of two things, next); deinceps (an unbroken sequence in time), mox (= presently, shortly after, opp. nunc). When the “afterward” refers to the act in the foregoing member, the Romans liked to repeat the verb of that member in the form of a participle (e.g. the robbers took Remus prisoner, and afterwards gave him up to Amulius, latrones Remum cepērunt et captum Amulio tradiderunt); three years —, post tres annos, tribus annis post, post tertium annum, tertio anno post, tertio anno; first, afterward, lastly. — ius, deinde, extremo; first, next, afterward, principio, proximo, deinde.

afternoon, I. n. pomeridianum tempus; in the —, post meridiem. II. adj. pomeridianus.

again, adv. 1, in gen. iterum, denuo, rursus, rursum; again and again, iterum atque iterum, semel atque iterum; in composition by re-; to rise —, resurgere; 2, = hereafter, posthac, postea; 3, = in turn, contra, vicissim; 4, of the heads of a speech, ad hoc or hanc.

against, prep. 1, = rest near, ad with accus. (e.g. *ad murum*), contra with accus. (e.g. *contra insulam*); 2, = motion towards, adversus or ad aliquid; 3, = hostility towards, adversus or in aliquid, contra aliquid or aliquid; a speech — *Caecina*, oratio in *Caecina*; — expectation, praeter or contra opinionem; — the stream, wind, adverso flumine, vento; — one's will, aliquid invito; for and —, in utramque partem; 4, of time, ad or in with accus.; sub lucem, — daylight (i.e. just before).

age, n. aetas (= the time of life, persons living at the same time); of the same —, aequalis (also = contemporaries); men of the same —, ejusdem aetatis or temporis homines, ejusdem aetatis oratores (= the orators of the same age, that is, the contemporaneous orators); next in —, aetate proximus; his — did not understand Socrates, Socratem aetas sua parum intellexit, Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intellegebatur; saeculum (= a long indefinite period), tempus, — oris, n., or in pl.; to be of —, sui potentem, sui juris esse; not of —, nondum adultū aetate; old —, senectus, — itis, f.; to be twenty years of —, viginti annos natum esse. **aged**, adj. aetate provector or grandior; an — man, senex, — is.

agent, n. actor, procurator; a free —, qui sui juris est. **agency**, n. 1, = performance, effectus, — us; 2, = employment, procuratio.

aggrandize, v.tr. amplificare, augere. ag-

grandizement, n. amplificatio, dignitatis excessio (= — in rank).

aggravate, v.tr. 1, = to increase, augere; 2, = to exasperate, exasperare, lacerare, incitare.

aggregate, I. n. summa. II. v.tr. congregare. **aggregation**, n. congregatio.

aggression, n. 1, in war, impetus, — is, incur-sio, incursum, — is, excursio, oppugnatio (= storming of a place); 2, in gen. = encroachment, injuria. **aggressive**, adj. hostilis, infensus. Adv. hostiliter, infense. **aggressor**, 1, qui bellum suscepit; 2, in gen. qui injuriam alci facit.

aggrieve, v.tr., see GRIEVE.

aghtast, adj. (exterritus, perturbatus; to stand —, stupere.

agile, adj. agilis, velox, pernix. **agility**, n. = nimbleness, agilitas, pernicitas, velocitas.

agitate, v.tr. 1, = to move hither and thither, to move greatly, agitare, quātere (= to shake), rotare, circumagere (= to drive round), (com)movere, (con)turbare; 2, = to excite, percutere, perturbare, commovere, percellere; 3, = to discuss, to — a question, rem or de re agere, disputare, disserere; sollicitare (= to stir up), aliquid excitare (by speech). **agitation**, 1, agitatio, jactatus, — is, jactatio (as of the sea), concussus, — is, concussio; — of the body, corporis motus, — is, com-b. agitatio motusque corporis; to be in —, moveri, agitari; 2, — of mind, animi motus, commotio, concitatio; strong —, animi perturbatio; to be under —, perturbatum esse; 3, of a question, disputatio. **agitator**, n. turbator plebis or vulgi; to be an —, rebus novis studere.

ago, adv. abhinc; thirty days —, (jam) abhinc triginta diebus, or abhinc triginta dies, ante triginta dies; long —, jam pridem.

agony, n. 1, of body, dolor, aegrotatio; 2, of mind, aegritudo, dolor. **agonize**, I. v.intr. (ex)cruciari, torqueri. II. v.tr. (ex)cruciare, torquere.

agrarian, adj. agrarius.

agree, I. v.intr. = to be of one mind and voice, concinere, conspirare, consentire, congruere; not to —, dissentire, discrepare de re; II. v.tr. 1, to — upon, aliquid rei assentiri, de aliquid re congruere, idem sentire; to — upon terms, conditiones accipere; 2, to — with, salubrem aliquid esse; not to —, gravem esse. **agreement**, n. 1, consensio, consensus, — is, concordia, unanimitas (opp. discordia); 2, = a compact, pactum; to strike an —, aliquid cum aliquid pacisci. **agreeable**, adj. 1, = pleasant, acceptus, gratus, dulcis, suavis; 2, = witty, lepidus, facetus; 3, — to, aliquid rei or ad aliquid accommodatus, aptus, aliquid rei or cum aliquid re conveniens.

agriculture, n. agri (agrorum) cultura (or as one word, agricultura); or agri cultio (or as one word), or agrorum cultus, — is. **agricultural**, adj. rusticus rebus deditus. **agriculturist**, n. arator, agricola, n., agri cultor (as one word, agricultor).

aground, adv. 1, in vado (= on the shoal), in illoce, in scopulis (= on the rocks), in syrtibus (= on the quicksands); 2, fig. in iuto esse, in difficultatibus versari.

ague, n. febris intermittens.

ah! ah! aha! interj. eu, euge.

ahead, adv. = before, ante; to go —, anteire, praetere; to run —, praecurrere; to swim —, praenatare; to sail —, praevecti.

aid, I. n. 1, = help, auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium (esp. = resource) opem (n. ops a.d. dat. opi not used); 2, = a tax, vectigal. II. v.tr.

auxilium alci afferre, alci adesse or **praesto esse, alqm (ad)juvare.**

ailing, adj. *aeger*; see **SICK**.

aim, **I. n. 1.** *meta* (= the goal); *scopos*, -i (= mark. Suet.); to fix an —, *alqd petere*; **2.** fig. *propositum*; to propose an — to yourself, *finem sibi proponere*; what is the — of this? *quorsum haec spectant?* **II. v. tr. 1.** *telum collineare, telum dirigere* or *intendere* in *alqm* or *alqd*, *telo petere alqm* or *alqd*; **2.** fig. *alqd (animo) intendere, spectare, perlinere ad alqd* (e.g. these things — at concord, *haec ad concordiam spectant*).

air, **I. n. 1.** *caelum* (= the whole atmosphere); *aër* (accus. sing. *aëra*, = *änp*, the atmosphere near the earth), *aether* (= *aëthp*, the upper air) *aura* (= breeze), *ventus* (= the wind), *spiritus*, -ūs (= breath of air, or life), *anima* (= the breath of life); to take — (i.e. of a secret), *emanare*; **2.** = appearance, *vultus*, -ūs (= the look of the face), *aspectus*, -ūs, *alci* or *alci rei species, forma, facies*; to have an — of any kind, *se gerere* with adv. (e.g. *honeste*), *praeberè* with *adj.* (e.g. *talem*); to give oneself —, *se, se facere* or *ostentare*; **3.** = a tune, *modus musicus*, *cantus*, -ūs. **II. v. tr.** *aeri exponere, ventilare*. **airy**, adj. *aerius, aetherius, aëri expositus*. **airiness**, **n.** by *adj.* (e.g. the — of a place, *locus ventis expositus*).

aisle, **n.** *ala* (side), *spatium medium* (mid).

akin, adj. *propinquus, a(d)gnatus* (on the father's side), *cognatus* (on the mother's); to be near —, *arta propinquitate alci conjunctum esse, alci finitimum esse*.

alabaster, **I. n.** *alabastrites*, -ae, **m. II. adj.** *ex alabastris factus*; an — box, *alabaster*, or *alabastra* (pl. neut.).

alack! alack-a-day! interj. *cheu, vas mihi*.

alacrity, **n. 1.** = quickness, *pernicitas, velocitas*; **2.** = cheerfulness, *alacritas, hilaritas*.

alarm, **I. n. 1.** *streptitus*, -ūs (= a loud noise which calls out men and beast), *turba* (= confusion), *tumultus*, -ūs (= uprising and uproar, as in an insurrection); comb. *streptus et tumultus*; to give — of fire, *incendium conclamare*; to sound the —, *classicum canere*; from —, *prae strepitu*; to be in —, *trepidare*; **2.** = fear, *terror, trepidatio*; see **AFRAID**, **FEAR**. **II. v. tr.** *conturbare, terrere*.

alas! alas a-day! see **ALACK**.

album, **n.** *liber*.

alcove, **n.** *zotheca*.

alder, **I. n.** *alnus*, **f. II. adj.** *alneus*.

alderman, **n.** *magistratus*, -ūs, more definitely according to context (i.e. if the — is mentioned as a judge, *iudex*).

ale, **n.** *cer(e)visia* (a Gallic word). **ale-house**, **n.** *caupona*.

alert, adj. *vigil, alacer*; to be on the — *vigilem esse*; see **ALACRITY**.

algebra **n.** * *algebra*.

alias, **n.** *nomen alienum*; to assume an —, *nomen sibi fingere*.

alien, **I. adj.** (ab) *algo, alqd re, alci* or *alci rei alienus*; see **ABHORRENT**. **II. n.** *aliena*, **m.** (= born abroad), *advena*, **m.** and **f.** = one who has come into a foreign land). **alienate**, **v. tr. 1.** legal t.t. (ab) *alienare* (= to make what is mine strange to me or to make it another's), *venire* (= to sell), *vendere* et (ab) *alienare*; **2.** = to estrange, *alqm ab algo alienare*. **alienation**, **n. 1.** (of goods), (ab) *alienatio, venditio*; — of a part, *diminutio de alpa re*; **2.** — of mind, *mentis alienatio* or *alienata mens*, *vesania* (= delusion), *insania* (= loss of reason, madness), *reordia* (= folly), *delirium* (= wandering), *furo* (= rage).

alight, **v. intr.** *descendere*; — from a horse, *ex equo descendere*.

alike, **I. adv.** *pariter, aequè, eodem modo*. **II. adj.** *similis*.

alive, adj. *vivus*; to be —, *in vitâ* or *in vivis esse, vivere*. See **LIFE**.

all, adj. **1.** = every, *omnis*; **2.** = the whole, *totus, solidus*; — together, *cunctus, universus*; in — respects, *ex omne parte, plane, prorsus*; — the best men, *optimus quisque*; at —, *omnino, prorsus*; not much, if at —, *non multum, aut nihil omnino*; not at —, *minime*; in —, *in summa* (e.g. *absolvi in summa quatuor sententiis*, = to be acquitted by four votes in —); taken together, *omnino* (e.g. there were five in —, *quinque omnino erant*).

allay, **v. tr.** *lenire, levare, sedare, mitigare*.

allege, **v. tr.** to — in excuse, *alqd alci excusare*; see **ASSERT**. **allegation**, **n. 1.** *affirmatio*; **2.** = a charge, *indictum, accusatio*.

allegiance, **n.** *fides*; to swear —, *in verba alci jurare*; to keep in one's —, *alqm in officio suo retinere*.

allegory, **n.** *allegoria* (Quint.).

alleviate, **v. tr.** see **ALLAY**. **alleviation**, **n.** *levatio, mitigatio, levamentum*.

alley, **n. 1.** of a house, *ambulatio*; **2.** of a street, *angiportus*, -ūs.

allot, **v. tr.** = to assign by lot, *sortiri* (= to cast lots for), *sorte legere*. **allotting**, **n.** *sortitio*; = to assign, (at)tribuire, assignare, addicere, adjudicare. **allotment**, **n. 1.** = act of allotting, *assignatio*; **2.** = ground, *ager, possessio*.

allow, **v. tr. 1.** = permit, *sinere* (subj. with or without *ut*), *pati* (with acc. and inf.), *permittere alci* (with *ut* or inf.), *concedere* (= to yield to a request); to — to go, *sinere abeat*; **2.** = concede, *concedere, confiteri*; allowed = acknowledged, *spectatus, cognitus*; **3.** = to give, *dare*; for a public object, *decernere*. **allowable**, adj. *concessus, licitus*. **allowance**, **n. 1.** = permission, *concessio, permissio*; **2.** = indulgence, *indulgentia*; to make — for, *alqd condonare*; **3.** = money, *pecunia in alqd data*.

alloy, **I. n.** = a spoiling, *corruptio, depravatio*; without —, *sincerus, purus*. **II. v. tr.** *corrumpere, vitare*.

allude to, **v. tr.** = to refer to, *significare alqm* or *alqd*, *designare, describere*. **allusion**, **n.** *significatio, mentio alci rei*.

allure, **v. tr.** in or *ad alqd allicere, invitare*; *inescare* (by a bait). **alluring**, adj. *blandus, dulcis*. **allurement**, **n.** *invitamentum* (= something inviting), *incitamentum* (= something impelling); —s, *illicebrae*.

ally, **I. n.** *socius, foederatus*; *foedere sociatus* (= united by treaty); relating to an —, *socialis*. **II. v. tr.** *foedus facere, alqm* or *alqd cum alqd re conjungere, societatem cum alqd inire*; to — oneself, *se cum alqd (con)jungere, foedus cum alqd sancire*. **alliance**, **n.** *societas, foedus, -eris*, **n.**, *matrimonial* —, *matrimonium*.

almanack, **n.** *fasti, -orum, ephemeris, -idis*, **f.** **almighty**, adj. *omnipotens*. **almond**, **n.** *amygdala, amygdalum*; — tree, *amygdalus*, **f.**

almost, **adv.** *prope, paene, fere, ferme, tantum non* (e.g. *tantum non bellum ante portas et murum erat*, = war was all but at the gates), *ad* (with accus. = close to), *circa* (about), *haud multum* or *non longe abfuit quin*.

alms, **n.** *stips, -is*, **f.** (nom. not used), *beneficium* (= a kindness). **almoner**, **n.** *qui largitionibus vacat*. **alms-house**, **n.** *ptochotropheum* (Jct.).

aloe, *n.* aloë, -es, *f.*

aloft, *adv.* sublime.

alone, *I.* *adj.* solus, unus, unus solus; also by unus omnium or ex omnibus; sine arbitris, remotis arbitris (= without witness). **II.** *adv.* See ONLY.

along, *I.* *adv.* porro, protinus; get — with you, abi, apage (te). **II.** *prep.* secundum, praeter; to sail —, litus or oram praetervehi; — with, una cum.

aloof, *adv.* procul; to stand — from, se ab alqđ re removēre.

aloud, *adv.* clare, clarā voce, magnā voce, summā voce. See LOUD.

alphabet, *n.* lit(terarum nomina et contextus, -us, (Quint.). See LETTER. **alphabetical**, *adj.* in lit(terarum digressus. *Adv.* lit(terarum ordine.

already, *adv.* jam, jam tum, jam tunc, jam illic, jamdudum, jampridem (= a long while ago).

also, *conj.* etiam, praeterea (= besides), insuper (= moreover), quoque (always after the word to which it refers, necnon (= moreover, joins sentences), item, itidem (= again, in the same way), et ipse, (e.g. Vespasiano Titus filius successit, qui et ipse Vespasianus dictus est = Vespasian was succeeded by his son Titus, who also received the name of Vespasian). If two or more different qualities are ascribed to the same subject or object, and the force of the sentence lies in the difference, use *idem* for "also," (e.g. musici quondam itidem poetae = of old, musicians were also poets). See AND.

altar, *n.* ara (= every slight elevation of stone, &c.), altaria, -ium (= a high altar); to raise an —, aram statuere, Deo facere aram.

alter, *I.* *v.tr.* (com)mutare alqđ in and de alqđ re; immutare, (com)vertēre, novare (= to give a new form), emendare, corrigēre (= to take away faults), variare (= to change often), invertēre (= to turn upside down), corrumpēre (= to falsify, as tabulas publicas); what is done cannot be altered, factum fieri infectum non potest. **II.** *v.intr.* converti. To be altered, (com)mutari, immutari; both minds and facts are much —, magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio; he has not —, non alius est ac fuit, est item qui semper fuit. **alterable**, *adj.* mutabilis; *adv.* mutabiliter. **altering**, **alteration**, *n.* (com)mutatio, immutatio, conversio; varietas, vicissitudo; — of the weather, caeli varietas; — of fortune, fortunae vicissitudines; — of your opinion, mutatio sententiae.

altercation, *n.* altercatio, jurgium, rixa (= a brawl, fight); see QUARREL.

alternate, *I.* *v.tr.* 1, alqđ cum alqđ alterare, variare; to — rest and labour, otium labore variare; 2, *v.intr.* variari, variare. **II.** *adj.* alternus, mutuius; *adv.* in vicem, vicissim, mutuo. **alternation**, *n.* (per)mutatio, vicissitudo. **alternative**, *I.* *adj.* see ALTERNATE. **II.** *n.* consilium contrarium, ratio alci rei contraria or opposita; peace or war is our only —, inter pacem et bellum nihil est medium.

although, *conj.* tametsi, quamquam (quamq.) (gen. with the indic. as presupposing a fact), etsi (presupposing a fact, use the indic.; a supposition, the subj.), licet (with subj., with or without ut), quamvis (= however much), cum (quom, quum), = since, seeing, that, with subj.

altitude, *n.* altitudo.

altogether, *adv.* 1, = at the same time, una simul, eodem tempore, conjunctim (= in common, e.g. auxilia petere); 2, = all together, ad unum omnes, cuncti, universi; 3, = wholly, prorsus.

plane, omnino, penitus, funditus (esp. with verbs of destroying); he is — made up of, totus ex alqđ re factus est.

alum, *n.* alūmen.

always, *adv.* semper, omni tempore, numquam (nunq.) non; the best is — the last, optimum quidque est ultimum; I — do it, hoc facere soleo.

amalgamate, *v.tr.* alqđ (cum) alqđ re (com)-miscere. **amalgamation**, *n.* conjunctio.

amanuensis, *n.* a manu (servus, Jct.), ab epistulis (servus, Jct.), qui pro alqđ scribit.

amass, *v.tr.* (co)accervare, aggerare, accumulare. See ACCUMULATE, HEAP.

amatory, *adj.* amatorius; see LOVE.

amaze, *v.tr.* obstupefacere, percutere.

amazed, *adj.* obstupefactus; to be —, stupēre, (ob)stupescere. **amazing**, *adj.* mirus, immanis; an — quantity of money, immanes pecuniae. *Adv.* vehementer, mirum in modum. **amaze-ment**, *n.* stupor; see ASTONISH, ASTOUND, WONDERFUL.

amazon, *n.* 1, lit. Amazon; 2, fig. mulier bellicosa.

ambassador, *n.* legatus (as a deputy in state affairs), orator (as a political deputy to deliver a verbal message).

amber, *n.* electrum, succinum (Plin.).

ambiguous, *adj.* anceps, ambiguus, dubius. *Adv.* ambiguus (e.g. dicere). **ambiguity**, *n.* ambiguitas (e.g. verborum); see DOUBT.

ambition, *n.* ambitio, laudis studium, studium cupiditasque honorum, contentio honorum, cupiditas honoris or famae, aviditas or avaritia gloriae, aestus quidam gloriae (sometimes merely gloria, e.g. alcjs gloriae favere and gloria duci). **ambitious**, *adj.* ambitiosus, avidus gloriae or laudis, cupidus honorum, laudis et honoris cupidus, optans gloriae; to be —, laudis studio trahi, gloria duci; *adv.* cupide, or by *adj.*

amble, *v.tr.* lente procedere.

ambrosia, *n.* ambrosia. **ambrosial**, *adj.* ambrosius.

ambush, *n.* insidiae (= the place and the men); to lay in —, in insidiis (col)locare or disponere; to lie in —, in insidiis esse.

ameliorate, *v.tr.* corrigere (= to make right), emendare (= to free from errors); to — your condition, amplificare fortunam, augere opes.

amen! *interj.* ita fiat! ratum esto! eccl. amen.

amenable, *adj.* 1, alci rei obadiens; 2, lega' t.t. sub alcijs jus et jurisdictionem sub-junctus.

amend, *I.* *v.tr.* emendare, corrigere. **II. *v.intr.* mores mutare (of morals), convalescere (of health). **amendment**, *n.* correctio, emendatio. **amends**, *n.* satisfactio, expiatio; to make — for, alqđ expiare (of a crime), damnum restituere or resarcire (of a loss).**

amethyst, *n.* amethystus (Plin.).

amiable, *adj.* suavis, dulcis, venustus, jucundus. *Adv.* suaviter, jucunde. **amiability**, *n.* suavitas, venustas, jucunditas.

amicable, *adj.* see FRIENDLY.

amidst, *prep.* in medio (loco), in media (parte) alcijs rei; sometimes by ipse (e.g. in the midst of the preparations for war, in ipso apparatu belli).

amiss, *adv.* male; there is something — with me, male mecum agitur; to use —, alqđ re perverse (ahuti); to take —, aegre or moleste ferre, in malam partem accipere.

ammunition, *n.* (*instrumenta et apparatus, ars belli, arma, -orum, tela, -orum*).

amnesty, *n.* *venia praeteritorum, impunitas, incolumitas, fides publica* (= the public safeguard), *amnestia*; to pass a general —, *omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sancire*.

among, prep. *inter, in* (with abl.); from —, *ex, de*; — *men, inter homines, in hominibus*.

amorous, adj. **1**, in good sense, *amans, amore incensus*; **2**, in bad sense, *libidinosus*. Adv. *maximo cum amore, libidinoso*. **amorousness**, *n.* *amor, libido*.

amount, **I**, *n.* *summa, vivum* (= the capital); the whole —, *solidum*; a not inconsiderable —, *nummi non mediocri summae*; a great — of gold, *pecunia magna or grandis*; a very great —, *incredibilis pecuniae summa*. **II**, *v.intr.* *alqd efficere*; what does it — to, *quae summa est*; it —s to the same thing, *idem or par est, nihil interest utrum*.

amphibious, adj. *animal cuius et in terra et in aqua vita est*.

amphitheatre, *n.* *amphitheatrum*.

ample, adj. *amplus*. Adv. *ample, abunde*. **amplitude**, *n.* *amplitudo*. **amplify**, *v.tr.* *amplificare*.

amputate, *v.tr.* *praecidere* (e.g. *membra, aurem, manum, caput or cervicem alicui*); *amputare* (*caput alicui*). **amputation**, *n.* by the verb; i.e. to perform an —, (*membrum*) *praecidere*.

amuse, *v.tr.* *delectare, oblectare*. **amusing**, adj. *juvenculus*. Adv. *juvencule*. **amusement**, *n.* *delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum*.

anachronism, *n.* *error de temporibus factus*.

analogy, *n.* *analogia* (*ἀναλογία*, translated by Cicero *comparatio proportionis*), *similitudo*. **analogous**, adj. *analogus, similis*.

analysis, *n.* *explicatio, explicatio et enodatio, expositio*. **analyze**, *v.tr.* *explicare, expedire, quasi in membra discerpere*.

anapaest, *n.* *anapaestus*.

anarchy, *n.* *licentia, perturbatio omnium rerum, turba et confusio*; — (as a social state), *civitas in qua libido multitudinis pro legibus est*. **anarchical**, adj. *legibus carens*. Adv. *sine legibus*.

anathema, *n.* in civil affairs, to put a person under —, *aquā et igni interdicere alicui*; devotio, *anathēma, -ātis*.

anatomy, *n.* *anatomia*; to practise —, *insecare apertimque humana corpora*. **anatomical**, adj. *anatomicus*. **anatomize**, *v.tr.* *incidere corpus mortui, rescindere artus cadaveris*. **anatomist**, *n.* *qui incidit, etc.*

ancestor, *n.* *auctor generis or gentis* (= founder of a clan or family), *unus e maioribus* (= a forefather). **ancestors**, *ancestry*, *n.* *proiores, majores, patres*. **ancestral**, adj. *avitus, proavitus*.

anchor, **I**, *n.* *ancora*; to cast —, *ancoram jacere*; the — holds, *ancora subsistit*; to lie at —, *consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras*; to raise —, *ancoram or ancoras tollere or solvere*; fig. *spes, auxilium* (e.g. *curia summum auxilium omnium gentium*, = the senate was the chief — of all nations). **II**, *v.tr.* *navem ad ancoras deligare*. **III**, *v.intr.* see **ANCHOR** —. **anchorage**, *n.* *statio*.

ancient, adj. *antiquus* (= that which has been of old), *vetus* (= that which has existed long), *priscus* (= primitive), *inveteratus* (= grown old), *obsoletus* (= obsolete); the —s, *veteres*,

antiqui, prisci, majores (= forefathers). Adv. *olim, antea, antiquitus, patrum memoria*.

and, conj. *et, que* (enclit. unites things that are alike at least in aim and tendency, e.g. *expiratores centurionesque, atque, ac* (only before consonants). Sometimes “and” does not appear (e.g. *horse and man, equi viri*; men and women, *virī mulieres*; also *patri a laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis servata est* = my native land has been saved by my labours, counsels, and dangers). Sometimes you must use the relative instead of the copula (e.g. *venit nuntius qui nuntiabat*); also the participle (e.g. *proclens haec locutus est*, he went forward and said these things); so *urbe relicta in villam se recepit* = he left the city and betook himself to his country-seat. Also a conjunction (e.g. *Xanthignus cum Carthaginiensibus auxilio missus esset, fortiter se defendit* = Xan. was sent to assist the C. and bravely defended himself). And also, *et quoque, nec non, idemque or et idem* (e.g. *musicus idemque philosophus*); and so, *itaque*; and yet, *et tamen*; and not, *neque, nec, et non* (the former to negative a sentence; the latter, a word); and yet, *nec* (e.g. *quidam se simulunt scire, nec quidquam sciunt*, some pretend to know, and yet know nothing); and no one or nothing, *nec quicumque, quidquam*; and never, *nec unquam* (unq.) = but, *autem* (e.g. *I do this, and you that, ego hoc facio, tu autem, etc.*).

anecdote, *n.* *dictum, fabula, fabella*.

anemone, *n.* *anemone, -es, f.*

anew, adv. *denuo, de or ab integro*.

angel, *n.* *angelus*.

anger, **I**, *n.* *ira, iracundia, bilis* (= the gall), *stomachus* (= temper), *indignatio*; outbursts of —, *irae, iracundiae*; from —, *prae ira*; in or through —, *per iracundiam, iratus, cum ira*. **II**, *v.tr.* *lucessere, iram, bilem or stomachum alicui movere*. **angry**, adj. *iratus, ira incensus, accensus, or inflammatus, iracundus*; to make angry, *iram or bilem or stomachum alicui movere*. Adv. *irate, iracunde*.

angle, **I**, *n.* **1**, *angulus*; **2**, = an instrument for fishing, *hamus*. **II**, *v.tr.* **1**, *piscari* *homo pisces capere, arundine pisces capere*, **2**, fig. to after, *alqd capere, aucupari*; see **FISH**. **angler**, *n.* *piscator*.

anglican, adj. *use Britannicus*.

anguish, *n.* *cruciatus, -us, tormentum, dolor*; see **ACHE**.

angular, adj. *angularis, angulatus*.

animadvert, *v.tr.* **1**, = to observe or consider, *animadvertere, cognoscere, sentire, videre, perspicere, (ob)servare*; **2**, = to punish, *punire*, in alqm *animadvertere*; **3**, = to criticize, *judicare*.

animal, **I**, *n.* *animal, bestia* (opp. *homo*), *belua* (= one of the larger animals), *pecus, pecudis, f.* (= a head of cattle, opp. to *pecus, pecoris, n.* = a flock); (*belua*) *fera* (= wild —); a little —, *bestiola*. **II**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. — life, *vita quae corpore et spiritu continetur*) or merely *corpus*, opp. *animus*, (e.g. *animal pleasures, corporis voluptates*); = peculiar to animals, *beluarum or pecudum* (e.g. *hoc est beluarum*). **animalcula**, *n.* by circumloc. *animal exigui corporis, etc.*

animate, **I**, *v.tr.* **1**, = to give life to, *animare*; **2**, fig. = to make lively, *excitare, incitare*, — his courage, *animum erigere*. **II**, adj. *animatus, animatus*. **animated**, adj. **1**, lit. *animatus*; **2**, fig. = lively, *vegetus, alacer*; — by anything, *alqd re incensus*. **animation**, *n.* *alacritas, vehementia*.

animosity, n. odium, invidia, ira, simulas.

ankle, ankle-bone, n. talus. **anklet**, n. pericallis, -idis, f.

annals, n. annales, -ium, m., monumenta rerum gestarum.

annex, v.tr. **1**, = to add to, alqd alci rei or ad alqd (adj)ungere, addere. **2**, = to conquer, alqd alci rei sub(j)icere; to — a country, in dittonem suam redigere. **annexation**, n. **1**, adjunctio, accessio, appositio; **2**, of a town, expugnatio (by storm).

annihilate, v.tr. delēre, ex(s)tinguēre (as a light, e.g. alcis salutem), excidēre, tollēre, funditus tollēre. **annihilation**, n. ex(s)tinctio, interitus, -ūs, excidium.

anniversary, n. sacra, -orum, anniversaria (= festival), festi dies anniversarii.

annotate, v.tr. annotare (Plin.). **annotation**, n. annotatio.

announce, v.tr. (re)nuntiāre, indicāre.

announcement, n. (re)nuntiatio.

annoy, v.tr. molestiam alci afferre or exhibēre, vezare, torquēre; — with requests, alqm precibus fatigare. **annoyance**, n. **1**, molestia, vezatio, cruciatus, -ūs; **2**, = a trouble, onus, -eris, n., incommodum.

annual, adj. annuus, anniversarius (= taking place every year). Adv. quotannis. **annuity**, n. annua pecunia. **annuitant**, n. qui annuam pecuniam accipit.

annul, v.tr. **1**, legal t.t. legem tollēre, abrogare, abolēre; to — a contract (dis)solvēre. **2**, in gen. tollēre, delēre.

annular, adj. in orbem circumactus.

anodyne, n. quod dolorem mitigat.

anoint, v.tr. unguēre. **anointing**, n. unctio.

anomaly, n. anōmalia (Varr.). **anomalous**, adj. anōmalus (Gram.).

anon, adv. brevi (tempore), mox; ever and —, interdum.

anonymous, adj. sine nomine; — poems, carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata.

another, pron. alius; at — time, alir tempore; — Cato (= a new), novus Cato; one says one thing, another —, alius aliud dicit; one —, alius alium, inter se (e.g. they fear one —, inter se timeant), or (of two persons) alter — alterum.

answer, **I**. n. **1**, in gen. responsum; **2**, to a charge, defensio, excusatio; **3**, a written —, rescriptum; **4**, of an oracle, oraculum, sors, sortis, f.; **5**, — to prayer, alqd precibus impetratum. **II**. v.tr. **1**, in gen. alqd alci or ad alqd respondēre; **2**, by letter, alqd alci rescribēre; **3**, to a charge, se defendēre, excusare; **4**, of an oracle, responsum dare; to be answered, mihi respondiūtur; to — to one's name, ad nomen respondēre; to — an objection, alqd refutare; to — for, alqd praestare, see SURETY; to — to, alci rei respondēre; see AGREE. **III**. v.intr. = succedē, res alci succedit, bene evenire. **answerable**, adj. **1**, = agreeing with, alci rei convenientes, congruens, consentaneus. **2**, = accountable, alcis rei auctor, alqd praestans; — to anyone, qui alci de alqd re rationem reddit.

ant, n. formica. **anthill**, formicarum cuniculus.

antagonist, n. adversarius (in every relation), qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat, qui alci adversatur; iste (= the opponent in a law-suit); see ADVERSARY.

antarctic, adj. **1**, lit. antarcticus (late); **2**, fig. gelidissimus

antecedent, adj. antecedens, praecedens, prior; antecedens, antecedentia, -ium, pl., praeterita, -orum, pl. (= past events). Adv. antea, prius.

antechamber, n. vestibulum (= the open place in front of a Roman house where visitors assembled).

antechapel, n. pronauus.

antediluvian, adj. **1**, = old, priscus, antiquus; **2**, = old-fashioned, obsoletus.

antelope, n. see DEER.

antenna, n. corniculum (Plin.).

anterior, adj. antecedens, praecedens, prior, superior, proximus.

anthem, n. cantus, -ūs.

anthropoid, adj. homini similis.

anthropomorphic, adj. Deum humanum corpus habēre fingens.

anticipate, v.tr. **1**, anticipare (= to do before), praecipere; **2**, ex(s)pectare (= expect).

anticipation, n. **1**, = expectation, ex(s)pectatio, spes; **2**, = a doing beforehand, by verb, ANTICIPATE.

antics, n. ludi, joca, -orum, ridicula, -orum, nugae.

antidote, n. antidotus, antidotum (Cels.), remedium; against anything, alcis rei or ad.

antipathy, n. **1**, of things, rerum discordia, repugnantia; **2**, of persons, odium.

antipodes, n. **1**, lit. antipodes, -um (late); **2**, fig. = the opposite, by adj. adversus, contrarius.

antiquary, antiquarian, n. rerum antiquarum studiosus. **antiquated**, adj. obsoletus. **antique**, **I**. adj. antiquus. **II**. n. opus antiquum, res antiqua, monumentum antiquum. **antiquity**, n. antiquitas.

antithesis, n. **1**, rhet. t.t. contentio; **2**, fig. = the opposite, contrarium.

antler, n. cornu.

anvil, n. incus, -ūdis, f.

anxiety, n. angor, anxietas, pavor, sol(l)licitudo, trepidatio, timor. **anxious**, adj. anxius, sol(l)licitus; to be —, de alqd re anxius esse, angst. Adv. anxie, sol(l)licite.

any, **I**. pron. quisquam (in neg. sentences and questions); quilibet, quivis (= any you please); quis (only after si, ne, num, quo, quanto, nisi); equis (in impassioned questions). **II**. adj. ullus (in neg. sentences and questions), quilibet, quivis (= any you please), equi (in impassioned questions); — one, aliquis, quispiam; at — turn, aliquando, quando (after si, ne, num); unquam (in neg. questions and sentences); — where, alicubi, ubivis, usquam (in neg. questions and sentences).

apace, adv. celeriter.

apart, adv. by prefix se (e.g. se—cernere) separatim. **apartment**, n. see ROOM.

apathy, n. socordia (not in Cic. or Caes.) nequitia. **apathetic**, adj. hebes; see LAZY.

ape, **I**. n. simia; a little —, simiolus. **II**. v.tr. alqm imitari; see IMITATE.

aperient, n. and adj. by alvi defectionem (alvi) purgationem (petere, etc.).

aperture, n. see OPENING.

apex, n. apex.

aphorism, n. sententia, dictum, elogium.

apiary, n. alvearium, mellarium.

apiece, adv. hv distrib. numeral (e.g. denti, ten —).

apologist, n. *defensor*. **apology**, n. 1, = defence, *defensio*; 2, = excuse, *excusatio*. **apologize**, v.intr. *alqd excusare*. **apologetical**, adj. by verb, *qui se excusat*, etc. **apologue**, n. *apologus*.

apophthegm, n. *elogium, sententia, dictum*.

apoplexy, n. *apoplexis, apoplexia (late)*.

apostle, n. *apostolus*.

apostrophe, n. 1, rhet. t.t. *apostrophe*; 2, grammat. t.t. *apostrophis (late)*. **apostrophi**, v.tr. see **ADDRESS**.

apothecary, n. *medicus*.

appal, v.tr. *terrere*; see **FRIGHTEN**.

apparatus, n. *apparatus, -ūs*.

apparel, n. *vestis, vestimentum*.

apparent, adj. 1, = evident, *manifestus, apertus, clarus*; to make —, *patefacere, aperire*; 2, opp. to real, *opinatus, fictus, simulatus*. Adv. *aperto, manifeste, evidenter*. **apparition**, n. 1, = appearance, *adventus, -ūs*; 2, = a spectre, *alcjs simulacrum, species*.

appeal, I. v.intr. 1, legal t.t. *alqm appellare, ad alqm provocare*; 2, = to refer to, *alqm testari*. II. n. 1, *appellatio, provocatio*; court of —, *judices penes quos provocatio est*; 2, = entreaty, *preces, -um, f., deprecatio*. **appealing**, adj. *supplex*; in an — voice, *suppliciter*.

appear, v.intr. 1, = become visible, *apparere, in conspectum venire, conspici* (= to be seen), *se offerre*; it —s to me, *mihi videtur*; to — publicly, *in publicum prodire*; to —, = to be present, *adesse*; — to exist, *existere*; to — in court, *in iudicium venire*; 2, = to seem, *videri*. **appearance**, n. 1, = arrival, *adventus, -ūs*; 2, legal t.t. = surety, *vadimonium*; 3, = a thing shown, *res objecta, visum, species*; 4, = personal —, *corporis habitus, -ūs*; in —, = under pretext of, *sub specie*; to put on an —, *simulare* (with acc. and infin.); in all —, *verissimum est* (with acc. and infin.).

appease, v.tr. 1, = — a deity, *placare*; 2, = — a man, *placare, (re)conciliare*; 3, = to — hunger, *famem expleere, depellere*. **appeasable**, adj. *placabilis*; — in character, *ingenium placabile*. **appeasement**, n. *placatio, reconciliatio*.

appellant, n. *qui provocat*.

append, v.tr. *addere, adjungere, figere, (af)figere alqd alci rei, aliquid alqd ad rem*. **appendage**, -ant, n. *appendix, -icis, f., accessio, alqd alci rei additum*. **appendix**, n. *appendix, additamentum*; — of a book, *quaedam libro addita*. See **ADD, ATTACH**.

appertain, v.tr. see **BELONG**.

appetite, 1, physical, *fames, -is*; to have —, *cibum fastidire*; 2, = desire for, *alcjs cupiditas, aviditas, appetitus, -ūs*.

applaud, v.tr. *(ap)plaudere alci, plausu or plausibus alqm excipere*. **applause**, n. *(ap)plausus, -ūs*; see **PRaise**.

apple, n. *malum*; — tree, *malus, f.*

apply, I. v.tr. 1, = to put or fit to, *alqd alci rei or ad alqd applicare, aptare, accommodare*; 2, = to use for, *collocare in alqd re, conferre ad alqd, tribuere alqd alci rei, alqd ad alqd dirigere, (con)vertere*. II. v.intr. = to turn or go to, *se convertere, conferre ad alqm, adire or convenire alqm, appellare alqd, confugere ad alqm, se applicare ad alqm*. **appliance**, n. *apparatus, -ūs, instrumentum*. **application**, n. 1, = request, *address, appellatio, provocatio, petitio*; 2, = putting to, *adjunctio, conjunctio (fig.)*; 3, = of the mind, *animi intentio, diligentia*; 4, = of a word, *significatio*. **applicable**, adj. *utilis*; to be — to anything, *ad alqd pertinere*.

appoint, v.tr. *constituere, destinare* (= to make fast), *designare* (= to order), *eligere* (= to choose); to — a day, *diem statuere, constituere, dicere*. **appointment**, n. 1, = designation, by verb; e.g. — of consuls, *consules designare*; 2, = an office, *munus, -eris, n.*; 3, = command, *jussum, mandatum*; 4, = agreement to meet, by verb, *cum alqo convenire ut*.

apportion, v.tr. *dispartire, distribuere, dispensare, disponere, assignare* (e.g. *militibus agros*).

apposite, adj. *conveniēns, accommodatus*. Adv. *convenienter, accommodate*.

appraise, v.tr. = to fix the value of, *aestimare, censere* (the censor's act). See **VALUE**.

appreciate, v.tr. *aestimare*; — highly, *alqm magni facere*.

apprehend, v.tr. 1, = to lay hold on, *prehendere, apprehendere*; 2, = to take in mentally, *comprehendere, complecti (animo or mente), cogitatione (mente) concipere, intelligere*; 3 = fear; see **FEAR**. **apprehension**, n. 1, = arrest, *comprehensio*; 2, = mental —, *comprehensio, intelligentia (intellig.)*; 3, = fear, *timor*; see **FEAR**. **apprehensive**, adj., see **TIMID**.

apprentice, I. n. *alci (e.g. tutori) addictus*. II. v.tr. *alqm alci addicere*.

approach, I. v.intr. *ad alqm or alqd accedere, alci or alci rei appropinquare*; of time, *appropinquare*; to — the truth, *prope ad veritatem accedere, a veritate non multum abesse*. II. n. *appropinquatio, adventus, -ūs, aditus, -ūs*.

appropriate, I. v.intr. 1, = to give, *alqd alci dedicare*; 2, = to claim, *alqd sibi or ad se vindicare, alqd alci rei idoneus, aptus, commodatus, cum alqd re conveniens, congruens*. Adv. *accommodate, convenienter*. **appropriation**, n. 1, legal t.t. *(agrorum) assignatio, (bonorum) additio*; 2, in gen. by verb **APPROPRIATE**.

approve, v.tr. 1, in gen. *(com)probare*; 2, = legal t.t. *alqd ratum facere or ratum esse jubere, sancire*; 3, = to — oneself, *se (fidum, etc.) praebere*. **approved**, adj. *probatus, spectatus*. **approver**, n., legal t.t. *index, -icis, m. and f.* **approval**, n. see **APPROBATION**. **approbation**, n. *(com)probatio*; with someone's —, *alqo auctore, alcjs auctoritate, pace tua, sua, etc.*; without —, *alcjs injussu, sine alcjs auctoritate*.

approximate, v.tr. & adj. see **APPROACH, NEAR**.

April, n. *Aprilis (mensis)*; to make an — fool of, *alqm ludibrio habere*.

apron, n. *subligaculum*.

apt, adj. 1, see **APPROPRIATE**; 2, = ready, *habilis*; — to learn, *docilis*. Adv. *convenienter*; = cleverly, *perite, callide*. **aptitude**, n. *facultas* (with gen. or adj.).

aquatic, **aqueous**, adj. *aquatilis*. **aqueeduct**, n. *aquae ductus, -ūs*; also *aqua* alone; to form an — for the city, *aquam in urbem ducere*.

aquiline, adj. *aduncus*.

arable, adj. *arabilis*. See **PLOUGH**.

arbiter, n. *arbiter, disceptator*.

arbitrate, v.tr. *alqd disceptare, adjudicare*. **arbitration**, n. *arbitrium*. **arbitrary**, adj. 1, = unbounded, *infinitus, summus*; 2, = capricious, *inconstans*; 3 = proud, *superbus*. Adv. *superbe*. **arbitrariness**, n. *superbia*.

arbour, n. *umbraculum, ramorum nexus, -ūs*.

arc, n. *arcus, -ūs*. **arcade**, n. *porticus, -ūs, f.*

arch, I. n. *arcus, -ūs, fornix*. II. v.tr. *arcuare, conformicare*. III. v.intr. *arcuari*; see **CURVE**. IV. adj. *petulans*. V. in comp. =

chief; — angel, *archangelus; — bishop, *archiepiscopus (Eccl.).

archaeology, *n. rerum antiquarum scientia*. **archaism**, *n. verbum obsoletum*.

archer, *n. sagittarius*. **archery**, *n.* by verb (e.g. sagittis alqd petere).

architect, *n.* = master builder, architectus. **architecture**, *n. architectura*.

archives, *n.* 1, (private) tab(u)linum = the place where papers are kept; 2, (public) tabulae publicae.

arctic, adj. septentrionalis (e.g. regio, occasus).

ardent, adj. ardens, fervens, acer. Adv. acriter, ardentier.

ardour, *n. ardor, fervor, aestus, -ūs*.

arduous, adj. arduus, difficilis.

area, *n. superficies*.

arena, *n. arena* (lit. and fig.).

argue, *v.tr.* 1, = to dispute, verbis contendere, concertare, disputare; 2, = to give or draw a conclusion, arguere, concludere, colligere.

argument, 1, in gen. argumentum; 2, = subject-matter, sententia, argumentum.

arid, adj. aridus, siccus.

aright, adv. recte, bene. See RIGHT.

arise, *v.intr.* emergere (= to come up out of), exoriri, ex(s)istere (of distinguished men). See RISE.

aristocrat, *n.* 1, = a noble, unus e nobilibus or patriciis; 2, = defender of the aristocracy, optimatum fautor. **aristocracy**, *n.* 1, = the nobles, optimates, -(i)um, *m.* and *f.*, patricii, nobiles; 2, = a form of government, optimatum dominatus, -ūs. **aristocratical**, adj. quod ad optimates pertinet, or by gen. optimatum.

arithmetic, *n. arithmetice, -es, f.*, or arithmetica, -ae, *f.*, or arithmetica, -orum. **arithmetical**, adj. arithmeticus. **arithmetician**, *n. arithmeticus*.

ark, *n. arca*.

arm, *I. n.* 1, lit. brachium (from the elbow to the wrist); lacertus (from the elbow to the shoulder); bone of —, radius brachii; to take into —s, alqm complecti; to sink into anyone's —s, manibus alcjs exipii; 2, fig. (of the sea), brachium; (of a hill), ramus; (of a harbour), cornu. **II. v.tr.** armare, lit. and fig. **III. v.intr.** armari, arma capere. **armed**, adj. armatus. **arm-chair**, *n.* use sella (= chair), or lectus, torus (= couch). **armistice**, *n. indutiae*. **armour**, *n. arma, -orum, pl.*; — bearer, armiger. **armourer**, *n. faber armorum*. **arm-pit**, *n. ala*. **armoury**, *n. armamentarium*. **arms**, *n. arma, -orum, tela, -orum* (of missiles esp., but also of swords, etc.); without arms, inermis; to run to —, ire ad arma; to —, ad arma! to lay down —, arma deponere; to be under —, in armis esse; to bear — against, arma ferre contra alqm; to enter a country in —, arma inferre terrae.

army, *n. exercitus, -ūs, copiae, milites, -um, vires, -ium, f.*; — in marching array, agmen; — in battle-array,acies.

aromatic, adj. odoros, odoratus, suavis.

around, *I. adv.* circa, circum; in composition with a verb, circum (e.g. to look —, circumspicere). **II. prep.** circa, circum with accus. See ABOUT.

arouse, *v.tr.* 1, lit. (e somno) excitare; 2, fig. excitare, (com)movere.

arraign, *v.tr.*, see Accuse.

arrange, *v.tr.* ordinare, componere, disponere; — in order of battle, aciem instruere, collo-

care, constituere, instruere; to — troops, copias instruere. **arrangement**, *n.* 1, rhet. t.t. compositio, dispositio (of words or sentences); 2, in gen. constitutio, ratio; by part. (e.g. a good — of anything, res bene disposita, instructa, etc.).

arrant, adj. by superl. or summus. Adv. superl. of adv. or turpiter, foede.

array, *I. n.* 1, see ARRANGEMENT; 2, battle —, acies; 3, = dress, vestis. **II. v.tr.** 1, see ARRANGE; 2, = to dress, vestire; fig. ornare, vestire.

arrears, *n. pecuniae residuae*; to be in — with, legal t.t. alqd reliquare (Jct.).

arrest, *v.tr.* comprehendere, in vincula con(j)icere; to put under —, comprehendere, in custodiam dare.

arrive, *v.intr.* advenire, pervenire, adventare. **arrival**, *n. adventus, -ūs, accessus, -ūs*.

arrogant, adj. arrogans, insolens, superbus, elatus alqd re. **arrogance**, *n. arrogantia, superbia*. Adv. arroganter, superbe. **arrogate**, *v.tr.* sibi arrogare, (as)umere.

arrow, *n. sagitta*.

arsenal, *n. armamentarium*; naval —, navalia, -ium.

arsenic, *n. arsenicum*.

arsis, *n. sublatio* (Quint.), arsis (late).

art, *n.* 1, = skill, ars, artificium; merely mental, scientia, peritia, studium alcjs rei; 2, = an —, ars (e.g. pingendi), disciplina; the fine —s, artes ingenuae; — and sciences, studia et artes; 3, = a trick, ars; by — or craft, per dolum et fraudem. **artful**, adj. callidus, versutus, vifer, astutus. Adv. astute, callide. **artfulness**, *n. astutia, doli*. **artificer**, *n.* 1, in gen. artifex; 2, = creator, auctor. **artificial**, adj. artificiosus. Adv. arte or per artem. **artisan**, *n. opifex, faber*. **artist**, *n. poeta, pictor, etc.*, or opifex = artisan, as among the Romans art was not always included in the artes liberales. **artistic**, adj. (ingenuarum) artium amator or studiosus. **artistically**, adv. arte, summa arte. **artless**, adj. simplex, ingenuus. Adv. ingenie, simpliciter, sine arte. **artlessness**, *n. simplicitas*.

artichoke, *n. cinara* (Col.).

article, *I. n.* 1, in gen. res; 2, = condition, condicio (e.g. pacis); 3, = law, lex (e.g. lex militaris). **II. v.tr.** see APPRENTICE.

articulate, *I. v.tr.* pronuntiare. **II. adj.** clarus. Adv. clare. **articulation**, *n.* 1, of words, pronuntiatio; 2, of limbs, artus, -uum, articulus.

artillery, *n.* (=the larger offensive weapons) tormenta -orum, (comprising the ballistas and catapultae).

as, adv. and conj. 1, in gen. by double comparative (e.g. he is not — brave as he is good, melior est quam fortior); idem (he is — friendly as ever, idem est amicus qui, etc.), aequo cum algo or e, atque; et — et (= well as); — far as I can, quoad ejus facere possum; — quickly as possible, quam celerrime; — much again, alterum tantum; — many as, quotcumque; — far as I know, quod sciam; 2, = like, instar, alcjs rei tanquam, ut or by adv. (e.g. to behave as a fool stulte); by a noun in apposition (Caesar — consul, Caesar consul); 3, as to, de alqd re, ad alqd, quod ad alqd pertinet; 4, of time, ubi, ut, cum (quom); — often —, quotie(n)s totie(n)s; — long —, tam diu — quam; — soon —, simul ac; 5, causal, quoniam (indic.), cum (subj.); 6, = as if, tanquam (tamq.) si, non aliter quam si.

ascend, *v.tr.* in or ad alqd a(d)scendere.

ascension, n. a(d)scensus, -ūs. **ascent**, n. 1, = a hill, locus editus; 2, a going up, a(d)scensus, -ūs.

ascendancy, n. praestantia.

ascendant, n. by adj. summus; to be in the —, praevallere, alci alqd re praestare; his star is in the —, summam gloriam adeptus est.

ascertain, v.tr. explorare, rem exploratam habere.

ascetic, n. qui cibo abstinet.

ascribe, v.tr. alqd alci or alci rei, a(d)scribere, tribuere, adjungere; — great value to, magnum pretium statuere rei.

ash, I. n. fraxinus, f. II. adj. fraxineus.

ashamed, adj. pudore affectus; to be —, pudet ulqm alcis rei or infin.

ashes, n. cinis, -eris, m., favilla; to reduce to —, ad or in cinerem redigere; to lie in sackcloth and —, sordidatum or atratum esse. **ashy**, adj. cinereus.

ashore, adv. 1, of rest, in litore; 2, of motion, in litus or terram; to go —, (e nave) exire; to put men —, exponere.

aside, adv. seorsum, ex obliquo; to go —, secedere; to call —, ulqm sevocare; to lay —, alqd seponere.

ask, v.tr. ulqm rogare, ex algo quaerere, ex algo sciscitari, ulqm alqd orare, petere, poscere, flagitare (repeatedly); to — a price, indicare.

askance, adv. oblique; to look — at, ulqm limis oculis a(d)spicere.

aslant, adv. oblique, ex transverso.

asleep, adj. dormiens, in somno, per somnum.

asp, n. aspis, -idis, f., vipera.

aspect, n. 1, in gen. a(d)spetus, -ūs, conspectus, -ūs; 2 (in astrology), aspectus siderum; 3, = condition, status, -ūs, ratio, condicio.

asperity, n. asperitas, acerbitas.

asperse, v.tr. a(d)spargere, both lit. and fig.

aspersion, n. 1, lit. a(d)persio; 2, fig. calumnia, opprobrium; to cast an —, calumniari.

asphalt, n. bitumen.

aspirate, I. n. a(d)spiratio. II. v.tr. a(d)spirare.

aspire, v.intr. ad alqd a(d)spirare, alqd sequi or persequi, eniti, contendere, operam dare ut.

aspiration, n. after anything, alcis rei appetitio, contentio.

ass, n. 1, asinus; a little —, asellus; a female —, asina; 2, as a term of contempt, homo stultissimus.

ass-driver, n. asinarius.

assail, v.tr. to — a town, oppugnare. **assailant**, n. qui ulqm adoritur. **assault**, I. n. 1, in gen. impetus, -ūs, incurtus, -ūs; 2, = of a town, oppugnatio; 3, legal t.t. to charge with —, ulqm de vi reum facere; to commit an —, ulci vim afferre. II. v.tr. see ATTACK.

assassin, n. sicarius. **assassination**, n. caedes facta; to accuse of —, accusare inter sicarios. **assassinate**, v.tr. ulqm ex insidiis interficere.

assay, v.tr. see TRY, ATTEMPT.

assemble, I. v.tr. cogere, congregare, convocare, contrahere; to — the people, contionem convocare; to — troops, copias in unum locum cogere. II. v.intr. cogi, congregari, convenire, coire, confluere. **assembly**, n. congregatio, convocatio; = the people assembled, conventus, -ūs, coetus, -ūs, contio.

assent, I. n. assensio, assensus, -ūs. II. v.intr. assentire; — to anything, rei assentiri, assentari, alqd or de alqd re, cum algo or inter se, convenire; to nod —, annuere.

assert, v.tr. (as an opinion) tenere, conten-

dere, affirmare, asseverare, dicere; to — your right, jus tenere. **assertion**, n. 1, sententia, opinio, affirmatio; 2, = maintenance, defensio, vindicatio; see AFFIRM.

assess, v.tr. tributum alci imponere, censere; to be —ed at anything, alqd conferre. **assessment**, n. aestimatio (= act of —) tributum, vectigal (= tax). **assessor**, n. assessor; — of taxes, censor. **assets**, n. by bona, -orum.

assever, v. see ASSEVER.

assiduous, adj. assiduus, sedulus, industrius, acer, impiger, diligens. Adv. impigre, assidue, industrie, acriter, diligenter. **assiduity**, n. assiduitas, sedulitas.

assign, v.tr. alci alqd assignare, attribuire. **assignment**, n. 1, assignatio, attributio; 2, = appointment, constitutum; to keep an —, ad constitutum venire.

assimilate, v.tr. 1, alqd cum alqd re (adyaequare, alqd alci rei similem facere; 2, = to digest, concoquere. **assimilation**, n. 1, aequalitas; 2, concoctio.

assist, v.tr. auxilio alci esse, auxilium ferre, opitulari (= to bring aid), subvenire, adesse alci (= to stand by a person). **assistance**, n. auxilium or adjumentum; to implore anyone's —, alcis fidem implorare. **assistant**, n. adjutor, adiutrix; — teacher, hypodidascalus, adiutor; = colleague, collega, m.; see HELP.

associate, I. v.tr. foedus facere (= to make an alliance), comitem (socium) se alci adjungere, se conjungere. II. v.intr. = to be associated, foedere conjungi, esse cum algo; like —s with like, pares cum paribus facillime congregantur. III. n. socius, sodalis, comes, -itis, m. and f., consocius. **association**, n. societas, sodalitas, collegium; see ASSEMBLY.

assort, v.tr. (in gen.) digerere. **assortment**, n. apparatus, -ūs, numerus or by part. (e.g. res or merces collectae, digestae, etc.); see ALLOT, APPORTION.

assuage, v.tr. mitigare, lenire, sedare. **assuagement**, n. mitigatio.

assume, v.tr. 1, = take to oneself, alqd sibi vindicare, sibi arrogare, sumere, occupare; 2, = to take for granted, ponere; this being assumed, hoc posito or concessio. **assumption**, n. 1, = a taking, usurpatio; 2, = arrogance, insolentia, arrogantia, superbia; 3, = postulate, by part. (e.g. hoc posito); this is a mere —, hoc non est confirmatum.

assure, v.tr. = to assert the certainty of, (pro certo) affirmare, asseverare; be assured, credere mihi. **assurance**, see STATEMENT, IMPUDENCE. **assured**, adj. = fearless, securus; = certain, certus, spectatus. Adv. certo, certe, haud dubie.

astern, adv. in or a puppe.

asthma, n. dyspnoea (Plin.). **asthmatic**, adj. asthmaticus (Plin.).

astonish, v.tr. perturbare, conturbare. **astonished**, adj. attonitus; to be —, stupefactum esse. **astonishing**, adj. mirabilis, mirus, mirificus. Adv. mire, mirifice, mirabiliter. **astonishment**, n. stupor, (ad)miratio.

astound, v.tr. see ASTONISH.

astray, adv. vage; to be —, errare, vagari. **astrigent**, adj. a(d)strictorius. **astringency**, n. a(d)strictio.

astrologer, n. astrologus, Chaldaeus. **astrology**, n. astrologia.

astronomer, n. astrologus. **astronomy**, astrologia.

astute, adj. astutus, callidus.

asunder, adv. *seorsum*; in comp. by *dis* or *se* (e.g. *discurrere*, *sevocare*).

asylum, n. *asylum*.

at, prep. **1.** of place, *ad*, *apud*, *juxta* (with the accus. e.g. *ad ostium*, = at the door; *ad portas*, = at the gate; *ad Cannas* = at Cannae); by the abl. with or without *in*, (*in*) *urbē*, = at the city; (*in*) *initio*, = at the beginning; or by the old locative case, *Romae*, = at Rome; *Londini*, = at London; *Gadibus*, = at Cadiz; *so domi*, *militiae*, = at home, at service, etc.; **2.** of time, abl. *eodem tempore*, = at the same time; *ad meridiem*, = at midday; by accus. with *apud*, at my house, *apud me*; = during, *inter*; at dinner, *inter cenam* (*coen.*); at once, *statim*; at first, *primo*, *primum*; at last, *postremo*, (*ad*) *postremum*.

atheist, n. *atheos* (or *-us*), *qui Deum esse negat*. **atheism**, n. * *atheismus*, *doctrina Deum esse negans*; to hold —, *Deum esse negare*, *nullum esse omnino Deum putare*.

athlete, n. *athleta*, m.

athwart, adv. *transverse*, in *obliquum*; see ACROSS, ASKANCE.

atlas, n. (in geography), use *tabulae geographicae*.

atmosphere, n. *caelum*. **atmospheric**, adj. by the genitive *aëris* or *caeli*; see AIR.

atom, n. **1.** phil. t.t. *atōmus* -i, f.; **2.** see PIECE.

atone, v.tr. *alqd luere*, *expiare*, *alqd (cum) alqd re compensare*, *poenas alqis rei dare* or (*ex-*) *pendere*. **atonement**, n. *placatio*, *satisfactio*, *poena*; = reconciliation, *reditus*, -ūs in *gratiam*.

atrabilious, adj. *melancholicus*.

atrocious, adj. *nefandus*, *nefarius*, *atrox*, *immanis*. Adv. *atrociter*, *nefarie*. **atrocitv**, n. **1.** of mental quality, *immanitas*, *atrocitas*; **2.** = an atrocious thing, *res atrox*, etc.

atrophy, n. *tabes*, -is, f.

attach, v.tr. **1.** = fasten, *figere*, *affigere* *alqd alci rei*, *alligare alqd ad rem*; **2.** = to make prisoner, *comprehendere*, in *vincula* *con(f)icere*, in *custodiam dare*; **3.** = to make your friend, *conciliare*, *alqm sibi facere* or *reddere amicum*; to be —ed, *alqis studiosum esse*. **attachment**, n. *studium alqis*, *amor alqis* or in *alqm observantia*.

attack, **I.** n. *petitio*, *impetus*, -ūs, *incurtio*, *incurtus*, -ūs, *excursus*, -ūs, *concurtus*, -ūs, *congressus*, -ūs, *oppugnatio*; at the first —, *primo impetu*, *primo congressu*; to make an — on the enemy, *impetum facere in hostem*. **II.** v.tr. *petere*, *aggredi*, *adoriri* (= to fall on), *oppugnare* (= to storm), *procurrere in alqm* (= to rush out on a foe), *signa inferre in hostem*, *incurrere*, *invehi in hostem*; to — with words, *dicto* or *convicto*, *laccessere*, *alqm insectari*; *consecrari*, *adoriri*; to be —ed by a disease, *morbo corripi*.

attain, v.tr. *alqd assequi*, *consequi*, *ad alqd pervenire*. **attainable**, adj. *facilis*, *quod alqis facile consequi potest*. **attainment**, n. **1.** = the getting of anything, *adeptio*, *comparatio*; **2.** = a piece of learning, *alqis rei scientia*; —s, *doctrina*, *eruditio*. **attainder**, n. *accusatio*.

attempt, **I.** n. *conatus*, -ūs, *conata*, -orum, **II.** v.tr. *tentare*, *experiri*, *periclitari*.

attend, v.tr. **1.** = to accompany, *alqm comitari*, *esse alqis comitem*; **2.** = to wait upon a dignitary, *alci apparere*; as a servant, *alci famulari*, *alqd alci ministrare*; **3.** = to frequent, of lectures, etc., *alqm audire*; **4.** = pay attention to, *alqd curare*; = to hear, *audire*, *animadvertere*; **Attend** *attende*; **5.** = be present at, *adesse* (e.g. *sacris*, public worship). **attendance**, n. **1.** of servants. *vinisterium*; **2.** = pres-

ence at, by verb *adesse*; a great —, *frequentia*. **attendant**, n. **1.** = companion, *comes*, -itis, m. and f., *socius*; **2.** = servant, *servus*, *minister*, *famulus*; **3.** = the —s of a great man, *comitatus*, -ūs. **attention**, n. **1.** = — of the mind, *animi attentio*, *intentio*, *vigilantia*; **2.** = diligence, *diligentia*, *studium*; to show — to, *alqm colere*, *ob-servare*. **attentive**, adj. *assiduus*, *vigili*, *diligens*, *attentus*, *intentus*, *erectus*; to be —, *animo sequi alqd*. Adv. *attente*, *intente*.

attenuate, v.tr. *attenuare*, *extenuare*, *diluere*. **attenuation**, n. *extenuatio*.

attest, v.tr. **1.** = prove, *alqd testificari*, (*at-*) *testari*, *testimonio confirmare*, *alci testimonio esse*; **2.** = to call to witness, *alqm testari*, *testem facere*. **attestation**, n. **1.** = giving evidence, *testificatio*; **2.** = a piece of evidence, *testimonium*.

attire, **I.** v.tr. *induere alci vestem* or *alqm veste*; *vestire*. **II.** n. *vestis*.

attitude, n. **1.** *corporis habitus*, -ūs; **2.** = circumstances, *condicio*, *status*, -ūs; **3.** = mental —, (*mentis*) *ratio*.

attorney, n. *procurator*.

attract, v.tr. *attrahere*, *ad se trahere*, *allicere*. **attraction**, n. **1.** *vis attrahendi*; **2.** = an attractive object, *objectamentum*. **attractive**, adj. *jucundus*, *suavis*. Adv. *jucunde*, *suaviter*.

attribute, **I.** n. **1.** *nota*, *insigne*; to bear the —s of royalty, *insignibus regis uti*; **2.** (in gram.) *attributio*, *attributum*; **3.** = peculiarity, *proprium*, *natura*, *vis*. **II.** v.tr. *attribuere*.

attrition, n. by verb *terere*.

attune, v.tr. lit. and fig., *efficere ut alqd cum alqd re concinat*.

auburn, adj. *flavus*.

auction, n. *auctio*; to sell by —, *auktionari*; to sell by public —, *hasta posita auktionari*; to bid at an —, *liceri*; to be knocked down at an —, *alci addicti*. **auctioneer**, n. *magister auktionis*, *præco* (= the crier of bids, etc.).

audacious, adj. *procaz*, *protervus*, *impudens*. Adv. *impudenter*, *proterve*. **audacity**, n. *pro-cacitas*, *protervitas*, *impudentia*.

audience, n. **1.** = hearing of anyone, *ad-missio*, *aditus*, -ūs, *ad alqm*, *colloquium*; **2.** = hearers, *auditores*, *audientes*, *corona* (esp. of crowd round a public speaker); a large —, (*magna*) *audientium frequentia*. **audible**, adj. *quod audiri potest*. Adv. *clarè voce*. **audit**, v.tr. *rationem dicere*, *habere*, *inire*, or *rationes cum alqo putare*. **auditor**, n. *qui rationes ducit*.

augment, v.tr. *alqd alqd re augere*, *amplif-care*, *addere alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd*. **augment-ation**, n. *amplificatio*, *accessio*.

augur, **I.** n. *augur*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd præ-dicere*, *ratificari*, *augurari*. **augury**, n. **1.** = a predicting, *augurium*, *ratificatio*, *prædictio*. **2.** = a thing predicted, *omen* (= a natural —), *prædictum* (= a prophecy).

August, **I.** n. *Augustus*, (*mensis*) *Augustus*, *Septilis*. **II.** adj. *augustus* (= sacred), *illustris*, *magnificus*.

aunt, n. *amita* (= a father's sister), *mateltera* (= a mother's sister).

auriferous, adj. *aurifer*.

auspice, n. *auspicium*. **auspicious**, adj. *prosper*, *secundus*, *faustus*. Adv. *fauste*, *prospera*.

austere, adj. *austerus*, *severus*, *tristic*. Adv. *anistere*, *severe*. **austerity**, n. *austeritas*, *severitas*.

authentic, adj. *certus*, *verus*, *sincerus*. Adv. *certo auctore*. **authenticity**, n. *fides*, *auctoritas*.

author, n. *auctor* (= originator); *inventor*, *scriptor* (= a writer). **authoritative**, adj. *imperiosus*, *arrogans*. Adv. *arroganter*.

authority, n. *auctoritas* (by birth, character, and office), *amplitudo* (by office), comb. *auctoritas atque amplitudo*; *dignitas*, *gravitas* (by personal worth), *gratia*; *dominatio* (= despotic authority); the — = *magistrates*, *magistratus*, —*us*. **authorize**, v.tr. *alci mandare ut*, *alci permittere*, with infin.

autocrat, n. *dominus*; autocratical power, *summa potestas*, *imperium* (*summum*).

autograph, I. n. *alcjs manu scriptus*. II. adj. an — letter, *epistula meâ ipsius manu scripta*.

autumn, n. *autumnus*, *tempus autumnale*; = — of life, *aetas grandior*. **autumnal**, adj. *autumnalis*.

auxiliary, I. n. *asa* a city or state, *civitas foederata*; in the pl. *auxilia* (*militēs auxiliāres*) (= foreign soldiers who strengthen an army), *subsidia*, —*orum*, *subsidiarii* (= the reserve of an army). II. adj. *auxiliaris*.

avail, I. v.intr. *valere*, *praevalere*, *obtinere*. II. n. *utilitas*; to be of much —, *multum apud alqm valere*; to make of no —, *non flocci facere*.

avarice, n. *avaritia*, *cupiditas*, *pecunia*. **avaricious**, adj. *habendi cupidus*, *avidior ad rem*, *avarus*. Adv. *avare*.

avaunt! interj. *abi! apage!*

avenge, v.tr. *vindicare*, *ulcisci*; to — oneself on anyone, *alqm ulcisci pro alqd re*. **avenger**, n. *ultor*, *vindex*.

avenue, n. 1. = approach, *aditus*, —*us*; 2. = a shady walk, *zystus*.

aver, v.tr. see AFFIRM, ASSERT.

avert, v.tr. *alqd ab alqo avētere*, *aversari*. **aversion**, n. *fuga*, *odium*, *animus alienus* or *aversus*. **averse**, adj. *ab alqo* or *alqd re aversus*, *alienus*.

aviary, n. *aviarium*.

avoid, v.tr. *defugere*, *vitare*, *declinare*. **avoiding**, n. *devitatio*, *fuga*.

avow, v.tr. *profiteri*, *confiteri*; *prae se ferre*. **avowal**, n. *confessio*. **avowed**, adj. *apertus*, *permissus*. Adv. *aperte*.

await, v.tr. *alqm* or *alqd ex(s)pectare*, *opperiri*.

awake, I. v.tr. (*esomno*) *excitare*, (*ex*)*suscitare*. II. v.intr. *expergisci*, *excitari*. III. adj. *vigilans*; to be —, *vigilare*. **awakening**, n. by verb **AWAKE**.

award, I. v.tr. *alqd alci adjudicare*. II. n. *judicium*, *arbitrium*, *addictio*.

aware, adj. *alcjs rei gnarus*; to be —, *alqd scire*, *novisse*.

away, adv. *procul*; — with! *tolle! arser!* — you! *apage te!* go —, *abire*. In comp. with a (e.g. *abesse*, to be —).

awe, I. n. *veneratio*, *religio*; to feel — towards, *vereri alqm*. II. v.tr. *terrere*; see FRIGHTEN.

awful, adj. 1. = feeling awe, *verecundus* (= shy), *pius*, *religiosus*; 2. = terrible, *dirus*, *atrox*, *immanis*. **Awful**, I. with fear, *verecunde* (= shyly), *pie*, *religiose*; 2. = terribly, *dire*, *atrociter*.

awhile, adv. *aliquandiu*, *paul(l)isper*; — ago, *paul(l)o ante*.

awkward, adj. *agrestis*, *rusticus*, *rudis*, *inscius*. Adv. *inscite*, *rustice*. **awkwardness**, n. *inscitia*.

awl, n. *subula* (Mart.).

awning, n. *velum*.

awry, I. adj. 1. lit. *obliquus*; 2. fig. *per-versus*. II. adv. *oblique*, *perverse*.

axe, n. *securis*, *dolabra*.

axiom, n. *axioma*, —*ātis*, *pronuntiatum*,

axis, **axle**, n. *axis*, m.

ay, adv. *ita*, *ita est*, *recte*, *certe*, *vero*, *sane*, *sane quidem*; often by repeating the verb, e.g. *will he come? yes! venietne? veniet; I say ay*. aio.

azure, adj. *caeruleus*.

B

baa, I. v. intr. *balare*. II. n. *balatus*, —*us*.

babble, v. *blaterare*, *garrere*, *negari*. **babbling**, n. *garrulitas*, *loquacitas*. **babblers**, n. *garrulus*, *loquax*.

babe, **baby**, n. *infans*.

baboon, n. *simia* (= ape).

bachchanal, n. *homo violentus ac dissolutus*; a female —, *baccha*.

bacchic, adj. *bacchicus*.

bachelor, n. *caelebs*.

back, I. n. 1. *tergum*, *dorsum*; to lie on the —, *supinum cubare*; to attack the enemy on the —, *hostes aversos aggredi*; (of soldiers) *terga dare*; behind a person's —, *clum*; 2. = the back part, *pars posterior*; the — of the head, *occipitium*. II. adv. *backwards*, *retro*, *retrosum*; in comp. re (e.g. *revocare*, to call —). III. adj. *posterior*. IV. v.tr. = to move backward, *retro movere*; = to support, *alci favere*, *factorum esse*; (= ad)juvare, *sustinere* (= to help). V. v.intr. *se recipere*, *recedere*; to — water, *remos or remis inhilbere*, *navem retro inhilbere*.

backbite, v.tr. *alci absenti maledicere*, *alqm obtreclare*.

bacon, n. *lardum*.

bad, adj. 1 (in a physical sense), *malus*; bad weather, *tempestas mala*, *adversa*, *foeda* (= foul); — road, *iter difficile*, *incommodum*; — money, *nummi adulterini*; in — health, *aeger*; to go —, *corrupti*; 2. (in a moral sense) *malus*, *adversus*, *pravus*, *turpis*, *depravatus*, *nequam*; — times, *tempora iniqua* (= unfavourable), *aspera* (= hard); = injurious, a — tongue, *lingua maledica*. Adv. *male*, *prave*, *neguiter*, *turpiter*. **badness**, n. 1. = physical —, by adj., the — of anything, *res mala*; — of health, *aegritudo*, *aegrotatio*; 2. = moral —, *pravitas*, *turpitas*, *nequitia*.

badge, n. *signum*, *insigne*, *nota*.

badger, I. n. *meles*, —*is*, f. II. v.tr. *texare*, (*ex*)*cruciare*.

baffle, v.tr. *eludere*, *ad vanum*, or *ad irritum redigere*, *disturbare*, *spem fallere*.

bag, n. *sacus*.

baggage, n. 1. *sarcinae*, *impedimenta*, —*orum*; 2. = a dissolute woman, *scortum*.

bail, I. n. 1. = money given, *sponsio*, *vadimonium*, *cautio*; to offer —, *vadimonium promittere*; to give —, *vadimonium facere*; 2. = one who gives —, *sponsor*, *vas*, —*dis*, m. II. v.tr. *alci sponsorem*, *vadem esse*; to accept —, *vades accipere*.

bailiff, n. 1. = on an estate, *procurator*, *villicus*; 2. = officer of a court of justice, *apparitor*.

bait, I. n. 1. for fish, *esca*; 2. fig. *illicebra*; 3. = food for horses, *cibus*. II. v.tr. 1. *escam* (*hamo*) *imponere*; 2. = to feed horses, *cibum praeberē*; 3. = to worry (hulls, etc.), *canibus* (*laurum*), *texare*, *laccessere*. III. v.intr. = to rest on a journey, (*apud alqm*) *deversari*.

bake, *v. tr.* coquere, torrere. **II. v. intr.** = to be prepared by fire, coqui. **baking**, *n.* coctura; bakehouse, *pistrina*; a baker, *pistor*; baker's business, *pistrina*.

balance, *I. n. 1.* = scales, *trutina, libra, lanx* (= the pan of the scales); **2.** fig. *aequalitas*; to lose one's —, *labi*; — at the bank, *pecunia in argentaria deposita*; **3.** = the remainder, by adj. *rel(diquis)*. **II. v. tr. 1.** lit. *aequis ponderibus librare*; **2.** fig. *alqd. perpendere*. **III. v. intr.** of accounts, *constare*.

balcony, *n. solarium*.

bald, adj. *1.* lit. *glaber, calvus*; **a** — head, *calvitium*; — place, *glabreta, -orum*; **2.** fig. of language, *inornatus, incultus, impolitus*. **baldness**, *n. calvitium*.

bale, *n. fuscis, -is, m.* **baleful**, adj. *calamitosus, perniciosus, exitiosus*. **bale out**, *v. tr.* exhaustire.

baik, *I. n. 1.* = a beam, *tigum, trabs*; **2.** = boundary, *limes, -itis, m.* **II. v. tr.** *alci impedi mento esse*.

ball, *n. 1.* *pila*; to play at —, (*datatim*) *pila ludere*; **2.** the — of the earth, *terrae globus*; the eye —, *pupilla*; a musket —, *lapis, -idis, m.* (as thrown by a balista); **3.** = a dance, *sallatio*.

ballad, *n. carmen*.

ballast, *n. saburra*.

ballet, *n. pantomimus* (Plin.); — dancer, *pantomimus, m.* (Suet.); *pantomima, f.* (Sen.).

balloon, *n. machina aërostatica*.

ballot, *n. suffragium* (= a vote); to vote by —, *suffragia ferre*; — box, *cista*.

balm, *n. 1.* *balsamum*; **2.** fig. *solatium*.

balmy, adj. *1.* *balsaminus*; **2.** fig. *suavis, dulcis*.

balustrade, *n. cancelli, -orum*.

bamboo, *n. arundo Indica* (Plin.).

ban, *n. aquae et ignis interdictio*.

band, *I. n. 1.* = bandage, *fascia*; **2.** = a fillet, *vitta, infula*; (of metal) *armilla*; **3.** = a number of persons united together, *turba, grex, caterva*. **II. v. tr.** (*con*)sociare, *conjungere*.

bandage, *I. n. fascia, fasciola*. **II. v. tr.** *deligare*.

band-box, *n. capsula*.

bandit, *n. latro*. **banditti**, *n. latrones*.

bandy, *v. tr.* *ultra (et) citra agere*; to — words with, *cum alio altercari*. **bandy-legged**, adj. *varus, cruribus distortis*.

bane, *n. 1.* lit. *venenum, virus, -i, n.*; **2.** fig. *pestis*. **baneful**, adj. *perniciosus, exitiosus*.

bang, *n. 1.* = a striking, *percussio*; **2.** = a noise, *sonitus, -us*.

banish, *v. tr. 1.* lit. *alci aqua et igni interdicere, in exsiliium e(j)ficere, (ex)pellere* or *agere, exterminare, relegare, deportare* (to transport); **2.** fig. *e(j)ficere, (ex)pellere, amovere*. **banishment**, *n. interdictio aquae et ignis, ejectio, relegatio, deportatio, exsiliium*.

bank, *n. 1.* = a seat, *scamnum, scabellum, subsellum*; **2.** = a river's side, *ripa*; **3.** = a — of oars, *transstrum*; **4.** = a — of earth, *agger, -eris, m.*; **5.** = a money-changer's table, or place for depositing money (the last, modern), *argentaria (mensa), mensa publica*; to put money in the —, *pecuniam apud mensam publicam occupare*. **banker**, *n. argentarius*. **bank-note**, *n.* as, etc. or *perscriptio* (= assignment). **bankrupt**, *n. decoctor*; to become —, *foro cedere, (rationes) conturbare, decoquere*. **bankruptcy**, *n.* by verb (e.g. to suffer —, *foro*

cedere), or metaph. *fortuna naufragium* or *ruina*; a national —, *tabulae novae*.

banner, *n. vexillum*; see FLAG.

bannock, *n. placenta (avenacea)*.

banquet, *n. epulae, convivium*.

banter, *I. n. irrisio, derisio, cavillatio, ludibrium*; in —, *per ludibrium*. **II. v. tr.** *alqm ludibrio habere, cavillari, deridere, irridere*.

baptize, *v. tr.* * *baptizare* (Eccl.). **baptism**, *n.* * *baptisma*.

bar, *I. n. 1.* = — of metal, etc., *later, -eris, m.*; **2.** = bolt, *claustrum, obex, repagula, -orum*; **3.** = a stake, *perica, sudes, -is, f., vectis, -is, m.*; **4.** = a limit or partition, *cancelli, carceres, -um, saepta, -orum*; **5.** = a law court, *apud iudices, or forum*; to be called to the —, *primum forum attingere*; to practise at the —, *caus(s)as agere* the — (= advocates), *patroni*. **II. v. tr. 1.** = to bolt, (*claustrum januam*) *occludere*; **2.** fig. to hinder, *alci impedi mento esse, alqm impedire*; **3.** = to except, *excepere*.

barbarous, barbaric, adj. *barbarus* (= foreign, strange), *rudis, inhumanus, immanis, crudelis, saevus*. Adv. *barbare, saeve, crudeliter*. **barbarity**, *n. immanitas, inhumanitas, crudelitas*.

barbed, adj. *hamatus*.

barber, *n. tonsor*; a —'s shop, *tonstrina*.

bard, *n. vates, -is, m. and f.*

bare, adj. *1.* *nudus*; **2.** = mere, *merus, tenuis, exiguus*; **3.** = plain, *simplex*; a — room, *cubiculum nullo sumptu ornatum*. Adv. **1.** = scarcely, *vix*; **2.** = plainly, *simpliciter, nullo sumptu*. **bareness**, *n.* by adj. **BARE**. **barefaced**, *impudens*. **barefoot**, *pedibus nudis* or *intectis*.

bargain, *I. n. res, negotium, pactio, pactum*; to make a good —, *bene emere*. **II. v. intr.** *cum alio pacisci*.

barge, *n. actuariolum, lenunculus* (both = small vessel).

bark, *I. n. cortex, liber*. **II. v. tr.** *delibrare, decorticare*.

bark, *I. v. intr.* *latrare*. **II. n. *latratus, -us*.**

barley, *I. n. hordeum*. **II. adj.** *hordeaceus*.

bar, *n. horreum*; — floor, *area*.

baron, *n. baronet*, *n.* see NOBLE.

barracks, *n. castra, -orum*.

barrel, *n. seria, dolium, orca*; of a gun, etc., *tubus*.

barren, adj. *sterilis, infecundus*. **barrenness**, *n. sterilitas*.

barricade, *I. n. munimentum*. **II. v. tr.** *inaedificare, intersaepire, obstruere, oppilare*.

barrier, *n. limes, -itis, m., fines, -ium, m. and f., munimentum, murus*.

barrister, *n.* see ADVOCATE.

barrow, *n. ferculum*.

barter, *I. v. tr.* *mutare res inter se, permutare merces*. **II. n.** *permutatio mercium*.

base, adj. = morally corrupt, *perditus, probrus, ignominiosus, turpis*; — coin, *nummi adulterini*; — born, *ignobili loco natus*. Adv. *per ignominiam, cum ignominia, contumeliose, turpiter*. **baseness**, *n. turpilitudo, dedecus, -eris, n., nequitia*.

base, *n. 1.* *basis* (= pedestal), *fundamentum* (= ground-work, lit. and fig.); **2.** = the lowest part, *radices* (= roots, e.g. *montis*); **3.** of the voice, *vox* or *sonus gravis*.

bashful, adj. *pu dens, pudicus, verecundus*. Adv. *pudenter, pudice, verecunde*. **bashfulness**, *n. pudor, pudicitia, verecundia*.

basin, n. 1, = for washing, *pelvis*; 2, = a pond, *piscina*.

basis, n. see **BASE**, n., 1 and 2.

bask, v.intr. *apricari*.

basket, n. *corbis, qualus, qualum, sporta*.
basket-work, *opus vimineum*.

bas-relief, n. *opus caelatum, toreuma, -ätis, n.*

bass, n. = a mat of straw, *storea* or *storia*.

bastard, I. n. *nothus*. II. adj. see **SPURIOUS**.

bastinado, n. *ictus, -üs, fustis, m.*

bat, n. = an animal, *vespertilio*.

bat, n. for cricket, tennis, etc., *clava* (= club).

batch, n. *numerus*.

bate, I. v.tr. (im)minuere. II. v.intr. (im)minui; see **ABATE**.

bath, n. *balineum, balneum*; pl. *balneae, balnearia, -orum, aquae*; *lavatio*; *thermae* (= hot or mineral baths); *lavatum*; to take a cold bath, *frigida lavari*. **bathe**, I. v.tr. *lavare, abluere* (sc. se); to — another, *demittere alqm in balneum*; to be bathed in tears, *effundi (effusum esse) in lacrimis*; bathing-rooms, *balnearia*; — for cold, hot baths, etc., *frigidarium, tepidarium, caldarium, sudatorium*. II. v.intr. *lavari*.

battalion, n. *cohors* (of cavalry), *legio* (= a regiment), *agmen primorum, medium, extremum, or novissimum* (= the divisions of a marching army).

batter, v.tr. *percutere, verberare*; see **BEAT**; *pulsare*; to — down, *perfringere, evertere, distrigere*.

battering-ram, n. *aries, -ëtis, m.*

battery, n. *agger, -ëris, m.* (= the mound), *tormenta, -orum* (= the weapons).

battle, n. *praelium, certamen, acies, dimicatio*.

battle-array, n. *acies* (opp. to *agmen*, array on march). **battle-axe**, n. *bipennis* (only found in nom., dat., acc., and abl. sing., and nom. and abl. pl.), *securis*. **battle-cry**, n. *clamor*. **battle-field**, n. *locus pugnae* or *ubi pugnatur*.

battlement, n. *pinna*.

bawl, v.tr. *clamorem tollere, vociferari*.

bay, I. adj. *spadix, badius*. II. n. 1, = laurel, *laurus*, f.; 2, = a gulf, *sinus, -üs*; 3, = — window, *fenestra convexa* or *cava*; 4, to stand at —, *adversus alqm se defendere*. III. v.intr. *lutrare*.

bayonet, n. *gladius*; with fixed —s, *constrictis gladiis*.

be, v.intr. *esse, ex(sistere)*; to let —, *permittere*.

beach, n. *litus, -öris, n.*

beacon, n. = lighthouse, *pharus*, f.; = fire, *ignis*.

bead, n. *globulus*.

beak, n. *rostrum*.

beaker, n. *poculum, calix*.

beam, I. n. 1, of wood, *lignum, trabs*; of a —, *trabalis*; 2, — of light, *radius*; a — of hope shines out, *spes mihi affulget*; 3, — of a balance, *scapus, jugum*. II. v.intr. *fulgere*. **beaming**, I. n. *fulgor*. II. adj. *jucundus, hilaris*.

bean, n. *faba*; = kidney bean, *phaselus*, m. and f.

bear, I. n. 1, *ursus, ursa* (= a she-bear); that which comes from —, *ursinus*: (as a constellation) *Arctos, Ursa*; the Great —, *Ursa Major*; the Lesser —, *Ursa Minor*; the two, *Septentriones, -um*; 2, fig. = a rude fellow, *agrestis*,

incultus. II. v.tr. 1, *ferre, gestare, portare*; — a sword, *clinctum esse gladio*; — (of trees) *ferre, efferre*; — the cost, *sumptus tolerare*; to — up against, *alqd sustinere, pati*; 2, = to show, to — affection towards, *alqm amare, diligere*; 3, to carry away, win, *auferre, consequi*; 4, = to give birth to, *parere*. **bearable**, adj. *quod tolerari potest*; to find anything —, *alqis rei patientem esse*. **bearer**, n. *bafulus* (= a porter); *nuntius* (= — of news); *tabellarius* (= — of letters). **bearing**, n. *portatio, gestatio, vectatio*; of children, *partus, -us*.

beard, I. n. *barba*; — of a goat, *aruncus* (Plin.). II. v.tr. *alqm provocare*.

beast, n. 1, *bestia, jumentum* (= beast of burden) opp. to man, *belua*; wild —, *fera*; 2, as a term of contempt, *belua, bestia*. **beastly**, adj. *spurius, immundus*. **beastliness**, n. *spurcicia*.

beat, I. v.tr. 1, = to strike, *ferre, caedere, percutere, pulsare, verberare*; to be beaten, *vagulari*; 2, = to overcome, *vincere, superare*; — the enemy thoroughly, *hostem fundere et fugare*; 3, = to beat down, *(pro)sternere, opprimere*; 4, to — out, see **THRASH**; 5, to — up, *rudicula peragitare*. II. v.intr. *palpitare*. **beating**, n. *verbera, -um*.

beatitude, n. (*summa*) *felicitas*.

beau, n. *homo bellus* or *elegans*.

beautiful, adj. *pulcher, formosus* (in form), *speciosus* (in appearance), *venustus* (= elegant), *bellus* (= fine). Adv. *pulchre, amoene, venuste, belle, eleganter*. **beautify**, v.tr. (ex)ornare. **beauty**, n. *pulchritudo, species, forma, venustas, amoenitas* (of places); beauty in the abstract, *pulchrum*.

beaver, n. *castor, fiber*; of a —, *castoreus*; — skin, *pellis fibrina*.

becalmed, adj. *ventis destitutus*.

because, conj. *quod, quia, quoniam, cum* (with subj.), *quandocumque*, also with *qui, quippe qui*, as well as by a participle or abl. abs.; — of, prep., *propter*, ob with accus.

beck, n. = a nod, *nutus, -üs*; to be at anyone's — or call, *ad nutum alqis esse*. **beckon**, v.tr. *digito innuere*.

become, I. v.intr. *fieri, evadere, nasci, oriri, ex(sistere)*; to become a perfect speaker, *perfectum oratorem evadere*; — a beggar, *ad mendicitatem redigi*; often by the inchoative verbs, as, to — warm, *calescere*; — rich, *ditescere*; II. v.tr. = to suit, *alqm convenit*.

bed, n. 1, *lectus, lectus cubicularis*; to make a —, *lectum sternere*; to go to —, *cubitum ire*; a little —, *lectulus*. — **chamber**, n. *cubiculum*. **bedding**, n. *lodix* (= coverlet), *stragulum* (= mattress). — **post**, n. *fulcrum lecti*. 2, — of a river, *alveus*; — of a garden, *area*.

bedabble, v.tr. *a(d)spargere*.

bedaub, v.tr. (ob)linere, *perungere*.

bedeck, v.tr. (ex)ornare.

bedew, v.t. *irrorare*. **bedewed**, adj. *rosidus*; to be —, *humescere*.

bedim, v.tr. *obscurare*.

bedizen, v.tr. (ex)ornare.

bedlam, n. *domus quod continentur (homines) insani*.

bee, n. *apis*; — hive, *alvus, alveus*; a swarm of —, *examen apium*; queen —, *rex apium*.

beech, n. *fagus*, f.; of —, *fageus, faginus*.

beef, n. (caro) *bulba*.

beer, n. *cer(e)visia*. **brewer**, n. *cerevisiae coctor*.

beetle, I. n. *scarabaeus*. II. v.intr. *imminere*.

beeves, n. *boves, boum, pl.*

befall, v.intr. *accidere, contingere, evenire*.

befit, v.tr. *aptum, idoneum esse ad alqd*; it — *s thee, te decet*; does not —, *non convenit, ledcet*.

befool, v.tr. *infatuare, decipere*.

before, I. adv. *prius, citius, ante*; prior, e.g. *qui prior venit*, he comes before (the other); = rather, *prius, potius*; the year —, *superior annus*; = already, *jam(dudum)*; the — mentioned, *qui supra dictus est*. II. prep. = in presence of, *coram*, with abl.; in front of, *ante*, with accus.; of time, *ante*; — my consulship, *ante me consulum*; of worth, *ante or praeter*, with accus.; to be —, *alqd alqd re praestare, antecellere*; the day — another day, *pridie ejus diei*. III. conj. *ante or prius, quam* (in one word, *antequam, priusquam*). **beforehand**, adv. *antea*, or by *prae* in comp.; to be — with, *alqm alqd re praevenire*. **beforetimes**, adv. *olim*.

befoul, v.tr. *inquinare*.

befriend, v.tr. *alqm (ad)juvare, alci favere*.

beg, I. v.intr. *mendicare, stipem petere*. II. v.tr. *alqm alqd orare, rogare, flagitare*, or with ut; to — off, *deprecari*. **beggar**, I. n. *mendicus*, or adj. *egenus*. II. v.tr. *ad inopiam redigere*. **beggarly**, adj. *misere, vilis*. **beggary**, n. *egestas, paupertas, mendicitas*. **begging**, n. *mendicitas, stips* (= alms); a — off, *deprecatio*.

beget, v.tr. 1, lit. *gignere, generare, procreare*; 2, fig. *creare, alqd alci movere*.

begin, I. v.intr. *incipere*; it — to be day, *dies appetit, lucescit*; — evening, *advesperascit*. II. v.tr. *incipere* (= to commence, e.g. *facinus*), *ordiri*, *inchoare, initium facere, aggredi* (= to enter on), *conari* (= to endeavour). **beginning**, n. *initium, principium, primordium, ortus, -us*, (= birth), *inceptio, inceptum*; — of a speech, *exordium*; the —s of a science, *elementa, rudimenta, incunabula* (all n. pl.). Often "beginning" is to be rendered by *primus*, e.g. *primâ fabulâ*, = in the — of the piece; so e.g. *vere novo, ineunte vere*, = in the — of spring; thus *primâ nocte, primo vespere*; from the —, *ab initio, repetere* (= to go back to the very —); without —, *aeternus*; to have neither — nor end, *nec principium nec finem habere*. **beginner**, n. 1, = author, *auctor*; 2, = a novice, *tiro, rudis*.

begone! interj. *abi! apage te!*

begrimed, v.tr. *inquinare, maculare*.

begruddge, v.tr. *invidere alqd alci*.

beguile, v.tr. *decipere, circumvenire, fallere*.

behalf, n. in — of, *pro*, with abl., *propter*, with accus., *caus(s)â* (e.g. *meâ*, or with gen.).

behave, v.tr. *se gerere, exhibere*; well behaved, *bene moratus*. **behaviour**, n. *vita, ratio, mores, -um*.

behead, v.tr. *caput alcjs praecidere*.

behind, I. adv. *pone, post, a tergo*; also by *extremus* and *ultimus* (e.g. *ultimus venit*, he came behind or last); with verbs by *rê* (e.g. *oculos retorquere*, to look behind); to attack a person behind, *aversum aggredi alqm*. II. prep. *pone, post*, with acc. **behindhand**, adv. *parum* (= too little).

beho'd, v.tr. *a(d)spicere, conspiciere, intueri, contemplari, spectare alqd*. **behold!** interj. *en! ecce!* **beholden**, adj. *alcjs beneficio* (e.g. for one's life, *alcjs beneficio salvus*). to be — to, *alqd alci debere, acceptum referre*.

behoof, n. see **BEHALF**.

behoove, v.tr. impers. *decet, convenit, oportet*.

being, n. *natura* (= peculiar quality), *vis* (= active quality), comb. *natura atque vis*; *condicio* (= permanent state), *res* (= reality); the Supreme —, *Deus*; see **LIFE**.

belated, adj. *serus*.

belch, I. v.intr. *ructare*. II. v.tr. fig. *evomere*.

beldam, n. *anacula* (= an old woman).

beleaguer, v.tr. *obsidere*.

belfry, n. *turris*.

belie, v.tr. *criminari, calumniari*.

belief, n. in gen., *opinio* (= view or conviction); of anything, *rei* or *de re*, *persuasio* (= assurance, *alcjs rei*, e.g. *veneni ab algo accepti* = that someone has been poisoned), *fides* (= credibility, credence, trust); — in God, *opinio Dei*, — in immortality, *immortalitas* merely (e.g. *nemo me de immortalitate depellet*, = no one shall rob me of my belief in immortality); in my —, *ut ego existimo, meâ quidem opinione*; to have — in something, or hold it as a reality, *alqd esse credere*. **believe**, v.tr. *credere, putare, arbitrari* (= to think), *opinari, rerî, existimare, ducere* (= account, to form a judgment), *considere, sentire*; I firmly —, *mihi persuasum est, persuasum habeo* (with acc. and inf.; *hoc mihi persuasit*, I am satisfied of this); I cannot —, *hoc quidem non adducor ut credam*; to — in something, *alqd esse arbitrari* or *credere* or *putare* (in the existence of, e.g. *Deum esse credere*, or merely *Deum putare* or *credere*); *credere* *de alqd re* (e.g. *facilius de odio creditur* = people easily believe in hatred), *comprobare alqd* (= to approve); to — in an object, *alci rei credere*, or *fidem habere*, or *fidem tribuere*, *alci rei* (never *alci fidem adjungere*; — me (used parenthetically), *quod mihi credas velim, mihi crede, crede mihi*; I — (used parenthetically), *crede, opinor, puto*; as I —, *meâ quidem opinione, ut ego existimo*. **believer**, n. *qui credit*.

bell, n. *tintinnabulum, aes, aeris*, n.

belle, n. (*puella*) *pulchra, formosa*.

bellow, v.intr. *mugire*.

bellows, n. *foliis, -is, m.*

belly, n. 1, *venter, -ris, m.* (= the hollow of the body containing the intestines), *uterus* (= the womb), *alvus* (= the passage or canal), *abdomen* (= the protruding or fat part of the belly); 2, of a ship, *alveus*.

belong, v.intr. — to, *alci* or *alcjs esse*.

below, I. adv. *subter, infra*. II. prep. *sub*; acc. of motion towards (e.g. *ire sub muros*), abl. of rest; *infra* with acc. see **UNDER**.

belt, n. *cingulum, zona*.

bemire, v.tr. *inquinare*.

bemoan, v.tr. *deplorare*.

bench, n. *scamnum, scabellum*; — at which people work, *mensa*; of rowers, *transtrum*; c — judges, *consessus, -us*.

bend, I. v.tr. 1, (*in*) *flectere*; — before a person, *submittere se alci*; 2, fig. = to move, *movere, flectere*; 3, = to turn, *se or iter convertere, dirigere*; to — one's steps, *ire ad alqm or alqd*; to — one's mind to, *alqd animadvertere* (= to notice), *se ad alqd applicare*. II. v.intr. *flecti*; — beneath a weight, lit. *vacillare*; fig. *gravari*. III. n. **beading**, n. *flexus, -us, (in)flexio*. **beat**, n. *animi inclinatio, voluntas, natura, ratio, studium*.

beneath, see **BELOW**.

benediction, n. to give a — to a person, *in bonis omnibus prosequi*.

benefit, *I. n. beneficium. II. v.tr. alqm (ad)juvare, alci utilem or usui or ex usu esse. benefical*, *adj. utilis, salutaris. Adv. utiliter, benefice, salubriter. beneficent*, *adj. liberalis, benignus, beneficus. Adv. benigne, liberaliter. beneficence*, *n. beneficentia, benignitas, liberalitas. benefactor*, *n. beneficus, qui beneficia in alqm confert; to be a — to mankind, praeclare de genere humano meritum esse.*

benevolent, *adj. benevolus (beniv.). benevolence*, *n. benevolentia.*

benighted, *adj. 1. lit. nocte oppressus; 2. fig. see IGNORANT.*

benign, *adj. benignus erga alqm. Adv. benigne. benignity*, *n. benignitas.*

benumb, *v.tr. obstruere facere; to be —ed, obtorpescere, torpere.*

bequeath, *v.tr. alqd alci legare. bequest*, *n. legatum.*

bereave, *v.tr. alqm alqd re orbare, privare. bereaved*, *adj. orbis. bereavement*, *n. orbis, privatio.*

berry, *n. bac(c)a, bac(c)ula, acinus.*

beseech, *v.tr. alqm implorare, obtestari, alqm alqd or ut orare.*

beseem, *v.tr. see BECOME (2).*

beset, *v.tr. alqm urgere, premere, alci instare, obsidere (of a city).*

beshrew, *v.tr. ex(s)ecrari; — me, di(i) me perdat.*

beside, *prep. 1. = near, prope, juxta, acc.; 2. = except, praeter, acc.; 3. = away from, this is — the point, nihil ad rem; — oneself, sui impotens.*

besides, *I. adv. praeterea, ultra, porro, ad hoc or haec, accedit quod or ut. II. prep. praeter with acc.*

besiege, *v.tr. obsidere, obsidione claudere or premere, operibus cingere, oppugnare. besieger*, *n. obsessor, obsidens.*

besmear, *v.tr. (ob)linere.*

bespatter, *v.tr. a(d)spargere, conspargere, (com)maculare.*

bespeak, *v.tr. imperare.*

best, *adj. optimus; see Good.*

bestir, *v.tr. (se) (com)movere, incitare, excitare.*

bestow, *v.tr. see GIVE.*

bet, *I. n. sponsio, pignus, -ëris, n. II. v.tr. sponsonem cum alqo facere.*

betake oneself, *v.intr. se conferre alqo, concedere, ire, proficisci alqo, petere locum; see Go.*

betimes, *adv. mox, brevi.*

betoken, *v.tr. notare, denotare, signare, designare.*

betray, *v.tr. 1. = to make known, prodere, deferre, proferre; — yourself, se prodere; when — is used in the sense of "it is the quality of," use the genitive (e.g. est tardi ingenii, it —s a dull wit); 2. = to make known treacherously, prodere, tradere, destituere; betrayal*, *n. proditio, perfidia (= faithlessness), delatio (= an information in law). betrayer*, *n. proditor, desertor, index (the eyes are the —s of the mind, animi indices sunt oculi).*

betroth, *v.tr. alci alqm (de)spondere; — to anyone, sibi alqm despondere (male), alci despondere (female). betrothal*, *n. sponsalia, -ium.*

better, *I. adj. melior, potior (= preferable), praestantior (= more excellent); is —, melius or satius est, praestat; to be — (morally), alci alqd*

re praestare, antecellere; I am —, melius me habeo; I am getting —, convalesco. II. adv. melius. III. v.tr. corrigere, meliorem (melius) facere, augere (= increase).

between, *prep. inter with acc.*

beverage, *n. potio, potus, -us.*

bevy, *n. grex, grëgis, m.*

bewail, *v.tr. deplorare, deflere, (com)queri.*

beware, *v.tr. to — of, (sibi) ab alqo or alqd re, or ut or ne cavere.*

bewilder, *v.tr. alqm (com)hurbare.*

bewitch, *v.tr. 1. fascinare; 2. fig. capere.*

beyond, *I. adv. ultra, supra, in comp. trans (e.g. transire). II. prep. 1. = the other side of, trans, acc. of rest or motion; 2. of degree, supra, plus, amplius (quam); — ten thousand, supra decem mil(l)ia; — measure, supra modum.*

bias, *I. n. inclinatio or propensio animi. II. v.tr. apud alqm plus, quom aequum est valere; to be —ed, ad alqm (quam aequo) propensum esse.*

bible, *n. libri divini, lit(t)erae divinae or sacrae or sanctae, * biblia -orum, n. biblical*, *adj. quod ad lit(t)eras divinas pertinet.*

bibulous, *adj. † bibulus.*

bid, *v.tr. 1. jubere, praecipere; see COMMAND; 2. = invite, invitare; 3. at a sale, licere; 4. fig. — defiance to, alqm provocare; — welcome, alqm salvere jubere; — farewell, valere jubere. bidding*, *n. 1. see COMMAND; 2. = invitation, invitatio; 3. at a sale, licitatio. bidder*, *n. (at a sale) illicitator.*

bide, *v.tr. manere.*

biennial, *adj. biennis.*

bier, *n. feretrum, sandapila (Juv.).*

bifurcated, *adj. bifidus.*

big, *adj. magnus, grandis, vastus; to be — with child, gravidam esse; see GREAT, LARGE.*

bigamist, *n. qui duas uxores habet.*

bigot, *n. superstitiosus. bigotry*, *n. nimia et superstitiosa religio.*

bile, *n. bilis. billous*, *adj. biliosus (Cels.).*

bilge-water, *n. sentina.*

bill, *n. 1. = a tool, falx; 2. = — of a bird, rostrum.*

bill, *n. 1. = a proposed law, rogatio; to bring forward a —, rogationem, legem ferre; to adopt a —, accipere; to refuse a —, antiquare; to carry a —, perferre; 2. of a tradesman, etc., mercium emplarum index; — of exchange, syngrapha.*

billet, *I. n. = a letter, epistula; — doux, epistula amatoria. II. v.tr. milites per domos disponere.*

billow, *n. fluctus, -us. billowy*, *adj. fluctuosus.*

bind, *v.tr. 1. by tying, (ad)ligare, alligare, a(d)stringere, revincire; 2. = to restrain, alqm circumscribere or coercere; to — together, colligare; to — by an oath, alqm sacramento a(d)stringere; to — books, glutinare; to — an apprentice, alqm alci addicere; to — over, vadari; to be bound by something, constrictum esse, teneri re; — by business, negotiis distentum esse. bindweed*, *n. convolvulus (Plin.).*

biography, *n. vitae alci descriptio. biographer*, *n. qui alci res gestas enarrat.*

biped, *n. bipes, -edis, adj.*

birch, *n. betula (Plin.).*

bird, *n. avis, volucris, ales, -itis, m. and f.;*

— cage, *n. cavea*; — catcher, *n. auceps, -cāpis*, *m.*; — lime, *n. viscus*.

birth, *n. ortus, -ūs*; of noble —, *nobili genere* or *loco natus*. **birthday**, *n. dies natalis*. **birth-right**, *n. patrimonium*.

biscuit, *n. panis, -is, m.*

bishop, *n. episcopus*.

bit, *n. 1*, of a horse, *frenum*; *2*, see **PIECE**.

bitch, *n. canis (femina)*.

bite, *v. tr. mordere*. **II. n. morsus, -ūs**. **biting**, *adj. mordens, mordax, acidus, aculeatus*; — words, *verborum aculei*.

bitter, *adj. amarus, acerbus, mordax*. *Adv. amare, asperere, acerbē*. **bitterness**, *n. amaritudo, amaritas, acerbitas*.

bitumen, *n. bitūmen*.

bivouac, *I. v. intr. in armis excubare*. **II. n. excubiae**.

black, *I. adj. ater, niger, pullus*. **II. n. 1**, color niger; *2*, = mourning, *pulla vestis*; dressed in —, *sordidatus, pullatus, atratus*; *3*, = a negro, *Aethiops*. **blacken**, *v. tr. 1*, = to make black, *nigrum facere*; *2*, *fig. conflare* or *conciliare alicui invidiam*.

blackberry, *n. rubus*.

blackbird, *n. merula*.

blackguard, *n. nefarius (homo), sceleratus*.

blacklead, *n. plumbum nigrum (Plin.)*.

blacksmith, *n. faber*.

bladder, *n. vesica*.

blade, *n. 1*, of grass, *herba*; *2*, of an oar, *palma*; *3*, of a knife, *lamina*.

blame, *I. n. reprehensio, vituperatio, obprobatio, convicium*. **II. v. tr. reprehendere, culpāre**.

blameable, **blameworthy**, *adj. reprehensione* or *vituperatione dignus*. **blameless**, *adj. integer, sanctus*. **blamelessness**, *n. vitae integritas* or *sanctitas*.

bland, *adj. blandus, lenis, mitis*. *Adv. blande, leniter*. **blandness**, *n. lenitas*. **blandishment**, *n. adulatio, blanditiae*.

blank, *I. adj. vacuus*; — amazement, *stupor*. **II. n. 1**, in a lottery, *sors* or *tabella inanis*; *2*, in life, *calamitas*.

blanket, *n. lodix*.

blaspheme, *v. intr. blasphemare*. **blasphemer**, *n. blasphemus*. **blasphemous**, *adj. blasphemus, impius erga Deum*.

blast, *I. n. venti impetus, -ūs*. **II. v. tr. 1**, see **BLIGHT**; *2*, = blow up, *igne diruere*.

blaze, *I. n. flamma, ardor*; to set in a —, *incendere*. **II. v. intr. ardere, flagrare**.

bleach, *I. v. tr. candidum reddere*. **II. v. intr. 1, to become white or pale, *albescere*.**

bleak, *adj. see COLD*.

blear-eyed, *adj. lippus*.

bleat, *I. v. intr. balare (of sheep)*. **II. n. balatus, -ūs**.

bleed, *I. v. intr. sanguinem fundere*; my heart —, *vehementer* or *gravissime doleo*, *aegerrime fero*; — at something, *incredibilem dolorem ex re capio*. **II. v. tr. to —** a person (as a physician), *alicui sanguinem mittere*; to kill by — ing (as a punishment), *venum incidere*. **bleeding**, *n. sanguinis fluxio*.

blemish, *I. n. mendum, macula, labe, -is, f.* **II. v. tr. (com)maculare**.

blend, *v. tr. alqd cum alqd re (com)miscere*; see **MIX**.

bless, *v. tr. alqm bonis ominibus prosequi*.

blessed, *adj. beatus, fortunatus*. *Adv. beate, fortunate*. **blessedness**, *n. felicitas*.

blight, *I. n. robigo (rub)*. **II. v. tr. robigine afficere**.

blind, *I. adj. 1*, caecus, oculis or luminibus captus or orbatus; — of one eye, *altero oculo captus*; *2*, *fig. caecus, occaecatus, stultus*. *Adv. 1*, by caecus; *2*, = rashly, *temere*. **II. v. tr. 1**, lit. oculis privare, *caecum reddere*; *2*, *fig. see DAZZLE*. **blindfold**, *adj. oculis operitis*. **blindness**, *n. 1*, lit. caecitas; *2*, *fig. stultitia*.

blink, *v. intr. con(n)ivere, nictare*.

bliss, *n. summa felicitas*.

blister, *I. n. pustula*. **II. v. tr. pustulare**.

blithe, *adj. laetus, hilaris*. *Adv. laete, hilariter*.

blitheness, *n. laetitia, hilaritas*.

bloated, *adj. 1*, lit. *turgidus*; *2*, *fig. tumidus*.

block, *I. n. truncus, caudex*. **II. v. tr. claudere, obstruere, obscapere (obsep.)**. **blockade**, *I. n. obsidio*. **II. v. tr. obsidere**. **blockhead**, *n. stolidus*.

blood, *n. sanguis, cruor*; to act in cold —, *consulto alqd facere*. **bloodless**, *adj. exsanguis, in-cruentus* (= without bloodshed). **blood-relation**, *n. consanguineus*. **bloodshed**, *n. caedes, -is, f.* **bloodshot**, *adj. sanguine suffusus*. **blood-thirsty**, *adj. sanguinarius*. **blood-vessel**, *n. arteria, vena*. **bloody**, *adj. cruentus, cruentatus, sanguine respersus*; a — victory, *cruenta victoria*; — battle, *proelium cruentum, atro*.

bloom, *I. n. flos*; to be in —, *florere*. **II. v. intr. florere, vigere; to begin to —, *florescere*. **blooming**, *adj. florens, floridus*.**

blossom, *v. intr. see BLOOM*.

blot, *I. n. 1*, on paper, *litura*; *2*, = a stain, lit. & *fig. macula*. **II. v. tr. 1**, = to dry ink, *abstergere*; *2*, = to make a —, *lituram alicui rei in(j)ficere*; *3*, *fig. (com)maculare*; *4*, to — out, *delere, ex(st)inguere*.

blow, *I. n. 1*, *ictus, -ūs, plaga, verbera, -um*; *2*, *fig. casus, -ūs, damnum*. **II. v. intr. of the wind, flare**; with the mouth, *flare*. **III. v. tr.** — the flute, *tibiā (tibiis) canere*. **blowing**, *adj. flatu figurare*.

blubber, *n. adeps balaenarum*.

bludgeon, *n. fustis, -is, m.*

blue, *adj. caeruleus, lividus* (= black-blue).

blunder, *I. n. error, erratum*. **II. v. intr. errare**.

blunt, *I. adj. 1*, lit. *hebes*; *2*, *fig. = dull, hebes, obtusus*; *3*, = rude, *agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus*. *Adv. rustice*. **II. v. tr. hebetare**, lit. and *fig.*; *fig. obtundere*. **bluntness**, *n. 1*, lit. by *adj. hebes*; *2*, *fig. rusticitas*.

blur, *I. n. macula*. **II. v. tr. obscurare**.

blush, *I. n. rubor*. **II. v. intr. erubescere**.

bluster, *I. n. 1*, = self-assertion, *jactatio, ostentatio*; *2*, = tumult, *fremitus, -ūs, strepitus, -ūs, tumultus, -ūs*. **II. v. intr. 1**, *se jactare, ostentare*; *2*, *tumultum facere, saevire*.

boar, *n. verres, -is, m.*; a wild —, *aper*.

board, *I. n. 1*, *axis, -is, m., tabula*; *2*, = food victus, *-ūs, alimentum*. **board-wages**, *n. pecunia pro alimentis data*. **II. v. tr. 1**, *alicui victum dare*; *2*, — a ship, *navem consendere*. **III. v. intr. to —** with anyone, *apud alqm habitare*. **boarder**, *n. qui cum alqo habitat*.

boast, *v. intr. gloriari, se efferre, se jactare*. **boaster**, *n. jactator, ostentator, homo gloriosus*. **boasting**, *n. jactatio, ostentatio*. **boastful**, *adj. gloriosus*. *Adv. gloriose*.

boat, *n.* *scapha, navicula*; — *man, nauta, m.*
bodice, *n.* *thorax (linteus)*.
body, *n.* *1. corpus, -ōris, n.*; a little —, *corpusculum*; a — guard, *cohors praetoria* or *regia*; — servant, *servus, mancipium, verna, m.* and *f.*
2., = company, *societas*; — of cavalry, *ala*.
bodily, *adj.* *corporeus*; — exercise, *exercitatio*.
bodiless, *adj.* *sine corpore*.
bog, *n.* *palus, -ūdis, f.* **boggy**, *adj.* *uliginosus, paluster*.
boil, *I. v.tr.* *coquē 3.* **II. v.intr.** *1. fervēre, effervesce, aestuare, bullare* or *bullire* (=bubble); *2. fig. aestuare.* **boiler**, *n.* *vas, vasis, n.*; in a bath, *caldarium*.
boil, *n.* *vomicā*.
boisterous, *adj.* *turbidus*; of the sea or wind, *procellosus, agitatius*.
bold, *adj.* *audens, audax, confidens*; to be —, *audēre* (with *inf.*) **Adv.** *audacter.* **boldness**, *n.* *audentia, audacia, confidentia*.
bole, *n.* *truncus, stirps*.
bolster, *n.* *culcita, pulvinus*.
bolt, *I. n.* *1.* = a fastening, *obex, -icis, m.* and *f.*, *claustrum*; *2.* = a weapon, *sagitta.* **II. v.tr.** *claudere, (obice) ocludere.*
bombard, *v.tr.* *urbem tormentis verberare.*
bomb, *n.* * *pyrobolus*.
bombast, *n.* *verborum pompa* or *tumor, inflata oratio.* **bombastic**, *adj.* *inflatus*.
bond, *n.* *1.* = a tie, *vinculum, ligamentum, compes, -pēdis, f.* (= fetter), *catenae*; *2. fig. societas, conjunctio*; *3.* = surety, *chirographum, syngrapha.* **bondage**, *n.* *servitus, -utis, f.*
bone, *n.* *os, ossis, n.* **bony**, *adj.* *osseus*.
book, *n.* *liber, volumen, libellus.* **book-seller**, *n.* *bibliopōla, librarium venditor.*
boom, *I. n.* *obex, -icis, m.* and *f.* **II. v.tr.** *saevis.*
boon, *I. n.* *gratia, beneficium.* **II. adj.** *jucundus*.
boorish, *adj.* *agrestis, inurbanus.* **Adv.** *inurbane.*
boot, *n.* *calceamentum*.
boot, *n.* = gain, *commodum*; to —, *ultra*.
bootless, *adj.* *inutilis, irritus.* **Adv.** *frustra.*
booty, *n.* *praeda, spolia, exuviae.*
boozy, *adj.* *ebriosus*.
border, *I. n.* *1.* of a river, *margo, -inis, m.* and *f.*, *ripa, ora*; *2.* of a country, *fines, -ium, m.* **II. v.tr.** = to surround, *alqd alqd re cingere, circumdare.* **III. v.intr.** *1.* of people, *confinem alci esse*; of lands, *adjacere, attingere*; *2.* = be near, *finitimum esse*.
bore, *I. v.tr.* *1.* = perforate, *perterebrare*; *2.* = to weary, *defatigare.* **II. n.** *homo importunus*.
born, *v.intr.* to be —, *nasci*.
borrow, *v.tr.* *mutuari, mutuum sumere.*
bosom, *n.* *1. sinus, -ūs*; *2. fig. pectus, -ōris, m.*
bosom-friend, *amicus conjunctissimus.*
See BREAST.
boss, *n.* *umbo*.
botany, *n.* *herbaria (ars).* **botanical**, *adj.* *herbarius.* **botanize**, *v.intr.* *herbas quaerere* or *colligere*.
both, *I. adj.* *ambo.* **II. pron.** *uterque.* **III. conj.** *et — et, cum — tum.*
bother, *I. n.* *molestia, incommodum.* **II. v.tr.** *alqm alqd re defatigare, obtundere; molestiam alci afferre*

bottle, *I. n.* *lagna, ampulla*; — of hay, *manipulus.* **II. v.tr.** *vinum, etc., diffundere.*
bottom, *n.* *1. fundus, solum*; of a ship, *alveus*; to drain to the —, *facece tenuis potare*; — of the sea, *mare imum*; *2. fig. to go to the —, perire, interire*; get to the — of anything, *alqd perspicere*; he is at the — of this, *res ex eo pendet.*
bottomless, *adj.* *immensae altitudinis*.
bough, *n.* *ramus*.
bounce, *v.intr.* *resilire*.
bound, *I. n.* = a limit, *limes, -itūs, m.*, *fines*; pl. (both lit. & fig.), to keep within —, *intra fines se coercere.* **II. v.tr.** = to limit, *finire, definire.* **III. n.** and *v.intr.* see **LEAP**.
bounden, *adj.* — duty, *officium.* **boundless**, *adj.* *infinitus, immensus*.
bounty, *n.* *1. largitas, liberalitas, munificentia*; *2.* = a reward, *praemium.* **bountiful**, *adj.* *largus, liberalis, beneficus*; to be —, *magna esse liberalitate.* **Adv.** *large, liberaliter.*
bout, *n.* *1.* a drinking —, *comissatio*; *2.* of illness, *morbus*; *3.* at one —, *uno impetu, simul.*
bow, *I. v.tr.* *flectere, demittere.* **II. v.intr.** *flecti, se demittere, or demitti*; to — to anything, *alci rei obtemperare.* **III. n. *1.* = a salutation, *corporis inclinatio, nutus, -ūs*; to make a —, *alqm salutare*; *2.* = a weapon, *arcus, -ūs*; *3.* of a ship, *prora.* **bowman**, *n.* *sagittarius.*
bowstring, *n.* *nervus*.
bowels, *n.* *1. intestina* (=the inside), *viscera, -um* (=the entrails), *exta, -orum* (=the nobler parts, as the heart, lungs), etc.; *2. fig. viscera.*
bower, *n.* *umbraculum*.
bowl, *I. v.tr.* *volvēre.* **II. n. *1.* = a drinking-cup, *patera, phiala, poculum*; *2.* = a ball, *pila.*
box, *I. v.intr.* *pugnās certare.* **II. n.** = — on the ear, *alapa.* **boxer**, *n.* *pugil.*
box, *n.* (tree), *buxus, f.*, *buxum* (=boxwood); of —, *buxus*; = a small chest, *cista, arca, armarium, scrinium*; ballot —, *cista*; dice —, *fritillus*.
boy, *n.* *puer.* **boyhood**, *n.* *aetas puerilis, pueritia.* **boyish**, *adj.* *puerilis.* **Adv.** *pueriliter.*
brace, *I. v.tr.* *1.* = to bind, *alligare*; *2. fig. (animum) erigere*; of air, *sanare.* **II. n. *1.* *vinculum*; *2.* of a ship, *funis quo antenna vertitur*; *3.* = a pair, *par*; *4.* braces, *fascia.*
bracelet, *n.* *armilla.*
brackish, *adj.* *umarus.*
brag, *v. intr.* *se jactare, gloriari*; see **BOAST**.
braid, *I. v.tr.* *texere, nectere.* **II. n.** *gradus, -ūs.*
brain, *n.* *cerebrum*.
bramble, *n.* *rubus*.
bran, *n.* *furfur*.
branch, *n.* *1. ramus*; *2. fig. of a family, familia.*
brand, *n.* *1. fax* (lit. and fig.), *titio, torris, -is, m.*; *2.* = a mark, *nota*; to —, *notam alci inurere.*
brandish, *v.tr.* *vibrare, jactare.*
brandy, *n.* *vinum*.
brasier, *1.* = a place for fire, *foculus*; *2.* = a worker in brass, *faber qui vasa ex orichalco facit.*
brass, *n.* *orichalcum, aes, aeris, n.*; of brass, *a(h)eneus*.
bravado, *n.* *jactatio, ostentatio.*
brave, *adj.* *fortis, acer, strenuus.* **Adv.** *fortiter, acriter, strenue.* **bravery**, *n.* *fortis, fortitudo.*
bravo! *interj.* *euge! factum bene! laudo!*******

brawl, I. v.intr. altercarti. II. n. altercatio, iurgium.

brawny, adj. robustus.

bray, I. v.tr. contundere. II. v.intr. rudere.

brazen, I. adj. 1, = of brass, a(h)eneus; 2, fig. impudens. II. v.tr. to — anything out, alqd pertinacius asseverare, confirmare.

breach, n. 1, lit. via palefacta; to make a —, muros perfringere; 2, fig. = violation, by partic. (e.g. = of treaty, foedus ruptum); to commit a — of duty, officium negligere (neglig.), ab officio discedere.

bread, n. 1, panis, -is, m.; 2, fig. — nutritment, victus, -us, victus col(t)idianus (quot.).

breadth, n. latitudo; in —, latus (e.g. fossa decem pedes lata).

break, I. v.tr. frangere, confringere, dirumpere; to — a treaty, foedus violare; to — or subdue, domare, frangere; to — off, carpere, decerpere, avellere; to — up a camp, castra movere; to — a promise, fidem fallere; to — silence, silentium rumpere. II. v.intr. frangi, confringi, rumpti; the clouds —, nubes discutiuntur; to — out from a place, erumpere, of a war, oriri; — in, irrumperere; to — forth (as the sun), sol inter nubes effulget; the day —s, illescit. III. n. 1, intervallum, rima (= a chink); 2, — of day, prima lux, diluculum. **breaker**, n. fluctus, -us.

breakfast, I. n. jentaculum (on rising), prandium (about noon), cibus meridianus. II. v.intr. jentare, prandere, cibum meridianum sumere.

breakwater, n. moles, -is, f.

breast, I. n. pectus, -oris, n. (both lit. and fig.), animus (fig.); the —s, mamillae. II. v.tr. alci rei obniti. **breastbone**, n. os pectoris (Cels.). **breast-plate**, n. thorax. **breast-work**, n. pluteus.

breath, n. spiritus, -us, anima, halitus, -us; to take —, se colligere; — of air, aura; — of applause, aura popularis. **breathless**, adj. exanimatus, exanimis. **breathe**, v.intr. spirare; to — upon, alqm or alci afflare; to — out, exhalare.

breeches, n. bracia; wearing —, braciatus.

breed, I. v.tr. 1, gignere, generare, parere, procreare; 2, = rear, alere, colere; 3, fig. efficere, fingere, creare. II. n. genus, -eris, n. **breeding**, n. = education, educatio, institutio, cultus, -us.

breeze, n. aura; favourable —, aura secunda.

brew, I. coquere. II. v. intr. imminere, impendere. **brewing**, n. coctura. **brewer**, n. coctor, coctor cerevisiae.

bribe, I. n. largitio, pecunia. II. v.tr. corrumpere (pecunia, donis, etc.); to try to —, sol(t)ificare alqm pecunia; to be bribed, largitionibus moveri. **briber**, n. corruptor, largitor; he that is bribed, venalis.

brick, n. later, laterculus.

bride, n. sponsa. **bridegroom**, sponsus. **bridal**, adj. nuptialis; — procession, pompa.

bridge, n. pons, m.; to make a —, pontem facere in fluvio, amnem ponte jungere.

bridle, I. n. frenum, pl. freni and frena. II. v.tr. 1, lit. (in)frenare; 2, fig. frenare, coercere, continere, comprimere.

brief, I. adj. brevis; in —, ne longus sim. Adv. breviter, paucis verbis, strictim. II. n. a barrister's —, by verb caus(s)am alcis agere, alci a esse. **brevery**, n. brevitatis.

brier, n. frutex. **briery**, adj. fruticosus.

brigade, n., see TROOP.

brigand, n. latro.

bright, adj. 1, in gen. clarus, lucidus, splendidus, candidus, fulgens; to be —, clarere; to grow —, clarescere; of the sky, serenus; 2, = clever, acutus, sol(t)ers. Adv. lucide, clare, splendide, candide. **brightness**, n. candor, splendor, nitor, fulgor; of the weather, serenitas. **brighten**, I. v.tr. 1, illustrare, illuminare; 2, fig. = gladden, oblectare. II. v.intr. 1, illustrari, illuminari; 2, fig. oblectari, hilarem fieri.

brilliant, I. adj. splendidus, illustris, magnificus. Adv. splendide, magnifice. II. n. gemma, adamas, -antis, m. **brilliance**, n. splendor, fulgor.

brim, n. ora, margo, labrum.

brimstone, n. sulfur (sulph.).

brine, n. aqua salsa.

bring, v.tr. — to a place, afferre, apportare, advehere; to — forth, parere; to — forth fruit, fructus edere; to — about, efficere ut; to — before the senate, rem ad senatum referre; to — to light, in lucem proferre; to — over, in partes suas trahere; to — to an end, ad finem perducere; to — in = yield, reddere; to — forward, in medium proferre.

brink, n. margo, ripa; to be on the — of, by fut. partic. (e.g. on the — of death, moriturus).

brisk, adj. alacer, vegetus, acer. Adv. acriter. **briskness**, n. alacritas.

bristle, I. n. seta. II. v.intr. alqd re horrere. **bristly**, adj. setosus.

brittle, adj. fragilis. **brittleness**, n. fragilitas.

broach, I. n. veru. II. v.tr. 1, lit. veru alci rei affigere, alqd aperire; 2, fig. aperire, divulgare.

broad, adj. 1, latus; — sea, altum; — shouldered, humeros latus; — day, clarus or multus dies; 2, fig. = unrestrained of thought, etc., liber, = licentious, impudicus. Adv. late. **breadth**, n. 1, lit. latitudo; a finger's —, transversus digitus; 2, fig. — of mind, humanitas.

brogue, n. barbara locutio.

broil, I. v.tr. torrere. II. v.intr. torreri.

broker, n. intercessor, interpres, -pretis, m, argentarius.

bronze, adj. a(h)eneus.

brooch, n. gemma.

brood, I. v.intr. 1, lit. ova incubare; = cover with wings, pullos fovere; 2, fig. incubare; = ponder, alqd meditari, fovere. II. n. foetus, suboles, -tis, f., pulli. **brooding**, n. 1, lit. incubatio; 2, fig. meditatio.

brook, I. n. rivulus. II. v.tr. ferre, tolerare; to — ill, aegre ferre.

broom, n. 1, = a plant, genista; 2, = a besom, scopae.

broth, n. jus, juris, n.

brother, n. frater. **brotherhood**, n. = a bond of union or an association, societas, sodalitas. **brotherly**, adj. fraternus.

brow, 1, = eyebrow, n. supercilium; 2, = the forehead, frons; 3, of a hill, summus collis.

brown, n. fuscus, fulvus (= yellowish), badius, spadix (= red-brown, chestnut colour).

browse, v.intr. — upon, alqd depascere.

bruise, I. v.tr. contundere. II. n. contusio.

bruit, v.tr. divulgare.

brunt, *n.* *impetus, -is*.

brush, *I. n.* *penicillus, peniculus, or peniculum*. **II. v.tr.** *verrere, tergere (or tergere)*.

brush-wood, *n.* *virgultum*.

brute, *n. 1*, = animal, *belua, bestia, animal*; **2**, fig. *belua*. **brutish, brutal**, *adj.* *ferus* = wild; *spurius* (= foul), *immanis, atrox, crudelis*. *Adv.* *spurce, crudelis*. **brutalize**, *v.tr.* *erum, or crudelem reddere*. **brutality**, *n.* *immanitas, crudelitas, atrocitas*.

bubble, *I. n.* *bullula, bullula*. **II. v.intr. 1**, lit. *bullare, bullire*; **2**, fig. *effervescere*.

buccaneer, *n.* *pirata, m., praedo maritimus*.

bucket, *n.* *situla, situlus*.

buckle, *I. n.* *fibula*. **II. v.tr.** *alqd fibulâ nectere*; see **APPLY**.

buckler, *n.* *scutum, clipeus*.

bud, *I. n.* *gemma*; (in flowers) *calyx*. **II. v.intr.** *gemmare*.

b dge, *v.intr.* *loco cedere*.

budget, *n. 1*, *saccus*; **2**, = statement of accounts, *ratio pecuniae publicae*.

buff, *adj.* *luteus*.

buffalo, *n.* *bes*.

buffet, *I. n. 1*, = a blow, *alapa, colaphus*; **2**, = sideboard, *abacus*. **II. v.tr.** *pugnis alqm caedere*.

buffoon, *n.* *sannio, scurra*. **buffoonery**, *n.* *hilaritas, lascivia, or joca, -orum, n.*

bug, *n.* *cimex, -icis, m.* **bugbear**, *n.* *quod terret, monstrum, portentum*.

bugle, *n.* *cornu*.

build, *v.tr.* *aedificare, (ex)struere, construere, condere*; to — on, *alga re (con)fidere, niti*. **building**, *n.* *aedificatio, ex(s)tructio* (= the act), *aedificium* (= the edifice). **builder**, *n. 1*, lit. *architectus*; **2**, fig. *aedificator, auctor*.

bulb, *n.* *bulbus*.

bulk, *n.* *amplitudo, moles, -is, f.* **bulky**, *adj.* *amplus, ingens*.

bull, *n.* *bos, taurus*. **bullock**, *n.* *juvencus*.

bullet, *n.* *glans plumbea, lapis, -idis, m., or missile* (i.e. as hurled by catapult).

bullion, *n.* *aurum, argentum*.

bully, *I. v.tr.* *furgio adoriri alqm, alqm summâ crudelitate tractare*. **II. n. *homo crudelis, asper*.**

bulrush, *n.* *juncus, scirpus*.

bulwark, *n.* *propugnaculum*.

bump, *I. n. 1*, *tumor, tuber, -eris, n.*; **2**, = a knocking, *impetus, -us, concursus, -us*. **II. v.tr.** *alqd in or ad alqd or alci rei offendere*. **III. v.intr.** — against, *in alqd incidere*.

bumper, *n.* *calix plenus*.

bunch, *n. 1*, of berries, *racemus*; — of grapes, *uva*; **2**, = bundle, *fascis, m.*

bundle, *I. n.* *fascis, m., fasciculus, manipulus, sarcina*. **II. v.tr.** *colligere*.

bung, *I. v.tr.* *dolium obturare*. **II. n. *obturamentum*.**

bungling, *adj.*, see **AWKWARD**.

buoy, *I. n.* *by signum* (e.g. *in mari positum*). **II. v.tr.** *sustinere*. **buoyant**, *adj. 1*, lit. *lêvis*; **2, fig. *hilaris*. **buoyancy**, *n.* *lêvitas, hilaritas*.**

burden, *I. n. 1*, *onus, -eris, n., sarcina*; **2**, fig. *molestia*; beast of —, *jumentum*. **II. v.tr.** *onerare*. **burdensome**, *adj.* *gravis, molestus*.

burgess, *n.* *civis, m. and f.*

burglar, *n.* *fur, latro* (= robber). **burg-**

lary, *n.* *furtum* (= theft); to commit a —, *domum perfingere*.

burlesque, *n.* *alqd in ridiculum versum*.

burn, *I. v.tr.* *incendere, (comb)urere, igni consumere, cremare* (esp. of the dead). **II. v.intr. 1**, lit. *(de)flagrare, incendi, igni consumi, cremari*; **2**, fig. *ardere, flagrare*. **III. n. 1**, = a wound, *ambustum, ambustio*; **2**, = a rivulet, *rius, torrens*.

burnish, *v.tr.* *polire*.

burrow, *I. n.* *cuniculus*. **II. v.tr.** *cuniculos facere*.

burst, *I. v.tr.* *(di)rumpere*. **II. v.intr. *(di)rumpi*; to — open, *effringere*.**

bury, *v.tr. 1*, *humare, sepelire, efferre*; **2**, fig. *obruere, opprimere*. **burial**, *n.* *sepultura, humatio*. **burial-ground**, *n.* *sepulturae locus, sepulchrum, tumulus*.

bush, *n.* *frutex, dumus, vepres, -is, m., sentis, m.* **bushy**, *adj.* *fruticosus*.

bushel, *n.* *modius, medimnus*.

business, *n.* *mercatura, negotia, -orum, commercium*.

buskin, *n.* *cothurnus*.

bust, *n.* *effigies*.

bustle, *I. n.* *festinatio*. **II. v.intr.** *festinare*.

busy, *I. adj.* *occupatus, sedulus, strenuus, industrius, negotiosus*. *Adv.* *strenue, industrie*. **II. v.tr.** *alqm occupatum tenere*; to be busy with, *alqd agere*. **busy-body**, *n.* *homo importunus*.

but, *I. conj.* *autem, vero, at*; — yet, *sed, verum, vero, atqui* (*autem* and *vero* stand after a word, the rest at the beginning of a sentence); — yet, — however, *at, (at)tamen, sed tamen*; — otherwise, *ceterum*; — if, *sin (autem), si vero* (in a contrast); — if not, *si non, si minus, sin aliter*; — on the contrary, *at contra*; in contrasts — is omitted; e.g. *tu illum amas, ego odi, you love, (—) I hate him*; — yet (anticipating an objection), *at*; — rather, *immo (vero)*; not only, — also, *non modo or solum or tantum, sed etiam*; — that, *quin, with subj. nisi*. **II. prep.** see **EXCEPT**. **III. adv.** = only, *modo, tantum, solum*.

butcher, *I. n.* *lanius, macellarius*. **II. v.tr. 1**, lit. *caedere, jugulare*; **2**, fig. *trucidare*. **butchery**, *n.* *caedes, -is, f.*

butler, *n.* *cellarius*.

butt, *I. n.* *scopos, -i* (Suet.), *destinatum* (= an object to aim at); to make a — of, *alqm ludibrio habere*; *labrum* (= a large vessel), *sinum* (= a large wine-cask). **II. v.tr.** *cornu alqd ferire*.

butter, *n.* *butyrum* (Plin.).

butterfly, *n.* *papilio*.

buttocks, *n.* *clunes, -is, m. and f., nates, -ium, f.*

button, *I. n.* *fibula* (= clasp, buckle). **II. v.tr.** *fibulâ nectere*.

butress, *I. n.* *anterides, -um, f.* **II. v.tr.** *fulcire*.

buxom, *adj.* *hilaris*.

buy, *v.tr.* *(co)emere, mercari*. **buyer**, *n.* *emptor*.

buzz, *v.* *susurrare, bombum facere*. **buzzing**, *n.* *susurrus, bombus*.

by, *prep. 1*, of place, *ad, apud, juxta, prope* with acc.; to go —, *alqm praeterire*; to stand —, *alci adesse*; **2**, of time, *abi, — night, nocte*; — moonlight, *ad lunam*; — this time, *jam*; — the year's end, *intra annum*; **3**, of means, *per* with acc.; **4**, an agent, *ab(b); 5*,

= according to, *secundum* or *ad*; — the authority of, *jussu* or *ex auctoritate*; **6**, in adjuration, *per*; **7**, — oneself, *per se*; — stealth, *furtim*; — chance, *forte*; — heart, *memoriter*; — reason of, *propter*, with accus., or *propterea* quod, conj.; one — one, *singillatim*. **by-way**, *n. trames, -itis, m.* (= footpath), *devericulum*. **by-word**, *n.* to become a —, *contemptus esse*.

C

cab, *n.* see **CARRIAGE**.

cabal, *I. n.* = a plot, *conjuratio, conspiratio*. **II. v.tr.** *conjuratorem inire*; see **Plot**.

cabbage, *n. brassica, caulis, -is, m.* (= — stalk).

cabin, *n. casa, tugurium*; — in a ship, *cubiculum*. **cabinet**, *n. 1.* *conclave*; **2.** = a repository of precious things, *thesaurus*; **3.** = ministry, *ii penes quos summa rerum est*.

cable, *n. ancorale, funis ancorarius*.

cackle, *I. v.intr.* *strepere*. **II. n.** *strepitus, -is*.

cadaverous, *adj. exsanguis* (= bloodless).

cadence, *n. numerus*.

cadet, *n. tiro*.

cage, *I. n. cavea*. **II. v.tr.** *in caveam includere*.

cairn, *n. (lapidum) acervus*.

cajolery, *n. blanditiæ*.

cake, *I. n. placenta*. **II. v.intr.** = stick together, *concrelescere*.

calamity, *n. calamitas, res adversæ*. **calamitous**, *adj. calamitosus, tristis, luctuosus*. **Adv.** *calamitose, luctuose*.

calculate, *v.tr.* *computare*. **calculation**, *n. ratio*. **calculated**, *adj. ad alqd accommodatus, aptus, idoneus*; he is — to do this, *is est qui hoc faciat*.

caldron, *n. a(h)enum, cortina*.

calendar, *n. ephemeris, -idis, f., fasti*.

calf, *n. vitulus, vitula*; of a —, *vitulinus*; — of the leg, *sura*.

calico, *n. byssus, sindon*.

call, *I. n. 1.* = a cry, *vox*; **2.** = visit, *salutatio*; **3.** = offer of an office, *by nominari*.

II. v.tr. 1. = to cry out, *clamare*; **2.** = to name, *vocare, dicere, nominare, appellare*; **3.** = to out troops, *evocare*; to — out, = challenge, *provocare*; to — back, *revocare*; to — together, *convocare*; to — for, *(de)poscere, flagitare*. **III. v.intr.** = to visit, *alqm salutare, visere*. **caller**, *n.* = visitor, *salutator*. **calling**, *n.* = vocation, *munus, -eris, n.*

callous, *adj. 1.* *lit. callosus*; **2.** *fig. durus*. **Adv.** *dure*.

callow, *adj. implumis, sine plumis*.

calm, *I. n. quies, -etis, f., tranquillitas, otium, par*; — at sea, *malacia*. **II. adj.** *quietus, tranquillus, placidus*. **Adv.** *tranquille, placide*. **III. v.tr.** *sedare, lenire, permulcere, tranquillare*.

calumny, *n. crimen, calumnia*. **calumniate**, *v.tr.* *calumniari, criminari*. **calumniator**, *n. obreclator*.

camel, *n. camelus*; of a —, *camelinus*.

cameo, *n. gemma eotypa*.

camp, *n. castra, -orum*; to form a —, *castra ponere, (col)locare*; to break up —, *castra movere*.

campaign, *n. stipendium*.

can, *n.* see **INGA**.

can, *v.intr.* *posse*.

canal, *n. canalis, -is, m., fossa*.

cancel, *v.tr.* *delere, eradere, ex(s)tinguere*.

cancer, *n. cancer (Cels.)*.

candid, *adj. candidus, sincerus, verus, simplex*. **Adv.** *candide, sincere, vere, simpliciter*.

candour, *n. sinceritas, simplicitas, integritas*.

candidate, *n. candidatus*.

candle, *n. candela, lumen* (= light); to work by — light, *lucubrare*. **candlestick**, *n. candelabrum*.

cane, *I. n. arundo, calamus*; of —, *arundineus*; — stick or rod, *ferula*; = walking-stick, *baculum*. **II. v.tr.** *verberare*.

canine, *adj. caninus*.

canker, *v.tr.* *corrumpere*. **cankerworm**, *n. eruca*.

canister, *n. canistrum*.

cannibal, *n. qui hominibus vescitur*.

cannon, *n. tormentum*; to be out of — shot *extra tormenti jactum esse*. **cannonade**, *v.tr.* *tormentis verberare, tela tormentis (e)mittere*.

cannon ball, *n. telum tormento missum*.

canoe, *n. cymba*.

canon, *n.* = a rule, *lex, regula, norma* (= standard). **canonize**, *v.tr.* *alqm in sanctorum numerum referre, sanctorum ordinibus a(d)scribere*.

canopy, *n. auleum*.

cant, *n. simulata or ficta pietas erga Deum*.

canton, *n. pagus*.

canvas, *n. pannus*.

canvass, *I. n. 1.* = to examine, *explorare, disputare*; **2.** = to seek for office, *ambire*. **II. n.** *ambitio, ambitus, -is*.

cap, *n. pileus, galerus*; — for women, *mitra*.

capable, *adj. ad alqd so(d)lers, aptus, idoneus; alqs rei capax*. **capability**, *n. ingenium, so(d)lertia, docilitas, facultas*.

capacious, *adj. capax*.

caparison, *n. phalerae*.

caper, *n. capparis (Plin.)*.

capital, *I. n. 1.* = chief city, *urbs opulentissima* or *potentissima*; **2.** of a pillar, *capitulum*; **3.** = sum of money, *sors, caput*. **II. adj.** see **Excellent**; — punishment, *poena capitalis*. **capitalist**, *n. homo pecuniosus, dives*.

capitulate, *v.intr.* see **SURRENDER**.

caprice, *n. libido, licentia, voluntas*. **capricious**, *adj. inconstans*. **Adv.** *ad libidinem*.

captain, *n. centurio*; to act as —, *ordinem ducere*; — of a ship, *navarchus, praefectus navis*.

captious, *adj. iracundus* (= angry), *insidiosus* (= deceitful). **Adv.** *iracunde, insidiosè*. **captiousness**, *n. iracundia, fallacia, captio*.

captive, *v.tr.* *capere, delenire, permulcere*.

captive, *n. captus, captivus*. **captivity**, *n. captivitas (Tac.)*; to be in —, *captivum esse*.

capture, *v.tr.* *capere, comprehendere*.

car, *n. carrus, plaustrum, vehiculum*.

caravan, *n. comitatus, -us*.

caraway, *n. careum (Plin.)*.

carbuncle, *n. carbunculus*.

carcase, *n. cadaver, -eris, n.* (of men and beasts).

card, *I. n. charta*; to play at — s, see **DICE**. **II. v.tr.** *pectere*.

cardinal, *I. adj. princeps, eximius*. **II. n.** * *Cardinalis*.

care, *I. n. 1.* *cura, diligentia*; **2.** = anxiety.

sol (Dicitudo. **II.** v.intr. 1, = to take — of, alqd curare; what do I —? quid mihi est? 2, = to be interested in, colere, diligere. **careful**, adj. diligens, accuratus. Adv. diligenter, accurate. **careless**, adj. securus, imprudens, neglegens. **carelessness**, n. securitas, imprudentia, neglegentia.

career, I. n. curriculum, cursus, -us (lit. and fig.). **II.** v.intr. currere.

caress, I. n. blanditiae, blandimenta, -orum. **II.** v.tr. alci blandiri, alqm pernuocere. **caressing**, adj. blandus.

cargo, n. onus, -eris, n.

caricature, I. n. vultus, -us, in pejor fictus. **II.** v.tr. vultum in pejor fingere.

carmine, n. coccum; of —, coccineus.

carnage, n. caedes, -is, f.

carnal, adj. libidininosus. Adv. libidinose.

carnival, n. Saturnalia, -ium.

carnivorous, adj. qui carne vescitur.

carousal, n. convivium, comissatio. **carouse**, v.intr. comissare.

carp, I. n. cyprinus (Plin.). **II.** v.intr. to — at, alqm carpere, perstringere.

carpenter, n. faber (lignarius). **carpentry**, n. opera fabrilis, fabrica.

carpet, n. tapete, tapetum, peristroma, -itis, n.

carriion, n. cadaver, -eris (or in pl.).

cart, I. n. vehiculum, plaustrum. **II.** v.tr. plaustrum vehere. **cart-load**, n. onus, -eris, n.

carve, v.tr. caelare, scalpere, sculptere, inscribere; — meat, scindere, secare. **carver**, n. 1, of meat, carptor; 2, of works of art, sculptor.

carving, n. 1, = act of, caelatura, sculptura, sculptura; 2, = thing carved, signum, effigies.

carry, v.tr. portare, ferre, bajulare, vehere, gerere; — a point, alqd consequi; — out, conficere; — on, alqd exercere; — too far, modum excedere; — a town, expugnare; — a bill, legem perferre. **carriage**, n. 1, = carrying, vectura, gestatio; 2, = vehicle, vehiculum, currus, -us, carpentum, cistum, raeda; 3, = gait, incessus, -us. **carrier**, n. gerulus; letter —, tabellarius.

casade, n. aquae ex alto desilientes.

case, n. 1, = a receptacle, theca, involucrium; 2, (in grammar), casus, -us; 3, = an incident, casus, -us, res; 4, in medicine, morbus; 5, = judicial —, cau(s)a.

casement, n. fenestra.

cash, I. n. = ready money, pecunia. **II.** v.tr. praesenti pecunia solvere. **cashier**, I. n. custos pecuniarum. **II.** v.tr. = to discharge, alqm dimittere.

cask, n. dolium. **casket**, n. arcuola, capsula, cistula.

casque, n. galea.

cast, I. v.tr. 1, jacere, jactare, jaculari, mittere; 2, = to found, fundere; 3, to be — in a suit, caus(s)a cadere; 4, to be — down, affligi; 5, to — off, (de)ponere, exuere; to — out, (ex)pelere; to — up (of accounts), computare (a mound, etc.), exstruere. **II.** n. 1, jactus, -us, ictus, -us; 2, of dice, alea; 3, = image, imago, effigies.

castaway, n. perditus, profligatus; — by shipwreck, naufragus.

caste, n. societas, sodalitas.

castigation, n. castigatio, supplicium.

castle, n. arx, castellum; to build — in the air, somnia sibi fingere.

castrate, v.tr. castrare.

casual, adj. fortuitus, forte oblatus. Adv. forte, casu. **casualty**, n. fortuita -orum, res

fortuitae. **casuistry**, n. sophisma, -atis, n., questio de moribus. **casuist**, n. sophistes, -ae, m., qui de moribus disputat.

cat, n. feles (felis), -is.

catacomb, n. puticuli.

catalogue, n. librorum index.

catapult, n. catapulta.

cataract, n. 1, in the eye, glaucoma (Plin.); 2, see CASCADE.

catarrh, n. destillatio, gravedo.

catastrophe, n. casus, -us (durus or acerbus).

catch, I. v.tr. capere, excipere, interceptare, deprehendere, comprehendere; to — a disease, morbum contrahere. **II.** n. = gain, lucrum, emolumentum. **catching**, adj., of a disease, pestilens.

catechism, n. * catechismus. **catechize**, v.tr. * catechizare (Eccl.).

category, n. genus, -eris, numerus, * categoria. **categorical**, adj. simplex, definitus.

cater, v.intr. obsonare.

caterpillar, n. eruca.

cathedral, n. * aedes cathedralis.

Catholic, * homo Catholicus (Eccl.). **Catholicism**, n. * fides Catholica (Eccl.).

cattle, n. pecus, -oris, armenta, -orum.

caul, n. omentum.

cauldron, n. a(h)enum, cortina.

cause, I. n. 1, caus(s)a, auctor (of a person); to have no —, nihil est quod; 2, = legal —, caus(s)a, see ACTION. **II.** v.tr. alcs rei auctorem esse, effficere ut, = excite, excitare, (com)movere.

causal, adj. quod efficit ut. **causeless**, adj. vanus, inutilis. Adv. temere, sine caus(s)a.

causeway, n. viae, agger, -eris, m.

caustic, I. n. causticum (Plin.). **II.** adj. mordens, acerbus. **cauterize**, v.tr. adurere.

caution, I. n. providentia, prudentia, cautio. **II.** v.tr. monere. **cautious**, adj. providus, prudens, cautus. Adv. prudenter, caute.

cavalcade, n. equites, -um, comitatus, -us.

cavalier, n. eques, -itis, m. Adv. arroganter, insolenter.

cavalry, n. equitatus, equites, -um, copiae equestres, ala; to serve in —, equo merere.

cave, n. cavum, caverna, specus, spelunca.

cavity, n. see HOLE.

cavil, v.intr. see CARP.

caw, v.intr. crocire, crocitare.

cease, v.intr. alqd omittere, intermittere, ab alqd re. or infin. desistere, desinere with infin.

ceaseless, adj. perpetuus, assiduus, continuus. Adv. perpetue, assidue, continue.

cedar, n. cedrus, f.

cede, v.tr. alqd or ab alqd re alci cedere, alqd concedere.

ceiling, n. lacunar, lacunar; vaulted —, camera.

celebrate, v.tr. = solemnize, celebrare, agere. **celebrated**, adj. inlytus, clarus, illustris, nobilis. **celebration**, n. celebratio. **celebrity**, n. gloria, laus, claritas; = a celebrated person, vir insignis.

celerity, n. velocitas, celeritas.

celestial, adj. 1, caelestis, divinus; 2, fig. eximius, praestans.

celibacy, n. caelibatus, -us.

cell, n. cella, cubiculum.

cellar, n. hypogeum (doliarium); a wine — apotheca.

cement, *I. n. gluten. II. v.tr. both lit. & fig. conglutinare.*

cemetery, *n. sepulchra, -orum.*

censer, *n. thuribulum.*

censor, *n. 1, censor; 2, fig. qui alqm reprehendit. censorious*, *adj. acerbus, severus. Adv. acerbè, severe.*

censure, *I. v.tr. reprehendere. II. n. reprehensio. censurable*, *adj. reprehendendus.*

census, *n. census, -us, aestimatio; to take a —, censere.*

cent, *n. 1, = a coin, teruncius; 2, = per —, unciae usurae, = $\frac{1}{12}$ th per — per month, = 1 per — per ann.; sextantes, = 2 per — per ann.; quadrantes, = 3, etc.; asses usurae or centesimae, = 12 per — per ann.; binae centesimae, = 24, etc.*

centaur, *n. centaurus.*

centenary, *n. festum saeculare.*

centre, *I. n. media pars; the — of anything, expressed by medius (e.g. media urbs); the — of a government, sedes imperii. II. v.intr. (ex or in) alqd re constare; to — in, see CONSIST.*

century, *n. centum anni, saeculum.*

ceremonial, *ceremony*, *n. ritus, -us, caerimonia. ceremonious*, *adj. urbanus. Adv. urbane.*

certain, *adj. 1, = fixed, certus, firmus, stabilis, fidus (= trustworthy), exploratus (= ascertained), status (= settled); a — income, status redditus, -us; to be — of a thing, rem exploratam habere; 2, = someone known or unknown, quidam; nescio qui, nescio quis. Adv. certe, certo, haud dubie, sine ullà dubitatione, profecto, sane; to know —, or for certain, pro explorato or exploratum habere. certainly, certitudo, n. fides, res explorata. certificate, n. testimonium. certify*, *v.tr. certiorum facere, confirmare.*

cerulean, *adj. caeruleus.*

chafe, *I. v.tr. calefacere. II. v.intr. irasci, commoveri.*

chaff, *n. palea.*

chagrin, *n. aegritudo, maeror, sollicitudo, dolor.*

chain, *I. n. 1, catena, vinculum; 2, = an ornament, catena; 3, = a connected series, series; 4, = — of mountains, montes, -ium, m. II. v.tr. vincire, catenas alci inligere.*

chair, *n. sella, sedile, cathedra; to set a — for, sellam alci apponere. chairman*, *n. qui conventui praest.*

chaise, *n. carpentum, pilentum.*

chalice, *n. calix, calathus.*

chalk, *n. creta.*

challenge, *I. n. provocatio. II. v.tr. alqm ad alqd provocare.*

chamber, *n. cubiculum. chamber-maid*, *n. serva. chamber-pot*, *n. matula, matella, trulla, scaphium. chamberlain*, *n. cubiculo vae positus (Suet.).*

champ, *v.tr. mandere, mordere.*

champion, *n. propugnator.*

chance, *I. n. casus, -us, fors; by —, forte, casu; game of —, alea. II. v.intr. accidere.*

chancel, *n. absis, -idis, f. Chancellor of the Exchequer*, *n. aerarii tribunus.*

chandler, *n. qui candelas sebat (= candle-maker), candelarum, propola (= seller).*

change, *I. v.tr. (com)mutare; to — money, permutare. II. v.intr. (com)mutari; the weather changes, tempestas commutatur, caelum variat. III. n. (com)mutatio, conversio, vicissitudo,*

varietas; = change of money, permutatio, or by verb permutare. changeable, *adj. mutabilis, mobilis, inconstans, varius. Adv. mutabiliter, mobiliter, inconstanter. changeableness*, *n. mutabilitas, varietas. changeling*, *n. puer subditus.*

channel, *n. 1, lit. fossa, canalis, m.; 2, fig. via, ratio.*

chant, *v.tr. canere, cantare.*

chaos, *n. 1, lit. chaos, only in nom. and abl. sing.; 2, = confusion, confusio, perturbatio chaotic*, *adj. inordinatus, perturbatus.*

chapel, *n. aedicula, sacellum, sacrarium.*

chaps, *n. = jaw, jaws. -ium. f.*

chaps, *n. on the hands, rhagades (Plin.).*

chapter, *n. of a book, caput.*

character, *n. 1, = a sign, nota, signum; 2, — of a person, natura, indoles, -is, f., ingenium, animus, mores, -um; weakness of —, infirmitas, inconstantia; strength of —, constantia, gravitas; 3, = a letter of the alphabet, littera; 4, = function, munus, -eris, n., or by apposition (e.g. to go in the — of ambassador, legatum ire); 5, = reputation, fama, existimatio; to give a — to a servant, commendare. characteristic*, *I. adj. proprius. Adv. suo more. II. n. proprietates, or by gen. (e.g. it is the — of the mind, mentis est). characterize*, *v.tr. notare, designare.*

charcoal, *n. carbo.*

charge, *I. n. 1, = office or trust, munus, -eris, n., officium; 2, = price, pretium; at a small —, parvo pretio; 3, = commission, mandatum; 4, = care of, cura, custodia; 5, = accusation, accusatio, crimen; 6, = attack, impetus, -us, incursus, -us; 7, = exhortation, hortatio. II. v.tr. 1, = order, jubere, imperare; 2, = to fix a price, indicare; 3, — with, = trust, alqd alci committere, mandare, credere; 4, take — of, alqm curare; 5, = accuse, accusare; 6, = attack, impetum in alqm facere; 7, = exhort, (ad)hortari. chargeable*, *adj. 1, cui solvendum est; 2, = — with a fault, culpas affinis or obnoxius. charger*, *n. 1, = dish, lanx; 2, = horse, equus (ecus).*

chariot, *n. currus, -us; a two-horsed —, bigae; four —, quadrigae. charioteer*, *n. auriga, m. and f.*

charity, *n. 1, as a sentiment, amor, benignitas; 2, as conduct, beneficentia, liberalitas; 3, = alms, stipis. charitable*, *adj. benignus, liberalis, beneficus. Adv. benigne, liberaliter.*

charlatan, *n. circulator, jactator, ostentator.*

charm, *I. n. 1, lit. carmen, canticum, fascinum; 2, fig. = an attraction, delentimenta, -orum, blanditiae; 3, = beauty, venustas, amoenitas. II. v.tr. 1, lit. fascinare, incantare; 2, fig. capere. charming*, *adj. suavis, venustus, lepidus. charmer*, *n. 1, = magician, magus; 2, = mistress, deliciae.*

chart, *n. tabula. charter*, *n. privilegium (e.g. to grant a —, privilegia dare).*

chary, *adj. parcus.*

chase, *I. v.tr. venari; see PURSUE. II. n. venatio, venatus, -us.*

chasm, *n. hiatus, -us, specus, -us.*

chaste, *adj. castus. chastity*, *n. castitas.*

chastize, *v.tr. castigare. chastisement*, *n. castigatio.*

chat, *v.intr. fabulari cum alqo.*

chatter, *I. v.intr. garrere. II. n. garrulitas, loquacitas. chattering*, *adj. garrulus, loquax.*

cheap, *adj. vilis, parvi pretii.*

cheat, *I. n. 1, fraus, -dis, f., fallacia, dolus; 2, = a man who —s, circumscriptor or qui fallit.*

II. v.tr. alqn fallère, decipere, circumvenire, *acum* facere.

check, I. n. impedimentum, mora. **II. v.tr.** alci obstaré, impedimento esse, moram facere.

cheek, I. n. gena.

cheer, n. 1. = joy, hilaritas; **2.** = hospitality, hospitium; to entertain with good —, hospitaliter or laute excipere. **cheerful, hilaris, hilarus.** Adv. hilariter, hilare. **cheerless, adj.** tristis, maestus.

cheese, n. caseus.

chemistry, n. *chemia, ars chemica.

cheque, n. perscriptio.

cherish, v.tr. curare, diligere, colere, observare.

cherry, n. 1. the tree, cerasus, f.; **2.** = the fruit, cerasum.

chess, n. lusus latrunculorum.

chest, n. 1. = part of the body, pectus, -oris, n.; **2.** = a receptacle, arca, cista.

chestnut, n. castanea.

chew, v.tr. mandere.

chicanery, n. dolus, praevaricatio.

chicken, n. pullus (gallinaceus).

chide, v.tr. alqm objurgare. **chiding, n.** objurgatio.

chief, I. n. caput, princeps, praefectus. **II. adj.** primus, praecipuus. Adv. praecipue.

child, n. filius, filia, liberi (= children). **child-birth, partus, -us;** to be in —, parturire. **childhood, n.** aetas puerilis. **child-like, adj.** puerilis. **childish, adj.** ineptus. Adv. pueriliter. **childless, adj.** (liberis) orbis.

chill, I. adj. frigidus. **II. n.** frigus, -oris, n. **III. v.tr. 1.** lit. refrigerare; **2.** fig. reprimere.

chime, I. n. concentus, -us. **II. v.intr.** concinere.

chimera, n. commentum, opinionum commenta, -orum. **chimerical, adj.** commenticius, inanis, vanus.

chimney, n. (unknown in Roman houses) compluvium (= an opening in the roof of the atrium).

chin, n. mentum.

china, n. murrha (Mart.); made of —, mur-rinus.

chine, n. spina.

chink, n. rima.

chip, n. assula, scobis.

chirp, v. fritinnire, pipire, pipilare.

chisel, I. n. scalprum fabrilis, caelum. **II. v.tr.** sculpere.

chivalry, n. ordo equester, res equestris; = politeness, summa comitas. **chivalrous, adj.** fortis et urbanus.

choice, I. n. delectus, -us, electio. **II. adj.** praecipuus, eximius. **choose, v.tr.** eligere, deligere.

choir, n. 1. chorus. **2.** = — of a church, *absis. **chorister, n.** (puer) symphoniacus.

choke, I. v.tr. suffocare, animam intercludere, praeccludere. **II. v.intr.** suffocari, strangulare.

choler, n. see ANGER. **cholera, n.** pestis.

chop, I. v.tr. abscondere; — a tree, — the hands, amputare. **II. v.intr.** se vertere, verti. **III. n.** offa.

chord, n. nervus, fides, -ium, pl.

chorus, n. chorus; leader of —, choragus.

chough, n. corvus.

Christ, *Christus, Christendom, n. *popu-

lus Christianus. **Christian, adj.** *Christianus. **Christianity, n.** *lex or religio Christiana.

chronic, adj. longinquus, diuturnus.

chronicle, I. v.tr. in annales referre. **II. n.** annales, -ium, m., fasti. **chronicler, n.** annalium scriptor. **chronology, n.** temporum or annorum ratio. **chronological, adj.** — errors, temporum aetatumque errores. Adv. servato temporum ordine.

church, n. ecclesia.

churl, n. homo agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus.

churlish, adj. inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus. Adv. rustice, inurbane. **churlishness, n.** rusticitas.

churn, I. n. labrum ad butyrum faciendum. **II. v.tr.** butyrum facere.

cicatrice, n. cicatrix.

cider, n. vinum ex malis confectum.

cimeter, n. acinaces, -is, m.

cinder, n. carbo ex(stinctus).

cipher, I. n. 1. nota, lit(tera) secretior; **2.** a mere —, nullo numero esse; see NUMBER. **II. v.intr.** computare.

circle, n. 1. lit. orbis, -is, m., circulus; to describe a —, circumlum ducere; **2.** = an assembly, corona; social —, circulus; family —, familia.

circuit, n. circuitus, -us, ambitus, -us, orbis, -is, m.

circular, I. adj. orbiculatus, rotundus. **II. n.** lit(erae) circum alios dimissae. **circulation, n.** circultus, -us; there is a rumour in —, rumor est. **circulate, I. v.tr.** circumagere. **II. v.intr.** circumagi, commeari; of money, in usum venire.

circumference, n. orbis, -is, m. circultus, -us.

circumflex, n. When pronounced, circumflexus accentus, -us (Gram.); when written, syllaba circumflexa (Gram.).

circumlocution, n. circuitio.

circumnavigate, v.tr. circumvehi (navi or classe).

circumscribe, v.tr. circumscribere, circumvenire.

circumspect, adj. cautus, providus, prudens. Adv. caute, prudenter. **circumspection, n.** cautio, prudentia, circumspectio.

circumstance, n. res, caus(s)a, ratio; also by hoc, id, etc.; under these —s, quae cum ita sint. **circumstantial, adj.** — evidence, testimonium e rebus collectum. Adv. accurate.

circumvallation, n. circummunitionis.

circumvent, v.tr. circumvenire.

cistern, n. cisterna, puteus.

citadel, n. arx, castellum.

cite, v.tr. 1. = quote, afferre, proferre, memorare; **2.** = — before a court, citare, in jus vocare.

citizen, n. civis, m. and f. **citizenship, n.** civitas; to present or bestow —, civitatem alci dare, impertire, tribuere, alqm in civitatem accipere or recipere. **city, n.** urbs (= a town, as opp. to country), oppidum, municipium (= a free city which had received the jus civile Romanum), colonia (= a Roman settlement).

citron, n. malum citrum.

civic, adj. civilis, civicus.

civil, adj. 1. = civic, civilis; — process, caus(s)a privata; — rights, jus civile; — war, bellum civile or intestinum; **2.** = polite, urbanus, bene moratus. Adv. urbane. **civilization, n.** cultus, -us, humanus, humanitas. **civilize, v.tr.** expolire, ad humanitatem informare or effigere.

class, adj. vestitus.

claim, *a. n. 1.* = a demand, *postulatio, petitio*; *2.* = a right, *ius, juris*, *n. II.* *v. tr.* *postulare, petere, poscere, flagitare, quaerere. claimant*, *n.* (at law), *petitor*.

clammy, *adj.* *lentus*.

clamour, *I. n.* *vociferatio, clamor, voces*, *-m, f. II.* *v. intr.* (*con*)*clamare alqd* or *acc.* and *infin.*, or *vociferari. clamorous*, *adj.* see *Noisy*.

clan, *n.* *gens, tribus, -us, f.*

clandestine, *adj.* *clandestinus, furtivus. Adv.* *clam, furtim.*

clang, *I. n.* *sonus, -us, sonitus, -us. II.* *v. intr.* (*re*)*sonare.*

clank, *I. n.* *crepitus, -us. II.* *v. tr.* *crepitum alqd* *re dare.*

clap, *I. n.* *streptus, -us, plausus, -us*; = — of the wings, *alarum crepitus, -us*; thunder —, *tonitrus, -us. II.* *v. tr. 1.* = strike, *ferire*; *2.* — the wings, etc., *alas quaerere*; *3.* = applaud, *alci* (*ap*)*plaudere*; — the hands, *manibus plaudum facere.*

claret, *n.* *vinum.*

clarify, *v. tr.* *deliquare.*

clash, *I. n.* *v. tr.* = strike, *pulsare, percutere. II.* *v. intr. 1.* = strike together, *concurrere*; *2.* = to disagree, *inter se (re)pugnare, dissidere, discrepare*; *3.* = to sound, *sonare. III.* *n. 1.* = collision, *concursus, -us*; *2.* = sound, *sonus, -us, sonitus, -us.*

clasp, *I. n.* *fibula. II.* *v. tr. 1.* *fibulâ conjungere*; *2.* see *Embrace, Grasp.*

class, *n.* *classis* (Quint.), *ordo, m.* (= rank of citizens, etc.), *genus, -eris, n.*; a — of learners, *discipuli. classic*, *I. n.* (= writer) *scriptor* or *scriptor optimus, praecipuus. II.* *adj.* *optimus, praecipuus, eximius. classify*, *v. tr.* *in genera describere.*

clatter, *I. n.* *crepitus, -us, sonus, -us. II.* *v. intr.* *sonare.*

clause, *n.* *pars, membrum, capit.*

claw, *I. n.* *unguis*; of a crab, *brachium. II.* *v. tr.* *ungues alci (rei) in(j)icere.*

clay, *n.* *argilla*; of —, *argillaceus.*

clean, *I. adj.* *purus, mundus. II.* *v. tr.* *purigare. III.* *adv.* = quite, *prorsus. cleanliness* *n.* *munditia, mundities.*

clear, *I. adj. 1.* *clarus, lucidus, perspicuus, planus, manifestus, evidens*; it is —, *apparet, liquet*; *2.* see *Innocent*; *3.* see *Free. Adv. 1.* *distincte, perspicue, plane, manifeste, lucide*; *2.* = without doubt, *sine dubio. II.* *v. tr. 1.* (*ex*)*purigare* = make clear; *2.* see *Explain*; *3.* = free from a charge, *absolvere, liberare. III.* *v. intr.* it — *s up, tempestas fit serena. clearness*, *n. 1.* *claritas*; *2.* *serenitas* (of weather); *3.* of a proof, *res explorata, fides. clear-sighted*, *adj.* *sagax, (sol)lers. clear-starch*, *n.* *amylum.*

cleave, *I. v. intr.* see *Adhere. II.* *v. tr.* (*dis*)*findere, scindere. cleaver*, *n.* *cultellus. cleft*, *n.* *fissura, fissum, rima.*

clemency, *n.* *clementia, gratia, mansuetudo. clement*, *adj.* *clemens, mansuetus, indulgens.*

clench, *v. tr.* *manum comprimere.*

clergy, *n.* **clerus, *clerici*; — man, *sacerdos, *clericus. clerical*, *adj.* **clericus, *ecclesiasticus.*

clerk, *n.* *scriba, m. librarius.*

clever, *adj.* *habilis, sol(l)ers, peritus alcjs rei. Adv.* *sol(l)erter, perite. cleverness*, *n.* *peritia, habilitas, sol(l)ertia.*

client, *n.* *cliens* (= both dependent in gen.

and client of a lawyer, in which sense also *consultor*). **clientship**, *n.* *clientela.*

cliff, *n.* *scopulus, saxum.*

climate, *n.* *caelum, caeli status, -us, aer.*

climax, *n.* *gradatio*; in oratory, the — of happiness, *summa felicitas.*

climb, *v. tr.* *a*(*de*)*scendere, scandere, entii in alqd.*

clinch, *v. tr.* *clavulo figere.*

cling, *v. intr.* *adhaerere rei*; — to a person, *alqm amplecti, sectari.*

clink, *I. v. intr.* *tinnire, sonare. II. n.* *tinnitus, -us, sonitus, -us.*

clip, *v. tr.* *praecidere, circumcidere, resecare.*

cloak, *I. n. 1.* *amiculum, pallium, sagum, lacerna, paenula*; *2.* *fig. species. II.* *v. tr.* *tegere.*

clock, *n.* *horologium.*

clod, *n.* *glæba (gleb).*

clog, *I. n.* *impedimentum. II.* *v. tr.* *impedire.*

cloister, *n. 1.* = colonnade, *porticus, -us, f.*; *2.* = monastery, **monasterium.*

close, *I. v. tr. 1.* = shut, *claudere, occludere*; *2.* = finish, *finire, conficere*; *3.* — a bargain, *de pretio cum alqo pacisci*; *4.* — with anyone, *manum conserere. II. n. 1.* = inclosure, *seipsum*; *2.* = end, *finis, m.* and *f.*, *exitus, -us. III.* *adj. 1.* = reserved, *taciturnus, tectus*; *2.* = near, *propinquus, vicinus, finitimus*; — relationship, *propinquitas*; — friendship, *conjunctio*; *3.* = solid, *densus, solidus*; *4.* = compressed (of speech), *pressus, brevis. Adv. 1.* *tecte*; *3.* *solide*; *4.* *presse, breviter. closeness*, *n. 1.* *taciturnitas*; *2.* *propinquitas, vicinitas*; *3.* *soliditas.*

closet, *n.* *cubiculum.*

clot, *I. n.* *glæba* (= lump); — of blood, *sanguis concretus. II.* *v. tr.* *congelare.*

cloth, *n.* *textum, pannus. clothes*, *n.* *vestitus, -us, vestes, -ium, f.* *vestimenta. clothe*, *v. tr.* *alqm vestire, amicire*; — oneself, *induere sibi vestem*; — with, *vestiri* or *amiciri re.*

cloud, *I. n.* *nubes, -is, f. II.* *v. tr.* *obscurare, tegere. III.* *v. intr.* *nubitus obducere. cloudy*, *adj.* *nubilus. cloudless*, *adj.* *nubilus vacuus, serenus.*

clover, *n.* *trifolium.*

clown, *n.* *homo rusticus, agrestis. clownish*, *adj.* *rusticus, agrestis. Adv.* *rustica.*

cloy, *v. tr.* *satiare.*

club, *I. n. 1.* = cudgel, *clava*; *2.* = society, *circulus, factio, sodalitas. II.* *v. tr.* *in medium proferre. club-foot*, *n.* *tali pravi. club-footed*, *adj.* *scavrus.*

cluck, *v. intr.* *singultire, glocire.*

clue, *n.* *glomus, filum* (of thread); *fig. vestigium, indicium.*

clump, *n.* *glæba.*

clumsy, *adj.* *agrestis, inhabilis, ineptus, rusticus*; a — joke, *focus iliberalis*; — manners, *mores rustici. Adv.* *laeve, iliberaliter, rustice*; to act —, *rustice facere. clumsiness*, *n.* *rusticitas, inscitia.*

cluster, *I. n. 1.* = bunch, *fasciculus* (of flowers), *uva* (of grapes), *racemus, corymbus* (of any berries); *2.* = a group, *circulus, corona. II.* *v. intr.* (*frequentes*) *convenire.*

clutch, *I. v. tr.* *comprehendere. II. n., to get into one's* — *es, manus alci in(j)icere.*

coach, *n.* *carpentum, pilentum, cistum, raeda. coachman*, *n.* *raedarius, auriga.*

coadjutor, n. socius, collega, m.
coagulate, v.intr. coire, concreſcere, coagulari.

coal, n. carbo.

coalesce, v.intr. coalescere, coire. **coalition**, n. conjunctio, consociatio.

coarse, adj. 1, crassus; 2, = rude, agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus. Adv. crasse, rustice, inurbanè. **coarseness**, n. 1, crassitudo; 2, inhumanitas, mores inculti.

coast, I. n. litus, -oris, n. ora; lying on the —, maritimus. II. v.tr. oram legere, praetervehi.

coat, I. n. 1, toga, tunica; 2, = hide, vellus, -eris, n., pellis; 3, = of paint, circumlitio. II. v.tr. alqd alci rei induere.

coax, v.tr. alci blandiri, alqm permulcere, morem alci gerere.

cobble, v.tr. 1, lit. sarcire; 2, fig. inscienter facere alqd. **cobbler**, n. sutor.

cock, v.tr. erigere.

cock, n. 1, as to the gender, mas; 2, = the male of the fowl, gallus. **cockcrow**, n. cantus, -us, galli. **cockroach**, **cockchafer**, scarabaeus. **cock-a-hoop**, to be —, exsultare.

cockle, n. = a fish, pecten.

cod, n. asellus.

code, n. codex juris, corpus juris (e.g. Romani), leges. **codify**, v.tr. leges describere.

coemption, n. coemptio.

coequal, adj. aequalis.

coerce, v.tr. coërcere, cohibere. **coercion**, n. necessitas. **coercive**, adj. validus (= strong), or by verb (e.g. qui cohibet).

coexistent, adj. quod eodem tempore est.

coffer, n. cista.

coffin, n. arca, loculus, sarcophagus.

cog, n. of a wheel, dens, m.

cogent, adj. firmus, validus. **cogency**, n. persuasio, ratio quae fidem facit.

cogitate, v.intr. cogitare. **cogitation**, n. cogitatio. **cognition**, n. cognitio, scientia. **cognizance**, n. cognitio. **cognizant**, adj. alci rei conscius.

cohabit, v.intr. concubere.

coheir, n. coheres, -edis, m. and f.

cohere, v.intr. cohaerere (both lit. and fig.).

coherent, adj. cohaerens, contextus, continens, sibi congruens. Adv. contextè, continenter, sibi constanter or convenienter.

cohort, n. cohors.

coin, I. n. nummus; good —, nummi boni; bad —, nummi adulterini. II. v.tr. culere, ferire, signare. **coinage**, n. res nummaria. **coiner**, n. qui aes or nummos cudit.

coincide, v.intr. 1, = to happen at the same time, eodem tempore fieri, or incidere; 2, see AGREE. **coincidence**, n. = chance, fors, casus, -us.

coition, n. coitus, -us.

cold, I. adj. 1, lit. frigidus, gelidus (= icy cold); in — blood, consulto; 2, fig. fastidiosus, superbus. Adv. 1, frigide, gelide; 2, fastidiose, superbe. II. n. or coldness, n. frigus, -oris, n., algor, gelu. **cold-blooded**, adj. see CRUEL.

collapse, v.intr. collabi, concidere, corruiere.

collar, I. n. collare, monile, torques, -is, m. and f.; dog —, armilla; horse —, jugum. II. v.tr. prehendere. **collar-bone**, n. rugulum.

collation, n. 1, = comparison, collatio; 2, = a meal, cena. **collate**, v.tr. conferre.

colleague, n. collega, m.

collect, I. v.tr. colligere, conferre, comportare, conquirere, congerere; — oneself, se colligere; — money, taxes, etc., exigere, accipere. II. v.intr. convenire, coire. **collection**, n. 1, of money, collatio; 2, = an assemblage, thesaurus.

college, n. 1, = body, collegium, societas, sodalitas; 2, = building, schola.

collier, n. 1, = a man, carbonarius; 2, = a ship, navis oneraria.

collocation, n. collocatio, concursus, -us.

colloquy, n. colloquium. **colloquial**, adj. — speech, sermo communis.

collusion, n. collusio.

colonel, n. tribunus militum, praefectus.

colony, n. colonia, coloni. **colonist**, n. colonus. **colonial**, adj. by gen. of colonia.

colonize, v.tr. coloniam constituere or collocare.

colonnade, n. columnarum ordo, -inis, m., porticus, -us, f.

colossal, adj. vastus, ingens, immanis.

colour, I. n. 1, = a quality of bodies, color; 2, = a paint, pigmentum; 3, = pretext, species; 4, pl. = standards, signum, vexillum. II. v.tr. 1, lit. colorare, tingere, inficere; 2, fig. speciem offerre. III. v.intr., see BLUSH.

colt, n. pullus equinus (of horse), asinus (of ass).

column, n. 1, = a pillar, columna; 2, in printing, pagina; 3, in an army, agmen; in two —s, bipartito; in three —s, tripartito.

comb, I. n. pecten; (of a cock) crista, juda. II. v.tr. pectere.

combat, I. n. pugna, certamen, dimicatio, concursus, -us, proelium; (with the fists) pugilatus, -us, pugilatio; (in wrestling) luctatus, -us, luctatio. II. v.intr., see FIGHT.

combine, v.tr. (con)jungere, consociare, cum alqo societatem inire. **combination**, n. (con)junctio, societas.

combustion, n. exustio. **combustible**, adj. quod comburi potest.

come, v.intr. (per)venire, advenire, accedere, appropinquare (= to draw near); — on foot, peditem venire; — on horseback, equo (ad)vehi; — to a place often, ad alqm (locum) venire, alqm (locum) frequentare; it —s into my mind, in mentem veni; he —s to himself, ad se redit, se colligit, animum recipit; how —s that that? quid factum est ut etc., ex quo fit ut, quo factum est ut; I know not how it —s to pass, fit nescio quomodo; — as it may, utcumque res ceciderit, he has — to that audacity, eo usque audaciae progressus est ut; to — about = happen, evenire, fieri; — in the way of, alci ob stare; — near, appropinquare; — off or out, evadere (= escape); — round, sententiam mutare; — together, convenire; — to light, in lucem proferri. **coming**, n. adventus, -us, reditus, reditus, -us.

comedy, n. comoedia. **comic**, adj. 1, = belonging to comedy, comicus; 2, = ridiculous, ridiculus, facetus. Adv. ridicule, facete.

comely, adj. bellus, venustus, pulcher. **comeliness**, n. venustus, decor, pulchritudo.

comet, n. cometes, -ae, m.

comfort, I. v.tr. 1, = console, alqm consolari; 2, = refresh, alqm alqd re reficere, recreare. II. n. 1, = consolation, solatium, consolatio; 2, = ease, copia, affluentia; 3, comforts, commoda, -orum. **comfortable**, adj.

gratus (= agreeable), *jucundus* (= happy). Adv. *grate*, *jucunde*. **comfortless**, adj. 1. *sine spe*; 2. = uncomfortable, *incommodus*. **comforter**, n. *consolator*.

command, I. v.tr. 1. *alqm alqd facere jubere*, *alci alqd or ut imperare*; — oneself, *sibi imperare*; 2. = — a place, *alci loco imminere*. II. n. 1. in war, *imperium*; 2. = order, *jussum*, *mandatum*; of the senate, *decretum*; 3. = — of oneself, *continentia*, *temperantia*. **commander**, n. *dux*, *imperator*; of a fleet, *praefectus classis*. See **ORDER**.

commemorate, v.tr. *commemorare*, *celebrare*. **commemoration**, n. *celebratio*, *commemoratio*; in — of, *in memoriam alcijs*.

commence, v.tr. *incipere*; see **BEGIN**.

commend, v.tr. 1. = recommend, *alqm alci commendare*; 2. = praise, *laudare*. **commendation**, n. *commendatio*, *laus*, -dis, f. **commendable**, adj. *laudabilis*. Adv. *laudabiliter*. **commendatory**, adj. *commendaticus*.

comment, I. v.tr. *interpretari*, *explanare*, *enarrare*, *commentari*. II. n. and **commentary**, n. *interpretatio*, *explanatio*, *enarratio*. **commentator**, n. *interpres*, -itis, m. and f., *explanator*.

commerce, n. 1. = business, *commercium*, *negotia*, -orum, *mercatura*; 2. = intercourse, *usus*, -us, *commercium*, *consuetudo*. **commercial**, adj. *ad commercium pertinens*.

commingle, v.tr. see **MINGLE**.

commiserate, v.tr. **commiseration**, n. see **PIRY**.

commissariat, n. 1. = provision department, *res frumentaria*; 2. = officer over this department, *rei frumentarii praefectus*. **commissary**, n. *procurator*.

commission, I. n. 1. *mandatum*; to execute a —, *mandatum exsequi*, *conficere*; 2. (as an office or charge) *munus*, -eris, n., *procuratio*; to hold a — in the army, *ordines ducere*; 3. = body of arbitrators, etc., *arbitri*, or *qui alqd investigant*. II. v.tr. *alqd alci or ut*, *mandare*. **commissioner**, n. *procurator*.

commit, v.tr. 1. = to intrust, *dare*, *mandare*, *committere*; 2. = to send to prison, *in custodiam dare*, *in vincula conf(j)icere*; 3. = do, *facere*, *committere* (*in se*) *admittere*, *patrare*; — a fault, *errare*; — murder, *occidere*.

committee, n. *consilium*; — of two, *duumviri*; — of three, *triumviri*, etc.

commodious, adj. *commodus*, *opportunus*, *aptus*. Adv. *commode*, *opportune*, *apte*. **commodity**, n. 1. = convenience, *utilitas*; 2. = an article, *res*, *commoditas*, *merx*.

common, I. adj. 1. = belonging to several people, *communis*, *publicus*; — wealth, or weal, or good, *res publica*; — sense, *communis sensus* -is (that which all men feel), = practical wisdom, *prudentia*; in —, *communiter*; 2. = ordinary, *plebeius*, *col(t)idianus* (quot.), *vulgaris*; 3. the —s, *plebs*. Adv. *communiter*; = usually, *sepe*, *ferme*. II. n. *ager publicus*. **common-place**, I. adj. *vulgaris*. II. n. *alqd* (sermone) *tritum*. **commoner**, n. *unus e plebe*.

commotion, n. *tumultus*, -us, *motus*, -us, *agitatio*.

commune, v.intr. *colloqui cum alqo*, *alqd communicare* or *conferre inter se*. **communicate**, v.tr., see **SHARE**, **TELL**. **communication**, n. *communicatio*, *usus*, -us, *consuetudo*. **communicative**, adj. *loquax* (= talkative), *qui alqd (e)narrare vult*. **communism**, n. 1. = intercourse, *commercium*, *societas*, *consuetudo*, *conjunctio*; 2. eccles. t.t. **communio*, **eucharistia*, **cena*

Domini. **community**, n. 1. = COMMUNION 1; 2. of goods, *vitalis communitas*; 3. = the state, *civitas*, *respublica*.

commute, v.tr. = to exchange, (*per*)*mutare*, *commutare*. **commutation**, n. *commutatio*, *redemptio*.

compact, I. n. *pactio*, *pactum*, *conventum*; by —, *ex pacto*, *ex convento*; to form a —, *pactisei cum alqo*. II. adj. *deivsus*, *crassus*, *confertus*, *solidus*, *pressus*. Adv. *solide*, *presse*.

companion, n. *comes*, -itis, m. and f., *socius*, *sodalis* m.; boon —, *convivi*, m. and f. **companionable**, adj. *affabilis*, *facilis*. **companionship**, n. by *socius* (e.g. he gave me his —, *se mihi socium conjunxit*). **company**, n. *societas*; to form a —, *societatem facere*; to enter into — with, *alqm socium sibi jungere*.

compare, v.tr. *comparare*, *componere*, *conferre*. **comparable**, adj. *quod comparari potest*, *comparabilis*. **comparison**, n. *comparatio*, *collatio*; in — of or with, *prae*, *ad*; *comparatus ad alqd*. **comparative**, adj. *comparativus*. Adv. *comparate*.

compass, I. n. 1. **acus magnetica nautarum*; 2. = extent, *ambitus*, -us, *circuitus*, -us, *modus*. II. v.tr. 1. = surround, *alqd alci rei or alqd re circumdare*, *stipare*; 2. = go round, *circumire*; 3. see **ATTAIN**.

compassion, n. *misericordia*. **compassionate**, adj. *misericors*. Adv. *cum misericordiâ*.

compatible, adj. see **ACCORDANCE**.

compatriot, n. *civis*, m. and f.

compel, v.tr. *alqm ad alqd* (*faciendum*) or *accus* and *influi* or *ut*, *cogere*, *adigere*. **compulsory**, adj. *per vim*. **compulsion**, n. *vis*, *necessitas*; by —, *vi*, *per vim*.

compendious, adj. *brevis*, *in angustum coactus*. **compendium**, n. *epitome*, -es, f., or *epitoma*, *excerpta*, -orum.

compensate, v.tr. *alqd* (*cum*) *alqd re compensare*; — a loss, *damnum restituere*. **compensation**, n. *compensatio*.

compete, v.intr. 1. lit. *cum alqo contendere* *competere*; 2. fig. *alqm or alqd aemulari*. **competent**, adj. see **ABLE**. Adv. *satis*. **competency**, n. *divitiae*. **competition**, n. *aemulatio*. **competitor**, n. *aemulus*, *competitor*.

compile, v.tr. *in unum conferre*. **compilation**, n. *epitome*, -es, f., *excerpta*, -orum.

complacent, adj. 1. see **COMPLAISANT**; 2. = self-satisfied, *qui sibi placet*. **complacency**, n. *voluptas*, *delectatio*, *amor sui*.

complain, v.intr. (*con*)*queri de re or alqd*, *ex postulare de re*. **complaint**, n. 1. *questus*, -us, *querimonia*, *querela*, *expostulatio*; 2. = illness, *morbus*.

complaisant, adj. *comis*, *indulgens*, *facilis*; to be — to anyone, *morem alci gerere*.

complete, I. v.tr. *complere*, *explere*, *supplere*, *absolvere* (= to finish), *conficere*, *cumulare*. II. adj. *absolutus*, *perfectus*, *justus*, *integer*, *plenus*. Adv. *absolute*, *perfecte*, *omnino*, *prorsus*, *plane* (the last three = altogether). **completion**, n. *confectio*, *absolutio*, *finis*, m. and f. **complement**, n. *complementum*, *supplementum*.

complex, adj. *multiplex*. **complexity**, n. *implicatio*. **complexion**, n. *color*.

complicate, v.tr. *implicare*, *complicare*, *difficilis*, *involutus*, *impeditus*. **complication**, n. *res impedita et difficilis*, *difficultas*.

compliment, I. n. 1. *laus*; to pay —s, *laudem alci tribuere*; 2. = salutation, *salutatio*, *salus*, -utis, f.; to send one's —s, *alqm valere*

jubère. II. v.tr. laudare, congratulari. **complimentary, adj.** honorificus.

comply, v.intr. alci obsequi, alci morem gerere; to — with one's requests, alci precibus indulgere. **compliance, n.** obsequium, indulgentia, officium. **compliant, adj.** see COMPLAISANT.

components, n. partes, -um, f.

compose, v.tr. 1, a book, (con)scribere; in verse, versibus scribere; 2, of music, modos facere; 3, see ARRANGE; 4, = to reconcile differences, componere. **composed, adj.** tranquillus, quietus. Adv. tranquille, quiete. **composer, n. scriptor.** **composition, n.** 1, = the act, compositio; 2, = a writing, scriptum. **composure, n.** tranquillitas.

compound, I. v.tr. 1, lit. componere, confundere; 2, fig. componere; to be — ed of, ex alqd re constare; 3, — for, satis habere with accus. and infin. **II. adj.** compositus, multiplex. **III. n.** 1, res admixta; 2, = an enclosure, saeptum.

comprehend, v.tr. 1, = contain, continere, comprehendere; 2, = understand, comprehendere, intelligere (intellig.), perspicere. **comprehensible, adj.** facilis intellectu, perspicuus, planus. Adv. plane, perspicue, aperte. **comprehension, n.** comprehensio, intelligentia. **comprehensive, adj.** late patens. Adv. penitus, prorsus.

compress, I. v.tr. comprimere, condensare, coartare. **II. n.** = bandage, penicillus or penicillum. **compression, n.** compressio, compressus, -us.

compromise, I. v.tr. compromittere (i.e. agreement to abide by the decision of an arbitrator). **II. n.** compromissum, see AGREE.

compulsion, n. see COMPEL.

compunction, n. poenitentia; I have — for, poenitet me rei.

compute, v.tr. computare, see RECKON.

comrade, n. = a fellow-soldier, contubernalis, commilito, socius. **comradeship, n.** contubernium.

conceive, adj. concavus.

conceal, v.tr. celare, occultare alqd alqm.

concede, v.tr. concedere. **concession, n.** concessio, concessus, -us.

conceit, n. 1, = opinion, opinio, sententia; 2, = pride, arrogantia, fastidium. **conceited, adj.** arrogans, fastidiosus. Adv. arroganter, fastidiosè.

conceive, v.tr. 1, physically, concipere; 2, fig. cogitare, intelligere (intellig.); see IMAGINE.

concentrate, v.tr. colligere, contrahere, in unum conferre.

conception, n. 1, = procreation, conceptio, conceptus, -us; 2, in the mind, notio, opinio; to form a —, mente fingere alqd, notionem rei (animo) concipere.

concern, I. n. 1, res, negotium, cura; 2, fig. anxietas, sollicitudo, cura. **II. v.tr.** 1, = to relate to, pertinere ad alqd; it —s, refert, interest; to — oneself, alci studere; 2, to be — ed = troubled, alqd aegre ferre. **concerning, prep.** de, abl.; per, accus.

concert, I. n. 1, symphonia, concertus, -us, certamen musicum; 2, = agreement, consensus, -us, concordia. **II. v.tr.** intr. constitum de alqd re, pacisci alqd cum ulqo.

conciliate, v.tr. conciliare. **conciliation, n.** conciliatio. **conciliatory, adj.** blandus.

concluse, adj. brevis, pressus. Adv. presse, breviter. **conciseness, n.** brevitatis.

conclave, n., see ASSEMBLY.

conclude, v.tr. 1, = to finish, finire, concludere, concludere; 2, = to draw a conclusion, concludere; 3, = to decide, statuere, constituere. **conclusion, n.** 1, finis, m. and f.; 2, conclusio. **conclusive, adj.** gravis. Adv. graviter.

concoct, v.tr. 1, = to mix, miscere; 2, fig. fingere, machinari. **concoction, n.** potus, -us.

concomitant, adj. -ly, adv., cum with abl.

concord, n. concordia, consensus, -us. **concordant, adj.** concors, congruens, conspirans. Adv. congruenter.

concourse, n. concursus, -us, concursio.

concrete, adj. concretus (= grown together), solidus (= solid).

concubinage, n. concubinatus, -us. **concubine, n.** concubina, peller.

concupiscence, n. libido (lub.).

concur, v.intr. consentire, congruere, convenire. **concurrence, n.** consensio, consensus, -us. **concurrent, adj.** -ly, adv. una, simul.

concussion, n. concussio, concursus, -us.

condemn, v.tr. 1, damnare, condemnare; — to death, alqm capitis damnare or condemnare; 2, = disapprove, improbare, reprehendere, *culpare. **condemnation, n.** 1, damnatio; 2, reprehensio, culpa. **condemnable, adj.** reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus. **condemnatory, adj.** damnatorius.

condense, I. v.tr. densare, spissare. **II. v.intr.** condescere. **condensation, n.** densatio.

condescend, v.intr. comiter se gerere. **condescending, adj.** comis, facilis. Adv. comiter. **condescension, n.** comitas, facilitas.

condign, adj. 1, = due, debitus, meritus; 2, = severe, acerbus, atrox.

condiment, n. condimentum.

condition, I. n. 1, = state, condicio, res, status, -us; 2, = stipulation, condicio, pactum, conventum; under the —, ed conditione, ed lege. **II. v.tr.** circumscribere. **conditional, adj.** incertus, conditionibus subjectus. Adv. eo pacto ut, etc., non sine exceptione. **conditioned, adj.** affectus; well, ill —, bene, male moratus.

condole, v.tr. casum alci dolere.

conduce, v.intr. facere or efficere ut. **conductive, adj.** utilis, dat., or ad.

conduct, I. v.tr. 1, = to lead, ducere, agere; in a procession, deducere, prosequi; 2, = manage, gerere, administrare; — oneself, se gerere or praebere. **II. n.** 1, = behaviour, vitae ratio, mores, -um; 2, = management, administratio, procuratio. **conductor, n.** dux, procurator.

conduit, n. aquaeductus, -us.

cone, n. conus.

confectionery, n. dulcia, -ium. **confectioner, n.** pistor dulciarius (late).

confederacy, n. foedus, -eris, n., societas. **confederates, n.** socii, foederati. **confederate, adj.** foederatus.

confer, I. v.intr. = to talk with, deliberare, consultare de alqd re or utrum. **II. v.tr.** see GIVE. **conference, n.** consilium, colloquium.

confess, v.tr. fateri, confiteri. **confessedly, adv.** sine dubio, plane. **confession, n.** confessio.

confide, I. v.tr. alqd alci committere, tradere, mandare, credere. **II. v.intr.** — in, alci or alci rei or alqo or alqd re (con)fidere. **confidant, n.** (alci rei) conscientia, conscia. **confidence, n.** fides, fiducia, fidentia, confidentia (= esp. self —); to tell in —, alci ut amico certissime dicere. **con-**

fidet, adj. *alci (rei) confidens*, *alqd re fretus*, or by *certus*, *confirmatus*; see **CERTAIN**. Adv. (*con*)**fidenter**. **confidential**, adj. **I.** = trustworthy, *fidus, fidelis*, or *alcis rei conscius*; **2.** see **SECRET**. Adv. see **SECRETLY**. **confiding**, adj. *credulus*.

confine, **I.** n. *finis*, m. and f., *terminus*, *limes*, -*itis*, *confinium*. **II.** v.tr. **1.** see **RESTRAIN**; **2.** see **IMPRISON**; **3.** to be — d in childbed, *parere*. **confinement**, n. **1.** = imprisonment, *custodia*; **2.** = childbirth, *partus*, -*us*.

confirm, v.tr. *affirmare*, *confirmare*, *sancire*, *ratum facere*, *ratum esse jubere*.

confiscate, v.tr. *publicare*. **confiscation**, n. *publicatio*.

conflagration, n. *incendium*, *ignis*, m.

conflict, **I.** n. *certamen*, *pugna*, *proelium*; of opinions, *disSENSIO*. **II.** v.intr. **1.** = to strike together, *concurrere*; **2.** = to fight, *pugnare*; **3.** = to differ, *dissentire*, *discrepare*, *repugnare*.

confluence, n. **1.** = the place where rivers meet, *confluens* or *confluentes*; **2.** see **CONCOURSE**.

conform, **I.** v.tr. *alqd ad alqd* or *alci rei accommodare*. **II.** v.intr. to — to, *alci* or *alci rei obsequi*, *obtemperare*, *inservire*. **conformable**, adj. *ad alqd accommodatus*, *alci rei* or *cum alqd re congruens*, *conveniēns*, *consentaneus*. Adv. *congruenter*, *convenienter*. **conformation**, n. *conformatio*, *forma*. **conformity**, n. *consensus*, -*us*, *consensio*, *convenientia*.

confound, v.tr. **1.** see **CONFUSE**; **2.** = to astonish, *percutere*, *consternare*; **3.** = to bring to naught, *ad irritum redigere*, *evertere*; **4.** as an exclamation, — it, *di perdat*.

confraternity, n. *fraternitas*, *societas*, *socialitas*.

confront, v.tr. *adversus alqm stare*, *alci obviā ire*.

confuse, v.tr. *confundere*, (*per*)*miscere*, (*per*)*turbare*. **confusion**, n. *confusio*, *perturbatio*.

confute, v.tr. *refellere*, *redarguere*, *confutare*, *refutare*.

congeal, **I.** v.tr. (*con*)*gelare*. **II.** v.intr. (*con*)*gelari*, *frigere*, *algere*.

congenial, adj. *alci* or *alci rei* or *cum alqd re congruens*, *conveniēns*; = pleasant, *jucundus*.

congeries, n. *congeries*.

congratulate, v.tr. *alci de alqd re*, or *alqd* or *quod*, *gratulari*. **congratulation**, n. *gratulatio*. **congratulatory**, adj. *gratulabundus*.

congregate, **I.** v.tr. *cogere*, *congregare*. **II.** v.intr. *cogi*, *congregari*, *convenire*, *coire*, *confluere*. **congregation**, n. *conventus*, -*us*, *coetus*, -*us*, *concio*.

congress, n. *conventus*, -*us*, *concilium*.

congruity, n. *convenientia*, see **CONFORM**.

congruous, adj., see **CONFORMABLE**.

conjecture, **I.** n. *conjectura*, *opinio*, *suspicio*, *divinatio*. **II.** v.tr. *conjecturā augurari* or *consequi*. **conjectural**, adj. *quod conjecturā propici potest*. Adv. *conjecturā*.

conjugal, adj. *conjugalīs*.

conjugate, v.tr. *declinare* (Gram.). **conjugation**, n. *declinatio* (Gram.).

conjunction, n. (Gram.), *conjunctio*, see **JOIN**.

conjure, **I.** v.tr. **1.** = to entreat, *obtestari*, *obsecrari per alqm* or *alqd*; **2.** = to move by magic forns, *adjurare*; to — up, (*mortuorum*) *animas elicere*. **II.** v.intr. = to act as a conjurer, *prae-*

stigias agere. **conjuror**, n. + *magus*, *ventilator*, + *praestigiator*.

connect, v.tr. *alqd ad alqd alligare*, (*con*)*jungere alqd* or *alqm cum re*. **connected**, adj. = coherent, *continens*. Adv. *continenter*, *unitenore*. **connexion**, n. **1.** *conjunctio*, *societas*; **2.** = by marriage, *affinis*.

connive (at), v.intr. *co(n)vivere in alqd re*, *alci rei* or *alci alqd ignoscere*, *alci* or *alci rei indulgere*. **connivance**, n. *indulgentia*.

connoisseur, n. *artium liberalium peritus homo doctus*.

conquer, v.tr. *vincere*, *capere*, *expugnare*, *superare*. **conqueror**, n. *victor*. **conquest**, n. *victoria*, *occupatio*, *expugnatio*.

consanguinity, n. *sanguinis conjunctio*.

conscience, n. *scientia virtutis et vitiorum*, c. *factorum*, c. *mentis*, *religio*, *fides*; a good —, c. *recte facti*, *mens bene sibi conscia*; to have a good —, *nullius culpaē sibi conscium esse*; a bad —, c. *scelerum*, *mens male sibi conscia*. **conscientious**, adj. *religiosus*, *sanctus*. Adv. *religiose*, *sancte*. **conscientiousness**, n. *religio*, *sanctitas*, *fides*.

conscious, adj. *alcis rei conscius*, *gnarus*. Adv. use adj. (e.g. *I did it* —, *gnarus feci*).

conscription, n. *delectus*, -*us*, *conscriptio militum*.

consecrate, v.tr. (*con*)*secrare*, (*de*)*dicare*. **consecrated**, adj. *sacratu*, *sacer*. **consecration**, n. *dedicatio*.

consecutive, adj. *continens*, *continua*. Adv. *continenter*.

consent, **I.** v.intr., see **AGREE**. **II.** n. **1.** *consensus*, -*us*, *consensio*; **2.** *consensus*, -*us*, *assen-*
sus, -*us*, see **AGREEMENT**; with your —, *te consentiente*.

consequent, adj. *consequens*. Adv., see **THEREFORE**. **consequence**, n. **1.** = result, *consecutio*, *exitus*, -*us*, *eventus*, -*us*; the — was that, *ex quo factum est ut*; in — of, *ex* or *propter* *alqd re*, *quae cum ita sint*, *itaque*; **2.** = importance, *auctoritas*, *momentum*, *pondus*, -*eris*, n; to be of —, *multum valere*.

conserve, **I.** v.tr. **1.** see **KEEP**; **2.** of fruit, *condire*. **II.** n. = *jain*, *fructus conditi*. **conservation**, n. *conservatio*. **conservative**, **I.** adj. *optimatibus addictus*. **II.** n. *unus ex optimatibus*. **conservatory**, n. (*locus*) *ad plantas colendas vitreis munitus*.

consider, v.tr. **1.** = to look at, *spectare*, *intueri*, *contemplari*; **2.** = to regard, *ducere*, *habere*, *existimare*; **3.** see **THINK**; **4.** = to be thoughtful for, *alqm respicere*. **considerable**, adj. *magnus*, *gravis*; also by *aliquantum* with genit. (*al. praedae*, — *plunder*; *al. aeris alieni*, — *debt*); **5.** — number, *multitudo*, *vis*. Adv. *aliquanto* or *aliquantum*. **considerate**, adj. **1.** = thoughtful, *providus*, *providens*, *prudens*, *cautus*; **2.** = thoughtful for others, *alqm respiciens*, *alci consulens*, *benignus*. Adv. **1.** *providere*, *providenter*, *prudenter*, *culte*; **2.** *benigne*. **considerateness**, n. **1.** *providentia*, *prudentia*, **2.** *benignitas*. **consideration**, n. **1.** with the eyes, *contemplatio*, *conspectus*, -*us*; **2.** with the mind, *judicium*, *meditatio*, *commentatio*, *consilium*; **3.** = thought for anyone, *alcis respectus*, -*us*; **4.** = motive, *ratio*; from these —s, *quae cum ita sint*; **5.** see **IMPORTANCE**; with —, *considerate*, *consulto*, *consilio*; to act with good — *bono consilio facere alqd*.

consign, v.tr. *deferre alqd ad alqm*, *credere mandare alqd alci*; to — to the flames, *alqd in flammam con* (*ficere*).

consist, v.intr. = to be made of *ex* or *ex alqd*

re constare, compositum esse, consistere, alqd re contineri. **consistent**, adj. **I.** — with, cum alqd re congruens, conveniens, concors, or by esse with the genit. (e.g. it is — with my character, mei est); **2.** = unchanging, constans. Adv. congruenter, convenienter, constanter. **consistence**, **consistency**, **n.** **I.** = thickness, crassitudo, soliditas; **2.** = agreement, constantia.

console, v.tr. consolari alqm, solatium afferre or solatio esse alci. **consolation**, **n.** solatium, consolatio. **consoler**, **n.** consolator.

consonant, **I.** **n.** = a letter, consonans (littera) **II.** adj. consentaneus, congruus cum alqd re.

consort, **I.** **n.** comes, -itis, **m.** and **f.**, socius, socia; = husband or wife, maritus, marita; conjun(x), **m.** and **f.**, uxor, **f.** **II.** v.intr. alqd familiariter uti, alci socium esse.

conspicuous, adj. **1.** = visible, conspicuus, clarus, manifestus; **2.** = remarkable, insignis. Adv. clare, manifeste, mirum in modum.

conspire, v.intr. conjurare, conjurationem facere, conspirare. **conspiracy**, **n.** conjuratio, conspiratio. **conspirator**, **n.** conjuratus, -us, conjurationis socius.

constable, **n.** apparitor.

constant, adj. **1.** = incessant, continuus, perpetuus; **2.** = faithful, fidelis. Adv. perpetuo, continuo, fideliter. **constancy**, **n.** **1.** = patience, patientia, constantia; **2.** = perseverance, perseverantia, pervicacia; **3.** = continuance, perpetuitas; **4.** = fidelity, fides, fidelitas.

constellation, **n.** sidus, -itis, **n.**, stella.

consternation, **n.** see TERROR.

constipate, v.tr. med. t.t. alvum a(d)stringere or cohibere.

constitute, v.tr. statuere, constituere, designare. **constituent**, adj. pars or res (e.g. — parts, alci rei partes, res e quibus alqd constat). **constitution**, **n.** **1.** of body, corporis constitutio, affectio, habitus, -us; a good —, corpus bene constitutum; a weak —, corporis imbecillitas; **2.** of a state, civitatis forma, reipublicae ratio. **constitutional**, adj. **1.** innatus, insitus; **2.** legitimus. Adv. **1.** e natura; **2.** legitime.

constrain, v.tr. alqm constringere, vi cogere, alci necessitatem imponere alci rei faciendae. **constraint**, **n.** vis; to do by —, alqd invitum facere. **constrained**, adj. = unnatural, invitus; of speech, oratio contorta, perplexa, difficilis; a — look, vultus fictus; a — laugh, risus invitus.

construct, v.tr., see BUILD, MAKE. **construction**, **n.** **1.** = act of —, aedificatio, constructio; **2.** = interpretation, interpretatio; to put a good, bad — on, alqd in bonam, malam partem accipere; **3.** = — of a sentence, compositio.

construe, v.tr., see INTERPRET.

consult, v.tr. alqm consulere, consilium petere ab alqo; to — anyone's interests, alci consulere.

consume, v.tr. edere. **consumption**, **n.** insumptio; = the disease, tabes, phthisis (Plin.).

consummate, **I.** v.tr. absolvere, cumulare, perficere, conficere. **II.** adj. summus, absolutus, perfectus, or by superl. (e.g. vir doctissimus, of — learning). Adv. summe, absolute, perfecte. **consummation**, **n.** absolutio, perfectio.

contact, **n.** tactio, (con)tactus, -us. **contagion**, **n.** contagio. **contagious**, adj. pestilens.

contain, v.tr. continere, complecti, comprehendere; to — yourself, se cohibere, temperare sibi quominus, etc.

contaminate, v.tr. contaminare, inquinare, polluere. **contamination**, **n.** contaminatio, macula, labe, -is, f.

contemplate, v.tr. contemplari. **contemplation**, **n.** contemplatio. **contemplative**, adj. in contemplatione (rerum) versatus; see CONSIDER.

contemporaneous, adj. quod eodem tempore est or fit. Adv. uno tempore, simul. **contemporary**, **n.** aequalis, qui ejusdem aetatis est.

contempt, **n.** contemptus, -us, fastidium. **contemptible**, adj. contemnendus, abjectus, turpis. Adv. turpiter.

contend, v.intr. **1.** = fight, cum alqo certare, dimicare, pugnare, alci resistere; **2.** fig. alci (rei) resistere; **3.** see ARQUE. **contention**, **n.** see STRIFE, QUARREL, ARGUMENT. **contentious**, adj. aemulus. Adv. summa vi.

content, **I.** v.tr. alci satisfacere. **II.** adj. sorte sua contentus. Adv. tranquille. **contentment**, **n.** tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillus. **contents**, **n.** quod in libro continetur, argumentum, scripta, -orum.

conterminous, adj. alci loco confinis.

contest, **I.** **n.** certatio, certamen. **II.** v.intr. contendere; see CONTEND.

context, **n.** argumentum or ratio verborum (opp. to singular verba).

contiguous, adj. propinquus; see CONTERMINOUS. **contiguity**, **n.** propinquitas.

continence, **n.** continentia, temperantia, castitas, castimonia. **continent**, **I.** adj. continens, castus. Adv. caste. **II.** **n.** continens. **continental**, adj. by genit. of continens.

contingent, **I.** adj. fortuitus, forte oblatu. **II.** **n.** quantum militum quaeque civitas mittere debet, auxilia, -orum. **contingency**, **n.** casus, -us (= a chance).

continual, adj. continuus, perpetuus, assiduus. Adv. continenter, assiduo, perpetuo. **continuance**, **n.** constantia, perpetuitas, assiduitas, continuatio, diuturnitas. **continuation**, **n.** **1.** see CONTINUANCE; **2.** = the latter part, reliqua pars. **continue**, **I.** v.tr. **1.** = carry on, alqd extendere, producere, persequi, continuare; to — after an interruption, renovare. **II.** v.intr. **1.** = go on with, in alqd re perseverare; **2.** = last, durare, manere, stare. **continuity**, **n.** continuatio, perpetuitas.

contort, v.tr. depravare, detorquere, distortere. **contortion**, **n.** distortio, depravatio.

contraband, **n.** merces vetitae.

contract, **I.** **n.** pactum, conventio, condicio, conductio, locatio, syngrapha. **II.** v.tr. **1.** = draw in, alqd contrahere (in all meanings of Engl.); **2.** = agree to do, alqd redimere, alqd faciendum conducere (opp. to alqd faciendum locare, to give out on —). **III.** v.intr. **1.** se contrahere; **2.** = grow shorter, minui. **contraction**, **n.** **1.** contractio. **2.** = — in writing, compendium. **contractor**, **n.** conductor, redemptor.

contradict, v.tr. **1.** = to speak against, alci obloqui, contra dicere (without dat. and in two words); **2.** fig. (inter se) repugnare, ab alqd re dissentire, discrepare. **contradiction**, **n.** **1.** quod contra dictum est; **2.** repugnantia, discrepantia, diversitas. **contradictory**, adj. contrarius, repugnans, diversus. Adv. contrarie, diverse.

contrary, adj. adversus, (alci rei, dat., inter se) contrarius; a — wind, stream, ventus adversus; a — men adversum; on the —, contra, ex

contrario; in answers *immo* (vero); — to, *praeter*, or *contra* with accus.

contrast, *I. n.* *asperitas* (in building, etc.), *diversitas, varietas, dissimilitudo, discrepantia. II. v. tr.* *alqd cum alqd re comparare, conferre.*

contra-veae, *v. tr.* *repugnare, alqd violare.*

contribute, *v. tr.* *1, = to give towards, pecuniam conferre, dare; — to something, ad (or in) alqd dare; 2, fig. = to assist, vim habere ad; valere ad, prodesse, adjuvare ad, facere ut, efficere ut; it — s iuach to glory, magni interest ad laudem (with infin. and accus. following). contribution, n.* *stips, pecunia; to levy a —, pecuniam a civitatibus cogere. contributor, n. 1, in gen. qui alqd dat; 2, = — to a magazine, scriptor.*

contrite, *adj.* see **SORROWFUL**. **contrition**, *n.* *poenitentia; I feel —, poenitet me rei.*

contrive, *v. tr.* *excogitare, invenire, fingere; — to do anything, facere or efficere ut. contrivance, n. 1, = act of —, inventio, excogitatio; 2, = thing contrived, inventum; 3, = plan, ratio, consilium.*

control, *I. n. 1, = power, potestas, imperium, dictio; 2, self —, moderatio, temperatio. II. v. tr.* *alqd moderari, cohibere, coercere, reprimere; — oneself, sibi temperare, se continere.*

controversy, *n.* *controversia, altercatio, disceptatio, contentio. controversial, adj.* *controversus (= disputed). Adv. per disputationem. controverti, v. tr.* *refellere, refutare. controvertible, adj.* *ambiguus, ambiguum.*

contumacy, *n.* *pertinacia, contumacia. contumacious, adj.* *contumax, pertinax. Adv. contumaciter, pertinaciter.*

contumely, *n.* *contumelia. contumelious, adj.* *contumeliosus, probrus. Adv. contumeliose.*

convalescence, *n.* *sanitas restituta, valetudo confirmata. convalescent, adj.* *use verb convalescere.*

convene, *v. tr.* *convocare. convenient, adj.* *commodus, opportunus, ad alqd (or dat.) accommodatus, idoneus. Adv. commodum, opportune, accommodate. convenience, n.* *commoditas, commodum, occasio, opportunitas. convent, see CLOISTER. convention, n. 1, conventus, -us, foedus, -eris, n., pactio; 2, = custom, mos. conventional, adj.* *translaticius, a maioribus traditus, usu receptus; it is —, moris est. in more est. Adv. ex usu, dat. mos est.*

converge, *v. intr.* *se inclinare ad or in alqm or alqd.*

conversation, *n.* *sermo, sermo colloquii (idioms (quot.), or communis, colloquium; to be the subject of —, in ore omnium esse. converse, I. v. intr.* *colloqui cum alqo, serm. habere cum alqo de re. II. adj.* *see CONTRARY. conversant, adj.* *in alqd re versatus or exercitatus, alqs rei peritus.*

conv rt, *I. v. tr.* *1, see CHANGE; 2, = change anyone's opinion, alqm in aliam mentem adducere; be —ed, sententiam mutare. II. n.* *qui ad aliam opinionem (e.g. Christianam) adductus est. conversion, n. 1, = change, (com)mutatio, conversio; 2, = change of opinion, sententiae or morum mutatio, = — to Christianity, accessio ad Christi doctrinam.*

convex, *adj.* *convexus.*

conv y, *v. tr.* *1, see CARRY; 2, legal t.t. alqd alci transcribere, (con)cedere. conveyance, n. 1, see CARRIAGE; 2, legal t.t. cessio, transcriptio. conveyancer, n.* *scriba, m.*

convict, *I. v. tr.* *1, damnare, condemnare alqm; 2, = show falsehood, etc., alqd convincere, redarguere. II. n.* *damnatum, malefactor. conviction, n. 1, damnatio; 2, opinio, sententia, iudicium.*

convince, *v. tr.* *persuadere de re; be convinced, alci persuasum esse, exploratum or cognitum habere. convincing, adj.* *ad persuadendum accommodatus, gravis. Adv. graviter.*

convivial, *adj.* *hilaris, jucundus. conviviality, n.* *hilaritas.*

convoke, *v. tr.* *convocare.*

convoy, *I. n.* *praesidium, custodia. II. v. tr.* *alqm praesidio caus(s)â comitari.*

convulse, *v. tr.* *agitare, percutere, (com)movere; — the state, civitatem quassare, labeactare. convulsion, n.* *spasmus, convulsio (Plin.). convulsive, adj.* *spasticus (Plin.).*

cook, *I. n.* *coquus. II. v. tr.* *coquere. cookery, n.* *res coquinaria.*

cool, *I. adj.* *1, lit. frigidus; 2, fig. tranquillus (of temperament), superbus, fastidiosus (= haughty), fortis (= brave), impudens (= impudent). II. n.* *frigus, -oris, n., algor. III. v. tr.* *refrigerare. IV. v. intr. 1, lit. frigescere, frigere (= be —), algere (= feel —); 2, fig. deservescere, animum remittere. coolness, n. 1, lit. frigus, -oris, n.; 2, fig. superbia, fastidium (= pride), fortitudo (= courage), inimicitia (= unfriendliness). Adv. frigide, aequo animo, tranquille, superbe, fastidiose, fortiter, impudenter (= with effrontery).*

cooper, *n.* *victor.*

co-operate, *v. intr.* *unâ agere, alqm (ad)juvare. co-operation, n.* *opera, auxilium. copartner, co-operator, n.* *socius; see COMPANION.*

cope, *v. intr.* *— with, cum alqo or alqd re certare, alci resistere.*

coping, *n.* *corona, fastigium.*

copious, *adj.* *copiosus, abundans, largus. Adv. copiose, abundanter, large. copiousness, n.* *copia, abundantia.*

copper, *I. n.* *aes, aeris, n., aes Cyprium; — money, rudera, -um; — vessel, al(h)heneum. II. adj.* *al(h)heneus.*

coppice, copse, n. *virgultum.*

copulation, *n.* *coitus, -us.*

copy, *I. n. 1, exemplum, exemplar (= model, — of a book, etc.); 2, — (book), for a child, lit(er)ae praeformatae. II. v. tr. 1, = imitate, imitari; 2, of painters, writers, pingere, describere; — from the life, similitudinem ex vero effingere.*

coquet, *v. tr.* *viro spellicere. coquette, n.* *quae viros pellicit.*

cord, *I. n.* *restis, funis, m. II. v. tr.* *constringere, colligare. cordon, n.* *militis.*

cordial, *adj.* *ex animo amicus, benignus, comis. Adv. benigne, comiter, amice. cordiality, n.* *benignitas, comitas, amicitia.*

core, *n.* *nucleus, granum, semen (= seed).*

cork, *I. n., cortex. II. v. tr.* *obturare.*

corn, *n.* *frumentum, fruges, -um, f., annona; — measure, modius.*

corn, *n.* *on the foot, clavus.*

corner, *n.* *angulus; done in a —, in occulto. cornet, n. 1, an instrument, cornu, buccina; 2, military t.t. vexillarius, signifer.*

cornice, *n.* *corona.*

corollary, *n.* *consecarium.*

coronation, *n.* *(dies etc) quo rex diadema accipit.*

coroner, n. *magistratus qui de mortuis inquiri*

corporal, I. n. *decurio*. II. adj. by genit. of *corpus*, -*oris*, n. **corporal-punishment**, n. *verbera*, -*um*; to inflict —, *verberibus castigare*.

corporation, n. *sodalitas* (religious), *municipium*, *concilium*, *collegium*.

corps, n. *manus*, -*us*, f., *pars exercitiis*, *ala* *quiltum*, *agmen*.

corpse, n. *cadaver*, -*eris*, m.

corpulent, adj. *obesus*. **corpulence**, n. *corpus obesum*.

correct, I. v.tr. 1, = improve, *corrīgere*, *emendare*; — a book for the press, *menda libro solēre*; 2, = punish, *punire*, *castigare*. II. adj. 1, of conduct, *honestus*, *rectus*; 2, of style, *emendatus*, *rectus*, *purus*, *accuratus*; 3, = true, *verus*. Adv. *recte*, *honeste*, *pure*, *vere*. **correctness**, n. use adjectives (e.g. the — of a thing, *res recta*).

correspond, v.intr. 1, = agree, *respondere* *alci rei* or *ad alqd*, *convenire alci rei*; 2, to — by letter, *lit(ter)as dare et accipere*; — with, *cum alqo per lit(ter)as colloqui*. **correspondent**, n. *qui alqd per lit(ter)as (crebrius) communicat*. **correspondence**, n. *per lit(ter)as*. **corresponding**, adj. *par*. Adv. *pariter*.

corroborate, v.tr. *ratum facere* or *efficere*, *confirmare*, *comprobare*. **corroboration**, n. *confirmatio*.

corrode, v.tr. *erodere*. **corrosive**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) erodit*.

corrupt, I. adj. *perditus*, *profligatus*, *turpis*, *corruptus*. Adv. *perditus*, *turpiter*. II. v.tr. *putrefacere*, *corumpere* (lit. and fig.); *depravare*, *vitiare*, *perdere*, *pervertere* (lit.). III. v.intr. *putrescere*, *corrupti* (all fig.). **corrupter**, n. *corruptor*, *qui corrumpit*, etc. **corruptible**, adj. *quod corrupti potest*. **corruption**, n. *corruptio*, *depravatio*, *corruptela*. **cor-upting**, adj. *perniciosus*, *excitiosus*.

corsair, n. *pirata*, m.

corslet, n. *thorax*, *lorica*, *pectoris teg(i)men* or *leg(i)mentum*.

cortege, n. *comitatus*, -*us*.

coruscation, n. *fulguratio*, *fulgor*, *splendor*.

cosmetic, n. *fucus*.

cost, I. n. *sumptus*, -*us*, *impensa*, *praemium*, *merces*, -*edis*, f. (= wages). II. v.tr. *alqd* (con)stat or *venit* or *venditur* or *emitur* (with genit. of the exact price); to — little, *parvo stare*; very little, *minimo*. **costly**, adj. *sumptuosus*, *magno sumptu*, *pretiosus*. **costliness**, n. *caritas*.

costume, n. *habitus*, -*us*, *ornatus*, -*us*.

cottage, n. *casa*, *tugurium*. **cottager**, n. *rusticus*.

cotton, n. *gossypion* (-*ium*) (Plin.).

couch, I. n. *lectus*, *lectulus*. II. v.tr. 1, = stretch out, *porrigere*; to — spears, *hastas dirigere*; 2, = express, (con)scribere. III. v.intr. *cubare*, *latere*, *delitescere*.

cough, I. n. *tussis*. II. v.intr. *tussire*.

council, n. *concilium*. **council-chamber**, n. *curia*. **councillor**, n. *consiliarius*, *senator*.

counsel, I. n. 1, = consultation, *consultatio*, *deliberatio*; 2, = advice, *consilium*, *auctoritas*. II. v.tr. see **ADVISE**.

count, n. *comes. **county**, n. *comitatus, -*us*.

count, v.tr. 1, *computare*; 2, — upon, *alci confidere*; see **RECKON**, **CONSIDER**. **counter**, n. 1, = — of a shop, use *mensa*; 2, = — for

reckoning, *calculus*. **countless**, adj. *innummerabilis*.

countenance, I. n. 1, *vultus*, *os*, *oris*, n.; 2, = protection, *praesidium*. II. v.tr. *alci favere*, *opem ferre*.

counter, adv. = against, *contra*. **counter-act**, v.tr. *alci resistere*. **counter-balance**, *parem esse alci*. **counterfeit**, I. v.tr. *simulare*; II. adj. *simulatus*; — money, *nummus adulterinus*. **counterpane**, n. *lodix*. **counter-part**, n. *res alci similima*. **counterpoise**, v.tr. *alqd cum alqd re* (ad)aequare.

country, n. 1, opp. to town, *rus*; in the —, *ruri*; 2, = one's native land, *patria*; of what —? *cujas?* of our —, *nostras*; 3, = region, *terra*, *regio*. **country-house**, n. *villa*. **country-man**, n. 1, *homo rusticus*; 2, = fellow —, *civis*, *nostras*, pl. *nostri*. **country-town**, n. *municipium*.

couple, I. n. *par*, *bini*; in married life, *conjuges*, *mariti*. II. v.tr. (con)jungere; — with, *copulare cum re*, *miscere re*.

courage, n. *animus*, *audacia*, *ferocia* (= fierce courage), *fortitudo*, *virtus*, -*utis*, f. **courageous**, adj. *fortis*, *audax*, *ferox*, *strenuus*. Adv. *fortiter*, *audacter*, *ferociter*, *strenue*.

courier, n. *nuntius*.

course, I. n. 1, (de)cursus, -*us*; — of water, *lapsus*, -*us*; — of the stars, *motus*, -*us*; the — of nature, *naturae lex*; fig. the — of life, *vitae curriculum*; 2, = plan, *ratio*, *consilium*; 3, = progress, *tenor*, *cursus*, -*us*, *via*, *progressus*, -*us*; 4, = — of time, in (e.g. in illo anno); in — of a few, many days, *intra paucos, multos dies*; 5, = — at a dinner, *ferculum*; 6, = — of lectures, *alqm audire*; 7, = manner of life, *mores*, -*um*, *vitae ratio*. II. v.tr. *venari*. **of course**, adv. *necessario*, *plane*, *prorsus*; in answers, *sane*.

court, I. n. 1, = an open space, *area*; 2, = royal —, *aula*, *regia*; 3, = courtiers, *nobiles*, -*ium*; 4, = — of justice, *forum*, *tribunal*, *subsellia*, -*orum*. II. v.tr. 1, of a lover, *alqm* (in matrimonium) *petere*; 2, = to seek to obtain, *quaerere*, *capere*. **courtier**, n. *nobilis*. **courteous**, adj. *comis*, *communis*. Adv. *urbane*, *comiter*. **courtesy**, **courteousness**, n. *urbanitas*, *comitas*. **courtship**, n. *amor* or *verb*, in *matrimonium* *petere*.

cousin, n. (con)sobrinus (-a) (on the mother's side), *patruelis* (a father's brother's child).

covenant, I. n. *pactio*, *pactum*, *conventum*. II. v.tr. *pacisci cum alqo*.

cover, I. n. 1, of a bed, etc., *lodix*, *teg(i)men*, *stragulum*, *gausapa*; = lid, *operimentum*; 2, = shelter, *perfrugium*; under — of, *alqd re* *tectus*; fig. = pretence, *per speciem alci rei*. II. v.tr. 1, (con)tegere, *abtegere*, *operire*, *velare*; 2, = protect, *protegere*, *defendere*; = to secure against loss, *cavere alqd*; 3, = overwhelm, fig. *alqd in alqm conferre*, or by special verbs (e.g. — with abuse, *alci maledicere*).

covert, I. n. 1, = shelter, *latebra*, *perfrugium*; 2, = thicket, *virgultum*. II. adj. *tectus*. See **SECRET**.

covet, v.tr. *alqd appetere*, *concupiscere*, *cupiditate rei flagrare*. **covetous**, adj. *avarus*. Adv. *avare*. **covetousness**, n. *avaritia*.

cow, n. *vacca*. **cow-herd**, n. *armentarius*. **cow-hide**, n. *corium vaccae*.

coward, n. *homo ignavus*, *timidus*. **cowardly**, adj. *ignavus*, *timidus*. Adv. *ignave*, *timide*. **cowardliness**, n. *metus*, -*us*, *ignavia*.

cower, v.intr. *perterritum esse*.

cowl, n. *cucullus*.

coxcorn, n. *homo ineptus*.

coy, adj. *verecundus*. **coyness**, n. *pudor, verecundia*.

cozen, v. tr. see **CHEAT**.

crab, n. *cancer*. **crabbed**, adj. 1, = ill-tempered, morosus; 2, = intricate, difficilis, impeditus. Adv. *morose, difficulter*.

crack, I. n. 1, = noise, *crepitus*, -ūs (e.g. — of the fingers, *digitorum crepitus*), † *fragor*; 2, = fissure, *rima*. II. v. intr. *crepare*, (*dis*) *findi*, *dis* *silire*, *dehiscere*. III. v. tr. 1, lit. = burst, (*dis*) *findere*, *rumpere*; 2, — a joke, *jocari*; to — a whip, *sonitum flagello edere*.

cradle, I. n. *cunae, cunabula, -orum*. II. v. tr. *in cunabulis ponere*.

craft, n. 1, = cunning, *dolus, astutia*; 2, = skill or trade, *ars, artificium*; 3, = ship, *cymba, scopha*. **crafty**, adj. *astutus, callidus, versutus, dolosus*. Adv. *astute, callide, versute, dolose*. **craftsman**, n. *opera*.

crag, n. see **Rock**.

cram, v. tr. 1, with food, *farcire, refectare*; 2, fig. *alqd alqd re complere, implere*; = crowd, *stipare* (more common in pass.).

cramp, I. n. *spasmus, tetanus* (Plin.). II. v. tr. to be —ed, fig. *circumscribi*.

crane, I. n. 1, = bird, *grus, gruis*, m. and f.; 2, a machine, *troclea*. II. v. intr. — forward, *cervicem protendere*.

crank, n. 1, of a machine, *uncus*; 2, = jest, *jocus*.

cranny, n. *rima*.

crash, I. n. *fragor*. II. v. tr. *crepare*.

crate, n. *crates, -is, f.*

crater, n. *crater, -eris, m.*

crave, v. tr. see **BEG, NEED**. **craving**, n. *alqis rei desiderium*.

crawl, v. *repere, serpere*.

crazy, adj. *mente captus*; see **MAD**.

creak, v. (*con*) *crepare*. **creaking**, n. *crepitus, -ūs*.

cream, n. *flos lactis*.

crease, I. n. *ruga*. II. v. tr. *rugare*.

create, v. tr. 1, lit. (*pro*) *creare, gignere, facere*; 2, fig. *praeberē, facere, efficere, fingere*, or by special verbs (e.g. — confusion, *perturbare*); 3, = appoint, *creare, designare*. **creation**, n. 1, *procreatio* (= begetting), *initium* (= beginning); since the — of the world, *post mundum conditum*; 2, mental —, *poema, -ātis, n. fabula*, etc.

creative, adj. *qui creare* (etc.) *potest*. **creator**, n. (*pro*) *creator, fabricator, auctor*. **creature**, n. *animal*.

credit, I. v. tr. 1, = to believe, *credere*; 2, put to one's account, *alqd alci in acceptum conferre*. II. n. 1, = belief, *fides*; to give — to a thing, *alci* or *alci rei fidem habere, tribuere, adjungere*; to withhold or refuse —, *fidem alci denegare*; 2, mercant. t. t. *fides*; to take up money on —, *pecuniam alqis fide mutuum sumere*; to purchase on —, *emere in diem* (the time being fixed when payment has to be made), *emere pecunia non praesenti*; his — is gone, *fides cecidit, concordit*; 3, = authority, *auctoritas, gratia* (= influence), *opinio, existimatio*; 4, do — to, *gloriae* or *decori alci esse*; no —, *dederit alci esse*. **credible**, adj. *fide dignus, credibilis, verisimilis*. Adv. *credibiliter*. **credibility**, *fides, auctoritas, comb. auctoritas et fides*. **credentials**, n. *auctoritas, or lit(terae)*. **creditable**, adj. *honestus, honorificus*. Adv. *honorifice, honeste*. **creditor**, n. *creditor*. **credulous**, adj. *credulus*. Adv. *nimiam cum*

credulitate. **credulity**, n. *credulitas* (not in Cic.). **creed**, n. 1, = belief, *fides*; 2, = system believed, *doctrina*.

creek, n. *sinus, -ūs*.

creep, v. intr. see **CRAWL**.

crescent, n. *luna crescens*. **crescent-shaped** adj. *lunatus*.

crest, n. *crista, juba*. **crested**, adj. *cristatus*.

crestfallen, adj. *fractus, demissus*.

crevice, n. see **CRACK**.

crew, n. 1, *navitae*; 2, fig. *coetus, -ūs*.

crib, n. 1, for animals, *praesepe*; 2, see **CRADLE**.

crime, n. *delictum, maleficium, facinus, -inoris, n.*, *scelus, -eris, n.*, *nefas*. **criminal**, v. tr. *criminari*. **crimination**, n. *crimen, criminatio*. **criminal**, adj. *sceleratus, sceleratus, nefarius*.

crimson, I. adj. *coccineus*. II. n. *color coccineus*. III. v. intr. *erubescere*.

cringe, v. intr. — to, *alqm* or *alci adulari*.

cripple, n. *homo mancus, membris captus, homo debilis*, or *claudus manu, pedibus, etc.*

crisis, n. *discrimen, momentum*.

crisp, adj. 1, = curled, *crispus*; 2, = brittle, *fragilis*.

criterion, n. *discrimen*. **critic**, n. *criticus, homo alqis rei peritus, or simply sapiens*.

criticism, n. *judicium*. **criticize**, v. tr. *judicare*. **critical**, adj. 1, = belonging to criticism, *callidus, sol(ut)us, sapiens*; 2, = belonging to a crisis, *in discrimen adductus, anceps, dubius*. Adv. *accurate, callide, sol(ut)er, sapienter*.

croak, I. v. intr. *crocare* (of birds), *vocem emittere*. II. n. *vox*.

crockery, n. (*vasa*) *ficilia*.

crocodile, n. *crocodilus*.

crocus, n. *crocus*.

crone, n. *vetula, anus, -ūs, f.*

crook, I. n. *pedum, lituus*. II. v. tr., see **CURVE**. **crooked**, adj. *curvatus, incurvus*; = bad, *pravus, distortus*. Adv. 1, *oblique*, or by adj.; 2, *prave*. **crookedness**, n. 1, *quod incurvum est*; 2, *pravitas*.

crop, I. n. 1, of corn, etc., *messis, fruges, -um, f.*; 2, of birds, *ingluvies*. II. v. tr. = cut short, *praecidere, amputare, tondere*; = to cut down, *depascere, † tondere*.

cross, I. n. 1, + *crux*, x *decussis*; as instrument of punishment, *crux*; 2, fig. *mala, -orum, or calamitas*. II. adj. = transverse, *transversus, obliquus*. III. v. tr. 1, = lay across, *alqd alci rei transversum ponere*; 2, = go across, *locum transire*; 3, = thwart, *alci obistere*; 4, = — the mind, *alqd alci subit*; 5, = — out, *delere*.

cross-purpose, n. be at —, *alii alia putant, or by adj. contrarius*. **crosswise**, adv. *in transversum*. **crossing**, n. *transitus, -ūs*.

crouch, v. intr. *se demittere*.

crow, I. n. *cornix*. II. v. intr. *canere*.

crowd, I. n. *turba, caterva, frequentia, multitudo*. II. v. tr. (*co*) *artare, stipare, premere*.

III. v. intr. *confluere, congregari*.

crown, I. n. 1, = wreath, *corona*; diadem, *diadema, -ātis, n.*; 2, = kingly power, *regnum*; 3, = top, *summus* with noun (e.g. — of the mountain, *summus mons*); 4, = ornament, *decus, -oris, n.* II. v. tr. *coronare*; — a king, *diadema regi imponere*. **coronation**, n. *sollemnia quibus rex diadema accipit*.

crucible, n. *catinus* (Plin.).

crucify, v.tr. *alqm cruci affigere*. **crucifixion**, n. *crucis supplicium*.

crude, adj. 1, = raw or unripe, *crudus*; 2, fig. *informis, incultus, rudis*. Adv. *inculte*.

crudity, n. *cruditas*.

cruel, adj. *crudelis, saevus, ferus, atroc.* Adv. *crudeliter, atrociter*. **cruelty**, n. *crudelitas, feritas, saevitia, atrocitas*.

cruise, v.intr. *(per)vagari*; — along the shore, *praeter oram vagari*.

crumb, n. 1, = the soft part of bread, *punis mollia (-ium)*; 2, = a small piece, *mica, micula*. **crumble**, I. v.tr. *friare, comminuire, conterere*. II. v.intr. *friari, etc.*

crumple, I. n. *ruga*. II. v.tr. *rugare*. III. v.intr. *rugari*.

crupper, n. *postilena*.

crush, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *comprimere, contundere, conterere, concutere* (by treading); 2, fig. *affligere, comprimere, obruere, frangere*. II. n. = crowd, *turba*. See **CROWD**.

crust, n. *crusta*. **crusty**, adj. *crustosus* (Plin.).

crutch, n. *baculum*.

cry, I. v.tr. 1, = call out, *(con)clamare, exclamare, acclamare, proclamare, praedicare, clamare*; 2, see **WEEP**. II. n. 1, *clamor, exclamatio, exclamatio*; 2, *proclamatio, praeconium*; 3, *lacrimae, vagitus, -us*. **crier**, n. *praeco*.

crystal, n. *crystallus*. **crystallize**, I. v.tr. *in crystallos formare*. II. v.intr. *in crystallos abire*.

cub, n. I. *catulus*. II. v.tr. *fetus edere*.

cube, n. *cubus*. **cubic**, adj. *cubicus*.

cubit, n. *cubitum*.

cuckoo, n. *cuculus*.

cucumber, n. *cucumis, -ëris, m.*

cud, n. to chew the —, *ruminari, remandere*.

cudgel, I. n. *baculum, fustis, m.* II. v.tr. *ferire, percutere, fusti verberare*.

cue, n. 1, = hint, *signum*; to give a —, *alci innuere, signum alci dare*; 2, of an actor, *signum*.

cuff, I. n. 1, = blow, *alapa* (with the flat hand), *colaphus* (with the fist); 2, = sleeve, *manica extrema*. II. v.tr. *verberare alqm, plagam alci infligere, pugnis alci caedere*.

cuirass, n. *thorax*.

culinary, adj. *coquinaris*.

culmination, n. *fastigium*. **culminate**, v.intr. *in (summo) fastigio esse*.

culpable, adj. *culpâ dignus, reprehendendus, turpis, foedus*. **culprit**, n. see **CRIMINAL**.

cultivate, v.tr. 1, in agriculture, *(agrum) colere*; 2, fig. *figere, (con)formare, instituere, expolire*; 3, = practise, *alci rei studere, se ad alqd applicare*. **cultivation**, **culture**, n. 1, *cultus, -us*; 2, mental —, *animi cultus, humanitas, litterarum or artium studia, -orum*. **cultivator**, n. 1, *agricola, m., cultor*; 2, fig. by verb.

cumber, v.tr. *alqm or alqd impedire, praegravare, alci (rei) obstruere*. **cumbrous**, adj. *gravis, incommodus, inhabilis*. Adv. *graviter, incommode*.

cunning, I. adj. 1, *astutus, callidus, versutus, dolosus*; 2, = skilful, *peritus, dexter, habilis, expertus*. Adv. 1, *astute, callide, versute, or abl. dolo or per dolum or fraudem*; 2, = skilfully, *sol(ter)ter, perite, callide*. II. n. 1, *astutia, calliditas, versutia, dolus*; 2, = skill, *ars, so(rl)ertia*.

cup, I. n. 1, *poculum, scyphus, calix, calathus,*

phiale, patera, carchestum, scaphium, cymbium, cyathus, batiola, cucullus; 2, fig. = — of sorrow, etc., *dolor*; to drain the —, *exaurire dolorem, etc.* II. v.tr. *sanguinem alci (per cucurbitulas) detrahère*. **cup-bearer**, n. *minister or servus*.

cupboard, n. *armarium*.

cupidity, n. *cupiditas, avaritia*.

eupola, n. *tholus*.

curator, n. *curator, custos*.

curb, I. n. *frenum*. II. v.tr. *frenare, coercere, domare, comprimere, prohibere*.

curd, n. *luc concretum*. **curdle**, v.tr. I. *alqd coagulare*. II. v.intr. *coagulare, coire*.

cure, I. n. *curatio, medicina, sanatio*. II. v.tr. 1, *sanare alqm, mederi alci*; 2, = preserve, *condire*.

curiosity, n. 1, *nova noscendi studium, spectandi studium*; 2, = something rare or strange, *res nova or rara*. **curious**, adj. 1, = inquisitive, *curiosus, alci rei studiosus*; 2, = strange, *insolitus, novus, varus, singularis*; 3, = accurate, *accuratus*. Adv. *anxie, or adj.; raro, accurate*.

curl, I. v.tr. *crispare, calamistro intorquere*. II. v.intr. 1, *crispari, etc.*; 2, = to be bent round, *torqueri, flecti*. III. n. *cirrus*. **curling-irons**, n. *calamister*. **curly**, adj. *crispus*.

current, n. dried —s, *uvae passae*.

current, I. adj. 1, = this, *hic* (e.g. — year, *hic annus*); 2, = common, *more or usu receptus*; to be — in, *esse, valere*. Adv. *vulgo*. II. n. *flumen*, see **STREAM**. **currency**, n. *nummi or argenti*.

curry, v.tr. 1, to — leather, *conficere*; 2, to — favour, *alci blandiri*. **currycomb**, n. *strigilis*.

curse, I. n. 1, *exsecratio, imprecatio, maledictum*; 2, fig. *pestis*. II. v.tr. to — anyone, *exsecrari, alci male precari*.

cursory, adj. *rapidus, neglegens (neglig.)*. Adv. *brevisiter, strictim*.

curt, adj. *brevis*. Adv. *brevisiter*.

curtail, v.tr. *amputare, praecidere*.

curtain, n. *velum, aulaeum*.

curve, I. n. (in) *flectio, flexus, -us, stans, -us*. II. v.tr. (in) *flectere*. III. v.intr. *flecti*.

cushion, n. *pulvinus, pulvinar*.

custard, n. *placenta ex ovis facta*.

custody, n. *custodia, carcer, -ëris, n., vincula, -orum*.

custom, n. 1, = usage, *consuetudo, mos, institutum, usus, -us*; it is a — with us, *est institutum, mos or moris est*; 2, = duty, *vectigal, portorium*. **customer**, n. *emptor*. **customary**, adj. *usitatus, tritus, pervulgatus, vulgaris, cot(t)idianus (quot.)*, *communis, tra(n)s(laticius)*; to be —, *mos or moris esse, solere*. Adv. *ex consuetudine, vulgo, fere*.

cut, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *secare*; to — with a scythe, *(de)metere*; to — into planks, *in laminas secare*; to — the throat, *alqm jugulare*; to — on a gem, *in gemmâ scalpere*; to — the hair, *tondere, praecidere*; to — down, lit. *excidere*; 2, fig. *trucidare*; to — short, = interrupt, *alqm interpellare*; = abridge, *contrahere*; to — up, *condidare*. II. n. 1, by verb (e.g. to receive a —, *cultro vulnerari*), if with a whip, *verber*; 2, of rivers, etc., *canalis, m., fossa*; 3, a short —, *via brevissima or proxima*. **cutting**, I. adj. *acerbus*. Adv. *acerbe*. II. n. of a plant, *propago*. **cutlery**, n. *cultri* (pl.). **cut-throat**, n. *sicarius*.

cuttlefish, n. *sepia*

cycle, n. 1, = circular course, *orbis*, m., *circulus*; 2, = revolution, *orbis*, or by verb *revolvi*; see **REVOLVE**.

cyclops, n. *cyclops*.

cygnet, n. *pullus cygnorum*.

cylinder, n. *cylindrus*.

cymbal, n. *cymbalum*.

cynic, n. 1, in philosophy, *cynicus*; 2, fig., homo acerbus. **cynical**, adj. *acerbus*. Adv. *acerbe*.

cynosure, n. 1, lit. *Ursa Minor*; 2, fig., decus, -oris, n.

cypress, n. *cupressus*, f.

D.

dabble, I. v.tr. *alqd alqd re ad*(s)pergère. II. v.intr. 1, lit. in aqua ludere; 2, fig. *alqd leviter attingere*.

dad, **daddy**, n. *tata*.

daffodil, n. *narcissus*.

dagger, n. *pugio*, *sica*.

dainty, I. adj. 1, = — in choice of food, *fusidiosus*; 2, = elegant, *exquisitus*, *elegans*; see **PRETTY**. II. n. *cibus delicatus*, *cibi d'licatioes*. **daintiness**, n. 1, = — in food, *cup(p)edia*; 2, = elegance, *venustus*.

dairy, n. *cella*, defining sense by context (e.g. *lacte repleta*).

dale, n. (*con*)*vallis*.

dally, v.intr. 1, = trifle, *nugari*, *lascivire*; 2, — with, *alci blandiri*; 3, see **DELAY**. **dalliance**, n. 1, *nugae*, *lascivia*; 2, *blanditiae*.

dam, n. = mother, *mater*, *matrrix*.

dam, I. n. *agger*, -*ëris*, m., *moles*, -*is*, f. II. v.tr. *molem alci rei ob*(s)ficere, *flumen coercere*.

damage, I. n. *damnum*, *detrimētum*, *noxa*. II. v.tr. *alci nocere*, *obesse*, *damno esse*. **damages**, n. pl., *impensa*; action for —, *iudicium recuperatorium*.

dame, n. *mulier*, *matrona*, *domina*.

damn, v.tr. 1, *dammare*, *condemnare*; 2, theol. t.t., **damnare*, *aeternis suppliciis addicere*. **damnable**, adj. *damnandus*. **damnation**, n. *damnatio*, *condemnatio* (= the act).

damp, I. adj. *humidus*. II. v.tr. 1, lit. *humectare*; 2, fig. *deprimere*, *comprimere*, *restinguere*, *sedare*. III. n. *vapor*, *nebula*.

damsel, n. *puella*, *ancilla*, *virgo*.

dance, I. n. *saltatio*, *chorëa*. II. v.intr. *saltare*. **dancer**, n. *saltator*, m. *saltatrix*, f.

dandle, v.tr. *manibus agitare*.

dandy, n., homo *elegans*; *de capsula totus* (Sen.).

danger, n. *periculum*, *discrimen*. **dangerous**, adj. *periculosus*, *anceps*; a — condition, *res dubia*. Adv. *periculose*.

dangle, v.intr. *ex alqd re (de)pendere*.

dank, adj. *humidus*.

dapper, adj. *pernix* (= quick), *nitidus* (= neat).

dapple, adj. *maculosus*.

dare, v.tr. *audere*. **daring**, I. adj. *audax*. Adv. *audacter*. II. n. *audacia*.

dark, I. adj. 1, as opposed to daylight, *obscurus*, *caliginosus*, *caecus* (= blind); 2, = — in colour, *fuscus*, *niger*, *pullus*; 3, = difficult to the mind, *obscurus*, *abstrusus*, *impeditus*, *in-*

certus. Adv. *obscurè*, *perplexè*. II. n. to be in the — about, *alqd ignorare*. **darkness**, n. *obscuritas*, *tenebrae*, *caligo*, *nox*. **dark-red**, adj. *ex rubro subniger*. **dark-black**, adj. *niger*. **darken**, I. v.tr. lit. and fig. *obscurare*, *tenebras alci rei obducere*. II. v.intr. *obscurari*; it —s, *vesperascit*.

darling, n. *deliciae*.

darn, v.tr. *sarcire*. **darning-needle**, n. *acus*, -*us*, f. *grandior*.

dart, I. n. *pilum*, *hasta*, *elum*, *jaculum*, *tragula*. II. v.tr. *jaculari*; to throw —s, *telu*(e)*mittere*, *con*(s)*icere*. III. v.intr. in *alqm locum irrumpere*, *se con*(s)*icere*.

dash, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *alqd ad alqd offendere*, *impingere*; — out the brains, *caput perfringere* or *elidere*; 2, fig. *spem* (etc.) *reprimere*, *comprimere*, *ad irritum redigere*. II. v.intr. see **DART**. III. n. 1, = rush, *impetus*, -*us*; 2, = something of, *aliquid*, *nescio quid*; 3, see **DISPLAY**.

dastard, n. *homo ignavus*.

date, n. (the fruit), *palmula* (Var.). **data**, n. *concessa*, -*orum*. **date**, I. n. *dies*; out of —, *obsoletus*. II. v.tr. *diem in epistola ad*(s)*cribere*. **dative**, n. (*casus*) *dativus* (Gram.).

daub, v.tr. (*ob*)*linere*, (*per*)*ungere*.

daughter, n. *filia*; a little —, *filiola*; — *in-law*, *nurus*, -*us*, f.

daunt, v.tr., see **FRIGHTEN**. **dauntless**, adj. *impavidus*. Adv. *impavide*.

daw, n. *monedula*.

dawdle, v.intr. *cessare*. **dawdler**, n. *cessator*.

dawn, n. *diluculum*. **it dawns**, v. (*di*) *lucescit*.

day, n. 1, *dies*, *lux* (= daylight); the longest —, *dies solstitialis*, *solstitium* (= the time of the longest days); the shortest —, *dies brumalis*; before —, *ante lucem*; at break of —, (*cum*) *primâ luce*, *luce oriente*; by —, *interdiu*; — and night, *diem noctem*, *diem noctemque*, *dies noctesque*, *noctes diesque*, *noctes et dies*; the — breaks, (*di*)*lucescit*, *dilucescit*, *lux oritur*; far on in the —, *multo die*; to wish one good —, *alqm saluum esse jubere*, *alqm salutare*; good —! *salve* (*salvete*); a lucky —, *dies albus* or *candidus*; an unlucky —, *dies ater*; the — star, *lucifer*; 2, = a period of time, *dies*; a period of two or three —s, *biduum*, *triduum*; to —, *hodie*, *no die*, *hodie*; every other —, *tertio quoque die*; from — to —, *in dies*; — after —, *diem ex die*, *diem de die*; every —, *in dies singulos*; to pay to the —, *in diem solvere*; the — before, after, *pridie*, *postridie* (*ejus diei*); in our —, *nostrâ aetate*, *nostrâ tempore*, *nostris temporibus*; to pass one's —s, *vitam degere*; the —time, *tempus diurnum*. **day-break**, n. *diluculum*. **day-labourer**, n. *operarius* (in pl. *operae*). **daily**, I. adj. *col*(l)*idianus* (*quot.*), *diurnus*; — bread, *cibus diurnus*. II. adv. *col*(l)*idie*, *omnibus diebus*, *in dies singulos*.

dazzle, v.tr. *caecare*; fig. *obstupescere*; to be —d, *obstupescere*, *stupere*.

deacon, n. * *diaconus*.

dead, adj. *mortuus*, *exanimis*, *exanimus*; fig. = dull, *languidus*. **deaden**, v.tr. *hebetare*, *obtundere*, *enervare*, *debilitare*, *frangere*. **deadly**, I. adj. 1, lit. *mortifer*, *exitialis*; 2, fig. of sin, etc., *capitalis*, *gravis*. II. adv. *usque ad mortem*, or by adj. **deadness**, n. *rigor*, *stupor*, *torpor*. **death**, n., *mors*, *letum*, *obitus*, -*us*, *finis*, m. and f., or *exitus*, -*us*, *vitae*, *nex* (= violent —); to suffer —, *mortem subire*; be starved to —, *per inedia* *mori*. **death-bed**, n. use adj. *moriens* or *moribundus*.

deaf, adj. *surdus, auribus captus*. **deafen**, v. tr. *exsurdare, obtundere*.

deal, I. v. tr. *dividēre, distribuēre, dispertire*. II. v. intr. — with, see **TREAT**. **dealer**, n. *mercator, negotiator (wholesale), institor, tabernarius, caupo, propola (retail)*. **dealing**, n. *commercium, negotium, usus, -ūs*; have — with, *commercium cum aliquo habere*; harsh —, *severitas*; upright —, *fides*; double —, *fraus*.

dear, adj. I. *carus, magni pretii, pretiosus*; how —? *quanti?* so —, *tanti*; 2, = beloved, *carus*. Adv. *care, magno pretio*; *maxime* or *adj.* **dearness**, n. *caritas, magnum pretium*. **dearth**, n. *inopia, caritas, fames, -is, f.*

debar, v. tr. *alqm alqd re excludere, alqd alci praecludere, alqm (ab) alqd re prohibere, or with pominus and subj.*

debase, v. tr. *corrumpere, vitare*. **debase-ment**, n. *ignominia*.

debate, I. n. *altercatio, disceptatio, contentio*. II. v. intr. *altercari, disceptare, disputare*.

debauch, I. v. tr. *corrumpere, depravare, vitare, perdere*. II. n. *comissatio*. **debauchery**, n. *stuprum, mores dissoluti, pravi, perditii*.

debenture, n. *syngrapha*.

debility, n. *infirmitas, imbecillitas, infirma aletudo*.

debt, n. *debitum, pecunia debita, nomen, aes alienum*; to get into —, *aes alienum contrahere*; to be in —, *in aere alieno esse, obaeratum esse*. **debtor**, n. *debitor, qui debet, obaeratus*. **debit**, v. tr. *alqd alci expensum ferre*.

decade, n. *decem anni*.

decamp, v. intr. *discedere*.

decant, v. tr. *diffundere*. **decanter**, n. *lagna*.

decapitate, v. tr. *caput alci praecidere*.

decay, I. n. *deminutio, defectio virium, tabes, -is, f.* II. v. intr. *(de)minui, defecere, decre-escere, senescere, tabescere*; a decayed tooth, *dens exesus* (Cels.).

decease, n. *obitus, -ūs*; see **DEATH**.

deceive, n. *fallacia, fraus, dolus*. **deceive**, v. tr. *decipere, frustrari, fallere, circumvenire*. **deceiver**, n. *fraudator*. **deceitful**, adj. *fallax, dolosus, vafer, fraudulentus*. Adv. *fraudulenter, fallaciter, dolose, per dolum*.

December, n. (mensis) *December*.

decent, adj. *quod decet, decorus*. Adv. *decōre*. **decency**, n. *modestia, decorum*.

deception, n. I. *fraus, dolus*; 2, see **DELUSION**.

decide, v. tr. I. = settle a thing, *alqd or de alqd re statuere, constituere, decernere, alqd dijudicare*; 2, = to do, *constituere, statuere with infin. or ut*. **decided**, adj. I. = fixed, certus, exploratus; I am —, *certum est mihi with infin.*; 2, = resolute, stabilis, constans, firmus. Adv. *certo, certe, constanter*; in answers, *certe, vero, sane*, or by repetition of a word (e.g. *visne? ideo*). **decision**, n. I. *dijudicatio, iudicium, sententia*; 2, of character, *constantia, stabilitas*. **decisive**, adj. *ultimus, or quod ad discrimen alqd adducit, or maximi momenti*.

deciduous, adj. *deciduus*.

decimate, v. tr. I. *lit. decimare cohortes* (Suet.), *sorte decimum quemque (cohortis) ad supplicium legere*; 2, fig. see **DESTROY**.

decipher, v. tr. *explanare, interpretari, explicare*.

deck, I. n. *constratum navis* (Petr.) II. v. tr. I. = **COVER**; 2, = **ADORN**.

declaim, v. tr. *pronuntiare, declamare, clamitare*. **declamation**, n. I. as an art, *pronuntiatio, declamatio*; 2, = speech declaimed, *declamatio*. **declamatory**, adj. *declamatorius, tumidus*. **declaimer**, n. *declamator*.

declare, v. tr. *dicere, profiteri, praedicere, declarare, asseverare, confirmare*; to — for anyone, *partes alcijs sequi*. **declaration**, n. *praedicatio, sententia, dictum*; — of war, *belli denuntiatio*.

decline, I. v. tr. I. = refuse, *alqd recusare, negare*; 2, gram. t. t. *declinare*. II. v. intr. *deficere, (de)minui, (se)remittere, decreescere*; the day —, *vesperascit*. III. n. I. (de)minutio, *remissio*; in the — of life, *profectiore aetate*; 2, = consumption, *phthisis* (Plin.). **declension**, n. *declinatio* (Quint.).

declivity, n. *declivitas, acclivitas*.

decoction, n. *decoctum* (Plin.).

decompose, I. v. tr. I. lit. (dis)solvēre, *resolvēre*; 2, fig. (con)turbare, *excitare, erigere*. II. v. intr. I. *dissolvi, tabescere*; 2, (con)turbari etc. **decomposition**, n. (dis)solutio, *tabes, -is, f.*

decorate, v. tr. *alqm alqd re (ex)ornare, distinguere, decorare*. **decoration**, n. *ornatus, -ūs, ornamentum*. **decorous**, adj. *decōrus*. Adv. *decōre*. **decorum**, n. *decōrum*.

decoy, I. v. tr. *allicere, pellicere*. II. n. *illece (= a lure)*.

decrease, I. v. tr. (de)minuere, *imminuere, (sub)levare, mitigare*. II. v. intr. *remittere (rare), remitti, (de)minui, etc.* III. n. *deminutio*.

decree, I. v. tr. I. of formal decrees, *alqd alci de alqd re, with gerundive or ut, decernere, alqd or ut, edicere, alqd de alqd re scire, alqd, de alqd re, ut, (lege) sancire*; impera. *alci placet ut or accus, and infin.*; 2, see **DETERMINE**. II. n. *decretum, senatusconsultum, plebiscitum*.

decrepit, adj. *senectute confectus*. **decrepitude**, n. *senectutis imbecillitas*.

decry, v. tr. *vituperare*.

dedicate, v. tr. *alqd alci (de)dicare* (lit. and fig.), *consecrare* (only in religious sense).

deduce, v. tr. I. = derive, *alqd ab or ex alqd re, ab alqd (de)ducere*; 2, logical t. t. *alqd ex alqd re concludere*. **deduct**, v. tr. *alqd alci rei or de alqd re detrahere, alqd de alqd re deducere*. **deduction**, n. I. = abatement, *deductio, deminutio*; 2, logical t. t. *conclusio*.

deed, n. I. *facinus, -ōris, n.*; —, *acta, facta*; 2, = document, *tabula, syngrapha*.

deep, I. adj. I. lit. *altus, profundus*; ten feet —, *decem pedes altus*; 2, fig. *summus* (e.g. *summa eruditio*, — learning). Adv. I. *alte, profunde*; 2, *penitus, prorsus, graviter* (e.g. *grav. commotus* = — moved). II. n. *altum*. **deepen**, I. v. tr. I. lit. *alqd altius facere*; 2, = increase *augere*. II. v. intr. = grow darker, *obscurari*, see also **THICKEN**. **depth**, n. I. lit. *altitudo*; in —, *in altitudinem* (e.g. *triginta pedum* = thirty feet in —); 2, fig. of character, *summo ingenio, etc., praeditus*; in the — of night, *mediā nocte*.

deer, n. *cervus, dama*.

deface, v. tr. *deformare, in p̄fus fingere, foedere*.

defame, v. tr. *calumniari*.

default, n. I. = error, *culpa, peccatum, error*; 2, = lack, *defectio, defectus, -ūs*; 3, legal t. t. = judgment, go by —, *vadimonium deserre*. **defaulter**, n. *qui vadimonium deserit*.

defeat, *I. n. clades, -is, f., strages, -is, f. II. v.tr.*, see CONQUER, BAFFLE.

defect, *n. I.*, quod deest, desideratum; the — of character, vitia, -orum; *2.*, labes, -is, f., vitium, mendum. **defective**, *adj.* imperfectus, mancus, vitiosus; to be —, deficere, deesse. *Adv.* imperfecte, vitiose. **defection**, *n. (ab algo) defectio. deficiency*, *n. defectio* (e.g. virium, animi), inopia.

defend, *v.tr. I.*, alqm or alqd ab algo or alqd re defendere, alqm or alqd tueri, tutari, alqd ab algo prohibere, pro algo or alqd re propugnare; *2.*, legal t.t. caus(s)am alcis dicere. **defendant**, *n. reus. defence*, *n. I.* in gen. tutela, praesidium, defensio, patrocinium; *2.*, legal t.t. patrocinium. **defenceless**, *adj.* inermis, sine praesidio. **defensible**, *adj.* quod defendi potest. **defensive**, *adj.* ad alqm defendendum; — war, bellum ad hostes repellendos susceptum; — weapons, arma, -orum.

defer, *v.tr. I.* = to postpone, differre, proferre, prorogare (= to lengthen, e.g. the time for payment, diem ad solvendum), procrastinare, producere, prolatare, re(j)icere; *2.* = to give way to, alci cedere, obsequi, morem gerere. **deference**, *n. observantia, obsequium. deferential*, *adj.* submissus; see HUMBLE. *Adv.* submisso.

deficient, *adj.*, see DEFECTIVE.

defile, *I. n. angustiae, fauces, -um, f. II. v.tr.* maculare, inquinare, (con)scurrere, foedare, violare, polluere. **defilement**, *n. macula, labes, -is, f.*

define, *v.tr.* (de)finire, describere, circumscribere. **definition**, *n. (de)finio. definite*, *adj.* certus, constitutus, status, definitus. *Adv.* certe, certo, definite.

deflect, *v.intr.* declinare, errare.

deform, *v.tr.* deformare, depravare, in pejus mutare or vertere. **deformed**, *adj.* distortus, deformatus, deformis. **deformity**, *n. deformitas, turpitude.*

defraud, *v.tr.* alqm alqd re fraudare, fraudem or fallaciam alci facere, fraude or dolo capere, fullere, circumscribere, circumvenire. **defrauder**, *n. fraudator, circumscriptor.*

defray, *v.tr.* sumptus suppeditare, solvere.

defunct, *adj.* mortuus, falo functus.

defy, *v.tr.* alqm provocare (= to challenge), spernere alqd (e.g. imperia), contemnere alqd, alci rei se offerre or resistere. **defiance**, *n.* provocatio (Plin.), contumacia (= obstinacy).

degenerate, *v.intr.* degenerare a parentibus, mores mutare, depravari. **degenerate**, *adj.* degener, parentibus indignus.

degrade, *v.tr.* = to lower in rank or position, in ordinem cogere (of soldiers), in gen. alqm gradu de(j)icere. **degrading**, *adj.* inlecōrus. **degradation**, *n.* ignominia, dedecus, -ōris, *n.*

degree, *n. I.*, gradus, -ūs; having —, gradatus (= graduated); to such a —, ro with noun in gen. ut, or adeo ut; by —, prae(l)atim, sensim; *2.* = — in a university, gradus.

deify, *v.tr.* alqm in caelum tollere, alqm inter deos or in deorum numerum referre. **deified**, *adj.* divus. **dedication**, *n.* consecratio (Tac.).

deign, *v.intr.* dignari, velle with infin.

deism, *n.* Deum esse putare. **deist**, *n.* qui Deum esse putat. **Deity**, *n.* Deus, numen.

defected, *adj.* maestus, tristis, percussus; to be —, in maerore esse or jacere. *Adv.* maeste. **dejection**, *n.* aegritudo, maestitia, tristitia, maeror.

delay, *I. v.tr. I.* = retard, (re)morari, detin-

ere alqm, moram facere alci, moram alci offerre, alqm (re)ardare, retinere, reprimere, cohibere; *2.* = prolong, ducere, (ex)trahere; *3.* = postpone, differre. *II. v.intr.* (com)morari, se tenere, continere, se cunctari, cessare; to — over a thing, in alqd re cessare. *III. n.* mora, dilatio, cessatio (= idle —).

delectation, *n.* delectatio, oblectatio.

delegate, *I. n.* legatus, nuntius. *II. v.tr. I.*, of formal delegation, legare (of state embassy), alligare (private); *2.* = commit to anyone, alqd alci committere, mandare, delegare.

deleterious, *adj.* mortifer, exitialis, perniciosus. *Adv.* pernicioso.

deliberate, *I. v.intr.* deliberare, consulere, consultare, consilium inire or c. capere de alqd re; to — over anything, alqd considerare, secum volvere. *II. adj. I.* = slow, lentus; *2.* = careful, prudens. *Adv.* lente; prudenter, considerate, consulto. **deliberative**, *adj.* — assembly, consilium, senatus, -ūs. **deliberation**, *n. I.*, deliberatio, consultatio, consilium; *2.*, see SLOWNESS.

delicate, *adj. I.* = tender, tener, mollis; *2.* = weak, imbecillus, infirmus; *3.* = fastidious, fastidiosus, delicatus; *4.* = requiring care, difficilis, anceps, accuratus; *5.* = fine, exquisitus. *Adv.* molliter, infirme, fastidiosus, delicate, accurate, exquisitely. **delicacy**, *n. I.*, mollitia, — of taste, style, etc., humanitas, subtilitas; *2.*, imbecillitas, infirmitas; *3.*, fastidium; *4.* = tact, prudentia, cura; *5.*, venustas, elegantia; *6.* = a dainty, cibus delicatus.

delicious, *adj.* suavis, dulcis, amoenus. *Adv.* suaviter, amoen.

delight, *I. n.* voluptas, dulcedo. *II. v.tr.* delectare, oblectare. *III. v. intr.* alqd re delectari or oblectari. **delightful**, *adj.* jucundus, suavis, acceptus, gratus. *Adv.* jucunde, suaviter, grate. **delightfulness**, *n.*, suavitatis, amoenitas.

delineate, *v.tr. I.*, lit. designare, depingere; *2.*, fig. describere, depingere, adumbrare. See DESCRIBE. **delineation**, *n. I.*, adumbratio, descriptio; *2.*, descriptio.

delinquent, *n.* maleficus, capite damnatus. **delinquency**, *n.*, delictum, scelus, -ēris, *n.*, facinus, -inōris, *n.*

delirium, *n.* delirium, furor. **delirious**, *adj.* delirus; to be —, mente alienari.

deliver, *v.tr. I.*, see FREE; *2.* = to utter, pronuntiare; see SPEAK; *3.* in childbirth, to be delivered, partum edere; *4.* — up, prodere, dedere, tradere. **deliverer**, *n.* liberator, vindez. **delivery**, *n. I.*, liberatio; *2.*, actio, elocutio, dictio; *3.*, partus, -ūs; *4.*, traditio, delitio.

dell, *n.* (con)wallis.

delude, *v.tr.* deludere. See DECEIVE. **delusion**, *n. I.* = cheat, frans, dolus, fallacia; *2.* = error, error. **delusive**, *adj.* falsus, fallax, vanus. *Adv.* fallaciter, vane.

deluge, *I. n. I.*, lit. eluvio; *2.*, fig. magna vis alcis rei. *II. v.tr. I.*, lit. (terram, etc.) inundare; *2.*, fig. magnam copiam alcis rei dare; be deluged with, alqd re cumulari.

delve, *v.tr.* fodere.

demagogue, *n.* novarum rerum auctor; to be a —, rebus novis studere.

demand, *I. v.tr.* (de)poscere, exposcere, (ex)postulare, (ex)flagitare, implorare, requirere, flagitare, (ex)petere, exigere, requirere. *II. n.* postulatio, postulatium, flagitatio, preces, -um, *f.*

demarcation, *n.* terminus, limes, -itis, *m.*, confinium.

demean, v.tr. 1, = to conduct, *se gerere in re*; 2, = to lower oneself, *descendere ad alqd.*
demeanour, n. mores, -um, m.

demerit, n. culpa. See BLAME, FAULT.

demí, n. *semi*, in comp. (e.g. *semideus*).
demigod, n. *heros*.

demise, I. n. obitus, -ús; see DEAD. II. v.tr. = leaving by will, *legare*.

democracy, n. ratio popularis, civitas in qua omnia per populum administrantur. **democratical**, adj. popularis. **democrat**, n. popularium fautor.

demolish, v.tr. alqd demoliri, de(f)icere (pro)sternere, evertere. **demolition**, n. demolitio, versio.

demon, n. *daemon (Eccl.).

demonstrate, v.tr. demonstrare, docere, (con)firmare, probare. **demonstration**, n. 1, = pointing out, *demonstratio*; 2, = proof, argumentum, documentum; 3, = political meeting, *confio*. **demonstrable**, adj. quod doceri potest. **demonstrative**, adj. 1, of argument, n. argumentum; 2, = eager, fervidus, vehemens. Adv. vehementer.

demoralize, v.tr. mores corrumpere, moribus nocere. **demoralization**, n. mores corrupti.

demur, v.intr. 1, legal t.t. = to object to, alci rei exceptionem facere, contra dicere; 2, = to delay, remorari, moram facere. **demurrer**, n. 1, legal t.t. exceptio; 2, mora, dilatio.

demure, adj. verecundus.

den, n. caverna, specus, -ús, cavea, claustrum, latibulum.

denizen, n. incola, m. & f.

denominate, I. v.tr. & II. n., see NAME.
denominator, n. index.

denote, v.tr. (de)notare, designare, notam imponere alci rei, alqd ostendere, significare. **denotation**, n. designatio, significatio.

denounce, v.tr. 1, denuntiari; 2, — before a court, nomen alcijs deferre, alqm accusare. **denunciation**, n. 1, denuntiatio; 2, delatio, accusatio. **denouncer**, n. accusator, index, delator.

dense, adj. densus, confertus, creber, crassus, solidus. Adv. dense, solide, confertim (of soldiers). **density**, n. densitas, soliditas; see also STUPIDITY.

dent, I. n. nota, injuria. II. v.tr. alci rei injuriam afferre.

dentist, n. medicus (dentium).

deny, v.tr. 1, = to refuse to admit, alqd (de)negare, recusare, or with accus., and infin. or quin, quominus; it cannot be denied, negari non potest quin; 2, = to — oneself, sibi temperare, se coercere or continere; to — anything, (ab) alqd re temperare. **denial**, n. negatio, recusatio.

depart, v. intr. 1, abire ab or ex, abscedere ab or ex, decedere (de or ex) loco, discedere (ab) loco or ex loco, excedere loco or ex loco, egredi (ab) loco, digredi (ab, ex) loco; fig. = to die, decedere ex or a vita. **departure**, n. abitus, decessus, excessus (all -ús).

department, n. 1, munus, -ëris, n., munia, -orum, provincia; 2, = district, pars, ager, regio.

depend, v.intr. 1, = to be dependent on, pendere ex alqo or alqd re, in alcijs dicione esse, esse in alcijs manu, in alcijs potestate verti, in alqo esse or positum or situm esse; 2, = to rely on, alci (con)fidere; — upon it, mihi crede. **dependent**, adj. & n. use verb (e.g. qui ex tr

pendet, etc.). **dependence**, n. 1, = subjection, dictio; 2, = trust, fiducia.

depict, v.tr. lit. & fig. (de)pingere, (ef)figere exprimere, describere.

deplore, v.tr. deplorare, deslere, complorare **deplorable**, adj. see MISERABLE.

deponent, n. 1, legal t.t. testis, -is, m. and f.; 2, gram. t.t. (verbum) deponens.

depopulate, v.tr. terram (de)vastare, (de)populati, vacuifacere. **depopulation**, n. populatio, vastatio.

deport, v.tr. se gerere. **deportment**, n. 1, = carriage, gestus, -ús; 2, = behaviour, mores, -um, m.

depose, v.tr. 1, = to remove from office, loco suo alqm movere; see DETHRONE; 2, = as a witness, testari, testificari. **deposition**, n. 1, use verb; 2, testimonium.

deposit, I. v.tr. 1, = to lay down, (de)ponere; 2, of money, pecuniam apud alqm (de)ponere, pecuniam collocare. II. n. 1, quod depositum est; pecuniae apud alqm depositas; 2, = pledge, pignus, -ëris, n. See PLEDGE. **depository**, n. apotheca, receptaculum.

deprave, v.tr. depravare, corrumpere, vitare. **depravation**, n. depravatio, corruptio. **depravity**, n. pravitas, turpitudine, mores perdit, mores turpes.

deprecate, v.tr. deprecari alqd ab alqo or quin with subj. **deprecation**, n. deprecatio.

depreciate, v.tr. minuire, elevare (=lessen), obtreclure alci or alci rei. **depreciation**, n. obtreclatio.

depredation, n. latrocinium. **depredator**, n. praedator, latro.

depress, v.tr. deprimere, opprimere, alcijs animum affligere. **depression**, n. tristitia, maenor.

deprive, v.tr. alqm alqd re privare, (de)spoliare, exspoliare, orbare, alqd alci adimere, detrahère, eripere. **deprived**, adj. orbus (orbatus) alqd re; — of the use of his limbs, membris captus. **deprivation**, n. privatio, spoliatio.

depth, n. see DEEP.

depute, v.tr. legare (in state affairs), allegare (in private). **deputy**, n. see AGENT. **deputation**, n. legati.

derange, v.tr. (de)urbare, perturbare, conturbare. **deranged**, adj. demens, insanus. **derangement**, n. 1, = confusion, perturbatio; 2, = madness, dementia, insanica.

deride, v.tr. alqm or alqd deridere, irridere. **derider**, n. irrisor. **derision**, n. irrisio. **derisive**, adj. by verb.

derive, v.tr. deriware (= to draw off or turn aside a river), (de)ducere; to — a word, verbum ex or ab alqd re (de)ducere.

derogate from, v.tr. derogare (e.g. alqd de magnificentia, alqd sibi, fidem alci), alci or alci rei obtreclare. **derogatory**, adj. to be — to, alci dedecori esse; to speak in a — manner of anyone, alci obtreclare.

descend, v.intr. 1, = to come down, descendere ex or de; 2, fig. tradi; to be —ed from, ortum or originem esse ab alqo; 3, see ATTACK. **descendant**, n. prognatus; pl. progenies, posteri. **descent**, n. 1, = going down, use the verb; 2, of a hill, declivitas, locus declivis; 3, = origin, origo, genus, -ëris, n. stirps, progenies; 4, — upon = attack, irruptio, incursio, incursus, -ús.

describe, v.tr. 1, describere, verbis exsequi, scripturâ persequi, explicare alqd or de alqd re, exponere alqd or de alqd re, alqd enarrare,

enumerare, comprehendere, complecti, litteris mandare, memoriae prodere, tradere; 2, = to draw, describe. **description**, n. *descriptio*, (e)narratio, expositio.

desecrate, v. tr. *profanare, profanum facere, exaugurare* (opp. *inaugurare*), *polluere, maculare, violare*. **desecration**, n. *polluta sacra, -orum*.

desert, n. *dignitas, virtus, -utis, f., meritum*.

desert, I. n. = wilderness, solitude, vastitas, regio deserta, loca, -orum, deserta; to turn into a —, *regionem (de)vastare*. II. v. tr. 1, in gen. *deserere, (de)relinquere, destituere, alci desse, alqm prode*; 2, = to become a deserter, signa *deserere* or *relinquere, ad hostem transfugere* or *perfugere*. **desertion**, n. 1, *(de)relictio*; 2, *transitio ad hostem*. **deserter**, n. *transfuga, desertor*.

deserve, v. tr. (com)mereri, (com)mereri, (pro)mereri, (pro)mereri, *dignum esse* re; he — praise from me, *dignus est quem laudem* or *qui a me laudetur*; — well of a person or city, *bene de alqo* or *erga alqm mereri*. **deserving**, adj. *alqd re dignus*. Adv. *merito, jure*.

desideratum, n. *quod deest, res necessaria*.

design, n. and v. tr. 1, see SKETCH; 2, see PURPOSE. **designing**, adj. *peritus, prudens, sciens or, in bad sense, fraudulentus*. Adv. *consulto*.

designate, v. tr. *designare, notare, eligere, nominare*. **designation**, n. 1, *designatio, nominatio, notatio*; 2, = purpose, *finis, ratio*.

desire, I. n. *alcis rei appetitio, appetitus, -us, appetentia, cupiditas, cupido, desiderium*. II. v. tr. *alqd appetere, expetere, cupere, concupiscere, desiderare, desiderio alcis teneri, avere* (with infin., e.g. *avere scire, audire, etc.*); what do you —? *quid vis? quid fieri jubes?* **desirable**, adj. *optabilis, expetendus*. **desirous**, adj. *alcis rei appetens, cupidus, avidus*. Adv. *appetenter, cupide, avide*.

desist, v. intr. *desistere re* (ab re and de re, or with infin.), *abstistere* (a)re.

desk, n. *mensa* (= table), *scrinium* (= *escritoire*).

desolate, I. adj. 1, = waste, *vastus, desertus*; 2, = bereaved, *orbus*; 3, = despairing, *spe destitutus, maestus*. II. v. tr. *vastare, (de)populare*.

despair, I. n. *desperatio*. II. v. intr. *desperare* (— of, de re or alqd or alci rei, or with accus. and infin.); — of the cure of a sick person, *egrotum* or *aegroti salutem desperare*. **despairing**, adj. see DESPERATE.

despatch, dispatch, I. v. tr. 1, = to do, *conficere, perficere, absolvere, finire*; with haste, *nutrare, accelerare*; 2, = send off, *(di)mittere, ablegare* (on private), *legare* (on public business); 3, = kill, *trucidare, caedere*. II. n. 1, *confectio, perfectio, festinatio, properatio*; 2, *missio*; 3, *trucidatio, caedes, -is, f.* **despatches**, n. pl. *litterae publice missae*.

desperate, adj. 1, = hopeless, *exspes, sine spe, desperatus* (= despaird of); a — state of affairs, *res desperatae* or *extremae*; 2, = dangerous, *periculosus*; 3, = villainous, *sceleratus, scelestus*; 4, = brave, *fortissimus*. Adv. *desperanter, periculose, scelestè, scelerate, or by superl. (e.g. — wicked, sceleratissimus), fortissime, verissime*. **desperation**, n. *desperatio*.

despise, v. tr. *contemnere, contemptui habere, despiciere, aspernari, spernere, despicabile, adj. contemnendus, turpis*. Adv. *turpiter, foede*.

despite, I. n. *odium, ma'itia*. II. prep. *contra, adversus* (e.g. *contra legem*, = in — of the laws); *in*, with abl., *(contemptis precibus meis*

Romam rediit, = (in) despite (of) my prayers he returned to Rome).

despond, v. intr. *desperare de rebus suis, spe dejectum esse*. **despondency**, n. see DESPAIR.

despot, n. *tyrannus, dominus*. **despotism**, n. *dominatus, -us, tyrannis, -idis, f., dominatio*.

despotic, adj. *imperiosus, superbus*. Adv. *superbe, crudeliter*.

desser, n. *mensa secunda*.

destine, v. tr. *alqd or alqm ad alqd or alc. rei destinare, alqd constituere or statuere*.

destined, adj. *destinatus, status, constitutus*.

destination, n. 1, = end, *finis, m. and f.*; 2, = end of journey, *locum quem petimus, or the name of the town, etc.* **destiny**, n. *fatum, sors*.

destitute, adj. *inops, egens*; of anything, *alqr rei inops, alqd re destitutus, privatus, or use sine with abl.* **destitution**, n. *inopia*.

destroy, v. tr. *perdere, destruere, diruere, demoliri, evertere, rescindere* (e.g. *pontem*), *intercidere* (*pontem*), *delere, exstinguere* (*societatem vitae, potentiam*), *dissolvere, interrompere*; *conficere, subvertere* (e.g. *imperium, leges et libertatem*); to — oneself, *mortem sibi consciscere*.

desroyer, n. *evertor rei, qui alqd perdit, etc.*

destructible, adj. *fragilis, quod perdi potest*.

destructibility, n. *fragilitas*.

destruction, n. *dissolutio, eversio, excidium, exstinctio*.

destructive, adj. *perniciosus, exitiosus, funestus*. Adv. *perniciose*.

desuetude, n. *oblivio*.

desultory, adj. *inconstans, levis, mobilis, instabilis*. Adv. *parum diligenter*.

detach, v. tr. *alqd ab alqd re separare, sejungere, disjungere*. **detachment**, n. = a body of troops, *delecta manus, -us, delecti* (*milites*).

details, n. *singula, -orum, singulae res*; to go into —, *de singulis agere*. **detail**, v. tr. *res explicare, singula consecretari et colligere*.

detain, v. tr. *(de)tinere*. **detention**, n. *impedimentum, mora*; — in custody, *custodia, comprehensio* (= arrest).

detect, v. tr. *alqm in alqd re reprehendere, alqd invenire, reperire, patefacere*. **detection**, n. *deprehensio*, but better by verb (e.g. the — is due to him, *ab eo res patefacta est*).

deter, v. tr. *deterere alqm ab or de re* (or with *ne, quin, quominus*).

deteriorate, I. v. tr. *deterius facere, in deterius mutare, in pejus mutare or vertere, corrumpere*. II. v. intr. *deteriorem (deterius) fieri, in pejorem partem verti et mutari, in pejus mutari*.

deterioration, n. *deterior condicio* or *status, -us*.

determine, v. tr. 1, = settle, *alqd (di)judicare, (de)finire, alqd or de alqd re decernere, alqd statuere, constituere*; 2, = decide to, *statuere, constituere, decernere* with infin.; I am —ed, *certum est mihi alqd facere, or by fut. part. (e.g. — to die, moriturus)*. **determination**, n. 1, *(de)finitio, (di)judicatio, arbitrium, judicium, sententia*; 2, *constitutio, ratio*; 3, = decision of character, *constantia, gravitas*. **determined**, adj. *constans, gravis*.

detest, v. tr. *alqm or alqd detestari, aversari*.

detestable, adj. *detestandus, detestabilis*. Adv. *foede, nefarie*. **detestation**, n. *odium*.

dethrone, v. tr. *alci regi imperium abrogare, regnum alci eripere or auferre*.

detonate, v. intr. *crepitare, † fragorem dare*.

detract, v. tr. *detrahere de alqo or de alqd re, alqd minuere, alci obtretractare*. **detractation**, n. *obtretractio*.

detriment, *n.* *dammum, detrimentum, iactura*, **detrimental**, *adj.* *perniciosus, iniquus, adversus, † contrarius*. **Adv.** *perniciose*.
deuce, *n.* as exclamation, *malum, abi in malam rem (or crucem)*.

devastate, *v. tr.* (*per*) *vastare, (de) populari, perpopulari*. **devastation**, *n.* *vastatio, (de-) populatio*.

develop, *I. v. tr.* 1, = explain, *alqd explicare, volvere, explanare*; 2, = educate, *educare, excolere*; 3, = improve, *augere* (e.g. the resources of a country), *excolere*. **II. v. intr.** *crecere, adolescere, augeri*. **development**, *n.* 1, *explicatio, explanatio*; 2, = growth, etc., *victus, -us, progressus, -us*.

deviate, *v. intr.* *declinare, deflectere, digredi, discedere, ab alqd re (ab)errare*. **deviation**, *n.* *declinatio (lit. or fig.), digressio (fig.)*. **devious**, *adj.* *devius, errabundus*.

device, *n.* 1, *ratio, consilium*; 2, = motto, *insigne, dictum, sententia*; as an inscription, *inscriptio*.

devil, *n.* * *diabolus* (*Eccl.*); go to the —! *abi in malam partem!* **devilish**, *adj.* * *diabolicus* (*Eccl.*), *nefundus*. **Adv.** * *diabolice, foede*.

devise, *v. tr.* 1, *ex cogitare, invenire, fingere, machinari* (in a bad sense); 2, see **BEQUEATH**.

devoid, *adj.* (*ab*) *alqd re vacuus, liber*; — of care, *securus*.

devolve, *I. v. tr.* *alqd alci, (de) mandare, deferre*. **II. v. intr. *alci (ob) venire, transmitti*.**

devote, *v. tr.* 1, *lit. alqd alci (de) votere, (con)secrare, (de)dicare*; 2, *fig. alqd alci (rei) ad dicere, ad alqd destinare*; to — oneself to, *se alci (rei) dedere, se ad alqd conferre*. **devoted**, *adj.* *alci rei studiosus*. **Adv.** *studiose, or ly superl.* (e.g. — attached, *amantissimus*). **devotion**, *n.* 1, *devotio, dedicatio*; 2, *studium, obsequium, observantia, amor, benevolentia*; 3, = religious feeling, *pietas erga Deum*. **devotions**, *n.* *preces, -um, f.*

devout, *adj.* *pius erga Deum, venerabundus*. **Adv.** *pie*.

dew, *n.* *ros*; the — falls, *rorat, cadit ros*. **dewy**, *adj.* *rosidus*.

dewlap, *n.* *palcra, -ium, pl.*

dexterity, *n.* *habilitas, facultas, ingenii dexteritas* *ad alqd, sol(ertia, peritia, scientia rei*. **dexterous**, *adj.* *habilis, dexter, peritus, sol(Ders, sciens*. **Adv.** *dext(ere, perite, sol(Dexter, scienter*.

diadem, *n.* *diadema, -atis, n.*, *insigne (regium)*.

diagonal, *adj.* *diagonalis*.

diagram, *n.* *descriptio, forma (geometrica)*.

dial, *n.* *solarium*.

dialect, *n.* *lingua* with special *adj.* (e.g. *rustica, Anglicana*); *dialectos, -i* (*Suet.*); to speak in the Doric —, *Dorice loqui*.

dialectics, *n.* *dialectica, -ae, dialectica, -orum*, *n.* *ars bene disserendi et vera ac falsa iudicandi, disserendi ratio*.

dialogue, *n.* 1, = the philosophical, *dialogus, sermo*; 2, = — in plays, *diverbum, sermones alterni*; 3, = conversation, *sermo*.

diameter, *n.* * *diametros, linea media*.

diamond, *n.* *adamus*.

diaphragm, *n.* *liaphragma* (*late*), or *praecordia, -ium, pl.*

diarrhoea, *n.* *lat. profusivum, profusio, alvus cito, citatior, liquida, fluens, soluta* (*διαρροια* only as a Greek word, in *Cicero*).

diary, *n.* *ephemeris, -idis, f.* (= a merchant's —), *adversariu, -orum*.

dice, *die*, *I. n.* *talis, tessera*; to play at — *talis or tesseri ludere, alqd or aleam ludere*; a — *box, fritillus, alveus, alveolus*. **II. v. intr.** *trilos or tesseras jacere or mittere*. **dicer**, *n.* *aleo, aleator*.

dictate, *v. tr.* 1, = to read to one who writes down, *dictare*; 2, see **ORDER**. **dictation**, *n.* 1, see **ORDER, SWAY; 2, = an exercise, *quod dictatum est*. **dictator**, *n.* *dictator*. **dictatorial**, *adj.* *imperiosus*. **dictatorship**, *n.* *dictatura*.**

dictio, *n.* *dicendi or scribendi genus, -eris, n.*, *sermo*.

dictionary, *n.* * *thesaurus verborum*.

die, *v. intr.* *mori, vita decedere, diem supremum obire*.

diet, *I. n.* 1, *victus, -us, diaeta*; 2, = assembly, *conventus regum or principum*. **II. v. tr.** *alqm victum alci imponere*.

differ, *v. intr.* *discrepare cum alqd or alqd re, dissidere* *ab* *cum alqd*, *differre* *ab* *alqd or alqd re*. **different**, *adj.* *discrepans, diversus, dissimilis, varius*. **Adv.** *aliter, alio modo*.

difference, *n.* *varietas, diversitas* (*in gen.*). *discrepantia, dissensus* (= — in opinion and feeling).

difficult, *adj.* *dijucilis, arduus, impeditus, magni negotii, laboriosus*. **difficulty**, *n.* *difficultas*; pecuniary difficulties, *pecuniae inopia*; with —, *vix*.

diffidence, *n.* *diffidentia*. **diffident**, *adj.* *timidus, diffidens*. **Adv.** *timide, modeste*.

diffuse, *I. v. tr.* *diffundere, differre, (di) vulgare*. **II. adj.** *copiosus, verbosus*; to be —, *longum esse*. **Adv.** *longe, diffuse, latius et diffusius, copiose, verbose*. **diffuseness**, *n.* *by adj.* (e.g. the — of a speech, *oratio longa*). **diffusion**, *n.* *propagatio, or by adj.*

dig, *v. tr.* *foedere*; to — up, *effodere, evellere*.

digger, *n.* *fossor*.

digest, *I. v. tr.* *concoquere, conficere*. **II. n.** *digesta, -orum* (*Jct.*). **digestion**, *n.* *concoctio*. **digestible**, *adj.* *facilis ad concoquendum*.

dignity, *n.* 1, in gen. *honestus* (= moral dignity), *gravitas* (= earnestness of character), *auctoritas* (= influence), *amplitudo, majestas* (= rank), *dignitas* (= both of character and rank); to stand on one's —, *superbum se praebere*; 2, = dignity of office, *dignitas*; official —, *magistratus, -us*. **dignify**, *v. tr.* *dignitatem deferre alci, (ex)ornare alqm*. **dignified**, *adj.* *gravis*; in a — way, *summâ gravitate*.

digress, *v. intr.* *ab alqd re digredi, aberrare*. **digressive**, *adj.* *a proposito digredi*. **digression**, *n.* *digressio*.

dike, *n.* *moles, -is, f.*, *agger, -eris, m.*

dilapidation, *n.* *injuria, detrimentum*.

dilate, *v. tr.* 1, = to extend, *dilatare*; 2, *fig. to — upon, de alqd re latius dicere*.

dilatory, *adj.* *tardus, lentus*. **dilatoriness**, *n.* *cunctatio, tarditas, mora*.

dilemma, *n.* *complexio*; the horns of a —, *res in angustias deductae*.

diligence, *n.* *diligentia, industria, (g)navitas*; with —, *industrie, (g)naviter, sedulo, strenue, studiose, diligenter, cum diligentia*. **diligent**, *adj.* *diligens, industris, studiosus rei*.

dilute, *v. tr.* 1, *lit. aqua alqd (per)miscere, diluere*; 2, *fig. diluere* (= an evil).

dim, *I. v. tr.* *obscurare*. **II. adj. *obscurus*. **dimness**, *n.* *obscuritas*.**

dimension, *n.* *dimensio*.

diminish, *I. v. tr.* (*im*) *minuere, sublevare*.

II. v.intr. *se minuire*, (im)minui. **diminutive**, *n. nomen diminutivum* (Gram.), see **SMALL**. **dimple**, *n. gelasinus* (Mart.).

din, I. n. *strepitus*, -ūs, *fremitus*, -ūs; to make a —, *strepere*, *strepitum edere*. **II. v.tr.** *alcjs aures obtundere*.

dine, *v.tr.* *prandere*, *cenare*; to — with one, *apud alqm cenare* or *occurbare*. **dining-room**, *n. conclave*. **dinner**, *n.* (at noon) *prandium*, (the chief meal, at three or four o'clock) *cena*.

dingy, *adj.* *fuscus*, *sordidus*.

dint, *n. 1.* = a mark, *nota*; **2.** by — of, by abl. (e.g. *ira*, = by — of anger).

diocese, *n. *diocesis* (Eccel.).

dipl, I. v.tr. (*intingere* in *re*, *mergere* in *alqd*. **II. v.intr.** **1.** (*im*)*mergi*; **2.** see **INCLINE**; **3.** to — into (of a book), *librum strictim attingere*. **III. n. 1.** = slope, *declinatio*; — of a hill, *declivitas*; **2.** = into water, by verb (e.g. to take a —, *immergi*).

diploma, *n. diploma*, -ātis, *n. diplomacy*, *n. 1.* *legatio* (e.g. to follow the profession of —, *legationes obire*); **2.** = craft, *astutia*. **diplomat**, *n. legatus*. **diplomatic**, *adj.* = clever, *astutus*, *callidus*.

dire, *adj.* *durus*, *atrox*. **direfulness**, *n. atrocitas*.

direct, I. v.tr. 1. = to manage, *alcj rei praeesse*, *praesidere*, *alqd administrare*, *procurare*, *dirigere*, *regere*, *gubernare*; **2.** see **ORDER**; **3.** = to show the way, *viam alcj monstrare*; **4.** = to — one's course, etc., *iter dirigere*, *flectere*, *convertere*; **5.** = to — a letter, *alcj epistolam inscribere*. **II. adv.** see **DIRECTLY**. **II. adj.** (*directus*). **direction**, *n. 1.* *cura*, *procuratio*, *administratio*, *moderatio*, *gubernatio*; **2.** see **ORDER**; **3.** use verb; **4.** = course, *iter*, *itineris*, *n.*, *cursum*, -ūs, *via*; in different —s, *in diversas partes*; **5.** *inscriptio*. **directly**, *adv. 1.* = in a straight course, *recta viā*; **2.** = immediately, *statim*, *confestim*. **directness**, *n. 1.* of a route, *via recta*; **2.** of speech, *sermo manifestus*, *clarus*, *planus*. **director**, *n. magister*, *praeeses*, -idis, *m.* and *f.*, *praeffectus*.

dirge, *n. nenia*.

dirty, *n. caenum*, *sordes*, -is, *f.*, *illuvies*, *squalor*. **dirty, I. adj. 1.** *lit. caenosus*, *lutulentus*, *spurcus*, *sordidus* *v. munda*; to be —, *sordere*, *squalere*; **2.** *fig. sordidus*, *turpis*. *Adv.* *spurce*, *sordide*, *imunde*. **II. v.tr.** *maculare*, *inquinare*.

disable, *v.tr.* *infirmare*, *enervare*, *debilitare*, *frangere*.

disabuse, *v.tr.* *alqm dedocere* *alqd*.

disadvantage, *n.* *incommodum*; see **DAMAGE**. **disadvantageous**, *adj.* *incommodus*. *Adv.* *incommode*.

disaffect, *v.tr.* (*ab*)*alienare*, *sol(d)icitare*. **disaffected**, *adj.* (*ab*)*alienatus*, *animo alieno* or *averso* *ab alpo* or *alqd re*. **disaffection**, *n. alienatio*, *animus alienus* or *aversus*.

disagree, *v.intr.* *ab alqo*, *inter se*, etc., *discrepare*, *dissentire*, *disidere*; of food, *non facile concoqui*, *stomacho gravem esse*. **disagreeable**, *adj.* *ingratus*, *gravis*, *molestus*, *injunctus*. *Adv.* *ingrate*, *graviter*, *moleste*. **disagreement**, *n. dissidium*; see **QUARREL**.

disallow, *v.tr.* *improbare*, *renuere*, *vetare*.

disappear, *v.intr.* *abire*, *auferri*, *tolli*, *obscurari*, *evanescere*. **disappearance**, *n.* by verb (e.g. after the disappearance of this hope, *hac spe sublatā*).

disappoint, *v.tr.* *ad vanum* or *ad irritum redigere*, *frustrari*, *spem fallere*; to — a person in all his plans, *conturbare alcj omnes rationes*.

disappointment, *n.* *frustratio*, better by verb (e.g. I have met with a —, *spes me fefellit*).

disapprove, *v.tr.* *improbare*, *reprobare*, *condemnare*. **disapproval**, *n.* *improbatio*.

disarm, *v.tr.* *alqm armis exuere*, *arma alcj adimere*.

disarrange, *v.tr.* (*con*)*turbare*, *perturbare*, *confundere*. **disarrangement**, *n.* *perturbatio*.

disaster, *n. malum*, *clades*, -is, *f.*, *calamitas*, *incommodum*, *casus*, -ūs (*adversus*); to be in —, *afflictā condicione esse*. **disastrous**, *adj.* *calamitosus*, *funestus*, *adversus*, *gravis*, *tristis*; — state of things, *res adversae*, *fortunae afflictae*. *Adv.* *calamitose*, *funeste*, *adverse*, *graviter*.

disavow, *v.tr.* *diffiteri*, *infitiari*, *infittias ire*, *abnuere*, *repudiare*, (*de*)*negare*. **disavowal**, *n.* *infitiatio*, *repudiatio* (*ratur*).

disband, *v.tr.* *exauclorare*, *missos facere*, *dimittere*, *militiā solvere*, *sacramento solvere*.

disbelieve, *v.tr.* *alcj (rei) non credere*. **disbelief**, *n.* use verb.

disburden, *v.tr.* *alqm* or *alqd* *alqd re exonerare*, *levare*, *liberare*, *solvere*, *expedire*.

disburse, *v.tr.* see **PAY**.

discern, *v.tr.* *discernere*; — black from white, *atra et alba* or *ab albis discernere*. **discernible**, *adj.* *conspicuus*. **discerning**, *adj.* *intelligent*, *perspicax*, *sagax*, *prudens*. **discernment**, *n. 1.* = distinguishing, *distinctio*; **2. = insight, *intelligentia*, *prudentia*, *perspicientia*; a man of great —, *vir prudentissimus*.**

discharge, I. v.tr. 1. as a soldier, *missum facere*, *alqm (di)mittere* (*ab exercitu*), *alqm militiā solvere*, *exauclorare* *alqm*, *sacramento solvere* *alqm* (= to free a soldier from his oath), *alqm loco movere*; — a gladiator, *rude (rudis)* = the foil given as a token of honour) *donare*; to — a civil officer or servant, *mittere* *alqm*, *missum facere* *alqm*, *removere* *alqm* *republicā*, *alqm submovere* *administratione* *republicae* or *a republicā*; **2.** = unload, *navem*, etc., *exonerare*; **3.** = pay, *solvere*; **4.** = perform, *alqd re fungi*; **5.** = let off, *telum (em)ittere*. **II. v.intr.** of rivers, *in mare effundere* or (*eff*)*luere*; of wounds, *pus exit*, or *effunditur*. **III. n. 1.** (*di*)*missio*; **2.** by verb; **3.** *solutio*; **4.** *functio*; **5.** *emissio*; **6.** of wounds, *rivers*, etc., use verb.

disciple, *n.* *discipulus*, *auditor*.

discipline, I. n. *disciplina*, *regimen*; want of —, *licentia*. **II. v.tr.** *instituere*, *coercere*, *in officio continere*.

disclaim, *v.tr.* *repudiare*.

disclose, *v.tr.* *delegere*, *relegere*, *revelare*, *nudare*, *aperire*, *patefacere*. **disclosure**, *n.* *indiciū*, *delatio*.

discolour, *v.tr.* *colorem mutare*, *decolorare*.

discomfit, *v.tr. 1.* *fundere*, *profigare*, *in fugam vertere*; **2.** *fig.* *repellere*, *spem alcj eripere*. **discomfiture**, *n. 1.* *clades*, -is, *f.*, *strages*, -is, *f.*, *fuga*; **2.** by verb.

discomfort, *n.* *incommodum*.

disconcerted, *adj.* *perturbatus*.

disconsolate, *adj.* *spe destitutus*, *tristis*. *Adv.* *maeste*.

discontent, *n.* *molestia*, *taedium*, *fastidium*. **discontented**, *adj.* *sorte suā non contentus*; to be —, *molestē ferre* *alqd*.

discontinue, *v.tr.* *interrumpere*, *intermittere*, *intercipere*, *omittere*, *dirimere*.

discord, n. 1. in music, *discrepans sonus*, -ūs, *dissonantia*; **2.** *fig.* *dissensio*, *dissidium*. **discordia**. **discordant**, *adj. 1.* in music, *absonus*; **2.** *dissidens* *ab* or *cum* *alqo*, *discors* *cum* *alqo*. *Adv.* *sine concertu*, *non congruenter*.

discount, I. n. *deductio*; without any —, *sine ullâ deductione*; to pay without —, *solidum solvère*. II. v.tr. *deductione facta pecuniâ solvère*.

discountenance, v.tr. *improbare, condemnare*.

discourage, v.tr. *animum alcjs infringere, deprimere, frangere, affigere*; to be discouraged, *affligi, de alqâ re desperare*; to — anything, *alqd dissuadere* or with *ne*; see DETER. **discouragement**, n. *quod alcjs animum affligit*.

discourse, I. n. = conversation, *sermo, allocutio, colloquium, disputatio* (= discussion); = a speech or sermon, *contio*. II. v.intr. I. *confabulari, colloqui eum alqd*; 2, *contionari* (= — to an assembly of the people), *orationem facere* or *habere*.

discourteous, adj. *inurbanus, rusticus*. Adv. *inurbane, rustice*. **discourtesy**, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas*.

discover, v.tr. *invenire, aperire, detegere* (= find), *indicare* (= point out), *in lucem proferre, enuntiare* (= make known). **discoverer**, n. *inventor, auctor, index, inventrix* (fem.). **discovery**, n. *inventio, investigatio* (as act); = the thing discovered, *inventum, res inventa*.

discredit, I. n. = disgrace, *dedecus, -ôris*, n., *ignominia, probrum, infamia*. II. v.tr. *alcjs fidem minuire, de jamâ detrahère, alcjs auctoritatem levare, alcj invidiam facere*. **discreditable**, adj. *inhonestus, turpis*.

discreet, adj. *prudens, cautus, gravis, constans*. Adv. *prudenter, caute, graviter, constanter*. **discretion**, n. *prudentia, continentia* (= self-restraint), *cautio* (= wisdom).

discriminate, v.tr. *discriminare, discernere, distinguere* (alqd ab alqâ re or two nouns joined by *et*). **discrimination**, n. *discrimen*; to make —, *discrimen facere*.

discursive, adj. *inconstans, varius, vagus*. Adv. *varie, inconstanter*. **discursiveness**, n. *error*.

discuss, v.tr. *disceptare, disputare* (alqd or de re). **discussion**, n. *disceptatio, disputatio*.

disdain, I. v.tr. *delignari, spernere, fastidire, aspernari*. II. n. *fastigium, arrogantia*. **disdainful**, adj. *arrogans*; see HAUGHTY.

disease, n. *morbus*; to suffer from —, *aegrotare*. **diseased**, adj. *aeger, aegrotus*.

disembark, I. v.tr. *exponere*; — soldiers, *copias (e classe, navibus) exponere*. II. intr. *exponi (e nave) egredi*. **disembarkation**, n. *egressus, -ûs*.

disembarrass, v.tr. *alqm alqd re expedire, liberare, exonerare*.

disembodied, adj. *corporis sui expers*.

disenchant, v.tr. I. *lit. alqm liberare* (allowing context to define from what); 2, *fig. alcjs animum convertère, or mutare*.

disengage, v.tr. *solvère, liberare*. **disengaged**, adj. *otiosus, vacuus*.

disentangle, v.tr. *expedire, explicare*.

disfavour, n. *odium, ira*; to fall into —, *alcj in odium venire*.

disfigure, v.tr. *deformare*.

disfranchise, v.tr. *civitatem alcj adimere, alqm suffragio privare*. **disfranchisement**, n. by verb (e.g. he suffered —, *suffragio privatus est*).

disgorge, v.tr. I. *(e)vomère, (e)fîcière*; 2, = give up, *reddere*.

disgrace, I. n. I. = shame, *turpîtudo, infamia, dedecus, -ôris*, n., *ignominia*; mark of —,

nota; 2, = shameful act, *dedecus, prob. am, flagitium, opprobrium*. II. v.tr. *dedecorare, polluere, alcj dedecori esse, dedecus inurere*. **disgraceful**, adj. *turpis, foedus, inhonestus, flagitiosus, probrosus, infamis*. Adv. *turpiter, foedè, inhoneste, flagitiose*.

disguise, I. n. I. in dress, *vestis mutata*; = mask, *persona, larva*; 2, = appearance, *species, simulacrum, imago, simulatio, persona*. II. v.tr. I. *alqm aliâ veste occultare, vestum mutare*; 2, *fig. alqd (dis)simulare, occultare*.

disgust, n. *fastidium, taedium, satietas* (from fullness), *nausea* (from a foul stomach). **disgusting**, adj. *teter, molestus* (= troublesome), *gravis, horribilis*. Adv. *tetre, moleste, graviter*.

dish, I. n. *patina, patella, lanx, scutula*. II. v.tr. — up, *appônere*.

dishearten, v.tr. *animum alcjs frangere, spem alcj eripere*.

dishonest, adj. *malus, improbus, inhonestus, male moratus, fallax, fraudulentus*. Adv. *male, improbe, fallaciter, fraudulenter*. **dishonesty**, n. *improbitas, mores pravi or corrupti, fraus*.

dishonour, I. v.tr. *dedecorare, dedecore afficere, polluere*. II. n. *ignominia*; see DISGRACE.

disinclination, n. *declinatio rei* (opp. *appetitio*), *fuga, animus alienus or aversus*. **disinclined**, adj. *ab alqd re alienus, alienatus, aversus*.

disingenuous, adj. see DISHONEST.

disinherit, v.tr. *exheredare, exheredem facere, hereditate excludere*.

disinter, v.tr. *effodire, eruere*.

disinterested, adj. *suae utilitatis immemor*. Adv. *gratuito, liberaliter*. **disinterestedness**, n. *liberalitas, abstinencia*.

disjoin, v.tr. *disjungere, sejungere*.

disjoint, v.tr. = cut up, *scindere, (dis)secare, concidere, membratim cadere*. **disjointed**, adj. *interruptus, haud continuus, haud bene compositus*. Adv. *incompositus*.

disk, n. *discus, orbis*, m.

dislike, v.tr. *improbare, aversari, fastidire*.

dislocate, v.tr. *luare* (only in past part.). **dislocation**, n. by verb.

dislodge, v.tr. *(de)pellere, expellere, propellere*.

disloyal, adj. *perfidus, infidelis*. Adv. *perfidè*. **disloyalty**, n. *perfidia, infidelitas*; to show —, *perfidè agere*.

dismal, adj. *maestus, luctuosus, tristis, miser*. Adv. *maeste, luctuose, misere*.

dismantle, v.tr. *alqd nudare, retegere*; — fortifications, *diruere*.

dismast, v.tr. *malo or malis privare*.

dismay, I. n. *terror*. II. v.tr. *terrere alqm*; see FRIGHTEN.

dismember, v.tr. see DISJOINT.

dismiss, v.tr. *(di)mittere, missum facere alqm*; see DISCHARGE. **dismissal**, n. *(di)missio*, (to vote for —, e.g. *senatus Caelium ab republicâ removendum censuit*); of soldiers, *dismissio militum, exautoratio*; see DISCHARGE.

dismount, v.intr. *descendere, desilire ex equo or equis*.

disobey, v.tr. *alcj non parère or obedire, alcj dicto audientem non esse*. **disobedient**, adj. *non parens, dicto non audiens, minus obediens*. Adv. *non obedienter*. **disobedience**, n. *contumacia*.

disoblige, v.tr. *alcj morem non gerere*.

disorder, *I. n. 1, confusio*; **2**, = — of the mind, *animi commotio, perturbatio*; **3**, = moral —, *licentia*; **4**, = disease, *morbus*. **II. v.tr.** (*con-*)*turbare, perturbare, miscere, confundere*. **disordered**, *adj. 1, of body, aeger*; **2**, of mind, *alienatus*. **disorderly**, *adj. 1*, = confused, *confusus*, (*con*)*turbatus, perplexus, incompositus, inordinatus*; **2**, = of conduct, *effrenatus, dissolutus, pravus, corruptus*.

disorganize, *v.tr.* (*dis*)*solvère, resolvère*. **disorganization**, *n. dissolutio*.

disown, *v.tr.* — a person's authority, *de-**tractare alqjs imperium*; — as a judge, *alqm iudicem recusare*; — a debt, *infutiri debitum*.

disparage, *v.tr.* *extenuare, elevare, parvi facere*, *alci obtrectare*. **disparagement**, *n. obtrectatio*. **disparaging**, *adj. invidiosus*.

disparity, *n. dissimilitudo, diversitas, differentia*.

dispassionate, *adj. placidus, placatus, tranquillus*. *Adv. placide, placate, tranquille*.

dispatch, *v.tr.* see *DESPATCH*.

dispel, *v.tr.* *discutere* (= to shake off), *dissipare* (e.g. *ordines pugnantium*), (*de*)*pellere, dissolvère, (dis)solvère, resolvère*; — fear, *metum alci depellere*.

disperse, *v.tr. 1*, = distribute, *distribuere, dividere*; **2**, — with, (*di*)*mittere* (= get rid of), *alqd re cavere* (= be without). **dispensation**, *n. venia* (= pardon).

disperse, *I. v.tr.* (*dis*)*jacere, dissipare, dispergere, (dis)solvère, fugare* (= put to flight). **II. v.intr.** *se dispergere, dispergi, dilabi, discurrere, diffugere, effundi*. **dispersion**, *n. dissipatio, fuga*.

dispirit, *v.tr.* *animum alqjs affigere* or *frangere* or *infringere*.

displace, *v.tr.* *loco suo movere, transferre*.

display, *I. v.tr. 1*, *in conspectum dare, prae se ferre, proponere, venditare, ostendere, exhibere*; **2**, = do, *agere, facere*; — oneself, (*se*) *praestare, se gerere, or praebere*. **II. n.** *ostentatio, venditatio*.

displease, *v.tr.* *alci displicere, alqd habere offensionis*; be displeased with, *alci irasci*. **displeasure**, *n. offensio, ira, indignatio*; without —, *aequo animo*.

dispose, *v.tr. 1*, = settle, *statuere, constituere*; **2**, — of, *vendere*, see *SELL*; *finire*, see *FINISH*; *alqd re uti*, see *EMPLOY*; *alqm interficere*, see *KILL*.

disposal, *n. institutio, ordinatio, arbitrium, potestas*; to be at the — of anyone, *penes alqm* or *ex alqjs arbitrio esse*. **disposed**, *adj.* *erga alqm animatus, ad alqd inclinatus, ad* or *in alqd propensus, ad alqd proclivis* (usu. in bad sense). **disposition**, *n. 1*, see *DISPOSAL*; **2**, = character, *indoles, ingenium, mores, -um*; **3**, = frame of mind, *voluntas, animi inclinatio, proclivitas*.

dispossess, *v.tr.* *de possessione dimovere et (de)sicere, possessione depellere, deturbare*.

disproportion, *n. inaequalitas, dissimilitudo*. **disproportionate**, *adj. inaequalis, non aequalis, iusto or solito major, impar*. *Adv.* *dissimiliter, iusto or solito majus*.

disprove, *v.tr.* *refellere, redarguere*. **disproof**, *n. responsio* (= reply), *refutatio*.

dispute, *I. v.tr. 1*, *verbis contendere, contendere, disputare, disceptare*; — about, *alqd in controversiam vocare or adducere*; **2**, = quarrel, *cum alqo rixari*. **II. n. 1**, *disputatio, contentio, controversia, concertatio, disceptatio*; **2**, *rixa*.

disqualify, *v.tr. 1*, *legal t.t.* = make an

exception of, *excipere*; **2**, = hinder, *alqm impedire* or *prohibere* ne or *quominus, alci obesse*.

disquiet, *n. inquietus, -etis, f., animi motus, -us, (animi) perturbatio*. **disquieted**, *adj. inquietus, anxius, sollicitus*.

disquisition, *n. tractatio, oratio* (= speech), *scriptum* (= a writing).

disregard, *I. n. 1*, = neglect, *neglegentia*; **2**, = disrespect, *contemptio*; to hold in —, *male de alqo opinari*. **II. v.tr.** *parvi, minimi facere*. **disregardful**, *adj. alqjs rei neglegens, immemor*.

disrespect, *n. contemptio, despicentia*; *comb. contemptio et despicentia*; see *DISREGARD*. **disrespectful**, *adj. arrogans, insolens*.

dissatisfy, *v.tr.* *alci displicere*. **dissatisfied**, *adj. tristis*, or by *alqd aegre ferre*. **dissatisfaction**, *n. molestia, taedium, indignatio ira*.

dissect, *v.tr.* (*dis*)*secare*. **dissection**, *n. anatomia* or *anatomice* (late).

dissemble, *v.tr.* (*dis*)*simulare*. **dissembler**, *n. rei simulator* or *dis simulator*.

disseminate, *v.tr.* *spargere, dispergere, jacere, differre, serere*. **dissemination**, *n.* use verb or *rumor* (e.g. the — of a report was great, *rumor percrebuit*).

dissension, *n. discordia*; see *DISCORD*.

dissent, *I. v.intr.* *ab alqo dissentire*. **II. n.** *dissensio*. **dissentient**, or **dissenter**, *qui ab alqo dissentit*.

disservice, *n. detrimentum, injuria*.

dissever, *v.tr.* *sejungere, secernere, segregare*.

dissimilar, *adj. dissimilis, diversus, diversigenis*. **dissimilitude**, *n. dissimilitudo*.

dissimulation, *n. dissimulatio*; see *DISSEMBLE*.

dissipate, *v.tr.* *dissipare*; see *DISPERSE*. **dissipated**, *adj. effusus, pravus, dissolutus, luxuriosus, ad luxuriam effusus, libidinosus*. **dissipation**, *n. luxuria, licentia, pravitas*.

dissolve, *v.tr. 1*, = melt, *liquefacere, liquari, (dis)solvere, (re)solvère, diluere*; **2**, = break up, (*dis*)*solvère, (dis)sungere*. **dissolute**, see *DISSIPATED*. **dissolution**, *1, liquefactio*; **2**, *dissolutio, dissipatio*. **dissoluteness**, *n. mores dissoluti, pravi, etc.*

dissonant, *adj. absõnus*. **dissonance**, *n. vox absõna*.

dissuade, *v.tr.* *dissuadere alqd* or *de alqd re, dehortari alqm* *ab alqd re, detertere alqm* *ab alqd re, or with re, quin, quominus*. **dissuasion**, *n. dissuasio*.

dissyllable, *n. dissyllabus*.

distaff, *n. colus, f.*

distance, *I. n. 1*, of space, *spatium, distantia, intervalum, longinquitas*; at a long —, *longo spatio* or *intervallo interjecto*; **2**, of time, *spatium, intervalum*; **3**, fig. of manner, *superbia* (= pride). **II. v.tr.** *alqm superare*; see *SCURPASS*. **distant**, *adj. 1, remotus, longinquus*; to be —, *distare, abesse* ab; to be far —, *distare* *longo intervallo* or *procul disjunctum esse* ab; *1, is far* —, *longe abest*; **2**, *præteritum*; **3**, = proud, *superbus*. *Adv.* *procul, superbe*.

distaste, *n. animus alienus, stomachus, taedium*. **distasteful**, *adj. molestus, injucundus, ingratus*. *Adv.* *molestè, injucunde, ingrate*.

distemper, *n.* see *DISEASE*.

distend, *v.tr.* *referere* (= stuff full). **distention**, *n. dissentio*, or by verb (e.g. *stomachus referetur*).

distil, *I. v.tr. 1*, = make by distillation,

decoquere, 2, = pour out by drops, stillare.
II. v.intr. stillare. distillation, n. by verb.
distiller, n. qui alqd (de)coquit.

distinct, adj. 1, = separate, *distinctus*, *separatus*, *dis(s)junctus*; 2, = clear, *distinctus*, *clarus*, *perspicuus*. Adv. *separatim*, *distincte*, *clare*, *perspicue*. **distinction**, n. 1, = act of distinguishing, *distinctio*; to draw a — between two things, *aliquid — aliquid esse velle*; see DIFFERENCE; 2, = rank, etc., *honor*, *dignitas*; man of —, *vir illustris* or *clarus*; a mark of —, *insigne*. **distinctive**, adj. *proprius*. Adv. *proprie*. **distinctiveness**, n. *perspicuitas*. **distinguish**, v.tr. 1, see DISCERN; — between, (inter) *aliquid res dijudicare*; 2, = honour, *aliquid (aliquid re) ornare*; — oneself, *gloriam adipisci*. **distinguished**, adj. *insignis*, *clarus*, *nobilis*, *eximius*; a — man, *vir omnibus rebus ornatus* or *praeclensus*.

distort, v.tr. 1, *detorquere*, *distorquere* (e.g. *oculos*); 2, *in pectus detorquere*, *vertère*.

distract, v.tr. 1, = turn the attention, *aliquid (in plura studia, etc.) distrahere*, *distinere*; 2, in a bad sense, *aliquid (con)turbare*, *perturbare*. **distracted**, adj. (*con)turbatus*, *perturbatus*, *mente turbata*. Adv. *raptim* *atque turbate*, or by adj. *amens*. **distraction**, n. 1, = interruption, *impedimentum*; 2, = want of attention, *animi conturbatio*, *incuria* (= carelessness), *negligentia*.

distrain, v.tr. *in possessionem rerum debitoris mitti (Jct.)*, *bona alius venum distrahere* (Jct.), *bona vendere*. **distrain**, n. *bonorum venditio* (Jct.).

distress, I. v.tr. *angere*, *vexare*, *urere*, (*dis*) *cruciare*. II. n. 1, *anxietas*, *timor*, *nimidia cura*; 2, = poverty, *res angustae*, *angustiae*; 3, = danger, *periculum*; to be in —, *laborare*, *in periculo versari*; 4, = DISTRAINT. **distressed**, adj. *anxius*, *sol(l)licitus*; — in mind, *anxius animo*; — circumstances, *res afflictæ* or *angustæ*. **distressing**, adj. *gravis*, *aeribus*. Adv. *graviter*, *aerbe*.

distribute, v.tr. *distribuere*, *metiri*, *partiri*, *dispartire*, *dividere*, (*e*) *largiri*, *dispendere* (= place here and there), *assignare*, *describere*. **distribution**, n. *partitio*, *distributio*, *assignatio* (of land), *descriptio*, *largitio*.

district, n. *ager*, *regio*, *terra*.

distrust, n. *diffidentia* (— in, *aliquid rei*), *parva fides*, *suspicio*. **distrustful**, adj. *suspiciosus*, *diffidens*, *diffusus*. Adv. *diffidenter*, *suspiciose*.

disturb, v.tr. (*con)turbare*, *perturbare*. **disturbance**, n. *turbatio*, *tumultus*, —us, *motus*, —us. **disturber**, n. *turbator*.

disunion, n. *dissensio*, *discordium*, *discordia*; — in the State, *civiles dissensiones*; to excite —, *commovere*. **disunite**, v.tr. *sejungere*, *secernere*, *disjungere*, *dissociare*.

disuse, v.tr. *dedocere aliquid aliquid*; — yourself to, *dediscere aliquid*, *consuetudinem rei minuere*.

ditch, n. *fossa*, *incle*. **ditcher**, n. *fossor*.

dithyrambic, adj. *dithyrambicus*.

ditty, n. *carmen*, *cantus*, —us.

diurnal, adj. *cot(t)idianus* (quot.), *diurnus*.

dive, v.intr. 1, *urinari*, *se (de)mergere*, (*de*) *mergi*, *submergi*; — under, *aliquid re* or *in aliquid* or *in aliquid re* or *sub aliquid*; 2, — into, = examine, *aliquid explorare*, *investigare*, *cognoscere*; = read in parts, *librum strictim attingere*. **diver**, n. *urinator*.

diverge, v.intr. 1, lit. *discedere*, *digredi*; of roads, *in æversas partes ferre*; 2, fig. ab alquo

discrepare, *dissentire*; see DIFFER. **divergence**, n. 1, *declinatio*; 2, *dissensio*.

diverse, adj. *diversus*, *dispar*, *impar*, *dis-similis*. Adv. *diverse*, *dissimiliter*. **diversion**, n. 1, *derivatio*; 2, *avocatio*; 3, *delectatio*, *oblectatio*, *voluptas*, *oblectamentum*. **diversify**, v.tr. *variare*, *distinguere*. **diversity**, n. *diversitas*, *discrepantia*, *dissensio*. **divert**, v.tr. 1, *a river*, *avertere*, *derivare*; 2, = lead aside, *avocare*, *sevocare*, *distinere*, *deducere*, *flectere*; 3, = to amuse, *delectare*, *oblectare*. **diverting**, adj. *jucundus*, *jocosus*.

divest, v.tr. *aliquid exuere*, *aliquid aliquid re nudare*, *detegere*.

divide, I. v.tr. *dividere*, *partiri*, *dispartire*, *dispartiri*, *distribuere*, *describere*. II. v.intr. 1, *dividi*, *discedere*; 2, of opinion, *in contrarias sententias distrahi*; 3, = vote, *in sententiam aliquid (pedibus) ire*, *in sententiam aliquid discedere*. **dividend**, n. = interest, *usura*, *foenus*, *oris*, n. **division**, n. 1, *partitio*, *divisio*; 2, = a large part of an army, *legio*; 3, = a part, *pars*, *portio*. **divisible**, adj. *quod dividi potest*.

divine, I. adj. 1, *divinus*, *caelestis*; by — inspiration, *divinitus*; to honour as —, *aliquid divino honore colere*, *aliquid divinis honoribus habere*; 2, fig. *praestans*, *eximius*, *pulcherrimus*. Adv. *divine*, *divinitus*, *eximie*, *pulcherrime*. II. n. *sacerdos*, **clericus*. III. v.tr. 1, lit. *divinare*, *praesagire*, *praedicere*, *vaticinari*, (*h*) *ariolari*; 2, fig. *praecipere*, *praesentire*, *conjecturâ consequi*, *conjectare*. **divination**, n. 1, *divinatio*, *vaticinatio*, *auguratio* (= — by birds); the substance or result of —, *vaticinium*, *oraculum*; to tell by —, *divinare* (= to divine), *vaticinari* (= to prophesy), (*h*) *ariolari* (= to tell fortunes), *futura divinare*; 2, = conjecture, *conjectura*. **diviner**, n. *vaticinator*, *vates*, (*h*) *ariolus*. **divinity**, n. *divinitas*, *natura divina*, *vis divina*.

divorce, I. n. *divortium*, *discidium* (= separation), *diffarreatio* (= eating apart, opp. *con-farreatio*), *repudium* (= putting away). II. v.tr. as the act of the man, *divortium facere cum uxore*, *repudium remittere uxori*, *uxorem repudiare*; *claves uxori adimere*; the woman was said *divortium facere cum marito*, *repudiare virum*, *discedere a viro*.

divulge, v.tr. (*di*) *vulgare*, *in medium proferre*, *declarare*, *aperire*.

dizzy, adj. *vertiginosus*; a — height, *immensa altitudo*. **dizziness**, n. *vertigo*.

do, v.tr. *facere* (I fall at thy feet and beg, which I cannot — without the greatest pain, *supplex te rogo*, *quod sine summo dolore facere non possum*), *agere*, *gerere*, *administrare*; to — too much, *modum excedere in re*; I — not know what I shall —, *quid agam* or *faciam nescio*; what have you to — here? *quid tibi hic negotii est?* to be done for, *de re actum esse*; to — again, *reficere*, *redintegrare*, *repetere*, *iterare*; — away with, see ABOLISH, KILL. **doer**, n. *auctor*.

docile, adj. *docilis*. Adv. *dociliter*. **docility**, n. *docilitas*.

dock, I. n. *navale*, or *navalia*, —ium. II. v.tr. = cut short, *praecidere*.

doctor, I. n. *medicus*. II. v.tr. *aliquid mederi*, *aliquid curare*.

doctrine, n. = instruction, *doctrina*, *institutio*, *praeceptum*. **doctrinal**, adj. *quod ad doctrinam pertinet*.

document, n. *lit(t)erae*, *tabulae*.

dodge, I. v.tr. *aliquid huc illuc trahere*, *circumvenire*, *illudere*. II. n. = trick, *dolus*.

doe, n. *dama femina*.

doff, v.tr. *exuere*.

dog, I. n. *canis*; a young —, *catulus*; of a —, *caninus*; to go to the —s, *pessum ire*, *cor-rumpi*; go to the —s! *ad malam crucem*. II. v.tr. *indagare*, *investigare*. **dogged**, adj. 1, (= sullen), *morosus*, *acerbus*; 2, (= determined), *constans*, *perseverans*. Adv. *morose*, *acerbe*, *constanter*, *perseveranter*. **doggedness**, n. *morositas*; *perseverantia*.

doggerel, n. *versus inculti*.

dogma, n. *dogma*, *placitum*, *scitum*, *praeceptum*, *institutum*, *sententia*, *iudicium*; it is a — of the Stoics that all sins are alike, *placet Stoicis omnia peccata esse paria*. **dogmatical**, adj. 1, theol. t.t. **dogmaticus*; 2, = assertive, (con-)fidens. Adv. **dogmatice*, (*confidenter*).

doings, n. see *ACTION*.

dole, I. n. *stips*, see *ALMS*. II. v.tr. *demit-ti*, *dividere*, *distribuere*. **doleful**, adj. *tristis*, *maestus*. Adv. *maeste*. **dolefulness**, n. *tristitia*, *maeror*.

doll, n. *pupa* (Pers.).

dollar, n. **thalēus*.

dolphin, n. *delphinus*.

dolt, n. *stipes*, *-itis*, m., *caudex* (*codex*), *homo rusticus*, *baro*. **doltish**, adj. *rusticus*, *stultus*; — conduct, *rusticitas*. Adv. *rustice*, *stulle*.

domain, n. *ager publicus*, *possessio*.

dome, n. *tholus* (= *cupola*).

domestic, I. adj. 1, *domesticus*, *familiaris*, *privatus*; 2, opp. to foreign, *intestinus*, *domesticus*. II. n. *servus*, *minister*, *serva*, *ministra*. **domesticate**, v.tr. see *TAME*.

dominion, n. 1, *potestas* (= civil authority), *jus*, *iuris*, n. (= legal authority), *imperium* (= supreme power), *dicto*, *principatus*, *-ūs*, *regnum*, *dominatio*, *dominatus*, *-ūs* (= lordship), *ty-rannis*, *-idis*, f. (*rupavis*, = usurped dominion in a free state); 2, = realm, *regnum*. **dominate**, v.tr. *dominari*; — over, in alqos. **dominant**, adj. *summus*, *maximus*, *prae-cipuus* (= chief). **domination**, n. *dominatio*; see *DOMINION*. **domineering**, adj. *imperio-sus*, *superbus*. **domineer**, v.intr. *ex arbitrio imperare*.

donation, n. *donum*; see *GIFT*.

doom, I. n. 1, = fate, *fatum*, *sors*; 2, = judgment, *iudicis sententia*, *iudicium*. II. v.tr. *damnare*; see *CONDEMN*, *DESTINE*. **dooms-day**, n. *extremum iudicium*.

door, n. *ostium*, *janua*, *fores*, *-um*, f., *valvae* (= folding-doors), *limen* (= threshold); to bolt the —, *ostio pessulum obdere*; to open a — to wickedness, *patefacere alci fenestram ad nequitiam*. **doorpost**, n. *postis*, m. **doorkeeper**, n. *janitor*, *janitrix*, f.

dormant, adj. *mortuus*; to be —, *jacere*.

dormitory, n. *cubiculum*.

dormouse, n. *glis*, *gliris*, m.

dose, I. n. *potio*; to take a —, *medicamentum sumere* or *accipere*. II. v.tr. *alci medicamentum dare*.

dot, I. n. *punctum*. II. v.tr. *pungere*.

dote, v.intr. *delirare*; — on, *perditte amare*.

dotage, n. *senectus*, *-ūtis*, f. **dotard**, n. *senex*, fixing sense by context (e.g. *stultus*).

double, I. adj. 1, *duplex* (= twofold), *duplus* (in gen.), *geminus*, *geminatus* (= twins, double in nature), *bipartitus* (= having two parts), *anceps* (= two-headed, doubtful); 2, see *TREACHEROUS*. II. v.tr. 1, *duplicare*; 2, = sail round, alqd *flectere*, *circumvehi*; 3, =

turn, se *flectere*. Adv. *bis*, *dupliliter*, *per fide*, *perfidiose*. **double-dyed**, adj. 1, lit. *bis tinctus*; 2, fig. use superl. (e.g. a — villain, *homo sceleratissimus*). **double-faced**, adj. see *DECEITFUL*. **double mind**, n. *ambiguus ingenium*. **double sense**, n. *ambiguitas*; of —, *anceps*, *ambiguus*, *dubius*. **double-tongued**, adj. *bilinguis* (lit. and fig.). **doublet**, n. *tunica*.

doubt, I. n. *dubitatio* (*quin*, ne, *num*, *quidnam*) *scrupulus*, *difficultas*, *dubium*, (usu. after a prep., e.g. in *dubium vocare*); without —, *sine dubio*, *haud dubie*, *certe*, *non dubito quin* (with subj.). to be in —, *dubium esse*, *dubitare*. II. v.intr. *dubitare*, *dubium esse*, in *dubio esse* (to be doubtful), *animo* or *animi pendere*; I — whether, *dubito num*; I — not that, *non dubito quin*.

doubtful, adj. 1, = doubting, *dubius*, *incertus*; 2, = open to doubt, *anceps*, *ambiguus*, *dubius*, *incertus*. Adv. *dubie*, *dubitante*, *ambigüe*. **doubtless**, adj. *sine dubio*.

dough, n. *farina*.

doughty, adj. *fortis*.

dove, n. *columba*, f. *columbus*, m. *palmubes*, *-is*, m. and f. **dove-cot**, n. *columbarium*, *turris*. **dovetail**, I. n. *securicula*, *subscus*, *-idis*, f. II. v.tr. *securiculā compingere*.

dower, n. *dos*, *dōtis*, f. **dowerless**, adj. *indotatus*.

down, I. prep. *de*, with abl.; — the stream, *secundo flumine*. II. n. = grassy hill, *campus paul(ho) editus*. **downcast**, adj. *tristis*, *maestus*. **downfall**, n. (*occasus*, *-ūs*, *interitus*, *-ūs*, *exitium*, *ruina*). **downpour**, n. *imber*, *-bris*, m. **downright**, I. adj. 1, = altogether, *totus*, or *summus* (e.g. he is a — cheat, *totus e fraude factus est*; it is — folly, *summae stultitiae est*); 2, = straightforward, *simpliciter*. II. adv. *plane*, *prorsus*, *omnino*, *simpliciter*. **downwards**, adv. *desuper* (= from above), *deorsum*; in compounds by *de*: to go —, *descendere*; to bring —, *deferre*, *deducere*.

down, n. = plumage, *plumae*; on a plant, the chin, etc., *lanugo*. **downy**, adj. *plumeus*, *plumosus*.

doze, v.intr. *semisomnum esse*; dozing, *semi-somnus*.

dozen, *duodecim*.

drab, adj. *ravus*; see *BROWN*.

drag, I. v.tr. *trahere*, *ducere*, *vehere*; — out, *educere*; see *DRAW* and *PROTRACT*. II. n. *suffragmen*.

dragon, n. *draco*, *serpens*; *anguis* (the constellation).

dragon, I. n. *eques*, *-itis*, m. II. v.tr. *dominari*.

drain, I. n. *fossa*, *incile*, *cloaca*, *colliciae* (*col-ligatae*, in fields, on roofs, etc.). II. v.tr. *siccare*.

drake, n. *anas mas*; see *Duck*.

dram, n. 1, = a weight, *drachma*; 2, = — of liquor, *haustus*, *-ūs*.

drama, n. *fabula*, *drama*, *-ātis*, n. (late). **dramatic**, adj. *scenicus*; the — art, *ars scaenica*. **dramatize**, v.tr. *ad scenam componere* (Quint.).

draper, n. *qui pannos vendit*. **drapery**, n. 1 (as a business), *pannorum mercatura*; 2 (as hangings), *tapele*; 3, = clothes, *vestitus*, *-ūs*.

draught, n. 1, = a drink, *haustus*, *-ūs*; 2, of air, *spiritus*, *-ūs*.

draw, I. v.tr. *trahere*; — a sword, *gladium e vaginā educere* (opp. in *vaginam recondere*),

gladium stringere; with sword —n, *gladio stricto*; — a carriage, *currum vehere*, *ducere*; — out, *ex algo loco educere*, ab or *ex algo loco ducere* (persons, troops); — water, *ex puteo aquam trahere*; — wine, etc., *ex dolio promere*, *defundere*; — a line, *ducere lineam*; = to portray, *delineare*, *designare*, *describere* (always with an object, e.g. *delineare imagines*), (*de*)*pingere*; = to excite, *movere* (e.g. *risum*, laughter, etc.); — a conclusion, *alqd concludere*; — a bill, *syngrapham conscribere*; — a lot, *sortem ducere*; — curtain, *velis alqd obtendere*; — aside, *alqm sevocare*; — down, *1*, *deducere*, *elicere*; *2*, = *INCUR*; — on, = entice, *pellicere*; — over, in *sententiam perducere*; — tight, (*a*)*dstringere*; — up, *scribere*. **II**. v.intr. — on or near, *accedere* = *APPROACH*; — back, *recedere*, *se recipere*. **draw-bridge**, n. use *pons*, m. **drawer**, n. 1 of (water), *aquarius*; *2*, = chest of drawers, *armarium*; *3*, = sketcher, *pictor*. **drawing**, n. *pictura*, *imago*. **drawing-room**, n. *atrium*.

drawl, v.intr. in *dicendo lentum esse*.

dray, n. *carrus*, -*ūs*, *carrum*, *vehiculum*, *plaustrum*.

dread, n. see *FEAR*.

dream, I. n. *somnium*, *species per somnum oblata* or in quiete *visa*, *visus*, -*ūs*, *nocturnus*; in a —, *per somnum*; someone appeared to me in a —, *imago alcis in somno mihi venit*. **II**. v.intr. *somnari*, *dormitare* (= to sleep away time); — of, *videre alqd in somnis* or *per somnum*, or *per quietem*. **dreamy**, adj. *somniculosus*.

dreary, adj. *tristis*, *miser*, *miserabilis*, *luctuosus*, *maestus*. Adv. *misere*, *miserabiliter*, *maeste*. **dreariness**, n. *tristitia*, *maestitia*.

drags, n. 1. *faex*; *2*, fig. the — of the population, *faex populi*, *sordes*, -*is*, *et faex urbis*, *infima plebs*; the — of the state, *sentina reipublicae*.

drench, v.tr. 1, = to give to drink, *alci potum praebere*; *2*, = to cover with water, *irrigare*, *madefacere*.

dress, I. n. *vestis*, *vestitus*, -*ūs*, *cultus*, -*ūs*, *ornatus*, -*ūs*, comb. *vestis atque ornatus*; to adopt the — of the Romans, *Romano habitu uti*. **II**. v.tr. 1, *vestire*, *veste tegere*, *veste induere alqm*, *vestem induere alci*, *veste alqd amicare*; *2*, = prepare food, (*comparare*). **III**. v.intr. *vestiri*, *amiciri alqd re*. **ressed**, adj. *indutus*; — in black, *sordidatus*; — white, *albus*. **dressing-gown**, n. *vestis*. **dressing-room**, n. *cubiculum*. **dressing-table**, n. *mensa*.

dresser, n. 1, = table, *mensa*; *2*, = — of roof, *lanarius*; of plants, etc., *cultor*. **dress-ing**, n. med. t.t. *fomentum*, *cataplasma* (Plin.); (= the whole treatment) *curatio*.

drift, I. v.intr. (*de*)*ferri*, *fluitare*. **II**. n. = tendency or aim, *consilium*, *ratio*, *propositum*, *ad quod spectat mens* or *animus*; what is the —? *quo spectat oratio?* what is your —? *quid vis?*

drill, I. v.tr. 1, = to bore, *perforare*, *terebrare*; *2*, = to exercise, *exercere* (e.g. *militēs*), *militēs omni disciplinā militari erudire*. **II**. n. 1, *terebra*; *2*, *exercitatio*.

drink, I. n. 1, = a drinking, *potio*; *2*, = a draught, *potio*, *potus*, -*ūs*. **II**. v.tr. *bibere*, *potare*, *haurire* (= drink up), *sorbere* (= suck in); — too much, *vino se obnare*; — in, *bibere*; — to, *alci alqd* or *salutem propinare*. **drinker**, n. *potor*, *potator* (= habitual —), *combibo*, *compotor* (= a cup-companion). **drinking**, n. *potio*; in the act of —, *inter bibendum*; to be addicted to —, *vino indulgere*, *deditum esse*. **drinking-bout**, n. *comissatio*.

drip, v.intr. *stillare*.

drive, I. v.tr. *agere*, *pellere* (= — by force); to — forward, *propellere* (e.g. *navem*); — from, *abigere* ab or *ex alqd re*, *exigere* (e) *re* (e.g. *domo*, *e civitate*, *hostem e campo*), (*ex*)*pellere alqm* (*de*) *re* (*domo*, *ex urbe*, *a patriā*), *depellere alqm re* or *de re* (*urbe*, *ex urbe*, *de provinciā*), (*e*)*ligere alqm* (*de*) *re* (*de fundo*), *exturbare ex re*; hither and thither, *agitare* (*fluctibus agitari*); necessity —, *necessitas urget* or *cogit alqm ut alqd faciat*; — too far, *modum excedere in re*. **II**. v.intr. 1, (*in*) *curru vehi*; *2*, — at, *alqd petere*; *3*, of the rain, in *alqm ferri*. **III**. n. 1, *gestatio*; to take a —, *curru vehi*; *2*, = the approach to a house, *aditus*, -*ūs*. **driver**, n. = of a carriage, *raedarius*, *auriga*; of animals, *agitor*; a donkey —, *asinarius*.

drivel, I. v.intr. 1, lit. *salivare*, *salivam fluere patti*; *2*, fig. *ineptire*, *nugari*. **II**. n. 1, *saliva*; *2*, *nugae*, *ineptiae*.

drizzle, v.intr. *leniter pluere*; it —, *rorat*.

droll, adj. *lepidus*, *jocularis*, *ridiculus*. Adv. *lepidè*, *ridiculè*. **drollery**, n. *lepor* (*lepos*), *ludus*, *jocus*, *nugae*, *tricae*, *ineptiae*.

dromedary, n. (*camelus*) *dromas*, -*ūdis*, m.

drone, n. *fucus*. **droning**, n. *bombus*.

droop, I. v.tr. *demittere*, *† inclinare*. **II**. v.intr. 1, lit. *demitti*; *2*, = fade, *languere*, *languescere*, *flaccescere*; *3*, = fail, *animo concidere*, *affligi*.

drop, I. n. *gutta*, *stilla*; not a —, *ne minimam quidem*. **II**. v.intr. 1, *lippire* (= — from the eyes), (*de*)*stillare de re*; — with, *stillare re* (e.g. *sanguine*), *madefactum esse re*; *2*, see *FALL*. **III**. v.tr. 1, = let fall, *alqd de* (*jicere*, (*manu*) *emittere*, *demittere*; *2*, = cease, *alqd omittere*, *dimittere*.

dropsy, n. *aqua intercus*, -*ūtis*, *hydrops*. **dropsical**, adj. *hydropicus*.

dross, n. 1, = slag, *scoria*; *2*, = rust, *robig*, *aerugo* (= — of copper), *ferro* (= — of iron); *3*, fig. *faex*, *scina*.

drought, n. *caelum siccum*, *siccitas*, *siccitates*, -*um*.

drove, n. *grex*, *armenta*, -*orum*. **drover**, n. *pecuarius*, *armentarius*, *bulbulcus*.

down, v.tr. 1, (*de*)*mergere in aquam*, *sum-mergere* (esp. in pass. part. *summersus*), *aquā suffocare*; fig. *se in alqd ingurgitare*; *2*, = over-spread, *inundare*; *3*, fig. by special verbs (e.g. — the memory of, *oblivisci* = forget).

drowsy, adj. *dormitans*, *somni plenus*, *som-no gravis*, *oscitans* (= yawning). Adv., by adj. **drowsiness**, n. *somno affectum esse*.

drudge, I. n. *servus*, *verna*, m. and f. **II**. v.intr. *servire*. **drudgery**, n. *officium servile*.

drug, I. n. *medicamentum*; poisonous —, *venenum*. **II**. v.tr. 1, = administer drugs, *alci medicamentum praebere*, *dare*; *2*, put a — into, *medicamentum alci rei addere*, (*cum*) *alqd re miscere*. **druggist**, n. *medicamentarius* (Plin.).

drum, n. *tympanum*; to beat the —, *tympanum pulsare*.

drunk, adj. *ebrius*, *bene potus*, *temulentus*, *vino gravis*, *crapulae plenus*. **drunkenness**, n. *ebriositas*, *vinolentia*, *ebrietas*. **drunkard**, n. *ebriosus*, *vinolentus*.

dry, I. adj. 1, *siccus*, *aridus* (= withered), *sitiens* (= thirsty), *† siticulosus*, (*ex*)*siccatus*, *torridus*; *2*, fig. *exilis*, *frigidus*, *jejunus*, *aridus*. Adv. *siccè*, *jejunè*, *exiliter*, *frigide*. **II**. v.tr. (*ex*)*siccare*, *arefacere*, *torrefacere*; — tears, *abstergere lacrimas*. **III**. v.intr. *siccari*, *siccescere* (*ex*)*arescere*. **dryness**, n. 1, *siccitas*, *ariditas*; *2*, *jejunitas*, *exilitas*. **dry-nurse**, n. *assa*.

dual, adj. gram. t.t. *dualis numerus*.

dubious, see DOUBTFUL.

duck, **I.** n. *anas*, -ātis, f.; as term of endearment, *deliciae, corculum*; to play —s and drakes with, *alqd pessum dare*.

II. v.tr. 1, under water, *alqd (sub)mergere, demergere in aquam*; 2, the head, *caput demittere*. **III.** v.intr. 1, se (sub)mergere, (sub)mergi; 2, *caput demittere*.

ducking, n. to get a —, *madidum esse, maefieri*.

ductile, adj. 1, *ductilis* (Plin.), *flexibilis*; 2, fig. *obsequens, facilis*. **ductility**, n. 1, by adj.; 2, *habilitas, facilitas*.

dudeon, n. *ira*; in —, *iratus*.

due, **I.** adj. 1, = owed, *debitus*; to be —, *debēre*; to pay money before it is —, *pecuniam representare*; 2, = fit, ad *alqm idoneus, congruens, alqd dignus, alci debitus*. **II.** n. 1, *debitum*; 2, = tax, *vectigal*; harbour —, *portorium*.

duel, n. *certamen*.

duet, n. *versus alie*

duke, n. * *dux*.

dulcimer, n. *sambuca*.

dull, **I.** v.tr. 1, = blunt, *hebetare*; *obscurare* (anything bright); 2, = astound, (ob)stupidificare, obtundere. **II.** adj. 1, lit. *hebes*; 2, fig. *obtusus*, (ob)stupidus, *hebes*; 3, = sluggish, stupid, tardus, *iners, frigidus*; 4, = uninteresting, aridus, *jejūnus*. Adv. *tarde, frigide*; *jejunē, aride*. **dulness**, n. 1, = — of mind, *obtusior animi actus or vigor, mens tarda, imbecillitas ingenii, ingenium hebes, ingenii tarditas, stupor*; 2, = sluggishness, *inertia, segnitia*; 3, of colour; see *PALENESS*.

dumb, adj. *mutus, elinguis* (lit. and fig.); to become —, *obmutescere* (lit. and fig.); to be —, i.e. silent, *tacere*. **dumbfounder**, v.tr. *obstupidificare*. **dumbness**, n. use adj. or verb (e.g. — seizes me, *obmutesco*).

dun, **I.** adj. *fuscus, subfuscus*. **II.** v.tr. *alqm alqd flagitare, alqd ab alqo exposcere*. **III.** n. *flagitator*.

dunce, n. *stipes*, -ītis, m., *truncus*.

dung, n. *stercus*, -ōris, n., *firmus*. **dunghill**, n. *sterquilinium, finetum* (Plin.).

dungeon, n. *carcer*, -ōris, m.

dupe, **I.** n. *homo credulus, fatuus, ludibrium*. **II.** v.tr. *alqm ludibrio habere*; see *DECEIVE*.

duplicate, n. *alqd eodem exemplo*.

duplicity, n. *ambiguitas, fraus*; see *DECEIT*.

durable, adj. 1, *firmus, solidus, duraturus, stabilis*; 2, of time, *dinturnus, longinquus, perpetuus*. Adv. *firme, solide, stabiliter, perpetuo*. **durability**, n. 1, *firmitas, stabilitas, perennitas*; 2, *dinturnitas, longinquitas, perpetuitas*. **duration**, n. *temporis spatium*; long —, *dinturnitas*; short —, *brevitas*. **during**, prep. per with accus. = throughout, in with abl. = time within which, inter with accus. (e.g. *inter cenam* = — dinner, or *inter cenandum*), abl. abs. (e.g. — the reign of Augustus, *Augusto imperatore*), dum with pres. indic., cum with indic. in primary, subj. in secondary tenses.

dusk, n. *crepusculum*; at —, *primo vespere, jam obscura luce*; it grows —, *advesperascit*. **dusky**, adj. *fuscus*; see *DARK*.

dust, **I.** n. *pulvis*, -ōris, m.; to raise the —, *pulverem movere or excitare*; to lay the —, *p. sedare*; to throw — in the eyes, *verba alci dare*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd abstergere, detergere*. **duster**, n. *penicillum* (or —us). **dustman**, n. *qui purgamenta tollit*. **dusty**, adj. *pulverulentus, pulveris plenus*.

duty, n. 1, *officium, debitum, pietas, religio*,

munus, -eris, n., *partes*, -ium; it is the — of, *est alci*; it is my —, *meum est*; a sense of —, *pietas erga alqm or alqd, religio*; 2, = tax, *vectigal*. **dutiful**, **dutious**, adj. *pius erga alqm, alci oboediens, dicto audiens*. Adv. *pie, oboedienter*. **dutifulness**, n. *pietas erga alqm, oboedientia*.

dwarf, **I.** n. *nanus* (Juv.), *pumilio*. **dwarfish**, adj. *pustulus*.

dwell, v.intr. 1, *habitare in loco*, (in)colen locum, *domicilium habere in loco*; 2, fig. — upon, *alqd longius prosequi*. **dwelling**, n. *domicilium, sedes*, -is, f., *habitatio, aedes*, -is, f.

dwindle, v.intr. (con)abescere, (de)minui, extenuari, † rarescere.

dye, **I.** v.tr. *alqd re tingere*; *alqd re inficere imbuere, colorare, inducere colorem alci rei* — with blood, *cruentare, sanguine inficere*; — oneself with something, *se inficere alqd re* (e.g. with woad, *vitro*). **II.** n. *color* or verb; the blossom of the pomegranate is a —, *flor* *Punica mali tingendis vestibus idoneus*. **dyer**, n. *infector*.

dynasty, n. *domus regnatricis, imperium, regnum*.

dyspepsia, n. *cruditas*. **dyspeptic**, adj. *crudus*.

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each, **I.** adj. *singuli, omnis, quisque* only after its noun, *uterque* (of two); on — side, *utrinque*; — other, *alii alios, or inter se*. **II.** pron. *quisque* after noun, *unusquisque, uterque* (of two), by distributive adjs. (e.g. *unicuique bina jugera*, = two acres each); see *EVERY*.

eager, adj. 1, for anything, *alci rei cupidus, avidus, studiosus*; 2, = keen, *acer, ardens, fervidus*. Adv. *cupide, avide, studiose, acriter, fervide*. **eagerness**, n. 1, *cupiditas, cupido, aviditas, studium, appetentia*; 2, *ardor, impetus, ūs, fervor, concitatio, aestus*, -ūs.

eagle, n. *aquila*; — eyed, *cui oculus acer*.

ear, n. 1, part of the body, *auris*; attentive —s, *aures applicatae*; to box a person's —s, *colaphum* (with the fist), *alagam* (with the palm) *alci ducere or impingere*; to pull the —s, *aures vellere*; to be over head and —s in debt, *acere alieno demersum esse*; 2, of corn, *spica, arista*.

earring, n. *aurium insigne, inaures*, -ium, f.

earl, n. * *comes*.

early, **I.** adj. 1, *matutinus* (= in the morning) *matutinus*; 2, of plants, etc., too —, *immaturus* † *praeceox, praematurus*; from — youth, (*jam inde*) *a puero, ab initio aetatis*. **II.** Adv. *mane, primā luce, sub lucem, mature*.

earn, v.tr. 1, *merere* and *mereri*; — much money, *grandem pecuniam quaerere*; — by labour, *manu*; — your subsistence, *alqd re pecuniam sibi facere or colligere, quaestum facere*; 2, fig. (*promerere*, *promereri*). **earnings**, n. *quaestus*, -is, *lucrum* (= gain); to make — by bad means, *turpi quaestu victum parare o. quaerere*.

earnest, adj. *gravis, serius* (usu. of things); to take in —, *rem in serium vertere*. Adv. *serio, ex animo, graviter*. **earnestness**, n. 1, = zeal, *studium, contentio, diligentia*; 2, = seriousness, *gravitas, severitas, diligentia*.

earth, **I.** n. 1, = soil, *terra, solum*; 2, = the globe, *terra, orbis terrarum, tellus*, -ōris, f. (mostly poet.). **II.** v.tr. = — up, *terram aggerare*. **earth-born**, adj. † *terrigena, terrus*

illi. **earthen**, adj. *terrenus*. **earthenware**, n. *foetilia, -ium*. **earthly**, adj. *terrestis*; — life, *haec vita*; — goods *res externae*; — happiness, *voluptas (humana)*; — minded, *in rebus divinis alienus*. **earthquake**, n. *terrae motus, -ūs*. **earthwork**, n. *agger, -eris*, m. **earth-worm**, n. *vermis*, m.

ease, **I.** n. 1, *tranquillitas, quies, -ētis, f., otium* (= leisure), *vita otiosa, pax*; to be at —, *quiescere*; to take your —, *requiescere, quieti se dare*; at —, *tranquillo animo*; **2**, = readiness, *facilitas*. **II.** v. tr. *exonerare, laxare, (al)levare, sublevare, expedire*. **easiness**, n. *facilitas*, esp. of temper, for which also *indulgentia*; — of belief, *crecūlitas*. **easy**, adj. **1**, ad *alqd faciendum* or *factu*, *facilis, nullius negotii, expeditus*; **2**, = affluent, *dives*; — circumstances, *res secundae*; **3**, = tranquil, *tranquillus, quietus, placidus*; **4**, of temper, *facilis, indulgens*; **5**, of manners, *simplex, comis*. Adv. in gen. *facile, nullo negotio*; = tranquilly, *tranquille, quiete, placide*; of temper, *facile, indulgent*; of manners, *simpliciter, comiter*.

east, n. *oriens, regio orientis* (as a district of the heavens), *orientis solis partes, -ium* (= the East). **eastward, eastern, easterly**, adj. ad *orientem vergens, in orientem spectans*; (as adverbs) ad *orientem versus*, ad or *in orientem, ad regionem orientis*; — nations, *Asiatici*; — land, *orientis terrae, or regiones*.

eat, **I.** v. tr. = to take food, *edēre, manducare* (= to chew), *comedere* (= to eat up), *vesci alqd re* (= to eat up as nutriment), *vorare* (= to swallow, particularly to swallow unmastered), *gustare* (= to taste); to — anyone out of house and home, *alqm sumptibus perdere*; to — away, *(e)rodere*. **II.** v. intr. to — well = taste, *jucunde sapere*. **eatable**, adj. *esculentus*. **eatables**, n. *cibus* (= food), *cibā* (= meats, that is, several kinds of food), *esca* (= prepared food); *victus, -ūs* (= living, victuals). **eating-house**, n. *popina*.

eaves, n. *sugrunae*. **eaves-dropper**, n. *qui alqd subauscultat*.

ebb, **I.** n. *aestis recessus, -ūs, or recessus, -ūs*; at —, *minuente aestu*; — and flood, *aestus maritimi accedentes et recedentes*. **II.** v. intr. *recedere*; — and flow, *affluere et remare*.

ebony, n. *(h)ebēnus, f. (or ebenum)*.

ebriety, n. *ebrietas, temulentia*; see **DRUNK**.

ebullition, n. **1**, lit. use *effervesce*; **2**, fig. *aestus, -ūs*; — of anger, *ira effervescit*.

eccentric, adj. *inauditus, inusitatus, novus, mirus, insolens*. **eccentricity**, n. *quod mirum est, etc.*

ecclesiastical, adj. **ecclesiasticus*.

echo, **I.** n. *imago vocis*; to give an —, *voci respondere, vocem reddere, remittere*; a place which —es, *locus clamoribus repercutus*. **II.** v. intr. and tr. see "give an echo" above.

eclat, n. *laus, splendor, ostentatio*.

eclipse, **I.** n. *obscuratio, defectus (sortis etc.)*. **II.** v. tr. **1**, *obscurare*; to be eclipsed, *obscurari, deficere*; **2**, fig. *alqm superare*; see **EXCEL**.

eclogue, n. *ecloga* (late).

economy, n. **1**, = house-management, *rei familiaris administratio, diligentia*; political —, *rei publicae administratio*; **2**, = frugality, *parsimonia*; from —, *rei familiaris tuenda studio*. **economical**, adj. *attentus ad rem, frugi, diligens, parcus*. Adv. *diligenter, parce*. **economist**, n. **1**, *qui rem suam bene administrat*; **2**, = political —, *qui rei publicae opes investigat*.

ecstasy, n. **1**, = elevation and abstraction of mind, *secessus, -ūs, mentis et animi a corpore, animus abstractus a corpore, mens sevocata a corpore*; *furore*; **2**, = great delight, *summa voluptas*. **ecstatic**, adj. *mente incitatus, fanaticus, furens*. Adv. *per furorem*.

eddy, n. *vertex, vorago* (= whirlpool).

edge, n. **1**, = a sharp line, *acies, labrum* (of a cup, etc.); **2**, = margin, *margo, m. and f.*, *ora, crepido* (of quays, etc.); **3**, = — of a dress, *† limbus, clavus, fimbriae, † instita*.

edible, adj. *esculentus*.

edict, n. *edictum, decretum, consultum, jussum*.

edify, v. tr. **1**, lit. *aedificare*; **2**, fig. *docere monere*. **edifying**, adj. ad *bonos mores docendos aptus, idoneus*; see **EXCELLENCE**.

edit, v. tr. *librum edere*. **editor**, n. *editor*. **edition**, n. *editio*.

educate, v. tr. *alere* (= to support), *instruere, erudire, docere* (= teach), *educare* (= bring up); to be well educated, *bene doctum et educationem esse, institutum esse*. **education**, n. *educatio, disciplina, doctrina, eruditio*; a man of good —, *homo (e)doctus, eruditus, homo bene doctus et educatus*; without —, *(politi)oris humanitatis expertus*. **educator**, n. *educator* (= one who brings up), *magister, magistra, praeceptor, praeceptor*. **educational**, adj. ad *disciplinam, etc., pertinens*.

educe, v. tr. *protrahere, producere, educere*.

eel, n. *anguilla*.

efface, v. tr. *delere, (e)radere*.

effect, **I.** n. **1**, = consequence, *effectus, -ūs, eventus, -ūs, consecutio*; **2**, = influence, *vis, effectus, -ūs, vis et effectus*; to have great —, *multum (apud alqm) valere*; without —, *frustra, nequ(e)quam*; **3**, = purpose, to this —, *his verbis, hoc consilio*; **4**, in —, *re (verā), reapse*; **5**, —s, *res, rerum, f., bona, -orum*. **II.** v. tr. *efficere, facere, conficere, perficere*. **effective**, **effectual**, adj. *alcis rei efficiens, valens, efficax, or by verb qui, etc., efficit*. Adv. *efficienter, prospere*. **efficacy**, n. *efficientia*.

effeminate, adj. *mollis, effeminatus, delicatus, † semivir, muliebris*. Adv. *molliter, effeminate, muliebriter*. **effeminacy**, n. *mollitia, molities, vita delicata*.

effervesce, v. intr. *fervere, effervescere*.

effete, adj. *effectus, obsoletus*.

effigy, n. *effigies, imago, simulacrum*.

efflux, n. *effluviū, profluvium*.

effort, n. *opera, labor, studium, contentio, conatus, -ūs*; to make an —, *operam dare, (e)nitī*.

effrontery, n. *impudentia, os, oris, n. (impudens)*.

effulgence, n. *splendor, fulgor*.

egg, n. *ovum*; a fresh —, *ovum recens*; to lay —s, *ova parere, edere, gignere*; yoke of —, *vitellus*; white of —, *album or album ovi* (Cels. & Plin.); teach your grandmother to suck —, *sus Minervam, ut alunt (i. e. docet)*. **egg-shell**, n. *ovi putamen* (Plin.).

egoism, n. *sui ostentatio, factatio* (= display); *sui amor* (= love of self). **egoist**, n. *qui sibi soli studet*. **egoistical**, adj. use n.

egregious, adj. *maximus, summus, mirus, singularis*. Adv. *maxime, summe, mirum in modum*.

egress, n. **1**, = going out, *egressus, -ūs, exitus, -ūs*; **2**, = place through which you go out, *exitus, egressus, efrugum*; **3**, = mouth of a river, *os, oris, n., ostium*.

elder-down, *n.* *plumae (anatum) mollissimae*.

eight, *adj.* *octo*; *octoni*-, *-ae*, *-a* (= eight each).
eighteen, *adj.* *duodeviginti*.
eighty, *adj.* *duodevicesimus*, *octavus desimus*.
eightieth, *adj.* *octoginta*, *octogeni* (distrib.).
eightieth, *adj.* *octogesimus*.

either, *I.* *pron.* *alteruter* (more rarely *uter*), *utervis*, *uterlibet*; *not* —, *neuter* (fem. and neut. of *al*, *-ra*, *-rum*). **II.** *conj.* *either ... or*, *aut ... aut*, *vel ... vel*, *sive (seu) ... sive (seu)*, *not either ... nor*, *neque (nec) ... neque (nec)*.

ejaculate, *v.tr.* *voces interruptas (et inconditas) mittere or edere*. **ejaculation**, *n.* *voces interruptae*.

eject, *v.tr.* *efficere*, *emittere*, *extrudere*.
ejection, *n.* *expulsio*, but more usu. by verb; *legal t.t.* *dejectio*.

eke, *v.tr.* *to — out*, *alci rei parcere*.

elaborate, *I.* *v.tr.* *conficere*, *perficere*, *expolire*. **II.** *adj.* *elaboratus*, *expolitus*, *exquisitus*, *accuratus*. *Adv.* *exquisite*, *accurate*. **elaboration**, *n.* *use the verb*.

elapse, *v.intr.* *transire*, *praeiterire*, *peragi*.

elastic, *adj.* **1.** *lit.* *qui (quae, quod) produci potest*; **2.** *fig.* *see HOPEFUL*.

elated, *adj.* *alqd re elatus*; *to be —*, *efferrī*.

elation, *n.* *gaudium* (= joy), *arrogantia*, *superbia* (= pride).

elbow, *n.* *cubitum*.

elder, *I.* *adj.* (*natu*) *major*, *superior*, *prior*. **II.** *n.* *eccl. t.t.* * *presbyter*. **elderly**, *adj.* *aetate provecus*.

elect, *I.* *v.tr.* *creare*, *capere*, *legere*, *eligere*, *comb.* *eligere et creare*, *deligere*, *cooptare* (as a colleague), *designare*, *declarare*; — *into a premature vacancy*, *sufficere*. **II.** *adj.* *designatus*, *suffectus* (= to an unexpected vacancy).

election, *n.* **1.** *act of choice*, *electio*, *suffragia*, *-orum* (= the votes); **2.** *a popular —*, *comitia*, *-orum*; *to hold an —*, *comitia habere*; *day of —*, *dies comitalis*; *day of your —*, *tua comitia*. **electioneering**, *adj.* *candidatorius*. **elective**, *adj.* *suffragii creatus*. **elector**, *n.* *qui jus suffragii habet*, *suffragator* (= partisan).

elegant, *adj.* *elegans*, *venustus*, *bellus* (= graceful), *lautus*, *nitidus*, *comptus*, *mundus* (= neat), *urbanus* (= refined). *Adv.* *eleganter*, *venuste*, *belle*, *nitide*, *urbane*. **elegance**, *n.*, *elegantia*, *urbanitas*, *venustas*, *munditia*.

elegy, *n.* *elegia*, *elegi*. **elegiac**, *adj.* *elegiacus* (late).

element, *n.* **1.** = original material, *elementum*, *natura*; *the —s*, *principia rerum* *et quibus omnia constant*, *primordia rerum*; *the four —s*, *quat(tuor) elementa*, *initia rerum*; **2.** = a part, *membrum*; **3.** = the rudiments of knowledge, *elementa*, *-orum*, *rudimenta*, *-orum*; **4.** *fig.* *to be in one's —*, *alqd re familiariter uti*; *to be out of one's —*, *in alqd re peregrinum ac hospitem esse*. **elementary**, *adj.* *primus* (e.g. — knowledge, *prima lit(terarum) studia*); — *school*, *schola in qua lit(terarum) elementa traduntur*.

elephant, *n.* *elephantus* (*elephas*).

elevate, *v.tr.* **1.** = raise, (*ad*) *tollere*, *extollere*, (*al*) *levare*; **2.** *fig.* *tollere*, *evahere*; *to be raised*, *efferrī*. **elevated**, *adj.* **1.** of places, *editus*, *altus*, (*ex*) *celsus*, *praeceus*; **2.** *fig.* (*ex*) *celsus*. **elevation**, *n.* = a raising, *elatio*, but usu. by verb; *fig.* *elatio*, *magnitudo*; — of character, *magnanimitas*; — of the voice, *vocis contentio*; = a rising ground, *locus editus* or *superior*.

eleven, *adj.* *undecim*; — each, *undēni*; — times, *undecies(n)*. **eleventh**, *adj.* *undecimus*.

elf, *n.* *see FAIRY*.

elicit, *v.tr.* *ellicere*, *eblandiri* (by coaxing), *extorquere* (by force), *evocare* (to call or bring forth); *to — tears*, *lacrimas movere* *alci*.

eligible, *adj.* *opportunus*, *idoneus ad alqd*, *dignus alqd re*, or *qui with subj.* *Adv.* *opportune*, *bene*. **eligibility**, *n.* *opportunitas* (e.g. *loci*); = — *to office*, *dignus qui eligatur*.

elixir, *n.* * *elixir(ium)*.

elk, *n.* *alces*, *-is*, *f.*

ell, *n.* *ulna* (= a cloth measure), *cubitum*.

elm, *ulmus*, *f.*; of an —, *ulmeus*.

elocution, *n.* (*elocutio*) (= selection of words), *pronuntiatio* (= delivery); as an art, *elocutoria*, *elocutrix* (Quint.).

elongate, *v.tr.* *see LENGTHEN*.

elope, *v.intr.* *cum alqo or alqd (pro)fugere*, *effugere*. **elopement**, *n.* *fuga*.

eloquence, *n.* *facultas or vis or copia dicendi*, *facundia*, *eloquentia*. **eloquent**, *adj.* *facundus*, *eloquens*, *copiosus*, *dicendi peritus*, *in dicendo exercitatus*, *in dicendo suavis et ornatus*. *Adv.* *copiose*, *ornate*, *facunde*.

else, *I.* *adj.* *alius*. **II.** *adv.* **1.** = besides, *praeterea*, *praeter* (prep. with *accus*, e.g. *nothing —*, *praeter hoc nihil*); *see EXCEPT*; **2.** = otherwise, *alter*, *alioqui(n)*, *alio modo*, *alid ratione*; *it could not — happen*, *fieri non potuit quin*; — *where*, *alibi*.

elucidate, *v.tr.* *see EXPLAIN*.

elude, *v.intr.* *alci or de or (e) alcis manibus elabi*, *de alcis manibus effugere*, *alcis manibus evadere*, *alqm eludere*, (*evitare*, (*ef*) *fugere*, *declinare*. **elusive**, *adj.* *fallax*. *Adv.* *fallaciter*.

Elysium, *n.* *Elysium*, *see PARADISE*. **Elysian**, *adj.* *Elysius* (e.g. *campi*, *domus*).

emaciate, *v.tr.* *attenuare*, *macerare*, *enervare*, *exaurire*. **emaciated**, *adj.* *maceratus*, *macer*, *enervatus*, *enervatus et exanguis*, *enectus*, *effetus* (= exhausted, of soils). **emaciation**, *n.* *macies*.

emanate, *v.intr.* *emanare*. **emanation**, *n.* *by verb*.

emancipate, *v.tr.* *liberare re or a re*; as slaves, etc., *manumittere*, *servitutē liberare*, *servitio extrinse*, *e servitute in libertatem restituere* or *vindicare*. **emancipation**, *n.* *liberatio*; = — of slaves, *manumissio*. **emancipator**, *n.* *liberator*.

embalm, *v.tr.* *condire*.

embank, *v.tr.* *molem opponere fluctibus*, *flumen arcere*, *coercere*. **embankment**, *n.* *agger*, *-ēris*, *m.*, *terra ad aggerem exstruendum congesta*, *moles*, *-is*, *f.*

embark, *I.* *v.tr.* *imponere in navem* or *naves*. **II. *v.intr.* **1.** *lit.* *conscendere (navem)*; **2.** *fig.* — *upon*, *consilium or rationem intrare*.**

embarrass, *v.tr.* **1.** = disturb, (*con*) *turbare*; **2.** = hinder, *alqm impedire*, *alci obstare*, *obesse*, *officere*. **embarrassed**, *adj.* *impeditus*; — circumstances, *see EMBARRASSMENT*. **embarrassing**, *adj.* *difficilis*, *dubius*, *anceps*. **embarrassment**, *n.* *implicatio*, *perturbatio*; = — of mind, *mens turbata*; = pecuniary —, *rei familiaris implicatio*, *angustiae*.

embassy, *n.* **1.** = the office of an ambassador, *legatio*, *legationis munus*, *-ēris*, *n.*; **2.** = the persons sent, *legatio*, *legati*, *qui missi sunt*; *see AMBASSADOR*.

embattled, *adj.* *instructus*.

embellish, *v.tr.* (*ad*) *ornare*, *exornare*, *alci decori or ornamēto esse*, *excolere*. **embellishment**, *n.* *decor*, *-oris*, *n.*, *ornamētum*, *insigne*.

embers, n. cinis, -ëris, m., favilla.

embezzle, v. tr. avertère, interceptère, interceptere ad seque transferre, interceptere, suppressere, retinere ac suppressere. **embezzlement**, n. peculatus, -ûs. **embezzler**, n. pecuniae aversor, interceptor.

embitter, v. tr. exasperare, infestum facere, exacerbare. **embittered**, adj. irâ accensus, iratus, infensus, infestus.

emblem, n. imago, signum, simulacrum. **emblematic**, adj. alqd significans, or referens.

embody, v. tr. 1. = to enroll troops, milites inscribere; 2. = to join one thing to another, adjungere, adjicere; inserere (= to plant in, e.g. alqm familie); — in a society, in societatem adscribere, recipere; — the young soldiers with the veterans, tirones immiscere veteribus militibus; — a speech in a letter, epistulae orationem includere. **embodiment**, n. imago, simulacrum (= imago).

embolden, v. tr. alci animum addere, alqm accendere, confirmare.

emboss, v. tr. caelare (alqd auro, argento, also in auro). **embossed**, adj. caelatus; artifice in — work, caelator.

embrace, I. v. tr. 1. amplecti, amplexari, complecti; 2. = contain, comprehendere, complecti; 3. = seize, capere (e.g. occasionem), uti; 4. = encircle, complecti; 5. — an opinion, ad alcijs partes transire, sententiae assentiri. II. n. amplexus, -ûs, complexus, -ûs.

embrocation, n. fomentum.

embroider, v. tr. (acu) pingere, acu facere; — with gold, auro alqd distinguere. **embroidery**, n. ars acu pingendi; a piece of —, opus acu pictum or factum, pictura acu facta.

embroll, v. tr. implicare alqm re, alqm conturbare.

embryo, n. partus, -ûs.

emendation, n. emendatio (et correctio).

emerald, n. smaragdus, m. and f.; of —, smaragdinus.

emerge, v. intr. emergere, ex(s)istere. **emergency**, n. casus, -ûs, discrimen.

emetic, n. vomitorium, with n. (e.g. bulbus).

emigrant, n. patriâ or domo profugus, patriâ extorris, advena, incolâ (= foreign resident).

emigrate, v. intr. (e)migrare, demigrare ex loco in locum, transmigrare alqo (e.g. Veios), domo emigrare, solum (ex)silii causâ(s) vertere. **emigration**, n. (e)migratio.

eminent, adj. insignis, praestans, clarus, nobilis, egregius, excellens, praeclensus, eximius, singularis (= sole of its kind), summus. Adv. egregie, eximie, summe, praecepue, singulariter, by superl. with ex omnibus or omnium, or posit. with prae ceteris (e.g. ex omnibus optimus, prae ceteris bonus). **eminence**, n. 1. of place, locus editus, clivus (= a hill), tumulus (= a mound); 2. = moral —, praestantia, excellentia, summa gloria; 3. = — of rank, amplissimus gradus, -ûs.

emissary, n. emissarius, speculator.

emit, v. tr. (e)mittere, jacere. **emission**, n. (e)missio, jactus, -ûs.

emollient, n. malagma, -âtis (Cels.).

emolument, n. emolumentum, lucrum, quaesitus, -ûs, fructus, -ûs.

emotion, n. animi motus, -ûs, commotio, concitatio; a strong —, animi perturbatio; to be under —, perturbatum esse.

emperor, n. imperator, Caesar, Augustus, princeps. **empress**, n. domina, Augusta, uxor imperatoria.

emphasis, n. emphasis (Quint.), vts; with —, cum vi; to have —, vim habere, multum valere; to have more —, plus gravitatis or auctoritatis habere; without —, jejunus, frigidus. **emphatic**, adj. gravis, vehemens. Adv. graviter, vehementer.

empire, n. imperium, potestas, dicio, principatus, -ûs, dominatio, dominatus, -ûs, regnum (= monarchical despotism), tyrannus, -idis, f. (= power usurped in a free state).

empirical, adj. in usu tantum et experimentis positus (Cels.).

employ, v. tr. 1. = to engage in any work or office, occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere; alqo or alqd re uti; alqd usurpare, adhibere alqd or alqm ad alqd, etc.; 2. = to spend in, or on, in alqm or alqd insumere, ad alqd conferre, in or ad alqd impendere, in alqd or in alqd re consumere, in alqd re collocare, alqd alci rei tribuere.

employment, n. 1. act of —, usus, -ûs, occupatio, tractatio, pertractatio; 2. = business, res, negotium, studium, cura. **employer**, n. qui operas conducit.

emporium, n. emporium, forum rerum venalium.

empower, v. tr. alci alcijs rei faciendae potestatem facere, alci mandare ut, etc.; to be empowered by, mandata habere ab alqo, alcijs nomine, alqo auctore facere alqd.

empty, I. adj. 1. inanis (opp. plenus or instructus), nudus (opp. (e)ornatus), vacuus; 2. fig. inanis, vanus, omnis eruditiois expertus (atque ignarus), omnium rerum rudis (the two last in regard to learning and culture); — words, verba inania, voces inanes, sermo inanis, sermo vanus. II. v. tr. vacuefacere, exinanire, exonerare (= — a cargo, etc.), exhaustire, exsiccare; — itself (of a river), se effundere, in mare (in)fluere.

emptiness, n. 1. = empty space, inanitas, inane vacuum, vacuitas; 2. fig. inanitas, vanitas.

empyrean, n. caelum, tigneas arces, faetherea domus, signifer aether.

emulate, v. tr. (con)certare, contendere cum alqo, aemulari alqm. **emulation**, n. studium, certamen, certatio, aemulatio. **emulator**, n. aemulus, m., aemula, f. **emulous**, adj. aemulus. Adv. certatim.

enable, v. tr. facultatem alci alcijs rei faciendae dare.

enact, v. tr. 1. of a deliberative body, alqd sancire, sciscere, jubere; 2. in a wider sense, jubere, accus. and infin.; statuere, constituere, infin. or ut. **enactment**, n. = law, sanctio, lex, plebiscitum, senatusconsultum.

enamoured, adj. see LOVE.

encamp, v. intr. castra ponere.

enchant, v. tr. 1. (e)fascinare (= — by the evil eye), incantare (= — by charms); 2. fig. capere, rapere, delinere, permutcare.

enchantment, n. (e)fascinatio, carmen.

encircle, v. tr. see ENCLOSE.

enclose, v. tr. concludere, includere in re, cingere, capere, continere, circumdare alqd alci rei, or alqd alqd re; to be enclosed by, alqd re cingi, circumdari, contineri. **enclosure**, n. 1. = act of —, inclusio; 2. = enclosed place, saeptum, locus saeptus, saepimentum, cohors.

encomium, n. laus, laudatio; to pronounce an — on, alqm laudare, dicere de alcijs laudibus.

encompass, v. tr. see ENCLOSE.

encore, v. tr. revocare. **-encore!** interj. revoco.

encounter, I. n. congressio, concursio, concursus, -ûs (as soldiers in fight). II. v. tr. inter se concurrere, (inter se) congrredi, signa inter se conferre (of armies); — a person, concurrere

or *congregi cum algo* (hostilely), *incidere in alqm* (= to meet by chance), *convenire, congregi cum algo* (= to meet by design).

encourage, v.tr. (ad)hortari, cohortari ad alqd or with ut, (con)firmare, excitare, impellere, alqm stimulare, alci stimulus admoovere; — to concord, concordiam suadere. **encouragement**, n. = act of —, confirmatio, (ad)hortatio, cohortatio, impulsus, -us, hortamentum, incitamentum.

encroach, v.intr. alqd occupare, in alqd invadere; — on one's rights, alqd de jure alcijs deminuer. **encroachment**, n. as an act, vis, violatio; as a result, injuria illata.

encumber, v.tr. †gravare, onerare, praegravare, impellere; — with burdens, onera alci imponere. **encumbrance**, n. onus, -eris, n. (= load), impedimentum, molestia.

end, I. n. 1, = termination, finis, m. and f., extremum, terminus (= boundary), exitus, -us, modus (e.g. nullus modus caedibus fuit, there was no — to the slaughter), clausula (= the conclusion of a period, of a letter, etc.), caput (e.g. capita finis), extremus (e.g. in extremâ oratione, in the — of the speech); at the —, in extremo (in space), ad extremum (= lastly), denique; to bring to an —, finem alci rei afferre, alqd ad finem adducere or perducere, alqd absolvere, alqd transigere, perficere, conficere, consummare; the war has come to an —, debellatum est; 2, = aim or object, finis, consilium, propositum. II. v.intr. finem, exitum habere, evenire, exire, terminari, finire, finire, destinare. III. v.tr. alqd finire, terminare; — a speech, finem facere orationis or dicendi; — life, vitam finire, vitam deponere, mortem sibi consciscere (= — by suicide); — a strife, controversiam dirimere. **ending**, n. finis, terminatio, exitus, -us. **endless**, adj. infinitus, perpetuus, aeternus, sempiternus. Adv. infinite, perpetuo, perpetuum. **endlessness**, n. quod finem non habet, perpetuitas.

endanger, v.tr. alqm in periculum, in discrimen adducere or vocare, periclitari.

endear, v.tr. alqm alci devincere. **endearements**, n. blanditiae.

endeavour, I. n. nîsus, -us, contentio, opera, conatus, -us, studium; — after honours, honorum contentio, ambitio, ambitus, -us; my — tends, id ago, hoc specto ut, etc. II. v.intr. (en)iti, contendere, comb. eniti et contendere ut, etc., operam dare ut, etc., studere, conari (the two last with infinit.).

endorse, v.tr. 1, syngrapham inscribere; 2, fig. see ALLOW, SANCTION. **endorsement**, n. use verbs.

endow, v.tr. 1, = — a daughter, alci dotem dare; 2, in gen. alqm alqd re or alci alqd donare, alqm re instruere, augere, ornare. **endowed**, adj. ornatus, praeditus, instructus. **endowment**, n. donatio, or any word = property, res, etc.; see PROPERTY.

endue, v.tr. see ENDOW.

endure, v.tr. ferre, sustinere, tolerare, pati, perpeti, comb. ferre et perpeti, pati ac ferre, perpeti ac perferre. **endurance**, n. toleratio, tolerantia, perpassio, comb. perpassio et tolerantia. **endurable**, adj. tolerabilis, tolerandus, patibilis; to make a thing —, lenire, mitigare, levare (consuetudine levior fit labor). **enduring**, adj. perpetuus, perennans.

enemy, n. hostis (= public —), inimicus (= private —); the —, hostis, sing. or pl.

energy, n. vis, vigor, virtus, -utis, f., impetus, -us, contentio (e.g. vocis). **energetic**, adj. acer, strenuus, impiger, vehemens. Adv. acriter, strenue, impigre, vehementer.

enervate, v.tr. enervare, debilitare, (e)mollire, frangere. **enervation**, n. debilitatio.

enfeeble, v.tr. see ENERVATE.

enforce, v.tr. 1, = — an argument, confirmare; 2, in gen. vim alci rei dare or praebere.

enfranchise, v.tr. 1, alci civitatem dare, alqm in civitatem or civitati (ad)scribere, in civitatem (ad)scribere, accipere, recipere, civitate donare; 2, = set free, manumittere. **enfranchisement**, n. 1, civitas, or civitatis donatio; 2, = setting free, manumissio.

engage, v.tr. 1, = to fight with, configere cum algo; 2, = to bind, alqm obligare, obstringere; 3, = to secure the services of, alqm necesse conducere; 4, = ask, alqm invitare, excitare (e.g. ad saltandum); 5, — in conversation, alqm appellare (= address), sermonem cum algo incipere, instituire, conferre, se sermoni intermiscere; 6, = undertake, spondere, promittere, recipere (accus, and infin.); 7, — in, enter upon, alqd ingredi, inire, obire, suscipere. **engaged**, adj. 1, occupatus; 2, = — in marriage, sponsus, pactus. **engagement**, 1, = battle, pugna, proelium; 2, = pledge, sponsio, stipulatio, pactum, pactio, conventus, -us (= agreement), promissum (= promise); to keep an —, fidem praestare, servare; — in marriage, pactio nuptialis; 3, = appointment, constitutum, or by verb; 4, = business, occupatio, negotium. **engaging**, adj. suavis; — manners, mores urbani. Adv. suaviter.

engender, v.tr. —, gignere, generare, (pro)creare, comb. creare et gignere, gignere et procreare; 2, fig. facere, creare; see CAUSE, PRODUCE. **engine**, n. machina, machinatio, machinamentum, tormentum. **engineer**, n. faber (= workman), architectus, machinator, operum (publicorum) curator.

engrave, v.tr. 1, scalpere, in alqd re or alci rei (e.g. auro) incidere (e.g. leges); 2, fig. in mentibus alqd insculpere. **engraving**, n. as an art or work of art, sculptura (Plin.). **engraver**, n. sculptor (Plin.).

engross, v.tr. 1, = buy up, coemere; 2, = to write in large letters, magnis litteris scribere; 3, = occupy, alqm occupare, tenere.

engulf, v.tr. 1, absorbere, (de)vorare; 2, fig. absorbere, (ex)haurire.

enhance, v.tr. 1, = increase, augere, amplificare; 2, fig. augere, amplificare, ornare exaggerare. **enhancement**, n. accessio, amplificatio.

enigma, n. aenigma, -utis n., ambages, -um; you speak in —, ambages narras. **enigmatical**, adj. obscurus, perplexus, ambiguus. Adv. ambigue, per ambages, perplexe.

enjoin, v.tr. see COMMAND.

enjoy, v.tr. frui, gaudere, uti re (e.g. prosperitâ valetudine), florere re (e.g. justitiae famâ), voluptatem capere or percipere ex re. **enjoyment**, n. gaudium, fructus, -us, usus, -us, voluptas, suavitatis, oblectatio, delectatio.

enkindle, v.tr. accendere, incendere, inflammare (scil. animos, discordiam, odium, etc.).

enlarge, v.tr. amplificare, dilatare (opp. coartare, e.g. castra, aciem, imperium), proferre, prolatare, or propagare (= to extend, e.g. imperii fines, imperium), augere (= to increase); — one's knowledge, alqd addiscere; — upon, alqd re pluribus (verbis) disputare. **enlargement**, n. amplificatio, propagatio, prolatio, incrementum.

enlighten, v.tr. 1, lit. illustrare, illuminare; 2, fig. alqm docere, erudire, fingere. **enlightenment**, n. humanitas, mens exulta or perpolitâ.

enlist, *I. v.tr.* milites conscribere, comparare, sacramento adigere, obligare, conquirere. **II. v.intr.** nomen dare, profiteri, sacramentum dicere. **enlistment**, *n.* use verbs.

enliven, *v.tr.* alqm (ex)hilarare, laetificare.

enmity, *n.* inimicitia, odium, simultas.

ennoble, *v.tr.* 1, alqm nobilitum ordini (a)describere; in the Roman sense, transitio fit i plebe ad patricios; 2, fig. ornare, excolere, illustrare.

ennui, *n.* taedium.

enormous, *adj.* ingens, immanis, immensus, mirā or incredibile magnitudine. *Adv.* praeter modum, or by superl. of *adj.* (e.g. — high, altissimus). **enormity**, *n.* res atrox or nefanda, scelus, -ēris, *n.*, facinus, -ōris, *n.*

enough, *adj.* sat, satis (e.g. satis consiliū), affatim; more than —, abunde, satis superque; not —, parum (opp. nimis); but —! sed haec hactenus.

enquire, *v.tr.* 1, see **ASK**; 2, — into, de alqd re quaerere, in alqd, (de) alqd re inquirere, alqd or de alqd re cognoscere. **enquiry**, *n.* 1, see **QUESTION**; 2, legal t.t. quaestio, inquisitio, cognitio; 3, — investigation, inquisitio, investigatio; see **ENQUIRE**.

enrage, *v.tr.* alcjs exasperare, inflammare, alqm lacessere; to be enraged, furorē incendi or inflammari.

enrapture, *v.tr.* alqm oblectare, capere.

enrich, *v.tr.* locupletare, locupletem facere, ditare, divitiis ornare.

enrobe, *v.tr.* induere alci vestem or alqm veste.

enroll, *v.tr.* inscribere, consignare; see **ENLIST**.

enshrine, *v.tr.* dedicare (lit.), (con)secrare (lit. and fig.).

ensign, *n.* 1, signum (militare), vexillum; 2, an officer, signifer, aquilifer, vexillarius.

enslave, *v.tr.* alqm in servitutum redigere, alci servitutem injungere, alqm servitute afficere.

enslaved, *adj.* alci rei addictus; to be —, alci rei (in)servire.

ensnare, *v.tr.* 1, illaqueare (lit. late; fig. Hor.), laqueo capere, irretire; 2, fig. irretire, illicere, capere.

entail, *v.tr.* 1, serram heredi ita addicere ut nunquam alienari possit; 2, fig. see **CAUSE**.

entanglement, *n.* implicatio.

enter, *I. v.intr.* introire, intrare, ingredi; — a port, in portum venire, inveni, deferri; — upon, intrare, suscipere; — into, coire, facere (e.g. societatem); — public life, ad rempublicam accedere, remp. capessere; — an office, munus intrare, ingredi, capessere, suscipere. **II. v.tr. — accounts, in tabulis referre; — as paid, alqd alci expensum (re)ferre.**

entrance, *n.* 1, = act of —, ingressio, introitus, -ūs; 2, = place of —, aditus, -ūs, os, ostium, janua (= gate), limen (= threshold), introitus, -ūs; 3, = beginning, initium; at — of spring, primo vere. **entry**, 1, see **ENTRANCE**; 2, — in accounts, nomen (e.g. nomen in tabulis referre, make an —).

enterprise, *n.* inceptum, conatus, -ūs, conata, -orum, opus, -ēris, *n.*, facinus, -ōris, *n.* **enterprising**, *adj.* acer, strenuus, impiger, audax.

entertain, *v.tr.* 1, = to have, habere; 2, = to amuse, delectare, oblectare; 3, = to give hospitality to, hospitio accipere, recipere, excipere.

entertainer, *n.* hospes, -itis, *m.* and *f.* **entertainment**, *n.* 1 = hospitality, hospitium; 2, = banquet, epulae, † daps or dapes, convivium; 3, see **AMUSEMENT**.

entertaining, *adj.*, see **AMUSING**.

enthusiasm, *n.* inflammatio animi, mentis incitatio et permotio, mens incitata, aestus, -ūs, or fervor (ingenii), ardor (animi), furor divinus, † mens furibunda. **enthusiast**, *n.* 1, = religious —, † homo entheus, divino spiritu tactus, homo fanaticus; 2, = given to anything, alci rei addictus, deditus. **enthusiastic**, *adj.* 1, † entheus, fanaticus, † furens; 2, ardens, acer, vehemens. *Adv.* ardentē, acriter, vehementer.

entice, *v.tr.* allicere, illicere, pellicere. **enticement**, *n.* illecebrae. **enticing**, *adj.* blandus, dulcis or pres. part. of verb. *Adv.* blande.

entire, *adj.* totus, integer, solidus. *Adv.* omnino, plane, prorsus. **entireness**, *entirety*, *n.* by totus.

entitle, *v.tr.* 1, = to name, inscribere (a writing); 2, = to give a title to, jus or potestatem alqd faciendi dare; I am entitled to, facere alqd possum, mei est alqd facere.

entomb, *v.tr.* humare.

entrails, *n.* intestina, -orum, viscera, -um, exta, -orum.

entrap, *v.tr.* 1, irretire (= — by a net), inescare (= — by bait); 2, fig. irretire, illicere.

entreat, *v.tr.* precari, rogare, orare, petere. supplicare; see **ASK**.

entrust, *v.tr.* (con)credere, commendare et concedere, committere, permittere, mandare, commendare (all with alqd alci), deponere alqd apud alqm.

entwine, *v.tr.* innectere alqd alci rei, alqd alqd re redimire.

enumerate, *v.tr.* (an)numerare, dinumerare, enumerare.

enunciate, *v.tr.* edicere, indicare, pronuntiare, enuntiare. **enunciation**, *n.* enuntiatio.

envelope, *I. v.tr.* involvere, obducere. **II. n. involutum, integumentum.**

evenom, *v.tr.* 1, alqd veneno imbuere; 2, fig. alqm exasperare, exacerbare. **evenomed**, *adj.* see **SPITEFUL**.

environ, *v.tr.* circumdare, circumstare. **environs**, *n.* loca quae circumjacent alci loco, quae circum alqm locum sunt.

envoy, *n.* legatus; see **AMBASSADOR**.

envy, *I. n.* invidia, livor, malignitas, obretractio, malevolentia. **II. v.tr. invidere alci; — something, alci alqd invidere (e.g. invidere alci honorem; nullius equidem invidiae honor, = I — no one's honour); I am envid, invidetur mihi, in invidia sum, invidiae sum. **enviable**, *adj.* † invidendus, fortunatus, beatus.**

envious, *adj.* invidus, lividus, malignus. *Adv.* cum invidia, maligne.

ephemeral, *adj.* unius diei, caducus, brevis.

epic, *adj.* epicus, herōus, herōicus; — poem, epos (in nom. and accus. only).

Epicurean, *n.* 1, = a follower of Epicurus, Epicureus; 2, = a lover of pleasure, homo delicatus or luxuriosus.

epidemic, *adj.* and *n.* morbus, pestilenti-, lues, -is, *f.*

epigram, *n.* epigramma, -ātis, *n.* **epigrammatic**, *adj.* epigrammaticus (late), salsus.

epilepsy, *n.* morbus comitialis.

epilogue, *n.* epilōgus.

episcopal, *adj.* *episcopalis (eccl.). **episcopacy**, *n.* episcopatus, -ūs (eccl.).

episode, *n.* embolium, excursus, -ūs, digressio, digressus, -ūs (= digression).

epistle, *n.* epistula. **epistolary**, *adj.* lit(ter)is or per lit(ter)as.

epitaph, *n.* titulus, elogium.

epithalamium, *n.* *epithalamium*, *carmen nuptiale*.

epithet, *n.* *epitheton* (Quint.).

epitome, *n.* *epitome*, *summarius* (Sen.).

epitomize, *v.tr.* *epitomen facere*.

epoch, *n.* *tempus*, -*ōris*, *n.*, *tempestas*, *aetas*, *saeculum*.

equal, *I.* *adj.* *aequus*, *similis*, *geminus* (= twin), *comb.* *aequus et par*, *aequalis et par*, *par et aequalis*, *par et similis*, *par atque idem*, *par atque unus*; — *to each other*, *compar* (scil. † *connubium*), † *parilis*, *inter se aequales*; not —, *dispar*, *impar*, *dissimilis*; *to divide into twelve — parts*, *in duodecim partes aequaliter dividere*; — *to doing anything*, *ad alqd faciendum sufficiens*. *Adv.* *aeque*, *aequaliter*, *pariter*. *II.* *n.* *par*.

III. *v.tr.* *alqd cum alqd re adaequare*, *aequarare* (more rarely with *dat.*). **equality**, *n.* *aequalitas*, *aequalitas*. **equable**, *adj.* *aequus*, *aequabilis*, *aequalis sibi*, *constans sibi*, *stabilis*. *Adv.* *aequo animo*, *aequaliter*, *constanter*, *aequaliter*. **equability**, *n.* *constantia*, *aequus animus*, *aequalitas*, *stabilitas*. **equalize**, *v.tr.* *alqm or alqd alci (rei)* (*exaequare*, *adaequare*).

equanimity, *n.* *aequus animus*, *aequitas animi*, *aequa mens*, *constantia*.

equator, *n.* *circulus aequinoctialis*.

equerry, *n.* *equiso*, *tribunus stabuli* (under the emperors).

equestrian, *I.* *adj.* *equester*, *equestris*. *II.* *n.* *equus*, -*itis*.

equiangular, *adj.* *angulis aequis or paribus*.

equidistant, *adj.* *pari intervallo*, *aequis or paribus intervallis distantes inter se*.

equiformity, *n.* *aequalitas*.

equilateral, *adj.* *aequis or paribus lateribus*.

equilibrium, *n.* *aequilibrium* (Sen.); *in —*, *pari momento libratus*.

equinox, *n.* *aequinoctium*. **equinoctial**, *adj.* *aequinoctialis*.

equip, *v.tr.* *armare*, *instruere*, *ornare*.

equipment, *n.* *arma*, -*orum*, *armatura instrumenta*, -*orum*, *navalia* (of ships).

equipoise, *n.* see *EQUILIBRIUM*.

equitable, *adj.* *aequus*, *justus*, *meritus* (= deserved); *it is —*, *aequum*, *par*, *jus*, *fas est* (with *infin.* or *infin.* and *accus.*). **equity**, *n.* *aequitas*, *aequum bonum*, *justitia*, *moderatio*; *contrary to —*, *contra fas*, *contra quam fas est*, *contra jus fasque*.

equivalent, *adj.* see *EQUAL*.

equivocal, *adj.* *aequivocus*, *ambiguus*, *aneps*, *dubius*, *dubius* et *quasi duplex*. **equivocation**, *n.* *ex ambiguo dictum*, *ambiguitas*, *aphibolia*. **equivocate**, *v.intr.* *tergiversari*.

era, *n.* *temporum ratio*.

eradicate, *v.tr.* *eradicare* (ante-class.), *ex(s)tirpare*, *(e)uellere*, *extrahere*, *evellere* et *extrahere*, *eruerē*, *delere*, *exstinguere*, *excidere*, *eradere*, *tolere*. **eradication**, *n.* *ex(s)tirpatio*, *ex(s)tinctio*, *excidium*.

erase, *v.tr.* *delere*, *inducere* (= *to cover with the broad end of the stylus*), *(e)radere*. **erasure**, *n.* *litura*.

ere, *adv.* *priusquam*, *ante quam*; see *BEFORE*.

erect, *I.* *adj.* *(e)rectus*. *II.* *v.tr.* *erigere* (= *set straight up*), *aedificare* (= *build*), *extruere* (= *raise*). **erection**, *n.* *1.* *as act*, *aedificatio*, *ex(s)tructio*; *2.* = *building*, *aedificium*.

erotic, *adj.* *amatorius*.

err, *v.intr.* *errare*, *vagari*, *in errore versari*, *errore captum esse* (= *to be in error*), *falli* (= *to be misled*), *peccare* (= *to sin*). **error**, *n.* *error*, *erratum* (= *a single act*), *lapsus*, -*ūs* (= *a slip or fall*), *peccatum* (= *a sin*); *to commit —*, *errare*, *peccare*. **erratic**, *adj.* *inconstants*. **erroneous**, *adj.* *falsus*. *Adv.* *falso*. **erroneousness**, *n.* see *ERROR*.

errand, *n.* *mandatum*; *an — boy*, *nuntius tabellarius*.

erst, *adv.* *quondam*, *olim*.

erudite, *adj.* *litteratus*, *doctus*, *doctrinā instructus*, *eruditus*, *eruditione ornatus*; *comb.* *doctus atque eruditus*. **erudition**, *n.* *doctrina*, *eruditio*.

eruption, *n.* *eruptio* (e.g. *Aetnaeorum ignium*).

escape, *I.* *v.tr.* *alqd (ef) fugere*, *subterfugere* (secretly), *evadere ex alqd re*, *ab alqd*, *elabi ex alqd re*; — *a danger*, *periculum vitare*, *effugere*; *it —s me*, *me praeterit*, *me fugit alqd*. *II.* *v.intr.* *(ef) fugere*, *elabi*, *evadere*. *III.* *n.* *vitatio*, *deviatio*, *fuga*, *effugium*.

escarpment, *n.* *vallum*.

escheat, *I.* *n.* *hereditas caduca* (Jct.). *II.* *v.intr.* *caducum esse* (Jct.).

eschew, *v.tr.* *vitare*; see *AVOID*.

escort, *I.* *n.* *comitatus*, -*ūs*; *under someone's —*, *alqd comite* or *comitante*, *comitatu* or *cum comitatu* *alcjs*, *cum alqd*, *ab alqd deductus* (as *mark of honour*). *II.* *v.tr.* *alqm comitari*, *deducere*, *prosequi*, *alci (rei)* *praesidio esse* (as *a defence*).

esculent, *adj.* *esculentus*.

esoteric, *adj.* *arcanus*, *occultus*.

especial, *adj.* *praecipuus*, *maximus*, *summus*; *he had an — care* for, *nilhil antiquius habuit quam ut*. *Adv.* *praesertim*, *praecipue*, *maxime*, *in primis* (*imprimis*), *summe*.

esplanade, *n.* *ambulatio*.

espouse, *v.tr.* *1.* *see BETROTH*; *2.* *see MARRY*; *3.* *fig.* *see EMBRACE*.

esquire, *n.* * *armiger*.

essay, *I.* *v.tr.* *conari*. *II.* *n.* *1.* = *an attempt*, *experimentum*, *conatus*, -*ūs*, *conata*, -*orum*; *2.* = *treatise*, *libellus*. **essayist**, *n.* *scriptor*.

essence, *n.* *natura*, *vis*, *proprietas*; *it is the — of affection*, *amicitia vera est*, or *amicitiae (proprium) est*. **essential**, *adj.* *verus*, *primus*, *praecipuus*, *proprius*, *in alcjs rei naturā positus*. *Adv.* *reapse*, *vere*, *praecipue*, *imprimis*, *necessario*; *to be — different*, *ipsā rei naturā diversum esse*.

establish, *v.tr.* *1.* = *to set up*, *statuere*, *constituere*; *2.* = *to make strong*, *confirmari*, *stabilire*; *3.* = *to prove*, *probare*, *confirmari*. **establishment**, *n.* *1.* = *act of —*, *constitutio*, *conciliatio* (e.g. *gratiae*), *confirmatio*; *2.* = *household*, *familia*.

estate, *n.* *1.* = *condition*, *ratio*, *status*, -*ūs*, *habitus*, -*ūs*, *condicio*, *res*, *fortuna*, *sors*; *2.* = *property*, *res*, *fundus*, *praedium*, *ager*, *pos sessio*.

esteem, *I.* *n.* *1.* = *opinion*, *aestimatio*, *opinio*, *existimatio*; *2.* = *reverence*, *observantia* (shown outwardly); *to feel —*, *alqm vereri*. *II.* *v.tr.* *1.* = *think*, *aestimare*, *existimare*, *putare habere*; *2.* = *reverence*, *alqm respicere*, *vereri*, *magni facere alqm*; *to be esteemed*, *magni haberi* (the *genitives* *maximi*, *minimi*, *nilhili*, *pluris*, etc., may be employed). **estimable**, *adj.* *dignus alqd re*, or *qui with subj.*, *laudatus*, *bonus*, *optimus*, *honestus*, *gravis*, *praeclus*.

estimate, *I.* *n.* *1.* = — *in money*, *aestimatio*,

2, = judgment, *judicium, aestimatio*. **II**. v.tr. **1**, *alqd aestimare* (with genit. or abl. of price), *censere*; **2**, see **EESTEM**. **estimation**, n. see **EESTEM**.

estrangle, v.tr. (*abalienare*; — from yourself, *alqm* or *alcs* voluntatem a se *alienare, alienare sibi alcs animum*. **estrangement**, n. *alienatio, discidium*.

estuary, n. *aequarium*.

eternal, adj. *aeternus, sempiternus, immortalis, perpetuus*; — enmity, *odium inextinguibile*. Adv. in *aeternum, perpetuo, semper*. **eternity**, n. *aeternitas*; for —, in *aeternum, in perpetuum, in omne tempus*.

ether, n. *aether*. **ethereal**, adj. *aetherius* (*aethereus*).

ethics, n. de moribus, or officiis, *ethice* (Quint.). **ethical**, adj. de moribus or officiis, *quod ad mores pertinet, moralis* (invented by Cicero).

etiquette, n. *mos, moris, m., usus, -ūs*.

etymology, n. = derivation, *etymologia, etymologie, explicatio verborum*.

eucharist, n. * *eucharistia*.

eulogy, n. *laudatio, laus*. **eulogist**, n. *laudator*. **eulogize**, v.tr. *laudare*.

eunuch, n. *eunuchus*.

euphemism, n., **euphemistic**, adj. *ut bona de his loquar*.

euphony, n. *sonus, -ūs, dulcis* or *suavis*.

evacuate, v.tr. (*de(re)linquere locum*, (*de*)cedere loco or *de* or *ex* loco, *discedere a loco* or loco or *ex* loco, *excedere loco* or *ex* loco; to — a town (with troops), *ab alqo loco milites deducere*.

evade, v.tr. *de* or *ex* *alcs* manibus elabi, *de* *alcs* manibus *effugere*, *alcs* manibus or *alci* *evadere*, *alqm* *subterfugere*. **evasion**, n. *ambages, -is, f., usu*, in pl., *tergiversatio*. **evasive**, adj. *ambiguus*. Adv. *ambigue*.

evangelist, n. * *evangelista*. **evangelical**, adj. * *evangelicus*.

evaporate, I. v.tr. (*e*)*vaporare, exhalare, ex(s)pirare*. **II**. v.intr. (*e*)*vaporari, exhalari, ex(s)pirari*. **evaporation**, n. (*e*)*vaporatio, exhalatio, ex(s)piratio*.

even, adj. *aequus, planus, comb. aequus et planus*; of temper, *aequus, aequabilis*; of numbers, *par*. Adv. *aequaliter, aequabiliter, pariter*. **evenness**, n. *aequalitas* (Plin.); — of temper, *aequus animus*.

even, adv. *etiam, vel* (esp. with superl. or single words), *adeo, ipse* (e.g. *ipsa amicitia*); not —, *ne ... quidem*; — now, *jam nunc*.

evening, I. n. *vesper, -ēris, or -ēri, m. tempus vespertinum, occasus, -ūs, solis* (= sunset); towards —, *ad (sub) vesperum, sub occasum solis*; in the —, *vesperi*; the — before, *pridie vesperi*; yesterday —, *heri vesperi*; good —! *salve*; I wish good — to anyone, *salvare alqm jubeo*. **II**. adj. *vespertinus*; — star, *Hesperus, Vesper*.

event, n. **1**, = issue, *eventus, -ūs, exitus -ūs*; **2**, = occurrence, *res (gesta), factum, casus, -ūs, eventus, -ūs*. **eventful**, adj. *memorabilis, ille (e.g. ille dies = that — day), magni* or *maximi momenti*.

ever, adv. **1**, = always, *semper, perpetuo*; the best is — the rarest, *optimum quidque rarissimum est*; **2**, = at any time, *umquam (unq), (ali)quando*; if —, *si quando*; — so great, *quantumvis* or *quamvis magnus*; for —, in *aeternum*. **everlasting**, adj. see **ETERNAL**.

every, adj. *quisque, quique, quilibet, quivis, omnis*; — one, each separately, *unusquisque*; — five days there were two days for hunt-

ing, *binde venationes per dies quinque*; — day, etc., *singulis diebus, mensibus, annis*, also *quot diebus, mensibus, annis*, and *in singulas horas* or merely *in horas*; each of two, *utroque*; — person, — one, *nemo non* or *nemo est quin* or *nemo est qui non* (e.g. — one holds, *nemo est quin existimet*); — one knows, *nemo est qui nesciat*; — where, *ubique, ubivis, nusquam*.

evict, v.tr. *alqo loco* (*ex*)*pellere, de alqo loco detrudere, deturbare*. **eviction**, n. *evictio* (Jct.), or by verb.

evident, adj. *certus, manifestus, apertus, evidens, perspicuus*; it is —, *constat, certum est, liquet* (with accus. and infin.). Adv. *aperte, manifeste, perspicue, evidenter*. **evidence**, n. **1**, legal t.t. *testimonium, indicium*; **2**, in gen. *argumentum*, or by verb *probare*.

evil, I. adj. *malus, perversus, maleficus*. **II**. n. *malum, incommodum* (= inconvenience) to be in —, in *malis esse*; to suffer under some —, *laborare ex alqd re* (e.g. *ex pedibus*). **evildoer**, n. *maleficus*. **evil-speaking**, adj. *maledicus*.

evince, v.tr. *ostendere, probare, (e)vincere*.

evoke, v.tr. *evocare, elicere, excitare*.

evolve, v.tr. *evolvere, explicare*. **evolution**, n. **1**, = — of soldiers, *decursus, -ūs*; **2**, = — of nature, *rerum progressio*.

ewe, n. *ovis femina*.

ewer, n. *urceus, hydria, urna*.

exacerbate, v.tr. see **EMBITTER**.

exact, I. adj. *exactus, accuratus, expressus*. **II**. v.tr. *alqd ab alqo exigere, alci alqd or alqd ab alqo extorquere*; *alqd alci imperare*. Adv. *accurate*; — so, *ita plane, or prorsus*. **exacting**, adj. *rapax*. **exaction**, n. *exactio*. **exactitude**, **exactness**, n. *diligentia, accuratio* (rare).

exaggerate, v.tr. *verbis exaggerare, multiplicare verbis* (e.g. *copias*), *verbis augere, in majus (verbis) extollere, in majus accipere*. **exaggeration**, n. (*nimia*) *amplificatio, veritatis superlatio, trajectio*.

exalt, v.tr. *augere, majus reddere, verbis or laudibus efferre or extollere*. **exaltation**, n. *dignitatis accessio*. **exalted**, adj. *altus* (*ex*)*celsus*; of — position, *gradu amplissimo*.

examine, v.tr. *explorare, pond rare, inquire, (per)scrutari*. **examination**, n. *scrutatio, inquisitio, probatio*. **examiner**, n. in gen. *investigator*; of a school, *qui quid profecerint pueri exquirat*.

example, n. *exemplum, exemplar, documentum*; to set an —, *exemplum praebere*.

exasperate, v.tr. *exasperare*.

excavate, v.tr. (*ex*)*caurare, effodere*. **excavation**, n. *cavum*.

exceed, v.tr. *transgredi, excedere, transire fines* (lit. and fig.), *terminos egredi* (fig.), *modum egredi* or *excedere, ultra modum egredi*. **excess**, n. *intemperantia, licentia, luxuria*. **excessive**, adj. *nimius, immodicus, immoderatus*. Adv. *nimis, immodice, immoderate, praeter modum*.

excel, v.tr. *excellere* (*ingenio, virtute, animi magnitudine, dignitate, also in alqd re*), *alqm in re* (*ex*)*superare, alci (in) alqd re praestare*. **excellent**, adj. *excellens, praestans, egregius, bonus, optimus, laudatus, praecipuus*. Adv. *excellenter, egregie, bene, optime, praecipue, imprimis* (in primis). **excellence**, n. *excellentia, praestantia*.

except, I. v.tr. *excipere, eximere, excludere*; — from military service, *vacationem militiae alci dare*; not one excepted, *ad unum omnes*

or omnes ad unum. **II.** prep. *praeter, extra*, accus. past partic. of *excipere* in abl. abs. (e.g. *te excepto*), nisi after a neg. (e.g. *nisi in te nullum spem habeo*). **exception**, n. *exceptio*. **exceptional**, adj. *rarus*. Adv. *praeter modum*.

exchange, **I.** v.tr. (*permutare*); — letters, *lit(t)eras dare et accipere*. **II.** n. **1.** = changing, (*permutatio, vices* (= turns); **2.** of money, *collybus*; **3.** = the place of —, *forum, mensa publica*.

exchequer, n. *aerarium, fiscus*.

excite, v.tr. *excitare, concitare*, (com)movere; — pity, etc., *miserecordiam, seditionem, bellum mov. or com., consilare* (e.g. *bellum, alci invidiam*); — a controversy, *controversiam inferre*. **excitable**, adj. *iracundus, fervidus*. **excited**, adj. *commotus*. **excitement**, n. *concitatio, commotio, motus, -us*.

exclaim, v.tr. *exclamare, conclamare* (of several). **exclamation**, n. *exclamatio, acclamatio, vox*.

exclude, v.tr. *excludere, prohibere*, (ab) alqo loco arce're. **exclusion**, n. *exclusio* (rare), or by verb. **exclusive**, adj. = — in choice of acquaintance, *parum affabilis, qui rari aditus est*; — property, *quod alci proprium est*. Adv. by adj. *proprius*. **exclusiveness**, n. *rari aditus esse*.

excommunicate, v.tr. *sacrificiis interdicere alci, alqm *excommunicare*. **excommunication**, n. *sacrificiorum interdictio, *excommunicatio*.

excrement, n. *excrementum, stercus, -oris*, n. **excrecence**, n. *gibber, -eris*, m. (Plin. = a hunch), *tuber, -eris*, m. (= protuberance).

excruciating, adj. *acerbissimus*.

exculpate, v.tr. *excusare, (ex)purgare*; — with someone, *alci or apud alqm excusare*; — yourself, *se excusare de re*. **exculpation**, n. *excusatio, purgatio*.

excursion, n. *iter, -ineris*; to make an —, *excurrere* (e.g. *rus*).

excuse, **I.** v.tr. **1.** = ask for pardon, *veniam petere, rogare, se alci or apud alqm excusare, (ex)purgare*; **2.** = grant pardon, *veniam alci dare, alci ignoscere*. **II.** n. **1.** *excusatio*; **2.** *venia*; **3.** see **PRETEXT**. **excusable**, adj. *culi ignosci potest*.

execrate, v.tr. *exsecrari, detestari, abominari*; see **CURSE**. **execrable**, adj. see **ABOMINABLE**.

execute, v.tr. **1.** = to carry into effect, *exsequi, persequi* (e.g. *alcjs mandata*; — a commanding, *imperium*), *efficere, perficere, ad effectum adducere*; **2.** = to inflict punishment, *poenam adducere*; **3.** = to inflict punishment, *poenam capere or poenas exigere de alqo, supplicium de alqo sumere, necare*. **execution**, n. **1.** *effectio*, or by verb; **2.** *supplicium*; **3.** = — on goods, *donorum venditio, emptio*; **4.** = slaughter, *caedes, -is*. **executive**, n. *penes quos est administratio rerum*.

exegesis, n. *explanatio, interpretatio*.

exemplary, adj. see **EXCELLENT**; — punishment, *exemplum severitatis*.

exempt, **I.** v.tr. *excipere, eximere, immunem facere, vacationem dare, gratiam facere alci alcjs rei*. **II.** adj. (ab alq re) *immunis, alq re liber, solutus*; — from further service (of a soldier), *emeritus*. **exemption**, n. *immunitas, vacatio*.

exercise, **I.** v.tr. **1.** = carry on, *exercere, facere, agere, alqd re fungi*; **2.** physically, *exercere* (e.g. *se, milites, etc.*). **II.** n. **1.** *munus, -eris*, n.; **2.** *exercitatio*; **3.** = theme, *thema, -atis* (Quint.).

exert, v.tr. **1.** *contendere, intendere*; — yourself, (con)nit(i), *nit(i). conari*; **2.** see **USE, EMPLOY**,

EXERCISE. exertion, n. *contentio, intentio, conatus, -us*.

exhale, v.tr. *exhalare*; odours are exhaled, *odores (e floribus) afflantur*; see **EVAPORATE. exhalation**, n. *exhalatio*.

exhaust, v.tr. *exhaustire* (lit. and fig.), *conficere*. **exhausted**, adj. see **WEARY. exhaustion**, n. see **FATIGUE**.

exhibit, v.tr. **1.** *proponere, ante oculos ponere, edere, celebrare*; **2.** = manifest, *praebere*. **exhibition**, n. **1.** = act of —, by verb; **2.** = show, *spectaculum, ludii*.

exhilarate, v.tr. (*ex*)*hilarare* (e.g. *vultum*), *hilarare facere. exhilaration*, n. *animi relaxatio, oblectatio*.

exhort, v.tr. *hortari*; see **ADMONISH, ENCOURAGE**.

exigence, n. *necessitas, angustiae*.

exile, **I.** n. **1.** = banishment, *ex(s)ilium, relegatio*; **2.** = person banished, *exsul, exstors, tyro fugus*. **II.** v.tr. (*ex*)*icere, exterminare, relegare, deportare* (Tac.), (*ex*)*pellere, alci aqua et igni interdicere*.

exist, v.intr. *ex(s)istere, esse, exstare. existence*, n. use *esse* (e.g. to believe in the — of gods, *deos esse putare*); I have means of —, *habeo unde utar*.

exit, n. **1.** = going away, *exitus, egressus, abitus, all -us*; **2.** = way out, *exitus, efgugium, janua*.

exonerate, v.tr. see **EXCULPATE**.

exorbitant, adj. *immodicus, immoderatus*. Adv. *immodice, immoderate*.

exordium, n. *exordium, exorsus, -us, proemium*.

exoteric, adj. *quod ἑξωτερικὸν vocant, exotericus* (Gell.).

exotic, adj. *peregrinus, externus*.

expand, v.tr. see **SPREAD. expanse**, n. *spatium*.

expatiate, v.tr. *uberius or pluribus (verbis) disputare, dicere, longum esse in alq re*.

expatriate, v.tr. see **BANISH**.

expect, v.tr. *ex(s)pectare, opperiri alqm or alqd; sperare* (with fore ut, *spem habere alcjs rei, or with accus. and infin.*); a less slaughter than might have been —ed, *minor clades quam pro tanta victoria fuit*. **expectant**, adj. use *spes* or *ex(s)pectatio*, or verb, or *arrectus*. **expectation**, n. *ex(s)pectatio, spes, opinio*.

expectorate, v.tr. *exscreare* (e.g. *sanguinem*), *exspuere*. **expectoration**, n. **1.** *exscretio* (= act of —) (Plin.); **2.** *sputum* (= matter of —) (Cels.).

expedient, **I.** adj. *commodus, utilis*; it is —, *expedit*. **II.** n. *ratio*; no useful — is at hand, *nullum consilium in promptu est*; to find an —, *viam invenire, viam consilii invenire. expediency, n. *utilitas*.*

expedite, v.tr. *expedire, maturare. expedition, n. **1.** = speed, *celeritas*; **2.** = military —, *expeditio. expeditious*, adj. *celer, promptus, maturus*. Adv. *celeriter, prompte, mature*.*

expel, v.tr. (*ex*)*pellere re or a re or ex re, depellere alqm re, de re or ex re, exigere re or ex re, e(j)icere re, de, ex or ab re. expulsion*, n. *exactio, expulsio*.

expend, v.tr. *expendere, impendere, erogare* (of public money); — much money, *magnum sumptus facere; pecuniam profundere. expense*, n. *impensa, impendium, dispendium, sumptus, -us. expensive*, adj. *sumptuosus, carus, pretiosus, magni pretii*. Adv. *sumptuose, pretiose. expenditure*, n. *rogatio, sumptus, -us*.

experience, I. n. *usus, -us, experientia, prudentia* (= wisdom that is the result of —); — in nautical matters, *scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum*; **II.** v.tr. *experiri, (usu) discere* or *cognoscere, experientia discere, usu alqd mihi venit*. **experienced, adj.** (*usu*) *peritus, usu atque exercitatione praeditus, multarum rerum peritus; peritus aleis rei, exercitatus, versatus in re*. **experiment, n.** *experimentum, periclitatio, periculum*; an unfortunate —, *res infelicitate entata*. **experimental, adj.** and adv. *usu or experimentis cognitus*.

expert, adj. & n. *alei rei or ad alqd aptus, idoneus, aleis rei compos, aleis rei peritus, in alqd re exercitatus, callidus, sol(vers)*. **expertness, n.** *calliditas, sol(vers)itas*.

expiate, v.tr. *alqd luere, expiare, poenas aleis rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere, solvere*. **expiation, n.** *satisfactio, poena, piaculum*. **expiatory, adj.** *piacularis*.

expire, v.intr. *ex(spirare; animam, extremum spiritum edere; see DIE*. **expiration, n.** *by abl. abs. (e.g. at the — of the year, anno exeunte, finito jum anno)*.

explain, v.tr. *exponere, expeditare, explanare, explicare, interpretari, aperire, enodare, illustrare*. **explanation, n.** *explicatio, explanatio, interpretatio, enotatio*. **explanatory, adj.** *inse verb*.

explicit, adj. *apertus, dilucidus, definitus*. Adv. *dilucide, plane, diserte, definite*.

explode, I. v.intr. (*di)rumpi*. **II.** v.tr. (*di)rumpere, refellere, confutare, refutare (an opinion)*. **explosion, n.** *† fragor, crepitus, -us*.

export, v.tr. *exportare (opp. importare)*. **exportation, n.** *exportatio*. **exports, n.** *merces (quae exportantur)*.

expose, v.tr. *1, exponere; — a child, infantem exponere; — to anything, opponere, ob(j)icere, offerre alci rei; 2, = to lay open, delegere (e.g. latentem culpam); 3, = make bare, nudare*. **exposition, n.** *expositio; see EXPLANATION*. **exposure, n.** *by verb*.

expound, v.tr. *see EXPLAIN*.

express, I. v.tr. *exprimere, significare, declarare, demonstrare, verbis consequi, exsequi; — oneself, loqui, dicere*. **II.** *adj.* **1, = EXACT; 2, = quick, celer**. Adv. *his ipsis verbis*. **expression, n.** *1, verbum, sententia, vocabulum, dictum, vox; 2, of the features, etc., vultus, -us, argutiae (= animation); void of —, languens, languidus (as in the countenance, the voice, etc.)*. **expressive, adj.** *significans, gravis (= with strength, of a speaker); by vis (e.g. it is most —, vim habet magnum)*. Adv. *significanter (Quint.)*, *plane, diserte*. **expressiveness, n.** *argutiae (= lively —, of face, etc.), gravitas (= — of speech)*.

expunge, v.tr. *delere, inducere, (e)radere (Tac.)*.

expurgate, v.tr. (*ex*)*purgare*. **expurgation, n.** (*ex*)*purgatio (= freeing from blame)*.

exquisite, adj. *exquisitus, conquistus, egregius, venustus; — tortures, supplicia exquisita, pulcher*. Adv. *exquisite, egregie, pulchre, venuste*.

extant, adj., to be — (*superstitem*) *esse, extare, ex(s)istere*.

extemporary, adj. *subitus, subitus et fortuitus; power of — speaking, ex tempore dicendi facultas*.

extend, I. v.intr. = *stretch out, enlarge, extendere, distendere, augere, propagare, amplificare*. **II.** v.intr. *patere, extendi, distendi, etc.* **extension, n.** *porrectio (e.g. digitorum), protractio, prolatio, propagatio*. **extensive, adj.**

magnus, amplius, late patens, latus. Adv. *late*. **extent, n.** *ambitus, -us, spatium, circuitus, -us; to have a wide —, latus patere*.

extenuate, v.tr. *attenuare, extenuare (opp. to amplificare); — guilt, (culpam, etc.) levare, mitigare*. **extenuation, n.** *extenuatio, levatio, mitigatio*.

exterior, I. *adj.* *see EXTERNAL*. **II.** *n.* *facies, forma, species, figura*.

exterminate, v.tr. *ad unum interficere, interimere (= kill), eradicare, ex(s)irpare (= root out)*.

external, adj. *externus, exterior; — advantages, bona externa, bona corporis*. Adv. *extrinsecus*.

extinct, adj. *extinctus, obsoletus*.

extinguish, v.tr. — *a fire, ex(s)tinguere, restinguere, compescere, delere (= blot out)*.

extirpate, v.tr. *ex(s)irpare; see EXTERMINATE*.

extol, v.tr. *augere, ornare, laudibus (e)fferre, extollere, verbis efferre*.

extort, v.tr. *exprimere alci alqd or alqd ab alqo, expugnare alqd alci, alqd expilare, alci alqd extorquere*. **extortion, n.** *res repetundae*.

extortionate, adj. *rapax, avarus*. Adv. *avare*. **extortioner, n.** *inmodici fenoris exactor*.

extra, adv. *praeterea*.

extract, I. v.tr. *1, extrahere, (e)vellere; 2, = to make an extract, excerptare; 3, = to press out, exprimere*. **II.** *n.* *1, = — of a book, excerptio (Gell.), quod excerptum est; 2, = — of a plant, etc., succus qui expressus est, quod expressum est*. **extraction, n.** *as to origin, origo, genus, -eris, n.; of good —, honesto loco ortus, honesto genere (natus); of poor —, tenui loco ortus, humili or ignobili loco natus*.

extraneous, adj. *see EXTERNAL*.

extraordinary, adj. *extraordinarius, inausitatus, insolitus, insolens, novus inauditus, incredibilis, mirus, insignis, summus*. Adv. *extra ordinem, praeter morem or consuetudinem, incredibiliter, mire, mirifice*.

extravagant, adj. *1, = lavish, prodigus, effusus, sumptuosus; 2, = excessive, immoderatus, immodicus; 3, = foolish, insolens*. Adv. *prodige, effuse, sumptuose, immoderate, immodice, insolse*. **extravagance, n.** *1, prodigientia (Tac.), sumptus, -us (profusus); 2, intemperantia, immoderatio; 3, insolse factum*.

extreme, adj. *extremus (= farthest), ultimus (= last), summus (= highest); — part, pars extrema; the — price, summum pretium; to come into — danger, in ultimum discrimen adduci; to go to —, modum excedere (so ad extremum perventum est, ventum jam ad finem est, res est ad extremum perducta casum)*. Adv. *summe, summo, quam or vel maxime, or by superl. (e.g. — good, optimus)*. **extremity, n.** *1, = furthest part, extremus, with n.; 2, = top, cacumen, vertex, fastigium, extremitas; of the body, extremae partes; 3, = distress, etc., by special word (e.g. inopia = poverty), with summus, or extrema, -orum, pl; to be brought to —, in extremum discrimen adductum esse*.

extricate, v.tr. *see RELEASE*.

extrude, v.tr. *extrudere, expellere, (e)ficere* comb. *extrudere et (e)ficere*. **extrusion, n.** *expulsio; see EXPEL*.

exuberant, adj. *luriosus, luctus; of style, redundans; to be —, exuberare (e.g. pomis, foliorum luxuria, etc.)*. Adv. *uberim, luxuriose*. **exuberance, n.** *ubertas, luxuria*.

exude, *v.intr.* (ex) *sudare*.

exulcerate, *v.tr.* *exulcerare*.

exult, *v.intr.* *exultare*, *gestire*, *comb.* *exultare et gestire*, *laetitia efferré*, *laetari*, *gloriari*.
exultant, *adj.* *laetus*. Adv. *laeta*. **exultation**, *n.* *laetatio*.

eye, *I. n.* *oculus*, † *ocellus*, † *lumen* (*dimin.*) = sight, *conspéctus*, -*us* (e.g. before the —s, in *conspéctus*) = keen sight, *acies*; *blear-eyed*, *lippus*; — in trees, etc., *oculus*, *gemma*; *bull's* —, *use medius* (e.g. *scopum medium ferire* = hit the —); — in peacock's tail, *oculus*; *mind's* —, *acies* or *oculus mentis*, of a needle, *foramen*. **II. v.tr.** *a(d)spicere*, *contemplari* — askance, *oculis limis a(d)spicere*. **eye-ball**, *n.* *pupula*, *pupilla*. **eyebrow**, *n.* *supercilium*. **eyelash**, *n.* *pili palmarum* *legentis*. **eyelid**, *n.* *palpebra* (*usu. pl.*). **eyesight**, *n.* *acies*, *oculus*. **evesore**, *n.* *res foeda* or *tetra*; see **UGLY**. **eye-witness**, *n.* *testis*, *m.* and *f.*; I was an —, *ipse vidi*.

F.

fable, *n. 1.* *fabula* (*usu.* with *ficta* or *composita* or *commenticia*); 2, = untruth, *commentum*, *mendacium*. **fabulous**, *adj.* *fabulosus*, *fictus*, *commenticius*, *falsus*, *comb.* *fictus et commenticius*.

fabric, *n. 1.* of carpenters, and in gen., *fabrica*; of weavers, *textum*, *textile*; 2, = structure, *aedificium*. **fabricate**, *v.tr.* *fabricari*, *texere*, *conficere*. **fabrication**, *n. 1.* = making, *fabricatio*; 2, = falsehood; see **FABLE**, 2. **fabricator**, *n.* *opifex*, *fabricator* (*always* with *gen.*), *artifex*, *textor*; = inventor, *auctor*.

face, *I. n.* *facies* (= the front of the head), *vultus*, -*us* (= the countenance), *os*, *oris* (*properly*, = the mouth), *comb.* *os vultusque* or *os et vultus*; *frons*, -*ntis*, *f.* (= the forehead); — to —, *coram*; to make —s, *os* (*dis*)*torquere*. **II. v.tr.** and *intr.* 1, = be opposite, *ad alqd spectare*; 2, = to cover, *alqd alqd re* or *alci inducere*; 3, = encounter, *alci obviam ire*; 4, = about, *signa convertere*. **facial**, *adj.* *quod ad faciem pertinet*.

facetious, *adj.* *jocosus*, *jocularis*, *lepidus*, *facetus*. Adv. *jocose*, *lepidè*, *facile*. **facetiousness**, *n.* *lepos*, -*oris*, *facetiae*, or by *sal*.

facilitate, *v.tr.* *alci res expedire*. **facility**, *n.* *facilitas*; with —, *facile*, *nullo negotio*.

facing, *prep.* *contra alqd*, *ex adverso rei*.

facsimile, *n.* *descriptio* † *magoque* (e.g. *lit(t)erarum*).

fact, *n.* *res*, *factum*; that is a —, *hoc certo auctore comperi*; in —, *reapse*, *etenim*, *enim* or *quidem* (*enclit.*), *sane*, *profecto*.

faction, *n.* *factio*. **factious**, *adj.* *factiosus*, *partium studiosus*, *turbulentus*, *seditionis*. Adv. *seditionose*. **factiousness**, *n.* *factio*.

factitious, *adj.* see **FALSE**.

factor, *n.* *negotiorum* (*pro*)*curator*.

factory, *n.* *fabrica*, *officina*; — hands, *operae*.

faculty, *n.* *ingenium* (= natural talent), *comb.* *animus ingeniumque*; *sol(t)ertia* (= skill), *facultas*, e.g. *dicendi* (also *poetica facultas*).

fade, *v.intr.* *evanescere*, † *pallescere*, *marcescere*. **faded**, *adj.* see **PALE**. **fading**, *I. n.* *coloris mutatio*. **II. adj.** *caducus*.

fagot, *n.* *fascis*, -*is*, *m.*, *sarmenta*, -*orum*, *pl.*

fail, *I. v.intr.* 1, = to fall or come short of, *non ferire*; 2, = to err or to do wrong, *errare*, *labi*, *peccare*, *peccatum admittere* (= to sin), *delinquere*; 3, = to fall short, *alci deesse*, *deficere*; 4, = — in a lawsuit, *cadere*; 5, = be bankrupt, *foro cadere*. **II. n.** e.g. *without* —, *by certo*,

omnino. **failing**, *n.* *error*, *peccatum*, *aeccursum*. **failure**, *n.* *defectio* (e.g. *virium*), *ruina* or *maufragium fortunarum*, or *use verb.*

fain, adv. *libenter* (*lib.*), by a participle, *as volens*; I would — believe that, *hoc credere volum* (*vellem*).

faint, *I. adj.* *languidus*, *use sensu carere* if unconsciousness be implied. **II. v.intr.** 1, = swoon, † *collabi*, *animus alqm relinquunt*; 2, = be weary, *languere*. **faint-hearted**, *adj.* *timidus*. **faintness**, *n. 1.* *languor*; 2, by *verb.*

fair, *I. adj.* 1, = beautiful, *pulcher*, *venustus*; the — sex, *sextus*, -*us*, *mulieris*; 2, of weather, *serenus*; of wind or tide, *secundus*; 3, opp. to dark, *candidus*; 4, morally, *aequus*, *integer*; 5, = moderately good, *mediocritas*. Adv. *aeque*, *mediocriter*, *haud ita multum*. **II. n.** *nundinae*, *mercatus*, -*us*. **fairness**, *n. 1.* *pulchritudo*, *venustus*; 2, *serenitas*; 3, *aequitas*, *integritas*; 4, *mediocritas*.

fairly, *n.* = of the stream, *nympha*; = — of the tree, *dryas* (*usu. pl. dryades*); = — of the wood, *faunus*.

faith, *n. 1.* = fidelity, *fidelitas*, *fides*, *pietas* (= discharge of duty towards God, parents, etc.); 2, = belief, *opinio*, *persuasio*, *fides*; to have — in, *alci credere*; 3, see **RELIGION**; 4, as exclamation, *nae*, *Hercle*, *medius fidius*. **faithful**, *adj.* *fidelis*, *fidus* (e.g. *in sua sententiâ*). Adv. *fideliter*. **faithfulness**, *n.* *fidelitas*, *fides*, *constantia*. **faithless**, *adj.* *perfidus*, *perfidiosus*, *infidelis*, *infidus*. Adv. *perfide*, *perfidiose*, *infideliter*. **faithlessness**, *n.* *perfidia*, *infidelitas*.

falconion, *n.* † *acinaces*, -*is*, *m.*

fall, *I. v.intr.* *cadere*, *decidere*, *delabi*, *defluere*; to — away, *desert*, or *abandon*, *deficere*, *ab alqd desciscere*, *alqm deserere*; to — in battle, *in acie cadere*; — by ambush or snares, *per insidias interfici*; = to die, *mori*, *perire*; = to be captured, *expugnari*, *deleri*; to — out (= disagree), *dissentire*; to — on, *in alqm invadere*, *irruere*; to — into a person's arms, *ruere in alciis amplexus*; to — into suspicion, *suspicio cadit in alqm*; = to sink, *delabi*, *desidere*; of the wind, *cadere*, *concidere*; of the voice, *cadere*; = in price, *cadere res fit vilior*; — of an army *pedem referre*; — at the feet of, *se al pedes alcijs pro(j)icere*; — in with, *in alqm incidere*; — in love with, *amare*. **II. n. 1.** *casus*, -*us*, *lapsus*, -*us*, *ruina*, *laes*, -*is*; 2, = ruin, *ruina*, *excidium*; a — from rank or dignity, *dignitas amissa*, *gratia principis amissa*; 3, = the lessening of a height or level of a fluid body, *decessus*, -*us*, *recessus*, -*us*; 4, = lessening, *diminutio*.

fallacy, *n.* *error*, *fallacia*, *vitium*, *captio*. **fallacious**, *adj.* *fallax*, *vanus*, *fucosus*, *fallus*, *vitiosus*. Adv. *fallaciter*, *falso*. **fallible**, *adj.* *qui errare potest*.

fallow, *adj.* the field lies —, *ager cessat*, *quiescit*, (re)quiescit, *cultu vacat*. **fallow soil**, *n.* *novalis* or *novale*, *vervacum*.

false, *adj. 1.* = not genuine, *falsus* (*opp. verus*), *subditus*, *suppositus* (= forged), *alienus* (= under another name, e.g. *libellum sub alieno nomine edere*), *stimulatus* (= pretended), *fucatus*, *fucosus* (= having a fair exterior, *opp. sincerus*, *probus*), *fallax* (= deceptive), *mendax* (= lying); — teeth, † *dentes emti*; a — note *dissonum quiddam*; 2, = treacherous, *perfidus*, † *dolosus*, *fraudulentus*; a — oath, *perjurium*; to swear —, *perjurare*, *pejorare*. Adv. *falso*, *fallaciter*, *simulate*, *perperam*, *perfide*, *fraudulenter*. **falsehood**, *n.* *mendacium*, *commentum*, *falsum*. **falseness**, *n.* *fallacia*, *dolus*, *perfidia*. **falsify**, *v.tr.* *vitiare*, *corrumpere*, *adulterare* (e.g. *nummos*, *gemmas*), *interpolare*, *depravare*, *tabulas interpolare* (= to erase some letters and substitute others),

tabulas interlinere (= to erase or to put out letter-). **fal·ification**, n. use verb.

falter, v.intr. *hæsitare, hæserè, titubare*. Adv. *titubanter, timide*.

fame, n. *laus, gloria, claritas, fama*. **famous**, adj. *celebratus, (præ)clarus, illustris*. Adv. *(præ)clare, bene* (= well).

familiar, adj. **I.** *familiaris*; *notus* = a bosom friend, homo intimus, homo quo quis intime utitur; *amicus conjunctissimus*; **2.** = acquainted with, *alcis rei sciens, gnarus, non ignarus, peritus, non expers*; — with a language, *linguam bene nosse, linguam intellegere*; — with danger, in periculis versatum esse. Adv. *familiariter*. **familiarity**, n. *familiaritas, familiaris* or *intima amicitia*.

family, **I.** n. **1.** *familia* (orig. = the slaves in a house), *domus, -us*; **2.** = race or clan, *gens*, also *gens* and *familia* (= a branch of a *gens*, thus the *gens Cornelia* comprised the families of the Scipios and Lentuli), *cognatio, stirps, propinqui*; of good —, *nobilis, nobili genere* or *nobili loco natus, haud obscuro loco natus, honesto loco natus*; *gentilis, gentilicis* (= belonging to a *gens*), *familiaris* (= belonging to a *familia*), *domesticus* (= belonging to the house). **II.** adj. *privatus* (opp. to *publicus*), *intestinus* (= in the interior of the — (opp. to *externus*)).

famine, n. *fames, -is, inopia* et *fames*. **famish**, **I.** v.tr. *alqm fame enecare, conficere*. **II.** v.intr. *fame mori, confici, absumi* or *perire* or *interire*.

fan, **I.** n. **1.** = an agricultural instrument, *ranuus, f. ventilabrum* (Col.); **2.** = a toy used by ladies, *flabellum*. **II.** v.tr. **1.** *evanare, ventilare*; **2.** *flabellu uti*.

fanatic, adj. *fanaticus*. **fanaticism**, n. *animus fanaticus, or superstitionibus deditus*.

fancy, **I.** n. *opinio (falsa)*; as a faculty, *cogitatio*; a mere —, *somnium*; according to — (= liking), *ex libidine (lub-)*; a glowing —, *fervidum ingenium, calor et impetus*; to belong to — and not to fact, *opinionis esse, non naturæ*; — merely, *falsus, fictus*. **II.** v.tr. *cogitatione sibi alqd depingere, in opinione esse, opinari, alqd fingere*; **I** — I am ill, *aequevole mihi videor*; what is fancied, *opiniatus*; what may be —, *opinabilis*. **fanciful**, adj. **1.** = imaginative, *facilis et copiosus, or summo ingenio praeditus*; **2.** *morosus* (= captious). Adv. *morose*.

fang, n. *dens, m.* **fanged**, adj. *dentatus*. **fangless**, adj. *sine dentibus*.

far, adv. *procul, longe* (= to a great distance, e.g. *longe videre, prospicere*), *e longinquo* (= from afar), *eminus* (opp. *comminus*); to be —, *procul* or *longe abesse*; — be it! *di meliora* (scil. *dent*); so — is it that, etc., *tantum abest ut*; to go too —, *modum excedere*; as — as, *quatenus, quantum, quod* (e.g. *quid sumam*); so —, *hactenus*; — fetched, *longe repositus*. **farther**, adv. *longius, ultra*.

farce, n. *mimus, fabula Atellanæ*. **farcical**, adj. *mimicus, ridiculus, scurrilis*. Adv. *ridicule*.

fare, **I.** v.intr. **1.** *se habere*; — well, *bene, commodè, rectè valere, bene, belle se habere, bonè valetudine uti*; **2.** to — well, *laute vivere*. **II.** n. **1.** *citrus potiusque (notus, -us), victus, -us*; poor —, *tenuis victus*; good —, *lutus victus*; **2.** = money paid for journey, *vectura* (ante and post class.); **3.** see **PASSENGER**. **farewell**! interj. *ave! ave! ave! vale! vale! to bid —, salvè* or *valè alqm jubere*; a hearty —, *nullam salutem alci dicere*.

farinaceous, adj. *farinaceus*.

farm, **I.** n. *ager, fundus, praedium*; belonging to a —, *agraricus*. **II.** v.tr. **1.** = till, *arare,*

colère; **2.** = let out on contract, *(e)locare (alqd faciendum)*, opp. to *conducere*. **farm-work**, n. *aratio, opus rusticum, agricultura, agrorum cultus, -us*. **famer**, n. **1.** *agricola, arator*; **2.** = — of the revenues, *publicanus*, in gen. *redemptor*. **farming**, n. **1.** *agricultura* (or as two words) *cultus, -us, agrorum, res rusticae*; **2.** *redemptio, conductio*.

farrago, n. *farrago*.

farrier, n. (*faber ferrarius*) *qui equis soleas ferreas supponit* (= one who shoes horses), *medicus equarius* (late = horse-doctor).

farrow, **I.** n. *fetus, -us*. **II.** v.tr. *setum edere*.

farthing, n. *quadrans, teruncius*; I do not care a — for, *haud fœci facio*.

fascinate, v.tr. *†fascinare* (= — by the look, e.g. *agnos, tenere, capere* (fig.)). **fascination**, n. **1.** lit. *fascinum, fascinatio* (Plin.); **2.** fig. *blanditiæ, dulcedo*.

fashion, **I.** n. *mos* (as custom, e.g. *mos vestis*), *ritus, -us* (e.g. after the — of men, *hominum ritus*), *habitus, -us, ornatus, -us*; a new —, *habitus novus*; to be in the — (of things), *moris esse, usu receptum esse*. **II.** v.tr. see **MAKE**. **fashionable**, adj. *elegans, quod moris est*. Adv. *eleganter*.

fast, **I.** adj. **1.** = quick, *celer, citus, properus, properans, festinans, citatus, incitatus, veloc, pernix* (= brisk), *alacer* (= alive, energetic, opp. *languidus*), *agilis* (= in movement), *promptus* (= ready), *rapidus*; **2.** = fixed or firm, *firmus, stabilis*; to hold —, *tenere, retinere*; to stick —, *adhaerere alci rei* or *ad alqd* or *in alqd re*; to make —, *firmare, stabilire*. **II.** adv. *citato gradu, celeriter, rapide, prompte, firme, mordicus* (colloquial). **III.** v.intr. *cibo abstinere*. **IV.** n. *Jejunium, inedia*. **fasten**, v.tr. (*af*) *figere ad alqd* or *alci rei*; see **TIE, BIND; — together, *configere, con(n)ectere, conjungere*. **fastening**, n. *vinculum, compages, -is, f.* (= fitting together), *claustra, -orum, pl.* (= bars), *passulus, repagula, -orum* (= bolt). **faster**! interj. *propera!***

fastidious, adj. *fastidiosus, delicatus, mollis*. Adv. *fastidiosè, delicate, molitè*.

fat, **I.** adj. *pinguis* (opp. *macer*), *optimus* (= full, rich, opp. *gracilis* or *sterilis*, of a field), *obesus* (= filled up, opp. *gracilis*), *nitidus* (= shining), *saginatus* (= fed up), *adipatus* (= supplied with grease), *luculentus* (= productive, e.g. *minutus*). **II.** n. *†pingue, adeps, sebum (sebum)*; to live on the — of the land, *delicatissimis cibis uti*. **fatten**, v.tr. *saginare, farcire*. **fatted**, adj. *saginatus, altitè*. **fatness**, n. *obesitas* (Suet.), *pinguitudo* (ante and post class.). **fatty**, adj. *pinguis*.

fate, n. *fatum, necessitas, sors* (= one's lot); the —s, *Parcae*. **fated**, adj. *†fatalis, †fatifer, junestus, mortifer(us)*. Adv. *funeste, fato* or *fataliter* (= by fate). **fatalism, fatalist**, n. use *fatum* (e.g. *omnia fato fieri credere, to be a —*). **fatality**, n. **1.** = power of fate, *fatum*; **2.** = accident, *casus, -us*.

father, **I.** n. *pater, parens, †genitor, †sator*; — and mother, *parentes*; the —s, *patres* (= forefathers, senators). **II.** v.tr. — upon, *alqd alci tribuere*. **fatherhood**, n. *†paternitas* (eccl.), or by *pater* (e.g. he learns it by his —, *hoc cum pater fit, tum discit*). **father-in-law**, n. *socer*. **fatherless**, adj. *orbis*. **fatherly**, adj. *paternus*.

fatigue, **I.** n. *uina*. **II.** v.tr. *explorare*.

fatigue, **I.** n. (*de*) *fatigatio, lassitudo, defectio virium*. **II.** v.tr. (*de*) *fatigare*. **fatigued**, adj. *fessus, (de)fatigatus, defessus, lassus, lassitudine confectus*.

fatuous, adj. *fatuus, ineptus, inflectus* (in-

facetus), *insulsus*. Adv. *ineptè*, *inficete*, *insulse*, *stulte*. **faculty**, n. *ineptias*, *stultitia*, *insulstas*, *fatuitas* (rare).

fault, n. 1. = wrong-doing, *vitium*, *peccatum*, *culpa*, *delictum*; 2. = blame, *reprehensio* (opp. *probatio*), *vituperatio* (opp. *laus*); find — with, *accusare*, *reprehendere*. **faultiness**, n. *pravitās*; see **FAULT**. 2. **faultless**, adj. *innocens*, *emendatus*. Adv. *innocenter*, *emendate*. **faultlessness**, n. *innocentia*. **faulty**, adj. *mendosus*, *vitiosus* (in gen.), *pravus* (morally). Adv. *mendose*, *vitiose*, *prave*.

favour, I. v.intr. *alci* or *alci rei favere*, *alcijs rebus* or *partibus favere* (= to be of his party), *alci indulgere* (= to consult a person's wishes), *alci propitium esse* (= to be favourable or well-disposed, used generally of the gods), *alci studere*, *alcijs esse studiosum* (= to be attached to), *juvare*, *adjuvare* (= to assist), *alci adjuvento*, *afferre alci adjuvmentum* (= to give aid), *alqm favere*, *sustinere ac favere*, *gratid et auctoritate sud sustentare* (= to support with your influence), *suffragari alci* (= to vote for or recommend), *gratiosus alci* or *apud alqm* (= e.g. to stand in favour with someone). II. n. 1. = goodwill, *favor*, *gratia*, *voluntas*, *studium*, *benevolentia* (*beniv*); by your —, *pace tua*; 2. = benefit, *beneficium*, *gratia*. **favourable**, adj. 1. = inclined to, *propitius* (of the gods), *amicus*, *benignus*; 2. = advantageous, *commodus*, *prospereus*; of wind or tide, *secundus*. Adv. *amice*, *benigne*, *commode*, *prospere*. **favourer**, n. *favor*. **favourite**, I. n. *deliciae* (= pet); to be a — with, *apud alqm gratid valere*, *gratiosus esse*. II. adj. *gratiosus*, *gratus*, *acceptus*. **favouritism**, n. *gratia* (= influence) or *circumloc.* (e.g. he showed his — to Gaius, Gaius se nimis indulgentem praebuit).

fawn, I. n. *hinnuleus*. II. v.tr. — on, *fig. alqm adulari*, *alci blandiri*. **fawning**, n. *adulatio*. Adv. *blande*.

fealty, n. *fides*, *fideltas*; to swear — to, *in verba alcijs jurare*.

fear, I. n. *metus*, *-tis*, *timor*, *verecundia* (of what is wrong), *terror* (= sudden fear), *pavor*, *trepidatio* (= trembling), *horror*, *formido*, *timiditas*, *ignavia* (= cowardice). II. v.tr. *alqm metuere*, *timere*, *vereri* (= reverence), *extimescere*, *pertimescere*. **fearful**, adj. 1. = afraid, *timidus*, *trepidus*, *ignavus*, *pavidus*, *verecundus*; 2. = dreadful, *metuendus*, *dirus*, *horribilis*, *terribilis*, *formidulosus* (*formidol*). Adv. *timide*, *ignave*, *pavide*, *verecunde*, *dire*, *trepide*, *formidulose*. **fearless**, adj. *metu vacuus* or *solutus*, *impavidus*, *intrepidus*; — as to, *securus de ulq re* (e.g. bello). Adv. *sine metu*, *sine timore*, *impavide*, *intrepide*. **fearlessness**, n. see **COURAGE**.

feasible, adj. *quod fieri* or *effici potest*. **feasibility**, n. *potestas* or *facultas alcijs rei faciendae*.

feast, I. n. 1. = holy day, *dies festus*, *dies sollemnis*, *dies feriatus*, *† festum*; 2. = a bountiful meal, *convivium*, *epulum*, *epulae*, *daps*. II. v.intr. 1. *lit. epulari*; 2. *fig.* — on, *alqd re pasci* (both in good and bad sense).

feat, n. *facinus*, *-eris*, n., *factum*, *res mira*, *res difficilis*.

feather, I. n. *† penna* (*pinna*), *pluma* (= down). II. v.tr. — one's nest, *res suas augere*; one who has —ed his nest, *bene pecuniatus*. **feather-bed**, n. *culcita plumea*. **feathery**, adj. *† plumosus*, *† plumosus*.

feature, n. 1. of the face, *lineamentum*, *ductus*, *-us*, or *habitus*, *-us*, *os*, *oris*; the —s, *vultus*, *-us*, *os*, *oris*, n.; 2. = peculiarity, *proprietas*, *quod proprium est*; it is a — of anyone, *alcijs est*.

febrile, adj. *febriculosus*.

February, n. (*mensis*) *Februarius*.

fecund, adj. *fecundus*. **fecundate**, v.tr. *† fecundare*. **fecundity**, n. *fecunditas*, *fertilitas*.

federate, **federal**, adj. *foederatus*, *foedere junctus*, *foedere sociatus*.

fee, I. n. *merces*, *-edis*, f., *honor* (*honor*). II. v.tr. *alci mercedem dare*.

feeble, adj. *imbecillus*, *tenuis*, *infirmus*, *invalidus*, *languidus*, *debilis*; of sight, etc., *hebes*. Adv. *infirmè*, *imbecille* (rare), *languide*. **feebleness**, n. *imbecillitas*, *debilitas*, *infirmitas*, *languor*.

feed, I. v.tr. 1. *cibum praebere alci*, *cibari* (of animals) (*Col.*), *pabulum dare alci* (oxen, etc.), *alere* (= to nourish), *pascere* (= to pasture, e.g. *suas*, *greges*); 2. *fig. alere*; 3. of rivers, etc., *in mare*, etc., *influxere*. II. v.intr. see **EAT**, **GRAZE**. **feeder**, n. 1. *qui vivit*, *vivus*, etc., *alii*; 2. = eater, *qui edit*; 3. = a river, (*alcijs*) *qui in mare influit*.

feel, I. v.tr. 1. physically, = touch, *tangere*, *tentare*, *alqd re affici*; 2. mentally, *sentire*, *percipere*, *concipere*, *intelligere*, *capere*, *alqd re affici*; — joy, *laetari*; — pain, *dolere*. II. v.intr. 1. = appears (by touch, etc.), *esse videri* or *esse*; 2. = be, by special verb (e.g. — glad, *laetari*; — thirsty, *sitire*; — for, *alcijs misereri*). **feeler**, n. *crinis*, *corniculum* (*Plin.*). **feeling**, I. n. *sensus*, *-us* (= sensibility), *animus* (mental); the power or method of —, *sentendi ratio*; *tactus*, *-us* (= the touch), *gustatus*, *-us* (= taste), *iudicium* (= power of judging), *conscientia* (= consciousness), *affectus*, *-us* (= the permanent condition of —); tender moral —, *pudor*; thankful —, *gratus animus*, *pietas*; humane —, *humanitas*; joyous —, *laetitia*; — for truth, *veritatis studium*; — for the beautiful, *elegantia*. II. adj. *humanus*, *humanitatis plenus*, *multum humanitatis habens*, *humanitatis sensu praeditus*, *misericors*. Adv. *miserabiliter*, *magna cum misericordia*.

feign, v.tr. *angere*, *simulare*, *dissimulare* (e.g. that a thing is not). **feigned**, adj. *fictus*, *simulatus*. Adv. *fictè*, *simulate*. **feint**, n. see **PRETENCE**.

felicitate, v.tr. *gratulari alci alqd or de alqd re*. **felicitation**, n. *gratulatio*. **felicity**, **felicitousness**, n. 1. *vita beata*, *beatum*, *beate vivere*; 2. = appropriateness, *proprietas*. **felicitous**, adj. 1. = happy, *felix*, *beatus*; 2. = appropriate, *aptus*. Adv. *felicitè*, *beate*, *apte*.

fell, v.tr. 1. of timber, *caedere*, *excidere*; 2. = knock down, (*con*)*sternere*.

fell, n. *clivus* (= hill).

fell, adj. *crudelis*, *saevus*.

fellow, n. = associate, *socius*, *comes*, *-itis*, m. and f., *socialis*, m. and f.; a good —, *homo festivus* or *lepidus*; a bad —, *homo dissolutus*; a trumpany —, *homuncio*, *homunculus*. **fellow-citizen**, n. *civis*, *municipes*. **fellow-countryman**, n. *civis*. **fellow-feeling**, n. *societas* (e.g. *aegritudinis*, = in sorrow, etc.). **fellow-heir**, n. *coheres*, *-edis*, m. and f. **fellow-servant**, n. *conservus*. **fellow-soldier**, n. *commilito*. **fellowship**, n. *societas*; — in plans, *societas consiliorum*; *collegium* (= a corporation, e.g. of merchants, artisans, priests) to take into —, *alqm in collegium cooptare*, in a university, *socius* (e.g. to get a —, *socium a(d)scribi*); human —, *societas humana*, *societas hominum*; good —, *comitas*.

felon, n. see **CRIMINAL**.

female, I. adj. *muliebris*, *femineus* (in fem. also *femina*): — sex, *sexis*, *-us*, *muliebris* or *femineus*. II. n. *femina*, *mulier*. **feminine**, adj. 1. = **FEMALE**; 2. *Gram. t.t. femininus*.

fen, n. terra uliginosa, loca, -orum, uliginosa or palustris, palus, -idis, f., uligo. **fenny**, adj. *uliginosus, paluster*.

fence, I. n. *saepes, -is, saepimentum*, (con-) *xepulum* (usu. pl.). II. v. tr. 1, = hedge in, *saepire, saepio circumdare*; 2, = to fight in fencing, *armis uti, datusere*. **fencer**, n. *gladiator*; a good —, *armorum peritissimus*; to be a good —, *armis optime uti*. **fencing**, n. *ars gladii, ars gladiatoria*; skilled in —, *armorum peritus*; a —master, *lanista, m.*; — school, *ludus*.

ferment, I. n. 1, lit. *fermentum*; 2, fig. *tumor, fervor, aestus, -us*. II. v. tr. **fermentare*. III. v. intr. 1, **fermentari, fervere, *fermentescere*; 2, fig. *fervere, tumere, turgescere*.

fern, n. *filix*.

ferocious, adj. *ferox*; see **FIERCE**.

ferret, n. *viverra* (Plin.).

ferruginous, adj. *ferrugineus* (= iron-coloured), *ferratus* (= holding or tasting of iron, scil. *aquae* (Sen.)).

ferry, I. n. *tractus, -us*; — boat, *scapha*; — man, *portitor*; the charge of —, *portorium*. II. v. tr. *tra(j)icere, transmittere*.

fertile, adj. *ferax, fecundus, fertilis, optimus, uber* (= rich), comb. *uber et fertilis, fecundus et uber, fetus*. **fertility**, n. *fertilitas, ubertas, fecunditas, copia*.

ferule, n. *ferula* (= a read or staff).

fervent, **fervid**, adj. *fervidus* (= glowing, e.g. *pars mundi*); fig. *animus, flammus* (= heated, hot, e.g. *rota, aqua*), *ardens, flagrans*; to make —, *fervefacere*; to be —, *fervere*. Adv. *fervide, crâdenter, ferventer*. **fervency**, **fervour**, n. *fervor* (e.g. *oceani*, or fig. *aestatis*).

festival, n. *dies festus, dies sol(l)lemnis, sol(l)enne, hilaritas*. **festive**, adj. *hilaris, festus, festivus* (ante and post class.). Adv. *hilariter, hilarare, festive*. **festivity**, n. 1, = **FESTIVAL**; 2 = mirth, *festivitas, hilaritas*. **festoon**, n. *seria, -orum*.

fetch, v. tr. *afferre, apportare, adducere, arcescere* (= to send for), *advocere*; — breath, *spirare, spiritum ducere*.

fetid, adj. *teter, graveolens, foetidus, putidus*. **fetidness**, n. *foetor*.

fetter, I. n. 1, *compes, -edis, f., pedica, vinculum* (= chain); 2, fig. *vincula, -orum*. II. v. tr. 1, *vincula alci in(j)icere, alci compedes indere*; 2, fig. *impedire*.

feud, n. = enmity, *simultas*; *bellum* (= public war); *inimicitia* (private), *riza* (= quarrel).

feud, n. = property held of a lord, **feudum* (Medieval Lat.). **feudal**, adj. **feudalis*.

fever, n. *febris*. **feverish**, adj. 1, *febriculosus* (Gell.); 2, fig. (*commotus, ardens*).

few, adj. *pauci, rari*; very —, *perpauci*; see **LITTLE**.

flat, n. see **COMMAND**.

fib, n. *mendacivinculum* (once in Cicero).

fibre, n. *fibra*. **fibrous**, adj. by the gen. *fibrae*.

fickle, adj. *inconstans, varians, varius, levis, mutabilis*, comb. *varius et mutabilis, mobilis* (e.g. *ingenium, animus, voluntas*). **fickleness**, n. *inconstantia, levitas, mutabilitas, mobilitas, varietas*. **fictile**, adj. *fictilis*.

fiction, n. 1, (con)fictio (= the act); 2, *res ficta, or fictum, falsum, fabula, commentum*. **fictitious**, adj. *commenticius*; see **FABULOUS**.

fiddle, n. *fides, -ium*, pl. **fiddler**, n. *fideicen*.

fideli, n. *fideli*; see **FAITH**.

fidget, I. v. tr. see **DISTURB**. II. v. intr. *quiescere non posse*. **fidgetty**, adj. *inquietus*.

fie! interj. *phui pro(h)* (with nom. or accus.).

field, n. 1, = a plain, *campus*; 2, = a piece of land, *ager*, or pl. *agri, arum*, or pl. *arva*; *seges, -etis, f.* (= a sowed field); *pratium* (= meadow); relating to —, *agrarius*; 3, fig. in relation to an army, to be in the —, *militiae esse* (opp. *domi*), *in castris esse, bellum gerere*; to take the — against, *arma capere* or *ferre adversus alqm*; in gen. — of history, etc., by special noun (e.g. *historia*), but *locus* and *area* are used in this sense. **field-day**, n. *dies quo milites lustrantur*. **field-piece**, n. *tormentum* (*bellicum*).

fiend, n. **diabolus* (Eccl.). **fiendish**, adj. **diabolicus, nefandus, foedus, immanis, crudelis, ferox, atrox*. Adv. *nefandè, foede*. **fiendishness**, n. (*summa*) *ferocitas*.

fierce, adj. *ferox, ferus, saevus, atrox, †trux, †truculentus, immanis*. Adv. *ferociter, saeve, atrociter, immaniter, fierceness*, n. *ferocitas, atrocitas, saevitia, immanitas*.

fiery, adj. 1, lit. *igneus, †ignifer, flammens, ardens, fervens, fervidus*; 2, fig. see **FIERCE**, **IMPETUOUS**.

fi, n. *tibia*. **fi**, n. *tibicen*.

fifteen, adj. *quindecim*; — apiece, *quini deni*; — times, *quindecie(n)s*. **fifteenth**, adj. *quintus decimus*. **fifth**, adj. *quintus, fifty*, adj. *quingaginta*; — apiece, *quingaginti*. **fiftieth**, adj. *quingagesimus*.

fig, n. 1, the tree, *ficus, f.*; 2, the fruit, *fecus*; dried —, *Carica, Carunae*; 3, not to care a — for, *non floci facere*.

fight, I. n. *pugna, certamen*; — with the fist, *pugilatus, -us, pugilatio*. II. v. intr. (de) *pugnare, dimicare, proeliari, digladiari, bellare*. **fighter**, n. *pugnator, gladiator, proelior*.

figment, n. see **FICTION**.

figure, I. n. 1, = form or shape, *figura, forma, species, facies, statura* (= the stature), *habitus, -us* (corporeis), = the natural bearing, (opp. *cultus*), *conformatio*; a beautiful —, *dignitas corporis, venustas*; 2, = an image or representation, lit. *schema, -atis, figura, forma, imago*; geometrical —s, *formae geometricae, schemata geometrica, descriptiones, -um*; 3, fig. a — in rhetoric, *figura* (Quint.); rhetorical —s, *orationis ornamenta, -orum, verborum exornationes, -um*; 4, = a cipher, *lit(tera)*; 5, = sculpture, *signum*. II. v. tr. 1, = draw, *describere*; 2, = **FORM**; 3, = **IMAGINE**. **figurative**, adj. *translatus*. Adv. *per translationem*. **figured**, adj. *sigillatus* (of cups (Cic.), late of silk).

filament, n. *fibra* (in bodies and plants).

file, I. n. 1, *lima* (of smiths), *scobina* (of carpenters); 2, of soldiers, *ordo*; of the rank and —, *militia*. II. v. tr. *limare, lima potire*. **filings**, n. *scobis*.

filial, adj. *pius* (erga parentes). Adv. *pie*.

fill, v. tr. 1, *implere* (generally), *explere* (= to fill up), *complere* (to make quite full), *replere* (= to fill again, or merely fill), *supplere* (= to supply what is lacking), *opplere* (= to fill as to cover), *reforcere* (= to stuff), *cumulare alqd alqd re* (= to heap up); 2, fig. (e.g. an office) *alqd re fungi*.

fillet, n. *fascia* (*fasciola*), *redimiculum, mitella, vitla* (round the head as an ornament), *infula* (used by priests).

filly, n. *egula* (*ecula*).

film, n. 1, = thin skin, *membrana*; 2, = thread, *filum*; 3, fig. = darkness, *caligo, nubes, -is*.

filter, I. n. *colum*. II. v. tr. (per) *colare, liquare*.

filth, *n.* 1, lit. see **DIRT**; 2, *fig.* *impuritas*; to utter —, *foeda loqui*; see **OBSCENITY**. **filthy**, *adj.* 1, see **DIRTY**; 2, *impurus*; see **OBSCENE**. **Adv.** 1, see **DIRTY**; 2, *impure*. **filthiness**, *n.* *isqualor*; see **FILTH**.

fin, *n.* *pinna* (Plin.).

final, *adj.* *ultimus, extremus*. **Adv.** *ad extremum, denique, postremo, quod superest, restat, reliquum est*.

finances, *n.* 1, of a private person, *res familiaris*; see **INCOME**; 2, of a state, *vectigalia, -um, aerarium* (= treasury), *respublica* (= the general pecuniary condition). **financial**, *adj.* *ad vectigalia* or *aerarium pertinens*.

find, *v. tr.* 1, *inventire, reperire; offendere* (= to fall on), *deprehendere in alqd re* (= to catch); he found admirers, *erat or non deerant qui eum admirarentur*; 2, — out, *excoagulare, explorare, exquirere*; 3, to experience, *experiri*, or by special verb (e.g. death, *perire*; — favour, *gratiam conciliare*). **finder**, *n.* *inventor, repertor*.

fine, *I. adj.* 1, *bellus, elegans*; the — arts, *artes liberales*; see **BEAUTIFUL**; very — *! belle!* *putchre!* *bone dicis!* *bone facis!* 2, = thin, *tenuis, subtilis*; 3, = pure, *purus*; 4, of weather, *serenus, rufus*. **Adv.** *belle, eleganter, tenuiter, subtiliter*. **II. n. 1, = end, *finis*, *m.* (f. ante and post class., and poet. in sing.); in —, *denique*; 2, = penalty, multa. **III. v. tr.** *multare*. **fineness**, *n.* 1, *elegantia*; 2, see **BEAUTY**; 3, *tenuitas, subtilitas*; 3, *serenitas*. **finery**, *n.* *lenocinium* (in bad sense), *munditia, apparatus, -us, lautitia*. **finesse**, *I. n.* *artificium*. **II. v. intr.** *artificis uti*.**

finger, *I. n.* *digitus* (also = a measure, e.g. *quatuor digitis longus, latus, crassus*), *pollex* (= the thumb); to count by the —s, in *digitos digerere*, *alci* rei or *per digitos numerare, digitis computare*; to turn round your —, *nilhil est intractabilis illo*; to regard as the — of God, *divinitus alqd accidisse putare*. **II. v. tr.** *tangere*.

finical, *adj.* *putidus*. **Adv.** *putide*.

finish, *I. v. tr.* *finire, ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere, conficere, consummare, absolovere, perficere*. **II. n.** *absolutio, perfectio, lima* (= polish, lit. = file). **finished**, *adj.* *limatus* (= polished), *absolutus, perfectus*. **finisher**, *n.* *confector, perfector*. **finishing**, *adj.* = **FINAL**.

finite, *adj.* *finitus* (= having an end), *circumscripius* (= limited). **Adv.** *finite*.

fir, *n.* *abies, -etis, f., pinus*.

fire, *I. n.* 1, *ignis, m., flamma, ardor, incendium, scintillas* (= sparks), *focus* (= fireside); 2, = conflagration, *incendium*; to be on —, *ardere, flagrare*; to waste with — and sword, *ferro ignique vastare*; to put out —, *ignem reprimere, incendium restinguere*; to be between two —s, *lupum auribus tenere*; 3, *fig.* *ignis, ardor*; to set a person's mind on —, *vehementius incendere alcijs animum*; mental —, *vis, vigor, impetus, -us, spiritus, -us, calor, ardor, fervor, all with animi*; — of youth, *juvenilis ardor*; poetic —, *impetus divinus*; — of discourse, *vis oratoris*; to be without — (of speakers), *linguere, frigere*; 4, = — of soldiers, *telus coniectus, -us*; to stand —, *sub latu esse*; to be out of —, *extra telus coniectum esse*. **II. v. tr.** *incendere*. **III. v. intr.** *incendi*; he readily fires up, *natura ejus praeceps est in iram*.

fire-arms, *n.* *tormenta, -orum*. **fire-brand**, *n.* 1, *torris, m., fax* (= torch); 2, *fig.* *incitator et fax*. **fire-brigade**, *n.* *excurias nocturnas vigilisque aliterus incendia instituti* (Suet.). **fire-engine**, *n.* *siphon* (Plin. Min.). **fire-escape**, *a. scalae*. **fire-place**, *fire-side*, *n.* *caminus, focus*. **fire-wood**, *n.* *lignum* (usu. pl.). **fire-worshipper**, *n.* *qui ignem pro Deo veneratur*.

firm, *adj.* 1, *firmus, stabilis, solidus, immobilis, immotus*; 2, *fig.* *constans, firmus*. **Adv.** *firme, solide, constanter*. **firmness**, *n.* *firmitas, firmitudo* (e.g. *voci, animi*), *obstinatio, soliditas* (lit.), *constantia, perseverantia*.

first, *I. adj.* *primus, prior* (of two), *primor* (= chief). **II. Adv.** *primum, primo*. **first-born**, *n.* *natus major* (of two), *maximus* (of several). **first-fruits**, *n.* *primitiae*. **first-ling**, *n.* *primus genitus*.

fiscal, *adj.* *fiscalis* (Jot.).

fish, *I. n.* *piscis, m., piscatus, -us* (collectively); — of the sea, *piscis maritimus*; river —, *p. fluviatilis*. **II. v. intr. 1, *piscari*; 2, *fig.* — for, *captare, aucupari*. **fishbone**, *n.* *spina piscis*. **fisher**, *n.* *piscator, piscatrix*. **fishery**, *n.* *mare* or *flumen in quo pisces capiuntur*. **fishhook**, *n.* *hamus*. **fishmonger**, *n.* *qui pisces vendit*. **fishing**, *n.* *piscatus, -us*; — line, *lignum*; a — net, *rete, fundus, jaculum* (= a casting-net); — boat, *scapha* or *cymba piscatoria* (small); — vessel, *navis piscatoria*; — rod, *arundo piscatoria*. **fishy**, *adj.* by gen. *piscium* (e.g. odor, a fishy smell).**

fissure, *n.* *fissura, fissum, rima* (= a leak); to make a —, *diffundere*.

fit, *n.* *pugnis*. **fisticuff**, *n.* *pugilatus, -us, colaphus*; to give —, *colaphum alci impingere*.

fitula, *n.* *fitula* (Cels.).

fit, *I. adj.* *ad alqd aptus, idoneus* (= proper), *commodus, opportunus, habilis, appositus*; comb. *opportunus et idoneus, commodus et idoneus, habilis et aptus*. **Adv.** *apte, commode, opportune, apposite*. **II. v. intr.** 1, lit. *aptum esse, apte convenire ad or in alqd*; the shoes —, *calcei ad pedes apte conveniunt*; 2, *fig.* *alci or ad alqd aptum esse, alci rei or cum re convenire, alci rei or cum alqd re congruere*. **III. v. tr.** *alqd alci rei aptare, accommodare*; — out, *(ex)ornare, instruere*. **IV. n.** 1, of illness, *impetus, -us, accessio* (Plin.); 2, of anger, etc., *impetus, -us, or* by special word (e.g. *ira, amicitia*); by —s and starts, *modo ... modo* (e.g. good by —, *modo bonus, modo improbus*). **fitness**, *n.* *habilitas, opportunitas, convenientia*.

five, *adj.* *quinque; quini, -ae, -a* (= five each); *quinquennium*, a period of — years, also *lustrum*; *quinto quoque anno, every — years*; — times, *quinquies*; — fold, *quincuplex, quinquagartus* (= of — parts). **fifth**, *adj.* *quintus, -a, -um*. **fives**, *n.* use *pila* (e.g. *pilis ludere*).

fix, *v. tr.* 1, *alci rei or ad alqd (af)figere*; 2, = **APPONT**. **fixed**, *adj.* *certus*. **Adv.** *inertis oculis*. **fixture**, *n.* *res quae moveri non potest*. **fixedness**, *n.* *constantia* (animi, consilii); see **FASTEN**.

flabby, **flaccid**, *adj.* *marcidus, fluitus, flacciditas, n.* *resolutio* (Cels., e.g. *nerverum, stomachi*).

flag, *I. n.* = standard, *signum, vexillum*; of a ship, *insigne, vexillum*; a — ship, *navis praetoria*. **II. v. intr.** *languescere* (= grow feeble), *frigere* (of conversation, etc.), *refrigescere* (of preparations, etc.). **flagstaff**, *n.* *vexillum*.

flag, *I. n.* = flat stone, *quadratum saxum*. **II. v. tr.** (*viam*) *quadratis saxis sternere* or *murare*.

flagitious, *adj.* *flagitiosus, nefarius, foedus*. **Adv.** *flagitiose, nefarie, foede*.

flagon, *n.* *lagena, ampulla*.

flagrant, *adj.* *impudens, apertus, manifestus*. **Adv.** *impudenter, aperte, manifeste*. **flagrancy**, *n.* *impudentia*.

flail, *n.* *perthes* (Plin.) or *fusta, m.* (Col.) (= cudgel used in thrashing).

flake, *n.* of snow, use in pl. *nives*.

flambeau, *n.* *fax*, *taeda*.

flame, *I. n.* 1, *flamma* (lit. and fig.), *ignis*, *m.*; 2, fig. the — of war spreads in Africa, *Africa ardet bello*. **II. v.intr.** *ardere*, *flagrare*. **flame-coloured**, *adj.* *flammeus*, *rutilus*. **flaming**, *adj.* *flammeus*; — eyes, *oculi ardentes*.

flank, *n.* *latus*, *-eris*, *n.* (of men, beasts, a camp, an army); on both —s, *ab utroque latere*.

flap, *I. n.* *lacinia*. **II. v.tr.** *alis plaudere*. **III. v.intr.** *fluitare*.

flare, *v.intr.* *fulgēre*, *splendēre*.

flash, *I. n.* *fulgur*. **II. v.intr.** *fulgurare*, *fulgēre*, (*e*)*micare*, *coruscare*, *splendēre*; the eyes —, *oculi scintillant*.

flash, *n.* *ampulla*.

flat, *I. adj.* 1, *planus*, *aequus* (=even), *pronus* (=on the ground); — nose, *nasus simus*; 2, of wine, etc., *rapidus* (Col.); — bottomed boats, *naves plano alveo*; 3, =insipid, *insipidus*, *frigidus*. *Adv.* fig. *plane*. **II. n.** *planities*; — of the hand, *palma*.

flatter, *v.tr.* *alqm adulari*, *alci assentari* or *mandari*. **flatterer**, *n.* *adulator*, *assentator*.

flattering, *adj.* *blandus*, *blandiens*, *jucundus*, *gratus* (=acceptable). *Adv.* *assentatorie*, *per blanditias*. **flattery**, *n.* *adulatio*, *assentatio*, *ambitio* (=effort to gain favour), *blanditiae* (=smooth words, caresses, etc.); *blandimentum*.

flatulence, *n.* *inflatio*. **flatulent**, *adj.* *ise inflatio*.

flaunt, *I. v.intr.* *se ostentare*; — in gold and purple, *insignem auro et purpura conspici*. **II. v.tr.** = to display, *jactare alqd*.

flavour, *I. n.* *sapor*. **II. v.tr.** *alqd condire* *alqd re*.

flaw, *n.* *vitium*. **flawless**, *adj.* *emendatus*, *sine culpa*. *Adv.* *emendate*.

flax, *n.* *linum*, *carbasus*, *f.* **flaxen**, *adj.* 1, = of flax, *lineus*; 2, = of colour, *flavus*.

flay, *v.tr.* *lit. pellem detrahēre alci* or *alcjs corpori*, *deglutēre alqm* (alive, *vivum*).

flea, *n.* *pulex*.

fledged, *adj.* *tripumatus*; to be —, *pennas habere*.

flee, *I. v.intr.* *fugam petēre*, *capere*, *capessere*, *fugae se mandare*, *se committere*, *in fugam se dare*, *se conf(j)icere*, *terga vertere* (of soldiers), *in fugam effundi* or *se effundere*; — from, *fugere ab* or *ex alqo loco*; — a person, *alqm fugere*; — to, *fugā petere alqd* (e.g. *ardorem*), *confugere* or *fugam capessere alqo*, *confugere* or *profugere ad alqm*. **II. v.tr.** see *Above*. **flight**, *n.* *fuga*.

fleece, *I. n.* *vellus*, *-eris*, *n.* **II. v.tr.** 1, *tondere*; 2, = rob, *expilare*, *spoliare*. **fleecy**, *adj.* † *laniger*.

fleet, *I. adj.* *veox*, *volucer*, *pernix*. **II. n.** *classis*. **fleeting**, *adj.* *fugax*, *caducus*, *fluxus*. **fleetness**, *n.* *velocitas*, *pernicitas*.

flesh, *n.* *caro*, *-nis*, *f.* (=on the body and cooked), *viscera*, *-um*, *n.* (=everything under the skin of an animal), *corpus*, *-oris*, *n.* (opp. *ossa*); in speaking of the flesh of animals the Latins omit *caro* (e.g. *vitulina*, =veal; *canina*, =dog's flesh). **fleshy**, *adj.* *carnosus*.

flextible, *adj.* 1, *lentus*; 2, of character, *mollis*, *facilis*. **flexibility**, *n.* of character, *mollitia*, *mollitudo*, *facilitas*.

flicker, *v.intr.* *volitare* (of birds), *fluitare* (of things, as sails), *trepidare* (of flames, etc.).

flight, *n.* 1, *fuga*; see *FLEE*; to put to —, *fugare*; 2, = way of flying, *lopsus*, *-us*, *volatus*,

-us; 3, of stairs, *scalae*. **flighty**, *adj.* *volatilis*, *mobilis*, *levis*, *inconstans*. **flightiness**, *n.* *mobilitas*, *levitas*.

fimsy, *adj.* 1, = thin, *tenuis*; 2, = worthless, *inanis*. **fimsiness**, *n.* 1, *tenuitas*; 2, *inunitas*.

finch, *v.intr.* (*re*)*cedere*, *retro cedere*.

fling, *v.tr.* *jactare*, *mittere*, *jaculari*, *conf(j)icere*; — at, *alci rei* or *in alqd in(f)icere*, *alqm alqd re petere*.

flit, *n.* *siler*; heart of —, *silicis*.

flippant, *adj.* *lascivus*, *petulans*. **flippancy**, *n.* *petulant*.

firt, *I. v.intr.* *alqm specie amoris illicere*. **II. n. *amator* or *amatrix inconstans*. **firtation**, *n.* *species amoris*.**

fit, *v.intr.* *volitare*.

fitch, *n.* *succidia*.

float, *v.intr.* *innare*, *innatare*, *aquā sustinēri fluctuare*, *fluitare*, *pendere* (in the air).

flock, *I. n.* *grex*, *pecus*, *-oris*, *n.*; = a great number of persons, *caterua*, *multitudo*. **II. v.intr.** *affluere*, *confluere*; — together, *concurrere*, *convolare*.

flog, *v.tr.* *verberare*; be —ed, *vapulare*. **flogging**, *n.* *verbera*, *-um*, *verberatio*.

flood, *I. n.* 1, as contradistinguished from ebb, *accessus*, *-us*, *maris* (opp. *recessus aestuum*), *aestus commutatio* (=change of tide from the ebb); the — (tide) rises, *aestus crescit*, *aestus ex alto se incitat*; the — falls, *aestus minuit*; 2, = overflow, *eluvio*, *diluvies*; 3, fig. *vis* (e.g. *lacrimarum*). **II. v.tr.** 1, *lit. inundare*; 2, fig. *alqd alqd re cumulare*. **flood-gate**, *n.* 1, *lit. cataracta* (or *cataraetes*, *-ae*) (Plin. Min.); 2, fig. *vis*, *impetus*, *-us*.

floor, *n.* *solum*, *coaxatio* (*coass*); to make or lay —, *coaxationem facere*, *coaxare*; *parimentum*, *p. tessellatum* or *vermiculatum* (=mosaic); *area* (=a barn-floor); *tabulatum*, (*conf*)*tabulatio*, *contignatio* (=a storey).

floral, *adj.* *floreus*.

florid, *adj.* 1, of complexion, *rubicundus*; 2, fig. *floridus*.

founce, *n.* (of a woman's gown), *instita*, *segmenta*, *-orum*, *pl.* **founced**, *adj.* *segmentatus*.

flounder, *v.intr.* 1, *lit. volutari*, *fluitare*; 2, fig. *titubare*.

flour, *n.* *farina*.

flourish, *I. v.intr.* 1, *florēre*, *vigēre*; 2, = make a display, *se jactare*. **II. v.tr.** see *BRANDISH*.

flout, *v.tr.* *ludificari*, *cavillari*, *deridere*, *irridere*.

flow, *I. v.intr.* (as a fluid) *fluere*, *labi*, *manare*; — into the sea, *effundi in mare*; — between, *interfluere*; — past, *praeterfluere*; — together, *confluere*. **II. n.** 1, *fluxio*, *lapsus*, *-us*; 2, fig. *volubilitas*, *copia* (e.g. *verborum*); 3, of the tide, *accessus*, *-us* (opp. *recessus*). **flowing**, *adj.* 1, *fluens*, *manans*; 2, — speech, (*pro*)*fluens*, *volubilis*. *Adv.* (*pro*)*fluenter*, *volubiliter*.

flower, *I. n.* 1, *fls*, *flosculus* (*dim.*); the goddess of —s, *Flora*; 2, fig. — of life, *aetas florens*; = best part of, *flos*, *robur*; — of speech, *flos verborum*. **II. v.intr.** *florēre*, (*ef*)*florescere*, *flores mittere*. **flowery**, *adj.* 1, *lit. †floreus*; 2, fig. *floridus*.

fluctuate, *v.intr.* *fluctuare* (*animo*) or *fluctuari*, *pendere animi* or *animo* (of several, *animis*), *incertum*, *dubium*, *incipitem esse*, *haesitare*, *dubitare*, *in dubio esse*. **fluctuation**, *n.* *animus incertus* or *dubius* or *suspensus*, *dubitatio*.

flue, *n.* *caminus*; the — *smokes*, *domus fumat*.

fluency, *n.* *oratio volubilis, facundia, volubilitas*. **fluent**, *adj.* *volubilis* (opp. *stabilis*); a — *style*, *genus orationis* (*profuens*). *Adv.* (*profuenter*, *volubiliter*); to speak —, *commode verba facere*.

fluid, *I. n.* *liquor, humor, aqua*. **II.** *adj.* *liquidus, fluidus, fluens*.

flummery, *n.* **1.** = a dish, *avēnae puls, -tis, f.*; **2.** = empty talk, *gerae, nugae, nugatoria, -orum*.

flurry, *n.* and *v. tr.*; see **EXCITE**.

flush, *I. n.* *rubor*. **II.** *v. intr.* *rubor* or *puer* *alci suffunditur*.

fluster, *v. tr.* *percutere, agitare, commovere*.

flute, *n.* *tibia* or *tibiae*, *tarundo*. **flute-player**, *tibicen*. **fluted**, *adj.* *striatus*.

flutter, *I. v. intr.* *trepidare, volitare*. **II.** *v. tr.* *agitare, commovere*. **III.** *n.* *trepidatio*.

flux, *n.* *fluxio* (in gen.); — and reflux of the sea, *marinorum aestuum accessus et recessus* (both —*is*).

fly, *I. n.* *musca, cantharis, -idis, f.* **II.** *v. intr.* *volare, volitare*; to — to, *advolare*; to — in, *involare*; to — out, *evolare*; to — away, *avolare*; to let —, *emittere e manibus, ventis dare*. **flying**, *adj.* *volatilis, volucer*; — (= dishevelled) hair, *crines passi*.

foal, *I. n.* *pullus equi, pullus equinus*. **II.** *v. tr.* *parere*.

foam, *I. n.* *spuma*. **II.** *v. intr.* *spumare*, (*ex*)*aestuare*. **foamy**, *adj.* *spumans, tspumeus*.

fodder, *n.* *pabulum, pastus, -us*.

foe, *n.* *hostis* (= a public —), *inimicus* (= a private —).

fog, *n.* *nebrula*. **foggy**, *adj.* *nebulosus*.

folble, *n.* *vittum*.

foil, *I. n.* *rudis*. **II.** *v. tr.* *ad vanum* or *ad irritum redigere, eludere*.

foist, *v. tr.* — on, *alqd alci supponere, subdere, sub* (*in*)*ficere*.

fold, *I. n.* *† sinus, -us, ruga* (= a wrinkle or small fold in plants, dresses, etc. (Plin.)). **II.** *v. tr.* *alqd (com)picare*; to — the hands, *digitos pectinatim inter se implectere* (Plin.); with —ed hands, *compressis manibus*. **III.** *as suffix*, *plex* (e.g. three—, *triplex*). **folding-doors**, *n.* *valvae (bifores), fores, -ium, f.*

fold, *n.* — = for sheep, *ovile, saeptrum*, *usu. pl.*; — = for cattle, *stabulum*.

foliage, *n.* *frons, f.*, or *pl. frondes* (= branches); *folia, -orum* (= leaves).

folk, *n.* see **PEOPLE**.

follow, *v. tr. I.* *alqm (con)sequi, insequi, subsequi* (= very close), *prosequi* (= at a distance), *alqm persequi* (= to follow out), *comitari* (= to accompany); he was —ed by an unusually large company, *stipatus est non usitata frequentia*; to — after or succeed, *alci and alci rei succedere*, *alqm and alqd excipere*; — = as a successor, *succedere in alcis locum*; to — from, *effici, confici ex re* (in argument, e.g. *ex propositis efficitur*); hence it —s, *sequitur, sequitur igitur* or *enim, ex quo efficitur*; what —s? *quid igitur?* thus it —s, *ita fit ut, etc.*; **2.** = regard as a teacher, etc., *alqm or alqd sequi, auctoritate alcis moveri, alci obtemperare* (= to listen to the wishes of), *dicto alcis audientem esse* (= to — or obey his command); to — an opinion, *sententiam alcis sequi* or *probare*; to — your own judgment, *suo ingenio uti*. **following**, *adj.* *sequens, secutus*; for the — year (e.g. *in insequentem annum*); *alci proximus, secundus ab alqo* (of persons in a

series), *futurus, venturus, posterus*; the — day, *dies posterus*; on the —, *postero die, postridie (ejus diei)*. **follower**, *n.* = disciple, *discipulus, auditor*, (*as*)*secutor, unus e suis* (of the followers of a leader); —s of Socrates, *Socratici* (and so with many other names).

folly, *n.* see under **FOOL**.

foment, *v. tr. I.* *alqd fovere, fomenta alci rei adhibere* or *admovere*; **2.** *fig. sol* (*dicare, excitare*). **fomentation**, *n.* *fomentum* (Cels.). **fomenter**, *n.* *fax, conciliator, instigator*.

fond, *adj. I.* = foolish, *stultus*; **2.** = loving, *amans, amator, cultor, studiosus alcis rei*; very —, *alcis rei or alcis amantissimus* or *studiosissimus, consecrator alcis rei* (e.g. *voluptatis*); — of literature or learning, *literarum studiosus*; — of hunting, *venandi studiosus*. *Adv.* *stulte, amanter*. **fondness**, *n. I.* *stultitia*; **2.** *studium, amor, caritas*. **fondle**, *v. tr.* *blandiri alci, (per)mulcere alqm, amplectari et osculari alqm*. **fondling**, *n.* *blanditiae*.

food, *n.* *cibus, esca, cibaria, -orum* (= whatever may be eaten by men or beasts), *edulia, -ium* (= eatables), *alimentum* (or in *pl.*, esp. in poets); *penus, -is* or *-i, m.* and *f.*, and *-oris, n.* (= supplies of food); to digest —, *cibum conficere, concoquere*; a food-shop, *popina*; of animals, *pabulum, pastus, -us*.

fool, *I. n.* *homo stultus, fatuus, sannio* (= a maker of grimaces); to put a —s cap on a person, *ludibrio habere*; to play the —, *nugari, ineptire, desipere*. **II.** *v. tr.* *alqm ludere*. **foolery**, *n.* *ineptiae, nugae*. **fool-hardy**, *adj.* *temerarius*; see **RASH**. **foolish**, *adj.* *stultus, stolidus* (= silly), *ineptus* (= one who acts out of place and time and reason), *insulsus* (= witless), *demens* (= one who has lost his head), *fatuus*. *Adv.* *stulte, stolidè, inepte, insulse*. **folly**, *n.* *stultitia* (= stupidity, a foolish act), *fatuus* (= silliness), *insipientia* (= want of prudence), *amentia* (= unreason), *dementia* (= loss of faculty), *stulte factum* (as an act).

foot, *I. n. I.* = member of the body, *pes, pedis, m.*; to go on —, *pedibus ire, venire, iter facere*; to serve on —, *pedibus merere* or *stipendia facere*; to tread under —, *pedibus alqm conculcare, procucare*; — by —, *pedetentim, gradatim* (= step by step); **2.** = the lowest part, *pes* (of articles of furniture), or by *imus, infimus* with *n.* (e.g. *infimus mons*); *radix* (e.g. *montis*); the town lies at the — of the mountain, *urbis monti subjecta est*; **3.** = a measure, *pes*; a — in size, *pedalis* (in *longitudinem, in altitudinem*), *pedem longus*; half a —, *semipedalis*; one and a half —, *sesquipedalis*; two —, *bipedalis*; three —, *tripedalis*; five — deep, *quinque pedes altus*; **4.** (in versification) *pes*. **II.** *v. intr.* see **TREAD, DANCE**. **III.** *adj.* *pedester*; — soldier, *pedes, -itis*. **footing**, *n.* = way or manner, *modus, ratio, status, -us*; to place an army on the — of the Roman, *exercitum ad Romanae disciplinae formam redigere*; to place on the old —, *ad antiquum morem revocare*; to be on a very friendly — with, *valde familiariter alqo uti*. **footman**, *n.* *pedis(sequi)s*. **footpad**, *n.* *latro*. **foot-path**, *n.* *semita, trames, -itis, m., callis*. **foot-print**, *n.* *vestigium*. **footstool**, *n.* *scamnum, scabellum*.

fop, *n.* *homo ineptus, homuncio*. **foppery**, *n.* *ineptiae* (= absurdities).

for, *I. prep. I.* = in behalf of, in return for, *pro* (with the ablative); *dimicare pro legibus* (so *pro libertate, pro patria*); to — fight — the laws, *Cato est mihi unus pro multis milibus*; = Cato alone is to me — (= as good as) many thousands; *huic ille pro meritis gratiam retulit*, = he returned him thanks — his deserts; **2.** = *as*, *alqm virum bo-*

num habere, = to hold him — a good man (so *vir bonus habetur*); “for” and “as” in such phrases do not appear in Latin (e.g. *dux electus est*, = he was chosen — (as) general); yet, *pro nihilo putare*, = to think nothing of; 3, “for” denoting value, by the genitive of indefinite price and the ablative of the definite (e.g. *quantum emisti?* — how much did you buy it?; *viginti assibus*, = — twenty pence); 4, = by reason of, *prae* with abl., *propter* with acc., to die — fear, *prae metu mori*; — this reason, *propter hoc*; 5, of time, in with accus., — the next day, *in postero diem*; = during, accus., he had been away — a year, *annum jam aberat*, or by *per* with accus.; 6, expressing purpose, *ad* with accus., money — building a bridge, *pecunia ad pontem aedificandum data*; to live — the day, *in diem vivere*; 7, to watch or consult —, *alci consilium*; love —, *amor alci* or *erga alcm*; means or remedy —, *remedium adversus alqd*, or the genitive alone, as, care — you, *vestri cara*; —, as denoting according to, *pro sua quisque parte*, *pro viribus* (= according to your strength); according to your wisdom, *quae tua est prudentia*, or *quod es prudentia*; — the present, *in praesens*; to live — yourself (that is, your own interests), *sibi vivere*. **II.** conj. *namque*, *enim* (enclit.), *etenim*, *quippe*, *quod*, *cum* (with subj.), *quoniam*, *quia*; see BECAUSE, FORASMUCH, FOR I, 2.

forage, **I.** n. *pabulum*. **II.** v.tr. *pabulari*; to send soldiers to —, *pabulum* or *pabulandi causâ* milites *mittere*. **forager**, **I.** n. *pabulator*. **foraging**, **I.** n. *pabulatio*.

forbear, v.tr. **1.** = to abstain, *se tenere*, *se continere*, *se cohibere*, (se) *alqd re abstinere*, *alci rei parcere*; 2, = to endure patiently, *patientia uti*, *patientiam adhibere alci rei*, *patienter atque aequo animo ferre*, *paci ac ferre*, *paci ac perferre*, *perferre patique alqd*. **forbearance**, **I.** n. *abstinentia*, *continentia*, *patientia*. **forbearing**, **I.** n. *abstinens*, *continens*, *temperatus*.

forbid, v.tr. *vetare* (with accus. and inf.), *interdicere alci alqd re* (or with *ne*); to — one your house, *interdicere alci domo sua*; it is — den, *vetitum est*, *non licet*.

force, **I.** n. *vis*, *violencia*, *impetus*, —s, *momentum*; to use —, *vim facere*, *vim adhibere*. **II.** v.tr. see COMPEL. **forcible**, **adj.** **1.** = by force, *per vim*; 2, = physically strong, *validus*, *nervosus*; 3, = morally strong, *energeticus*, *gravis*, *vehemens*. Adv. *vi*, *per vim*, *valide*, *nervose*, *graviter*, *vehementer*.

force meat, **I.** n. *insicia* (Varr.).

ford, **I.** n. *vadum*.

fore, adv. *ante*, *antea*. **forearm**, **I.** n. *brachium*. **II.** v.tr. see WARN, PREPARE; to be — ed, *praeavere*. **forebode**, v.intr. and tr. **1.** *portendere*, *praesagire*; 2, = have a presentiment of, *praesagire*, *praesentire*. **foreboding**, **I.** n. *praesensio*. **forecast**, v.tr. (anim.) *praevidere*, *providere*, *prospicere*. **forefather**, **I.** n. *proavus*; pl. *priores*, *maiores*, *patres*. **forefinger**, **I.** n. *digitus index*. **forego**, v.tr. (concedere) *alqd forehead*, **I.** n. *frons*, —ntis, f. *foreknow*, v.tr. *praenoscere*. **foreknowledge**, **I.** n. by *providere*. **foreland**, **I.** n. *promontorium*. **foreman**, **I.** n. *procurator*. **foremast**, **I.** n. *mulus anterior*. **foremost**, **adj.** *primus*. **forenoon**, **I.** n. *dies antemeridiana*. **forerunner**, **I.** n. *praenuntius*. **foresee**, v.tr. *praevidere*, *providere*, *prospicere*. **foresight**, **I.** n. *providentia*, *prospicientia*. **forestall**, v.tr. *praevenire*; see ANTICIPATE. **foretell**, v.tr. *praedicere*. **forethought**, **I.** n. *providentia*; by —, *consulto*; to do —, *alqd consulo* or *meditatum* or *praeparatum facere*. **forewarn**, v.tr. *praemonere*.

foreign, **adj.** *peregrinus*, *externus*, *barbarus*, *adventicius*; — to, (ab) *alqd re*, or *alci rei alienus*; — to each other, *res sibi repugnantes*. **foreigner**, **I.** n. *peregrinus*, *alienigena*, **I.** n. and **f.** *advena*, **I.** n. and **f.** (= new settler).

forensio, **adj.** *forensis*.

forest, **I.** n. *silva*, *scelus*, —s (wild and on hills).

forfelt, **I.** v.tr. *amittere*, *alqd re multari*. **II.** n. *poena*, *multa*, *damnum*.

forge, v.tr. **1.** = to form, *trudere* (= to beat, e.g. *ferrum*), *procutere* (e.g. *gladium*), *fabricari* (e.g. *fulmina*, *fallaciam*), *figere* (e.g. *fallacias*); 2, = to falsify, — documents, *tabulas corrumpere*, *vitare*, *interpolare*, (= — parts in a document) *sub(j)icere*; of money, *cutere*. **forger**, **I.** n. *subjector* (of wills, etc.), *qui nummos adulterinos cutit*; forged coin, *nummus adulterinus*. **forgery**, **I.** n. *subjectio* (= — of wills, etc.). For — of money, *use verb.*

forget, v.tr. *alci rei* or *alqd oblivisci*, *neglegere* (neglig.), *neglegentia praeterire*; I have forgotten, *alqd fugit me*, *alqd e memoria excessit*; to be forgotten, *e memoria excidere*; to — yourself, *sui oblivisci*; to — your dignity, *digitatis suae immemorem esse*. **forgetful**, **adj.** *obliviosus*, *immemor*. **forgetfulness**, **I.** n. *oblivio*.

forgive, v.tr. *alqd alci ignoscere*, *veniam dare alci rei* (= to give mercy instead of justice), *gratiam facere alci rei*, *alqd alci concedere*, *condonare*, *alci indulgere*. **forgiveness**, **I.** n. *venia*, *poenae (meritae) remissio*. **forgiving**, **adj.** *facilis*, *clemens*, *exorabilis*.

fork, **I.** n. *furca*, *furcula* (used in making hay; forks for eating were unknown). **forked**, **adj.** *bifurcus*.

forlorn, **adj.** *spe dejectus*, *relictus*, *destitutus*.

form, **I.** n. **1.** *figura*, *forma*, *facies*; of a fine —, *formosus*, *dignitate corporis praeditus* or *insignis*; human —, *species humana*; things have taken a new —, *magna rerum commutatio facta est*; 2, see FORMULA; 3, = bench, *scamnum*; 4, = appearances, for —'s sake, *alci causâ*. **II.** v.tr. **1.** = to give — to, *figere*, *figurare*, *formare*, *fabricari*, *facere*, *effigere*; to — intellectually and morally, *figere*, (ex)colere, *expolire*, *instituere*; 2, = — troops, *instruere*, *ordinare*; 3, = — plans, etc., (consilio) *inire*; — friendship, *amicitiâ cum alqd conjungere*. **III.** v.intr. **1.** = constitute, *ex alqd re consistere*; 2, of troops, *se explicare*. **formal**, **adj.** = for the sake of appearances, *alci causâ*; = artificial, *compositus*, *frigidus*, *stimulatus*; = stiff (of manners), *urbanus ac perpolitus*. Adv. *rite* (= duly), *composite*, *urbane*. **formality**, **I.** n. 1, see CEREMONY; 2, of manners, *mores perpolitae*. **formation**, **I.** n. 1, as act, *conformatio*; 2, = form, *conformatio*, *forma*. **formless**, **adj.** *informis*, *rudis*. **formula**, **I.** n. *formula*, *verba*, —orum.

former, **adj.** *prior*, *pristinus* (= ancient), *superior* (e.g. *annus*); the —, the latter, *hic* — ille, or *ille* ... *hic*. Adv. *antea*, *olim*, *quondam*.

formidable, **adj.** *metuendus*, *timendus*, *horrendus*, *terribilis*, *formidulosus* (formidol-). Adv. *formidulose*, *terribilem in modum*.

fornication, **I.** n. *stuprum*.

forsake, v.tr. (de)relinquere, *deserere*, *destituere*, *comb. deserere et relinquere*, *destituere et relinquere*.

forsooth! interj. *scilicet* (iron.), *sane*.

forswear, v.tr. **1.** = to deny on oath, *adjurare*, *ejurare* (= to renounce); 2, = to swear falsely, *perjurare*, *pejurare*.

fort, n. locus munitus, arx, castellum, castrum.
fortification, n. munitio, munitiones, munita-
 menta, -orum, opera, -um (= works). **fortify**,
 v. tr. (com)munit, praemunit, operibus munire,
 munitionibus firmare, muris munire, vallo et fossis
 circumdare locum, vallum et fossam circumdare
 alci loco.

forth, adv. 1, of place, foras; in combina-
 tion it is expressed by *e*, *ex*, and *pro*, with the
 several verbs (e.g. to bring → *efferre*; to cast
 → *efficere*; to go → *exire*; to lead → *educere*,
producere); 2, of time, inde. **forthcoming**,
 adj. by fut. (e.g. — book, *liber quem alqs editurus*
est); to be —, *in eo esse ut*. **forthwith**, adv.
exemplo, statim, confestim, protinus.

fortitude, n. fortitudo, animus fortis, virtus,
 -itudo, f.

fortune, n. 1, fortuna, fors, casus, -us; change-
 ful →, *fortuna vicissitudines, varietates*
temporum, comb. *temporum varietates fortunae*
vicissitudines, casus varii; to be content with
 your —, *sorte sua contentum vivere*; the goddess of
 —, *Fortuna*; 2, = wealth, divitiae, res familiares,
 facultates, opes, pecuniae, bona, -orum, fortunae.

fortune-teller, n. sortilegus, (h)ariolus; a
 female —, *saga*. **fortuitous**, adj. fortuitus,
in casu positus, forte oblitus. Adv. *forte, fortuito*,
casu. **fortunate**, adj. felix, fortunatus, prosper-
 (us), secundus; — condition, *res secundae*.
 Adv. *feliciter, fortunate, prospere*.

forty, adj. quadraginta, quadrageni (= —
 each), quadragesimae (= — times).

forum, n. forum.

forward, I. adv. porro; to go —, *pergere*.
 II. v. tr. 1, = send on, *perferendum curare*
 (e.g. *lit(ter)as perferendas curavi*); 2, = help,
 (ad)juvare, alci adjuvamento esse. III. adj.
 1, = early, praecox; 2, = rude, protervus, inur-
 banus.

foss, n. fossa (incilis), incile. **fossil**, n.
 fossilia, -ium.

foster, v. tr. curare, nutrire, sustinere, alere.
foster-brother, n. collocatus (late). **foster-
 child**, n. alumnus, alumna. **foster-father**,
 n. nutricius. **foster-sister**, n. collocata
 (Juv.).

foul, adj. putidus, putridus, foetidus (= stink-
 ing), foedus, turpis (= morally foul), obscenus
 (= impure), immundus (= dirty). **foul-play**,
 n. dolus malus. Adv. *putide, foede, turpiter*.
foulness, n. foeditas, obscenitas.

found, v. tr. 1, fundamentum alci rei jacere
 or ponere, fundamenta locare, condere, instituere,
 constituere, civitatem funditus tollere; 2, fig. to
 be founded on, *niti alq re* or *in alq re*, also
niti fundamento alci rei, postum esse in alq re;
 = cast, fundere. **foundation**, n. funda-
 menta, -orum, sedes, -is; — (of a pillar), basis.
founder, I. n. conditor, auctor. II. v. intr.
 submergi. **foundling**, n. infans expositus,
 expositicius.

fount, or **fountain**, n. 1, lit. fons (= the
 place and the water), caput (= the spring); 2,
 fig. fons, caput, principium, comb. fons et caput,
principium et fons, origo, causa(s) (= the
primary cause), comb. caus(s)a atque fons.

four, adj. quatuor, quaterni (= — each);
 — or five, quatuor (aut) quinque; — years old,
quadrinus; a period of — years, *quadriennium*;
 every — years, *quarto quoque anno*; going on —
 feet, *quadrupes*; — fold, *quadruplex*; — times
 as much, *quadruplum*; — times, *quater*. **four-
 teen**, adj. quatuordecim, quaterni deni (distribu-
 tively); — times, *quater decies*. **fourteenth**,
 adj. quatuordecimus. **fourth**, I. adj. quartus,
 -a, -um; every — *quartus quisque*; the — time,

quartum; in the — place, *quarto*. II. n.
quadrans.

fowl, n. 1, avis, volucris, ales, -itis, m. and f.;
 2, = a hen, gallina; flesh of —, (caro) gallinacea.
fowler, n. aucupator. **fowling**, n. aucupium.

fox, n. 1, vulpes, -is, f.; of a —, *vulpinus*; 2,
 fig. = a cunning man, *homo versutus or callidus*.

fraction, n. pars. **fractious**, adj. morosus
 Adv. *morose*. **fractiousness**, n. morositas.

fracture, I. n. med. t.t. fractura (Cels.). II.
 v. tr. frangere.

fragile, adj. fragilis. **fragility**, n. fra-
 gilitas. **fragment**, n. fragmentum, reliquua
 (= remains); —s of the plays of Menander,
trunca quaedam ex Menandro (Gell.). **frag-
 mentary**, adj. fractus.

fragrance, n. odor suavis, suaveolentia
fragrant, adj. suavis, + *suaveolens*, + *odorifer*,
 + *odoratus*, + *odorosus*.

frail, adj. infirmus, debilis, imbecillus.
frailty, n. infirmitas, imbecillitas (lit. and
 fig.).

frame, I. n. 1, of a window, picture, etc.,
 forma (Plin.); 2, = body, corpus, -oris; 3, = —
 of mind, animus. II. v. tr. 1, = put into a
 frame, *in formā includere*; 2, = compose, com-
 ponere; 3, see MAKE. **framework**, n. com-
 pages, -is, contignatio.

France, n. Gallia. **French**, adj. Gallicus.

franchise, n. civitas, jus, juris, n., suffra-
 gium.

frank, adj. sincerus, apertus, simplex. Adv.
sincere, candide, aperte, simpliciter. **frank-
 ness**, n. sinceritas, simplicitas.

frankincense, n. t(h)us, t(h)uris, n.

frantic, adj. insanus, delirus, fanaticus
 amens, demens. Adv. *insane*.

fraternal, adj. fraternus. Adv. *fraterne*.
fraternity, n. 1, fraternitas, necessitudo fra-
 terna, germanitas; 2, = society, sodalitas, sodali-
 tium, collegium, corpus, -oris. **fraternize**,
 v. intr. amicitia inter se conjungi.

fratricide, n. 1, = the murder of a brother,
parricidium fratrum; 2, = the murderer of a
 brother, *fratricida*, m.

fraud, n. fraus, dolus (malus), circumscriptio,
fallacia; comb. *doli atque fallaciae*; to devise —
 against anyone, *dolum alci struere, nectere, con-
 fingere, fraude alqm tentare, fallaciam in alqm*
intendere. **fraudulent**, adj. fraudulentus, qui
 totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat (opp. homo sine
 fudo et fallaciis), dolosus. Adv. *dolo malo, dolose*,
fraudulenter, contra (jus ac) fidem.

fraught, adj. alq re refertus, repletus, one-
 ratus.

fray, n. pugna.

freak, n. see CAPRICE

freckle, n. lentacula, lentigo (Plin.).
freckled, adj. lentiginosus (Val. Max.).

free, I. adj. 1, = — from burdens, etc., *liber*,
solutus; *vacuus (a) re, expers rei*; from taxes,
immunis; from guilt, *innocens*; from mili-
 tary service, *immunis militiā*; from danger,
tutus; from care, *securus*; to make —, *liberare*;
 to — from guilt, *absolvere alqm*; to be — from,
alq re carere; 2, = not subject to, *liber*; 3,
 = not restricted, as in space, *patens, apertus*;
 4, = without cost, *gratuitus*; to have a —
 dwelling, *grati(t)s habitare*; 5, = — to do or to
 act, *liber, solutus*; I am — to say, *audeo dicere*;
 6, = generous, *largus, munificus, liberalis*. Adv.
libere, solute, tuto, secure, aperte, grati(t)s, gratuito,
large, munifice, liberaliter. II. v. tr. alqm alq
 re *liberare, eximere, solvere, expedire, manumit-*

tere (of a slave); to make — with, *2*, = to indulge in, *alci rei indulgere*; *2*, = to treat disrespectfully, *alqo parum honorifice uti*. **free-agent**, *n. qui sui juris est*. **freebooter**, *n. latro*. **free-born**, *adj. ingenuus*. **freedman**, *n. liberus, libertinus*. **freedom**, *n. 1*, = from limits, *vacuitas, vacatio*; from business, *otium*; from taxes, *immunitas*; from punishment, *impunitas*; *2*, = independence, *libertas*; to give —, *libertatem alci dare, in libertatem alqm vindicare*; — from slavery, *alqm manumittere*; — from prison, *e custodiâ emittere*; to restore —, *libertatem alci reddere*; to restore yourself to —, *e vinculis se expedire*; moral —, *arbitrium (liberum)*; *3*, = rights or privileges, *jus, juris, n., privilegium, beneficium*; *4*, = license, *licentia*; to take —, *licentiam sibi sumere, audire*; to take great —, *multa sibi sumere*; = great license, *licentia, arrogantia, procacitas*. **free-hearted**, *adj.* see **GENEROUS**. **freehold**, *n. praedium liberum or immune*. **freeholder**, *n. qui praed. lib. habet, or simply possessor*. **free-liver**, *n. qui licentiam agit*. **free-living**, *n. licentia*. **freeman**, *n. civis, homo liber*. **free-speech**, *n. sermo liberior*. **free-thinking**, *adj.* see **SCPTICAL**. **free-will**, *n. voluntas*; to have —, *sponte suâ agere*.

freeze, *I. v. tr. glaciare, urere. II. v. intr. gelare, gelari (Plin., etc.)*; it —s, *gelat*; = to feel cold, *frigere, algere*. **frozen**, *adj. †rigidus*; to be —, *rigere*.

freight, *I. n. onus, -eris, n. II. v. tr. onerare*. **freighted**, *adj. onustus*.

frenzy, *n. vesania, delirium, furor, amentia, dementia*.

frequent, *adj. frequens* (= many present, e.g., *frequens senatus*), *oreber* (= thickly filled, opp. *rarus*), *multus* (= many), *celeber* (= numerous). *Adv. frequenter, crebro, saepe. II. v. tr. celebrare, frequentare, in alqo loco versari*. **frequency**, *n. frequentia, crebritas, celebritas*. **frequented**, *adj. frequens, celebris*, *tritus* (= well trodden).

fresh, *adj. 1*, = cool, *frigidus*; *2*, = recent, *recens, novus*; — sod, *caespes vivus*; *3*, = unused, and therefore vigorous, *recens, integer, viridis*, comb. *recens integerque, vegetus, alacer, vivus*; a — complexion, *nitidus color*. *Adv. use frigidus (frigide not in this sense), recenter (ante and post class.), nove, integre, vegete*. **freshen**, *v. tr. refrigerare* (= to cool), *recreare, reficere* (= to revive), *relaxare, integrare*. **freshness**, *n. viriditas* = vigour, *use novus*, with *n.* = novelty (e.g. the — of a book, *liber novus*).

fret, *I. v. tr. 1*, rub, *fricare, terere*; *2*, = wear away, *alere*; *3*, fig. *sol(l)licitare, vexare, angere. II. v. intr. alqd aegre ferre, angere, dolere*; see **GRIEVE**. **III. n. molestia** (or pl.), *angor, vexatio*. **fretful**, *adj. morosus, stomachosus* (rare). *Adv. morose, stomachose. fretfulness*, *n. morositas*.

fricassee, *n. sartago* (Pers.).

friction, *n. tritus*.

Friday, *n. * dies Veneris*.

friend, *n. amicus, amica, sodalis* (= companion), *necessarius* (= relation), *familiaris* (= intimate), *studiosus, amans, amator alqis*; *my — ! O bone ! sodes ! to be a — (patron) to, alqis fautorem esse, alci favere or bene velle*; those who are —s to a cause, etc., *qui stant ab or cum alqo*. **friendless**, *adj. sine amicis, amicorum expert or inops*. **friendly**, *I. adj. amicus, benevolus, humanus, benignus, comis, urbanus. II. Adv. comiter, amice, benigne, urbane. friendliness*, *n. comitas, humanitas, benignitas, benevolentia (beniv-), affabilitas, urbanitas. Friendship*, *n. amicitia, neces-*

tudo, conjunctio, familiaritas; to form a —, *amicitiam cum alqo facere, (con)jungere, instituere, conciliare, inire, sibi parare, ad am. alqis se conferre, se applicare, se adjungere, amicitia alqm sibi conjungere*.

frieze, *n. 1*, in architecture, *zoophorus*; *2*, = rough cloth, *gansapa* (*Gausapes, gausape, or gausapum*).

fright, *n. terror, pavor*; to take —, *pavescere*. **frighten**, *v. tr. alqm (ex)terrere, terrorem alci afferre, inferre, offerre, in(l)jicere, incutere, alqm in terr. con(j)icere*. **frightful**, *adj. terribilis, horribilis, foedus* (= disgusting), *horrendus, horrificus, ingens, immanis. Adv. terribilem in modum, foede, immane, immaniter*. **frightened**, *adj. terrore percussus, terribus, exterritus, trepidus* (= afraid, trembling).

frigid, *adj. frigidus*; see **COLD**.

frill, *n. segmenta, -orum* (but this = flounce).

fringe, *n. fimbriae, limbus*.

frisk, *v. intr. salire, lascivire. frisky*, *adj. lascivus. Adv. lascive. friskiness*, *n. lascivia*.

frith, *n. fretum*.

fritter, *I. v. tr. e.g. to — away time, tempus con(j)terere*; property, dissipate. **II. n. laganum**.

frivolous, *adj. nugax, levis, inanis, frivolus. Adv. maximâ cum levitate. frivolousness, frivolity*, *n. nugae, levitas*.

fro, *adv., e.g. to and —, huc (et) illuc, ultra citro(que)*.

frock, *n.* see **GOWN**.

frog, *n. rana*; a small —, *ranunculus*.

frollic, *I. n. ludus et focus, lascivia. II. v. tr. joca agere, lascivire, ludere*; to — with, *cum alqo jocari, joco uti, joculari*. **frollesome**, *adj. hilaris (hilarus), jocularis, lascivus, ludibundus*.

from, *prep. 1*, = denoting severance and distance, is expressed by *a, ab*; the force sometimes being increased by *procul*; *decedere ab alqo*, = to depart from; *absunt a Dyrrachio*, = they are far from Dyrrachium; *conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse procul*, = I know that this fault is far from me. "From," denoting the place out of which, by *e, ex* (e.g. *ex urbe venit*). "From," denoting order, by *a*; *quartus ab Arcesila*, = the fourth from Arcesilas; with towns and small islands *abl. alone, so rure, domo*; *2*, = aversion, *alieno a te animo fuit*, = his mind was hostile to (from) you; = transference, *per manus tradere*, = from hand to hand. *A, ab*, denotes the beginning, e.g. *ab fundamento interire*, = to perish from the foundation, and has *ad* for its antithesis, e.g. *a minimo ad maximum*, = from the least to the greatest; *3*, = of time, *a, ab, e.g. ab horâ tertiâ bibebatur*, = they drank from three o'clock; the force is increased by *jam, inde*, etc., *jam inde ab adolescentia*, = from youth up; *a puero*, = from boyhood; *a mane ad noctem*, = from morning to night; *ab incenso Capitolio*, = from the burning of the Capitol; *ab urbe conditâ*, = from the foundation of the city; *4*, denoting a cause or source, is expressed by *a, de, or ex*; e.g. *discere a patre, perire a peste, plaga ab amico*, = a snare from a friend; *certe scio me ab singulari amore ac benevolentia tibi scribere*, = I well know that I write to thee from singular love and good-will; *a metu*, from fear; *ex ira*, from anger.

front, *I. n. frons, -ntis, f*; in — of the camp, *pro castris*; to place the troops in —, *copias in fronte constituere*; to attack in —, *hostes adversos aggredi. II. adj. prior, anticus, opp. to posticus. III. v. tr. 1*, = to look towards, *alqm ad(s)pectare*; *2*, = to oppose, *alci adversari. frontage*, *n.*

frons, **frontispiece**, *n.* libri prima tabula.
fronting, *adj.* alci (rei) adversus, oppositus.
frontier, *n.* confinium. **frontlet**, *n.* frontalia-ium.

frost, *n.* frigus, -ōris, *n.*, gelu, pruina.
frosty, *adj.* frigidus (lit. and fig.).

froth, *I. n.* spuma. **II. v.intr.** spumare.
frothy, *adj.* † spumosus.

froward, *adj.* contumax, pertinax, perversax.
Adv. contumaciter, pertinaciter. **frowardness**, *n.* contumacia, pertinacia, perversitas.

frown, *I. n.* frontis or superciliorum contractio. **II. v.intr.** frontem contrahere, vultum adducere.

frowsy, *adj.* sordidus, immundus.

fructify, *v.tr.* see FERTILIZE.

frugal, *adj.* parvus, restrictus (opp. largus), comb. parvus et restrictus (in housewifery, opp. negligens), frugi (indecl., comp. frugaliter, sup. frugalissimus), comb. homo frugi et diligens. *Adv.* parce, frugaliter. **frugality**, *n.* parsimonia, frugalitas, diligentia.

fruit, *n.* 1. fructus, -ūs, fruges, -um (= fruit collectively), fetus, -ūs (= fruit, usu. as produced by generation), pomum (= tree-fruit), bacca (= berry); to bear —, fructum ferre or reddere; to bear no —, sterile esse; 2. fig. = good and bad results, fruges, fructus, commoda, -orum, merces, -ēdis, pretium (= reward). **fruitful**, *adj.* ferax, fecundus, fertilis, optimus (= rich, rank), uber, fructuosus, † frugifer, † fructifer, † pomifer. *Adv.* fecunde, utiliter (= profitably). **fruitfulness**, *n.* fertilitas, ubertas. **fruiton**, *n.* usus, -ūs, fructus, -ūs. **fruitless**, *adj.* inutilis, sterilis, cassus, irritus. *Adv.* incassum, frustra, nequ(e)quam, ad irritum, re infecta. **fruit-tree**, *n.* pomum, pomus, f.

frustrate, *v.tr.* ad vanum or ad irritum or ad vanum et irritum redigere, frustrari (rare in sense of deceive); to be frustrated, irritum fieri, ad irritum cadere or recidere or venire; — a hope, spem fallere. **frustration**, *n.* frustratio.

fry, *I. n.* 1. of fish, examen, fetus, -ūs; 2. of men, common —, plebs, plebecula. **II. v.tr.** assare, frigere. **frying-pan**, *n.* sartago (Juv.), frixorium (Plin.); out of the — into the fire, ne praeter casam, ut aiunt, or de fumo ad flammam.

fudge! *interj.* gerrae! nugae!

fuel, *n.* lignum (or pl.).

fugitive, *I. adj.* fugiens, fugax. **II. n.** domo or patria profugus, fugitivus, extorris.

full, *I. adj.* alcis rei or alqā re plenus, alqā re completus, oppletus, confertus, refertus, abundans or affluens, frequens (= well attended, e.g. theatrum, senatus); to go with — sails, passis velis vehi; ut — pace, gradu pleno; a — year, annus solidus, integer or totus. *Adv.* plene; see ALTOGETHER, QUITE; = copiously (of speech, etc.), copiose, latius, fuse, abundanter, ubertius. **II. v.tr.** of cloth, durare, curare. **full-blown**, *adj.* 1. lit. apertus; 2. fig. superbus, tumidus. **full-grown**, *adj.* adultus, pubes (puer). **full-moon**, *n.* luna plena. **fullness**, *n.* = abundance, ubertas, copia. **fulfil**, *v.tr.* conficere, efficere, ad effectum adducere, exsequi, persequi, peragere, patrare, perpetrare (e.g. facinus), consummare (= to finish), alqā re fungi (= — an office). **fulfilment**, *n.* confectio.

fuller, *n.* fullo. (Plin.); —'s earth, creta fullonica (Plin.).

fulminate, *v.tr.* 1. † fulminare (= to hurl thunderbolts and to cast down by); 2. fig. minus jactare. **fulmination**, *n.* minatio.

fulsome, *adj.* putidus; — flattery, nimia adulatio. *Adv.* putide. **fulness**, *n.* molestia, nimia adulatio.

fumble, *v.intr.* see FEEL.

fume, *I. n.* fumus, vapor, factor (= bad smell), halitus, -ūs. **II. v.intr.** (ex) aestuare. **fumigate**, *v.tr.* suffumigare.

fun, *n.* jocus, ludus. **funny**, *adj.* ridiculus. *Adv.* ridicule.

function, *n.* munus, -ōris, *n.*, officium, magistratus, -ūs, procuratio.

fund, *n.* 1. pecunia; 2. fig. by some species noun (e.g. — of knowledge, doctrina). **fundamental**, *adj.* primus, principalis. *Adv.* funditus, penitus. **fundamentals**, *n.* elementa, -orum, principia, -orum.

funeral, *I. n.* funus, -ōris, *n.*, exsequia, pompa funebris or pompa (= the procession), iusta, -orum, iusta funebria (= the last tribute), sepultura (= interment). **II. adj. funebris, funebris; — pile, rogos, pyra. **funereal**, *adj.* funebris, lugubris.**

fungus, *n.* fungus, agaricon (Plin.). **fungous**, *adj.* fungosus (Plin.).

funnel, *n.* infu(n)dibulum, cornu.

fur, *n.* pellis. **furry**, *adj.* vellosus. **furrier**, *n.* pellio.

furbelow, *n.* instituta.

furbish, *v.tr.* interpolare, expolire.

furl, *v.tr.* vela legere.

furlong, *n.* stadium.

furlough, *n.* commeatus, -ūs; to give —, alci commeatum dare; on —, in commeatu esse.

furnace, *n.* fornax.

furnish, *v.tr.* 1. = to provide with, alqm alqā re instruere, ornare; 2. = to supply, suppeditare, praebere; 3. = to fit up (as a house, with furniture), instruere, exornare et instruere. **furnished**, *adj.* alqā re instructus, praeditus. **furniture**, *n.* of a house, suppellex, lectilis, f., apparatus, -ūs.

furrow, *I. n.* sulcus. **II. v.tr.** sulcos facere, agere, ducere, sulcare.

further, *I. adj.* ulterior. **II. adv. 1. ulterius, amplius; 2. = in fut. porro, posthac; 3. = yet more, praeterea, ad hoc, jam, autem, accedit (quod), huc accedit quod, addendum eodem est quod, ad(j)ice quod; what —? quid vis amplius? quid porro? **III. interj.** perge! pergit! pergamus! **IV. v.tr.** alqm or alqā (ad)juvare, alci or alci rei consulere. **furtherance**, *n.* auxilium. **furtherer**, *n.* adiutor. **furthest**, *adj.* ultimus.**

furtive, *adj.* furtivus. *Adv.* furtim, furtive.

fury, *n.* furor, rabies; a —, Furia, Erinnya. **furious**, *adj.* rabidus, furiosus, furens, furebundus. *Adv.* rabide, furiose, furenter.

furze, *n.* ulix (Plin.).

fuse, *v.tr.* liquefacere, fundere. **fusible**, *adj.* fusilis. **fusion**, *n.* fusio (= outpouring).

fuss, *I. n.* tumultus, -ūs. **II. v.intr.** tumultuari. **fussy**, *adj.* curiosus.

fustian, *n.* gausapa or gausapes.

fusty, *adj.* see MOULDY.

fatile, *adj.* futilis, inanis, vanus. **futility**, *n.* futilitas, inantitas, vanitas.

future, *I. adj.* futurus, posterus; a — governor, imperatorus. **II. n. futura, -orum (e.g. scire, prospicere). **futurity**, *n.* tempus futurum or posterum.**

G.

gabble, I. v.intr. *garrere*. II. n. *garrulitas*.

gable, n. *fastigium*.

gad, v.intr. *vagari*.

gadfly, n. *ostrus*, *asilus*, *tabanus*.

gag, I. v.tr. *os alci alga re obvolvère et praeligare*. II. n. use noun describing the material of which gag is made (e.g. *linteum in os injectum*).

gage, n. *pignus*, *ōris*, n.; see PLEDGE.

gain, I. n. *lucrum* (opp. *damnum*, = loss or injury), *quæstus*, *-ūs* (= profit), *commodum* (= advantage), *emolumentum* (opp. *detrimentum*), *compendium* (= savings), *fructus*, *-ūs* (= natural growth), *praeda*, or in pl. (= booty), *praemium* (= a prize). II. v.tr. *alqd lucrari* (opp. *perdere*), *consequi*, *assequi*, *capere*; — a place (that is, to reach it after effort), *locum capere*, in *alqm locum evniti* or *evadere*; — a battle or victory, *superiorem discedere*, *vincere*; the enemy has —ed the day, *hostis vicit* or *victor evasit*; — a wager, *sponsione* or *sponsionem rinocere*; — a lawsuit, *causam*, *iudicium* (or *iudicio*) *vincere*, *causam tenere* or *obtinere*; — a prize, *praemium auferre*; — a person's friendship, *in amicitiam alcis recipi*; — over, *conciliare*; to try to — over, *alqd re hominum (plebis, etc.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere*, *conciliare ad benevolentiam erga alqm*. **gainful**, adi. *quæstuosus*, *lucrosus*.

gainsay, v.tr. see CONTRADICT.

galt, n. *incessus*, *-ūs*.

gaiters, n. *ocreas* (= leather coverings for soldiers, etc.).

gala, n. see FESTIVAL.

galaxy, n. *orbis*, *-is*, m., or *circulus lacteus*, † *via lactea*.

gale, n. 1, *ventus magnus*, *aura* (= breeze); 2, fig. *aura* (e.g. *popularis*).

gall, I. n. *fel*, *bilis*. II. v.tr. 1, = rub, *terere*; 2, fig. *mordere*. **galling**, adj. *mordax*.

gallant, I. adj. 1, = brave, *fortis*, *animosus*, *strenuus*; 2, = attentive to females, *amori deditus*, *amatorius*. Adv. *fortiter*, *animose*, *strenue*. II. n. 1, *juvenis fortis*; 2, *amator*.

gallantry, n. 1, *virtus*, *-ūtis*, f., *fortitudo*; 2, *amores*, *-um*.

gallery, n. *porticus*, f. (= an open — with pillars), *mystus* (= walk or alley formed by two lines of trees), *pinacotheca* (= picture —), *superior locus* (as in a theatre, e.g. *ex superiore loco spectare*), *cavea summa* or *ultima* (= the last row in a theatre; to address the —, *verba ad summam caveam spectantia dicere*); underground —, *ovivivulus*.

galley, n. *navis actuaria* (= swift sailing ship); *navis longa*, *biremis*, *triremis* (= ship of war); to condemn to the —, *alqm dare ad remum publicae triremis*.

gallipot, n. *ollula* (aul-).

gallon, n. *congius*.

gallop, I. n. *gradus*, *-ūs*, *citatus*; at a —, *equo admissio* or *lozatis habentis*. II. v.intr. *equo admissio*, etc., *vehis* or *currere*.

gallows, n. *crux* (crucifixion and strangling were the Roman equivalents for hanging, see HANG).

gamble, v.intr. *ludere*; — with dice, *tesseris* or *talis ludere*, *alea ludere*. **gambler**, n. *aleator*. **gambling**, n. *alea*; to gain at —, *prospera alea vti*.

gambol, v.intr. *ludere*, *lascivire*.

game, I. n. 1, *ludus*, *lusio*, *iudicium* (esp. = public —); — of chance, *alea*; 3, = animal,

feras, on table, *caro ferina*; to make — of, *alqm ludibrio habere*, *alqm ludere* or *illudere*. II. v.intr. see GAMBLE. **gamesome**, adj. see PLAYFUL. **gamester**, **gaming**, see GAMBLE. **gaming-table**, n. *alevis*.

gammon, n. = — of bacon, *perna*.

gammon, interj. = nonsense! *gerrae!* *nugas!*

gander, n. *anser* (mas or masculus, opp. *anser femina*).

gang, n. *caterva*, *operas* (= of roughs).

gangway, n. *forus*.

gangrene, n. *ossium caries*, *gangraena*.

gaol, n. *carcer*, *-ēris*, m., *vincula*, *-orum*.

gaoler, n. (*carceris*) *custos*.

gap, n. *lacuna*, *hiatus*, *-ūs*. **gape**, v.intr. *hiare*.

garbage, n. *purgamentum*, *quisquiliæ*.

garble, v.tr. = to falsify, *corrumpere*, *vitare*.

garden, I. n. *hortus*; a small —, *hortulus*.

II. v.intr. *in horto fodere*, *hortum colere*. **garden-stuff**, n. *olus*, *-ēris*, n. **gardening**, n. *hortorum cultus*, *-ūs*. **gardener**, n. *qui hortum colit*.

gargle, I. n. 1, *gargarizatio* (= the act, Cels.); 2, for the fluid use verb. II. v.intr. *gargarizare* (ex) *alqd re* (Cels.).

garish, adj. 1, = bright, *clarus*, *splendidus*; 2, = gay, *nitidus* (= spruce), *fucatus* (= rouged).

garland, n. *sertum*.

garlic, n. *al(l)ium*.

garment, n. *vestis*; see CLOTHES.

garner, I. n. *horreum*. II. v.tr. *condere*.

garnish, v.tr. (*exornare*, *instruere*).

garret, n. *cenaculum superius*; to live in a —, *sub tegulis habitare*, *in superiore habitare*.

cenaculo, *tribus scalis habitare* (= up three pair of stairs).

garrison, I. n. *praesidium*, *milites praesidiarii*. II. v.tr. *urbis praesidium imponere*, *in urbe pr. (col)locare*.

garrulity, n. *garrulitas*, *loquacitas*. **garrulous**, adj. *garrulus*, *loquax*, *verbosus*. Adv. *loquaciter*.

garter, n. * *periscollis* (mediaeval), in pl. † *genualia*, *-tum* (Ov.).

gas, n. *spiritus*, *-ūs*, *vapor*, * *gas quod dicitur*.

gasconade, n. *factatio*, *ostentatio*, *venditatio* (sui), *venditatio quaedam atque ostentatio*.

gash, I. n. *vulnus*, *-ēris*, n. II. v.tr. *vulnerare*.

gasp, I. v.intr. *aegre spiritum ducere*, *anhelare*, † *singultare*. II. n. *anhelitus*, *-ūs*, *singultus*, *-ūs*. **gasp**, n. *anhelitus*, *-ūs*.

gastric, adj. *ad stomachum pertinens*. **gastrology**, n. *quae ad gulam pertinent*.

gate, n. *janua*, *porta* (= — of a city). **gate-keeper**, n. *janitor*. **gate-post**, n. *postis*.

gather, I. v.tr. 1, *legere* (= to pick up), *colligere*, *conquirere* (= to search out), *congerere* (= to heap up), *coacervare*; — flowers, *flores carpere*; — grapes, *vindemiare*; 2, = conjecture, *con(j)icere*. II. v.intr. 1, = assemble, *convenire*, *congregari*; 2, of a sore, *suppurare*.

gathering, n. 1, = assembly, *coetus*, *-ūs*; 2, = a sore, *suppuratio* (Cels.).

gaudy, adj. *fucatus*, *magnificus*. Adv. *magnificenter*.

gauge, v.tr. *metiri*; see MEASURE.

gaunt, adj. *exilis*; see THIN.

gauntlet, n. *manicae*; to run the — per *militum ordines currentem virgis caedi*.

gauze, *n.* *vestis coa.*

gay, *adj.* *1.* of mind, *hilaris* (*hilarus*), *laetus*; *2.* of colour, etc., *splendidus*, *nitidus*. *Adv.* *hilarē, laetē. gaiety, n.* *hilaritas, laetitia.*

gaze (*at*), *I. v. intr.* *in obitu alqis rei haerere deplacit, alqm or alqd intueri, contueri, contemplari. II. n.* *obitus, -ūs, conspectus, -ūs. gazing-stock, n.* *spectaculum.*

gazette, *n.* *acta (diurna), acta publica, -orum.*

gear, *n.* *ornatus, -ūs, vestitus, -ūs, supellex, -lectilis, f.* (= household).

geld, *v. tr.* *castrare. gelding, n.* *can- t(h)erius.*

gem, *n.* *gemma, flapis, flapillus* (both also with *generosus*).

gender, *n.* *genus, -eris, n.* **genealogy**, *n.* *origo, stirps* (= the branches of a family). **genealogical**, *adj.* *de origine, etc., scriptus, ad originem pertinens.*

general, *I. n.* *dux, imperator* (= *g-in-chief*); the —'s tent, *praetorium*; to be —, *exercitui praeesse*; to appoint anyone —, *alqm exercitui praeficere. II. adj.* *generalis* (= relating to the genus or whole), *communis* (= common to all, *opp. singularis*, = individually), *vulgaris*, *comb. vulgaris communisque*; *omnium rerum*, or merely *omnium*; — want, *inopia omnium rerum*; — conversation, *omnium hominum sermo*; a — idea, *notio universa or summa, notio communis*; the — good, *omnium salus*; to devote to the — good, *in commune conferre*; in —, *ad summam, in universum, universe* (*opp. proprie, nominatim*), *omnino* (*opp. separatim*), *generatim* *opp. si(n)gillatim, per singulas species*, *communter. Adv.* = usually, *ferē, ferme, vulgo, plerumque. general- ity, n.* = most people, *vulgus, -i, n.*, *plerique. generalization, n.* *quod de omnibus rebus dictum est. generalship, n.* *ductus, -ūs*; under the — of Caesar, *Caesare dūce*; to act with good —, *summo consilio rem gerere.*

generate, *v. tr.* *1. gignere, generare, (pro-) creare, parere*; *2.* = cause, *facere, efficere. gene- ration, n.* *1. generatio, procreatio* (e.g. *liber- orum*); *2.* = age, *saeculum, aetas*; the present —, *hujus aetatis homines, qui nunc vivunt homines. generator, n.* *genitor, procreator. generative, adj.* *† genitilis*; — organs, *geni- tilia, -ium.*

generous, *adj.* *1.* = good of its kind, + *gen- erosus, nobilis, eximius*; *2.* = of a large heart, *generosus, magnificus, benignus, liberalis*; *3.* = liberal, *largus, liberalis. Adv.* *bene, eximie, magnifice, benigne, liberaliter, large. gene- rosity, n.* *1.* see EXCELLENCE; *2.* *magnificen- tia, magnanimitas, benignitas, liberalitas*; *3.* *liberalitas, benignitas, beneficentia.*

genesis, *n.* see ORIGIN.

genial, *adj.* *comis, genialis* (of things, e.g. *hiem(p)s*). *Adv.* *comiter, genialiter. genia- lity, n.* *comitas.*

genitive, *n.* (*casus*) *genitivus* (Gramm.).

genius, *n.* *1.* = an imaginary spirit, *genius*; *2.* = high, natural ability, *ingenium, indoles, -is*; of rude —, *crassū Minervā*; a man of —, *vir magni or elati ingenii, vir ingenio prae- stans, magno ingenio praeditus homo.*

genteel, *adj.* *honestus, elegans, urbanus. Adv.* *honeste, eleganter, urbane. gentility, n.* *honestas, elegantia, urbanitas.*

gentle, *adj.* *1.* = well-born, *generosus, in- genuus, nobilis*; *2.* = — in disposition, *mitis, clemens, mansuetus, placidus*; *3.* of wind, *lenis*; of a hill, *mollis, lenis. Adv.* *nobilis loco ortus or natus, placide, leniter, moliter. gentleman.*

n. *1.* *homo generosus, ingenuus, nobilis, honesto or nobili loco natus*; *2.* = well-bred, *homo ur- banus, liberalis, ingenuus, generosus. gentle- manly, adj.* *liberalis, urbanus, ingenuus, gene- rosus, honestus. gentleness, n.* *1.* *nobilitas*; *2.* *clementia, mansuetudo*; *3.* *lenitas. gentry, n.* *nobilitas, nobiles, -ium, optimates, -(s)um. gentlewoman, n.* see LADY.

genuflexion, *n.* see KNEEL.

genuine, *adj.* *sincerus, merus, germanus. Adv.* *reapse, sincere, vere. genuineness, n.* *authoritas, fides*; many doubt of the — of this book, *multi dubitant hunc librum ab eo ad quem refertur conscriptum esse.*

geography, *n.* * *geographia, terrarum or regionum descriptio.*

geology, *n.* * *geologia. geological, adj.* * *geologicus*; — time, *immensae antiquitatis.*

geometry, *n.* *geometria. geometrical, adj.* *geometricus (γεωμετρικός). geometer, or geometrician, n.* *geometres, -ae, m.*

germ, *n.* *1.* = — of plants, *germen*; *2.* *fig. semen* (e.g. *malorum, discordiarum*). **germi- nate**, *v. intr.* *germinare* (Plin.). **germina- tion**, *n.* *germinatio. germane, adj.* *affinis.*

Germany, *n.* *Germania. German, adj.* *Germanicus.*

gestation, *n.* *partus gerendi tempus* (Plin.).

gesture, *n.* *gestus, -ūs* (= the mode of carry- ing the body), *comb. motus gestusque* (*gestus* is used especially of speakers, players, etc.). **ges- ticulate**, *v. intr.* *se jactare, gesticulari* (Suet.). *gestus facere or agere. gesticulation, n.* *jactatio, gestus, -ūs, motus, -ūs.*

get, *v. tr.* *acquirere, consequi, consequi, capere, adipisci, nancisci, (com)parare, lucrari* (= to get gain); — anything done, *alqd faciendum curare*; — abroad, *percrebrescere*; — off, *disce- dere*; — up, *surgere*; — down, *descendere*; — forward, *proficere, provehi*; — in, *introtre*; — near, *accedere*; — out, *egredi*; — round, *circum- venire*; — by heart, *memoriae alqd mandare*; — with child, *gravidam facere*; — to, *pervenire*; — away! *aufer te hinc.*

gewgaws, *n.* *nugae, lenocinium.*

ghastly, *adj.* *1. exsanguis, pallidus, cada- verosus, luridus*; *2.* see TERRIBLE. **ghastli- ness, n. *1.* *pallor*; *2.* see HORROR.**

ghost, *n.* *1.* = breath, *spiritus, -ūs, anima*; the Holy —, * *Spiritus Sanctus. * Paracletus*; *2.* = in pl. imaginary spirits, or the spirits of the dead, *temures* (in gen.), *manes* (= the shade or ghost of a particular person), *lares* (= the good spirits worshipped in the home), of a single per- son, *larva, umbra* (= the shade).

ghoul, *n.* *larva terrima.*

giant, *n.* *homo ingentis or immanis magnitu- dinis, homo eximia corporis magnitudine, vir major quam pro humano habitu*; the giants, *gigantes*; one of the —, *gigas. gigantic, adj.* *eximiae or ingentis or immanis magnitudinis, eximia or ingenti or immani magnitudine*; a — labour, *moles, -is.*

gibbet, *n.* see GALLOWS.

gibe, *I. n.* *ludibrium, sanna* (Juv.). *II. v. tr.* *ludibrio habere.*

giddy, *adj.* *1.* *lit. vertiginosus* (Plin.), *vertigine correptus*; *2.* *fig. levis, inconstans. Adv.* *inconstanter. giddiness, n.* *1.* *vertigo*; *2.* *animus levis.*

gift, *n.* *donum*; see GIVE.

gig, *n.* *cisium.*

giggle, *v. intr.* *effuse ridere, inepte ridere, tim cachinnare.*

gild, v.tr. *inaurare, alci rei aurum illinere* or *alqd auro illinere*.

gill, n. = a measure, *hemina*

gills, n. *branchiae* (Plin.).

gimlet, n. *terebra*.

gin, n. = trap, *laqueus, tendicula*.

gingerly, adv. *pedetentim* (*pedetempt-*), *sen-*sim.

gipsy, n. * *Cingarus*, * *Cingara*, fem.

giraffe, n. *camelopardalis* (Plin.).

gird, v.tr. 1. (suc)cingere, accingere; — your- self, (suc)cingi or accingi (e.g. gladio, ferro); 2, fig. — oneself to, = to apply to, se accingere or accingi ad alqd, or alci rei. **girden**, n. trabs. **girdle**, n. zona, cingulum, cestus, balteus (= belt).

girl, n. puella, virgo. **girlish**, adj. puellaris, virginalis. Adv. more puellarum. **girlhood**, n. aetas puellaris; she did it in her —, puella fecit.

girth, n. 1. = distance or space round, ambitus, circuitus, complexus, all -us; 2, of a horse, †cingula.

give, v.tr. alqd alci dare, praebere, reddere, tradere, impertire, largiri, or alqm alqd re or alqd alci donare, ad alqd conferre (= contribute); to — for = to buy at, rem emere tanti; to — word for word, exprimere verbum de verbo; — up, see CEASE; — up for lust, desperare de alqd or alqd re; to — little attention to, parum curare, negligere (neglig-) alqd; to — up yourself = to surrender, se dare, manus dare, (con)cedere; — in (of accounts), rationem reddere, referre; = to yield, see “— up yourself” above; — a blow, plagam alci in(j)icere. **gift**, n. donum, munus, -eris, n., praemium (= a reward or prize); to make a —, alci donum dare, alqm dono donare. **gifted**, adj. alqd re praeditus; a — man, vir summi ingenti. **giver**, n. qui donum dat, largitor.

gizzard, n. ingluvies, guttur.

glad, adj. laetus, hilaris or hilarus; — at, alqd re laetari, gaudere. Adv. laete, hilariter. **gladden**, v.tr. alqm (ex)hilarare. **gladness**, n. laetitia, hilaritas.

glade, n. silva.

gladiator, n. gladiator. **gladiatorial**, adj. gladiatorius; a trainer of —s, lanista.

glance, I. n. (of the eyes), oculorum conjec- tus, -us. II. v.intr. 1. = shine, splendore, fulgere, nitere; 2, — at, oculos con(j)icere in alqd, alqd leviter or strictim attingere or dicere, perstringere.

gland, n. glans (Cels.).

glare, I. v.intr. fulgere (= be bright); — at, alqm or alqd intentis oculis tueri. II. n. fulgor, intenti (ut aiunt) oculi.

glass, n. vitrum. **glazier**, n. vitrarius qui fenestris vitrum inserit. **glassy**, adj. vitreus.

gleam, I. n. 1. fulgor; 2, fig. aura; — of hope, specula. II. v.intr. fulgere.

glean, v.tr. spicilegium facere (= — in the field), racemari (= — in the vineyard). **glean-**ing, n. spicilegium.

glee, n. hilaritas, laetitia. **gleeful**, adj. hilaris, laetus. Adv. hilariter, laete.

glen, n. (con)vallis.

glib, adj. loquax, garrulus, volubilis. Adv. loquaciter, volubiliter. **glibness**, n. loquacitas, garrulitas, volubilitas.

glide, v. (pro)labi.

glimmer, v.intr. subluere.

glimpse, n. see SIGHT, n.

glisten, **glitter**, v.intr. micare, candere, fulgere, nitere, lucere, splendere. **glistening**, **glittering**, adj. lucidus, candidus (= — white, opp. to niger, = — black), †coruscus nitidus, splendidus, splendens, fulgens.

gloat, v.intr. — over, se a(d)spectu alci rei delectare.

globe, n. globus, sphaera, orbis terrarum. **globular**, adj. globosus.

gloom, n. 1. lit. obscuritas, caligo, tenebrae; 2, fig. animus dejectus, afflictus, caligo, tenebrae tristitia, maeror, maestitia. **gloomy**, adj. 1. obscurus, †tenebrosus, caliginosus; 2, tristis, maestus. Adv. obscure, per tenebras or caliginem (e.g. visus), maeste.

glory, I. n. gloria, honos (honor), decus, -eris, n.; to be a — to, laudi or gloriae esse alci, laudem alci offerre. II. v.intr. (ie) alqd re gloriarī (or with quod). **glorify**, v.tr. laudi- bus ornare or efferre or tollere, alqm gloriā afficere, alqm (laudibus) celebrare. **glorious**, adj. gloriosus, (prae)clarus, amplus (esp. in superl.), illustris. Adv. gloriose, (prae)clare ample. **glorying**, n. gloriatio, praedicatio.

gloss, I. n. 1. = a shining, nitor, candor; 2, = an explanation, interpretatio. II. v.tr. — over, extenuare, mitigare. **glossary**, n. glos- sae. **glossy**, adj. nitidus.

glove, n. manicae (= sleeves).

glow, I. n. ardor, fervor, aestus, -us. II. v.intr. candere, ardere, fervere; to begin to —, (ex)ardescere, incandescere, exardescere. **glow-**ing, adj. candens, ardens, fervens, ferridus; to have a — desire for, desiderio alci flagrare. **glow-worm**, n. cicinidela, lampyris (Plin.).

glue, I. n. glutinum, gluten. II. v.tr. (con)- glutinare. **glutinous**, adj. glutinosus, lentus, viscosus.

glut, I. v.tr. 1. lit. satiare, saturare, exple- re; 2, fig. — the market, vilitatem annonae efficere. II. n. satias, satiety.

glutton, n. homo edax, vorax, gurgus, -itis, m., hel(l)uo; comb. gurgus et hel(l)uo. **gluttonous**, adj. edax, vorax, gulosus (Juv. Sen.). Adv. avid- e. **gluttony**, n. hel(l)uatio, edacitas.

gnarled, adj. see KNOTTY.

gnash, v.tr. dentibus (in)frendere, dentibus stridere or stridere. **gnashing**, n. stridor den- tium (Cels.).

gnat, n. culex.

gnaw, v.tr. 1. alqd (ar)rodere, circumrodere; 2, fig. yungere, cruciare, mordere. **gnawing**, adj. mordax.

gnome, n. 1. see MAXIM; 2, see FAIRY.

go, v.intr. ire, gradi (= to step), ingredi (= to step into), incedere (= to enter), vadere, ambulare (= to walk), spatari (= to strut), commeari ad alqm (in locum), procedere (= to — forth); to — out, prodire (of the harbour, e portu), exire, excedere, egredi; — in, inire, intro- ire, intrare, ingredi; — over, transire, praeterire locum (= to pass by a place); — on board, (navem) a(d)scendere, conscendere; — down, descendere; — up, a(d)scendere; — before, ontere, ante- gredi (with accus.); — through, transire; = to set out, proceed, march, proficisci (= — on foot or horseback); = to betake yourself, conferre se alqd; = to make for, contendere alqd. In imper. as command, abi! ubi hinc! apage sis! to let one —, alqm demittere; where are you —ing? quo tendis? what are you —ing to do? quid cogitas? to — and come, venire et redire, ire et redire; to — after, alqd petere; — to see, spectatum ire; — for someone, alqm arcessere; the affair begins to — better, incipit

res melius ire; how goes it? how is it? how are you? *quomodo habes te?* or *est tibi?* the answer is made by *bene*, *recte*, *male*, etc.; so of health, *quomodo valet?* of action, *quid agis?* *quid agitur?* is all well? answers, *valeo*, *bene necum agitur*; — for, = be sold at, *emi* or *vendi*, with genit. of price; — about, = attempt, *alqd expectari*, *moliri*; — beyond, *excedere*; — off (of a weapon), *emitti* (with the thing shot as subj.).
go-between, *n.* *conciliator*, *interpres*, *-itis*, *m.* and *f.*, *internuntius*.

goad, *I.* *n.* *stimulus*; to kick against a —, *stimulum pugnā cadere*, *adversum stimulum calcare*. **II.** *v.tr.* *alqm ad* or *in alqd stimulare*, *incitare*.

goal, *n.* *meta* (= the pillar at the end of the course; then in poets, fig.), *calx* (lit. and fig.).

goat, *n.* *capra*, *capella*. **he-goat**, *n.* *caper*, *hircus*. **goatherd**, *n.* *caprarius*.

gobbie, *v.tr.* (de)vorare.

goblet, *n.* *scyphus*, see *CUP*.

goblin, *n.* *umbra quae homines inquietat*; *daemon*, *larva*, in pl. *lemures*.

God, *n.* *Deus* as the highest being, often with title *Optimus*, *Mazimus*, *numen divinum*, *numen* (= the nod, i.e. the supreme will), *†dīvus*; the —s, *dī(i)*, *†caelestes*, *†caelites*, *†caelicolae*, *dī(i) superi*, *superi* also (opp. *inferi*); — of the house, *lares*, *penates*; to raise to the honours of a —, *alqm in deorum numerum referre*, *alqm inter deos referre*, *alqm consecrare*; to call — to witness, *Deum testari*; for —'s sake *I* beg, *Deum testans oro te*, *pro Deum fidem I* by the —s, *per deos*, so help me —, *ita me Deus* (*adiuvet* or *amet*, *hercule* or *mehercule*, so also *Deus me perdat*! may — be favourable, *dī(i) propitiū sint*; in —'s name, *quod bonum*, *faustum*, *felix fortunatumque sit*! *quod bene vertat*! — grant, *facit Deus*! *utinam dī(i) ita faciat*! *utinam Deus ratum esse jubeat*! — forbid! *quod Deus prohibeat*! *quod omen Deus avertat*! *dī meliora*! **goddess**, *n.* *dea*, *†dīva*.

Godhead, *n.* *numen*. **godless**, *adj.* *1*, *impius* (*erga Deum*, so *erga patriam*, *erga parentes*); *2*, *atheus* or *atheos* (= God-denying). **godlessness**, *n.* *impietas erga deos*. **godlike**, *adj.* *divinus*. **godly**, *adj.* *pius erga deos*. **godliness**, *n.* *pietas erga deos*. **godsend**, *n.* *episporus* ut *ita dicam* (in colloquial passage); *quod quasi divinitus oblatum est*.

gold, *n.* *aurum*. **gold-dust**, *n.* *ballus* (Plin.). **gold-leaf**, *n.* *bractea*, *auri lamina*. **gold-mine**, *n.* *auriferolūna* (Plin.). **goldsmith**, *n.* *aurifex*. **golden**, *adj.* *aureus*, *ex auro factus*.

good, *I.* *adj.* *bonus*, (in gen.) *jucundus*, *suavis*, *dulcis* (= pleasant), *probus* (= what it ought to be), *commodus* (= having the right quantity or quality), *opportunus* (= suitable), *prosper*, *secundus* (*res prosperae*, = — circumstances), *utilis* (= useful), *salutaris* (= healthful), *honestus* (= morally —, honourable), *simplex* (= unpretending), *benignus* (= kind); — health, *bona valetudo*; — for anything, *ad alqd utilis*, *commodus*, *opportunus*, *idoneus*, *aptus*; — eyes, *oculi acres et acuti*; my — friend, *o bone!* *sodes!* *a* — many, *plerique*, *aliquot*, *complures*; *a* — part, *bona pars* (= a considerable part); *a* — while, *aliquantum temporis*; to he — for, *a* remedy, *alci rei* or *contra alqd prodesse*, *alci rei mederi*, *contra alqd efficacem esse*; to make —, *alqd sarcire* (e.g. *detrimentum acceptum*), *alqd restituere*. **II.** *interj.* — bye, *vale*, *ave* (*valetis*, *avete*, pl.); *bene* (*agis*), *bene fecisti*! *bene fecisti!* *bene habet!* *euge*, (well I) *non repugno!* *nihil impedio!*

III. *n.* *bonum*; the highest —, *summum bonum*; external —s, *externa bona*, —orum, *res externae* or *humanae*; —s, = possessions, *bona*; = wares or merchandise, *merc*; to do much —, *de multis bene*

mereri; — to, *conferre in alqm beneficia* (*multa*), *bene de algo mereri*; to turn to —, *alqd in bonum vertere*. **good-breeding**, *n.* *humanitas*. **good-fellowship**, *n.* *comitas*. **good-for-nothing**, *adj.* *nequam*. **good-humour**, *n.* *comitas*, *facilitas*. **good-humoured**, *adj.* *comis*, *facilis*, *benignus*. **Adv.** *comiter*, *benigne*. **good-looking**, *adj.* *pulcher*, *venustus*. **goodly**, *adj.* *1*, see *GOOD-LOOKING*; *2*, = large, *magnus*. **good-nature**, *n.* see *GOOD-HUMOUR*. **goodness**, *n.* *1*, = excellence, *bonitas*; *2*, moral —, *probitas*, *virtus*, —*utis*, *f.*; *3*, = kindness, *benignitas*, *bonitas*.

goose, *n.* *anser*, *m.*, or *anser femina*; — flesh, *caro anserina*.

gore, *I.* *n.* *cruor*. **II.** *v.tr.* *transfigere*, *condere*. **gory**, *adj.* *cruentus*, *cruentatus*.

gorge, *I.* *n.* *1*, = throat, *gula*, *guttur*; *2*, = a narrow pass, *angustiae*, *sultus*, —*us*. **II.** *v.tr.* *alqm* (ex)satiare, *alqm* (ex)saturare; — oneself, *exsatiari* (*vino ciboque*)).

gorgeous, *adj.* *splendidus*, *magnificus*, *lautus*. **Adv.** *splendide*, *magnifice*, *laute*. **gorgeousness**, *n.* *splendor*, *magnificentia*.

gormandize, *v.intr.* *hel(l)uari*. **gormandizer**, *n.* *hel(l)uo*.

gospel, *n.* **evangelium*.

gossamer, *n.* *aranea* (= spider's web).

gossip, *I.* *n.* *1*, = idle talk, *sermo*, *rumor*; *2*, = talkative person, *homo garrulus*, *semina garrula*; *3*, = friend, *familiaris*. **II.** *v.intr.* *sermonem cum alqo conferre*.

gouge, *v.tr.* *scalpro eximere* or *excavare*.

gourd, *n.* *cucurbita*.

gout, *n.* *arthritis*; — in the hands, *chiragra*; — in the feet, *podagra*. **gouty**, *adj.* *arthriticus*.

govern, *v.tr.* *1*, = — a province, etc., *gubernare*, *administrare*, *gerere*, *temperare*, *curare*, *reipublicae praeesse*; *2*, in gen. = — temper, etc., *alci rei moderari*, *alqd temperare*, *regere*, *coerere*. **government**, *n.* *1*, = governing, *administratio*, *procuratio*, *cura*; *2*, = power, *imperium*, *regnum*, *dicio*; *3*, as place, *provincia*; *4*, = rulers, *ii penes quos est reipublicae administratio*. **governor**, *n.* *1*, in gen. *gubernator*, *rector*; *2*, state —, *praefectus*, *propraetor*, *proconsul*, *legatus*.

gown, *n.* *toga*, *vestis*; a lawyer's —, *toga forensis*; the mauly —, *toga virilis*; a morning —, *toga cubicularis* or *domestica*; a woman's —, *palla*, *stola*.

grace, *I.* *n.* *1*, = favour, *gratia*, *favor*, *comb. gratia et favor*, *studium*, *comb. studium et favor*, *voluntas* (= inclination), *benevolentia* (= kindness), *indulgentia* (= special favour), *beneficium*, *venia* (= pardon); he grows in —, *maclius est virtute*; by the — of God, *Dei beneficio*, *Deo favente*; — in speaking, *facundia*, *lepos*; — at meals, *gratiarum* (= thanks) *actio*; to be in the good —s of, *apud alqm plurimum gratia polere*; to gain the — of, *alcis gratiam sibi conciliare*; your —, **Clementia tua*; the —s, *Gratiae*; with a good, *boni* —, *cum bonā, malā gratia* (Ter.); *2*, = gracefulness, *venustus* (= attraction, charm), *elegantia*; *lepos* (= — in words); *femineus* —, *muliebris venustus*; — of expression, *suavitas dicendi*. **II.** *v.tr.* *honestare*, (*ad*)ornare, *decorare*. **graceful**, *adj.* *venustus*, *decorus*, *elegans*, *lepidus*. **Adv.** *venuste*, *decore*, *elegantē*, *lepidē*. **graceless**, *adj.* *improbus*. **Adv.** *improbe*. **gracious**, *adj.* *propitius* (esp. of gods); see *KIND*.

grade, *n.* = a step, *gradus*, —*us*, *al(d)scensus*, —*us* (= a step up); there are many —s in human society, *gradus plures sunt societatis hominum*;

— of honour, *gradus honoris* or *dignitatis*
gradual, adj. **gradually**, adv. *per gradus*,
gradatim, or *paulatim*, *sensim*. **graduate**,
 I. v.intr. **ad gradum* (*Baccalauri in artibus*,
 = as B.A., etc.) *admitti*. II. n. **ad gradum*
 (*Baccalauri*, etc.) *admissus*.

graft, I. n. *surculus*. II. v.tr. *surculum*
triori inserere.

grain, n. 1. = a seed, etc., *granum*, *mica*
 (e.g. *salis*); 2. = corn, *frumentum*.

graminivorous, adj. (*animal*) *quod herbis*
pascitur.

grammar, n. 1. = the science of —, *gram-*
matica, -ae, or *grammatica*, -orum, or *gramma-*
tica; 2. = a book on —, *liber grammaticus* or
ad grammaticam rationem pertinens. **gram-**
matical, adj. *grammaticus*. Adv. *grammaticè*
 (Quint.). **grammarian**, n. *grammaticus*.

granary, n. *horreum*, *granaria*, -orum.

grand, adj. *grandis*, *eximius*, *magnificus*,
amplus. Adv. *eximie*, *magnifice*, *ample*. **gran-**
deur, n. *amplitudo*, *majestas*. **grande**, n.
proceres, *optimates*. **grandiloquent**, adj.

grandiloquus, *magniloquus* (late in prose), *tumi-*
dus. Adv. *tumide*. **grandiloquence**, n.
oratio tumida. **granddaughter**, n. *neptis*.

grandfather, n. *avus*. **grandmother**, n. *avia*.

grandson, n. *nepos*. **great-grand-**
daughter, n. *pronepis*. **great-grand-**
father, n. *proavus* (so back ward, *abavus*, *atavus*,
tritavus).

great-grandmother, n. *proavia*.
great-grandson, n. *pronepos*.

grange, n. 1. = barn, *horreum*; 2. =
 country-house, *villa*.

granite, n. *lapis*, *lapideus*, m., *saxum*.

grant, I. n. *gratia*, *beneficium*, *donum*, *prae-*
mium, *venia*, *concessio* (= the granting). II. v.tr.

concedere; see *GIVE*; *snare* (= allow); this — *ed*,
hoc dato or *concesso*; — *ed* that, or that not, *ut*
sit, *ne sit*. *ut non sit*.

grape, n. *acinus* or *acinum* (= a single grape),
uva (= a bunch of grapes).

graphic, adj. *expressus*; to give a — *de-*
scription, *alqd tanquam sub oculo sub(j)icere*.
 Adv. *clare*.

grapple, v.tr. *cum alqd luctari*. **grap-**
pling-iron, n. *ferrea munus*, -us, *harpago*.

grasp, I. v.tr. 1. (*op*) *prehendere*, *compre-*
hendere, *prendere*; — anyone's hand, *manum*
alcjs amplecti; 2. *fig. concipere*, *intellegere*; see
COMPREHEND; — at, *alqd (app)etere*, *captare*.

II. n. 1. *complexus*, -us; to wrest from the —, *de*
manibus alqd extorquere; 2. *mens*, *captus*, -us.

grasping, adj. *avarus*.

grass, n. *gramen*, *herba* (= the young and
 fresh grass). **grassy**, adj. *herbidus*, *therbosus*,
gramineus. **grasshopper**, n. *gryllus* (*grillus*)
 (Plin.).

grate, n. *focus*, *caminus*.

grate, v.tr. 1. = rub, *conterere*; 2. *fig. see*
LEAN. **grating**, n. *cancelli*, *clathri*.

grateful, adj. 1. = pleasant, (*per*) *gratus*,
acceptus, *comb. gratus acceptusque*, *jucundus*,
perjucundus, *suavis*; 2. = thankful, *gratus*,
benefici or *beneficiorum memor*, *comb. memor*
gratusque. Adv. *grate*, *grato animo*. **grati-**
tude, n. *gratus animus*, *memor benefici* or
beneficiorum animus, *gratus animus et benefici*
memor, *grata benefici memoria*. **gratify**, v.tr.

alcj gratificari, *alqm delectare*, *morem alcj gerere*.
gratification, n. *expletio* (= satisfaction),
delectatio; to have — from, *voluptatem ex alqd*
re percipere. **gratifying**, adj. *gratus*. **gratis**,
 adv. *grat(i)s*, *sine mercede*, *comb. grat(i)s et sine*
mercede, *gratuito*, *sine pretio*. **gratuitous**,

adj. *gratuitus*. Adv. see *GRATIS*. **gratuity**, n.
 see *ALMS*, *GIFT*.

grave, adj. *gravis* (= full of excellence), *serius*,
severus. **gravity**, n. 1. *gravis*, *severitas*; to
 have — of face (= look grave), *vultum ad severi-*
tatem componere, also *vultum componere*; 2.
 (in physics) *gravitas*. **gravitation**, n.

vis et gravitas alcjs rei, *pondus*, -eris, n., *et*
gravitas.

grave, I. n. 1. *sepulchrum*, *bustum*, *tumulus*
 (= a mound); to carry to the —, *sepelire*, *exsequias*
alcjs funeris prosequi; 2. = death, *mors*, *inferi*;
 he took the rope with him into the —, *moritens*
ferebat secum spem. II. v.tr. see *ENGRAVE*.

gravel, n. *glarea*.

gravy, n. *jus*, *juris*, n., *sucus*.

gray, adj. *canus* (= turning white, as the hair
 from age), *ravus* (of the sea, the eyes), *caesius*
 (= blue-green, esp. of the eyes), *glauco* (of the
 eyes, etc.), (*capilli*) *cani* = gray hairs). **gray-**
beard, n. *senex*. **grayness**, n. *canities*.

graze, I. v.tr. *pascere*. II. v.intr. *pasci*.
grazier, n. *pecuarius*.

graze, v.tr. = touch, *stringere*, *radere*.

grease, I. n. *adeps*, *lardum*. II. v.tr.
ung(u)ere, *alqd alqd re illinere*, *perlinere* (Col.).
oblinere. **greasy**, adj. *unctus* (= rubbed with
 grease), *pinguis* (= fat).

great, adj. *magnus*, *grandis*, *amplus*, *vastus*,
immanis, *spatiosus* (= roomy), *procerus* (= tall),
altus (= high or deep), (*ex*) *celsus* (= lofty); a —
 assembly, *conventus*, -us, *celebre*; a — man, *vir*
magnus, *clarus*, or *illustris*; a — statesman, *rei-*
publicae gerendae scientissimus; too —, *nimius*;
 extraordinarily —, *ingens*, *praegrandis*; very —,
maximus (*maxi*) (in reference to contents and
 quantity), *summus* (= the highest in regard to
 rank or position), *supremus* (in relation to rank
 and to inferiors). Adv. *magnopere*, *valde*, *vehe-*
menter (e.g. *veh. commotus*, — disturbed).

"Greatest" must often be expressed by superlatives;
 the — enemy, *alcjs* or *alcj inimicissimus*;
 — chatterer, *homo loquacissimus* or *omnium lo-*
quacissimus; so —, *tantus*; how —, *quantus*;
 soever —, *quantuscunque*, *quantusvis*, *quantus-*
libet; as — again, *altero tanto major*; twice as —,
duplo major, *duplus*; as — as, *tantus*, fol-
lowed by quantus or *instar* (e.g. *instar montis*);
 the —, *nobiles*, *optimates*; — grandfather, see
 under *GRAND*. **greatcoat**, n. *pallium*, *lacerna*,
paenula (all = cloak). **greatness**, n. 1. *mag-*
nitudo, *amplitudo*; 2. — of mind, *animi digni-*
tas, *gravitas*, *amplitudo*, *magnitudo*, *magnani-*
mitas.

greaves, n. *ocreae*.

Greece, n. *Graecia*. **Greek**, adj. *Graecus*.

greedy, adj. *alcjs rei avidus*, *cupidus*. Adv.
avide, *cupide*. **greediness**, n. *aviditas*, *cu-*
piditas. See *GLUTTONY*.

green, I. adj. 1. *viridis* (in gen.), *virens*
 (= still green), *glavicus* (= sea-green); 2. =
 fresh, *recens*, *virvus*, *crudus* (not ripe). II. n. 1.
viriditas, *color viridis*; 2. = grassy spaces,
campus. **greens**, n. *olera*, -um. **green-**
grocer, n. *qui olera vendit*. **greenhouse**,
 n. perhaps *sub vitro esse* or *habere* (= to be or
 keep in a —). **greenness**, n. *viriditas*.

greet, v.tr. (*con*) *salutare*, *alqm liberaliter*
appellare, *salutem alcj dare*, *alqm salvere jubere*.

greeting, n. (*con*) *salutatio*, *salus*, -utis, f.,
appellatio (= address).

gregarious, adj. *qui congregari solent*.

gridiron, n. *craticula* (Mart.).

grief, n. *aequitas* (for any disturbance of

mind, *sollicitudo* (= anxiety), **dolor** (= pain of heart), **maior** (= sadness), **luctus**, *-ūs* (= sorrow, esp. the display of it), **angor**. **grieve**, *I. v. tr.* *alqm dolore afficere, dolorem alci afferre, alqm alcijs rei piget. II. v. intr.* *maerere alqd, dolere alqd* (de or ex) *alqd re, alqm alcijs rei piget. grievance*, *n.* *injuria* (= wrong done), *querimonia, querell(a)* (= complaint). **grievous**, *adj.* *acerbus, gravis, molestus*. Adv. *acerbe, moleste, graviter*. **grievousness**, *n.* *acerbitas, molestia, gravitas*.

griffin, *n.* *gryps*.

grill, *v. tr.* see **Roast**.

grim, *adj.* *horvus, trux, saevus*. Adv. *saevè, ferociter*. **grimness**, *n.* *saevitia, ferocia, ferocitas*.

grimace, *n.* *os distortum*; to make —s, *os duocere, os* (dis)torquere.

grimy, *adj.* see **DIRTY**.

grin, *I. n.* use *ricus*, *-ūs. II. v. intr.* use *ricu* ridere.

grind, *v. tr. 1, molere*; to — the teeth, *dentibus frendere*; 2, — the face of the poor, *egentes vexare, premere. grinder*, *n. 1, qui alqd molit*; 2, of teeth, *dens genivinus. grindstone*, *n. cos.*

grip, *I. v. tr.* see **SEIZE**. **II. n.** *manus, -ūs, f.* **gripe**, *v. tr.* = to give pain, *alqm torminibus afficere*; to be —ed, *torminibus or ex intestinis laborare, torminibus affectum esse. gripes*, *n.* *tormina, -um*.

grisly, *adj.* *foedus, teler*. **grisly-bear**, *n.* *ursus*.

grist, *n.* *farina*; to bring — to his own mill, *quæstum ad se redigere*.

gristle, *n.* *cartilago* (Plin.). **gristly**, *adj.* *cartilagineus* (Plin.).

grit, *n.* *ptisana* (= — of barley) (Cels.), *arena* (= — of sand).

groan, *I. v. intr.* *gemere, gemitus edere. II. n.* *gemitus, -ūs*.

grocer, *n.* *qui aromata vendit. grocery*, *n.* *aromata, -um* (= spices (Col.)).

groin, *n.* *inguen*.

groom, *I. n.* *agâso, equis*; — of the chamber, *cubicularius. II. v. tr.* *curare*.

groove, *n.* *canalis, canaliculus, stria*.

grope, *v. intr.* *errare*; — one's way, *iter explorare*. Adv. *pedetemptim* (pedetent-).

gross, *I. adj. 1*, = thick, *crassus, densus*; 2, = too great, *nimius, incredibilis*; 3, = disgraceful, *turpis, foedus, indecorus*. Adv. *dense, nimium, incredibiliter, turpiter, foede, indecore. II. n. 1*, = 144, *duodecies duodecim*; 2, in the —, *ferè, ferme* (= generally), *in universum* (= altogether). **grossness**, *n. 1*, *crassitudo, densitas*; 2, *nimia magnitudo*; 3, *turpitudine, foeditas*; — of manners, *inhumanitas*.

grotesque, *adj.* *immanis, mirus*. Adv. *mirè*. **grotesqueness**, *n.* *mira species*.

grotto, *n.* *antrum*.

ground, *I. n. 1*, *humus, f., solum, terra*; on the —, *humi*; 2, = reason of a thing, *fundamentum, ratio, caus(s)a, principium*; 3, = — of a battle, *locus*; 4, to gain —, *proficere*; of a rumour, *perorescere. II. v. tr.* = teach, *alqm alqd docere. III. v. intr.* of a ship, *sidere. groundless*, *adj.* *vanus, futilis, fictus*. Adv. *sine caus(s)a, temere, ex vano. groundlessness*, *n.* *vanitas. groundwork*, *n. 1*, of a building, *substructio, fundamentum*; 2, *fig.* *fundamentum, principium*.

group, *I. n.* *caterva, globus, circulus. II. v. tr.* *disponere. grouping*, *n.* *dispositio*.

grove, *n.* *lucus, nemus, -oris, n., aroustum*.

grovel, *v. intr.* *humi jacere, humi serpere. grovelling*, *adj.* *abjectus, humilis, sordidus, submissus, servilis, turpis*. Adv. *humiliter, sordide, submisce, serviliter, turpiter*.

grow, *I. v. intr.* *crecere, augeri, ingravesce* (— worse); to let the beard —, *barbam promittere*; — up, *adolescere, pubescere. II. v. tr.* *alere, colere. grower*, *n.* *cultor. grown-up*, *adj.* *adultus, pubes, grandis. growth*, *n.* *actus, -ūs, incrementum*.

growl, *I. n.* *fremitus, -ūs. II. v. intr.* *fre mere*.

grub, *I. n.* *vermiculus. II. v. tr.* — up, *eruiere. grudge, *I. n.* *simultas, invidia* (= a dislike).*

II. v. tr. *alci alqd invidere*; see **ENVY**.

gruel, *n.* *cremor avenae, ptisana, nullicula*.

gruff, *adj.* *acerbus, raucus, asper*. Adv. *raucè voce. gruffness*, *n.* *rauca vox*.

grumble, *v. intr.* *murmurare, mussare*.

grunt, *I. n.* *grunnitus, -ūs. II. v. intr.* *grunire*.

guarantee, *I. n. 1*, = surety, *sponsio, vadium* (= recognizance), *fides*; 2, = guarantor, *vas, præs, sponsor, obse*, *-idis, m.* and *f.* (= hostage). **II. v. tr.** *alqm or alqd or de alqd re praestare, fidem alci dare or interponere, pro alqo (pecuniam) intercedere*.

guard, *n. 1*, = a watch for the security of others, *custodia, praesidium, excubiae, vigiliae, statio* (= a post or file of men); to keep —, *excubare, excubias habere or agere, vigiliis agere, stationem agere or habere, in statione esse*; others mount —, *alii succedunt in stationem* (all of military matters); 2, = the persons forming the guard, *custodes, excubiae, excubitores* (= —s for the security of a place), *vigiliae, vigiles* (= —s by night), *statio*; to place the —, *custodias or vigilias or stationes disponere. II. v. tr.* *custodire, alci (rei) praesidere*; see **PROTECT**; — against, *alqd or ab alqd re praecavere. guardian*, *n. 1*, in gen. *defensor, praeses, custos, propugnator*; 2, = — of a ward, tutor, curator. **guardianship**, *n. 1*, *custodia, praesidium, fides, tutela*; 2, *tutela. guarded*, *adj.* *cautus*. Adv. *caute*.

guerdon, *n.* *praemium, merces, -edis, f.*

guess, *I. v. tr.* *alqd (opinionem or conjecturam) augurari, con(j)icere, conjecturam consequi, opinari, suspicari. II. n.* *conjectura*.

guest, *n.* *hospes, -itis, m., hospita, f.* (= one who is received into the home and entertained there); to receive as —, *alqm hospitio excipere*; one brought uninvited, *umbra. guest-chamber*, *n.* *cubiculum hospitale*.

guide, *I. n. 1*, *lit. dux*; 2, *fig.* *dux, auctor, suator. II. v. tr. 1*, *ducere*; 2, *regere, gubernare, molerari. guidance*, *n.* *ductus, -ūs, consilium, or use dux, auctor* (e.g. *te ducè*). **guide-post**, *n.* *lapis or miliarium* (= mile-stone).

guild, *n.* *collegium. guildhall*, *n.* *curia*.

guile, *n.* *dolus, astutia. guileful, *adj.* *dolosus, astutus*. Adv. *dolose, astute. guileless, *adj.* *simplex, sincerus*. Adv. *simpliciter, sincere, sine joco ac fallaciis. guilelessness*, *n.* *simplicitas*.**

guilt, *n.* *vitium, culpa, noxia* (= — as a condition), *nox(a)* (= injury), *delictum* (= crime). **guilty**, *adj.* *noxius, sons, sceleratus*. Adv. *scelerate. guiltless*, *adj.* *innocens, insons, culpâ vacuus or carens*; to be —, *extra noxiam esse, extra culpam esse, integer*.

guise, *n.* *mos, moris, m., habitus, -ūs, species*.

gulf, *n.* *sinus, -ūs* (= a bay), *gurgès, -itis, m., rotago* (= a whirlpool).

gull, I. n. *gavia*. II. v.tr. *alqm decipere*, *alci verba dare*. **gullible**, adj. *credulus*.

gullet, n. *gula, guttur*.

gully, n. *alveus* (= bed of a stream).

gulp, I. n. *haustus*, -ūs. II. v.tr. *haurire*, *absorbere*.

gum, I. n. 1. of the mouth, *gingiva*; 2, of trees, etc., *gummi* (Plin.). II. v.tr. *glutinare* (Plin.). **gummy**, adj. *gummosus* (Plin.), *glutinosus* (Cels.).

gun, n. **sclopetum*, where possible use *tortum* (= engine for hurling stones, etc.). **gunpowder**, n. **pulvis pyrius*.

gurgle, v.intr. *murmurare*, † *surrare*.

gush, v.intr. — out, *effundi* or *se effundere* ex *algā re*.

gust, n. *venti impetus*, -ūs, *ventus violens*, *procella*. **gusty**, adj. *turbidus*, *procellosus*.

gut, n. 1. *intestinum*. II. v.tr. 1. *exenterare* (ante and post class.); 2, fig. *exinanire*.

gutter, n. *canalis, cloaca*.

guttural, adj. (*sonus*) *gravis*.

guzzle, v.intr. (*per*)*polare*. **guzzler**, n. *homo ebriosus*.

gymnasium, n. *gymnasium, palaestra*. **gymnastic**, adj. *gymnicus, palaestricus*. **gymnastics**, n. *ars gymnastica, palaestra*.

gypsum, n. *gypsum*.

gypsy, n. see *GIPSY*.

H.

ha! interj. *ha!*

haberdasher, n. *qui pannos vendit*. **haberdashery**, n. *panni*.

habilliment, n. *vestis, vestitus*, -ūs.

habit, n. 1. *consuetudo, mos, moris, m., usus*, -ūs; 2, of body, *habitus*, -ūs; 3, see *HABILIMENT*. **habitable**, adj. *habitabilis*. **habitation**, n. *domicilium, sedes*, -is, *comb. sedes et domicilium, habitatio*. **habitual**, adj. *inveteratus, usitatus, usu receptus*; — *drunkard, ebriosus*. Adv. *de or ex more*. **habituate**, v.tr. *alqm assuefacere* (with infin. or ad).

hack, v.tr. *caedere*; — in pieces, *concidere*. **hackneyed**, adj. *tribus*.

haft, n. *manubrium, capulus* (= hilt of a sword).

hag, n. *anus*, -ūs, or *anacula*; an old —, *vetula*. **haggard**, adj. *morbo* or *maerore confectus*.

haggle, v.tr. 1, in buying, *minore pretio alqd emere velle, pretium facere* (= set a price); 2, see *QUARREL*.

hail, I. n. *grando*. II. v.intr. *it* —s, *grandinat* (Sen.).

hail, I. v.tr. *alqm salutare, appellare*. II. interj. *salve! ave!* — to you! *macte esto! macte virtute esto! o te felicem!*

hair, n. *pilus* (= a single —), *pili* (= — in general), *seta* (= a bristle), *crinis, coma* (= one hair of the head), *crisaries* (= flowing), *villus, villi*, (= the thick hair of beasts, e.g. *villosissimus animalium lepus*); a fine —, *pilus tenuis*; thick —, *pilus crassus*; thin —, *pili rari*; downy —, *lanugo*; — of the eyebrows, *supercilia*, -orum; to cut —, *pilos recidere, tondere*; to a —, *rem acu teligisti, rem ipsam putasti*; the account tallies to a —, *ratio ad nummum*

convenit; not a —'s breadth, *ab alqd re non transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere*; false —, *capillamentum* (Suet.), *alieni capilli*; a — band, *redimiculum, vitia*. **hair-cloth**, n. *cilicium*. **hairdresser**, n. *tonsor, cinerarius*. **hairpin**, n. *crinula*. **hairsplitting**, n. *disserendi spinue, minuta subtilitas*. **hairy**, adj. *crinitus, capilla us, comatus* (opp. *calvus*), *intonsus* (= unshaved), *pilosus, setosus, capillosus, comosus* (= having much hair); to be —, *pilos habere*.

halcyon, I. n. (*halcedo*, (*halcyon*)). II. adj. *serenus*; — days, *dies sereni et tranquilli*, (*halcedonia*, -orum, (*halcyonei* dies).

hale, adj. *sanus, validus, robustus*; *comb. salvus et sanus, sanus et salvus*.

hale, v.tr. *rapere, trahere*.

half, I. adj. *dimidius, dimidiatus*. II. n. *dimidium, dimidius pars, semis* (e.g. heir to — an estate, *heres ex semisse*). III. adv. *semi* as prefix, e.g. **half-asleep**, adj. *semisomnus* or *semisomnia*. **half-brother**, n. *eodem patre, eadem matre natus*. **half-circle**, n. *semicirculus*. **half-hour**, n. *semihora*. **half-moon**, n. *luna dimidiata*. **half-open**, adj. *semiapertus*. **half-ounce**, n. *semuncia*. **half-pound**, n. *seibra*.

half-sister, n. *eodem patre* or *eadem matre nata*. **halve**, v.tr. in *aeguis partes dividere*. **halved**, adj. *bipartitus, dimidiatus*. **halves!** interj. in *commune!* (Sen.); to go —, *dimidiam cum alqo partem dividere*.

hall, n. *atrium, vestibulum*; — for public meetings, *forum, conciliabulum*.

halloo, I. n. = the — of hunters, *venantium voces*; (in gen.) *clamor, clamores*. II. v.intr. *clamare, vociferari*. **halloo!** interj. *heus! ohe!*

hallow, v.tr. *consecrare, dedicare, inaugurare*. **hallowed**, adj. *sacer, sanctus*.

hallucination, n. *error*.

halm, n. *culmus, calamus* (= reed).

halo, n. *corona (lunae), area (lunae)* (Sen.).

halt, I. adj. *claudus*. II. v.intr. 1, = to walk as a lame person, *claudicare, claudum esse*; 2, = to stop, *subsistere, consistere*; 3, = to hesitate, *dubitare, animo pendere, animo esse suspensio, haerere, claudicare* (e.g. *si quid in nostra oratione claudicat*). III. n. use verb. **halter**, n. *capistrum* (= — for a horse); to put on a —, *capistrare* (e.g. *equum, boves*); *laqueus* (= noose and — for strangling, e.g. *gulum laqueo frangere*).

ham, n. 1, = back of the knee, *popes, tibi*, m.; 2, = salted —, *perna*. **hamstring**, I. n. *poplitis nervus*. II. v.tr. *poplitis nervum secare*.

hamlet, n. *viculus, parvus vicus*.

hammer, I. n. *malleus*; a small —, *malleolus*. II. v.tr. *malleo* (*confundere*); — out, *ducere*.

hamper, n. *corbis*; see *BASKET*.

hamper, v.tr. *implicare, alqm impedire*.

hand, I. n. 1, *manus*, -ūs, f.; the hollow of the —, *palmā*; —s off! *heus tu, manum de tabulā!* to give a person the —, *alci dextram porrigere*; to join —s, *dextram jungere cum alqo*; — with one another, *dextras jungere, dextrae dextram jungere*; to strike —s on —, *fidem de alqd re dextrā dare, dextram fidemque dare*; put the last — on, *extremam* or *summam manum imponere alci rei* or in *alqd re*; to lay —s on a person, *alci manus afferre* or *admoovere* or in (*ficere*, *alci vim afferre, alci vim et manus in*) (*ficere*; to lay —s on yourself, *manus sibi afferre* (= to destroy oneself); to fall from —, *excidere de manibus*; to be at —, *ad manum, prae manibus* or *praesto esse*.

adesse; to take in —, *in manum* or *manus sumere*, *in manum capere* (e.g. *hunc librum nemo in manus sumit*), = undertake, suscipere; to hold in the —, *manu tenere*; to have in —, *in manibus habere* (e.g. *victoriam*); the state is in the —s of the nobles, *respublica apud optimates est*; all is in the —s of the enemy, *omnia hostium sunt*; it is in my —, *alqd in mea manu* or *in mea potestate est* or *positum est*, *alqd in me situm est*; with my (thy, his) own —, *mea (tua, sua) manu*; on the one —, on the other, *et . . . et*; quidem (enclit.) .sed or autem; alter .alter; alius alius; I have in —, *habeo alqd in manibus* or *inter manus*, *mibi alqd in manibus est*; the letter is not to —, *epistolam non accipit*; 2, = — of a clock, dial, etc., *index*; 3, = — writing, *n. manus*, —s, *f.*, *chirographum*; to write a good —, *bene ac velociter scribere*; 4, = workman, *opera*, *usu*, in pl. **II. v.tr.** *alqd alci dare*, tradere, porrigere; — down, tradere, prodere; — round, circumferre. **hand-bill**, *n.* *libellus*. **hand-breadth**, *n.* *palmas*. **handcuff**, *I. n.* —s, *manicae*. **II. v.tr.** *manicas alci in(j)icere*. **handful**, *n.* *lit.* *manipulus*, *pugillus*; 2, *fig.* *exigua manus*, —s, *f.* (= small band) *pauca* (e.g. a — of men, *pauca (homines)*). **handicraft**, *n.* *artificium*; —sman, *artifex*. **handiwork**, *n.* *opus*, —s, *n.*, *opificium*. **handkerchief**, *n.* *sudarium*. **hand-labour**, *n.* *opera*; I live by —, *operâ mihi vita est*. **handle**, *I. n.* *l.* *capulus*, *manubrium* (= — of a sword, etc.), *ansa* (= — of a cup, etc.); 2, *fig.* *tantum ansa*, *ad alqd faciendum*; see OPPORTUNITY. **II. v.tr.** *l.* *lit.* *tractare*; 2, *fig.* *alqd tractare* or *disputare*, *disserere de alqd re*. **handling**, *n.* *tractatio*. **handwriting**, *n.* *manus*, —s, *f.*, *chirographum*. **handy**, *adj.* *l.* *habilis*; see SKILFUL; 2, *promptus*; see READY.

handsome, *adj.* *l.* *formosus*, *venustus*, *bellus*, *speciosus*, *pulcher*; 2, *fig.* *amplius*, *magnus* (= great), *liberalis* (= freehanded). *Adv.* *venuste*, *belle*, *ample*, *magnopere*, *liberaliter*. **handsomeness**, *n.* *pulchritudo*, *venustas*.

hang, *I. v.intr.* *l.* *pendere* (*ab, de, ex*) *alqd re*; 2, *fig.* — on anyone's lips, *oculos in vultu alcijs defigere*, or *in alqo* or *alqd re*. **II. v.tr.** *suspendere alqd* (*de, ab, ex*) *alqd re*; — the head, *caput demittere*. **hangdog**, *I. n.* *verbero*, *fureifer*, —s, *II. adj.* *impudicus*, *selestus*. **hanger**, *n.* *gladius*. **hanger-on**, *n.* *assecutor*, *ml.* **hanging**, *I. n.* *suspendium*. **II. adj.** *pendens*, *† pensilis*, *† pendulus*. **hangman**, *n.* *carnifex*.

hanker, *v.tr.* to — after, *alqd desiderare*, *desiderio alcijs rei teneri* or *flagrare*.

haphazard, *adv.* at —, *temere*. **hapless**, *adj.* *infelix*; see UNLUCKY. **haply**, *adv.* *forte*.

happen, *v.intr.* *feri*, *accidere*, *contingere*, *evenire*. **happy**, *adj.* *l.* *felix*, *fortunatus* (= fortunate), *beatus* (= blessed), *faustus* (= of good omen), *secundus* (= favourable), *prosper* (= corresponding to hope), *bonus* (= good); may it have a — issue, *quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit!* I am — to see you, *gratus acceptusque venis*; 2, of language, *aptus, accommodatus ad alqm rem*. *Adv.* *felicitate*, *fortunatè*, *beate*, *fauste*, *prosperè*, *bene*, *ex sententiâ* (= to your wish), *apte*, *accommodate*. **happiness**, *n.* *vita beata* or *beate vivere*, *felicitas*, *beatitas*, *beatitudo* (both in a philosophical sense).

harangue, *I. n.* *contio*. **II. v.intr.** *contionari*.

harass, *v.tr.* *l.* *fatigare*, *vezare*, *sol(D)icitare*; 2, military term, *carpere*, *premère*.

harbinger, *n.* *praenuntius*, *anteursor*.

harbour, *I. n.* *l.* *lit.* *portus*, —s, *steer* for —, *portum petere*; — toll or dues, *portorium*; 2, *fig.* (*tantum*) *portus*, —û *refugium*, *perfugium*.

II. v.tr. *l.* = receive, (*hospitio*) *excipere*; 2, *fig.* *colere*, *in se admittere*.

hard, *I. adj.* *l.* *durus*, *solidus*, *rigidus* (= stiff), *crudus* (= unripe); 2, to feelings, *asper*, *acerbus* (= bitter), *iniquus* (= unfair), *indignus* (= unworthy); 3, = difficult, *difficilis*, *arduus*. **II. adv.** *summâ vi*, *enixe*; to go — with, *alqd aegre ferre*.

harden, *I. v.tr.* *durum facere* or *reddere*, *durare* (*aute* and *post class.*). **II. v.intr.** *obdurescere* (*lit.* and *fig.*). **hardened**, *adj.* *inveteratus*.

hard-hearted, *adj.* *durus*, *ferreus*. **hardhood**, *n.* *audacia*.

hardly, *adv.* *l.* = scarcely, *vix*, *aegre*; 2, = cruelly, etc., *dure*, *duriter*, *aspere*, *acerbe*. **hardness**, *n.* *l.* *lit.* *duritia* (or *durities*); 2, *fig.* = severity, *iniquitas*, *crudelitas*, *saevitia*; 3, see HARSHIP. **hardship**, *n.* *l.* = toil, labor; 2, = trouble, *molestia*, *aeruma*, *injuria*. **hardy**, *adj.* *l.* *lit.* *durus*, *robustus*, *laborum patiens*; 2, *fig.* *strenuus*, *audax*. *Adv.* *duriter*. **hardiness**, *n.* *robur*, *ôris*; see STRENGTH.

hardware, *n.* *ferramenta*, —orum.

hare, *n.* *lepus*, *leporis*, *m.* **hare-brained**, *adj.* *temerarius*. **hare-lip**, *n.* *labrum fissum*.

hark! *interj.* *heus!*

harlequin, *n.* *sannio*, *m.*

harlot, *n.* *scortum*, *meretrix*.

harm, *I. n.* *damnum*, *detrimtum*; great —, *clades*, —s, *calamitas*. **II. v.tr.** *alci nocere*, *alqm luedere*. **harmful**, *adj.* *nocens*, *noxius*. **harmless**, *adj.* *innocens*, *innocuus*. *Adv.* by *adj.* **harmlessness**, *n.* *innocentia*.

harmony, *n.* *l.* (*vocum*, etc.) *concentus*, —s, *concordia*; science of —, *harmonice* or *harmonica*; 2, *fig.* *consensus*, —s, *consensio*, *concordia*, *convenientia*. **harmonious**, *adj.* *l.* of sounds, *consors*, *consors*, *canorus*; 2, *fig.* *concoris*, *congruens*, *consentiens*, *conveniens*. *Adv.* *consonanter*, *concorditer*, *congruenter*, *convenienter*. **harmonize**, *I. v.tr.* *l.* *alqas res concordare* or *reddere*; 2, *componere*, (*reconciliare*). **II. v.intr.** *concinnare* (*lit.* and *fig.*).

harness, *I. n.* *ornamenta equi*, *arma equestria*. **II. v.tr.** *instruere*, *equum ornare*, *equum ad currum jungere* (*Plin.*).

harp, *n.* *lyra*, *fides*, —ium, *psalterium*. **harper**, *n.* *fidicen*, *fidicina*, *psalter*, —ae (*Quint.*), *psaltia*, *f.*

harp, *n.* *l.* *harpia*; 2, *fig.* *homo rapax*.

harrow, *I. n.* *crates*, —is, (*h)irpex*, (*urpex*) —ois, *m.*, *rastrum*. **II. v.tr.** *l.* *occare*; 2, *fig.* — the feelings, *alqm excruciare*, *torquere*. **har-rowing**, *adj.* *terribilis*.

harry, *v.tr.* *vezare*, *torquere*, *cruciare*.

harsh, *adj.* *l.* *asper*, *austerus*, *severus*, *morosus*, *crudelis*, *saevus*, *durus*; 2, — in taste, *acer*, *asper*; 3, — in sound, *absonus*, *auribus ingratus*, *dissonus*, *raucus*. *Adv.* *aspere*, *austere*, *severe*, *crudeliter*, *saevè*, *morose*, *duriter*, *acriter*; in sound, use *adj.* **harshness**, *n.* *l.* *asperitas*, *severitas*, *crudelitas*, *saevitia*; 2, *acerbitas*; 3, *asperitas*.

hart, *n.* *cervus*.

harvest, *I. n.* *l.* *messis*; 2, *fig.* *quaeestas*, —s, *fructus*, —s. **II. v.tr.** *l.* *messem facere*. **harvester**, *n.* *messor*.

hash, *I. v.tr.* *concidere*. **II. n. *minutal* (*Juv.*).**

hasp, *n.* see LOCK, BOLT.

hassock, *n.* *† scirpea matta* (of rushes), *pulvinus* (= cushion).

haste, *n.* *festinatio*, *properatio*, *properantia*, *celeritas* (*festinatioque*), *maturatio*, *trepidatio* (= confused hurry, nervous haste); excuse —, *ignoscas velim festinationi meae* (in a letter);

you must make —, *properato* or *maturato opus est*; to be in —, *festinare*; more — less speed, *omnis festinatio tarda est*. **hasten**, *I.* v.intr. *alqo* or *infin.* *properare*, *contendere*, *advolare* ad or *in alqm locum* (= — to a place, e.g. to the scene of action); *festinare*, *maturare* (both with *infin.*).

II. v.tr. *accelerare*, *maturare*, *properare*, *festinare*, *præcipitare*, *repræsentare*. **hasty**, adj. *1.* = hurried, (*præ*)*properus*, *citus*, *cilatus*, *festinus*, *properans*, *præceps*; *2.* = irritable, *vehemens* or *acer* (e.g. *vehemens acerque*, opp. *placidus mollisque* = gentle and mild); = easily excited to *crath*, *iracundus*, *stomachosus*; = passionate, *præceps in iram*, *pronus in iram*, *vir* or *homo vehementis* or *violentus ingenii*, *vir violentus ingenio*. Adv. *propere*, *properanter*, *raptim*, *festinanter*, *vehementer*, *acriter*, *stomachose*. **hastiness**, *n.* *1.* see **HASTE**; *2.* of temper, *iracundia*, *stomachus*.

hat, *n.* a broad-brimmed —, *petâsus*, *causia*; *pileus* or *pileum* (more especially = a skull-cap of felt without brim); to take the — off to a person (as a mark of respect), *alci caput nudare*.

hatch, v.tr. *1.* *parère*, *procreare* (= to produce young); *2.* fig. = to brood, connect, *moliri*, *machinari*, (*con*)*conquære*. **hatches**, *n.* *clat(h)ri*, *claustra*, -orum.

hatchet, *n.* *securis*, *ascia*, *dolabra*.

hate, **hatred**, *I.* *n.* *odium* (also in the pl. *odia*), *invidia*, *simultas*, *ira* (= passion), *inimicitia*. **II.** v.tr. (both with and without accus.) *odisse*; to bear — against, *odium in alqm habère*, *gerère*, *odio in alqm ferri*, *odium in alqm concipisse*; to be hated by, *odio alci esse*, *in odio apud alqm esse*. **hater**, *n.* *qui odit*; a — of, *inimicus*, *infernus alci*. **hateful**, adj. *odiosus*, *inivisus*. Adv. *odiose*, *invidiose*.

haughty, adj. *superbus*, *insolens*, *contumax*, *arrogans*; comb. *minax atque arrogans* (= threatening and haughty); *sermo plenus arrogantiae* (= a — speech), *fastidiosus*, *alqd re tuumens*. Adv. *superbe*, *insolenter*, *arroganter*; to behave —, *insolentius se gerère*, *se superbum præbère*, *superbire*. **haughtiness**, *n.* *superbia*, *insolentia*; comb. *superbia et insolentia*, *insolentia et superbia*; *contumacia*, *arrogantia*; comb. *superbia et arrogantia*; *fastidium* (= contempt), comb. *superbia et fastidium*; *fastus*, -us (mostly poet.), *spiritus*, -us (usu. in pl.), *superbia et elatio quædam animi*.

haul, *I.* v.tr. *trahère*, *ducère* (= to draw, to carry along with, gently), *subducère* (= — down to the sea, of ships), *rapère*. **II.** *n.* (in gen.) *tractus*, -us (= the act of pulling along).

haulm, *n.* see **STALK**.

haunch, *n.* *clunis*, *m.* and *f.*

haunt, *I.* v.tr. *1.* *frequentare* (as *alci domum*), (*con*)*celebrare*; *2.* of spirits, *alqm agitare*, *mol(i)ficare*; *3.* of thoughts, etc., *urgère*, *vevare*, *mol(i)ficare*. **II.** *n.* *1.* of men, *locus quem alqs frequentare solet*; in bad sense, *latibulum*; = retreat, *receptaculum*; *2.* of animals, *latibulum*, *† lustrum*, *cubile*. **haunted**, adj. = house, *domus ab umbris frequentata*.

have, v.tr. *1.* = to hold, carry, *habère*, *tenère* (= to hold); *gestare* (= to carry); to hold in the hand, (*in*) *manibus habère* or *tenère*; to hold by the hand, *manu ducère*; to — with, carry with, *secum habère* or *portare* or *gestare*, *esse cum alqd re* (i.e. *cum telo*); *2.* as auxiliary by tenses of special verb, e.g. take it! — you got it? Yes, I — got it, *prehende! jam tenes? teneo*; *3.* = to possess, *habère alqd* (as *auctoritatem*, *† testatem*); *est mihi alqd* (e.g. *liber*, I — a book); *esse alqd re* (of a man's qualities, as *Hortensius tanta erat memoriâ*, *ut*, etc., = Hort. had such a memory.

that, etc.), or *esse alci rei*, *alqd possidère*, to possess (lit. and of qualities, as *ingenium*, *magnam vim*); *tenère alqd* (= to hold in possession, to hold an office, a rank, as *tenère loca*, *summam imperii*), *alqd re præditum* or *instructum* or *ornatum esse* (e.g. *animi nobilitate*, to — nobleness of heart), or *inest ei animi nobilitas*, *est in eo an. nob.*; *affectum esse alqd re*; to — an illness, *morbo correptum* or *affectum esse*; to — anyone or a thing = to use, *ut alqo* or *alqd re*; to — favourable wind, *ut vento secundo*; to — success in war, *ut praeliis secundis*; to — a great deal of money, *divitiis* or *opibus* et *copiis affluère*; to — children, *liberos avictum esse*; to — a friend in, *habère alqm amicum*, *ut alqo amico*; those whom I had with me (i.e. my companions), *qui erant mecum*; *4.* = to be obliged, i.e. everybody has to use his own judgment, *suo cuique iudicio utendum est*; see **BE**, **DO**, **TAKE**, **GET**, **POSSESS**.

haven, *n.* *portus*, -us (lit. and fig.); *refugium*, *perfugium* (fig. refuge); *asylum* (= refuge); see **HARBOUR**.

havoc, **havock**, *n.* *vastatio*, (*de*)*populatio* (= complete devastation); *eversio*, *destruction* (e.g. of a town); *strages*, *caedes*, -is, *f.* (= slaughter).

haw, v.intr. *balbutire* (in Latin both trans. and intr.), *balbum esse*, *linguâ hæsitare*.

haw, v.tr. = spit up (*ex*)*scrare* (Cels.).

hawk, v.tr. = sell, *venditare*.

hawk, *n.* *accipiter*, -tris, *m.* **hawk-eyed**, adj. *lynceus*.

hay, *n.* *faenum* (fe-); make — while the sun shines, *vento*, *ut aiant*, *ut secundo*. **hay-cock**, **hay-rick**, *n.* *faeni acervus* or *meta*. **hay-cutter**, *n.* *faenitæx*, -icis, *m.* **hay-fork**, *n.* *furca*.

hazard, *I.* *n.* *1.* *fors* -tis, *f.*; *sors*, -tis, *f.* (= lot), *casus*, -us (= chance, accident), *fortuna* (= luck), *periculum* (= risk, perils), *alea* (i.e. gambling; scil. *alea alci rei* = uncertainty); at —, *temere*, *forte*, *fortuito* ac *temere*, *temere* ac *fortuito*. **II.** v.tr. *audère* or *tentare alqd* (= — with danger), *periculum facère alci rei*; see **RISK**, **VENTURE**. **hazardous**, adj. *periculosus*, *anceps*, *dubius* (= doubtful, uncertain), comb. *periculosus et anceps*; *difficilis* (= difficult), *lubricus* (= slippery), comb. *periculosus et lubricus*. Adv. *periculose*.

haze, *n.* *nebrula* (= fog), *caligo* (= thick, dense fog); see **FOG**. **hazy**, adj. *1.* *nebulosus*; *2.* fig., *dubius*, *anceps*.

hazel, *n.* *corylus*, *f.* **hazel-nut**, *n.* (*nux*) *avellana* (Plin.).

he, pron. *1.* expressed by the form of the verb, as *amat* (= he loves); *2.* when used emphatically = *ille*, *is*, *iste* (referring to a third person); *ipse* (= he himself, himself), e.g. *Pythagoræos ferunt respondere solitos* *ipse dixit* = it is said that the Pythagoreans used to answer, He has said it. He, him, when = man, expressed by *homo*, e.g. *nosti hominem?* = do you know him? *valde hominem diligo*; (prefixed to the names of animals) *mas*, e.g. *caper* (= he-goat), or by special form (e.g., *ursus* = — bear; *ursa* = she-bear).

head, *I.* *n.* *1.* *caput* (= uppermost part of the human body); *cacumen* (= the top of anything, scil. *a. ovi*); *vertex*, -icis, *m.* (= top of the —); *bulia* (= the thick part at the top, scil. *bulia clavi* = — of a nail); *occipitium*, *occiput* (= hinder part of the —); *biceps* (adj. = with two —s); *capita aut navim* = head or tail (a game of boys' very late); *a capillo usque ad unguem*; *a vestigio ad verticem* (= from — to foot, from top to bottom);

alqm totum oculis perlustrare or *pererrare* (= to examine from — to foot, all over); *praeceps* (adj. = — foremost); *capitis longitudine alqm superare* (to be a — taller); 2, = animal, individual, *quot homines, tot sententiae*, as many opinions as —s; *numerus eorum, qui in eum locum convenerant, fuit quinquaginta capitum* (= the company was composed of fifty —); *virtim* (= according to the number of —s); 3, = life, *res capitis alci agitur, caput alcis agitur* (= it costs his —); 4, = chief, *caput* (= the head, chief, in gen.), *princeps* (= principal, the most influential), *dux* (= commander), comb. *dux et princeps*; *auctor* (= instigator), comb. *dux et auctor*; *fax, factis, f., tuba* (= signal, then = author of a conspiracy); *caput conjuratorum, princeps conjurationis* (= ring-leader of a conspiracy); 5, = understanding, faculties, memory, *mens, animus, ingenium, iudicium*; *animo sum conturbato et incerto* (= I don't know where my — stands, I am quite confused); *multa simul cogito* (= my — is quite full); *opinionis errore sibi fingere alqd* (= to get a foolish notion into one's —); *alqd memoria tenere* (= to have a thing in the —); 6, = forepart of a thing, *superior (pars) or summus* (with noun); *pars prior* (= the first part), *prora* (= prow or fore-part of a ship); *fons, -tis, m., caput*, or comb. *fons et caput* (= of a stream); *caput* (= of a discourse); — of the table, *lectus summus* (see Smith "Dict. Antiq." art. *tridiculum*); 7, = countenance, resistance, resolution; to make — against, *alci resistere, alqm superare*. **II.** adj. in compound words, to be rendered with *primus* (= the first); *primarius, praecipuus* or *potissimus* (= particular, special); *summus* or *maximus* (= chief, original).

III. v.tr. *alqm ducere, alci ducem* or *auctorem esse, alci* or *alci rei praeesse*. **head-ache**, n. *capitis dolor*. **head-band**, n. *infula, vitta, redimiculum*. **head-dress**, n. *vitta, redimiculum, mitra*. **header**, n. see **DIVE**. **headland**, n. *promontorium*. **headless**, adj. *capite praeciso*.

headlong, adj. *inconsideratus, inconsultus* (= foolish), *incautus* (= incautious); *improvidus* (= thoughtless), comb. *improvidus incautusque*; *impudens*; *temerarius* (= rash, e.g. *vox temeraria*, a rash expression), comb. *inconsultus et temerarius, temerarius atque inconsideratus*; *demens, praecipuus*.

Adv. *temere*, or by *alci praiceps*. **head-man**, n. *praefectus* (with gen. or dat.), *magister, praeses, -idis* (= president, chairman). **head-piece**, n. *cassis, -idis, f.* (of metal), *galea* (of leather). **head-quarters**, n. *praetorium*. **headship**, n. *locus princeps* or *primus, principatus, -us*. **headstrong**, adj. *pertinax, contumax* (= obstinate), *pervicax*. **head-wind**, n. *ventus adversus*. **heady**, adj. 1, = headstrong, *vehemens* (= vehement, opp. *lenis, placidus*); 2, = intoxicating, *fervidus*.

heal, **I.** v.tr. 1, *alqm* or *alqd sanare, sanum facere, alci* or *alci rei mederi* (= to apply medicines, to restore), *alqm* or *alqd curare* (= to treat a complaint, take care of a person, nurse); 2, fig. *alqm* or *alcis animum sanare, alqm ad sanitatem reducere* or *perducere* or *revocare, alci rei mederi*. **II.** v.intr. + *cotre* (of wounds), *consanescere, sanum fieri* (= to get better). **heal-able**, adj. *sanabilis, quod sanari potest*. **healing**, **I.** adj. *saluber, salutaris* (= conducive to health, lit. and fig.), *utilis* (= useful, lit. and fig.). **II.** n. 1, *sanatio* (= art of curing), *curatio* (= treatment of a complaint, but not cure); 2, fig. *sanatio*. **health**, n. *sanitas*; *bona, comoda, firma, prospera valetudo* (= good health; *valetudo* alone = state of health), *salus, -utis, f., corporis* or *valetudinis integritas* (= sound constitution), *salubritas, saltem alci propinare* (= to propose, drink the — of), *bene te! bene tibi!* (= your good —!). **healthful**, **healthy**, adj.

sanus, salvus (= in good condition, in good health), *integer* (= uninjured, sound), *valens, validus, firmus* (= strong), *robustus* (= robust, stout), comb. *robustus et valens, firmus et valens*; *saluber* or *salubris* (= of a place), *salutaris* (= salutary, wholesome, opp. *pestilens*), *sanus et salvus, salvus et sanus* (= safe and sound), *aër saluber* (= atmosphere, opp. *aër pestilens*), *mens sana* (= sound mind). Adv. *aërsalubriter, belle*.

heap, **I.** n. *acervus, strues, -is, f., cumulus agger* (= a mass, mound); to fall all in a —, *collabi, corrüere*. **II.** v.tr. 1, *acervum construere, cumulum extruere, coacervare, aggerare, congerere*; 2, fig. *alqm alqd re cumulare, alqd in alqm con- (or in-) gerere* (e.g. *convicia* = abuse), *alqd alci rei addere*.

hear, v.tr. and intr. 1, *audire, auscultare*, to — badly, *surdum esse* (never *male audire* = to be in bad re. ate); 2, = to listen, *audire, auscultare* (= to be a listener), *alqd audire* (= to listen to), *alcis rei rationem non habere* (= to make no account of), *alci aures dare* (= to lend an attentive ear), *alqm audire, alci auscultare* (= to follow an advice), *ausculta mihi* (= follow my advice); 3, = to learn, (*exaudire* (of gods hearing prayer, etc.), *percipere* (= to — distinctly, to understand), *accipere* (= to learn from hearsay), *exci-pere* or *excipere auribus* (= to — with pleasure, to receive, to catch), *alqd* or *alqd re cognoscere* (= to become acquainted with), *comperire* (= to receive information); to — a cause, *causam cognoscere*; — a lecturer, *alqm audire*; *quantum audio* (= from what I —), *quod nos quidem audierimus* (= at least as far as I have heard), *de rebus suis alqm facere certiores* (= to let a person — from one). **hearer**, n. *auditor* (to be an attentive —, *diligenter audire alqm, studiosum esse alcis audiendi, multam operam dare alci, se alci attentum praebere auditorem*). **hearing**, n. 1, *auditus, -us, scil. auditus acutus*; 2, = audience, *audientia*; to get a — for, *alci audientiam facere* (for a public speaker); *facere sibi audientiam* (for oneself), *audiri* (= to find hearers); 3, = judicial trial, *cognitio, interrogatio, interrogatio testium* (= — of witnesses); see **TRIAL**. **hearsay**, n. *rumor*.

hearken, v.intr., see **HEAR**.

hearse, n. *plastrum* or *vehiculum*.

heart, n. 1, *lit. cor, cordis, n., pectus, -oris, n.* (= the chest, breast); + *praecordia, -orum, cor palpitat* (= the heart beats); 2, fig. of a country, *interior alcis terrae regio, interiora (-um) alcis terrae, or intimus* with n. (e.g. *India intima*); 3, the — morally, inwardly, *animus*; *mens, -ntis, f.* (= mind, disposition), comb. *animus et mens* (= — and mind); *voluntas* (= inclination); *ingenium* (= natural disposition); *natura* (= human nature); *naturâ vñ bonus* (= good in —); *pectus, -oris, n.* (= breast); *bonitas* (= good —); *animus benignus, benignitas* (= kindness); *animus mitis* (= gentleness of —); *animus improbus, improbitas* (= depravity of —); *animus fractus* or *afflictus* (= a broken —); *ex animo* (= from the —); *ex (animi) sententia* (= from my —'s desire); I have at —, *alqd* or *alqs mihi curae* or *cordi est*; *alqd mihi summae curae est, alqd mihi in medullis est*; *nihil est mihi alqd re antiquius* (= I am particularly anxious); *nihil mihi potius est, quam ut, etc.* (= I have nothing more at — than that); to take to —, *alqd re (commoveri)*; to be grieved at — about, *alqd aegre ferre*; 4, as endearing term, = my dear, *meum cor* or *anime mi, meum corculum*; 5, = courage, *animus*; 6, = memory; by —, *memoriter, ex memoriâ*; to know by —, *memoriâ tenere* or *complexi, in memoria habere*; to learn

by —, *ediscere, memoriae mandare, tradere, committere*; to say off by —, *memoriter pronuntiare* or *recitare, ex memoria exponere*. **heart-ache**, n. *dolor*; see GRIEF, SORROW. **heart-break**, n. *dolor*. **heart-breaking, heart-rending**, adj. *miserabilis, maestus, acerbus, flebilis*. **heart-broken**, adj. *animo fractus* or *afflictus*. **heart-burning**, n. fig. *odium oculum* or *incitum* (= secret hatred); *simultas obscura* (= secret dislike, political enmity, Cic.); *dolor* (= pain). **heartfelt**, adj. *verus, sincerus, sine fuco* or *fallacis*. **heartless**, adj. 1. = without courage, *timidus, humilis, demissus*, comb. *humilis atque demissus* (= low, downcast); *abjectus* or *abjectior, afflictus, fractus*, comb. *demissus fractusque, fractus et demissus* (= with a broken heart, spirit); *perculsus, profligatus*, comb. *perculsus et abjectus* (= prostrated); *tristis, maestus* (= sad, sorrowful); 2. = cruel, *crudelis, ferus, immis, inhumanus, saevus, severus*. Adv. *timide, humiliter, demisse, demisso animo, humiliter atque demisso animo*; *abjecte, abjecto* or *fracto* or *afflicto animo, demisso fractoque animo*; *timido animo, tristi animo*; *crudeliter, saepe, severe, inhumane*. **heartlessness**, n. *crudelitas, severitas, inhumanitas, saevitia*. **heart-shaped**, adj. *ad cordis speciem factus*. **heart-shock**, adj. *animo aeger*. **heart-whole**, adj. *nondum amore captus*. **heartily**, adj. 1. *verus* (= true, opp. *falsus*), *sincerus* (opp. *fuscus*); comb. *sincerus atque verus*; *inoccursus* (= genuine, not bribed, opp. *corruptus*); *candidus* (= candid); *simplex* (= upright); *integer* (= pure); *aperus* (= open-hearted, opp. *tectus*), comb. *aperus et simplex*; 2. = vigorous, *velox, vividus, vixens* (= fresh in mind and body), *alacer* (= lively); *valens, robustus, fortis, firmus* (= strong); 3. = cordial, *benignus, benevolus, amicus*; to receive a — welcome, *summo studio excipere*; to give one a — welcome, *alqm summo studio excipere*. Adv. *sincere, vere, simpliciter, sine fuco* or *fallacis, alacriter, fortiter, firme, firmiter, benigne, amice*. **heartiness**, n. 1. *veritas, sinceritas, simplicitas*; 2. *alacritas, fortitudo*; 3. *benignitas, amicitia, benevolentia, studium*.

heart, n. *focus*.

heat, I. n. 1. *calor* (in gen. opp. *frigus*); *ardor* (= burning —), *fervor* (= roaring —), *aestus, -us* (= scorching, fever —); all these also in the pl.; 2. fig. = ardour, *impetus, -us, ardor, fervor (animi), vis*; *gravitas* (= powerfulness, scil. belli); *incitatio* (= vehemence, impetus), *violencia* (= violence), *ardor juvenilis, ardor et fervor aetatis* (= fieriness of youth); *ira* (= anger); *impetus et ira, impotentia* (= ungovernableness, excess of passion); *tracundia* (= hastiness of temper); 3. = course at a race, *cursus, -us*. II. v.tr. 1. (lit.), *(per)colescere, fervescere* (esp. in past. part.); 2. (fig.), *+ cal(e)scere, accendere, incendere, inflammare*. **heated**, adj., see **Hot**.

heath, n. 1. = a plant, *erice, -es*, f. (Plin.); 2. = a place overgrown with heath, *loca (-orum) deserta* or *inculta, campi inculti* (= barren country); 3. = a place overgrown with shrubs of any kind, *silva*.

heathen, adj. *ethnicus, gentilis, paganus* (Ecl.); otherwise *sacrorum Christianorum impers*; the —, *barbarae gentes*.

heave, I. v.tr. = to move upwards, *(at) tollere, extollere, (at) levare; sustinere* (= to hold up, scil. arma); — a sigh, *gemitum dare, edere*. II. v.intr. *+ aestuare, fluctuare, + tumescere, + tumere* (of the waves, etc.), *anhelare* (of the breast).

heaven, n. 1. *caelum, + polus* (= sky); *+ Olympus* (= abode of the gods); to praise anyone or anything to the skies, *alqm or alqd in caelum tollere*; by — *! medius fidius*! 2. = God, *Deus*

(Optimus Maximus), *di(i), (dei) + superi*; may — fulfil your wishes! *di(i) tibi dent* (or *Deus tibi dei*); if — pleases, *si di(i)s (or Deo) placet*; thank —! *di(i)s (or Deo) gratia*! in the name of —, *per Deum (or deos)*; for —'s sake! *per deos immortales!* *proh deum fidem!* *proh deum atque hominum fidem!* — *forbid, di meliora*. **heaven-born**, adj. *+ caeligenus, caelestis, divinus*. **heavenly**, adj. 1. *caelestis, divinus*; 2. = very charming, *venustus, bellus*. **heavenward**, adv. *in or ad caelum*.

heavy, adj. 1. lit. *gravis* (opp. *levis*), *ponderosus*; 2. fig. *gravis, difficilis, molestus* (= troublesome); it is — to bear, *aegre id fero*; it is a — task for me, *grave mihi est alqd*; = of weighty material, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); — (= indigestible) food, *cibus difficilis ad concoquendum*; of air, *caelum crassum, pingue*; a — (= rich) soil, *solum pingue*; a — (= hard) soil, *solum spissum*; = oppressive, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); *magnus* (= great, e.g. *imber magnus, -a* rain); of speech, *jejunus, frigidus*; *periculosus* (= dangerous); *mortifer(us)* (= fatal, causing death); *atrox* (fearful); to labour under a — disease, *graviter aegrotare*. Adv. *graviter, difficiliter, moleste, aegre*; *vasto corpore* (= — built); *magnopere*. **heavy-armed**, adj. *qui gravi armatu sunt, gravius armatus*. **heaviness**, n. 1. *gravitas, pondus, -eris, n.*; 2. *gravitas, difficultas, molestia*; *crassitudo* (of the air), *solum pingue* or *spissum* (of ground); = of mind, *sol(i)licitudo, anxietas, maeror, maestitia, tristitia*.

Hebrew, adj. *Hebraeus* or *Hebraicus*.

hecatoomb, n. *hecatoombe*.

hectic, adj. *febriculosus*.

hector, v.intr. *se jactare*. **hectoring**, adj. *gloriosus*.

hedge, I. n. *saepes, -is, f. (sep-), saepimentum*.

II. v.tr. *saepire*. **hedge-born**, adj. *tenui loco ortus; humiliter* or *obscuro* or *ignobili loco natus*. **hedge-hog**, n. *ericius, erinaceus* (Plin.), *echinus*.

heed, I. v.tr. 1. = take care, *alqd curare, observare*; 2. = obey, *alci obediēre (obed-), parere*. II. n. *cura*; take —, *(prae)parare alqd, ab alqd re. ut or ne*. **heedful**, adj. 1. *cavus, circumspiciens*; 2. *obediens*. Adv. *caute, obediēter*. **heedless**, 1. = neglectful, *neglegens* (*negligens*); 2. = rash, *temerarius*. Adv. *neglegenter, temere*. **heedlessness**, n. 1. *neglegentia*; 2. *temeritas*.

heel, I. n. 1. = the hind part of the foot of man and of quadrupeds, *calc*; 2. = whole foot, to be at one's —, *alcis vestigiis instare, alcis vestigia premere, alqm vestigiis sequi*; to fall head over —, *ire praecipitem per caput pedesque*; II. v.intr. of a ship, *labare* or *in latus labi*.

heft, n. *manubrium*.

heifer, n. *juvenca*.

height, n. 1. lit. *altitudo* (e.g. *hominis, montis, etc.*), *proceritas* (= tallness); 2. fig. *altitudo, sublimitas*, or by adj. *summus* with special n. (e.g. — of glory, *summa gloria*); 3. = high place, *locus altus* or *superior*. **heighten**, v.tr. 1. = to raise higher, lit. *alqd altius efferre*; 2. = to improve, *efferre*; = to raise, to increase, *augere*; = to enlarge, *amplificare, exaggerare, (ex)ornare*; = to raise the price of an article, *pretium alcis rei efferre*; = to sell at a higher price, *carius vendere alqd*.

heinous, adj. *foedus* (= foul, loathsome, lit. and fig.); = impious, *impious* (erga *Deum*, erga *patriam*, erga *parentes*); = detestable, *abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis*; = wicked, *nefarius, nefandus, scelestus, sceleratus, immanis, atrox, flagitiosus*. Adv. *foede, nefarie*, comb. *impie*

nefarieque, nefande, scelestae, scelerate, impie, atrociter, flagitiose. **heinousness**, *n.* *impietas, atrocitas, scelus, -eris, n., or facinus, -oris, n.* (= the act).

heir, *n.* *heres, -edis, m. & f.*; the — to the whole fortune, sole —, *heres ex asse*; — to half the property, *heres ex dimidia parte*; to name one his —, *alqm heredem instituere, alqm heredem (testamento) scribere, facere.* **heirless**, *n.* *heres, f.* **heirloom**, *n.* *alqd paternum (et avitum).* **heirship**, *n.* *hereditas.*

hell, *n.* **1.** *inferi, Tartarus(os) or pl. Tartara*; **2.** *eccl. t.t. Gehenna, Infernus.* **hellhound**, *n.* *Furia, Erin(n)ys, hellish, adj. infernus (lit.); = dreadful, terribilis; = diabolical, nefandus.*

hellebore, *n.* (*helleborus, veratrum.*

Hellenic, *adj. Graecus.*

helm, *n.* *lit. and fig. gubernaculum*; the handle of the —, or the — itself, *clavus.* **helmsman**, *n.* *gubernator (lit. and fig.).*

helmet, *n.* *cassis, -idis (of metal); galea (originally of skin).*

help, **I.** *n.* *auxilium* (= increase of power, aid in need, in pl. *auxilia*, = auxiliaries); *subsidiū* (= aid ready to be supplied; in pl. = the reserves), *ops, f.* (only *opis, opem, ope* in use, = power to assist), *adjumentum* (= a means), *ornamentum* (= a supply or support), *praesidium* (= something set before to shield you), *suppetiae* (= present aid, succour, of troops, etc.), *salus, -utis, f.* (= rescue, sustentation of existence), *opera* (= — in act and deed); with anyone's —, *alcis auxilio or ope or operā, alqd adiuvante, alqd adiutore, divinā ope*; "with the — of a thing" may be expressed by the ablative (e.g. with the — of genius and reflection, *ingenio et cogitatione*). **II.** *v.tr. 1.* *alqm in alqd re or ad alqd faciendum (ad)juvare, alci subesse, and subvenire, succurrere, auxiliari (rare)*; so — me God, *ita me Deus adjuvet*; —! *subveni, or pl. subvenite!* **2.** of food, *alqd alci dare, porrigere, dividere*; **3.** = hinder, *I. can't — telling, (facere) non possum quin dicam, so fieri non potest quin.*

helper, *n.* *adjutor, adiutor.* **helpful**, *adj. utilis, aptus, idoneus*; he is — to me, *auxilio mihi est*; to be —, = **HELP.** *Adv. utiliter, apte.* **helping**, *adj. auxiliaris, auxiliarius* (more usually = belonging to auxiliary forces). **helpless**, *adj. inermis (or -us), inops or auxilii inops, auxilio orbatus*; thoroughly —, *ad summam omnium rerum inopiam redactus.* **helplessness**, *n.* *inopia.* **helpmeet**, *n.* *socius, consors, -tis, m. and f., maritus* (= husband), *uxor, f.* (= wife).

helter-skelter, **I.** *adj. praecipuus.* **II.** *adv. raptim.*

hem, **1.** *n.* *limbus, instita* (both, however, = fringe or border sewn on). **II.** *v.tr. 1.* *suere* (= sew); **2.** *fig. — in, circumsedere, obsidere, circumvallare* (with entrenchments).

hem, **I.** *v.intr.* to — and haw, *haesitare, dubitare.* **II.** *interj. (e)hem!*

hemisphere, *n.* *hemisphaerium.*

hemorrhage, *n.* *haemorrhagia (Plin.).*

hemp, *n.* *cannabis, -is, f.* **hempen**, *adj. cannabivus.*

hen, *n.* **1.** *opp. to male, femina*; **2.** *domestic fowl, gallina.* **hen-coop**, *n.* *cavea.* **hen-house**, *n.* *gallinarium (Plin.).* **hen-pecked**, *adj. (maritus) cui uxor imperat.*

hence, *adv. 1.* of place, *hinc*; as *interj., apage, procul*; **2.** of time, by *abl.* (e.g. *paucis diebus, a few days —*), or *post* (e.g. *post paucos dies*); **3.** = for this reason, *hinc, ita, quam ob*

rem (or, as one word, *quamobrem*). **henceforth, henceforward**, *adv. dehinc, post-hac.*

her, **I.** *pers. pron., see SHE.* **II.** *adj. ejus, illius, eus* (only in ref. to subj. of sentence).

herald, **I.** *n. 1.* *caduceator, (legatus) fœdalis* (= belonging to a college of priests instituted to declare war or to ratify a peace); **2.** = public crier, *præco*; **3.** = forerunner, *prænumitius.* **II.** *v.tr. nuntiare.*

herb, *n. 1.* *herba*; **2.** = kitchen-stuff, *olus, oleris, n.* **herbage**, *n.* *herba or herbae, †pramen.* **herbalist**, *n.* *herbarius.*

herculean, *adj. fortissimus* (= very strong).

herd, **I.** *n. 1.* *grex*; of large cattle, etc., *armentum*; of a —, *gregalis, gregarius*; in —, *gregatim*; **2.** = a company of people, *grex, multitudo, caterva*; the common —, *vulgus, -i, n.* **II.** *v.tr. pascere.* **III.** *v.intr. congregari.* **herdsman**, *n.* in *gen. pastor*; = keeper of large cattle, *armentarius.*

here, *adv. hic* (= where the speaker is); not far from —, *haud procul; hoc loco, hac regione* (= in this place); from — (hence), *hinc*; only — and there, *rarus* (*adv. raro*); they fought only — and there, *rari præliabantur*; — and there, in this and that place, *hac atque illac*; — (that is, in this thing), *hac in re.* **hereafter**, *adv. posthac, aliquando.* **herein**, *adv. in hac re.* **hereupon**, *adv. ad hæc* (e.g. *ad hæc or adversus hæc respondit*).

hereditary, *adj. hereditarius, paternus* (as transmitted from a parent to a child). **heritage**, *n.* = an inherited estate, *hereditum, hereditas, patrimonium.*

heresy, *n.* *haeresis (Eccl.).* **heretic**, *n.* *haereticus.* **heretical**, *adj. haereticus (Eccl.).*

hermaphrodite, *n.* *androgynos, homo utriusque sexus.*

hermetically, *adv. arte clausus.*

hermit, *n.* *homo solitarius, eremita, anachoreta, -ae, m. (Eccl.).*

hero, *n. 1.* (= demigod, son of the gods, illustrious person), *heros, -ois, m.*; **2.** = brave man, *vir fortis or fortissimus, duar fortissimus*; **3.** = the principal person in a poem, *de quo (fabula) scripta est*; — of the drama, *persona prima.* **heroic**, *adj. 1.* *heroicus* (e.g. the — age, *aetas heroica, tempora, -um, heroica*), *praestans*; **2.** = brave, valiant, *fortis, fortis et invictus*; = godly, *divinus*; = superhuman, *major quam pro homine or plus quam humanus*; = incredible, *incredibilis.* *Adv. fortiter, invicte, praestanter.* **heroine**, *n. 1.* = demi-goddess, *heroina, herois*; **2.** = brave woman, *femina fortissima, praestantissima, etc.*; **3.** — of a story, *de qua (fabula) scripta est.* **heroism**, *n.* *virtus, -utis, animus fortis or fortis et invictus* (= brave spirit); = greatness of soul, *animi magnitudo.*

heron, *n.* *ardea.*

hers, *pron. suus* (in reference to the main subject); *ejus, illius* (not in reference to the main subject).

herself, *pron. (ea) ipsa, se, etc.* (in ref. to subj. of sentence).

hesitate, *v.intr. 1.* *dubitare* with *infin.* (but *non dubitare quin*), *dubium* (= doubtful) or *incertum* (= uncertain) *esse*; **1.** — what to do, *dubius or incertus sum quid faciam*; **2.** = to get confused in speaking, *haerere, haesitare.* **hesitation**, *n. 1.* *dubitatio, haesitatio*; **2. *haesitatio, haesitantia linguae.***

heterogeneous, *adj. diversus et dissimilis.* **heterogeneousness**, *n.* *natura diversa et dissimilis.*

hew, v.tr. *caedere, concidere* (scil. lignum). **hewer**, n. *qui ligna caedit*. **hewn**, adj. *quadratus* (e.g. saxum).

hexamer, n. *hexameter* (or -trus).

hey, interj. *ejā! age!* **heyday**, n. (*aetatis*) *fos, floris, m., robur, -ōris, n.*

hiatus, n. *hiatus, -ūs* (in sound); there is an — (in M.S.), *aliquid deest*.

hibernal, adj. *hibernus*. **hibernate**, v.intr. 1. = to pass the winter, *hibernare*; 2. = to sleep through the winter, *per hiemem dormire* or *quiescere*.

hiccup, *hiccup*, n. *singultus, -ūs* (Plin.).

hide, I. n. *corium, tergum, vellus, -ēris, n., pellis*. II. v.tr. *abdere, abscondere, condere, celare, occultare, occultare*; — and seek, (*pueros*) *latitantes conquirere*. **hidden**, adj. *abditus, etc.*; to lie —, *latere*. **hiding-place**, n. *latibulum*.

hideous, adj. *foedus, deformis*; see UGLY. Adv. *foede*. **hideousness**, n. *foeditas, deformitas*.

hierarchy, n. of priests, *sacerdotium*.

hieroglyphical, adj. **hieroglyphicus*, **hierographicus*.

higgle, v.intr. see HAGGLE. **higgledy-piggledy**, adv. *confuse*.

high, I. adj. 1. *altus* (= the distance from the ground, opp. *humilis, profundus*), (*ex*)*celsus*, (*in altum*) *editus* (= raised, opp. *planus*), *elatus* (= lifted up, and specially of words and manner), *erectus* (= straight up, hence lofty in thought), (*aditu*) *arduus* (= hard of ascent), *procursus* (= stretching up, opp. *brevis*, used only of things high by growth), *sublimis* (= rising from below up to heaven), *acutus* (= sharp, clear, of tones); most —, *summus* (opp. *imius, infimus*), *supremus* (in rank, opp. *infimus*); the —est God, *Deus supremus*, *Deus optimus maximus*; fifty feet —, *quinguentia pedes altus*; to be fifty feet —, *in altitudinem quinguentia pedum eminere*; 2. a — price, *pretium magnum*; to be of — price, *magni pretii esse, magno constare*; to buy at — price, *magno or (pretio) impenso emere* (dear); to rise, to bid —er (at an auction), *contra fieri*; to set a — value on, *aliquid magni aestimare*, *aliquid magno aestimare*, *aliquid rei nullum tribuere*; to stand —, *magnum pretium habere*; to stand —er than, *praestare aliquid rei*; 3. fig. it is too — for me, *aliquid mente mea asequi* or *capere non possum*; 4. = bad, of meat, etc., *rancidus, puter (putris)*. II. adv. *alte*; to aim —, *magnas res appetere*. **high-born**, adj. *generosus, nobili loco ortus*. **high-bred**, adj. 1. by birth, *generosus*; 2. fig. *generosus, urbanus*. **high-day**, n. *dies festus*. **high-flown**, adj. *tumidus*; to use — words, *amplari, nullum modum habere*. **high handed**, adj. *superbus, impertiosus*. **high-heeled**, adj. — boot, *cothurnus* (of tragedy). **highlands**, adj. *loci montuosi, -orum*. **highland** er, n. *homo montanus*. **highly**, adv. *magni* (e.g. *magni aestimare*, to value —), *valde, magnopere*. **high-minded**, adj. *acer*. **high-minded**, adj. *magnanimus, generosus*. **high-mindedness**, n. *magnanimitas*. **highness**, n. *altitudo*; of price, *caritas*. **high-priced**, adj. *carus*. **high-priest**, n. *Pontifex Maximus*. **high-shouldered**, adj. *gibber* (= hunch-backed). **high-spirited**, adj. *generosus, fortis, animosus*. **high-treason**, n. *majestas, perduellio*. **high-water**, **high-tide**, n. *plurimus aestus, ūs, accessus, -ūs*. **highway**, n. *via*. **highwayman**, n. *latro, grassator*.

hilarity, n. *hilaritas* (= merriness); = joy, *fortitudo, animus laetus* or *hilaris*.

hill, n. *collis, m.*; = height, *clivus*; = mound,

tumulus; = elevated spot, *locus editus* or *superior*; up —, *acclivis*, adj.; *adverso colle*, adv.; down —, *declivis* (opp. *acclivis*). **hillock**, n. *tumulus*. **hilly**, adj. † *clivosus, montuosus*.

hilt, n. *capulus*.

hind, n. = female stag, *cerva*.

hind, n. 1. = servant, *domesticus* (= house-servant), *servus*; 2. = peasant, *agricola, rusticus, arator* (= ploughman).

hind, adj. *aversus* (= wrong side, opp. *adversus*); = that is behind, *posterior* (= hinder).

hindermost, adj. *postremus*; (of two) *posterior*; = the last of a number, *ultimus*; = the most remote, *extremus*.

hinder, v.tr. *impedire, prohibere* aliquid or aliquid, (ab) *aliquid* re, *quin* or *quominus*; — in a thing, *impedimento esse aliquid (aliquid rei) ad aliquid*; in gen. *impedimentum offerre aliquid rei faciendae*; = to be in the way of, *obstare aliquid aliquid rei*; = to oppose, *officere aliquid aliquid rei*, *prohibere* — *arcere aliquid aliquid re* or *ab aliquid re*; = to retard, *retardare aliquid ad aliquid faciendum* or *ab aliquid re faciendi* or *in aliquid re*; = to delay a thing, *moram facere aliquid rei*, *aliquid obstare, officere*, or with *quominus* or *quin*. **hinderer**, n. *turbator* (e.g. *pacis*), = who interrupts anyone in speaking, *interpellator* (e.g. *sermonis*); = interrupter, *interceptor*. **hinderance**, n. *impedimentum*; = interruption, *interpellatio*; = delay, *mora*; = difficulty, *difficultas*.

hinge, I. n. 1. *cardo, m.*; 2. = a leading principle, *apud*; = the main thing in anything, *summa aliquid rei*; the — on which a question turns, *cardo*; = the deciding point, *momentum*. II. v.intr. *aliquid re contineri, in aliquid re versari*; see above.

hint, I. n. *significatio*; a — is sufficient, *rem ostendisse satis est*. II. v.intr. *aliquid aliquid sub(j)icere* (= to remind privily).

hip, n. *coenidia*.

hire, I. n. 1. = hiring, *conductio*; 2. = wages, *merces, -ēdis*; see WAGES. II. v.tr. *conducere*; to — oneself out, *se or operam suam locare* (Plautus). **hireling**, I. n. = one who serves for wages, *homo conducticius, mercenarius* (i.e. serving for wages), *homo (miles) mercede conductus* (= engaged for hire). II. adj. *venalis*; see VENAL. **hirer**, n. *conductor*.

his, adj. *suus* (in reference to the subject of the same sentence, and if in a dependent sentence the subject of the principal sentence is referred to); *ejus, illius* (if not referring to the subject); — own, *suus (proprius)* (if referring to the subject); *ejus proprius* (if not referring to the subject); is not expressed in Latin, unless we wish to speak emphatically.

hiss, I. v.intr. *sibilare* (resembling the noise made by serpents), *sibilum mittere* or (*ef*)*fundere*; to utter a shrilling sound, *stridere* (*stridere*). II. v.tr. (an actor or speaker) *sibilare*; to — off (a bad actor off the stage) (*ex scenā sibilis*) *explodere*. III. n. *sibilus* (poet. pl. *sibila*).

hist! interj. *st!*

historian, n. *rerum (gestarum or antiquarum) scriptor* or *auctor*, in the context only *scriptor*; *historicus*. **historic**, adj. *historicus*; — style of writing, *genus historicum* (opp. *genus oratorium*, etc.); by *historiae rerum* (e.g. — fidelity, authority, *rerum or historiae fides, fides historica*); — writings, *libri ad historiam pertinentes*; according to — truth, *ad historiae fidem*, Adv. *historice* (Plin. Min.). **history**, n. *historia, rerum gestarum memoria, res (gestae), annales*.

histrionic, adj. *scenicus* (seen-); = what occurs on the scene of action, *theatralis*; — art, *ars ludicra*.

hit, *f. v. tr.* 1, *lit. ferire, tundere, percutere*; = not to miss, tangere (in gen. = to touch); to — with a blow, *icere*; to be — by lightning, *de caelo tangi* or *icti*; to — the mark, *collinare* or *scopum ferire* (lit. and fig. but rare); 2, — it off = to agree, *convenire*; to be hard —, *probe tactum esse*; — upon, *alqm* or *alqd offendere*, in *alqm* or *alqd incidere, incurere*; Irov., "you have — the nail on the head," *acu teligisti*; the word — *s* us, *sermo nos tangit*; to be — by calamities, *calamitate affligi*. **II. n. 1**, *ictus*, — *us*; 2, = a casual event, *fors, fortis, f.*; a lucky —, *fortuna secunda, felicitas*; = injury, *plaga*; "a —," *hoc habet* (= "he has caught it"); 3, = a sudden idea, *cogitatio repentina*.

hitch, *I. v. tr.* = to join together, *conjungere*; = to tie to, *annectere ad* or *dat.* **II. n.** = hindrance, *impedimentum*.

hither, *adv.* of place, *huc* (where the speaker is); — and thither, *huc illuc, huc et illuc, ultro et citro*; by ad in composition (e.g. to bring —, *afferre, apportare*; to fly —, *advolare*); —! *huc ades!* **hitherto**, *adv.* = up to this time, *adhuc, adhuc usque, ad hoc tempus, ad hunc diem*.

hive, *I. n. 1*, (*apium*) *examen*; 2, = box for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees, *alveus* or *alveus*. **II. v. tr.** = to — bees, *in alveum congerere*.

ho! *interj. heus!*

hoar, *adj.* *canus, † incanus*; — antiquity, *antiquitas ultima*. **hoar-frost**, *n.* *pruina, pruinae* (the latter esp. of continued frost). **hoary**, *adj.* *canus, † incanus*.

hoard, *I. n.* (= a large stock) *copia, † cavernus*; to have a — of anything, *alqd re abundare*. **II. v. tr.** e.g. to — money, *pecuniam* or *opes undique conquirere* (= to collect), *coacervare*.

hoarse, *adj.* *raucus*; a little —, *subraucus*; *asper* (in gen. opp. *lenis*); to demand till one becomes —, *usque ad ravim poscere*. *Adv.* *raucē voce*. **hoarseness**, *n.* *rauca vox*; — of throat, *fauces raucae*.

hoax, *I. n.* *ludificatio*, or *circumloc.* by verb. **II. v. tr.** *alci illudere, alqm (lepidē) ludificari*.

hobble, *v. intr.* *claudicare* (lit. and fig.). **hobblingly**, *adv.* *claudo pede*.

hobby, *n. 1*, = a stick or figure of a horse, on which boys ride, + *arundo*; to ride on a —, + *equitare in arundine longa*; 2, = favourite object, everyone has his —, *trahit quemque sua voluptas*; to be on one's —, *ineptiis suis plaudere*.

hobgoblin, *n.* *larva*.

hobnob, *v. intr.* *alqo familiariter uti*.

hock, *n.* *poples, -itis, m.*

hockey, *n. pila*; to play —, *pilis ludere*.

hodge-podge, *n.* *farrāgo* (Juv.).

hoe, *I. n.* = a rake for hoeing the ground, *ligo, ligonis, m.*, *marra* (Plin.); = a rake, harrow to break clods with, *rastrum*; (if a small one) *rastellus*; = a weeding-hook, *arculum*. **II. v. tr.** *sarrire* (= to weed with a hook).

hog, *n. sus, suis, m. and f.*, *porcus*. **hog-gish**, *adj.* 1, lit. *suillus*; 2, fig. see **GLUTTONOUS**.

hogshead, *n.* *dolium* (= cask).

hoist, *v. tr.* *sublevare, tollere*; — sails, *vela dare*.

hold, *I. n. 1*, = grasp, *manus, -ūs, f.*; to take —, *prehendere*; 2, see **PRISON**; 3, of a ship, *alveus* (= hull), *caverna*; 4, fig. to have a — over, *alqm devinctum* or *obligatum habere, multum apud alqm valere*. **II. v. tr.** 1, = to have, *tenere*; *habere, obtinere, possidere* (= to possess), *gestare* (= to carry); — an office, *gerere* (e.g. *praetura*);

2, = to contain, *capere, continere*; 3, = to uphold, *sustinere, sustentare*; 4, = to keep against attack, *defendere*; 5, = to conduct, *agere, habere* (e.g. *comitia*, an election); — a festival, *celebrare*; 6, see **CONSIDER, THINK**. **III. v. intr.** = to hold good, *certum esse*; it — *s*, (res) *convenit cum alqd re, in* or *ad alqd ut* or *acc. and infin.*; — back, *retinere, cunctari* (= to delay); — forth (= to extend) *porrigere, extendere*; = to propose, fig. *proponere, proferre, praebere*; = to discourse, *concionari*; — in, lit. *equum inhibere*; fig. *re-primere, cohibere*; — on, — one's course, *cursum tenere*; — out (= to endure) *durare, (alqd) sustinere, perferre*; — up, see **HOLD, II. 3**; — with, *cum alqo consentire, convenire*. **holder**, *n. 1*, *is qui tenet*; — of land, *possessor*; *conductor* (= tenant), *colonus*; 2, = something by which a thing is held, *retinaculum, capulus* (= handle). **hold-fast**, *fibula* (= clasp), *retinaculum*. **holding**, *n.* = possession, *possessio*.

hole, *n. 1*, *caelum* (= hollow place in gen., mouse's —, etc.), *foramen* (= an opening in or through a solid body), *rima* (= a chink), *lacuna* (= a pit, a pool); to bore a —, *pertundere*; 2, = a small, miserable hut, a wretched —, *gurgustium*.

hollow, *I. adj.* 1, (*con*)*cavus*; eaten up, hollowed out, *exesus* (e.g. *exesus arboris truncus*); — teeth, *dentes exesi* (Plin.); the — hand, *manus cava* or *concava* (e.g. of a beggar holding his hands in that way); to make —, *alqd excavare*; 2, = deep, hoarse in sound, *fuscus* (= the tone of the voice, opp. *candidus*, *asper*, *raucus*; 3, = not sincere, *vanus* (= empty), *simulatus, fucatus, fucosus* (= with only the outward appearance); see **FALSE**. **II. n.** *caelum, foramen*; see **HOLE**; = valley, *convallis, valles* (*vallis*), — *is, m.* **III. v. tr.** (*excavare*).

holy, *adj.* *sacer* (= sacred to the gods, opp. *profanus*); = under divine protection, *inviolabile, sanctus*; *inviolabile* (i.e. protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty), *sacrosanctus* (e.g. *memoria*); = what is held in veneration, *religiosus* (e.g. *tombs, oaths*); = august, venerable, *augustus*; = with godly fear, *pius erga Deum*; = reverend, *venerandus, venerabilis*. *Adv.* *sancte, religioso, pie, auguste*. **Holy Ghost**, *n.* * *Spiritus Sanctus*. **holiness**, *n.* *sanctitas, religio* (attaching to an object of regard), *caerimonia* (rare), *pietas erga Deum*.

homage, *n.* *cultus, -ūs* (e.g. *Det.*), *observantia*; in feudal times, * *homagium*.

home, *I. n.* *domus, -ūs* (irreg.), *domicilium* (= household), *familia, patria* (= mother-country), *sedes et domicilium*; at —, *domi, inter suos*; to be at —, *domi esse, in patria esse*; at my —, *domi meae* (*tuae, etc.*); at — and abroad, *domi militiaeque*; from —, *domo*; at Cæsar's —, *in domo Cæsaris, domo Cæsaris*; to remain at —, *domi (re)manere*; to keep at —, *publico carere* or *se abstinere, in publicum non prodire, domi sedere*; he is not at —, *est foris* (= he is out); he is at —, *est intus*; to sup from —, *foris cenare*; to go —, *ire domum*. **II. adj.** *domesticus, familiaris*; to strike —, *ferrum adigere*; to come — to one, *alqd sibi dictum putare*. **home-baked**, *adj.* *domi coctus*. **home-bred**, *adj.* *domesticus, intestinus, vernaculus*. **homeless**, *adj.* *pro-fugus, extorris* (= exiled), *patriā* or *domo carens*. **homely**, *adj.* *simplex, inornatus*. **homeliness**, *n.* *simplicitas*. **home-made**, *adj.* *domesticus*.

homicidal, *adj.* see **MURDEROUS**. **homicide**, *n. 1*, = murder, *caedes, -is*; 2, = murderer, *homicida, m. and f.*; see **MURDER, MURDERER**.

homily, *n.* *oratio quae de rebus divinis habetur*.

homoeopathy, *n.* *ea modandā ratio quae*

similia morbis adhibet remedia (Riddle and Arnold).

homogeneous, adj. *ejusdem generis, eodem genere*. **homogeneity**, n. *natura similis, genus simile*.

homologous, adj. *by par, similis, similis in alqd re nullo*.

homonymous, adj. *eodem nomine*.

honest, adj. *bonus, probus*; = without trickiness, *sincerus, sine fudo et fallaciis*; = one in whose words and actions we may trust, *fides*; = frank, *simplex, candidus*; = genuine, *antiqua fide*; = pure, unstained, *integer, sanctus, incorruptus*; to lose one's — name, *boni viri nomen amittere*. Adv. *probe, integre, sancte, sine fraude*; *sine fudo et fallaciis* (= without deceit); *simpliciter, candide* (= candidly). **honesty**, n. = uprightness, *probitas*; = moral purity, rectitude, integrity, *integritas, sanctitas*; = innocent heart, *innocentia*; = sincerity, *sinceritas*; = trustworthiness, *fides, comb. integritas et fides*; = noble mind, *animus ingenuus, ingenuitas*; = carefulness (as regards other people's property), *abstinentia*; to show —, *fidem adhibere in alqd re*; = candour, *simplicitas*; = decency, discretion, *castitas, sanctitas, pudicitia*.

honey, n. *mel*; his language is as sweet as —, *loquenti illi mella profuunt*, hence also sweetness of language, *dulcedo orationis* or *suavitas* (= mildness); my — (= my darling), *deliciae meae, voluptas mea*. **honeycomb**, n. *favus*; to take the —, *farum eximere*; the cell of a —, *cellum*. **ho eymoon**, n. *dies conjugio facto laeti*. **honeyed, honied**, adj. 1. *mellicus*; 2. *fig. dulcis*.

honorary, adj. *honorarius* (= for the sake of giving honour). **honorarium**, n. see *FEE*.

honour, I. n. 1. = official distinction, *dignitas, honos (honor), honoris gradus, -us*; highest —, *amplissimus dignitatis gradus*; 2. = moral quality, *honestas, honos*; 3. = reputation, *fama, existimatio*; of a woman, = chastity, *pudor, pudicitia*; 4. = respect felt, *verecundia*; 5. = mark of respect, *honos*; to pay the last —, *iusta alci facere* or *solvere*. II. v.tr. 1. = celebrate, *honorare, decorare, celebrare*; 2. = esteem, *colere, diligere, vereri*. **honourable**, adj. *honoratus* (= very much honoured, e.g. the army, *militia*); causing or bringing honour, *honestus, honorificus, honorabilis* (very seldom, although once in Cic.); = proper, *decorus*; = praiseworthy, *laudabilis, laude dignus, praedicabilis*; = glorious, *gloriosus* (e.g. *mors*); = excellent, distinguished, *egregius*; to thank a person in the most — terms, *alci gratias agere singulariter* or *amplissimis verbis*. Adv. *honeste, cum dignitate*; = in a manner conferring honour, *honorifice*; most —, *honorificentissime, summo cum honore*; to die —, *bone mori*; = in a manner deserving of praise, *laudabiliter, cum laude*; = gloriously; *egregie, eximie*.

hood, n. = covering for the head used by females, *mitra, mitella*; a fillet of net-work for covering the hair, *reticulum*. **hoodwink**, v.tr. *alci illudere, alqm ludificari, fallere*.

hoof, n. *ungula*; cloven —, *ungula bisulca* (Plin.).

hook, I. n. 1. *hamus (piscarius), uncus* (= a large iron —); by — or by crook, *quocunque modo*; 2. = a sickle, *falx*. II. v.tr. to — a fish, *hamo piscari, hamo pisces capere*; to — on, *alci rei* or *in alqd re suspendere*. **hooked**, adj. *aduncus*; = having —, *hamatus*.

hoop, n. *circulus* (= anything circular); an iron — set round with rings as an amusement for boys, *trochus*.

hoopoe, n. *upupa, epops, -opsis, m.*

hoot, v.intr. (of owls), *canere*; (of men), *vociferari, alci obstrepere*; — off the stage, *alqm explodere*. **hooting**, n. *cantus, -us, carmen* (of owls), *voces, vociferatio, clamor* (of men).

hop, v.intr. (of birds), *salire* (Flin.); (of men), *altero pede saltuatum currere*.

hope, I. n. *spes* (opp. *fiducia* = confidence); meton. Cicero our last —, *spes reliqua nostra, Cicero*; — (from the fact of a thing being considered likely), *opinio*; = expectation, *ex(s)pectatio*; a gleam of —, *specula*; — of, *spes alci rei* (e.g. of immortality, *immortalitatis*); = probability of, *opinio alci rei*; I have — that, etc., *spero fore ut, etc.*; I have no — in, *despero de alqd re* (e.g. *de republica*); if there is, or will be, —, *si est, or erit, spes* (e.g. of returning, *reditus*).

II. v.tr. *sperare, arcus, or accus, and (fut.) infin., confidere*. **hopeful**, adj. 1. = full of hope, *spe animoque impletus* (= filled with hope and courage); 2. = having qualities which excite hope (e.g. a son, daughter, pupil, etc.), *bonae spei, qui spem bonae indolis dat, de quo bene sperare possis*; very —, *optima* or *egregiae* or *summae spei, eximie spe*. Adv. *cum magna spe*. **hopeless**, adj. *spe carens, spe orbatu, spe dejectus, desperus* (= one who has no hope); = one who must be given up, *desperatus*. Adv. *sine spe, desperanter* (rare). **hopelessness**, n. *desperatio* (as mental quality), *res desperatae* (= of affairs).

horde, n. *grex, gregis, m.*; *caterva* (of people); = wandering tribe, *vagus* with noun (e.g. — of Gaetulians, *Gaetuli vagi*).

horizon, n. 1. lit. * *horizon, finiens circulus*; the sun passes the —, *sol emergit de subterranea parte, sol emergit supra terram*; 2. *fig.* = the sky in gen. *caelum* (e.g. a clear — or sky, *caelum vacuum*); = view, *ad(s)pectus, -us* (= view from a mountain); *conspectus* (= sight); a thing limits our —, *alqd ad(s)pectum nostrum definit*; 3. *fig.* = limits of the understanding (e.g. a thing goes, lies beyond my —, *alqd in intelligentiam meam non cadit*). **horizontal**, adj. *aquus, libratus*. Adv. *ad libram*.

horn, n. 1. lit. *cornu*; 2. *fig.* = the horns of the moon, *cornua lunae*; 3. = drinking-cup, *poculum*; 4. = musical instrument, *cornu, bucina, tuba*; to blow the —, *cornu or bucinam inflare*. **horned**, adj. *corniger, cornutus*. **hornless**, adj. *non cornutus*; (of an animal by nature without horns, or if it has lost them through butting) *mutilis* (*cornibus*). **horny**, adj. *corneus*.

hornet, n. *crabro*.

horn-pipe, n. *sallatio*.

horoscope, n. *horoscopus* (Pers.); to cast a —, *sidera natalicia notare*.

horrible, horrid, adj. *horrendus, horribilis, terribilis, nefarius, nefandus, foedus*. Adv. *terribilem in modum, nefarie, foede*. **horribleness**, n. *foeditas*, better use adj. with n. (e.g. the — of the thing, *res horrenda*). **horrify**, v.tr. (*ex*) *terrere, perterrere, obstupescere*; to be horrified, *obstupescere*. **horror**, n. 1. = fear, *horror, timor, pavor*; 2. = hatred, *odium*; 3. = a monster, a perfect —, *monstrum portentum*.

horse, n. 1. *equus (ecus), equa* (the name of the species); common —, *caballus*; a Gallic —, *marinus*; a swift fleet —, *veredus*; a gelding, *canterius*; a nag, *caballus*; 2. = cavalry, *equites, -um, equitatus, -us*; to ride on —, *equo vehi, equitare*; to fight on —, *ex equo pugnare*. **horsebreaker**, n. *equorum domitor*; higher groom, for breaking in horses, *equiso* (ante and post class.). **horse-cloth**, n. *stratum*. **horse-dealer**, n. *qui equos vendit*. **horse-flesh**, n. 1. = meat, *caro*

equina; 2, = horses, *equi*. **horse-fly**, *n.* *ostrus tabanus*. **horse-hair**, *n.* *pilus equinus*. **horse-laugh**, *n.* *mirus risus*, -ū, *cachinnus*. **horseman**, *n.* *eques*, -itis, *m.* **horsemanship**, *n.* *equitandi ars*. **horse-race**, *n.* *curriculum equestrum*, *cursum* (-ūs) *equestrum* or *equester*; *equestrum certamen* (as a contest). **horse-shoe**, *n.* *solea ferrea* (in ancient times *solea spartea* or simply *spartea*, because they were only like slippers put on and taken off, and made of broom). **horse-soldier**, *n.* *eques*, -itis, *m.* **horse-stealer**, *n.* *fur*. **horse-whip**, *n.* see **WHIP**.

hortative, *adj.* *hortans*, *monens*; see **EXHORTATION**. **hortatory**, *adj.* *monens*.

horticulture, *n.* *hortorum cultura* or *cultus*, -ūs.

hose, *n.* see **STOCKINGS**.

hospital, *n.* *nosocomium* (νοσοκομειον, *Jct.*); *valeludinarium* (*Jct.*).

hospitality, *n.* *hospitium* (= the relation of —). **hospitable**, *adj.* *hospitalis*, *liberalis*. *Adv.* *hospitaliter*, *liberaliter*.

host, *n.* 1, *hospes*, -itis, *m.*, or *cenae pater* (at a feast); 2, for gain, *caupo* (= a tavern-keeper); to reckon without your —, *spe frustrari*. **hostess**, *n.* *hospita*.

host, *n.* 1, = number, *multitudo*; a — of, *secenti* (sexc-); 2, = army, *exercitus*, -ūs.

hostage, *n.* *obres*, -idis, *m.*

hostel(ry), *n.* *caupona*. **hostler**, *n.* *stabularius* (in gen.), *agāso* (= groom).

hostile, *adj.* = belonging to a public enemy, by the gen. pl. *hostium*, *hostilis* (class. only in the meaning of acting as an enemy in times of war; hence, a — country, *hostilis terra* or *regio*); = anything in the possession of the enemy, *hosticus*; = unfriendly, *inimicus*, *infestus*, *comb. infensus atque inimicus*, *inimicus infensusque*. *Adv.* *hostiliter*, *inimice*, *infeste*, *infense*. **hostility**, *n.* *animus infestus*, *inimicitia*; = hatred, aversion, odium; in the pl. *hostilities*, *hostilia*, -ium, *n.*; *bellum* (= war); to commence —, *bellum facere*.

hot, *adj.* 1, *lit.* *calidus*, *fervidus*, *fervens* (= seething), *candens* (= of a white heat), *aestuosus*, *ardens*, *† flammans*; 2, *fig.* *calidus*, *fervidus*, *fervens*, *flammans*, *acer*, *avidus*; see **EAGER**; to be —, *fervere*, *candere*, *aestuar*; to become —, *ferrescere*, *† effervesce*, *incallescere*, (*in*) *candescere*; to make —, *calefacere*, *fervefacere*. *Adv.* *calide*, *fervide*, *ferventer*, *acriter*, *avide*. **hotbed**, *n.* 1, *lit.* *locus stercoratus*; 2, *fig.* *semen* (= seed). **hotheaded**, *adj.* *iracundus*, *ingenio praecipis*, *tenerarius*, *† iprudens*. **hothouse**, *n.* see **HOTBED**, **GREENHOUSE**.

hotel, *n.* *deversorium*, *caupona* (= a tavern), *hospitium*.

hound, *I. n.* *canis* (*venaticus*), *canis venator*; to keep a pack of —s, *canes alere ad venandum*. **II. v. tr.** to — on, *alqm instigare*, *urgere*, *lacersere*, *stimulare*, *incitare*.

hour, *n.* *hora*; the space of an —, *horae spatium*; the —s of the night, *nocturna tempora*, -um; half an —, *semihora*; what — is it? *quota hora est*? his last —, *hora novissima* or *suprema*; in his last —, *eo ipso die, quo e vita excessit*; leisure —s, *tempus otiosum*; *tempus subsicivum*, to spare a few —s from one's studies, *alqd subsicivi temporis studiis suis subtrahere*; from — to —, *in horas*. **hour-glass**, *n.* *horologium*. **hourly**, *adj.* *singulis horis*.

house, *I. n.* *domus*, -ūs, *f.* (irreg.), (= the place of abode, also those who inhabit it, the family), *aedes*, *aedificium*, *domicilium* (specially

the dwelling); *villa* (= country —); *insula* (= — let out in portions), *tectum* (= a covering or roof), *familia* (= the family), *stirps*, -is, *f.*, *genus*, -ēris, *n.* (= the race or clan), *res familiaris* (= house affairs); from — to —, *per domos, ostiatim* (= from door to door). **house-servants**, *n.* *familia* (= slaves, as with the ancients), *famuli domestici* (as now). **II. v. tr.** 1, = to take into one's —, *domo excipere*; 2, = to store, *condere*. **housebreaker**, *n.* *fur*. **household**, *I. n.* *domus*, -ūs, *f.*, *familia*, *omnes sui* (mei, etc.). **II. adj.** *domesticus*; — gods, *lares*, -um, *m.*, *penates*, -ium. **householder**, *n.* *paterfamilias*. **house-keeper**, *n.* *quae res domesticae dispensat*. **house-keeping**, *n.* *cura rei domesticae*. **house-maid**, *n.* *ancilla*. **house-warming**, *n.* to give a —, *domum amicis exceptis tanquam inaugurare*. **house-wife**, *n.* *hera*. **house-wifery**, *n.* *diligentia*, *cura domestica*.

hovel, *n.* *tugurium*, *gargustium*.

hover, *v. intr.* *circum voltare* (*lit.* and *fig.*).

how, *adv.* 1, as interrog. particle, *qui? quid? = in or according to what manner? quomodo? quomamodum?* (to express surprise), *quid? quidvis? = are you? — do you do? = quomodo vales? ut vales? — does it happen that, etc.? = qui tandem fit, ut, etc.? = what now, or what then? quid porro? = but what? quid vero? = many? = quot? — few? = quotusquisque!* (e.g. — few philosophers are there that, etc.!) *quotusquisque philosophus est, qui, etc. I*) — often? = *quotiens?* — great? = *quantus?* — dear? — much? what price? = *quanti? quanto?* 2, in exclamations, *quam, quantopere*; — well you have done! = *quam bene fecisti!* — much could I wish? = *quam or quantopere vellem!* — dissatisfied he was, felt with himself! = *ut sibi ipse displicebat!* Very often merely the accus. of the noun (e.g. — blind I am that I could not foresee that! = *me caecum, qui haec ante non viderim!* — treacherous are the hopes of men! — short their earthly happiness! — vain all their efforts! = *o fallacem hominum spem!* o *fragilem fortunam et inanes nostras contentiones!* 3, as a relative *adv.* = by what means, *quomamodum* (= according to what, etc.); = by what means, *quomodo*; = in what manner, *quā ratione*; — under what conditions, circumstances, *quo pacto*; they fix — to carry out the remainder, = *reliqua, quā ratione agi placeat, constituunt*; I don't know — this always happens, = *nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit*. **howbeit**, *adv.* (*af*) *tamen*. **however**, *I. adv.* *quavis, quamlibet, quantumvis* (e.g. — great, *quamvis magnus*). **II. conj.** *sed, autem, (af) tamen, nihilominus*.

howl, *I. v. intr.* *ululare* (from the sound, referring to dogs, wolves, human beings); of the roaring of the wind, *frēmere*; of the loud cries of women at funerals, *ejulare*; to weep aloud, moan, *plorare, lamentari*; *comb. ejulare atque lamentari*. **II. n. *ululatus*; *ejulatus*, *ploratus* (all, -ūs), *ejulatio*; or, of several together, *comploreatio, lamentatio*.**

hubbub, *n.* *tumultus*, -ūs.

huckster, *I. n.* *caupo*, *institor*. **II. v. intr. *cauponam exercere*.**

huddle, *n.* *turba*; huddled together, *conferti*.

hue, *n.* *color*.

hue, *n.* = exclamation, *voces*, -um, *pl.*, *clamor*, *vociferatio*; see **CRY**; to raise (= order) a — and cry by land and by water, *terrā marique ut alqd conquiratur, praemandare*.

huff, *n.* *impetus*, -ūs (= fit); *ira*, *iracundia*; *be* in a —, *irasci*, *molesse ferre*.

hug, *I. v. tr.* *amplecti*, *complexi*; — the shore, *litus* + *amare*; — oneself, *se jactare*, *gloriarī*. **II.** *n.* *complexus*, -ūs.

huge, *adj.* *immanis*, *vastus* (= immense in gen.); *immensus* (= unusually great), large = *ingens* (e.g. tree, arbor; sum of money, pecunia; genius, talent, ingentium); of — depth, *immensa*, *infinita* altitudine. *Adv.* *valde*, *magno opere*.

huge-ess, *n.* *magnitudo*, *moles* (= bulk).

hulk, *n.* (= the body of a ship), *alveus navis*.

hull, *n.* the — of a nut, *cortex*; *folliculus* (= little bag, hence husk).

hum, *I. v. intr.* *frēmēre*, *strepēre*, + *susurrare*, *murmurare*, *murmur edēre*; *stridorem edēre*; = to buzz, *bombum facere*; = sing softly, *secum canēre*, *cantare*. **II.** *n.* *fremitus*, -ūs (in gen.); *murmur*, -ūs, *n.* (of men and bees), + *susurrus*, *stridor*, *bombus*, *comprobatio* (= applause). **III.** *interj. hem!*

human, *adj.* *humanus*; by the gen. pl. *hominum* (e.g. — vices and errors, *hominum vitia et errores*); = mortal, *mortalis*; — feelings (in gen.) *humanitas*. *Adv.* *humano modo* (= after the manner of men). **humane**, *adj.* = kind, affable, *misericors*, *clemens*. *Adv.* *clementer*. **humaneness**, *n.* *clementia*, *misericordia*. **humanity**, *n.* 1. = peculiar nature of man, *natura* or *condicio humana*; 2. = mankind, *humani* race, *humanum* or *hominum genus*, -ēris, *n.*, *gens humani*; 3. = kind feelings, *humanitas*, *clementia*, *misericordia*. **humanize**, *v. tr.* = to make a person more civilized, *alqm humanum reddere*, *excolere*; see **CIVILIZE**. **humankind**, *n.* *genus humanum*.

humble, *I. adj.* *humilis*; = lowly, meek, *submissus*, *demissus* (opp. *elatus*); = modest, *modestus*, *moderatus*, *verecundus*; = suppliant, *supplex*, *comb.* *humilis et supplex* (e.g. *oratio*); = low, *humilis* (e.g. *humili loco ortus*); to show oneself —, *submisso se gerere*. *Adv.* *demisse*, *submisso*, *simpliciter*, *humiliter* (= meanly), *modeste*, *moderate*, *comb.* *modeste ac moderate* (= without ostentation); to be — disposed, *animo esse submisso*; to request —, *supplicibus verbis orare*; to entreat very —, *multis verbis et supplicem orare*. **II.** *v. tr.* = to break anyone's bold spirit, *infringere*, *frangere* *alqm* or *alcjs audaciam*, *comprimere* *alcjs audaciam*, *comb.* *frangere* *alqm* et *omminuere*; to — oneself, *se* or *animum* *submittere*, *submisso se gerere*, *comprimere* *animos suos*. **humbling**, **humiliating**, *adj.* use *n.* *dedecus*, -ōris, *n.* (e.g. he found it —, *quod dedecori esse putavit*). **humiliation**, *n.* *dedecus*, -ōris, *n.*; see **DISGRACE**. **humility**, *n.* = lowness of spirits, *animus submissus*, *demissus* = lowness of origin, *humilitas*; = modesty. *modestia*; **humilitas* (as a Christian virtue).

humbug, *I. n.* *geras*, *nugas*, *tricae*. **II.** *v. tr.* *alci illudere*, *alqm ludificare*, *alci verba dare*, *alqm circumvenire*, *circumducere*.

humdrum, *adj.* *iners*, *tardus*, *segnis* (= sluggish).

humid, *adj.* *humidus*, *humectus* (ante and post class.). **humidity**, *n.* *humor*.

humour, *I. n.* 1 (= fluids of animal bodies), *humor*; 2, = temper, (*animi*) *affectio* or *affectus*, -ūs; *ingentum*, *natura*; arbitrary —, *libido* (*lib-*); in gen., = propensities, *studia*, -orum; = general temper of the mind, *animi habitus*, -ūs; temporary —, *animi motus*, -ūs; disposition in gen., *anims*; = inclination, *voluntas*; = a quiet disposition, *anims tranquillus*; the best — towards, *summa in alqm voluntas*; to be in good —, *dene affectum esse*; to be in ill —,

male affectum esse, *morosum esse*; ill —, *natura difficilis*, *morositas*; violent —, *asperitas* (i.e. harshness); in the —, *ex libidine*, *ad arbitrium suum*; = as one thinks proper, *arbitrio suo*; *comb.* *ad arbitrium suum* (*nostrum*, etc.) *libidinemque*; I am in the —, *libet* (*lib-*) *mihi alqd facere*; 3, = that quality by which we give to one's ideas a ludicrous turn, *lepos* (*lepor-*), -ōris, *m.* (in the whole character, also in a written work), *festivitas* (= mirth, wit; also in a written work); facetiousness or — in speech, *cavillatio* (= raillery); *jocus*; *facetiae*. **II.** *v. tr.* *alci obtemperare*; *indulgere*, *alci morem gerere*, *morigerari*. **humourist**, *n.* 1, *homo jocosus*, *lepidus*, *facetius*, *festivus*; 2, = an ill-tempered man, *homo difficilis*, *morosus*. **humoursome**, *adj.* *difficilis*, *morosus*, *difficilis ac morosus*.

hump, *n.* *tuber*, -eris, *n.* (Plin., e.g. of a camel); a bunch in any part of the body (espec. on the back), *gibber*, -eris, *n.* (Plin.). **hump-backed**, *adj.* *gibber*.

hunch, *n.* see **HUMP**.

hundred, *adj.* *centum*; every —, *centeni*, -ae, -a (also = — at once); a subdivision of the Roman people into centuries or —s, *centuria*; of a —, — years old, *centenarius*; a — times, *centie(n)s*; a — thousand, *centum mil(l)ia*; — years, *centum anni*; a space of one — years, *centum annorum spatium*; a century, a generation, *saeculum*. **hundred-fold**, *adj.* + *centuplus*, + *centuplicatus*; to bear fruit a —, *cum centesimo efferre*. **hundred-handed**, *adj.* + *centimanus*. **hundred-headed**, *adj.* + *centiceps*. **hundredweight**, *n.* *centu(m)pondium* (ante class.).

hunger, *I. n.* *fames*, -is; *lit.* and *fig.*, — after gold, *fames auri*; = starvation, *inedia*; — is the best cook, *cibi condimentum fames*. **II.** *v. intr.* *esurire*; to — after, *alqd sūire*, *alcjs rei avidum esse*. **hungry**, *adj.* *esuriens*, *jejunus*, *famelicus* (ante and post class.). *Adv.* *avide*; see **EAGERLY**.

hunt, *I. v. tr.* *venari*; — after, *alqd* (con)secrari. **II.** *n.* *venatio*, *venatus*, -ūs. **hunter**, **huntsman**, *n.* *venator*. **huntress**, *n.* *venatrix*.

hurdle, *n.* *crates*, -is.

hurl, *v. tr.* *facere*, *jaculari*, (con)ficere. **hurling**, *n.* *conjectus*, -ūs.

hurly-burly, *n.* *tumultus*, -ūs; see **TUMULT**, **NOISE**.

hurrah, see **HUZZA**.

hurricane, *n.* *tempestas* (*foeda*), *turbo*, -inis, *m.* (= whirlwind), *procella*.

hurry, *I. v. tr.* *accelerare*; *impellere*, *incitare*, *excitare* (= to rouse), *rapere* (= to carry off), *urgere* (= to press on), *stimulare*, *stimulus alci admoovere*. **II.** *v. intr.* *festinare*, *properare*, *maturare*; whether are you —ing? *quo te agis?* — about, *discurrere* (different directions), *trepidare*; — away, *abripere*, *rapere*, *trahere* (= to drag); — on, *maturare*, *urgere*, *festinare*. **III.** *n.* *festinatio*, *trepidatio* (= alarm). **hurried**, *adj.* *properus*, *citatus*, *citus*, *praeceps*. *Adv.* *festinanter*, *propere*, *cursim*, *raptim*.

hurt, *I. v. tr.* 1, *lit.* *alqm laedere*, *alci nocere*; 2, *fig.* *laedere*; to be —, *alqd aegre ferre*. **II.** *v. intr.* *dolere* (e.g. it —s, *doleo*, mostly ante class. and colloquial). **III.** *n.* 1, = a wound, *vulnus*, -eris, *n.*; 2, = injury, *damnum*. **IV.** *adj.* 1, *sancius* (= wounded); 2, *fig.* *conturbatus*, *tristis*. **hurtful**, *adj.* *nocens*, *noxius*, *perniciosus*, *exitiosus*, *exitialis*, *damnosus*. *Adv.* *perniciose*. **hurtfulness**, *n.* *perniciēs*.

husband, *I. n.* *maritus*, *vir*, (con)jux, -ūgis, *m.* and *f.*; a young married man, *novus maritus*. **II.** *v. tr.* *rem familiarem curare*, *alci rei parcare*

husbandman, n. *agricola*, m. *arator* (= ploughman). **husbandry**, n. 1, *res rustica*, *res rusticae* (= the occupations of a farmer); = agriculture, *agricultura*, *agricultio* (or as two words); 2, = care of domestic affairs, *cura rerum domesticarum*; 3, = economy, as, good —, *frugalitas*.

hush, I. interj. *st! tace*, pl. *tacēte*. II. v.tr. *restringere*, *exstringere* (e.g. *tumultum*, to — the crowd); to — cares, *alcis animum lenire et placare*, *placare et mitigare*; to — up a rumour, *rumorem opprimere*; see SUPPRESS.

husk, n. *folliculus*, *gluma*. **husky**, adj. (sub)raucus; see HOARSE.

hustings, n. *suggestus*, -ūs (*suggestum*) (= platform), *comitium* (= place of election).

hustle, v.intr. *alqm cubito offendere*, *premēre*.

hut, n. *casa* (= a small —, cottage), *tugurium*.

hutch, n. *cavea* (= cage).

huzzá, I. interj. *ejá! ejé! evó! io! io!* II. n. (= a shout of joy), *clamor et gaudium*. III. v.intr. (ac)clamare, *conclamare*, *suclamare*; see SHOUT.

hyacinth, n. *hyacinthus* (*hyacinthos*).

Hyades, n. *Hyades*, -um, f.; *suculae* (mis-translation of *vades*, as though from *vs* = pig, instead of *vsiv* = to rain).

Hymen, n. *Hymen* or *Hymenaeus*. **Hymeneal**, adj. *nuptialis*.

hymn, I. n. *hymnus*; = in honour of Apollo or other gods, a song of triumph, *paean*, -ānis, m. II. v.tr. *cantu alcis laudes prosequi*.

hyperbole, n. *hyperbole* (or *hyperbola*), -es, f., *veritatis superlatio et trajectio*. **hyperbolic**, adj. *veritatis modum excedens*.

Hyperborean, adj. + *Hyperboreus*.

hypercritical, adj. *iniquus*, *severus*. Adv. *nimiam cum severitate*. **hypercriticism**, n. *nimia severitas*.

hypochondria, n. *atra* or *nigra bilis*. **hypochondriacal**, adj. *melancholicus*.

hypocrisy, n. (*dis*)simulation, *fraus*, -dis, f., *mendacium*; without —, *ex animo*.

hypocrite, n. (*dis*)simulator. **hypocritical**, adj. *simulator*, *factus*. Adv. *simulate*, *fictē*.

hypothesis, n. *opinio*, *sententia* (= opinion), *ratio*, *condicio* (= condition), *conjectura* (= conjecture); on this —, *quo posito*, *quibus positis*. **hypothetical**, adj. *opinabilis*. Adv. *to speak —*, *ex conjecturā* or *de re opinabili dicere*; if this be — granted, *hoc concessio* or *posito*.

hysteria, n. 1, med. *t.t.* **hysteria*; 2, = excitement, *furor*, *animi* or *mentis motus*, -ūs, *commotio*, *animus* (*com*)*motus*. **hysterical**, adj. 1, *hystericus* (Plin.): 2, *furens*, *mente* (*com*)*motus*.

I.

I, pron. *ego*, *egomet*. It is generally only expressed in Latin when we wish to speak emphatically. The plural is frequently used in Latin for I. — myself, *ego ipse*, *egomet ipse*, *ipse*; — at least, *ego quidem*, *equidem*.

iambic, I. adj. *iambeus*. II. n. *iambus*.

ice, n. *glacies*, *gelu*; to break the —, *fig. viam aperire*. **ice-berg**, n. *glaciē moles*, -is. **ice-ber**, n. + *stria*. **icy**, adj. 1, *lit. glaciatis*, *gelidus*, *frigidus*; 2, *fig. use superbus*. Adv. *superbe*.

idea, n. = — of anything, *notio* (*notionem*)

appello, quod Graeci tum *ἐννοια*, tum *πρόληψιν* dicunt. Ea est *insita*, et ante percepta curusque formae cognitio, *enodationis indigens*, Cic.; = the apprehension of anything, *intellegentia* (*intellig-*), *intellectus*, -ūs (Quint.); the — which we form therefrom, *opinion*, *opinio*; = the picture we have of anything, *imago*, *effigies*; = the expectation we base upon the latter, *ex(s)pectatio*; = the — formed of anything, *informatio*; the — we form, an image to the mind, *species*, *idea*, (= thought) *cogitatio*; = the meaning of anything, *vis*, *vis*, f., *sententia*; an original, innate —, *notio in animis informata*; *notio animis impressa*; *insita* et *quasi consignata in animis notio*; *innata cognitio*; *praenotio insita* or *insita praeceptaque cognitio*; *quod natura insculpsit in mentibus*; = an innate — of God, *informatio Dei animo accepta*; obscure —, *cognitio indagatonis indigens*; to form a correct — of, *recte sentire de alq re*; to have no — of, *notionem alcis rei nullam habere*, *alqd ignorare*; to have a false, wrong — of, *prava de alqd re sentire*; to have a clear — of, *perspectum habere alqd*; much depends on what — you have of the office of a tribune, *plurimum refert quid esse tribunatum putes*; we have not all one and the same — about what is honourable and dishonourable, *non eadem omnibus honesta sunt ac turpia*; that — of Aristippus, *illud Aristippum*; (*idea*, *idéa*, in the meaning of Plato's system of mental philosophy, is generally rendered by Cic. by *idéa*, with *species*, e.g. *hanc illi idéam appellunt*, *jam a Platone ita nominatum*, *nos recte speciem possumus dicere*; and in Senec. by *idea* or *exemplar rerum*); to raise the mind to the — (in the sense of modern metaphysics), *a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere*; = definition of fear, *metus*, -ūs (e.g. to be subordinate to the — of fear, etc., *sub metu subjectum esse*). **ideal**, I. adj. 1, *optimus*, *summus* (= the best, most excellent); = most perfect *perfectissimus* (rare), *perfectus* et *omnibus numeris absolutus*; = most beautiful, *pulcherrimus*; 2, = intellectual, *quod tantummodo ad cogitationem valet*; *quod non sensu, sed mente cernitur*. II. n. singularis *quaedam summae perfectionis species animo informata*, singularis *quaedam summae perfectionis imago animo et cogitatione concepta* (i.e. the idea of the highest perfection as conceived in the mind); anything in the most accomplished form, *uniusque expleta et perfecta forma alcis rei*, *optima et perfecta alcis rei species*, *optimum*; = what we picture in our minds as the — of anything, *effigies*, *imago*, *simulacrum* (also = the highest idea of anything, which is constantly in our mind), *species*, *forma*; — of beauty, *species pulchritudinis eximia quaedam*; = a pattern, model, *exemplar* (et *forma*); = a pattern (in a moral sense), *specimen* (e.g. *prudētia specimen pontifex maximus*, Qu. Scaevola). Very often an — may also be rendered by adjs., *summus*, *optimus*, *pulcherrimus*; — of a state, *civitas optima* or *perfectissima*; — of a wise man (in mental philosophy), *sapiens*, *perfectus* *summus*; — of an orator, *imago perfecti oratoris*, *simulacrum oratoris*; — of a beau — of a state, *imago civitatis*, *quam cogitatione tantum e mente complecti, nullo autem modo in vitam hominum introducere possumus* (= an — state); a state of the highest perfection, *civitas perfectissima*; = pattern, model of a state, *exemplar reipublicae et forma*; — of a state in Plato, *illa commenticia Platonis civitas*; *civitas*, *quam finxit Plato*, *cum optimum reipublicae statum exquireret*. **idealism**, n. *ars* or *vis animo sibi fingendi alqd*. **idealist**, n. *qui alqd sibi animo fingit*. **idealize**, v.tr. *speciem alcis rei animo sibi fingere*, *conspicere*, *informare*, *a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere*; see IDEAL.

identical, *adj.* *eiusdem generis* (= of the same kind); *idem, unus et idem, idem et par, nihil aliud nisi*; at the very same time, *eodem or uno eodemque tempore*; to be —, *nihil differre*; exertion and grief are not —, *interest alqd inter laborem et dolorem*. **Identify**, *v.tr.* *ad eandem notionem (or vim or rationem)* referre, = to recognize, agnoscere. **Identity**, *n.* *eadem vis or ratio*; *nullum omnino discrimen*.

Ides, *n.* *ides, -uum, f.pl.*

Idiom, *n.* **1.** = mode of expression peculiar to a language, *proprietas*; *quae Latinae linguae propria sunt*; *loquendi ratio*; **2.** = genius or peculiar cast of a language, *idioma, -atis, n.* (Gram.). **Idiomatic**, *adj.* *proprius*. **Adv.** *proprie*.

Idiot, *n.* *lit. and fig. (homo) stultus*; see **FOOL**. **Idiocy**, *n.* *stultitia, stultitia*.

Idle, **1.** *adj.* **1.** = inactive, unemployed, *otiosus, vacuus, ignavus, piger, iners, segnitis, deses, -idis*; **2.** = useless, *inutilis, vanus, irritus*; see **USELESS**, **VAIN**; **3.** = trifling, unprofitable, *levis, vilis*; see **INSIGNIFICANT**. **Adv.** *ignave, segnitur, frustra, incassum* (or as two words). **II.** *v.intr.* *cessare, nihil agere*. **Idleness**, *n.* **1.** *cessatio, otium*; **2.** = laziness, *segnitia, pigritia, desidia*. **Idler**, *n.* *homo deses*; = one who loiters, *cessator*; I am the greatest — in the world, *nihil me est inerti*.

Idol, *n.* **1.** **idolum* (= an image or likeness, = "idol" in the Christian Fathers); **2.** *fig. amores, deliciae, comb. amores et deliciae* (of a beloved person). **Idolator**, *n.* *deorum fictorum cultor*. **Idolatrous**, *adj.* **idolatricus, fictos deos colens*. **Idolatry**, *n.* *deorum fictorum (or simulacrorum) cultus, -us*; to practise —, *colere deos fictos, alqd pro deo venerari*.

Idyl, *n.* *carmen bucolicum, bucolica, -orum* (of a poem). **Idyllic**, *adj.* by circumloc. (e.g. an — future of leisured life, *pulcherrima quadam vitae umbratilis descriptio*).

If, *conj.* *si* (with the indic. mood if we merely speak about the reality of a thing; with the subj. if we represent anything as possible, probable, or doubtful); — every event is determined by fate, we cannot be too cautious, *si fato omnia fiunt, nihil nos admonere potest ut cautiore simus*; a whole day would not be sufficient, — I were to enumerate, *dies deficiat, si velim numerare*; in comparisons (e.g. — anything of that kind delights me, it is painting, *si quid graveris istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat*); *quod si* is often used instead of *si*, owing to a tendency in Latin to connect sentences by relatives. Very often we render — by a participle (e.g. I should never have thought of it, — you had not reminded me, *non mihi, nisi admonito, in mentem venisset*); but —, *sin, sin autem, si vero*; but — not, but unless, *si non, si minus, sin minus, sin aliter*; — not, unless, *nisi, ni, si non* (a negative condition, where *non* must be taken together with the verb); — not perhaps, *nisi forte*; namely —, *si quidem*; that is — (in correcting or modifying an expression previously used), *si modo*, and simply *si* (e.g. God only gives us reason, that is, — we have any, a *Deo tantum rationem habemus, si modo habemus*; — only, *dum modo, dummodo* (with the subjunctive); — perhaps, *si forte* (not *si fortasse*; see **PERHAPS**); — anyone, *si aliquis*; — anything, *si (aliquid)*; — at any time, — some day, *si (aliquid) quando* (*si aliquis, si aliquis, si aliquando* are only used if we lay a particular stress on the word "some"); even — (= although), *quamquam, quomodo licet, etsi, etiamsi* (see **ALTHOUGH**); whether . . . or —, *sive (seu) . . . sive* (seu); as —, *quasi, tamquam (tanq-), ac si, velut si*, (with *conj.*), (e.g. the Sequani feared the cruelty

of Ariovistus the same in his absence as — he were present, *Sequani Ariovisti absentis crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, hurrabant*); —, after many words, especially after to seem, to pretend, to feign, to suspect, to doubt, etc., by the accus. with *inf.* (e.g. with some I create a suspicion, as — I intended to sail, *moveo nonnullis suspitionem velle me navigare*; he did as — he were mad, *simulavit se furere*); as —, after *videor* (= it looks, appears to me), rendered with the nominative with *inf.* (e.g. it looks as — you were angry, *iratum esse videris*); not as —, *non quo* (not as — I had anything to write to you, *non quo haberem, quod tibi scriberem*).

Ignite, **1.** *v.tr.* = to kindle or set on fire, *accendere, incendere, inflammare* (rare); see **FIRE**, **HEAT**. **II.** *v.intr.* *exardescere, accendi, incendi*, etc. (*lit. and fig.*); *ignem or flammam concipere*; see **KINDLE**, **EXCITE**. **igneous**, *adj.* *igneus*. **ignition**, *n.* *incensio*, but better use verb.

ignoble, *adj.* *ignobilis* (= of low birth); = of unknown origin, *obscuro loco natus, obscuris ortus majoribus*; = of low rank and character, *humilis* (of persons and things, e.g. speech, *oratio*; style, *verbum*); = of low descent, *humili loco natus*; = illiberal, *illiberalis*; = low, despicable, *abjectus, turpis*; — disposition, meanness of action, *humilitas, illiberalitas*. **Adv.** *humiliter, illiberaliter, turpiter*.

ignominy, *n.* *ignominia, infamia, dedecus, -bris, probum, contumelia, turpitude*; to throw — upon, *alqm ignominia afficere, ignominiam alci imponere or injungere or inurere*. **ignominious**, *adj.* *ignominiosus, contumeliosus, turpis, probrosus*. **Adv.** *contumeliose, turpiter*.

ignoramus, *n.* *homo inscius alci rei*. **ignorance**, *n.* *imprudentia, inscientia*; = want of abilities, *inscitia*; — of facts, *ignoratio*; = want of education, *ignorantia* (all with *gen.*); to confess one's — in many things, *confiteri multa se ignorare*. **ignorant**, *adj.* *insciens* (opp. *sciens*), *inscius*; = unawares, *imprudens* (opp. *sciens*); *inscius alci rei* (= illiterate); = unskilful in, *ignarus alci rei*; = inexperienced in, *imperitus alci rei, comb. inscius imperitusque*; quite — of, *rudis alci rei or in alqd re, or comb. alci rei inscius et rudis*; = not learned, *indoctus*; = illiterate, *illit(eratus, indoctus*; a pupil who is only a beginner, *rudis et integer discipulus*; to be — of, *alqd nescire, alqd ignorare*; = not to be skilled in, *alqd non callere*. **Adv.** by *adj.* or *imprudenter, inscienter, inscite, imperite, indocte*. **ignore**, *v.tr.* *praeterire*.

Iliad, *n.* *Ilias*.

ill, **1.** *adj.* **1.** *aeger, aegrotus, morbidus* (= seized by disease), *valetudine affectus, invalidus, infirmus, imbecillus*; very —, *gravi et periculoso morbo aeger*; to be —, *aegrotare, morbo affici or laborare*; to fall —, *morbo corripi*; in morbum incidere; **2.** in *gen.* *malus*; of an — reputation, *male audire, pravus, nequam* (= wicked). **II.** *adj.* *male, prave, misere, miseriter*; it goes — with me, *male mecum agitur*; to brook a thing —, *alqd aegre or moleste ferre*. **III.** *n.* *malum, pestis, pestilentia* (= plague), *incommodum*; *casus, -us* (= misfortune). **ill-advised**, *adj.* *inconsultus, temerarius*; see **RASH**. **ill-affected**, *adj.* **1.** = unfriendly, *inimicus, infestus*; **2.** = disloyal, *infidelis*; — citizens, *cives turbulenti et mali*. **ill-bred**, *adj.* *humilitatis expert, inurbanus*. **ill-breed-ing**, *n.* *moris inurbani, inhumanitas*. **ill-fated**, *adj.* *infelix, miser*; see **UNHAPPY**. **ill-favoured**, *adj.* see **UGLY**. **ill-gotten**, (*adj.* *male partus*). **ill-health**, *n.* *valetudo infirma*. **ill-made**, *adj.* *informis, deformis* (by nature, opp. to *formosus*), *male factus* (by art). **ill-matched**, *adj.* *impar*: see **UN-**

EQUAL. **ill-mannered**, adj. see **ILL-BRED**. **ill-nature** n. *malignitas*. **ill-natured**, adj. *morosus, difficultis, malignus*. **illin-ss**, n. *morbus, aegrotatio, valetudo infirma, adversa, incommoda* or *tenuis*. **ill-omened**, adj. *dirus, inauspicious, inauspicatus*. **ill-temper**, n. *stomachus, morositas, malignitas, iracundia*.

illegal, adj. *legi repugnans, contrarius, quod contra leges fit*; = *contrary to the law of God and man, contri jus fasque, contra fas et jus*. Adv. *contri legem* or *leges*, *praeter leges* or *jus*; **illegality**, n. by the adj.

illegible, adj. *qui, quae, quod legi non potest*; to be —, *legi non posse*.

illegitimate, adj. **1**, *incerto patre natus, spurius* (Jct.); *pellice ortus, nothus* (vobos = a bastard) (Quint.); *(h)ibrida (hyb-)*, (= a person whose parents were of different countries, or one of whose parents was a slave); **2**, in gen. = *unlawful, non legitimus* (not *illegitimus*), *quod contra leges fit*; *haud ex legibus*; **3**, = *not genuine, adulterate*, *adulterinus*. Adv. *non legitime, haud ex legibus, contra leges*.

illiberal, adj. *illiberalis* (= unworthy of a free man, e.g. a joke, *jocus*), = *mean, ungenerous, sordidus, pareus, avarus, malignus*. **illiberality**, n. *illiberalitas, avaritia, parsimonia (pare-)*, *malignitas*.

illicit, adj. *inconcessus, vetitus* (= prohibited), *nefas*, n. indecl. (= *contrary to human and divine law, impious*); — means, *artes malae*.

ilimitable, adj. *infinitus*.

illiterate, adj. *illiteratus, indoctus, inerruditus*; to be —, *nescire litteras*. Adv. *indocte*.

illogical, adj. *quod haud necessario consequitur, inconstans, quod vitiose conclusum est*. Adv. *inconstanter, vitiose*.

illumine, illumine, illuminate, v.tr. **1**, = to throw light on, *collustrare, illustrare* (lit and fig.); *illuminare* (lit. = *illuminate*, fig. = to throw light upon a matter; none of these verbs used in reference to the mind); the light of the sun — *s all things, sol cuncta luce sua illustrat*; to be —d by the sun, *sole illustrem esse*; to — a town, *in urbe pernoctantia lumina accendere* (Ammian, said of the lighting of the streets); **2**, = to enlighten the mind, *collere, docere, erudire*; **3**, = to adorn with pictures (as to — manuscripts or books, according to ancient practice), *varie pingere, alci rei vivos colores inducere*. **illumination**, n. **1**, of MSS., use verb **ILLUMINATE**, **3**; **2**, = the picture itself, *pictura, tabula*; **3**, mental —, *eruditio, doctrina*.

illusion, n. (*opinionis*) *error, somnium, opinio falsa* or *vana*. **illusive, illusory**, adj. *vanus, falsus, commenticius*.

illustrate, v.tr. **1**, *illustrare*; see **ILLUMINATE**; **2**, = a book, *librum tabulis* or *picturis ornare*; **3**, = to explain, *illustrare*; see **EXPLAIN**. **illustration**, n. **1**, *explicatio*; see **EXPLANATION**; **2**, of a book, *pictura, tabula*; **3**, = example, *exemplum*. **illustrious**, adj. (*prae*)*clarus, amplus* (usu. in superl.), *splendens, illustris, instans, egregius, eximius, spectatus, nobilis, praestans*. **illustrative**, adj. *quod alqd illustrat, explicat, etc.*

image, n. **1**, *imago, simulacrum, effigies*; = painting, *tabula picta, pictura*; = statue, *statua*; to form an — or likeness, *imaginem alci exprimere*; **2**, = a conception, *imago, species*; to form an — of, *animo alqd effingere*; **3**, in rhetoric, *translatio, figura*. **image-worshipper**, n. *qui imagines pro Deo veneratur*. **imagery**, n. **1**, = sensible representations, pictures, statues,

imago; **2**, = forms of the fancy, *imago*; see **FANCY**. **imaginable**, adj. *quod cogitari potest, quod cogitatione comprehendi* or *percipi potest, quod in cogitationem cadit, cogitabilis* (Sen.); with all — pains, *maximo, quod fieri potest, studio*.

imaginary, adj. *cpinatus* (e.g. a good, *bonum*; an evil, *malum*), *opinabilis, commenticius, imaginarius, fictus, falsus, inanis*; = misfortunes, *malorum opinio*; — difficulties, *difficultates, quas sibi alqs ipse fingit*; see **FANCY**. **imagination**, n. *cogitatio* (= a thought, the faculty of thinking); an idle —, *metus, -us, inanis, specie inanis*; = an idea without foundation, *opinio (falsa)*; to exist in —, not in reality (e.g. of an evil), *opinionis esse, non naturae*; what lies only in one's —, *opinatus*; only based upon —, *opinabilis*; = false, fictitious, *falsus, fictus*; = the faculty of understanding, *mens, comb. cogitatio et mens*. **imaginative**, adj. *ingeniosus* (of one who has always new ideas); *sol(ler)s* (of one who understands the art of following out an idea); one who is —, *ingenium ad excogitandum acutum*. Adv. *ingeniose, sol(ler)ter, acute*. **imagine**, v.tr. and intr. *animo concipere, cogitare, complecti*, or simply *cogitare, fingere, conjectura consequi*; = invent, *comminisci, excogitare, fingere, machinari*; I — (parenthetically), *ut opinor*.

imbecile, adj. *fatuus, stultus*; see **FOOLISH**. **imbecility**, n. *imbecillitas animi* or *ingenii, futuitas* (rare), *stultitia*.

imbibe, v.tr. *bibere, combibere, imbibere*; fig. *se alqd re imbuiere, alqd re infici*; — errors with your mother's milk, *errores cum lacte nutritis sugere*.

imbrue, v.tr. *imbuiere, maderfacere*; — with blood, *cruentare*.

imbue, v.tr. **1**, = to dye, *ting(u)ere, inficere*; **2**, fig. *alqm alqd re inficere, imbuiere, alqd docere*.

imitable, adj. *imitabilis, quod imitari possumus*. **imitate**, v.tr. *imitari* (e.g. the human voice, *voce hominum*); to — in dress, manners, to — a statue, painting, sound, action, (*imitando* or *imitatione*) *exprimere, imitando effingere*; = to emulate, *enleavour* to equal or excel, *aemulari alqm* or *alqd* or *alci* or *cum alqo* (*aemulans* = imitating a rival; *imitans* = imitating one who is a pattern to us, who is our superior in that wherein we try to imitate him; *aemulari alqm* in a good sense; *aemulari alci* until Quint. only in a bad sense, i.e. to contend with a spirit of rivalry); to — (i.e. to tread in anyone's footsteps), (*persequi*) *imitation*, n. **1**, the act of imitating, *imitatio* (in gen.); the desire of —, *imitatio, imitandi studium*; = emulation, *aemulatio*; also circumlocution with *imitari* (e.g. to devote oneself to the — of a person, *ad imitationem alci se conferre* or *ad imitandum alqm se conferre*); **2**, = the thing itself that is imitated, *res imitatione* or *imitando expressa*, *res imitando effecta*; *effigies, imago, simulacrum*; to be an — of anything, *imitatione es alqd re expressum esse*; see **IMAGE**. **imitative**, adj. *qui alqd facile imitatur*. **imitator**, n. *imitator*; a zealous —, *aemulus, aemulator*.

immaculate, adj. *purus, sanctus, incorruptus, innocens, integer*; = chaste, pure, innocent, *castus, comb. castus et integer, integer castusque, castus purusque*. Adv. *pure, sancte, incorrupte, caste*.

immanent, adj. *in alqd re inhaerens, in terior*.

immaterial, adj. **1**, = incorporeal (e.g. spirits), *corpore vacans, quod cerni tangique non potest*; **2**, = unimportant, *by nullius momenti, nullo momento, levis*; to consider as —, *non floci facere*. **immateriality**, n. by circumloc.

Plato asserts the — of the Deity, *Plato sine corpore ullo Deum esse vult*.

immature, adj. lit. and fig. *immaturus*, *crudus* (lit., poet., and late fig.).

immeasurable, adj. *immensus*; = endless, *infinitus* (e.g. multitude); = immense, extremely large, *vastus*, *ingens* (e.g. fortune); a mountain of — height, *mons in immensum editus*. Adv. *in* or *ad immensum*.

immediate, adj. 1, = without the intervention of anyone else, *ipse*, *proximus*; an — cause, *causa efficiens* or *proxima*; 2, = without delay, *praesens*. Adv. use adj. (e.g. to apply — to anyone, *alqm ipsum adire*); *statim* (followed by *ab alqd re* or *ut* or *simulac*), *protinus*, *conferatim*, *extemplo*, *e(x) vestigio*; not — from the field of battle, *non ex ipsi acie*; — after anyone (in order, rank, or time), *secundum alqm*; — after, *sub alqd* (e.g. — after these words he threw himself at his feet, *sub haec dicta ad genua ejus procubuit*); — after (i.e. as a sequel to, and in consequence of), *ex alqd re* (e.g. — after the dictatorship made into a consul, *consul ex dictatura factus*).

immemorial, adj. = beyond memory, e.g. from time —, *ex omni memoria aeternum*, or *temporū* (i.e. throughout all ages); = as long as we can think, *post hominum memoriū*; = from the remotest times, *inde ab antiquissimis temporibus*, also by *priscus*, *antiquissimus*, *perantiquus* (= from ancient times, opp. *novus*, of persons and things); *avitus* (= from the times of our grandfathers); it is an — custom, *ex antiquis temporibus inveteravit*.

immense, adj. *ingens*, *vastus*, *immensus*, *infinitus*. Adv. *ad* or *in immensum*; = very much, *maxime*, *valde*. **immensity**, n. *immensusus*, *vastitas*.

immerge, v.tr. 1, (*im*)*mergere*, *demergere*, *submergere* (*in*) *alqd re* or *in alqd*; 2, fig. *alqm in alqd demergere*; = to fall into deep meditation about, *se totum in alcis rei cognitione collocare*.

immersion, n. by the verb.

immethetical, adj. = not properly arranged, *incompositus*; = disordered, irregular, not put in order, *inordinatus* (e.g. soldiers, *milites*); = without method, *indigestus*; = careless, *neglegens* (*neglig.*). Adv. *sine ordine*, *incompositē*, *neglegenter*.

immigrate, v.intr. (*im*)*migrare*. **immigrant**, n. *advena*, m. and f. **immigration**, n. *adventus*, *-us* (e.g. of foreign tribes, *alienarum gentium*).

imminent, adj. *praesens*, *maximus*, *summus* with n. (e.g. to be in — danger, *in summo periculo esse*); by *subesse* (= to be at hand, near), *instare* (= to draw nigh, threaten, e.g. winter, war), *imminere*, *impendere* to be —, e.g. evils, calamities).

immitigable, adj. *qui se mitigari non patitur*.

immobility, n. *immobilitas*, or by adj.; see IMMOVABLE.

immoderate, adj. *immodicus* (= exceeding bounds, also in a moral sense); = intemperate, *immoderatus* (e.g. in drink); also in a moral sense); *intemperans*; = incontinent, unchaste, *incontinentis*; = impotent, ungovernable, *impotens* (e.g. joy, *laetitia*), in anything, *alcis rei*; = immodest (of persons and things), unrestrained, fierce, *effrenatus*; — boldness, *audacia*; = profuse, *effusus*, *profusus*; = immense, *immanis* (e.g. size, *magnitudo*; sums of money, *pecuniae*); = extravagant, *luxoriosus*. Adv. *immoderate*, *intemperanter*, *immodeste*, *effuse*,

profuse, *immodice*, *luxuriose*; to drink —, *vino se obruere*. **immoderation**, n. *intemperantia*, *incontinentia*; — in speaking, *immoderatio verborum*.

immodest, adj. = arrogant, *arrogans*; = insolent, haughty, *insolens*; = indiscreet, *impudicus*, *inverecundus*. Adv. *immodeste*, *arroganter*, *insolenter*, *impudice*. **immodesty**, n. = arrogance, *arrogantia*; = haughtiness, *insolentia*; = indiscretion, *impudicitia*.

immolate, v.tr. *immolare*. **immolation**, n. *immolatio*.

immoral, adj. *pravus*, *depravatus*, *perditus*, *inhonestus* (= base, nasty); = infamous, *turpis*, comb. *turpis atque inhonestus*; *flagitiosus*, *nequam*, *corruptus*; see WICKED; a person of bad principle, *male moratus*, *malis* or *corruptis moribus*; — conduct, *mores turpes*, *mores corrupti*. Adv. *inhoneste*, *turpiter*, *flagitiose*, *perdite*, *prave*. **immorality**, n. *mores corrupti* or *perditi* (= immoral habits); *turpitude*, *morum pravitas* or *depravatio*, or by *vitia*, *scelerum* (= crimes), *libidines* (= lusts); a life addicted to —, *vita vitis flagitiisque omnibus dedita*.

immortal, adj. *immortalis* (opp. *mortalis*; of persons and things, also in gen. = imperishable, e.g. glory); = eternal, *aeternus* (of things, e.g. life); = everlasting, unceasing, *sempiternus* (e.g. soul, life, glory); to be —, *immortalem* or *sempiternum esse*, *non interire* (in gen., e.g. of the soul); to have — life, *vita sempiterna frui*; to have — glory, *memoria omnium saeculorum vigere*. **immortality**, n. *immortalitas* (opp. *mortalitas*); = eternity, hence eternal glory, *aeternitas*; — of the soul or souls, *immortalitas* or *aeternitas animi* or *animorum*; = immortal glory, *immortalis* or *sempiterna gloria*; to assert the — of the soul, *dicere animos hominum esse immortales* or *sempiternos*. **immortalize**, v.tr. *alqd immortalī gloriae tradere*; see IMMORTAL.

immovable, adj. *immobilis*, *immutus*, *stabilis* (all lit. and fig.); — property, *res* or *bona quae moveri non possunt*; to be — (lit.), *loco suo non moveri*; see FIRM. Adv. use adj. **immovableness**, n. *immobilitas*.

immunity, n. 1, *vacatio*, *immunitas* (e.g. *tributorum*); 2, see FREEDOM.

immure, v.tr. *muro* *scire*, *cingere* (= to enclose with a wall); see SHUT.

immutability, n. *immutabilitas* (Cic.); = firmness, consistency, *constantia*; = steadfastness, *stabilitas* (e.g. *amicitiae*); = continuance, *perpetuitas*; — of anyone's disposition, *constans in alqm voluntas*. **immutable**, adj. *immutabilis*; = constant, *constans*; = fixed, unchangeable, *ratus* (e.g. the course of the moon, *cursum lunae*; the order of the stars, *astrorum ordines*); = undisturbed, *perpetuus* (e.g. right, *ius*). Adv. *constanter*, *perpetuo*. **immutation**, n. *mutatio*; see CHANGE.

imp, n. 1, = child, *progenies*; an — of mischief, *puer lascivus*; 2, = demon, * *daemon*.

impair, v.tr. *alqd (im)minuere*, *deminuere*, *comminuere*, *debilitare*, *frangere*, *infringere*; — an argument, *elevare*; *deteriore statu* or *conditione esse*, *pejore loco esse*.

impale, v.tr. (*hasta* or *palo*) *transfigere*.

impalpable, adj. *quod tangi non potest*.

impart, v.tr. 1, = to bestow on another a share or portion of something, *impertire alci alqd* or *alqm alqd re* (lit. and fig.); *communicare alqd cum alqd* (= to share with anyone, lit., and to make a communication to); *participem facere alqm* (= to allow anyone to participate in); = to pour into, diffuse, *infundere alqd in* (with accus., e.g.

evils in a state, *mala in civitatem*); 2, = to grant, confer (e.g. honour), dare, tribuere, donare *alqd alqm alqd re*; = to present with); *afferre* (= to procure).

impartial, adj. *medius* (= in the middle, of persons), *langquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinat* (= neutral, of persons only); = disinterested, *integer*; = not bribed, *in corruptus* (of persons and things, e.g. judge, witness, sentence); = equitable, *aequus* (of persons and things, e.g. praetor, law); *aequitas* (of things); = free from partisanship, *studio et ira vacuus* (of persons in gen.); = free from spite and ill-will, *obratione et malevolentia liberatus*; to be —, *neutri parti favere*; *neque ira, neque gratia tenet*. Adv. *aeque animo, integre et incorrupte, sine ira et studio*. **Impartiality**, n. *animus ab omni partium studio alienus, animus studio et ira vacuus*; = equity, *aequitas, aequabilitas*.

impassable, adj. *inivius, insuperabilis, im-peditus*. **Impossibility, impossibleness**, n. *torpor* (= torpor, stupor); = hardness of heart, *durus animus*; = slowness, apathy, *lentitudo, lentus animus*. **Impossible**, adj. *quod nullo dolore affici potest*.

impassioned, adj. *concoctatus, fervidus, ardens, vehemens*.

impatience, n. *impatientia morae, festinatio*; to expect anything with the greatest —, *acerrime alqd exspectare*. **Impatient**, adj. 1, *impatiens morae* or *morarum, ardens, vehemens, acer*; to be — at a thing, *alqd aegre* or *moleste ferre*; 2, = angry, *iracundus, iratus*. Adv. *ardenter, acriter, vehementer, iracunde*; see **EAGER**.

impeach, v.tr. *accusare*. **Impeachable**, adj. *quum in ius vocare possumus*. **Impeacher**, n. *accusator*. n. **impeachment**, n. *accusatio*; see **ACCUSE**.

impede, v.tr. *impedire*; see **HINDER**. **Impediment**, n. 1, *impedimentum*; see **HINDERANCE**; 2, = stammer, *haesitantia linguae*; to have an —, *lingua haesitare, balbutire*. **Impedimental**, adj. *quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit*; to be — to anyone or anything, *obesse alicui et alicui rei*; it was very — for, a great hindrance to the Gauls in battle, that, etc., *Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, etc.*; I will not be — to prevent his going, *nulla in me* or *per me est mora, in me non erit mora, non moror, quominus abeat*.

impel, v.tr. 1, *lit. impellere, urgere*; 2, *fig. impellere, incitare, concitare, stimulare, (ad)hortari alqm ad alqd*.

impend, v.intr. 1, *lit. impendere, imminere*; 2, = to be near, *instare in alqm* or *alci impendere*.

impenetrable, adj. 1, *impenetrabilis* (Plin.); — against a thing, *alci rei*; = impervious, *im-pervius* (Tac., e.g. fire-proof, *ignibus impervius*), *impeditus*; see **IMPASSABLE**; 2, = thick, *caliginosus* (of darkness); 3, *fig. ambiguus* (= doubtful).

impenitence, impenitency, n. *obstinctio, animus obstinatus* or *offirmatus*. **Impenitent**, adj. *obstinatus, offirmatus*; to become —, *obdurescere*. Adv. *obstinatè*.

imperative, adj. 1, = expressive of command, (e.g. — commands), by circumloc. with *imperare alci alqd* or with *ut*, or by *necessarius*; 2, (in gram. = the — mood of a verb), *imperativus modus* (gram.).

imperfect, adj. *imperfectus* (= not completed); = only in its beginning, *inchoatus*; = only superficial, drawn out in general sketches, *adumbratus* (e.g. an idea, *intellegentia, opinio*); = faulty, *vitiosus, mendosus*; = rough, *rudis*; =

defective, maimed, *marcus*; — tense, *tempus imperfectum* (gram.). Adv. *imperfecte, vitiose, mendose*. **Imperfection, imperfectness**, n. *vitium, mendum, culpa*, or by adj. (e.g. the — of our nature, *natura hominum imperfecta et mendosa*).

imperial, adj. *imperatorius, Caesaris* (Imperial Rome); often by the genit. *imperatoris* or *Caesaris* or *Augusti*; *principalis*, or with the gen. *imperatoris* or *principis*; your — Majesty, * *majestas* or *magnitudo tua*. **Imperious**, adj. *imperiosus*; = haughty, *superbus*; = disdainful, *insolens*; = arrogant, *arrogans*. Adv. *imperiose, superbe, insolenter, arroganter*.

imperil, v.tr. *in discrimen adducere*.

imperishable, adj. *immortalis*; see **ETERNAL, IMMORTAL**.

impenetrable, adj. see **IMPENETRABLE**.

impersonal, adj. gram. t.t. *impersonalis*. **Impersonate**, v.tr. *partes alcijs agere*.

impertinence, n. insolentia; see **ARROGANCE, RUDENESS. **Impertinent**, adj. 1, *insolens*; 2, = not to the point, *quod nihil ad rem est*. Adv. *insolenter*.**

imperturbable, adj. *stabilis, constans, firmus, gravis, immobilis*. Adv. *constanter, firme, graviter, tranquille*.

impervious, adj. *impervius*; see **IMPENETRABLE**.

impetuous, adj. *violentus*, = violent (e.g. attack, *impetus*); = strong, intense, *vehemens* (e.g. wind, *ventus*, then of individuals), comb. *vehemens et violentus* (e.g. homo); = eager, *acer, fervidus, fervens, intentus*. Adv. *magno impetu* (e.g. to attack the enemy, *hostem aggredi*); *violenter* (e.g. to demand, *poscere*); *vehementer* (= strongly, e.g. to insist upon it, *flagitare*); *acriter, ferventer*. **Impetuosity**, n. *violentia* (lit. and fig.), *vis* (= strength), *incitatio* (= impulse); = intemperateness, *intemperies* (e.g. *caeli*); then = want of moderation; violence, *impetus, -us*, of persons and things (e.g. of the fever, *febris*), *impetus*, n. *impetus, -us, vis*.

impiety, n. *impietas erga Deum*; = wicked, criminal deed, *nefas, scelus, -ctis, res scelerata* or *nefaria*; he has committed many —s against God and man, *multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque commisit*. **Impious**, adj. *impius* (erga deum, erga patriam, erga parentes, etc.); = wicked (the general disposition), *nefarius*; = wicked, heinous, *nefandus* (of a deed). Adv. *impie, nefarie*, comb. *impie nefarieque, nefande*.

impinge, v.intr. to — against, *incidere in alqd*, *impingi alicui rei* (so as to cause a violent shock), *offendere in alqd re* or *ad alqd*.

implacability, n. *odium implacabile* or *inexorabile*. **Implacable**, adj. *implacabilis*; — against anyone, *alci* or *in alqm*; = inexorable, *inexorabilis* (all of persons and things, e.g. hatred, anger), against anyone, *in* or *adversus alqm*; = cruel, *atrox, saevus*; see **CRUEL**. Adv. *atrociter, saeve*.

implant, v.tr. 1, *lit. = to set, alqd in alqd re inserere, ponere*; 2, *fig. ingenerare, ingignere* (at the time of one's birth, as it were); = to engraft, *inserere, animo ingignere*.

implead, v.tr. *alqm in ius vocare*; see **SUE, ACCUSER**.

implement, n. 1, = tools, *instrumentum, ferramentum*; 2, *fig. minister*; see **INSTRUMENT, TOOL**.

implicate, v.tr. *implicare* or *impedire* (lit. and fig.); — in a thing, *alqd alqd re illaqueare, admiscere* or *immiscere* (only the former in Cic.)

[fig.]; intr. *in alqd re*; to implicate in a war, *alqm bello implicare*; to be —d in a war, *bello implicatum* or *illicatum* or *occupatum* esse; with anyone, *bellum gerere cum alqo*; to — oneself, *implicari alqd re* (lit. and fig.); to — oneself in (i.e. to meddle), *se immiscere alci rei* (fig.). **implicated**, *adj.* by past. part. *implicatus*, etc., *alci rei conscius*, *alci rei affinis*. **implication**, *n.* *implicatio*; to say a thing by —, see **HINT**. **implicit**, *adj.* 1, = implied, *tacitus*; an — compact, *assensio*, *consensus*, —us, *conventio*; he has an — faith, *est homo credulus, est nimis facilis ad credendum*; 2, = complete, *totus*, *omnis*; to have — faith in anyone, *alci maximam fidem adhibere*, *totum se alci committere*. **Adv.** *tacite*, *prorsus*; see **ALTOGETHER**.

implore, *v.tr.* *alqm* or *alqd implorare* (urgently), *alqd ab alqo petere* (= to endeavour to obtain by entreaties); *alqm alqd rogare* (= to request); *deprecari* (= to pray for, entreat earnestly), *comb. petere ac deprecari, ne. etc.*; (*precibus*) *impetrare*, or *alqd ab alqo exposcere* (= to obtain by entreaties); = to induce by entreaties, *caorare*; = to beseech anyone on one's knees to help, to supplicate, beg humbly, *supplicare* or *supplicem esse alci*, *se alci supplicem ab(j)icere*; = to beseech by everything sacred, to pray earnestly, *alqm obsecrare*; = to conjure, *alqm obtestari*; to — anyone for, to pray urgently, *alqd voce supplicii postulare*; *orare multis et supplicibus verbis, ut, etc.*; *alqd ab alqo exposcere*; to — anyone to help, *alqm ad or in auxilium implorare*, *auxilium implorare ab alqo*; to — God and man, *deum atque hominum fidem implorare*.

imply, *v.tr.* *in se habere*; to be implied in, *alci rei inesse*, or *subesse*.

impolite, *adj.* *inurbanus*, *rusticus*, *agrestis*, *inhumanus*, *illepidus*. **Adv.** *inurbane*, *rustice*, *illepide*, *inhumane*, *inhumaniter*. **impoliteness**, *n.* *rusticitas*, *inhumanitas*.

impolitic, *adj.* 1, in the state, *alienus* or *abhorrens a prudentia civilis*; 2, *fig. imprudens*.

import, *I. v.tr.* 1, (that is, to bring goods into a country for sale) *invehire*, *importare*; 2, = signify, declare, *significare*, *valere*. **II. n.** 1, *quod importatur*; 2, *significatio*, *sententia*, *vis*. **import-duty**, *n.* *portorium*. **importance**, *n.* 1, *auctoritas*, *discrimen*, *momentum*, *pondus*, —*eris*, *vis*; to be of no —, *nullo esse numero*; 2, = of high position, *amplitudo*, *dignitas*, *auctoritas*. **important**, *adj.* *gravis*; to be —, *magni* (so *alci*, *maximi*, *minimi*, *pluris*, etc.) *momenti esse*; *valere*, *vim habere*, *alqo esse numero*; to deem anything more —, *antiquius alqd habere*. **importation**, *n.* *invectio*. **importunate**, *adj.* *molestus*, *improbus*; see **TROUBLESOME**. **importune**, *v.tr.* *molestum esse alci*, *exposcere*, (*eff*) *flagitare*; see **TROUBLESOME**. **MOLEST**. **importunity**, *n.* = pressing solicitation, (*eff*) *flagitatio*.

impose, *v.tr.* *alqd alci imponere*, *inungere*; — a punishment, *multam alci irrogare*; — upon; see **CHEAT**. **imposing**, *adj.* *conspicuus* (= drawing the attention); = showy, *speciosus*; = majestic, *magnificus* (e.g. *form*, *forma*); = deceitful, *fallax*. **imposition**, *n.* *irrogatio* (e.g. *multae*, = the infliction of a penalty); also by circumloc. with *imponere* (e.g. to extract the poison by — of hands, *manu impostā venena extrahere*); *frans* (= deceit, deception), *fallacia*. **impost**, *n.* *onera*, —um, *vectigal*, *tributum*. **impostor**, *n.* *fraudator*. **imposture**, *n.* *frans*, —*dis*, *f.*, *fallacia*, *praestigiæ* (= tricks).

impossibility, *n.* *usu. fieri non posse*, etc. (e.g. to prove the — of anything, *probare alqd fieri non posse*). **impossible**, *adj.*

by *quod fieri* or *quod effici non potest*, and the *adv.* by *nullo pacto* or *plane non*; nothing is — to kindness, *nihil est quod benevolentia efficere non possit*; I believe this to be —, *non puto hoc fieri posse*; it is — for me to, etc., *fieri non potest, ut, etc.*

impotence, *n.* *imbecillitas*, *infirmitas corporis*, or *animi*. **impotent**, *adj.* *invalidus*, *infirmus*, *imbecillus*, *impotens*.

impound, *v.tr.* 1, in gen. *pignus*, —*eris*, *capere* or *auferre*; *alqm pignore cogere* (of the consul who —ed a senator); 2, *in alqo loco includere* (= to confine, e.g. cattle).

impoverish, *v.tr.* *alqm in egestatem reducere*. **impoverishment**, *n.* *egestas*, *inopia*, *paupertas* = poverty.

impracticable, *adj.* 1, = impossible, *quod fieri non potest*; 2, = intractable, *contumax*; see **IMPOSSIBLE**, **REFRACTORY**.

imprecate, *v.tr.* *alqd alci (im)precari*, *ex(s)ecrari*; see **CURSE**, **EXECRATE**. **imprecation**, *n.* *dirae*, *preces*, —um, *f.*, *ex(s)ecratio*; see **EXECRATION**.

impregnable, *adj.* 1, = not to be stormed, e.g. an — fortress, *inexpugnabilis*; 2, *fig.* = not to be moved, *stabilis*.

impregnate, *v.tr.* 1, = to make pregnant, *alqm gravidam* or *pregnantem facere*; 2, *fig.* = to render prolific, *fecundare*, *fertilem reddere*; 3, *gen.* = to communicate the virtues of one thing to another, *compleere alqd alqd re* (= to fill with); *addere alqd alci rei* (= to add); (*commiscere cum alqd re*, or simply *alqd re* (= to mix); see **FILL**. **impregnation**, *n.* (applied to animals or plants), by verb.

impress, *v.tr.* 1, *lit. alqd alci rei imprimere*; 2, *fig. alqd alci inurere*, *inculcare*, *in animo insculpere* or *imprimere*. **impression**, *n.* 1, the act of taking an —, *impressio*; = the copy, *exemplum* (= copy in general), *imago expressa*, *vestigium* (= footprint); to take or make an —, *expri-mere alqd alqd re* or *in alqd re*, *imprimere alqd in alqd re*; 2, the working or effect of any influence on the mind, *animi motus*, —us, or by special word (e.g. *visa*, —orum, = of sight); *visus ad actionem excitatur*, we are excited to action by visible —s); to make an — on anyone, *alqm movere*. **impressive**, *adj.* *gravis*, *vehemens*. **Adv.** *graviter*, *vehementer*. **impressiveness**, *n.* *gravitas*.

imprint, *v.tr.* *in alqd re imprimere*; see **IMPRESSION**.

imprison, *v.tr.* *in custodiam dare*, *tradere*, *in(j)icere*; *custodias* or *vinculis mandare*, *comprehendere* (= arrest). **imprisonment**, *n.* *custodia*, *carcer*, —*eris*, *m.*, *vincula*, —orum.

improbable, *adj.* *non verisimilis*, *non probabilis*. **Adv. *non verisimiliter*. **improbability**, *n.* *use adj.***

improbability, *n.* *improbabilitas*.

impromptu, *adv.* *ex tempore*.

improper, *adj.* *improprius* (Plin. Quint.) (e.g. *verba* = unsuitable); = unbecoming, *indecent*, *indecorus*; = silly, *ineptus* (e.g. *laughter*, *risus*); = unworthy, *indignus* (of anyone, *alqo*); = unsuitable, not suited, *alienus* (of things, place, and time, *ab alqo* or *ab alqd re* and *alci* or *alci rei*; *alci rei*, not *Cic.*) = inelegant, awkward in one's manners, *inconcinuus* (e.g. roughness of manners, want of polish, *asperitas* &c.); absurd, *absonus*; it is — to, etc., *indecorum est* (with inf.); to be — for anyone, *dedicere* or *non dedere alqm*, *indignum esse alqo*. **Adv.** *indecore*, *perperam*, *inepte*, *indigne*. **impropriety**, *n.* *quod indecorum est*.

improvable, *adj.* *quod est ejusmodi ut corrigi*

possit. improve, I. v.tr. alqd melius facere; see **CORRECT**; **excolere**. **II. v.intr.** meliorem fieri, se colligere (morally), convalescere (= to — in health), augeri (= to rise in price), proficere (= to make progress). **improvement, n.** correctio, emendatio, comb. correctio et emendatio; — of circumstances, amplificatio rei familiaris; morally and mentally, cultus, —us, educatio, disciplina (= mental and moral training); institutio (= instruction in any particular branch); humanitas (= general moral and mental and physical — of the whole man), comb. cultus (—us) atque humanitas; I perceive an — in my general health, meas vires auctas sentio.

improvidence, n. inconsiderantia, temeritas, imprudentia. **improvident, adj.** imprudus (= not looking forward), incautus (= heedless, opp. prudens), comb. improvidus incautusque, improvidus et negligens (neglig-); = inconsiderate, inconsideratus; = thoughtless, temerarius; = imprudent, imprudens (opp. paratus); = indifferent, negligent, negligens (neglig-). **Adv.** improvide, incaute, temere, imprudenter, inconsiderate, negligenter (neglig-).

imprudence, n. imprudentia, temeritas (= rashness); see **IMPROVIDENCE**. **imprudent, adj.** imprudens, temerarius, inconsultus; see **IMPROVIDENT**. **Adv.** imprudenter, temere, inconsulte.

impudence, n. impudentia, os impudens (or durum or ferreum); confidentia (= boldness, in a bad sense). **impudent, adj.** impudens (is void of feeling of shame), procax (= saucy), confidens (= having assurance), improbus (= saucy). **Adv.** procaciter (not in Cic.), impudenter, confidenter.

impugn, v.tr. impugnare (e.g. to — anyone's honour, impugnare alcjs honorem); oppugnare; negare (= to deny absolutely, opp. aio); improbare (= to prove to be void, e.g. a will, testamentum); repugnare (= to contend against, e.g. anyone's opinion, alcjs opinioni); = to contradict everything, contra omnia disserere.

impulse, n. 1. as a term of mechanical philosophy, impulsio, impulsus, —us (better by verbs, e.g. agere, pellere, etc.); see **DRIVE**, **PROPEL**, **MOVE**; 2, = motive, impulsus, —us, caus(a), or by circumloc. (e.g. ambition is the — of all his actions, quidquid agit, gloriae cupiditate impulsus agit); 3, = impression, impulsus, —us, impulsio; external —, pulsus (—us) externus; at anybody's —, algo auctore, alcjs impulsu, alcjs auctoritate; from one's own —, sponte or sua sponte, also ipse (i.e. from one's own free will); not influenced by anybody else, per se; willingly, ultro; — from without, incitamentum, stimulus. **impulsiv, a, adj.** by verb; see **IMPEL**.

impunity, n. with —, impunitus, inultus (= unrevenged, unpunished, scot-free), incastigatus (= unchastised), impune; to have done with —, by impune esse, non puniri; impune abire; to be able to do with —, alqd impune ferre or impune habere or impune facere.

impure, adj. impurus (fig. = immoral, unchaste, of persons and things, e.g. manners, morals, life, mores); obscenus (obscen- or obscen-), (= unchaste); = stained, contaminatus (opp. integer), with anything, alqd re (e.g. with blood, sanguine); = unchaste, incestus; = low, inquinatus (= spotted, e.g. a speech, a verse); foedus, spurcus, turpis, teter (= foul); = desires, libidines. **Adv.** impure, obscene (obscen- or obscen-), iniquitate, foede, spurce, turpiter. **impurity, n.** impuritas, or incestum, incestus, —us, obscenitas (obscen- or obscen-), libido, stivrum, foeditas, turpitude.

imputable, adj. by cuius rei culpa alci

assignari potest, and by verbs; see below. **imputation, n. 1.** by verb; 2, = charge, crimen, culpa, accusatio. **impute, v.tr.** alqd alci assignare (in a good and bad sense); to — to anyone the fault of anything, culpam alcjs rei alci assignare; culpam alcjs rei conferre or transferre or derivare in alqm; culpae alqd alci dare, alqd alci a(d)scribere, attribuire, affingere; see **ATTRIBUTE**.

in, prep. 1. of place, by old locative (e.g. — Rome, — Corinth, Romae, Corinthi, where — = at), in with abl. (e.g. in Italiâ, abl. (e.g. eo loco, hac regione, his terris), — a letter, epistula quâdam, with verbs implying motion, in with accus. (to place — a ship, in navem imponere); — the assembly, pro contione (= before); — breadth, in latitudinem; — height, in altitudinem; 2, of time, in with abl., or inter or intra with accus. (of time within which), per with accus. (= throughout), de with abl. (= the course of), simply abl. (e.g. — the night, nocte or de nocte), by the noun in apposition (e.g. I did it — my boyhood, puer feci), to have a friend — so-and-so, alqm amicum habere; 3, of occasion, manner, etc., per (e.g. per iram, — anger); abl., hoc modo = in this way (so too in hunc modum, ad hunc modum); — respect of (e.g. — wisdom = sapientia); 4, other uses, — an author, apud with accus. (e.g. — Cicero, apud Ciceronem); — the hands of, penes alqm; — the beginning, ab initio (when the act continues); to be — our favour, a nobis stare, with gerund (e.g. — loving, amando); — living, etc., cum, with indic. (e.g. you do well — saying, bene facis cum dicis).

inability, n. imbecillitas, infirmitas (= bodily weakness), inopia (= want of means), or use non posse; see **WEAKNESS**.

inaccessibility, n. by inaccessible. **adj.** inaccessus; = impassable, surrounded, intravi; = difficult to pass, impeditus (e.g. forest); of persons difficult to be seen, rari aditus. **Adv.** — situated, quo non aditus est.

inaccuracy, n. indiligentia, pravitas (when anything has been done totally wrong); = untruth, it must be circumscribed by falsus (e.g. to show the — of anything, alqd falsum esse probare); see **FALSEHOOD**. **inaccurate, adj.** indiligens. **Adv.** indiligenter; see **INCORRECT**.

inaction, inactivity, n. segnitias (segnitia), inertia, ignavia, comb. segnitias et inertia or ignavia et inertia (= laziness; inclination to be idle, desidia (opp. industria, labor), comb. inertia atque desidia or desidia segnitiques; = cessation (of labour from fear of work), cessatio; = leisure, otium, desidia; = rest, quies, —tis. **inactive, adj.** ignavus, deses, segnis, iners, quietus. **Adv.** ignave, segniter, quiete.

inadequacy, n. by inadequate. **adj.** alienus ab alqd re, non sufficiens; = not adapted, not answering the purpose (e.g. a witness, evidence given), non satis idoneus, impar. **Adv.** parum, haud satis.

inadmissibility, n. circumloc. by inadmissible, adj. quod admitti non potest.

inadvertence, n. negligentia (neglig-); = want of care, incuria; = laziness, socordia. **inadvertent, adj.** negligens (neglig-), (opp. diligens); = lazy, socors, comb. socors negligensque (neglig-). **Adv.** negligenter (neglig-); = unintentionally, sine consilio.

inalienable, adj. quod abalienari non potest. **inane, adj.** inanitas.

inanimated, adj. inanimus, inanimatus.

inanity, n. inanitas (lit. and fig.), inane, vacuitas, vacuum; = hollowness (fig.), vanitas.

inapplicability, n. by inapplicable,

adj. with *non pertinere ad*, or *non cadere in* (with acc.); *non valere*.

inapposite, adj. *quod non aptum est*.

inappreciable, adj. *quod sentire non potest*, or by *minimus*.

inapprehensive, adj. *neglegens (neglig.)*.

inappropriate, adj. *non idoneus*.

inaptitude, n. 1, *inutilitas* (= uselessness); 2, see **INABILITY**.

inarticulate, adj. *non satis distinctus*. Adv. *parum distincte*.

inartificial, adj. *simplex* (e.g. food, speech, language).

inattention, n. *animus non attentus*, *neglegentia (neglig.)*, *incuria*, *indiligentia*. **inattentive**, adj. *non attentus*.

inaudible, adj. *quod audiri non potest*.

inaugural, adj. *aditialis* (ante and post class.); to deliver an — discourse, *oratione munus auspicari*. **inaugurate**, v.tr. 1, *inaugurare*, *auspicare*, *dedicare* (in respect of the worship of the gods, e.g. statues, images, altars, temples, etc.); *consecrare* (anything, e.g. an animal, a field, etc.); to initiate, *initiare* (= to admit to a knowledge of the sacred rites); 2, = to begin, *coepisse*; see **BEGIN**. **inauguration**, n. *dedicatio*, *consecratio*.

inauspicious, adj. in gen. *infelix*, † *infaustus*, *laevus*, † *sinister*, *nefastus*; an — day, *dies ater*. Adv. *infeliciter*, *malis ominibus*, *inauspiciato*.

incalculable, adj. *major (e.g. numerus, etc.) quam qui calculari possit*.

incandescent, adj. *condens*.

incantation, n. *carmen*.

incapability, n. *inscitia*, but better use *non posse* (e.g. — for action, *qui agere non potest*).

incapable, adj. *indociilis* (= indocile, — of instruction); = dull, *hebes*; = unfit, incompetent, *inutilis* or *inhabilis* ad alqd; = too dull for, *hebes ad alqd*. **incapacitate**, v.tr. *inutilem reddere*. **incapacity**, n. see **INCAPABILITY**.

incarcerate, v.tr. (in *carcerem* or *in custodiam*) *in(j)icere*, *includere*. **incarceration**, n. *custodia*, *vincula*, —orum, n.

incarnate, adj. eccl. t.t. * *incarnatus* (Eccl.), *specie humana* or *corpore indutus*. **incarnation**, n. * *incarnatio*.

incautious, adj. *imprudens*, *incautus*, *inconsultus*, *inconsideratus*, *temerarius*. Adv. *imprudenter*, *incaute*, *inconsulte*, *inconsiderate*, *temere*.

incendiarism, n. *incendium* (e.g. he was tried for —, *de incendiis postulatus est*). **incendiary**, n. *incendarius* (Tac.), *incendii auctor* (referring to one case only).

incentse, I. n. *tus*, *turis*; of —, † *tureus*; carrying —, † *turifer*. II. v.tr. *tus accendere*. **incentse**, v.tr. *accendere*, *incendere* (lit. and fig.); see **EXASPERATE**.

incentive, I. adj. *quod instigat*; see **INCITE**. II. n. *instigatio*, *irritatio*, *incitatio*, *conciatio*, *impulsus*, —us, *instinctus*, —us, *stimulus*; = means of inciting, *irritamentum*, *invitamentum* (chiefly in the pl.), *illicebra*, *lenocinium* (= allurements); see **IMPULSE**.

inception, n. *initium*; see **COMMENCEMENT**. **inceptive**, adj. *incipiens*.

incessant, adj. *perpetuus*, *assiduus*, *continuus*; see **CONTINUOUS**. Adv. *perpetuo*, *assidue*, *continuo*.

incest, n. *incestus*, —us, *incestum*. **incestuous**, adj. *incestus*.

inch, n. 1, = a lineal measure, *digitus*, *uncia* (Plin.); 2, fig. = a small quantity or degree; not to yield, depart an — from, *ab alqd re non transversum digitum* or *non digitum discedere*; to av —, almost, *tantum non*, *non multum* (not *parum*) *abfuit quin*, etc.; not an — better, *nihilò melius*; not an — different, *plane idem*; by —es, *paul(l)atim*, *sensim*.

inchoate, adj. *inchoatus*.

incident, I. adj. *quod ad alqd pertinet*, or *in alqd re consistit*, or *alqd re continetur*, *proprius*, with gen. or dat. II. n. *casus*, —us, *eventus*, —us, *res*; see **CIRCUMSTANCE**. **incidental**, adj. *fortuitus*, *forte oblatus*. Adv. *forte*, *fortuito*; I. chance to mention —, *in mentionem (alcs rei)* *incidi*.

incienclency, n. *initium*; see **BEGINNING**. **incipient**, adj. *initium faciens*.

incision, n. *incisura* (Plin.) (= the act of making an —, and also the — made, e.g. in the hand, the insects, leaves); the — made by the wheel, furrow, or ship, *sulcus*. **incisive**, adj. *mordens*, *mordax*, *asper*. **incisor**, n. (= fore-teeth), *dentes qui digerunt cibum*, *dentes qui secant*.

incite, v.tr. *instigare* (= to instigate, set on); = to excite, animate, *incitare*, *excitare*, *conciare*, (com)movere, *permovere*; = to irritate, *irritare*; = to stimulate, *stimulare*; = to rouse, kindle, *inflammaré*, *incendere*, *accendere*; = to urge, *impellere* (all alqm or alcs animum ad alqd); *stimulus alci admove* or *addere* (= to prick), *calcaria alci adhibere* or *admove* (= to give the spur), *alqm (ex)acuere* (= to sharpen), *ignem alci sub(j)icere* (= to kindle a fire underneath, i.e. to rouse one's desires, esp. envy). **incitement**, n. *impulsus*, —us; see **IMPULSE**.

incivility, n. *inhumanitas*, *rusticitas*, *inhumanitas*.

inclemency, n. 1, *inhumanitas*, *severitas*, *crudelitas*, *saevitia*; 2, of the weather, † *asperitas* (e.g. *hiemis*), or *gravis* with n. (e.g. *tempestas gravis*); — of winter, *hiemis difficultas*. **inclement**, adj. 1, *inclemens* (Liv.), *inhumanus*, *severus*, *crudelis*, *saevus*; 2, *gravis*, *asper*; see also **COLD**, **STORMY**, **SEVERITY**.

inclination, n. 1, lit. *inclinatio*; 2, ir geom. and mech. (= leaning of two bodies, lines, planes, towards each other, so as to make an angle) *fastigium* (= slope); = declivity, *proclivitas*, *declivitas* (both considered from the top), *acclivitas* (considered from the bottom, = a bending upwards); 3, = leaning of the mind, — to a subject, *inclinatio animi*; for anything, *ad alqd voluntas*; = a propensity, *proclivitas ad alqd* (in a bad sense); a favourable — for anything or anybody, *studium alcs rei* or *alcs*; a favourable — towards a person, *propensa in alqm voluntas*, *propensum in alqm studium*; = love, *amor*, towards anybody, *in* or *erga alqm*; = — from a wish, *studio*, *propenso animo* (e.g. to do anything, *alqd facere*); from free —, *ex animo*; to have an — for anything, *ad alqd inclinatum*, *proclivem*, *pronum esse*, *alci rei studere*, *alcs rei esse studiosum*, *alcs rei studio teneri*; to be guided by one's own —, *studiis suis obsequi*. **incline**, I. v.intr. 1, = to slope, *proclivem* or *declivem esse*; to be rising, *acclivem esse* (in looking upwards); neither to — one way nor the other, *in nullà parte habere proclinationes* (e.g. of walls, etc.); 2, = to lean (in a moral sense), to have a tendency (of times, circumstances, etc.), *inclinari*, (se) *inclinare*; to — towards anything, (se) *inclinare ad* or *in alqd* (of persons and things), *inclinatione voluntatis propendere in alqm* (= to feel oneself from — drawn towards anybody); to — more towards

peace, *inclinationem esse ad pacem*. **II.** v.tr. *inclinare, submittere, demittere* (e.g. *caput*). **inclined**, adj. for anybody or for anything, *inclinatus ad alqm, alqd*; = easy to persuade, *propensus ad or in alqd* (e.g. to pardon, enjoyment); — to fall into anything, *proclivis ad alqd, pronus in alqd or ad alqd*; I am more — to think, *eo magis adducor ut putem*; = merciful, *propitius* (especially of the gods, seldom of man); = benevolent, *benivolus* (of man).

inclose, v.tr. *saepire* (sep-); see **ENCLOSE**.

include, v.tr. = to comprehend, *comprehendere, complecti, continere, annumerare, adscribere* *alci rei or in or ad*; to — among the accused, *in reos referre*; without including you, *te excepto*; to be included in anything, *comprehendi, contineri alqd re*; to be included in that number, *in eo numero esse or haberi*.

inclusive, **included**, adj. that matter —, *addidit ea re*; often simply by cum or in; there were 300 soldiers, the prisoners —, *militis erant trecenti cum captivis* (or *captivis annumeratis*). Adv. that one —, *eo comprehenso*; — all those, *omnibus comprehensis or additis*.

incogitable, adj. to be —, *ne cogitari quidem posse*.

incognito, adv. *incognitus, ignoratus, alieno or dissimulato nomine*.

incoherence, incoherency, n. by circumloc. with **incoherent**, adj. *interruptus* (= interrupted), *dissipatus* (= scattered, torn, e.g. a speech), *sibi non constans*. Adv. *interrupte, haud constanter or congruenter*; to speak —, *haud coherentia dicere*.

incombustibility, n. by **incombustible**, adj. *qui ignibus non absumitur*.

income, n. *venialia, -alis*, n. (including public and private —, as taxes, tithes, rent), *reditus, -us* (in the sing. = the returns), *fructus, -us* (= the produce), *pecunia*, also *reditus pecuniae* (= a pecuniary return); public —, *fructus publici*, (if in mere money) *pecuniae vectigales*; — from lands, *praediorum fructus, fructus quem praedia reddunt*; — from gain, *quaestus, -us*; to make an —, *quaestum facere*; he has an — to live upon, *habet unde vivat*.

incommode, v.tr. *incommodum alci afferre*. **incommodious**, adj. *incommodus*; = troublesome, *molestus*; see **INCONVENIENT**.

incomparable, adj. *incomparabilis* (Plin.); = unequalled, *sine exemplo maximus* (e.g. *Homerus*); *divinus* (of persons and things, e.g. a legion, *legio*; a voice, *vox*; works, *opera*); *singularis* (= unique, of persons and things, e.g. daughter, *filia*; *virtus*); *eximius, egregius, praestans* (= uncommon, distinguished in particular respects, of things); Cicero, this man who, as regards his diction, can be equalled to none, *Cicero, caelestis hic in dicendo vir*. Adv. *sine exemplo, divine, eximie, egregie, praestanter*.

incompatibility, n. *repugnantia, diversitas*; — of temper, rudeness, *importunitas*; see **RUDENESS**. **incompatible**, adj. of anything that cannot subsist with something else, *alienus ab alqd re, alci rei contrarius*; *adversarius, adversus, infensus* (= hostile), (*ab alqd re*) *diversus*; to be — with anything, *abhorrere ab alqd re*; *pugnare inter se* (= to contradict each other, of things), *pugnare alci rei* (of two things that cannot be reconciled together).

incompetence, incompetency, n. *insectia*; see **INABILITY**. **incompetent**, adj. 1, legally, to be — for anything, *faciendi alqd jus or potestatem non habere, jure alqd facere non posse*; 2, in gen., *insectus, inhabilis, nescius, inutilis*; see **FOOLISH, INCAPABLE**. Adv. *insecte*.

incomplete, adj. *imperfectus*. Adv. *imperfecte*. **incompleteness**, n. *quod imperfectum est*; see **IMPERFECT**.

incompliance, n. *recusatio*; with anything, *alci rei*.

incomprehensibility, n. by **incomprehensible**, adj. *quod comprehendi or intellegi (intellegi) non potest*.

incompressible, adj. *quod comprimi, condensari non potest* (e.g. water).

inconceivable, adj. *quod (mente or cogitatione) comprehendi non potest, quod intellegi non potest, quod in intelligentiam non cadit, quod cogitare non possumus, quod cogitari non potest*; = inexplicable, immense, *inexplicabilis* (e.g. kindness, *facilitas*); = incredible, *incredibilis*. Adv. *incredibiliter, mirum in modum*.

inconclusive, adj. (*argumentum*) *quo nihil efficitur*.

incongruity, n. *repugnantia*; see **ABSURDITY, CONTRADICTION**. **incongruous**, adj. *alienus ab alqd or ab alqd re, incongruens* (Plin. Min.), *inconveniens*. Adv. *non apte*.

inconsequence, n. see **ABSURDITY**. **inconsequent**, adj. see **INCOHERENT**.

inconsiderable, adj. *levis* (= without weight, unimportant); *mediocris* (= mediocre, common, e.g. a man, a family; then = not very great, light, etc.); *minutus* (= trifling); *exiguus* (= small in comparison with others, e.g. troops, *copiae*; fortune, property, *res familiares*); = small in gen., *parvus* (opp. *magnum*, e.g. sum of money, *pecunia*; troop of soldiers, *numus*); not —, *nonnullus*. **inconsiderate**, adj. 1, *inconsideratus* (= without thinking); *inconsultus* (= rash); = incautious, *incautus*; = improvident, *improvidus*, comb. *improvidus incautusque*; = imprudent, *imprudens*; 2, = not regardful of others, *alqm non observans or respiciens, alci non consulens*. Adv. *inconsiderate, incaute, imprudenter*; *nullius ratione habita* (= without regard to persons).

inconsistency, n. *discrepantia, inconstantia, mutabilitas*; see **CONTRADICTION**. **inconsistent**, adj. *ab alqd re alienus, inconstans, alci rei contrarius, ab alqd re or alci rei absortus, alci rei repugnans, ab or cum alqd re or alci rei discrepans*. Adv. *inconstanter*.

inconsolable, adj. + *inconsolabilis*, (*dolor or luctus, -us*) *qui nullo solatio levari potest*.

inconspicuous, adj. *quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest*. Adv. *sensim*.

inconstancy, n. *inconstantia* (of persons and things, physical and moral, e.g. of the wind, *venti*); = changeableness, *varietas* (e.g. of the army); = infidelity of a person, *infidelitas*; = levity, *levitas*; in one's resolutions, *mutabilitas (mentis)*, comb. *inconstantia mutabilisque mentis*; = movableness, variableness, *mobilitas* (also of anything personified, e.g. of fortune, *fortuna*). **inconstant**, adj. *inconstans* (= not remaining always the same, physical, e.g. the wind, and in a moral sense, of persons and things); = changing, *varius*; = unfaithful, *infidelis* (of persons); = vacillating, wavering, *infirmus* (of persons and things, opp. *firmus*); = volatile, *levis* (of persons); = changeable, fickle in one's resolutions, *mutabilis* (of persons), comb. *varius et mutabilis*; = fickle, one who goes easily from one thing to another, *mobilis* (of persons and things, e.g. character, mind, disposition, *ingenium, animus*); will, resolution, *voluntas*; = uncertain, not to be relied upon, *fluvius* (of things, e.g. faith, *fides*; fortune, *fortuna*); see **CHANGEABLE**.

incontestable, adj. *quod regitari non potest*.

incontinence, *n.* *incontinentia* (= want of power to rule one's passions); *intemperantia* (= intemperance). **incontinent**, *adj.* *incontineus, intemperans*. Adv. *incontinenter*; = immediately, *statim*.

incontrovertible, *adj.* *quod refutari non potest*.

inconvenience, inconvenience, *n.* *incommoditas* (e.g. of anything, *rei*; of time, *temporis*); *incommodum* (= an — to anyone); = a disadvantage, *molestia*; to cause — to anyone, *alci incommodare* or *molestum esse*, *alci incommodum afferre*, *alci negotium exhibere, facessere*. **inconvenient**, *adj.* *inopportunus, intempestivus* (= in undue season), *incommodus* (= not quite convenient). Adv. *intempestive, incommode*.

inconvertible, *adj.* *immutabilis*; see **IMMUTABLE**.

incorporate, *v.tr.* see **UNITE**, 1; **ESTABLISH**, 2.

incorrect, *adj.* *non justus* (= not according to order, *opp. justus*), *pravus* (= perverse, contrary to reason, improper, *opp. rectus*); *vitiosus, mendosus* (= full of mistakes, *opp. rectus*); = false, not true, *falsus* (*opp. verus*); the account is —, *ratio non convenit* or *non constat*; a very — work, with many mistakes, *in quo multa vitia insunt*; in which many statements are —, *in quo multa perperam dicta sunt*. Adv. *perperam* (= wrong, contrary to the real nature of anything, *opp. recte*; e.g. to pronounce, *pronuntiare*); = with many mistakes, *vitiose, mendose* (*opp. recte*, e.g. to infer, argue, *concludere*); = falsely, untruly, *falso* (*opp. vere* or *vero*); = not as it should be, *secus* (e.g. to judge, *iudicare*). **incorrectness**, *n.* by *adj.* **INCORRECT**. **incorrigible**, *n.* *pravitatis*. **incorrigible**, *adj.* *qui corrigi non potest*; = saucy, *improbus*.

incorrupt, *adj.* 1, *incorruptus*; 2, *fig. integer, incorruptus, purus, sanctus, castus, innocens*. Adv. *incorrupte, sancte, integre, caste, pure, sancte*. **incorruptibility**, *n.* 1, *lit. quod corrupti or putrescere non potest*; 2, *fig. integritas, sanctitas, castimonia, castitas, innocentia*.

increase, **I.** *v.intr.* 1, = to grow, (*acrescere, succrescere, gliscere, incrementum capere, augeri, augescere, se corroborare* or *corroborari, ingravescere* (in bad sense), *increbrescere* (= to become more frequent), *invalescere* (= to get the upper hand), *proficere* (= to advance); the evil increases, *malum ingravescit* or *corroboratur*.

II. *v.tr.* = to augment, *amplificare* (= to make wider), *dilatare* (= to spread out), *extendere, propagare* or *proferre* *alqd* (= to extend the limits, e.g. *imperium* or *fines imperii*), *augere, amplificare, multiplicare* (= to multiply).

III. *n.* = augmentation, *amplificatio* (e.g. *gloriae rei familiaris*), *propagatio* or *prolativum*, *accretio, accessio, augmentum, auctus, -us, incrementum*.

incredible, *adj.* *incredibilis*; it is — (*auditi, dictu, memoratu*) *incredibile est*. Adv. *incredibiliter, incredibilem in modum*. **incredulous**, *adj.* *qui non facile adduci potest ut credat, incredulus*. **Incredulity**, *n.* by *circumloc.* (e.g. *se incredulum praebuit*, = he showed his —).

increment, *n.* *incrementum*; see **INCREASE**.

incriminate, *v.tr.* *alqm suspectum reddere*, — oneself, *se scelere alligare*.

incrust, *v.tr.* *crustare*. **incrustation**, *n.* *crusta*.

incubate, *v. intr.* *incubare* (*Plin.*); see **HAEC**. **incubus**, *n.* *incubus*.

inculcate, *v.tr.* *alqm alqd docere*; to — that, etc., *alci inculcare ut*, etc.; *imprimere* (= to impress, imprint a mark upon) or *insculpere* (= to engrave) *alqd in alqd re* (the two latter verbs both *lit.* and *fig.*); to have been — d on the heart, *in animo insculptum esse* or *in animo insculptum habere*.

incumbency, *n.* 1, = a relying on something, *officium* (in gen.), *munus, -eris* (as the duty of an office); 2, = state of holding an ecclesiastical benefice, **possessio beneficii*. **incumbent**, **I.** *adj.* = lying on (as duty or obligation), anything is — upon me, *debeo alqd facere*, or *alqd mihi faciendum est*, or *est* with *genit.* (e.g. it is — upon, the duty of the pupil, *est discipuli*); it is — upon me, you, etc., *meum, tuum est*. **II.** *n.* = a clergyman, **beneficiarius*.

incur, *v.tr.* 1, *lit.* = to run against, hence to become subject to, *incurrere in alqm* or *alci rei*, *incidere in alqd*; 2, *fig. colligere* (e.g. hatred, *invidiam*, by anything, *alqd re*), or *alci in odium venire*, in *alcijs odium incurrere*; *alcijs odium sibi contrahere*; to — disgrace, *deduci in se admittere*.

incurability, *n.* by **incurable**, *adj.* *insanabilis, †immedicabilis*; = hopeless, *desperatus* (e.g. a patient given up by the medical attendant). Adv. use *adj.* (e.g. he was — ill, *morbus erat insanabilis*).

indebted, *adj.* 1, = being in debt, *obaeratus*; to be — to, *alci pecuniam debere* or *pecuniam acceptam referre*; 2, = obliged by something received; to be — to anyone, *alci obnoxium esse*, *alcijs beneficiis obligatum esse*; to be greatly — to anybody, *alci multum* or *multa beneficia debere*, *alqd alci acceptum referre*.

indecency, *n.* *turpitude* (= — in anyone's language or behaviour), *obscenitas* (*obscen-, obscen-*); see **OBSCENITY**. **indecent**, *adj.* *indecorus* (= unbecoming, *opp. decorus*, e.g. laughter, *risus*); *obscenus* (= obscene), *inhonestus* (= dishonourable); *turpis*; *parum verecundus* (= offensive to modesty and delicacy, not feeling ashamed, e.g. words, *verba*); an — expression, *quod turpe dictu videatur* (e.g. to make use of, *dicere*). Adv. *indecore, turpiter, obscene*.

indeciduous, *adj.* (*folia*, etc.) *quae non cadunt*, or *non decidua sunt*.

indecision, *n.* *dubitatio, inconstantia, haesitantia*. **indecisive**, *adj.* *dubius, anceps*. Adv. by *adj.*; see **INDEFINITE**.

indeclinable, *adj.* use *verbum quod casibus immutari non potest, quod declinari non potest, indeclinabilis* (*gram.*); — nouns, *aptota*, *pl.* (*gram.*).

indecorous, *adj.* *indecorus*; see **INDECENT**. **indecorum**, *n.* *deformatas* (= ugliness); = an evil, a mistake, *vitium*; by the *adj.* *turpis* or *indecorus*, also by *deduct* (e.g. that is an —, *hoc turpe est* or *deduct*); see **INDECENCY**.

indeed, *adv.* = in reality, *quidem* or *enim* (*enclit.*), *adeo, profecto, enimvero, vere* (= truly); *vero, re verè, re* (= in reality, indeed, *opp. nomine*, i.e. nominally, merely in appearance), *I —, equidem*; — ? *itane vero?* (in an ironical sense), *an tu?* you don't say so? If used in an emphatic sense, e.g. this is true, it is indeed, = *sane* (referring to particular expressions), *vero?* both also = yes, certainly (i.e. *sane quidem* and *ita sane*); *quidem, enim* (to note concession); *credo* (= I think so; with reserve); *atqui* (= yes; if however, etc.); *nempe, nimirum, scilicet, videlicet* (all = a concession in a familiar kind of way; *nempe* = surely); *nimirum* = no doubt; *scilicet, videlicet* = of course; all four also used in an ironical sense; e.g. very difficult —; *sane difficilis*. I could —

wish, Servius, *Ego vero, Servi, vellem*; I should — serve my fellow-citizens very badly, *Male, credo, mereretur de meis civibus*; and —, *et sane*; surely —, *immo vero*; — . . . but nevertheless, *etsi . . . tamen*; or by *ille quidem, is quidem . . . sed tamen*; — not, *neque* (at the beginning of a sentence, with *sed* following); then —, *tum vero*.

indefatigable, adj. *assiduus* (= constantly active), *impiger* (= unwearied); *indefessus*, comb. *assiduus et indefessus*, Adv. *assidue, impigre*. **indefatigability**, n. *assiduitas, assiduitas et diligentia, impigritas*.

indefeasible, adj. *in perpetuum ratus*.

indefectible, indefective, adj. *vitiō carens*.

indefensible, adj. *quod defendi non potest* (in gen.); of a military position, (*locus*) *qui teneri non potest*.

indefinable, adj. *quod definiri non potest*; an — sense of danger, *nescio quid periculi*. **indefinite**, adj. *incertus* (= uncertain, e.g. answer, *responsum*); = doubtful, *dubius, anceps*; = ambiguous, *ambiguus* (e.g. oracle, *oraculum*, = of doubtful meaning); for an — period, *in incertum*; the — pronoun, *pronomen infinitum et indefinitum* (gram.). Adv. *ambigue, incerte* or *incerto* (both ante class.), *dubie*.

indelibility, n. by circumloc. with adj. **indelible**, adj. † *indelibilis, quod deleri non potest*; *quod elui non potest* (= what cannot be wiped off); *inexpiabilis, implacabilis* (e.g. hatred, fig.); *sempiternus, perpetuus* (fig., e.g. hatred).

indelicate, adj. *parum verecundus, inurbānus, inhonestus* (= ungentlemanly), *impudicus* (= indecent). Adv. *parum verecunde, inurbane, impudice*. **indelicaey**, n. by adj.

indemnification, n. *damni restitutio*; in the connexion of a sentence, *compensatio*, or circumloc. by *damnum (com)pensare* or (re)sarcire or restituere. **indemnify**, v.tr. *damnum alci restituere*, (re)sarcire, pensare; to — by anything for a thing, *alqd alqd re compensare*. **indemnity**, n. see **INDEMNIFICATION**; act of —, *lex obliuionis*; see **AMNESTY**.

indent, v.tr. *alqd incidere*. **indenture**, n. *pactum*.

independence, n. *libertas* (opp. *servitus*), *arbitrium liberum* (i.e. liberty of using one's own judgment); = exemption from burdens, *immunitas*. **independent**, adj. *liber, solutus* (often = free in bad sense); *sui juris* (of one who is his own master, of age); *sui potens* (= who does as he thinks proper); *liber et solutus, solutus et liber* (= free and unbound, tied by nobody); = exempt from burdens, *immunus, legibus solutus*; to be —, *sui juris* or *suae potestatis* or *in sua potestate esse*; to obey nobody, *nemini parere*; to live as one thinks proper, — from others, *ad suum arbitrium vivere*. Adv. *libere, solute*, comb. *libere et solute, suo arbitrio* (= at one's own will).

† **indescribable**, adj. *inenarrabilis* (= what cannot be estimated properly, e.g. trouble, labour); *incredibilis* (= incredible, e.g. joy, *laetitia*); *mirus* (= wonderful); *singularis* (e.g. faithfulness, *fides*), or by *nescio quid* (= what is so extraordinary that we can hardly comprehend it, e.g. that wonderful thing, *illud nescio quid praeclarum*). Adv. *inenarrabiliter, incredibiliter, singulariter, mirum in modum*.

indestructible, adj. *quod dirui or everti non potest, or perennis, perpetuus* (= lasting).

indeterminate, adj. *incertus*; see **INDEFINITE**. **indetermination**, n. by circumloc. with **INDEFINITE**. **indetermined**, adj. *dubius* (= doubtful), *incertus* (= uncertain); I am —

what to do, *dubius or incertus sum quid faciam*; I am — whether to stay or to go, *incertum mihi est quid agam, abeam an maneam*; I am — whether, etc., *incertus sum utrum, etc.* Adv. *dubitanter*; see **INDEFINITE**.

index, n. 1, in gen. = that which points out, *index, icis*, m. and f. (in a good or bad sense); 2, = the hand that points to the hour of the day, *usque gnomon, or horarum index*; 3, = table of the contents of a book, *index* or *epitome*.

indexerity, n. *inscitia*.

Indian, adj. *Indicianus, Indicus*.

indicate, v.tr. *indicare, indicio* or *indicium esse*; in reference to future things, *significare, praenuntiare, portendere*; = to announce, *nuntiare, nuntium alcis rei afferre*; = to declare anything that is to be kept a secret, *evnuntiare*; = to denounce, inform, *deferre*; = to declare, state what is to be done, *denuntiare* (e.g. war); = to prove, *arguere*; see **DECLARE**. **indication**, n. *indicium, index, argumentum, vestigium, documentum, significatio, signum*. **indicative**, adj. 1, *indicans*; see **DECLARE**; 2, — mood, *modus indicativus* (gram.). **indicatory**, adj. *significans*; see **DECLARE**.

indict, v.tr. = to accuse, *accusare, postulare, nomen alcis deferre*; see **ACCUSE**, **ACTION**. **indictment**, n. bill of —, *libellus, accusatio* (inasmuch as the speaker appears before the public with it). **indictable**, adj. *accusabilis, quod lege animadvertendum est*. **indicter**, n. *accusator*.

indifference, n. 1, lit. *lētitas, vilitas* (= slowness of a matter); 2, = carelessness about anything, taking no notice of it, *neglegentia* (neglig-) *alcis* or *alcis rei*; *neglectio alcis rei, contemptio alcis rei, desynscientia alcis rei, incuria*; 3, = calmness, *aegritas animus, aequitas animi*; = coldness, *lentitudo*; = hardness of heart, *animus durus, animus alienatus* ab alio (= coldness towards a friend); 4, = impartiality, *aequalitas, aequitas*; see **IMPARTIALITY**.

indifferent, adj. 1, in the proper sense, *idem valens, ejusdem pretii* (= of the same value); = neither good nor bad, *ne bonus nec malus*; *indifferens* (attempted by Cicero as a translation of the Greek *ἀδιάφορος*); = keeping the middle course, neither to blame nor to praise, *medius, qui (quae, quod) neque laudari per se neque vituperari potest*; = trifling, insignificant, *lētis, vilitis*; = too sure of anything, *securus*; = careless about anything, *remissus, dissolutus*; (e.g. whoever, in seeing these things, could be so — as to remain silent? *quis tam dissoluto animo est, qui haec quum vident tacere possit?*) = slow, sluggish, *lentus*; = hard-hearted, *durus*; it is — to me whether, etc., *nihil me interest or refert*; I have become — against any fresh grief, affliction, *obduri animus ad dolorem novum*; to remain — to anything, to bear, put up with, *aegro animo ferre or pati alqd, lente* (= easily) *ferre alqd*; see **IMPARTIAL**; 2, neither good nor the worst, *tolerabilis*; = middling, *mediocritas, modicus*; = pretty fair, *satis bonus* or *sat bonus* (e.g. *accusator*). Adv. = without distinction, *promiscue, promiscum* (ante class.); = carelessly, *dissoluto* or *remisso animo, neglegenter* (neglig-); = coolly, *lente*; = hard-heartedly, *duriter*; = impartially, *aegro animo, aequaliter*; = middlingly, *mediocriter, modice*.

indigence, n. *inopia*; = want, *egestas, mendicitas*; = poverty, *inopia*; to be reduced to extreme —, *ad extremum inopiae venire*; to be reduced to complete poverty, to become a pauper, *in mendicitatem detrudi*. **indigent**, adj. *inops, egeus, mendicus*; see **NEEDY**.

indigenous, adj. 1, applied to persons, *indigēna* (opp. *alienigena*, *advena*, *peregrinus*), or circumloc. by *in eā* or *illā terrā natus*; the — inhabitants (= natives), *indigēnae*; 2, applied to animals, vegetables, etc., *indigēna*, *vernaculus*; see NATIVE.

indigested, adj. 1, = not concocted in the stomach, *crudus*; 2, = not regularly disposed and arranged; see UNARRANGED; 3, = not reduced to due form, *immaturus*. **Indigestible**, adj. *difficilis concoctui* or *ad concoquendum*, *gravis*.

indigestion, n. *cruditās* (e.g. of the stomach).

indignant, adj. *indignabundus* (= full of indignation); = half-angry, *subiratus*; = angry, *iratus*, *iracundus*; = with a hostile feeling, *iniq̄us*; to be — against anyone, *alci stomachari* or *iratum esse*. Adv. *irate*, *iracunde*. **Indignation**, n. *indignatio* (in gen.), *indignitas* (= indignity, then dissatisfaction we feel), at anything, *alci rei*; = displeasure, sensitiveness, *stomachus*; = anger, *ira*, *iracundia*, *bilis*; rather in —, *subiratus*; in —, *animo iniquo* or *irato*, *indignabundus*, *iratus*. **Indignity**, n. *ignominia*, *indignitas*, *contumelia*; see INSULT.

indirect, adj. 1, lit. not straight, *non rectus*, *devius*; 2, — fig., can only be rendered by circumloc.; there are direct and — causes, *causae aliae sunt adjuvantes, aliae proximae*; if — means through a third party, it is rendered by *per* (e.g. *per senatum*); 3, Gram. t.t. oblique (e.g. *oratio obliqua*). Adv. *obscure*, *teste*, *clam*, *occulte*, or by *per* with acc. as above, *circumtione quādam*.

indiscernible, adj. *quod cerni non potest*.

undiscoverable, adj. *quod inveniri non potest*.

indiscreet, adj. see INCONSIDERATE, IMPROVIDENT, IMMODEST. **Indiscretion**, n. see IMPROVIDENCE, IMMODESTY.

indiscriminate, adj. *promiscuus*. Adv. *omni discriminē sublatō*, *promiscue*.

indispensable, adj. *necessarius*; it is —, *neceſse est* (with acc. and inf. or with subjunc.). Adv. *necessario*.

indispose, v.tr. by circumloc. *alqd ad alqd inutile reddere*, *alqm ad alqd re avocare*. **Indisposed**, adj. 1, to be, feel —, *lēviter aegrotare*; to become —, see SICKLY; 2, = unwilling, *aversus* ad *alqd* or *ab alqd re* (= feeling averse), *alienatus*, *alienus* (= hostile to a cause); not to be — to believe a thing, *inclinato ad credendum esse animo*; not to feel — to do a thing, *hauđ displicet* (with inf.). **Indisposition**, n. 1, *commotivnula*; 2, *animus aversus*, *invitus*, *alienus*; see AVERSION, DISINCLINATION.

indisputable, adj. *certus*, *perspicuus*, *manifestus*, *clarus*; see CERTAIN. Adv. *sine (ullā) controversiā* (= without the least controversy); = undoubtedly, *certo*, *sine dubio*; = without fail, *hauđ dubie*, *certe*; = by far, *longe*, with *aij*. (e.g. *Demosthenes was — the finest orator*, *oratorum longe princeps Demosthenes*).

indissoluble, adj. *indissolubilis* (lit. e.g. knot, *nodus*); *inexplicabilis* (lit. = what cannot be unfolded, untwisted, e.g. chain, *vinculum*; hence fig. = unexplainable); = everlasting, *aeternus*.

indistinct, adj. *parum clarus* (both for the eye and the ear); *obscurus* (e.g. speech, *oratio*); = perplexed, *perplexus* (= difficult to make out, e.g. an answer, a reply, *respondum*); an — voice, *vox obtusa* (= weak, Quint.). Adv. *minus clare*, *obscure*, *perplexē*, *confuse*; see DOUBTFUL, DOUBTFULLY. **Indistinguishable**, adj. *quod discerni non potest*.

indite, v.tr. *scribere*.

individual, I. adj. *proprius*, *singularis*,

singuli; to remain true to one's — character, *naturam propriam sequi*. Adv. *viriliter*, *in singulos*, *singulariter*. II. n. an —, *homo individualitas*, n. *natura alci propria*.

indivisibility, n. by adj. **indivisible**, adj. *indivisibilis*, *quod dividi non potest*; small — bodies, *corpuscula indivisa*.

indocile, adj. *indocilis*. **Indocility**, n. *ingenium indocile*.

indoctrinate, v.tr. *erudire in alqd re*.

indolence, n. *ignavia*, *inertia*, *desidia*, *segnitia* (*segnities*), *pigritia* (*pigrities*). **Indolent**, adj. *ignavus*, *iners*, *deses*, *segnis* (in posit. rare in classical Lat.), *piger*. Adv. *ignave*, *segne*, *segniter*; see IDLE.

indomitable, adj. *quod vinci non potest*, *invictus*, *indomitus*.

in-door, adj. *umbratilis*. **In-doors**, adv. *domū*.

indorse, v.tr. 1, *syngrapham inscribere*; 2, fig. see SANCTION, ALLOW.

indubitable, adj. *non dubius*; = certain, *certus*. Adv. see CERTAIN.

induce, v.tr. anybody to a thing, *alqm in* or *alqd inducere* (= to lead into, e.g. an error, *in errorem*; to a war, *ad bellum*); = to urge anyone to a thing, *alqm impellere ad* or *in alqd* (e.g. to a war, *ad bellum*); = to allure anyone to a thing, *alqm illicere* or *pellacere in* or *ad alqd* (e.g. *in fraudem*); = to try to — a person to do a thing, *alqm sollicitare ad alqd faciendum* or *sollicitare ut*, etc. **Inducement**, n. *caus(s)a*, *impulsus*, —us, *incitamentum*, *illocubrae*, *praemium*. **Inducer**, n. *auclor*. **Induct**, v.tr. *inaugurare*, *induction*, n. in logic, *inductio* (Quint.); logical t.t. *ratio per *inductionem facta*.

indulgence, n. *indulgentia*, *clementia*, *benignitas*, *venia* (= the overlooking of faults); in the middle ages, **indulgentia* (= remission of sins). **Indulge**, I. v.tr. *alci* or *alci rei indulgere*, *alci* or *alci rei veniam dare*, *alqm indulgentiā tractare*, *alqd alci concedere* or *condonare*; = gratify. (*voluptabilis*) *se dedere*. (*in*)*servire*. II. v.intr. *nimis sibi indulgere*. **Indulgent**, adj. *indulgens* (= showing kindness or favour, opp. of *severus*), *clemens* (= merciful, opp. of *severus*, *crudelis*), *benignus* (= kindness of heart, opp. of *malignus*), *facilis*. Adv. *indulgenter*, *clementer*, *benigne*.

industry, n. *industria*, (*g*)*navitas* (rare, opp. *ignavia*), *labor*, *opera*, *assiduitas*, *sedulitas*. **Industrious**, adj. *industrius*, (*g*)*navus*, *acer*, *sedulus*, *assiduus*, *strenuus*, *diligens*. Adv. *industrie*, (*g*)*naviter*, *acriter*, *assidue*, *strenue*, *diligenter*.

indweller, n. *incola*, m. and f.; see INHABITANT. **Indwelling**, adj. = remaining within (e.g. sin), *qui intus est*, *insitus*; = natural, innate, *innatus*, *naturā insitus*.

inebriate, v.tr. *ebrium facere*, *temulentum ficere*. **Inebriated**, adj. *ebrius*, *temulentus*. **Inebriation**, n. *ebrietas*; see DRUNKENNESS.

inedited, adj. *ineditus*.

ineffability, n. by **ineffable**, adj. by *quod verbis exprimi non potest*, *inauditus*; = too horrible to utter, *infindus* (e.g. deed, grief); = incredible, *incredibilis* (e.g. pleasure, desire, longing); = unheard of, *inauditus* (e.g. greatness, size, cruelty). Adv. *supra quom enarrari potest* (= indescribably); *incredibiliter* (= incredibly).

ineffective, **inefficient**, adj. *invalidus* (lit. not strong, weak), (e.g. medicine, opp. *fortis*, *valens*); = unfit, unwholesome, *inutilis*; to remain, to be —, *effectū carere* (e.g. plans, etc.).

Adv. frustra, nequ(c)quam (nequidq-). ineffectiveness, inefficiency, n. use adj.

inelegance, inelegancy, n. circumloc. by *sine elegantia*; *inconcinnitas* (e.g. of the ideas, *sententiarum*); see **ELEGANCE**. **inelegant, adj.** *invenustus* (= ungraceful), *inelegans* (= without taste), *inconcinnus* (= slovenly, improper), *illegidus* (= without grace), *inurbanus, agrestis, inhumanus, rusticus* (= boorish), *inornatus* (= without ornament); *incomptus* (lit. uncombed, e.g. head, hair; then fig., unpolished, e.g. speech, style). **Adv. ineleganter, illepide, inurbane, rustice.**

ineligible, adj. qui per leges non eligendus est, = unsuitable, *inopportunus*; see **UNFIT, UNSUITABLE**.

inept, adj. ineptus; see **ABSUT.D.**

inequality, n. *inequalitas, dissimilitudo* (= unlikeness, e.g. of character, *morum*). **inequitable, adj. iniquus** (of pers. and things, opp. *aequus*, e.g. judge, law, condition); *injustus* (= unjust, of pers. and things, opp. *justus, meritis, debitus*, e.g. interest of money); *improbus* (= dishonest); *immeritus* (= undeserved; especially with a negation before it, e.g. praise not undeserved, *laudes haud immeritae*). **Adv. inique, injuste.**

inert, adj. iners, immobilis, tardus; see **IDLE, INDOLENT**. **Adv. tarde. inertness, n. inertia**; see **INDOLENCE**.

inestimable, adj. inaeestimabilis (lit. = what cannot be estimated, *lit.*); *unicus* (= alone of its kind), *mirus, mirificus, incredibilis* (= wonderful); *eximius, praestans, excellens, singularis* (= excellent). **Adv. eximie, excellenter, unice, praestanter, mire, mirifice, incredibiliter.**

inevitable, adj. quod vitari or fugari non potest, inevitabilis, necessarius. Adv. necessario.

inexact, adj. haud exquisitus or accuratus (of things), *indiligens* (of persons). **inexactness, n. indiligentia**; — of expression, *verba non accurata*.

inexcusable, adj. quod excusari non potest, quod nihil excusationis habet. Adv. use adj.

inexhaustible, adj. quod exhauriri non potest, infinitus.

inexorability, inexorableness, n. circumloc. by *inexorable*, adj. *inexorabilis*; = with unflinching severity, *severissimus, durus*. **Adv. use adj.**

inexpediency, n. inutilitas, or by adj. inexpedient, adj. inutilis, inopportunus.

inexperience, n. imperitia (= want of knowledge and experience); *inscitia, inscientia, insolentia* (= ignorance in gen.), *alcis rei. inexperienced, adj. imperitus, in anything, alcis rei*; = ignorant, *ignarus (alcis rei)*; = only a beginner, *rudis in alqâ re*; to be — in anything, *alqâ nescire, in alqâ re non versatum esse, in alqâ re peregrinum, or hospitem, or comb. peregrinum atque hospitem esse. inexperienced, adj. INEXPERIENCED.*

inexplicable, adj. inexplicabilis.

inexplicable, adj. inexplicabilis. Adv. use adj.

inexpressible, adj. inauditus, inenarrabilis; see **INEFFABLE**.

inexpugnable, adj. inexpugnabilis.

inextinguishable, adj. † inextinctus (e.g. *ignis, James, nomen*), *quod reprimi or ex(s)tingui non potest.*

inextricable, adj. inexplicabilis, † inextricabilis. Adv. use adj.

infallibility, n. (e.g. of a remedy) certum

remedium. infallible, adj. 1. = certain, *certus, non dubius; exploratus*; **2.** = one who is incapable of erring, *qui errare non potest. Adv. certo*; to be —, *omni errore carere.*

infamous, adj. infamis, turpis, flagitiosus, sceleratus, foedus. Adv. turpiter, flagitiose, scelerate, foede. infamy, n. infamia, turpitude, dedecus, -oris, ignominia.

infant, n. infans, filiolus, filiola. infancy, n. infantia (Plin., Tac.), or by *infans* (e.g. in his —, *cum esset infans*). **Infanta, n. filia regis Hispaniae. infanticide, n. infanticium caedes. infantine, adj. puerilis.**

infantry, n. pedites, -um; or collectively, pedes, also peditatus, -is.

infatuate, v.tr. infatuare (= to lead, entice to an absurdity); *occacare* (= to make blind, to blind); *pellicere* (= to inveigle, wheedle, e.g. a girl). **infatuated, adj. amens, demens. infatuation, n. amenia, dementia, furor.**

infect, v.tr. = to infuse into a healthy body the virus of a diseased body, facere ut alqd transeat in alios (i.e. lit. to pass over into others, of diseases); = to communicate bad qualities to anyone; e.g. others became likewise —ed, *contagio morbi etiam in alios vulgata est*; fig. to — a person through one's bad qualities, *alqm vitiiis suis inficere*; to become —ed by errors, *infici or imbui vitiiis, imbui erroribus. infection, n. contagio* (lit. and fig. in pl.), † *contagium, contactus, -is*; see **CONTAGION. infectious, infective, adj.** in good Lat. circ. by *contagio morbi*; — disease, *pestilentia*.

infecundity, n. sterilitas (opp. *fertilitas*).

infelicitous, adj. infelix; see **UNHAPPY. infelicity, n. malum**; see **UNHAPPINESS**.

infer, v.tr. concludere, colligere. inference, n. 1. = the art of inferring, *argumentatio, conjectura*; **2.** = conclusion drawn, *conclusio* (of a syllogism), *conjectura* (on general grounds); *quod colligi potest* (from, etc., ex, etc.); see **CONCLUSION**.

inferior, I. adj. inferior, deterior, minor. II. n. (e.g. anyone's —), inferior; ii qui inferiores sunt.

infernal, adj. infernus (lit.); the — regions, *inferi, + Orcus*; = frightful, *terribilis* (fig.); = diabolical, *nefandus* (fig.).

infertile, adj. sterilis; see **BARREN. infertility, n. sterilitas.**

infest, v.tr. infestum reddere; to — (the high seas) by piracy, *mare infestare latrocinis; vexare. infested, adj. infestus.*

infidelity, n. (in a Christian sense), impietas; = unfaithfulness, *infidelitas; perfidia* (= treachery); = to commit a breach of faith, *fidem movere or violare or frangere*; = to show —, *perfidie agere.*

infinite, adj. infinitus (= without limits), *immensus*; — mood, *verbum infinitum, modus infinitus* (gram.). **Adv. infinite, ad or in infinitum, ad or in immensum**; see **ENDLESS. infinitesimal, adj. minimus, quam minimus. infinitude, infinity, n. infinitas** (= infinite extent), *infinitum tempus* (= endless time); *magna copia* (= great quantity).

infirm, adj. infirmus, imbecillus, invalidus, debilis; see **WEAK. infirmary, n. nosocomium** (*вооруженіи*) *valetudinarium* (Jct.). **infirmity, n. 1.** *infirmitas, imbecillitas, debilitas*; **2.** = a complaint, *vitiū*; = a bodily complaint, *vitiū corporis, morbus*; the —, the defects of the state, *reipublicae vitia*.

inflamm, v.tr. 1. = to set on fire in a lit. sense, *accendere, incendere, inflammare*; **2.** = to

excite or increase (e.g. passions), *incitare, inflammare, accendere, incendere*; see **INCITE**; **3**, = to heat, as to — with wine, to exasperate (e.g. the enmity of parties), *inflammare*; to be inflamed, to grow hot, angry, and painful, *inflammari, ardere, flagrare*. **inflammable**, adj. *facilis ad exardescendum, quod celeriter accenditur*. **inflammation**, n. *inflammatio* (Plin.). **inflammatory**, adj. *1. inflammans*; **2**, fig. *seditiosus, turbulentus* (of speech).

inflate, v.tr. **1**, = to swell or distend by injecting air, *inflare, sufflare*; to become inflated, *inflari*; **2**, = to distend by blowing in, *spiritu distendere* (e.g. a bladder); **3**, = to become inflated, *se inflare* or *sufflare* (e.g. of the frog); = to puff up (e.g. to — anyone), *inflare alcijs animum ad superbiam*. **inflated**, adj. *1. inflatus, sufflatus*; **2**, of speech, *tumidus, turgidus, inflatus*. **inflation**, n. *inflatio*; *fastus, -us*, = idle vanity, conceit, *superbia inanis*.

infect, v.tr. **1**, = to bend, (*vi*) *fectere*; see **BEND**; **2**, (in the grammat. sense) *declinare*. **infection**, n. *fectus, -us*, = in the grammat. sense, *declinatio*. **inflexibility**, n. (of the temper), *obstinatio, pertinacia, pericacia, perseverantia*. **inflexible**, adj. *rigidus* (lit. = stiff with cold, then fig. = rigid, inexorable), *obstinatus, pertinax, pericax*. Adv. *obstinatè, pertinaciter, pericaciter, perseveranter*.

inflict, v.tr. *alci alqd afferre, inferre* (esp. evil); *alqm alqd re afficere* (= to affect anyone, make an impression with anything); to — ignominy, disgrace, *alci turpitudinem inferre* or *infligere, ignominiam alqm afficere* or *notare*; *alci ignominiam injungere*; to — wrong, *injuriam alci facere, inferre, injungere, imponere*; — punishment upon, *poenam de alqo capere* or *sumere, alqm poenâ afficere, alqm punire*; see **PUNISH**. **infliction**, n. = an evil, *malum, incommodum*.

inflorescence, n. *flor.*

influence, I. n. *vis*; *effectus, -us* (i.e. *vis efficiendi*, e.g. of the moon), *pondus, -eris, auctoritas, momentum* (= weight), *potentia* (= power), *gratia* (= personal or political —); *amplitudo* = greatness acquired through the office which a person holds; *dignitas* (= personal — through one's high social position); = — of a whole party, or of one person, through power and wealth, *opes, -um, f.*; = power of one body by coming in contact with another, *tactus, -us* (e.g. of the sun, *solis*; of the moon, *lunae*); = — of the stars and the moon, *vis stellarum ac lunae*; to divine —, *afflatus, -us, instinctus* or *divinus*; to exercise an — upon anything, *valere, conducere, vim habere ad alqd* (= to contribute to, etc.); = to extend to, *pertinere ad alqd*; to have —, weight with a person, *multum auctoritate valere* or *posse, apud alqm multum gratiâ valere*; to have no —, to be of no avail, *nil posse, nihil valere, sine auctoritate esse*; to have a beneficial — upon anyone, *prodesse alci (rei)*; an injurious —, *nocere alci (rei)*. **II**. v.tr. *alqm movere, permovere, alci persuadere*; see above, to have —. **influential**, adj. (*alcijs rei*) *potens* (of animate and inanimate objects); = strong, through means, resources, favour, *validus* or *potens opibus, gratiâ* (of persons); an — person, *qui multum valet*; *gravis* (= weighty), *amplus* (= — in position), *magna auctoritate*. **influx**, n. by *influere* (e.g. *influentes in Italiam Gallorum copias reprimere*, = to check the — of the Gauls into Italy).

inform, v.tr. **1**, (lit. = to give form or shape to), (*ef*) *ingere, facere, efficere, conformare, informare*; hence, = to animate, *animare*; **2**, = to acquaint anyone with a fact, *alci alqd nuntiare* (= to announce in writing, or by a

messenger); = to announce through a messenger, *alqd alci per nuntium declarare*; = to communicate a fact (as a certainty), *certiorem facere alqm alcijs rei* or *de alqd rei*; *alqm alqd* or *de alqd rei docere*; *alqd ad alqm deferre, praeferre*; — by a hint, *alci alqd significare*; **3**, — against, *accusare nomen alcijs de alqd rei*, or *alci alcijs rei deferre*. **informal**, adj. *institutus, irritus, insolitus*; of an election, by *vitium* (e.g. *consul vitio creatus*). Adv. *vitio, haud more*. **informality**, n. **1**, *vitium* (in an election, etc.); **2**, = without formality, *amice*. **informant**, n. *auctor alcijs rei*. **information**, n. **1**, = intelligence, *nuntius*; written —, *lit(t)erae*; = the authority (for the truth of anything), *auctoritas*; = a doubtful —, *rumour, fama*; = indication of anything, *significatio alcijs rei*; to receive —, *nuntium accipere, certiorem fieri*, about anything, *alcijs rei* or *de alqd rei*; to learn, hear —, *alqd accipere, audire, comperire*; **2**, = knowledge, *scientia, doctrina*; see **KNOWLEDGE**; **3**, = accusation, *delatio, indicium*. **informer**, n. *delator, index, -icis, m. and f.*

infraction, n. = non-observance, by *violatus* (e.g. of a treaty, *violatum* or *ruptum foedus*). **infrangible**, adj. *quod frangi non potest*.

infrequency, n. *rarity*; see **RARE**, **RARITY**. **infrequent**, adj. *rarus*.

infringe, v.tr. = to break (e.g. contracts), *frangere, violare*. **infringement**, n. *immunitio, diminutio* (= lessening, e.g. *gloriae*); *violatio alcijs rei* (e.g. of the international law, *iuris gentium*; of a treaty, *foederis*); — of the law, *peccatum, delictum*. **infringer**, n. *qui alqd non (ob)servat, qui alqd violat, alcijs rei violator*.

infuriate, I. adj. *rabidus*; see **FURIOUS**. **II**. v.tr. *exasperare*; see **ENRAGE**.

infuse, v.tr. **1**, = to pour in (e.g. a liquid), *infundere*; **2**, see **INSTIL**. **infusion**, n. **1**, = the act of pouring in, *infusio*; **2**, = the thing itself in which a thing is steeped, *dilutum, decoctum* (Plin.).

ingathering, n. = collecting fruits, *perceptio frugum* or *fructuum*.

ingenerate, v.tr. *generare, gignere, parere*.

ingenious, adj. = subtle, *subtilis*; = one who shows taste and refinement, *luculentus, sol(l)us, callidus* (= dexterous or clever), *artificiosus* (= highly finished both by nature and art); = of great talent, *ingenio praestans, ingenio summo, elati ingenii*; = acute, ready, *argutus* (e.g. an idea, *sententia*). Adv. *subtiliter, luculentè(r), sol(l)enter, callide, artificiose, argute*; see **CLEVER**, **DEXTEROUS**, **ACUTE**. **ingenuity**, n. = quickness of invention (of persons), (*ingenii*) *acumen* or *acies*; = clearness of mind, *perspicacitas, prudentia*; = subtlety, *subtilitas*; = sagaciousness, *sagacitas*; = clearness in arguing, *acumen* or *subtilitas disserendi*; *ars* (= cleverness), *sol(l)ertia* (= dexterity), *machinatio* (= contrivance). **ingenuous**, adj. an — mind, *liber* (= without reserve); = open, straightforward, *ingenuus*; an —, candid letter, *epistula liberior*; *apertus* (= open), *simplex* (= simple). Adv. *libere, ingenuè, aperte, simpliciter*; to speak —, *libere dicere*. **ingenuousness**, n. = openness of heart, *libertas* (also of speech); — in conversation, *sermo liberior*; with —, *libere, ingenuè; ingenuitas* (= the character of a gentleman).

ingestion, n. *indere alqd alci rei* or *in alqd, ingerere in alqd*.

ingle-nook, n. *domus (intima)*; in the —, *domi*.

inglorious, adj. *inglorius* (e.g. life); = ugly, *turpis* (morally; e.g. deed). Adv. *sine gloria*; = dishonourably, *turpiter*.

ingot, *n.* — of gold, *later, eris, m., aureus*; — of silver, *later argenteus*.

ingraft, *v.tr.* = to insert a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation, *inserere*; ingrafted, *insitus*.

ingrained, *adj.* *insitus*; = produced by habit, *inveratus*.

ingrate, *I. adj.* = ungrateful; *ingratus* (= both —, and what does not pay), = unmindful of kindness received, *beneficiti, beneficiorum immemor*. **II. n.** *homo ingratus*. **ingratiate**, *v.tr.* = to commend oneself to another's goodwill (of persons), *alcis favorem* or *benevolentiam sibi concipere* or *colligere, gratiam inire ab alqo, ad* or *apud alqm*; *alcis benevolentiam capere* (= to seek favour), *alcis gratiam aucupari, alcis favorem quaerere*; to try to — oneself with the people, *aurem popularem capere, alcis gratiam sequi*; to have ingratiated himself with anybody, *gratiosum esse alci* or *apud alqm*; very much, *gratia florere* or *multum gratia valere apud alqm*; to have ingratiated oneself very much with everybody, *apud omnes in summā gratiā esse*. **ingratitude**, *n.* *animus ingratus, beneficiorum immemor*.

ingredient, *n.* *pars*; = member, limb, component part, *membrum (e.g. huius otiosae dignitatis haec fundamenta sunt, haec membra)*; — *s, elementa alcis rei*; that of which anything is — *—, res ex quibus conficitur et efficitur alqd*; or by *n. pl.* (e.g. the following — *s, haec*).

ingress, *n.* *ingressus, -ūs*.

ingulf, *v.tr. 1.* = to swallow up in a vast deep, (*de)vorare, haurire*; **2.** = to cast into a gulf, *alqm in alqd detradere, de(j)icere, (alqd re) obruere* (e.g. *fluctibus*).

inhabit, *v.tr.* *habitare alqm locum, (in) alqo loco*; = to be resident anywhere, (*in)colere alqm locum*; = to occupy, *tenere alqm locum* (e.g. places, countries); densely inhabited *frequens (tectis)*; opp. *desertus*. **inhabitable**, *adj.* *habitabilis*. **inhabitant**, *n.* *incola, m. and f.* (= resident in a town, country); *essor* (in the same sense, in *Nepos*); *habitor* (= one who has his residence in a country, etc.); = tenant, *inquilinus* (opp. *landlord, dominus*); = citizen, *civis* (opp. *peregrinus, a foreigner*); = colonist, *colonus*; *homo*, esp. in the *pl. homines* (= mankind); — of a town, *oppidi incola, oppidanus*; — of a village, *incola vici, vicarius, paganus*; — of an island, *insulanus* (*Cic.*); — of a province, *provincialis*.

inhale, *v.tr.* *spiritu (spirando) ducere, spiritu haurire*.

inharmonious, *adj. 1.* *discors, absonus, dissonus*; **2.** = on bad terms, *dissentaneus, discrepans*. *Adv.* *haudiv consonanter, haud congruenter*.

inherent, *adj.* *insitus, innatus, proprius*; to be —, *in alqd re inesse*. *Adv.* *natura, in* or *per se* (e.g. the thing is — evil, *quod in se malum est*).

inherit, *v.tr. and intr.* *heredem esse* (= to be heir), to anyone, *alci* (not *alcis*), *hereditatem accipere ab alqo, hereditatem consequi*; I have inherited, *hereditas venit ad me, hereditas mihi obvenit*; to have inherited a thing, *alqd hereditate possidere* (= to possess a thing by virtue of a will); = to succeed, come to property, *hereditatem adire, cernere* (the legal declaration of acceptance, *creatio*); to — everything, *heredem ex asse esse*; to — one-half, *heredem esse ex dimidia parte*; to — one-sixth, *heredem in sextante esse*. **inheritance**, *n.* *hereditas* (= right of —, and the — itself); I come to the property by —, *hereditas mihi venit, obtingit, obvenit, hereditas ad me venit* or *per-*

venit. Inherited, adj. patrius, paternus, avitus.

inhibit, *v.tr.* *interdicere*; see **FORBID. inhibition, n. *interdictum*; see **PROHIBITION**.**

inhospitable, *adj.* † *inhospitalis*, † *inhospitus*. **inhospitality**, *n.* *inhospitalitas* or by *inhospitalis*; see **CHURLISH**.

inhuman, *adj.* *inhumanus* (= unfeeling, e.g. character, *ingenium*; cruelty, *crudelitas*; man, *homo*); = monstrous, *immanis* (of things and persons); = unfeeling, *ferus* (of persons), *comb. ferus et immanis, crudelis, saevus, atrox, durus, ferreus*. *Adv.* *inhumane, crudeliter, saeve, atrociter, dure, duriter*. **inhumanity**, *n.* *inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas, saevitas, atrocitas*.

inimical, *adj.* *inimicus*; see **HOSTILE**.

inimitability, *n.* by **inimitable**, *adj.* *non imitabilis, inimitabilis* (*Quint.*), or by *quod nulla ars (or nemo) consequi potest imitando*. *Adv.* by *adj.*

iniquitous, *adj.* = unfair, *injustus, iniquus*. *Adv.* *injuste, inique*. **iniquity**, *n.* *injustitia, iniquitas*; see **WICKED**.

initial, *I. adj.* by *initio positus*, or *primus*. **II. n.** = the first letter of a name, *prima littera*. **initiate**, *v.tr. 1.* in religious sense, *initiare*; **2.** = to begin, *coepisse*; see **BEGIN**. **initiation**, *n. 1.* by *initiare*; **2.** *initium*. **initiation**, *adj. 1.* by verb **INITIATE**; **2.** *quid initio factum est, primus*.

inject, *v.tr.* (*siphonis ope*) *insundere*.

injudicious, *adj.* *nullius consilii* (= without judgment); *imprudens* (= without caution), *stultus* (= silly); *inconsultus* (= without considering); = inconsiderate, *inconsideratus* (e.g. desires); = rash, *temerarius* (e.g. expression, *vox*). *Adv.* *inconsulte, inconsiderate* or *parum considerate, temere*. **injudiciousness**, *n.* *imprudencia, stultitia*, or by *adj.*

injunction, *n.* *interdictum*.

injure, *v.tr.* *laedere, sauciare, vulnerare, comb. laedere et vulnerare, lacerare* (= to tear to pieces), *fig. alci nocere* (e.g. *optimum virum verborum contumeliis, violare* (= to treat with violence); the storm — *s the ship, tempestas afflicta navem*. **injury**, *n. 1.* as act, *vulneratio, sauciatio*; without — to duty, *salvo officio*; **2.** = harm, *detrimendum, incommodum, damnum* (= loss), *malum* (= evil), *vulnus, -eris* (= wound), *noctia* (= trespass); to do anyone an —, *injuriam alci facere*; to forgive an —, *injuriam condonare*. **injurer**, *n.* *qui injuriam facit*. **injurious**, *adj.* *noxius, injuriosus, damnosus, gravis* (of air), *malus, adversus, + contrarius, iniquus*; — words, *contumelias* or *verba contumeliosa*. *Adv.* *injuriose, damnose, graviter, male, contumeliose*.

injustice, *n.* *injustitia* (of unjust proceedings); an — done, *injuria factum*; to commit an —, *injuriam facere, injuste facere*.

ink, *n.* *atramentum*; an —horn, —stand, —pot, **atramentarium*. **inky**, *adj.* *atramento foelatus*.

inkling, *n.* *susurrus*; see **WHISPER, HINT**.

inland, *adj.* *mediterraneus*.

inlay, *v.tr.* *inserere, variare, distinguere*; see **ADORN**.

inlet, *n. 1.* *aditus, -ūs*; **2. of the sea, *aestuarium*.**

inly, *adv.* *penitus*.

inmate, *n.* = lodger, *deversor, inquilinus*; of a country, *incola, m. and f.*; see **INHABITANT**.

inmost, innermost, *adj.* *intimus*; the — part, *intima pars*; *intima, -orum*; *viscera, -um*,

pl. (= entrails, bowels, fig. = the noblest parts, e.g. of the heart, the state, etc.); a thing is impressed in my — heart, *alqd haeret mihi in visceribus*; also by *intimus* or *penitus* (e.g. he proceeded to the — parts of Macedonia to conceal himself, *se abdidit in intimam Macedoniae*, *penitus se abdidit in Macedoniae*), or, if speaking of forests, by *densissimus* (e.g. to retreat into the — parts of the forests, *se in densissimas silvas abdidit*).

inn, n. *deversori(ol)um*, *hospitium*, *caupona* = a tavern). **innkeeper**, n. *caupo*.

innate, adj. *innatus*, *ingeneratus*, *insitus*, comb. *insitus et innatus*; *proprius*; = natural, *naturalis*, *nativus* (opp. *assumptus*, *adventicius*, i.e. artificially acquired); = inherited, *congeneratus*; *avitus* (e.g. an evil, *malum*); the old and — pride of the Claudian family, *vetus atque insita Claudiae familiae superbia*; — ideas, *notiones (in animo insitae)*.

inner, adj. = interior, *interior* (opp. *exterior*); = what is going on in the interior of the country, etc., *intestinus* (opp. *externus*, foreign); = what is going on at home, in one's own country, *domesticus* (opp. *foris*, abroad), comb. *intestinus ac domesticus*; the — man, *animus*; the interior affairs, *res domesticae* (= home affairs); = intellectual (e.g. qualities, *bona animi, virtutes animi*); = natural feeling, *natura*. Adv. *intus*; within, *interius* (opp. *exterius*).

innocence, n. *innocentia*; = purity, incorruptness, *integritas*, comb. *integritas atque innocentia*; = simplicity, sincerity, *simplicitas*; to prove one's —, *se purgare alicui*; = modesty, *pudicitia*; = chastity, *castitas*, comb. *integritas pudicitiaeque*; — of the heart, *castus animus purusque*. **innocent**, I. adj. 1, = without crime, *innocens* (= doing no harm), + *immemens*, + *immemitus*; = free from guilt, guiltless, *insons, culpā vacuus or carens*; = pure, free from all sin, not to be seduced, *integer, sanctus*; to be — of a thing, *insonent esse alicui rei* (e.g. of a public decree, *consilii publici*); 2, = chaste, *integer* (= who leads a moral life); = discreet, *pudicus*; = chaste, who does nothing unchaste, *castus et integer*. Adv. *integre*, *pudice*, *caste*, comb. *pure et caste, caste integreque*; = without bad intention, *imprudenter, per inscientiam*. II. n. = idiot, (*homo*) *stultissimus*. **innocuous**, adj. = harmless, *innocuus* (= not able to do harm), to anyone, *alci*; = doing no harm, *innocius*, to anyone, *alci*; = innocent, *innocens* (all three of persons and things); to be —, *non or nihil nocere*.

innovate, v.tr. *novare, mutare* (= to change); see INNOVATION hereafter. **innovation**, n. 1, = renewing, *renovatio*; 2, = the thing itself, *res nova*; = to be fond of making —s (in the state), *rerum novarum cupidum esse, rerum commutandarum or evertendarum cupidum esse*; fondness of making —s in the state of government, *rerum novarum studium*. **innovator**, n. = fond of innovations, *novitatis cupidus* (in gen.).

innumerable, adj. *innumerabilis*, + *innumerus*; = endless, *infinitus*, comb. *infinitus prope et innumerabilis*; an indefinite number, *sescenti*.

inobservance, n. *negligentia* (neglig-); see INADVERTENCY, DISOBEDIENCE. **inobservant**, adj. *neglens* (neglig-).

inoculate, v.tr. 1, in gardening, *inoculare* (Col.); 2, med. t.t. * *variolas inserere* has been suggested.

inodorous, adj. *odore carens*.

inoffensive, adj. *quod nihil habet offensivis*; = simple, *simplex*. Adv. *simplicitr*. **inoffen-**

siveness, n. by adj. **INOFFENSIVE**; see INNO-CENT.

inopportune, adj. *inopportunus*; see INCONVENIENT. Adv. *haud opportune*.

inordinate, adj. *immoderatus, immodicus, nimius, incredibilis, singulariter, mirificus, mirus*. Adv. *praeter modum, immoderate, immodice, nimis, nimium, incredibiliter, singulariter, mirifice, mire*.

inorganic, adj. e.g. — bodies, *corpora nullā cohaerendi naturā* (Cic.).

inquest, n. *questio*; to hold an —, *de alqd re* (e.g. de morte) *quaerere*.

inquietude, n. *sollicitudo*; see DISQUIET.

inquire, v.intr. = to ask a question, *alqd or de alqd re quaerere* (= to ask in general); to — strictly after, *alqd requirere, exquirere, perquirere*; de *alqd re sciscitare*; percontari (percurrunt) *alqd or with utrum or ne*; = to make oneself acquainted with a thing, *cognoscere de alqd re*; to — of persons after a thing, *alqd ab or ex alqd quaerere, requirere, exquirere, alqm de alqd re interrogare*; — about anything in writing, *sciscitari per litteras de alqd re*; — into, de *alqd re cognoscere or quaerere, de alqd re or in alqd inquirere, alqd investigare, indagare*. **inquiry**, n. 1, = act of inquiring, *inagatio*; *investigatio* (= tracing); = examination, *cognitio*; percontatio (percurrunt) (= questioning); — of the truth, *investigatio veri, veri inquisitio atque investigatio*; = the critical examination of the truth, *cognitio*; to be entirely bent upon the — of a thing, *totum se in alqd re exquirendā collocare*; = a diligent research, *diligentia*; to find by —, *inquirendo reperire*; 2, legal t.t., = examination, *cognitio* (= inspection with the view of becoming acquainted with a thing, e.g. of the town, *urbis*; then = — by a magistrate or jury); *questio* (in gen., and in a court); *inquisitio* (lit. = examination of anything, e.g. of the truth, *veri*; in the law = — about a person's life and any crime committed by him); — for a capital offence, *cognitio rei capitalis*; to demand a judicial —, *inquisitionem in alqm postulare* (= to inquire into the conduct of in order to accuse); to institute an —, *questionem habere or instituere, cognitionem constituere*, about, into anything, *alqd or de alqd re quaerere, questionem de alqd re habere*; to come to an — (e.g. it will come to a trial), *venire in questionem or in cognitionem, cognosci*. **inquisition**, n. 1, see INQUIRY; 2, in some Catholic countries = a tribunal for trying heretics, *questiores*; a trial of this kind, *inquisitio de fide habita*. **inquisitive**, adj. *audiendi cupidus or avidus, or studiosus, curiosus*. Adv. *curiose*. **Inquisitiveness**, n. *cupiditas, studium, or aviditas audiendi or cognoscendi*. **inquisitor**, n. = one who inquires by virtue of his office, *questitor*; to be the —, to be the person charged with an inquiry, an examination, trial, *cognoscere, into, of a thing, alqd*.

inroad, n. *irruptio, incursio, incursum, -us* (the latter also of rivers); to make an —, *irruptionem or incursionem facere in alqd*; = a sally, attack, excursion, *excursio, excursus, -us*; = a single expedition, movement in a campaign, *expeditio*; — into the enemy's land, *incursum in fines hostium facta*.

insalubrious, adj. *insaluber*; = oppressive, hence unfavourable to health, *gravis* (e.g. temperature, *caelum*), comb. *gravis et pestilens*; — air or climate, *pestilentia or gravitas caeli*; *intemperies caeli*. **insalubrity**, n. — of a place, *pestilens loci natura*; — of the air, *pestilentia or gravitas or intemperies caeli*; see UNHEALTHY.

insane, adj. *insanus* (lit. and fig.), *mente captus*, (of one who is out of his mind, silly,

foolish, and of anything that is so) *amens*, *demens* (lit. and fig., e.g. a *scheine*, *consilium*, *ratio*); = mad, raving, *furiosus*, *excoors*, *vecors* (also = foolish), *seors* (rare), (of persons and things, e.g. a desire, *cupiditas*); = absurd, childish, *stultus*, *ineptus* (of persons and things). Adv. *dementer*, *insane*, *furiose*, *stulte*, *inepte*. **insanity**, n. *insania* (of lunatics, or in genl. of extreme passion), *furor* (= fury, of anyone that flies into a passion), *amentia*, *dementia*, *recordia* (= madness or silliness), *seordia* (rare), *stultitia* (= silliness).

insatiable, adj. *insatiabilis*, *ineptibilis* (lit. and fig.), *insaturabilis* (lit., e.g. belly, *aedomen*); an — desire for reading, *legendi aviditas*. Adv. by adj.

inscribe, v.tr. = to mark with letters, *inscribere*, *adscribere*, *consignare*. **inscription**, n. on monuments, coins, statues, *inscriptio*, *index*, *-iois*, m. and f. (both in gen., e.g. of a book, picture, statue); *titulus* (= *inscriptio* and *index*; then = epitaph, *titulus* (*sepulchri*)); also = a note, card, as a sign that a certain thing is to be sold or let); *epigramma*, *-dis*, n., an — at the foot of a statue, a gift, a tombstone, etc.; *carmen* (in verses, e.g., over the entrance of a temple); to place an — upon anything, *titulum inscribere* *alci rei*, *alqd inscribere*.

inscrutability, n. *obscuritas*, or by **inscrutable**, adj. *ineptibilis*, *obscurus*.

insect, n. *insectum* (Plin.); *bestiola* (= a small animal, e.g. the wire-worm).

insecure, adj. *non* with *tutus*, *munitus* or *firmus*, *infestus* (of roads, etc., = beset by robbers), *instabilis*, *incertus*, *lubricus* (of footing). Adv. *non* with *tuto*, *firmo*, *firmiter*. **insecurity**, n. by adj. (e.g. the — of the roads, *itineris infesta*).

insensate, adj., see **INSANE**, **INSENSIBLE**.

insensible, adj. 1. *sensūs expers*; to be —, *sensu carere*; 2. fig., *durus*, *lentus*. Adv. *sensim*, *pedetemptim* (*pedetent*); see **FEELING**. **insensibility**, n. 1. *torpor*; 2. *animus durus*, *lentitudo*; see also **CRUELTY**.

inseparability, n. by **inseparable**, adj. = indissoluble, *indissolubilis*; = indivisible, *individuum*; an — friend, *amicus fidissimus*. Adv. use adj. **INSEPARABLE**.

insert, v.tr. *inserere* *alci rei*, or *in alqd*, *includere* *alci rei*, or *in alqd*, *inter(j)icere*, *interponere* (= to put in between, e.g. intercalary months, *intercalatos menses*; then in general as a parenthesis, either in speaking or in writing); *supplere* (= to supply, add, what was still wanting); *addere* *alqd alci rei*, or *in* with *accus*, (in general, = to add anything, e.g. I have insert-d something in my speech, *in orationem addidi quaedam*); *adscribere* *alqd in alqd*, or *in alqd* *re* (e.g. *diem in litteris*, the date in a letter); = to fasten in, *infigere* *alci rei* or *in alqd*; = to fix in the ground, plant, *defigere in alqd* or *in alqd re*. **insertion**, n. 1. by verb **INSERT**; 2. in rhet., the — of a clause = parenthesis, *interpositio*.

inside, **I**. n. *pars interior*. **II**. adv. *intus*. **III**. prep. *in* with *abl.*, *intra* with *accus*; see **WITHIN**.

insidious, adj. *insidiosus*, *fallax*, *dolosus*, *fraudulentus*. Adv. *insidiosè*, *fallaciter*, *dolose*, *fraudenter*. **insidiousness**, n. *fallacia*, *dolus*, *fraus*; see **DECEITFUL**.

insight, n. = discernment, *intellegentia* (*intellig*); = perfect knowledge, understanding, seeing through, *perspicentia*; of the truth, *veri*; a deeper — into, knowledge of things (in the highest sense), *sapientia*; = judgment, the opinion based upon judgment, *judicium*, *consilium*; = a clear knowledge and —, *cognitio*,

of and into, *alcis rei*; no —, want of judgment, *imprudencia*; a man of deep —, *vir prudentissimus*, *vir multi* or *magni consilii plenus*; *men* of — and talent, *vir docti et eruditi*; see **KNOWLEDGE**.

insignia, n. *fascies*, *-ium*, m., *insignia*, *-ium*.

insignificant, adj. 1. = small, *parvus*, *exiguus*, *minutus*; 2. = unimportant, *levis*, *nullius momenti*. **insignificance**, n. 1. *exiguitas*; 2. *mediocritas* (rare), *nullius* or *parvi momenti*.

insincere, adj. *falsus*, *simulatus*, *fucosus*, *fucatus*, *fallax*, *fraudentus*, *dolosus*, *infidus* or *infidelis* (rare). Adv. *falso*, *fallaciter*, *simulate*, *fraudente*, *dolose*. **insincerity**, n. *fucus*, *fallacia* (e.g. *sine fuce et fallaciis*), *fraus*, *-dis*, f.; *dolus*, *simulatio*, *infidelitas*.

insinuate, v.tr. and intr. 1. = to push, work oneself into favour, *se insinuare*, *arrepere*, *irrepere*, *obrepere*, *↑ surrepere* *in alqd* (e.g. *amicitiā*), *gratiam sibi parere apud alqm* (= to ingratiate oneself); 2. = to suggest by remote allusion, *alci alqd significare* (= to give to understand); see **HINT**. **insinuation**, n. 1. *blanditiā*; 2. *significatio*. **insinuating**, adj. *blandus* (= bland). Adv. *blande*.

insipid, adj. 1. *nihil sapiens*, *insulsus*, *↑ elutus*; 2. fig., *insulsus*, *absurdus*, *ineptus*, *frigidus*, *jejunus*, *inanis*, *exilis*; (= tasteless, lit. *insipidus* is quite late); = not seasoned, *non conditus*; see **ABSURD**. Adv. *insulse*, *absurde*, *inepte*, *frigide*, *jejunè*, *inaniter*, *exiliter*. **insipidity**, n. by **INSIPID**, e.g. the — of the food, *cibi voluptate carentes*; if fig. see **ABSURDITY**.

insist, v.intr. *alqd suadere*, *hortari*; = to ask for, *alqd exigere*, *postulare*, *(ex)poscere*, *(ef)flagitare*; = to state strongly, *declarare*, *asseverare*, *dicere*, *ab alqo contendere ut* or *de alqā re sciendā*.

insuare, v.tr. *irretire* (lit. and fig.); see **ENSNARE**.

insobriety, n. *intemperantia*; see **DRUNKENNESS**.

insolence, n. *insolentia*; = pride, *superbia*, *contumacia*, *audacia*, *impudentia*, *arrogantia*. **insolent**, adj. *insolens*, *contumax*, *audax*, *impudens*, *arrogans*. Adv. *insolenter*, *contumaciter*, *audaciter*, *impudenter*, *arroganter*, *superbe*.

insoluble, adj. 1. *quod liquefieri non potest*; 2. fig. *ineptibilis*, *difficilis* et *ineptibilis*.

insolvent, adj. *qui non est solvendo* or *ad solvendum*. **insolvency**, n. *non solvendo esse*, or *foro cedere*; see **BANKRUPT**.

insomuch, adv. *sic*, *ita*, *hoc* or *eo modo*, *adeo*; under this condition, *hac* or *ad conditione*, *hac lege*; so far, *eo usque*; see **SO**.

inspect, v.tr. *visere*, *invisere* (= to view, lit.); *adspicere* (= to look on); *inspicere*, *introspicere*, *perspicere* (= to look through, examine); = to examine, *intueri*, *contemplari oculis*. (*col*) *lustrare*; to —, superintending anything, *alqd curare*, *regere*, *moderari*; see **EXAMINE**. **inspection**, n. 1. = a looking on, by verbs; 2. = watch, guardianship, superintendence, *cura* (= care over anything, e.g. the treasury, *aerarii*); *custodia*, *comb. cura custodique*; = protection, protecting care, *tutela*; = superintendence, — of a chairman, an officer, *praesidium*; = watch over the public morals, *praefectura morum*; to have the —, superintendence over anything, *alci rei praeesse*, *praefectum esse*, *alci rei praesidere* (as chairman, e.g. over public games, the affairs of the town); to have anyone under one's —, *alqm custodire*. **inspector**, n. *custos*, *-dis* (m. and f.), *curator* (= keeper, librarian); = one who is set over a thing, *praeses*, *-dis*, m. and f., *praefectus*, *one* who superintends the public morals,

praefectus moribus, censor; — of the public highways, **curator viarum**; = superintendent of a certain district of a town (as regards its cleanliness, etc.), **magister vici, vicomagister** (Suet.); — of the public buildings and chief constable, **aedilis** (in Rome). **inspectorship**, n. *custodis munus, -eris, cura, praefectura*.

inspiration, n. 1, = the inhaling of air, *spiritus, -ūs*; 2, = by the Holy Spirit, *instinctus (-ūs) divinus, instinctus divinus afflatusque, inspiratio* (Eccl.); by divine —, through God's command, *divinitus*; 3, = counsel, *monitus, -ūs, consilium* (= advice, what has been suggested); at anyone's —, see **SUGGESTION**. **inspire**, v.tr. = to infuse ideas, *suggere, sub(j)icere alqd* (= to suggest); as theol. t.t., to — by the Holy Spirit, *inspirare*; = to warn, advise, *monere alqm alqd* or *monere alqm ut*, etc.; to — with, *instill, alci in(j)icere*; to excite, — with, *instill* into anyone courage, vigour, *excitare, incitare, incendere, inflammare*; to — to delight, *laetitia* or *gaudio perfundere*. **inspired**, adj. *divino spiritu inflatus* or *tactus, mente incitatus* (in gen.); = fanatic, of enthusiasm approaching to madness, *fanaticus, furens, furibundus*. **inspire**, n. see **INSPIRE**. **inspirit**, v.tr. *animum alci addere*; see **ENCOURAGE**.

instability, n. *inconstantia*; see **INCONSTANCY**. **instable**, adj. *inconstans*; see **INCONSTANT**.

install, v.tr. *inaugurare* (under the celebration of auguries). **installation**, n. by *inaugurare*. **instalment**, n. *prima (secunda, etc.) pensio, pars, portio*; to pay by —, *in antecedensum dare*; to receive, to be paid by —, *in antecedensum accipere* (Sen.).

instance, I. n. 1, = request, *preces, -um*, more usually by abl. abs. (e.g. at the — of these men, *his petentibus*, or *his auctoribus*); 2, = example, *exemplum, specimen*; for —, *verbi* or *exempli caus(s)a* or *gratia*. II. v.tr. *referre, dicere*, see **MENTION**. **instant**, I. adj. 1, = urgent, *vehemens, intentus, acer, magni momenti, gravis* (= serious); 2, = immediate, *praesens*. II. n. *punctum temporis* (= the smallest point in duration); = a moment, as part of an hour, *momentum* or *vestigium temporis, momentum horae*; in an —, *momento temporis*; to the —, *ad tempus*; not an —, *ne minimam partem temporis*; in every —, *omni puncto temporis, nullo temporis puncto intermisso*; the, this very —, by ipse (e.g. the very — of his departure, *sua ipsa projectione*; at the very —, *ipso tempore*); to an —, *ad tempus*; for the —, *ad tempus, temporis caus(s)a*; for the present —, *in praesens, in praesentia* (opp. *in posterum*); = a favourable opportunity, *tempus opportunum, temporis opportunitas* or *ocasio*; not to allow the — to pass, *tempori* or *temporis occasione non desse*; during the last —, *in ipsa morte*. Adv. = immediately, *statim, confestim, protinus, e vestigio, extemplo, continuo*; = urgently, *intente, acriter, vehementer, impense, etiam atque etiam, magnopere*. **instaneous**, adj. *brevisissimus* (= of very short duration); = transient, *fugax* (= swift); sudden, *subitus* (e.g. *consilia*); = present, momentary, *praesens* (e.g. *possibilitas, facultas*). Adv. *puncto* or *momento temporis, e vestigio*; = by-and-by, immediately, *extemplo*.

instate, v.tr. = to establish in a rank or condition, by *constituere*; to — in an office (in general), *munus alci mandare* or *assignare* or *deferre*, *muneri alqm praeficere* or *praeposere*; to — in any particular office, *appondere* (e.g. in the office of guardian, *alqm custodem alci*); see **INSTALL**.

instead, prep. *loco* or *in locum alci* or *alci rei*; = in the place of, *vice* (Plin.), *in vicem* or *vicem alci* or *alci rei* (neum, tuam, nostram, vestram, vicem, in my, etc., stand; — of you all, *vestram omnium vicem*); *pro* with the abl., (= for, as good as, in comparison with, in proportion to); I was invited — of him, *in locum ejus invitatus sum*; he had called them *Quirites* — of soldiers, *Quirites eos pro militibus appellaverat*; — of, = rather than, with the pres. part., *intantum abest ut . . . ut*, etc. (= so far from . . . he rather, sooner, etc.); = not only did not . . . but, *non modo non . . . sed etiam*; instead of . . . he rather, *adeo non, adeo nihil . . . ut*; instead of . . . he only, *magis quam* (in Lat. the second clause comes first; e.g. — of frightening him, it only brought him into greater rage, *accenderat eum magis quam conterruerat*); — of taking to flight, *omissa fuga*; sometimes also by cum (e.g. — of praising him, he reproved him, *cum laudare deberet, eum vituperavit*).

instep, n. *pes superior*.

instigate, v.tr. *instigare* (e.g. *canes in alqm*, = to set on, and fig.), *concitare, incitare*. **instigation**, n. *impulsus, -ūs, stimulus, instinctus, -ūs*; at your —, *te auctore*. **instigator**, n. *auctor, concitator, impulsor, suator, machinator, princeps, -ipis*.

instil, v.tr. 1, = to infuse by drops, in general, *in os alci in(j)icere* or *indere* or *ingerere*; *instillare* (by drops, e.g. milk); 2, = to fill with, *alqm alqd re implere*; to — admiration, *alqm admiratione imbuiere, admirationem alci in(j)icere*.

instinct, I. n. animal —, *natura*; from one's own —, *natura duce*; = natural desire, *appetitus* (= the act of striving, e.g. after knowledge, *cognitio*); *appetitus, -ūs* (= natural feeling, especially animal); (both *appetitus* and *appetitus* are used by Cic. for the Greek *oponē* = desire in general); a sudden impulse, *impetus, -ūs*; = inward desire, inclination, *taste, studium*; sensual —, *studia prava* or *turpia* or *humilia*. II. adj. — with anything, *alqd re imbutus*. **instinctive**, adj. *naturalis, duce natura sua* (e.g. to do anything, *facere alqd*). Adv. *natura (duce), naturaliter*.

institute, I. v.tr. = to found (e.g. a court), *condere* (lit. to put together, hence to accomplish the building or the establishing of anything, e.g. an empire, *imperium*); to — a thing, *instituere*; to — a monarchy, *regnum statuere, regem creare* (= to create a king); = to erect, place, *constituere* (e.g. a monument, *monumentum*); to — friendship, *conciliare amicitiam*; a union, wedding, *nuptus*; peace, *pax*; to — again, re-establish, *reconciliare* (e.g. *peace, pacem*); to effect, *facere* (e.g. a treaty, alliance, *foetus, -eris, n.*; peace, *pax*). II. n. see **INSTITUTION**. **institution**, n. 1, = foundation, *initium* (= beginning), or verb (e.g. after the — of the state, *post quam civitas instituta est*, or *post civitatem institutam*, or by abl. abs., *civitate instituta*); 2, = custom, *institutum, lex, mos, moris, n.*; 3, = society, *societas, collegium, sodalitas*; 4, = school, *ludus* (lit. *ludicrum*), *schola*; see **SCHOOL**.

instruct, v.tr. 1, *erudire* (= to draw out of a state of comparative rudeness and ignorance), in anything, *in alqd re*; = to teach, *alqm alqd docere*; comb. *erudire atque docere, docere atque erudire*; = to prepare anyone for a certain avocation, *instituere ad alqd*; or by *instruere* (lit. to provide anyone with what is necessary, *doctrinis, artibus*, = to instruct in); to lecture, *praecipere* or *tradere alqd* or *de alqd re*, *tradere praecipere alci rei*; to — anyone in eloquence, *alqm ad dicendum instituere*; see **ORDER**; to be instructed by anyone, *discere ab alqo*; to be instructed in

anything by anyone, *discere alqd* (or with infin.); 2, = order, *alqd alci prae scribere* (e.g. *quae sint agenda*), *alci committere* or *mandare ut*; see ORDER, CHARGE. **instructed**, adj. *eruditus* (= brought out of a state of ignorance, educated); one who has received a learned, a literary education, *doctus, doctus instructus*. **instruction**, n. 1, = the act of teaching, *institutio* (= — in gen., information), in anything, *alqis res*; = the bringing up of anyone from a state of ignorance, *eruditio*; = education in a school, or from a master, *disciplina*; — given by a teacher, *doctrina*; *praeceptum* (= lesson); 2, = direction, *praeceptio* (= the act of prescribing), *praeceptum* (= precept), *prae scriptum, mandatum* (= charge given to anyone, e.g. an ambassador); his —s, *alci mandare ut*; see INSTRUCT, 2. **instructive**, adj. *utilis*. Adv. *utiliter*. **instructor**, n. *magister, doctor, praecceptor, dux* (= leader).

instrument, n. 1, = tool, *utensilia, -ium*, n. (= utensils in a household, and in general); = furniture, *suppellex*; = vessels, *culinary* —s, a soldier's cooking apparatus, *casa, -orum*; = tools for carrying on trade, *instrumentum* (collectively or in pl., e.g. *agricultural, rusticum*); = some large, artificial —, machine, *machina*; an iron —, *feramentum*; musical — with strings, *fides, -ium*; = horn, *cornu*; = trumpet, *tuba*; = pipe, *tibia*; to sing to an —, *ad chori larum sonum cantare*; 2, = means, *minister* (fig.); to use anyone as an — for anything, *alqis operi alqd efficere*; 3, in law and in gen. (= a deed), *lit(er)as, tabulae* (= anything in writing); to draw up an — in writing, *lit(er)is alqd consignare*. **instrumental**, adj. 1, = contributing aid, *utilis* (= useful); convenient, *commodus, accommodatus, aptus*; you were — in hindering, *per te stetit quominus*, etc., or *te auctore*, to be —, *ad alqd valere, alqis operi effici, alci proficere*; 2, = pertaining to music, — music, *cantus tibiarum nervorumque* or *nervorum et tibiarum*; — and vocal music, *chordarum sonitus et vocis cantus, vocum nervorumque cantus, -us*. **instrumentality**, n. *opera, ministerium*, or by *per* or *alqis operi* or *abl. abs.* (e.g. *per te* or *tud operi* or *te auctore*).

insubordination, n. *disciplina nulla* (= no order, discipline); = licentiousness, *licentia, nimia licentia*, comb. *intemperantia et nimia licentia*. **insubordinate**, adj. *nulla disciplina coactis, intemperans, seditiosus, turbulentus, male* or *parum obediens* (obed-) or *obtemperans*. Adv. *seditiosus, turbulentus* (r).

insufferable, adj. *intolerabilis*; see INTOLERABLE.

insufficient, adj. *haud sufficiens, haud satis* (*magnus*, etc.), *impar* (= unequal); see INADEQUATE. Adv. *haud satis, parum*. **insufficiency**, n. *inopia, imbecillitas* (= weakness), *angustias, egestas, paupertas* (= poverty).

insular, adj. by *insula* (e.g. through our — position, *eo ipso quod insulam incolimus*).

insult, I. n. *injuria, injuria alci illata, ab alqo illata, contumelia, probrium, maledictum*; = disgrace, *deleceus, -oris, n.*, *ignominia, insignitas*. II. v. tr. *alci maledicere* (= abuse), *contumeliam alci imponere*; without any —, *sine ulla contumelia*; to be insulted, *injuriam accipere* or *pati*; easily insulted, *animus mollis ad accipiendam offensionem*; to feel yourself insulted, *injuriam sibi facium putare*; insulted by something, *alqd in* or *ad contumeliam accipere* (= to take as an —). **insulting**, adj. *contumeliosus, probrosus, maledicus, maleficus*; — words, *voce contumeliosae, verborum contumelias*. Adv. *contumeliose, maledice, per ludibrium*.

insuperable, adj. *in(ax)superabilis* (lit., = what cannot be surmounted, of mountains), *quod superari non potest* (lit. and fig.); invincible, *invictus* (of persons).

insupportable, adj. see INTOLERABLE.

insurance, n. *fides de damnis resarciendo interposita*. **insure**, v. tr. and intr. *damnum praestare, de alqd re cavere*.

insurgent, adj. and n. *seditiosus, turbulentus*. **insurrection**, n. *rebellio, seditio, motus, -is, tumultus, -is*. **insurrectionary**, adj. *seditiosus*; see INSURGENT.

insusceptibility, n. by *insusceptible*, adj. see INSENSIBLE.

intact, adj. *intactus*; **integer** (= untouched), *salvus, inconvictus* (= unharmed).

intangible, n. *quod sentire* or *sensibus percipere non possumus*.

integral, adj. *pars ex totum necessaria*. **integrity**, n. 1, = entireness (e.g. — of the empire), *regnum integrum*; 2, = incorruptness, *integritas, probitas, abstinencia, innocentia, sanctitas, castitas* (= purity).

integument, n. (= that which naturally covers a thing, but chiefly a term in anatomy), *cutis* (= skin or —), *teg(u)men, (in)teg(u)mentum, experimentum* (= a covering, protection), *velamentum, velum* (= a covering cloak), *involutum* (= a wrapper).

intellect, n. *mens, -ntia, f., ingenium, ingeni vis, animus, cogitatio, intelligentia, quas pars animi rationis alque intelligentiae participes est*; acuteness of —, *ingenii acumen* or *acies, subtilitas, sagacitas*. **Intellectual**, adj. by *genit. of mens, etc.* **Intelligence**, n. 1, *perspicacia, sol(l)ertia*; see INTELLECT; 2, = news, *nuntius*; see NEWS. **Intelligenceer**, n. = one who sends or conveys intelligence, *nuntius, legatus* (= an ambassador); = one who gives notice of transactions in writing, a newspaper-writer, journalist, *diurnorum scriptor*. **Intelligent**, adj. *mente praeditus* (= gifted with understanding); one who has understanding, and uses it, *mentis compos, sanus*; = wise, *intelligens, sapiens, prudens, sciens, comb. prudens et sciens, (per)acutus, astutus, sol(l)er*; a very — man, *homo ingenio prudentique acutissimus*; to be —, *sapere*. Adv. *intelligent(er), sapient(er), prudenter, scient(er), acule, astute, sol(l)er*. **Intelligible**, adj. *quod facile intelligi potest*; = well explained, *explicitus*; = clear, *perspicuus*; = plain, not confused, *planus*; = manifest, *apertus* (lit., open to everybody, also of the speaker); = distinct, *distinctus* (= well arranged, e.g. of the language, also of the person who speaks it, e.g. *utroque distinctior Cicero, Tac.*). Adv. *perspicue, plane, aperte, distincte, explicita*.

intemperance, n. *intemperantia, immoderatio, impotentia*; in drink, *ebrietas*. **Intemperate**, adj. *intemperans, impotens, immoderatus*; — in drink, *ebrius, imulens*; = angry, *tracundus*. Adv. *intemperanter, immodice, immoderate, tracunde*. (v)

intend, v. tr. and intr. = to purpose, *propositum habere* or by *propositum est mihi alqd* (or with infin.); = to think of, *cogitare alqd* (or with infin.); = to look forward to a thing, to direct one's attention to, (*animus*) *intendere* (with the accus. of a pron., or with *ut* or with infin.), *animum intendere ad* or *in alqd*; = to design, to be trying to, *id agere ut, etc., alqd agitare*; he could not do what he intended, *quod intendere non efficere poterat*; = to prepare anything, *parare*; = to attempt something difficult, *alqd moliri*; = to devise, *alqd comminisci* (something bad, e.g. a fraud, *fraudem*); = to be about to, *velle, cogitare*.

in animo habere, destinare (all with infin.; also very often by using the fut., e.g. *nunc scripturus sum*, = I am just about to write). **intense**, adj. *magnus, acer, ardens, summus, intentus*; to take — pains with, *incumbere ad* or *in alqd* or *alci rei*, or by *animum intendere ad alqd*. Adv. *valde, magnopere, acriter, summe*. **intensify**, v.tr. *majorem, etc., reddere, amplificare, exaggerare, augere*; & INCREASE. **intensity**, n. *vis, vis, f., gravitas*; — of cold, *rigor*. **intensive**, adj. = serving to give emphasis (e.g. an — particle), *intensivus* (e.g. *intensiva adverbia*, gram.). **intent**, I. adj. (lit., = having the mind strained, bent on a subject, eager, e.g. on business), *studiosus alci rei, intentus, attentus ad alqd* or (in) *alqd rei*; erectus; to be — upon, *animum ad alqd, in alqd* or *alci rei intendere, incumbere in* or *ad alqd* or *alci rei, studere alci rei*. Adv. by adj. **II**. n. see INTENTION; to all —s and purposes, *omnino*. **intention**, n. = design, *consilium, propositum, mens, animus* (e.g. *in animo habere, esse in animo alci*), *institutum, sententia, studium, voluntas*. **intentional**, adj. by adv. *quod consulto* or *de industria, or dedita opera fit*.

inter, v.tr. *sepelire* (= to bury in general; also *sepelire dolorem*), *humare* (= to cover with earth). **interment**, n. *sepultura, humatio*; place of —, *sepu(ch)rum*; see BURY.

interact, n. = interlude in a play, *embolium* (ἐμβολιον, fig., *embolia amoris*, Cic.).

intercalary, adj. *intercalaris* or *intercalarius*. **intercalate**, v.tr. *intercalare*.

intercede, v.intr. = to plead, (*de*)*precari pro alqo* (= to — for anyone); see ENTREAT, BEG. **intercession**, n. *deprecatio* (= praying earnestly to turn off some evil); at anyone's request, *alqo deprecatore* (e.g. to obtain pardon, *veniam impetrare*); to make — for anyone, *rogare pro alqo* (so as to obtain something); on account of anything, *alci adesse ad alqd deprecandum*; with anyone, *deprecari alqm pro alqo, deprecatorem alci adesse apud alqm*; *alci supplicare pro alqo*. **intercessor**, n. one who entreats, deprecator. **intercessory**, adj. by verbs; see INTERCEDE.

intercept, v.tr. 1, = to seize on by the way (e.g. a letter, a prince), *intercipere, excipere*; 2, = to cut off, *intercludere, circumvenire, officere* (e.g. — the light, *luminibus officere*); see INTERRUPT, HINDER.

interchange, I. v.tr. 1, = to reciprocate (e.g. places), by (*com*)*mutare, (per)mutare inter se*; see ALTERNATE, EXCHANGE. **II**. n. (*com*)*mutatio, permutatio, vicissitudo*. **interchangeable**, adj. *quae inter se (com)mutari possunt*. Adv. *invicem*.

intercolumniation, n. *intercolumnium*.

intercommunicate, v.intr. 1, *alqd communicare inter se* or *conferre inter se*; see COMMUNICATE; 2, of rooms, etc., *commutui, -us, continere*.

intercourse, n. *conversatio* (social), *usus, -us* (frequent); *commerce* (commercial and in gen.); *habituus, -us, consuetudo*; —, inasmuch as parties live, reside together, *convictus, -us*; family —, *usus domesticus et consuetudo*; familiar —, *usus familiaris, familiaritas*; I have — with anyone, *est mihi consuetudo cum alqo*; to have familiar — with anyone, *alqo familiariter* or *intime uti, conjunctissime vivere cum alqo, usu cum alqo conjunctissimum esse*; to avoid all — with men, *congressus hominum fugere, fugere colloquia et coetus hominum*.

interdict, I. v.tr. 1, = to forbid, *interdicere alci alqd re, or with ne*; see FORBID; 2, see EXCOMMUNICATE. **II**. n. *interdictum*.

interest, I. v.tr. 1, = to excite an interest, (e.g. a book), *jucundum esse* (lit. = to be pleasing); = to delight, *delectare*; = to fascinate, *capere* (= to prepossess): to — anyone, *alci placere*; = to attract delight, *alqm delectare* or *delectatione allicere*; = to enlist anyone's attention, *tenere* (e.g. *audientium animos*); if it —s you to know this likewise, *si etiam hoc quaeris*; 2, = to have a share to be concerned in; anything —s me, *alqd me interest, alqd ad me pertinet*; 3, = to give a share in; I — anyone in anything, *alci alqd commendo* (e.g. *alci gloriam alci*); I feel an — in anything, *alqd mihi curae* or *cordi* (but *curae cordique*) *est*; I — myself for anyone, *alci studeo, consulo, alci sum studiosus*; to take — in, *participem esse alci rei*; = to be an accomplice in a bad action, *affinem esse rei* (lit. = to be related to anyone). **II**. n. 1, = causing interest, in gen. *studium*; the divided — of the hearers, *deductum in partes audientium studium*; = attraction, *voluptas*; = pleasantness, *jucunditas*; = delight, *delectatio, oblectatio*; to give an — to a matter, *voluptatem dare alci rei*; 2, = advantage; to have an — in, by interest or refer; the — anyone has in a thing, *res* or *rationes* or *causae* *alci*; = advantage, *commodum*; *bonum, usus, -us, utilitas*; = emolument, *emolumentum*; the common —, *res* or *causae* *communis, communis omnium utilitas*; in anyone's —, *ex usu alci*; anything is in my —, *alqd est e re meae*; my — requires it, *rationes meae ita ferunt*; it is conducive to my —, *expedit mihi, meis rationibus conducit*; not all have, feel the same —, *aliis aliud expedit*; to defend anyone's —, *alci causam defendere*; to consider, study anyone's —, *alci rationibus consulere*; 3, *usura* or *usurae, faenus* (*Je*); — added to the capital, *analogismus*; — of —, *usurae usurarum*; to lend out money on —, *pecuniam faenerari, pecuniam dare faenore* or *faenori, ponere in faenore nummos*; to invest capital at —, *pecuniam apud alqm occupare*; to lend out money at high —, *pecuniam grandi faenore occupare*; money lent without —, *pecunia gratuita*; the act of lending money on —, *faeneratio*; the — mounts up, *usurae multiplicantur*; to return, repay an act of kindness with —, *beneficium cum usuris reddere*; to return kindness with —, *debitum alci cumulate reddere*. **interested**, adj. *attentus, erectus*; — in, *alci rei studiosus* (= fond of); I am — in anything, *alqd e re mea est, mihi expedit, mea interest* or *refert*. **interesting**, adj. by *quod* ad *se* attracts or illicit (of a person), or by *alqm tenere* (of a writer), or by *multum habere* or *plenum esse delectationis* (of a book), *jucundus*; see AGREEABLE.

interfere, v.intr. *alci rei* or *in alqd intercedere, admiscere, intervenire, se interponere, or se immiscere*; I shall not — with it, *per me licet*; to — on anyone's behalf (i.e. to guarantee for anyone), *intercedere pro alqo*; to hinder, *alqm interpellare* or *prohibere* or *impedire* (with *quominus* or *quin* or *ne*), *alci officere, obesse, alci obstruere quominus* or *quin*; see HINDER. **interference**, n. by verb, or by *intercessio* (of the tribunes).

interim, n. *tempus interjectum, spatium, temporis intervallum, tempus quod interea est*; ad —, *interim*; ad *tempus* (= for a time); *temporis gratia* (= for the present time); a decree ad —, *edictum ad tempus propositum*.

interior, I. adj. *interior, internus*. **II**. n. *pars interior*; see INNER, INTERNAL.

interjacent, adj. 1, by *interjacere, intercedere*; 2, *interjacens, interjectus*.

interject, v.tr. *interponere, interjicere*. **interjection**, n. (in grammar) *interjectio*.

interlace, v.tr. *implicare* = to intermix (e.g. remarks), *intezere alqd alci rei* (fig., e.g. poetry in a discourse, *versus orationi*); see ENTWINE.

interlapse, I. v.intr. *interjici, interponi*. II. n. by verb; in the — of a year, *anno circumacto* or *praeterito*, *anno interjecto*, also *anno post*, or *post annum*.

interlard, v.tr. see MIX.

interleave, v.tr. *libri singulis paginis interjicere singulas chartas puras*.

interline, v.tr. *interscribere* (Plin. Min.).

interlocation, n. see CONVERSATION. **interlocutory**, adj. (= consisting of dialogue, e.g. discourses), *in sermone*; to mention to anyone by way of conversation, *alci in sermone injicere* (with acc. and infin., Cic.); a thing is mentioned as an — remark, *incidit mentio de alqd re*.

interlude, n. see INTERACT.

intermarriage, n. *connubium*. **intermarry**, v.intr. *inter se matrimonio conjungi*.

intermeddle, v.intr. *se interponere alci rei* or *in alqd*, *se admiscere* or *immiscere*; not to —, *abesse* or *se abstinere ab alqd re*; you may do as you like, I shall not —, *quod vobis facies, me nihil interpono*. **intermediate**, adj. *medius* (*intermedius*, ante class.).

interment, n. see INTER.

interminable, adj. *infinitus*. Adv. *infinite*.

intermingle, v.tr. *alci alqd (inter)miscere*; see MINGLE, MIX.

intermission, n. *intermissio* (e.g. of duty, officii); see INTERRUPTION, PAUSE. **intermit**, v.tr. *alqd intermittere*; see OMIT, CEASE, INTERRUPT. **intermittent**, adj., med. t.t. *febris intermittens* (Cels.). Adv. *tempore* or *intervallo interposito*, or *certain temporibus* (= at fixed times, or *in certis temp.* = at irregular intervals), *aliquando*, *nonnumquam* (*nonnunq.* = sometimes).

intermix, I. v.tr. see INTERMINGLE. II. v.intr. (*com)misceri, permisceri, intermisceri*. **intermixture**, n. *mistio, permistio* (the act); see COMPOUND, MIXTURE.

internal, see INNER. Adv. *intus, penitus*.

international, adj. — law, *jus (juris, n.) gentium*.

internecine, adj. *internecivus*; see FATAL.

internuncio, n. = messenger between two parties, *internuntius*.

interpellation, n. *interpellatio* (Cic.).

interpolate, v.tr. = to insert, *alqd alci rei addere, inserere*; = to falsify, *corrumpere*. **interpolation**, n. use verb.

interpose, I. v.tr. = to place between (e.g. to — a body between the earth and the sun), *interponere, interjicere*. II. v.intr. = to mediate, *se interponere in rem*; see INTERFERE. **interposition**, n. 1. = a placing between (e.g. the — of the Baltic sea between, etc.), *interjunctus, interpositus* (both *-us*, only common in abl. however), *interventus, -us*; better use abl. abs. (e.g. *maris interjecto* = by the — of the sea; 2, (in general = mediation, anything interposed), *vis, impulsus, -us* (inigation), or by *auctor* (e.g. *by my —, me auctore*); see INTERFERENCE; by divine —, influence, *divinitus*.

interpret, v.tr. 1, = to — for anyone, *interpretari*; see TRANSLATE; 2, = to unfold

the meaning of anything (e.g. a dream), *alqd interpretari, esse interpretem alci rei* (e.g. the law, a dream); *con(j)icere, alqd conjecturam explanare, conjecturam alci rei facere, alqd enarrare* (= to conjecture, explain by conjecture, e.g. a dream, a wonder, etc.); = to take anything that is said, *accipere* (either in a good or bad sense); = to explain, *explanare*; to — in a wrong sense, misinterpret, *decolorare in (with accus.)*, *trahere ad or in (with accus.)*, = — on purpose; to — anything that is not clear, *rem obscuram interpretando explanare*; to get anyone to — anything for, *de alqd re uti interpretare*; to — anything in good part, *alqd in bonam partem accipere* or *bene interpretari*; to — anything as an offence, *alqd in malam partem accipere* or *male interpretari*; to — anything from anyone as haughtiness, *alqd alci tribuere superbiae, trahere alqd in superbiam*; as an insult, as disgracing anyone, *in contumeliam convertere*; to — a thing differently from what anyone said, *aliter alqd ac dictum erat accipere*. **interpretation**, n. *interpretatio, explanatio* (= explanation); an — by conjecture, a conjecture, hypothesis, *conjectio, conjectura*; = critical explanations of an author, *enarratio* (Quint.); = to be liable to have a bad — put upon, *in malam partem accipi*. **interpretative**, adj. *quod explanat*. **interpreter**, n. an — of a foreign tongue, *interpretes, -etis, m. and f.*; to converse through the medium of an —, *per interpretem colloqui*, with anyone, *cum alqo*.

interregnum, n. *interregnum*. **interrex**, n. *interrex*.

interrogate, v.tr. and intr. *quaerere, exquirere, requirere ex or ab alqo*; see ASK, INQUIRE; = to — again and again, *rogare*; see ASK. **interrogation**, n. *interrogatio* (= the act of interrogating, hence anything in the form of a question), *percontatio* (*percont-*); = the question asked, *(inter)rogatum*; = investigation, *quaestio*. **interrogative**, I. adj. use verb (e.g. in au — manner, *percontando* (*percont-*) et *interrogando*). II. n. *particula interrogativa* (gram.). **interrogator**, n. *qui interrogat*. **interrogatory**, I. adj. by *interrogat*. II. n. *interrogatio*.

interrupt, v.tr. *interrumpere* (e.g. a speech, *orationem*; sleep, *somnum*; order, succession, *ordinem*); *interpellare* (lit., to — a speaker by speaking, by addressing the meeting; then in general, to disturb); = to rest, cease for a while from anything, *interrumpere* (e.g. the march, journey, *iter*; the battle, *praelium*); to intercept, arrest suddenly, *intercipere* (e.g. the march, *iter*; a conversation, *sermonem medium*); to — by interfering, *intervenire alci rei* (e.g. a deliberation, *deliberationi*); = to cut short, *incidere* (lit. = to cut into, to cut away a piece as it were, e.g. a discourse, the conversation, speech, *sermonem*); = to speak whilst others are speaking, *alqm interfari*; = to cause to cease, separate, put off, *dirimere* (e.g. *sermonem, praelium*; both of persons and circumstances); to — by speaking against, *alci obloqui*; — noisily, *alci obstrepere*. **interrupted**, adj. *interruptus, interceptus, interruptus*. Adv. *interrupte*. **interruption**, n. *interpellatio* (= of one who speaks by others; then in general = disturbance); = the act of speaking whilst someone else speaks, *interfatio*; = the act of ceasing for a while, *intermissio* (e.g. of the correspondence, *lit(ter)urum* or *epistolarum*); = the interval whilst an — takes place, *inter capedo* (e.g. *scribendi*); without —, *uno tenore sine ulla intermissione*; to carry on the war with —, *per dilataciones bellum gerere*.

intersect, v.tr. *secare* (lit. and fig.); = to cleave, divide, *scindere* (lit. and fig.); to cut

across, thus, *X*, *decussare* (e.g. a line); to cut right in the middle, *medium secare*; by ditches, *fossis concidere* (e.g. a field, a piece of land). **intersection**, *n.* *sectio* (the act); the — (*X*) of two lines that cross each other, *decussatio*, *decussis*, *-is*, *m.*; = diameter, *diametros*; see **DIAMETER**.

intersperse, *v.tr.* *immiscere*; in anything, *alci rei*; to — poetry in a discourse, speech, sermon, *versus admiscere orationi*; see **MIX**.

interstice, *n.* *rima*, *foramen*.

intertwine, *v.tr.* see **ENTWINE**.

interval, *n.* *intervallum*, *spatium interjectum* (in general; *distantia*, for — between two places, distance, seldom used, as in *Vitruv.*); — of time, *tempus interjectum*; to leave an —, a space between, *spatium relinquere* or *intermittere*; after a brief —, *interjecto laevo may. to spatium*; in the —, *interim*; at —s, *aliquando*, *nonnumquam* (*monnumq.*).

intervene, *v.intr.* = to be between, *interjicere*; = to come between, *intercedere*, *interfluere*, *interpont*, *intervenire*; *supervenire* *alci rei* (of persons and things, e.g. of the night, *ni nos proelio intervenisset*, *Liv.*; to — (of obstacles), *obijci*). **intervention**, *n.* *interventus*, *-us* (of persons and things); see **INTERFERENCE**.

interview, *n.* *congressio* (= the act), *congressus*, *-us* (= the — itself, friendly meeting); an — for a stated purpose, *conventus*, *-us*; = conversation, *colloquium*, *sermo*.

interweave, *v.tr.* *intessere* *alci rei* or *in alqu re* (lit. and fig.); see **ENTWINE**.

intestate, *n.* of a person who dies without making a will, *intestatum* (*Cic.*) or *intestato* (*Cic.*) *decedere*.

intestine, *I. adj.* *intestinus*; see **INTERNAL**. **II. n.** *intestinum*, usu. pl. *intia*, *viscera*, *exta* (ail pl.).

intimacy, *n.* *familiaritas*, *usus* (*-us*), *familiaris*, *consuetudo*, *necessitudo*. **intimate**, *I. adj.* *familiaris* (e.g. conversation, *sermo*), *intimus* (*inter*), *convivus*; to have an — knowledge of anything, *alqd penitus perspectrum cognitumque habere*. *Adv.* *familiariter*, *intime*, *conjuncte*, *penitus*, *prorsus*; see **WHOLLY**. **II. v.tr.** *significare* (in gen.); = to indicate, *indicare* (both *alci alqd*); = to inform anyone about a matter, *docere* *alqm alqd*, *alqm de alqd re certiorum facere*, *alci alci nuntiare*, *declarare*; to — by words, *voce significare*; to — in a roundabout way, *alqd circuitu plurium verborum ostendere*; as a prediction, a wonder, *alqd portendere*; to — (in a threatening manner), *denuntiare*. **intimation**, *n.* *significatio*, *nuntius*, *denuntiatio*.

intimidate, *v.tr.* *metum* (*timorem*, *terrorem*, *pavorem*, *formidinem*) *alci in* (*ijicere*, *incutere*; *metum* (*timorem*, *terrorem*) *alci afferre*, *inferre*, *offerre*; *alqm in metum compellere*, *confijicere*; see **FRIGHTEN**, **TERRIFY**). **intimidated**, *adj.* *timefactus* (e.g. liberty). **intimidation**, *n.* *minae* = threats; by *pavorem* or *metum* *alci incutere*.

into, *prep.* as denoting motion towards or entrance, *in* with accus.; *in meridiem*, = southwards; *in Galliam*, = towards Gaul; so of time, to, or up to, *dormiet in lucem*, = he will sleep till daybreak; *in multam noctem*, = deep into the night. An adverb may be added, *usque in senectutem*, = down to old age; *michi in mentem venit*, = it occurs to me. *In*, as equivalent to *into*, may signify change or conversion, as *in lapidem verti*, = to be changed — stone; *in aquam solvi*, = to be melted — water. With verbs compounded with *pre-*, *into* is often not expressed, to go — the city, *urbem ingredi*.

intolerable, *adj.* *intolerabilis*, *intolerandus*, *vix tolerabilis*, *non ferendus* (of persons and things, e.g. woman, cold, pain); = odious, disagreeable, troublesome, *odiosus* (of persons and things, e.g. you are — to me, *odiosus mihi es*); = disobliging, disagreeable, *importunus* (of persons and things, e.g. avarice, *avaritia*.) *Adv.* *intoleranter*; to boast —, *intolerantissime gloriari*; it is — cold, *intolerabile est frigus*. **intolerance**, *n.* *animus altorum de rebus divinis opinio* *hanc ferens*, or by some word = pride *intolerantia*, *superbia*, *arrogantia*. **intolerant**, *adj.* *moribus immitis* (= of a harsh disposition); = intractable, difficult to deal with, *obstinete*, *difficilis*; = proud, *superbus*, *alci rei intolerans*; in religion, *erga alqos parum indulgens*.

intone, *v.tr.* = to sound the notes of a musical scale, *intucere* (= to begin to sing, *Virg.*); *voce praeire* (= to lead, of a precentor, to sound the first note); to — prayers, *preces canere*.

intoxicate, *v.tr.* *inebriare* (lit.), *ebrium reddere*. **intoxicated**, *adj.* *ebrius*, *temulentus*. **intoxicating**, *adj.* (*potus*) *qui alqm ebrium reddit*. **intoxication**, *n.* *ebrietas*, *temulentia*; see **DRUNK**.

intractable, *adj.* *indocilis*, *difficilis*. **intractability**, *n.* by *adj.*

intransitive, *adj.* *intransitivus* (gram.).

intrench, *v.tr.* = to cut a trench, (*com-*) *mune* (= to fortify, in gen.); = to surround with fortifications, *q. eribus et munitionibus saepire*, *q. eribus munire*; = to surround with palisades, vallare, obvallare, *rallo* or *fossa saepire* (*sep*), or cingere, or circumdare, or *munire*; *alqm locum munitionibus saepire*, *castra in alqo loco communiti*. **intrenchment**, *n.* *vallum*, *munitionis*, *munimentum*, *operu*, *-um*.

intrepid, *adj.* *intrepidus*; see **FEARLESS**. **inrepedity**, *n.* *animus intrepidus* or *impavidus* or *fortis*; *fortitudo*; see **COURAGE**.

intricacy, *n.* *implicatio*, *contortio* (e.g. *orationis*); the — of the road, *iter impeditum*. **intricate**, *adj.* *contortus*, *implicatus*, *inexplicabilis*, *perplexus*, *tormentosus*, *impeditus*.

intrigue, *I. n.* = a plot of a complicated nature, *dolus* (= a trick played to do harm); a secret —, *clandestinum consilium*, *artificia*, *-torum*; = a snare, *jallaciu*; = a deception, *fraus*, *-dis*; = ambush, *insidiae*. **II. v.tr.** *jallaciu* *fabricari*, (*on*) *coquere* (e.g. *consilia*); see **FLOR**, **CONSPIRE**. **intriguer**, *n.* *doli* or *jallaciarum* *machinator*. **intriguing**, *adj.* *callidus* et *vi fraudem acutus*, *fraudulentus* (= deceitful); = cunning, crafty, *astutus*, *vaxer*; = malicious, knavish, *malitiosus*; a crafty fellow, *veterator*.

intrinsic(al), *adj.* = real, *verus*, or *per se*, or *ipse*. *Adv.* *re* *teia*, *per se*, *vere*; see **REAL**.

introduce, *v.tr.* lit. *invehere*, *importare* (by carriers, by ship, goods, etc.); to — anyone to one, *alqm introducere ad alqm* (usu. to the great, to an audience, *Curt.*, or to a house); to — anyone to a person (for making his acquaintance) by letter, *alqm alci commendare*; = to make acquainted with someone, *praeferentem praesenti alci commendare*; = to induct anyone to an office, *alqm inaugurare*; in a fig. sense, e.g. to — anyone as speaking, *alqm loquentem* or *disputantem inducere*; = to bring up (e.g. customs, etc.), *inducere*, *introducere*; to have been introduced, *usu receptum esse*; to — many changes, *multa mutare* or *novare*. **introduction**, *n.* *invectio* (= importation of goods, etc.), *inductio* (= the act of letting go in, e.g. of armed soldiers, *inductio armatorum*); — of persons, *introductio* (e.g. *adulescentulorum nobilium*); to give an — to, *alqm alci commendare*; an — to a book, *etc.*

proemium, principium, exordium, praefatio (Plin., Quint.). say something in — to, *dicere alqd ante rem*; after a short — respecting old age, *pauca praefatus de senectute*. **introduction**, adj. by v., e.g. to make — remarks, *praefari*.

intromission, n. *aditus, -us*, or by verb, *intromittere*.

introspect, v.tr., **introspection**, n. *ipsum se inspicere*; for gen. sense, see INSPECT.

intrude, v.intr. = to — on a person or family, *se intrudere, se inferre et intrudere, se inculcare alicj auribus* (in order that one may be heard). **intruder**, n. by *importunus, molestus*. **intrusion**, n. *importunitas*; = troublesome-ness, or by verb, *se inferre et intrudere*. **intrusive**, adj. *qui se infert et intrudit*. Adv. *molestus, importune*.

intrust, v.tr. *fidei alicj alqd committere* or *permittere, tradere alqd in alicj fidem*; see ENTRUST.

intuition, n. poetical, philosophical —, *anticipatio, cognitio, perceptio, comprehensio, anticipatio* (κατάληψις). **intuitive**, adj. = clear, *perspicuus, dilucidus*; = clearly expressed, *expressus* (of images); in philosophy use n. (e.g. — knowledge, *alqd per quandam animi perceptionem cognitum*). Adv. *perspicue, dilucide, (celer) quidam animi perceptione*.

intumescence, intumescence, n. by verbs, *(in) tumescere, intumescere* (in gen.); *turgescere*; see SWELL, SWELLING.

inundation, n. better expressed by verb, *inundare*, or by *magnae aquae*.

inurbanity, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas*.

inure, v.tr. *assuefacere*; see ACCUSTOM.

inurn, v.tr. *in urnam condere*; see INTER.

inutility, n. *inutilitas*.

invade, v.tr. *irruptionem* or *incursionem facere* in, etc., *invadere* (the enemy, a town, a harbour, etc., in alqm, in alqd; also of an evil); *alci* or in alqm *incurrere, bellum alci inferre*; of a large body of troops, *in terram infundi* or *infundere*; to — a country with an army, *terram invadere cum copiis*, the enemy's land, *copias in fines hostium introducere, or inducere, impressionem facere in fines hostium*; see ATTACK, ASSAIL. **invader**, n. *hostis*. **invasion**, n. *irruptio, incursio*.

invalid, I. adj. in law, = having no effect, *irritus* (= without legal force, opp. *validus*, e.g. a will); = fruitless, *vanus* (= vain, without effect, of things), comb. *irritus et vanus* (e.g. a will); = unfit, *parum idoneus* (= not suited to the purpose, e.g. authority, witness, excuse); of arguments, *infirmus, nugatorius, vitiatus*; to make anything —, *alqd irritum facere* (e.g. a will), = to rescind, to annul, *alqd rescindere* (e.g. a will, a compact, a sentence), comb. *rescindere et irritum facere* or *ut irritum et vanum rescindere* (of a will). II. n. *aeger* = ill; to be a confirmed —, *tenui aut potius nulla valetudine esse*; an — soldier, *causarius*. **invalidate**, v.tr. *alqd irritum facere, tollere* (= to destroy), *infirmare* (= to weaken), *labefactare* (e.g. *opinionem*), *rescindere, rescire* (of laws); see ABROGATE, ABOLISH. **invalidish**, adj. *ad alqm morbum proclivior*. **invalidity**, n. use adj. *INVALID* or v. *INVALIDATE*.

investive, n. *convictum, contumelia*, male-dictum, probrum, *invectio* (rare), *verba* with adj., e.g. *acerba* (= bitter); *malima* (= sharp), *aculeata* (= stinging), *mordata* (= reproachful), *criminosa* (of a speech). **inveigh**, v.intr. in alqm *invehi, incurrere, incescere, alqm jurgio adorire* con-

tumeliosis verbis or *verbis vehementioribus prosequi, alqm* or *alqd objurgare*; = to scold, *alqm increpare, castigare*.

inveigle, v.tr. see MISLEAD, SEDUCE.

invent, v.tr. *invenire, reperire*; to — (in the mind), *excogitare*; = to contrive, hatch, *comminisci* (gen. something bad). **invention**, n. 1, = act of —, *inventio, excogitatio*, or by verb (e.g. *hamis repertis*, = by the — of hooks); 2, = thing invented, *alqd inventum* or *reperitum*; 3, = fiction, commentum, *fabula, mendacium* (= lie). **inventive**, adj. *ingeniosus* (= who has always new ideas); *sol(d)ers* (= clever, who knows how to make use of, how to apply new ideas to some purpose); sharp, deep, *acutus* (= who can conceive a thing in its depth); an — person, *ingenium ad excogitandum acutum*; the — faculty, *inventio, excogitatio*. **inventor**, n. *inventor* (chiefly poet., or late reporter), *fent. inventrix*; = author, *auctor, architectus* (lit. architect), comb. *architectus et princeps*; the —s of the art of sculpture, *fin-gendi conditores*. **inventory**, n. *repertorium, inventarium* (Jct.).

inverse, adj. *inversus, conversus*. Adv. *retro, permutato ordine*. **inversion**, n. *con-versio* (lit., e.g. of the bladder, *vesicae*; fig. = destruction, *eversio*); — of words, *inversio verborum*. **invert**, v.tr. = to turn into a contrary direction, *(con)vertere*; = to turn round, *invertere* (e.g. the ring, *anulum*; hence fig., to change entirely, e.g. the order of the words, *ordinem verborum*); to — the order of words, *ultima primis praepo-tere*; = to alter, *commutare* (fig., e.g. the constitution of the state, *rempublicam*); = to change entirely, *permutare* (e.g. *omnem reipublicae statu*); = to upset completely, *evertere* (fig., e.g. the state, *rempublicam*); = to turn everything topsy-turvy, *omnia miscere, summa imis miscere, omnia sursum deorsum versare*.

invest v.tr. 1, see CLOTHE; 2, = to — with an office, *magistratum alci dare, mandare, deferre, muneri alqm praeficere*; to — anyone with the highest power, *deferre alci summam imperii*; 3, = to lend (e.g. — with a charm), *alqd alci addere, impertire, alqm alqd re (ex)ornare*; see ADORN, GIVE; 4, of money, *pecuniam collocare, occupare, ponere, with in alqd re* or *apud alqm*; 5, = to besiege, *circumsedere, obsidere, vallo* or *fossa cingere* or *circumdare*; see BESIEGE. **investiture**, n. = the right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice, **ritus inaugurationis feudal*. **investment**, n. 1, with an office, *inauguratio*, or by verb; see INSTALL; 2, of money, by verb *INVEST*; 3, = siege, *obsessio*.

investigate, v.tr. *exquirere, indagare, (per-)scrutari, investigare, querere, cognoscere* (the last two also of judicial investigation), *per-contari* (*percunct-*), *sciscitari*; to — the true reason of anything, *veram rationem alicj rei exsequi*; to — the truth, *quid verum sit exquirere*. **investigation**, n. *investigatio, indagatio, per-contatio* (*percunct-*) (= questioning), *inquisitio, questio, cognitio*; see INQUIRY. **investigator**, n. *investigator, indagator, quaestor* (only in judicial matters), *inquisitor*.

inveteracy, n. *inveteratio*. **inveterate**, adj. *inveteratus, confirmatus* (fig., = deeply rooted), *penitus defixus* (of bad habits), *penitus insitus* (of opinions); to become —, *inveterascere*. Adv. *penitus*.

invidious, adj. 1, = envious, *invidius, invidiosus, lividus, malignus, malevolus*; 2, = exposed to envy, *invidiosus, odiosus*. Adv. *maligne, invidiose*. **invidiousness**, n. 1, *invidia, malevolentia, malignitas*; 2, *invidia, odium*.

invigorate, v.tr. *corroborare* (e.g. anyone through constant work, employment, *alqm asiduo opere*); = to revive anyone, (*confirmare* (e.g. the body through food, *corpus cibo firmare*); to become invigorated, *se corroborare, se confirmare, se recreare, or vires reficere* (= to recruit one's strength). **invigorating**, adj. *aptus ad corpus* (etc.) *reficiendum*. **invigoration**, n. *confirmatio animi*; for — of the body, use verb.

Invincible, adj. *invictus, in(ex)superabilis, inexpugnabilis* (= impregnable, of places); *quod superari non potest* (fig., e.g. obstacles, *impedimenta*). Adv. *quod superari non potest*.

inviolability, n. *sanctitas* (of God and men, = sanctity), *caeremonia, religio* (= sacredness, of the gods and of everything consecrated to them, e.g. tombs). **inviolable**, adj. *inviolabilis, inviolatus*; = sacred, holy, consecrated, *sanctus, sacrosanctus*. Adv. *inviole*. **involute**, adj. *integer* (of a thing remaining in its former state); = without having received any injury, unhurt, *illunes, involutus*, comb. *integer atque involutus, intactus involutusque*; = entire, undamaged, *in corruptus*; = without any accident, safe, *incolumis* (opp. *afflictus, vitiosus*), comb. *integer incolumisque*; = safe, in safety, *salvus, comb. salvus atque incolumis*.

invisibility, n. by **invisible**, adj. *caecus or nihil cernentius, or quem (quam, quod) cernere et videre non possumus, quem (quam, quod) non possumus oculis consequi*; to be —, *sub oculis non cadere, non comparere* (= not to appear, of persons and things); the — world, *caelum, superi*; see **HEAVEN**. Adv. *quod cerni non potest*.

invitation, n. *invitatio*; at your —, *invitatus or vocatus a te, invitatu or vocatu tuo*. **invite**, v.tr. 1, (in the usual sense) *invitare alqm ad alqd* (any invitation, of persons and things); *vocare alqm ad alqd* (the usual phrase in inviting anyone to dinner through a slave; then in gen. of an invitation to take part in anything, e.g. *ad bellum, ad quietem*, etc.); to — oneself to dinner, *condicere ad cenam, condicere alci* (the latter in gen. in the sense, I'll be your guest); 2, = to allure; to — to the pleasures of rural life, *ad fruendum agrum invitare*; see **ALLURE**. **inviting**, adj. *blandus, gratus, amoenus, dulcis*. Adv. *blande, grate, amoenè, dulciter*.

invocation, n. *imploratio* (= imploring), *testatio* (= calling as a witness).

invoice, n. (*mercium*) *libellus or index, -icis, m. and f.*; see **ACCOUNT**.

invoke, v.tr. *invocare, implorare*; to — the Muses, *invocare Musas*; to — the gods, *implorare or invocare Deos, invocare atque obtestari Deos, comprecari Deos* (the latter esp. = to pray for help); to — anyone's assistance, *implorare fidem alcis, invocare subsidium alcis, auxilium alcis implorare et flagitare*; to — God as a witness, *Deum testari, Deum invocare testem*.

involuntary, adj. *invitus et coactus* (= unwilling and forced), *non voluntarius* (= not made to please us, e.g. death). Adv. *invite, or by adj. or haud sponte sud.* **involuntariness**, n. *necessitas, or by adj.* (e.g. the — of my action, *quod coactus feci*).

involution, n. *implicatio, involutio* (Vitr.), better by **INVOLVE**, which see. **involve**, v.tr. 1, = to envelop (e.g. to — one in smoke), *involvere*; see **ENVELOP**; 2, = to implicate, *alqm alqd re implicare, illaqueare, illigare*; to be involved in debt, *aere alieno obstrum, oppressum, or demersum esse*; see **IMPLICATE**; 3, = to imply, *continere, habere*; it is involved in the nature of the

case, *rei inest alqd, ex alqd re sequitur*; see **IMPLY, FOLLOW**.

invulnerable, adj. *invulnerabilis* (Sen.); to be —, *vulnerari non posse*.

inwall, v.tr. *saxo conspire* (consep-).

inward, adj. = internal, interior, *interior*; see **INNER**. Adv. *introrsus or introrsum, intus, intrinsicus*; bent —, *incurvus*.

inweave, v.tr. *intextere alci rei or in alqd re* (lit. and fig.).

inwrought, adj. by *intextus*; see **WEAVE, ENGRAVE**.

irascible, adj. *iracundus, in iram praeceps, stomachosus, irritable*. Adv. *iracunde, irat. stomachose*. **irascibility**, n. *iracundia, stomachus*; see **IRRITATION**. **ire**, n. see **ANGER, WRATH**. **irful**, adj. see **ANGRY**.

iris, n. 1, see **RAINBOW**; 2, = the flag-flower, *iris* (Plin.).

irks, v.tr. *impers.*; it —, *alqm alcis rei piget, taedet, or with infin.*; *alci molestum est, with infin.*

irksome, adj. = annoying, *gravis, molestus*; = full of labour, tiring, *operosus*; = hateful, odious. Adv. *graviter, moleste, aegre*. **irksomeness**, n. *taedium, molestia*; see **DISAGREEABLE**.

iron, 1. n. *ferrum*; of —, made of —, *fereus*; ironed, *ferratus*; to put anyone in —, *alqm in vincula conficere or mittere*; we must strike the — whilst it is hot, *utendum est animis dum spe calent*, Curt.; *matura dum libito manet* (Ter.). II. adj. *ferrus* (both lit. and fig.); an — instrument, —ware, *ferramentum*; I must have a heart of —, *fereus essem*; oh you with your heart of —! *o te ferreum!* III. v.tr. 1, = to smooth with an instrument of —, *ferro cal(e)facto vestes premere*; 2, = chain; see **IRON**, n. above. **ironmaster**, **ironmonger**, n. *negotiator ferrarius*. **ironmongery**, n. *ferramenta, -orum*.

ironical, adj. *alqd per ironiam seu dissimulationem dictum*; an — man, *simulator* (e.g. in *omni oratione simulatorem, quem eipowa Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus* (Cic.). Adv. *per ironiam*. **irony**, n. *ironia* (*eipoweia*, a word which Cic. borrowed from the Greek), *dissimulatio* (= dissimulation).

irradiate, v.tr. = to illuminate, lit. *irradiare* (post-Aug. poets), *lucē sub collustrare* (of the sun, etc.) *illustrare*; see **ILLUMINATE**.

irrational, adj. = without reason, *rationis expers, brutus* (esp. of animals); *amens, demens, insanus* (= mad), *stolidus, stupidus, stultus, fatuus* (= stupid), *caecus* (= mentally blind). Adv. *insane, stolidè, stulte*. **irrationality**, n. by adj. or some word = stupidity or madness (e.g. *stultitia, stupor, stupiditas, socordia, amentia, dementia*).

irreclaimable, adj. *quod emendari non potest*.

irreconcilable, adj. 1, = not to be appeased, *implacabilis, inextorabilis*; 2, of propositions, (*res*) *inter se repugnantes, contrariae*; see **INCONSISTENT**. Adv. by adj.

irrecoverable, adj. *irreparabilis*; an — loss, *damnum quod nunquam resarci potest*; *irrevocabilis*. Adv. by adj.

irrefragable, adj. *certus, firmus*; *gravis, ratus, confirmatus, or argumentum* *quod refelli non potest, or quod vim affert in docendo*. Adv. by adj. or *necessary, necessarie* (rare, but found in Cic.), *necessarie demonstrari*.

irrefutable, adj. see **IRREFRAGABLE**.

irregular, adj. *enormis* (Tac., of streets, etc.), *incompositus* (= not well put together), *inustitatus* (= unusual), *inaequalis, inaequalis* (=

unet, aal); as gram. t.t., *anomalus*; of an election, *vitiosus*; — conduct, *licentia*, *mores dissoluti* or *pravi*. Adv. *enormiter*, *imcompositè*, *inuitate*, *inaequaliter*, *inaequalibiter*; of conduct, *dissolute*, *prave*; of an election, *vitio* (e.g. *consules vitio creati*). **Irregularity**, n. *enormitas* (Quint.), *inaequalitas*; gram. t.t., *anomalia*; — of conduct, *licentia*, *mores dissoluti* or *pravi*, *pravitas*; in an election, *vitium*.

Irrelevant, adj. *alci rei*, (ab) *algâ re alienus*; it is —, *nihil ad rem* or *ad hæc*.

Irreligion, n. *impietas erga Deum* or *Deos*; = want of devotion, *Dei* or *Deorum negligentia* (neglig-). **Irreligious**, adj. *impius erga Deum* or *Deos*, *contemptor religionis*. Adv. *impie*.

Irremediable, adj. see **INCURABLE**.

Irremovable, adj. *immobilis*; see **IMMOVABLE**; = that cannot be changed, *immutabilis* (e.g. the tracks of the stars, *spatio*); *certus*, *ratu*s.

Irreparable, adj. see **IRREVOCABLE**.

Irreprehensible, adj. *non reprehendus*, *non vituperandus* (= blameless); = as it ought to be, *probus* (e.g. goods, an article; hence also of persons); = virtuous, good, *integer*, *sanctus*. Adv. *sancie*, *probe*, *integre*.

Irreproachable, adj. see **IRREPREHENSIBLE**.

Irresistible, adj. *cut nullâ vi resisti potest*, *invictus*, *in(ex)superabilis*. Adv. *necessario* or *necessarie* (rare), or *ita ut nullo modo resisti possit*.

Irresolute, adj. *dubius* (= doubtful); = uncertain, *incertus*; = changeable, *mutabilis*, *mobilis*, *varius*, *parum stabilis*, *firmus* or *constans*, *inconstans*, *hesitans*, *cunctans*; to be —, *magnâ consilii inopia affectum esse*. Adv. *dubitante*, *inconstanter*. **Irresolution**, n. *dubitatio*, *hesitantia*, *cunctatio* (cont-).

Irrespective, adj. by Adv. *nullâ ratione* (*alcis rei*) *habita*.

Irresponsible, adj. *cui nulla ratio reddenda est*. **Irresponsibility**, n. use adj.

Irretrievable, adj. see **IRRECOVERABLE**.

Irreverence, n. *impietas erga Deum* or *Deos*, *nulla rerum divinarum reverentia*. **Irreverent**, adj. *inverecundus*, *parum verecundus* (= immodest), *impius erga Deum* or *Deos*. Adv. *impie*; to behave — towards anyone, *reverentiam alcis non præstare*.

Irrevocable, adj. *irrevocabilis*, *irreparabilis*, *immutabilis*; an — loss, *damnum quod nullo modo rescari potest*. Adv. *in perpetuum*.

Irrigate, v.tr. *irrigare*. **Irrigation**, n. *irrigatio*, *inductio aquarum*. **Irrigulous**, adj. + *irriguus*, or by *rigare*, *irrigare*.

Irritable, adj. *irritabilis*, *stomachosus*, *iracundus*. Adv. *stomachose*, *iracunde*. **Irritate**, v.tr. 1, e.g. to — a wound, *inflammare* (Plin.); 2, in a fig. sense, *alqm irritare*, *alcis iram concitare* or *irritare*. **Irritation**, n. *ira*, *stomachus*; see **ANGER**.

Irruption, n. 1, e.g. of the sea, by *irrumperè*; e.g. of the enemy, *irruptio*, *incursio*. **Irruptive**, adj. by *irrumperè*.

Isinglass, n. *ichthyocola* (Plin.).

Island, n. *insula* (also = the inhabitants of the —, e.g. *insulas bello persequi*, Nep.). **Islander**, n. *insulanus* (Cic.), *insulae incolâ*; the —, *ii qui insulam*, or *insulas*, *incolunt*. **Isle**, n. see **ISLAND**. **Islet**, n. *parva insula*.

Isolate, v.tr. *secernere*, *sejungere*, *separare* (= separate). **Isolated**, adj. *remotus* (= distant), *solus* (= alone). **Isolation**, n. *solitudo*.

Isosceles, n. **isosceles*.

issue, 1. n. 1, = the act of flowing (e.g. — of blood), by verb; 2, = a sending out (e.g. the — of an order, money), by verb; 3, = the result of a thing, *exitus*, *ius*, *eventus*, *us*; a good —, *successus*, *us*; to know the —, *scire quos eventus res sit habitura*; the point at —, *res de qua agitur*; see **END**, **CONCLUSION**, **DECISION**; 4, = offspring, *filius*, *filia* (= son, daughter); *progenies*, *stirps* (the latter lit. stem, in the sing. = children, — in gen.); one of the later —, *unus e posteris* (= one of those who were later born, down from the great-grandson, opp. *unus e maioribus*); = the descendants, *progenies* or *progenies liberorum*, *stirps* or *stirps liberorum* (as regards the coming generation); = the whole posterity, in a wide sense, *posteritas*; + *suboles*; male —, *stirps virilis*, *virilis sexus stirps*; to leave —, *stirpem relinquere*. **II**. v.intr. 1, = to flow out, *effluere*, *emanare*; 2, = to go out, *egredi*, *evadere*; = to rush out (e.g. troops), *erumpere* (expressing wherefrom, of buds, leaves, etc., also of soldiers that make a sally, e.g. from the camp, *ex castris*); *prorumpere*, *prorumpi* (= to rush, expressing the direction whereto, e.g. a fountain, fire, also of soldiers); = to make a sally, *erupcionem facere*; = to rush forth, *procurrere* (of troops rushing forth from their position to attack the enemy); = to march out hastily, *provolare*, *evolare* (from, ex, etc.; with all troops, with the whole force, *omnibus copiis*); = to emerge, *emergere* (from, ex, etc.; lit. to dive forth, from under); to — suddenly from the ambush, *ex insidiis subito consurgere*; 3, = to proceed (as income), by *fructum reddere*; 4, = to end, *finire*, *terminari* (= to come to an end); = to cease, *desinere*. **III**. v.tr. 1, = to send out (e.g. money), *promere* (e.g. money from the treasury); to — a new coinage, *distribuire*; 2, = to send out, deliver from authority (e.g. to — an order, a book), *edere*, *proponere* (by placards), *pronuntiare* (by heralds, public criers); to be issued, *exire*, *emanare*; to — an order, *edicere*, *editum proponere*; to — too severe orders, *nimis severe statuere*; to — a decree, *rescribere* (of the sovereign); to — a written order to anybody, *lit(ter)as dare* or *mittere ad alqm*; 3, = to deliver for use, to — voting papers, voting tablets, *dirigere tabellas*; one who does this, *diribitor*; to — provisions, *dispensare* (of the dispensator, = the manager of the house).

Isthmus, n. *isthmus* (*isthmus*).

it, pers. pron. 1, as a demons. pron. by *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, or *is*, *ea*, *id*; 2, before a verb, not rendered at all; if used emphatically, by *ille*, *illa*, *illud*, or, pointing to a third party, *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, or if = self, itself, by *ipse*, *ipæ*, *ipsum*, or by *res*, *ipsa res*.

Italian, adj. *Italicus*, + *Italus*. **Italics**, n. *lit(ter)as tenuiores et paulum inclinatas*.

itch, 1. n. 1, as a disease, *scabies*; to suffer from the —, *scabie laborare*; 2, = sensation caused from that disease, *scabies* (rare), *prurigo*, *pruritus*, *us* (Plin.), *formicatio* (*μυρμηκία*, = an — like the crawling of ants, Plin.). **II**. v.intr. lit. *prurire* (in gen.), *formicare* (Plin., as if ants were running about on the part of the body which itches), *verminare* (Mart., as if the part which itches was full of vermin).

item, I. adv. = also; (used when something is to be added) see **FURTHER**. **II**. n. in an account, —s of expenditure, *rationes sumptuariæ*; in a gen. sense, = article, *pars*, *caput* (e.g. of a law, a treaty); an — in a contract, agreement, *condicio*, *caput*; or often *res* would be sufficient; or by adj. *singuli* (e.g. the —s of expenditure, *pecuniae singulae*).

iterate, v.tr. *iterare*. **iteration**, n. use verb.

itinerant, n. and adj. *viator*, *circumforaneus*. **itinerary**, n. *itineris descriptio*.

ivory, I. n. *ebor*. II. adj. *eburneus*, + *eburnus*, *eboreus*.

ivy, n. *hedera*; — *-mantled* (of towers, etc.), *habera obsitus*.

J.

jabber, v.intr. *blaterare*, *garrere*, *strepere*, *strepere*; see **FRATTLE**. **jabberer**, n. *qui blaternat*. **jabbering**, n. *clamor*, *strepitus*, — *us*.

jack, n. I, as term of contempt, — of all trades, *qui se ad omnia aptum esse putat*; 2, = boot—, *instrumentum ad caligas detrahendas aptum*; kitchen —, *machina quâ utimur ad carnem circumagendam*. **jackanapes**, n. *homo stolidus*. **jackass**, n. *asinus* (lit. and fig.). **jackdaw**, n. *monedula*, perhaps *graculus*.

jacket, n. *vestis* or *vestmentum*.

jade, n. I, = a poor horse, *caballus*; 2, of a woman, *mulier importuna*, *puella proterva*. **jaded**, adj. *fatigatus*, (*de*)*essus*; see **WEARY**.

jag, v.tr. = to cut into notches like those of a saw, *incidere* (= to make incisions); see **INDENT**. **jagged**, **jaggy**, adj. *serratus* (Plin.), with teeth like those of a saw); — rocks, *saxa prærupta*; see **RUGGED**.

jail, n. *furcifer*; see **GAOL**, **PRISON**.

jam, I. n. *fructus conditi*. II. v.tr. *comprimere*.

jamb, n. (in architecture) *postis*, m.

jangle, v. see **QUARREL**.

janitor, n. *janitor*, *osticarius*; fem. *janitrix*.

January, n. *Januarius (mensis)*.

jar, I. v.intr. I, = to strike discordantly, or if the jarring sound is repeated, *stridere* (or *stridere*, = to whiz), *absonum esse*, *dissonum*, *discrepare*; 2, = to disagree with, *discrepare*, *dissonum esse*; see **DISAGREE**. II. n. = quarrel, *rixa*, *jurgium*; see **QUARREL**. **jarring**, adj. *dissonus*, *discors*; see **DISCORDANT**.

jar, n. = a vessel, *olla* (orig. *aula*), *cadus* (esp. for wine), *dolium* (= cask), *seria* (= large —); *urceus* (in gen.); *urna* (lit., = a jug for water, then an urn for the ashes of dead bodies, a lottery-box, a money-box, etc.); *hydria* (*ὕδρια*), *stibulus* and *stibula* (= a water-pot, also used as a lottery-box, in this sense usu. *stibella*); *amphora* (*ἀμφόρεως*) = a large vessel, usually with two ears or handles, esp. used for wine).

jargon, n. *strepitus*, — *us*, or *sermo barbarus*, *ut ita dicam*.

jasper, I. n. *iaspis*. II. adj. *iaspidus* (Plin.).

jaundice, n. *morbus regius* or *arquatus* (Cels.). **jaundiced**, adj. fig. *lividus*, *invidus*.

jaunt, n. *iter*, *excursio* (Plin. Min.); to take —, *excurre* (Plin. Min.).

javelin, n. *pilum*, *jaculum*; see **DART**.

jaw, n. I, *maxilla* (Cels.); *jaws*, *fauces*, — *um* (= the larynx); to tear out of the —, *eripere* e *faucibus* (lit. and fig.). **jaw-bone**, n. *maxilla*.

jealous, adj. *aemulus* (= rival); = envious, *invidus*, *lividus*; to be — of anyone, *aemulari*

alci or *cum algo*, *invidere alci*. Adv. use adj. **jealousy**, n. in gen. *aemulatio* (Cic., Tusc.); *zelotypia* (Plin.), by Cic. written in Greek, *ζηλοντυρία* (= in love).

jeer, I. v.tr. and intr. *in ludibrium vertere* (Tac.); the people — at anything, *alqd in orâ omnium pro ludibrio abiti* (Liv.); = to deride anything or anyone, *ludibrio sibi habere*, *ludificare*, *deridere*; = to mock, *irridere*, all with *alqm*, *illudere alci*, or *in alqm*; = to cavil, *alqm cavillari*.

II. n. *ludificatio*, *cavillatio*, *irrisio*, *irrisus*, — *us*, *ludibrium*. **jeerer**, n. *irrisor*, *derisor*, *cavillator*. **jeering**, adj. by adv. *cum irrisione*.

jeune, adj. *jejunus*, *aridus*, *exilis*, *siccus*, *esanguis*. Adv. *jejune*, *exiliter*, *jejune et exiliter*.

jejuneness, n. *jejunitas*, *siccitas*, comb. *jejunitas* et *siccitas* et *inopia*.

jeopardize, v.tr. *alqd in aleam dare*, *alqd in discrimen committere* or *vocare* or *adducere*, *alqd discrimini committere*, *alqd ad ultimum discrimen adducere*. **jeopardy**, n. see **DANGER**, **ADVENTURE**.

jerk, I. v.tr. *offendere alqm alqd re* (e.g. *capite*, *cubito*, *pede* aut *genu*); see **HIT**, **BEAT**. II. n. I, *impetus*, — *us*; see **HIT**; 2, see **LEAP**.

jerkin, n. I, see **JACKET**; a buff —, *lorica*; 2, *vestis*.

jest, I. v.intr. *jocari*, *joco uti*, *joca agere* *cum algo*, *joculari*, *cavillari*. II. n. *jocus*, in the plur. *joca* in Cic. and Sall., *joci* in Liv., = a joke, amusement, *ludus*, comb. *ludus et jocus*; = fun, wit, *facetiae*; in —, *per jocum*, *per ludum et jocum*; for —, *per ridiculum*, *joco*, *joculariter*; do you mean that in earnest or in —? *jocune an serio hoc dicis?* without —, no —, *amolo* or *remoto joco*, *omissis joci*, *extra jocum*; to put a — upon anyone, *alqm ludere*, *ludificari*. **jester**, n. *qui jocatur*; = buffoon, *scurra*, *sannio*, *balator*.

jet, n. = the mineral, *gagates*, — *ae*, m. (Plin.); — black, *nigerrimus*.

jet, n. of water, *aqua saliens* or *exsiliens* (or in pl.).

jetsam, n. *res naufragio ejecta*.

jetty, n. *moles*, — *is*.

Jew, n. *Judaicus*. **Judaism**, n. *Judaismus*, *religio Judaica*, *doctrina Judaica*. **Jewish**, adj. *Judaicus*, *Judaicus*. **Jewry**, n. *vicius Judaicus*, *regio Judaica*.

jewel, n. *gemma*; see **GEM**. **jewelled**, adj. *gemmeus*, *gemmatus*. **jeweller**, n. *qui gemmas vendit* or *sculpit*.

jig, n. and v.tr. see **DANCE**.

jilt, v.tr. *repudiare*.

jingle, I. v.intr. (as in jingling chains or bells), *tinnire* (= to ring). II. n. or **jingling**, n. *tinnitus*, — *us*.

job, n. I, = work, *opus*, — *eris*, n.; 2, = a small lucrative business or office, *munus exiguum* or *parvum*; see **WORK**, **PERFORMANCE**; 3, = work carried on unfairly, *fraus*, — *dis*, f. **jobber**, n. I, = one who does small jobs, *operarius* (= one who assists, servant, labourer); 2 (= a stock-jobber), *argentarius*; see **BROKER**; 3, = one who does anything unfairly, *fraudator*, *circumscripitor*.

jockey, I. n. *agaso* (= groom). II. v.tr. (= to cheat), *circumvenire* (= to surround, fig. to take in); see **CHEAT**.

jocose, **jocular**, adj. *jocosus*, *jocularis*, *jocularis*, *ridiculus* (of persons and things); = laughable, *ridendus* (of things); *facetis*, *salsus*, *festivus*, *hilaris* (*hilaris* = gay), *ludicris*, *lascivus* (= sportive). Adv. *jocose*, *joculariter*, *festive*, *lascivum*. *hilariter*. **hilar**, *facetis*, *salse*; see **GAY**,

MERRY. **jocoseness, jocularity, jocundity**, n. *jacuae, hilaris animus et ad jocundum promptus, hilaritas, laetitia, alacritas, lascivia.*

jog, I. v.tr. = to push off, *propellere* (e.g. *alqm*, or the vessel with the oar, *navem remis*); *impellere*; see **PUSH**. **II**. v.intr. (= to move by jogs) *promoveri, lente progredi*. **III**. n. 1, = a push intended to awaken attention, in general, *offensio*; (= the impression from without) (*im-*) *pulsus, -us*; a violent —, *impetus, -us*; see **PUSH**.

join, I. v.tr. lit. = to bring one thing in contiguity with another, (*con*) *jungere* (in general); *nectere, con(n)ectere* (= to connect, lit. and fig.); = to unite things so that they belong together, *comparare* (all *cum alqd re* or *alci rei*); = to glue together, cement, fig. = to unite closely together, *conglutinare* (e.g. *verba*); = to tie, fasten together, *colligare, copulare, comb. jungere et copulare, continuare* (lit. and fig.); — without a break, *adjungere, ad vldq or alci rei*; — battle, *proelium* or *pugnam committere*. **II**. v.intr. 1, = to be connected with, *committi, continuari*, (*con*) *jungi, adjungi*; 2, = in partnership, etc., *se (con)jungere, societatem intrare or coire, cum alqd*; 3, = to meet, *se alci addere, alci occurrere, alci rei participem esse*. **joiner, n. faber.** **joint**, I. n. (in anatomy) = the joining of two or more bones, *commissura* (in general, also in the human body); *artus, -us, articulus, comb. commissurae et artus*; — of a plant, *nodus*; in particular the joints of the spine, *vertebrae*, so too *nodus*, and *comb. nodi articuli*; — a of a chain, *annulus*; (in architecture and joinery) = a binding or tying together (in architecture), *colligatio, verticula* (to cause motion); in joinery, *coagmentum, coagmentatio, compages, -is, compactura, junctura* (= the joining in general). **II**. adj. (as in — property), *communis*; see **COMMON**. Adv. *conjuncte, conjunctim, una, communiter*. **joint-heir, n. coheres, -edis, m. and f.** **joint-stock company, n. societas.** **jointure, n. annua** (*quae viduae praebentur*).

joist, n. *tignum transversum* or *transversarium*.

joke, see **JEST**

jolly, adj. *hilaris* (*hilarus*), *lascivus*; see **MERRY**. **jollity, n. hilaritas, lascivia.**

jolt, I. v.tr. *jactare, concutere, quassare*; see **SHAKE**. **II**. v.intr. *jactari, concuti, quassari*; to — against (e.g. the carriage —s), by *offendere alqm, alqd* (= to run accidentally against one, of persons and things; hence to fall in with, meet); *incurrere in alqm* or *in alqd* (= to run violently against anyone or anything, of persons and things; hence to fall in with anyone); *illidi alci rei* or *in alqd, alitidi ad alqd* (= to be knocked, to dash upon anyone or against anything so as to be hurt, of persons and things, e.g. against the wall, *parieti illidi*; against the rocks, *ad scopulos alitidi*); see **SHAKE**. **III**. n. *jactatio, quassatio*, or by verb.

jostle, v.intr. *alqm offendere*; see **JOLT**, **II**.

jot, I. n. not a—, *nihil, ne minimā quidem re, ne transversum unguem or digitum*; not to care a —, *alqd non flocci, or nihili or navci facere*. **II**. v.tr. to — down, *annotare* or *scribere*.

journal, n. 1, = diary, *ephemēris, -idis, f. (ἐφημερίς)*; 2, in commerce, *rationes* (= accounts), *codex accepti et expensi*, or, in the connexion of the sentence, simply *codex* or *tabulae* (= a cash-book for putting down income and expenditure); = the waste book, *adversaria, -orum*; 3, = newspaper, *acta (diurna), -orum*. **journalist, n. diurnorum scriptor.**

journey, I. n. *iter, itineris, n. (to a place)*; *via* (= the way, road); = the departure, *profectio* (never in the sense of the — itself); = the act of

travelling and the stay in foreign countries, *peregrinatio*; = a voyage, *navigatio*; to be on a —, *in itinere esse*; to make, undertake a —, *iter facere*; into foreign countries, *peregrinationes suscipere*; to get ready for the —, *omnia quae ad proficiscendum pertinent comparare*; *profectionem* or *iter parare*; a march, *iter* (= in gen.); a day's —, march (of troops), *diei* or *unius diei iter*; — or march, *prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, quinta castra, -orum*; — by sea, *cursus, -us, navigatio*; in speaking in the ordinary sense of a — or voyage of so many days, the number of days is added in the genitive case, e.g. one day's —, *diei iter* or *cursus, -is, or navigatio*; of two days, *bidui iter* or *cursus* or *navigatio*; of nine days, *novem dierum iter, cursus, navigatio*; to be distant one day's —, *diei itinere* or *cursu* or *navigacione abesse*; two days' —, *bidui spatio* or simply *bidui abesse*; the forest extends in breadth a nine days' —, *latitudo silvae patet novem dierum iter*; the distance was about a ten days' —, *via dierum fere erat decem*.

II. v.intr. *iter facere, conficere, progredi* (= to set out), *peregrinari* (= to — abroad); see **TRAVEL**, **MARCH**.

journeyman, n. in a trade, *opifex, -icis, m. and f. (= artisan)*; *opera* (usually in pl.), *mercenarius, operarius*.

Jove, n. Jupiter, gen. Jovis (as god and planet); by —! *mehercle!*

jovial, adj. *hilaris, lascivus*; see **MERRY**. Adv. *hilariter, lascive*. **joviality, n. hilaritas, lascivia; see **MIRTH**.**

joy, I. n. gaudium (= the state of the mind, i.e. *cum ratione animus movetur placide atque constanter, tum illud gaudium dicitur, Cic.*), *laetitia*, (when we show it outwardly, *laetitia gestiens, Cic.*); the sensation of —, = pleasure, *voluptas*; *comb. laetitia ac voluptas*, = delight, *delectatio, deliciae* (= the object of —; poets use also *gaudium* and *voluptas* in this sense); to gratify anyone, *gratificari alci* (by a present, etc.); you have given me great pleasure, caused me great —, by, etc., *magnum mihi gaudium attulisti, quod, etc.*; it gives me great pleasure, *alqd mihi gaudio, laetitia, or voluptati est*; *delector alqd re, alqd mihi in delectis est*; anything gives me great pleasure, *magna laetitia, magno gaudio me afficit alqd; alqd summae mihi voluptati est*; *magnum gaudium, magnam laetitiam voluptatemque capio (percipio) ex alqd re; alqd cumulum gaudii mihi affert* (used when we wish to express a still higher degree of —, caused by something additional); to express one's — in words, *gaudium verbis prodere*; to jump with — (in succeeding, in hearing joyous news), *laetitia se efferre, gaudio exsillire, exsultare*; to be delighted with —, *laetum esse omnibus laetitiis* (a phrase which Cic. borrowed from a comedy of Cæcilius and sees very often); on his arrival they all received him with expressions of —, *eum advententem laeti omnes acceperunt*. **II**. v.intr. *gaudere, gaudio affici, gestire, exsultare, laetificari* (= to show signs of —); see **REJOICE**. **joyous, joyful, adj. 1**, = glad, *laetus, hilaris* or *hilarus* (= in a merry humour); *libens* (lib-) (= with pleasure); 2, = giving joy, *laetus, laetabilis*; *gratus* (as regards anything for which we ought to be thankful); = pleasing, *jucundus, dulcis*; = welcome, *exoptatus*. Adv. *laete, hilariter, hilarē, libenter* (lib-), *jucunde*. **joyless, adj. maestus**; see **SAD**. **joyousness, joyfulness, n.** see **JOY**.

jubilant, adj. = rejoicing, by *laetitia* or *gaudio* (*exsultare, laetitia* or *alacritate gestiens; exsultans et gestiens*; see **EXULT**). **jubilee, n.** = a season of great public joy and festivity, *festi dies laetissimi*; the — year, *annus qui est quinquagesimus or centesimus post rem gestam*.

judge, I. n. 1. *judex*, -icis, m. (for the exact meaning of the term *judex* see Smith, "Dict. of Antiquities," art. *JUDEX*, assessor; in Cic. often *qui judicat* or *qui judicium exercet* or *qui est judicaturus* (when he is about to —); = arbitrator, arbiter; = delegate, recuperator; — of the circuit, *quaesitor* (lit. of criminal offences); = a mediator, umpire, *disceptator* (fem. *disceptatrix*); to bring anything before the —, *alqd ad judicem deferre*; verdict, sentence of the —, court, *judicis sententia*, *judicium*; a decree of a —, *edictum*; an injunction, *interdictum*; to appeal to the —, *ad judicem confugere*; belonging to the office of a —, *judicialis*; 2, in gen. *judex*, *aestimator*, *existimator*, comb. *existimator et judex*, censor (censor *rustigatorque*); see *CRITIC*. **II. v. intr.** *judicare*, about anything, *alqd*, about anyone, *de alqo* (also in a judicial sense), *facere judicium*, about anything, *alcjs rei* or *de alqo re*, about anyone, *de alqo*; = to think, *existimare* (= to have an opinion), about anything, *alqd* or *de alqo re*, about anybody, *de alqo*; = to think well, have a good or bad opinion of anyone, *bene* or *male existimare de alqo*; = to give a formal judgment, a decision, esp. in the Senate, *censere*. **III. v. tr.** (= to hear and determine a case), *judicare de alqo*, *judicium edere in alqm*; to — between, *disjudicare* (e.g. *vera et falsa*, or *vera a falsis*). **judgment, n.** = the process of examining facts in court, *judicium*; to administer justice, give —, *jus dicere*, *agere*; as a faculty of the mind, *judicium*, *sapientia*, *prudencia*; to show —, *judicium habere*; see *UNDERSTANDING, WISDOM*; = determination, *arbitrium*, *decretum* (= decree), *sententia* (= opinion); the opinion which anyone forms after having first inquired into the value of anything, estimation, *existimatio*; the public opinion, *existimatio vulgi* (Caes.); to give one's —, *sententiam dicere* (of the author, senator, judge); in my —, *meo judicio*, *quantum ego judico*, (ex or de) *mea sententia*, *ut mihi quidem videtur*; — seat, tribunal, *judicium*; to bring anything before the —, *alqd* (e.g. *alcjs factum*) in *judicium vocare* (Cic.); see also *OPINION*. **judicature, n.** *jurisdictio*, *jurisdictionis potestas*; to be subject to anyone's —, *sub alcjs fus et jurisdictionem subijunctum esse*; it comes under my —, *jurisdictio mea est, hoc meum est, hujus rei potestas penes me est*. **JUDICIAL, adj. 1.** *judicialis*; = belonging to the judge, *judicarius*; = what belongs to the forum, *forensis* (e.g. *contentiones*); a — opinion, *sententia*; a — decree, *edictum*; in-junction, *interdictum* (of anything prohibited by the praetor, until the cause was tried); to demand a — inquiry against anyone, *judicium postulare in alqm*, *judices petere in alqm*; 2, fig. (e.g. a — habit of mind), *aquus*; see *IMPARTIAL*; 3, sent by Heaven (e.g. — blindness), *a Deo* or *divinitus missa* (*caecitas*, etc.). **Adv.** *jure*, *lege* (e.g. to proceed — against anyone, *lege agere cum alqo*, *jure* or *lege experiri cum alqo*). **JUDICIARY, adj.** *judiciarius*. **JUDICIOUS, adj.** *sagax*, *maximis consiliis*, *sapiens*, *prudens* (= sagacious). **Adv.** *sagaciter*, *sapienter*, *prudenter*, *aequo animo*. **JUDICIOSNESS, n.** *sagacitas*, *prudencia*, *sapientia*, *aequanimitas* (i.e. without bias), *consilium*.

jug, n. *urceus*, *urceolus* (= little —), *hirnea*, *hirnula* (= little —), *anphora* (large, with two handles, esp. for wine); see *JAR*.

juggle, I. v. intr. 1. in the lit. sense, *praestigias agere*; 2, see *DECEIVE*. **II. n. 1.** = trick by legerdemain, *praestigiae*; 2, deception, *deceptio* (the act), *error* (= mistake); = fallacy, *teachery*, *fallacia*; = simulation, *simulatio*, *dissimulatio* (the former = pretending what one is not, the latter = pretending not to be what one really is). **jugglery, juggling, n.** = artifice, *ars*, *artificium*, *dolus*. **juggler, n. 1.** lit. *prae-*

stigiator (in gen.), *f. praestigiatrice*, *circulator* or *planus* (= a conjuror who travels about, the former exhibiting snakes); 2, see *DECEIVER*.

jugular, adj. — vein, * *vena jugularis*.

juice, n. *sucus* (also fig. = energy, e.g. in speech); = poison, *virus*, n.; the — of the grape, *suci uvae* (in gen.), *nelligo uvae* (when still unripe). **juicy, adj.** *suci plenus*, *sucosus* (= full of juice); *sucidus* (= with juice in).

jube, n. 1. *zizyphus* (= the tree), *zizyphum* (= the fruit); 2, = a medicine which weits in the mouth, *echigma* (all three Plin.).

July, n. *Julius* (mensis); in the times of the Republic, *Quinctilis* (mensis).

jumble, I. v. tr. (*per*) *miscere*; to make a regular —, *omnia miscere*, *omnia miscere et turbare*; see *CONFOUND*. **II. v. intr.** (*per*) *misceri*.

III. n. *mistura* (lit. and fig., e.g. of virtues and vices, *mistura virtutum et virtutum*, Suet.); = mixture of different kinds of corn, *jarrago* (also of the contents of a book, *nostri libelli*, Juv.); — of words, *sartago*; = conflux of different things, *colluvies*, *colluvio* (e.g. *exercitus mixtus ex colluvione omnium gentium*, *colluvies illa nationum*); *varietas* (e.g. *sermonum opinionumque*); generally by *miscere* (e.g. *bona mixta malis*).

jump, I. v. intr. lit. *salire*; = to exercise oneself in jumping, *saltando se exercere*; to — up, *exsilire*; with joy, *exsultare gaudio*, *exsilire*; to — upon or into, *insilire in alqd*; to — from a wearied horse upon a fresh one, *ex fesso in recentem equum transilire*; to — over anything, *transilire alqd*; to — down from, *desilire ex*, etc. (from the horse, *ex equo*). **II. n.** = leap, *saltus*, -us. **jumper, n.** *qui salti*.

junction, n. *conjunctio*, *unctio*. **junction, n.** *status*, -us; — of affairs, *tempora*, -um happy —, *temporum felicitas*.

June, n. (mensis) *Junius*.

jungle, n. *silva*.

junior, adj. and n. *junior* or *minor aetate*; the —, (*natu*) *minor*.

juniper, n. *juniperus*, *f.*

junk, n. 1. = pieces of old cable, *by funis*, -is, m.; see *CABLE, ROPE*; 2, = Chinese vessel, *navis serica*.

junket, n. *placenta* (= cake), *cup(p)edia*, -orum, or *cup(p)ediae* (ante and post class. = dainties). **junketting, n.** *iter*, -ineris, *voluptatis caus*(s) *susceptum*.

juridical, adj. see *JUDICIAL*. **jurisconsult, n.** *juris peritus*, *juris* or *jure consultus* (both also written as one word), *juris sciens*, *in jure prudens*. **jurisdiction, n.** see *JUDICATURE*. **jurisprudence, n.** *juris civilis prudentia*; anyone's knowledge in —, *juris civilis scientia*. **jurist, n.** see *JURISCONSULT*. **juror, n.** as judge, *judex* (*selectus*) (selected in Rome from the senators, knights, i.e. *equites*, and the *tribuni aerarii*). **jury, n.** *judices*, -um, or *consilium* (e.g. *judicium*).

just, I. adj. = upright, *justus* (e.g. judge, complaint, fears, punishment, etc.), *aquus* (= equitable, reasonable, of persons), *legitimus* (= lawful, of things); to have — claims upon a thing, *alqd jure suo* (or *recte*) *postulare*; *meritus* (= deserved). **II. adv. 1.** = exactly, *diligenter* (e.g. I can't — tell, *hanc rem non ita diligenter teneo*); 2, in reference to a particular moment, *commodum*, *commode*; (colloquial) — now, *tam tum quod* (*tantum quod cum*), — when; now, this moment, for the present, *in praesentia*; only — lately, *modo*, *proxime* (e.g. the piece which he had written — lately, *fabula quam proxime scripserat*); also by the adj. *recens* (with

ab or *ex* and *ablat.*, or simply by the local *ablat.*); to have only — arrived from the province, the country, *e provinciâ recentem esse*; the people that had only — come from Rome, *homines Româ recentēs*; = accidentally, *forte, forte fortunâ* (e.g. the king was — here, *rex forte aderat*); 3, in comparison, — *as, aequē, perinde, pariter, similiter, item* (or *idem, eadem, idem*, in reference to subject and object), *itidem, iuxta, eodem* or *pari modo* (= — in the same manner); to speak — in the same manner, *in eandem sententiam disputare*; to love anyone — as much, *aequē amare alqm*; to be — as old and as popular, *pari esse aetate et gratiâ*; — as well . . . *as, aequē . . . ac (atque, et, ut), perinde . . . ac (atque, ut, quasi); proinde . . . ac (quasi), similiter . . . ac (atque, et, ut), item . . . ut (ut, quemadmodum, quasi), itidem . . . et (quasi), iuxta . . . ac (atque, quasi, cum* [with the *ablat.* of the persons to whom we compare anyone]); *non secus . . . ac; ut . . . ita, non minus . . . quam* (the latter if there is no negation connected with it), *talīs . . . qualis, is* with *qui* following (if — *as . . . as, = — the same . . . as, — such a one . . . as*); — as if, *aequē (pariter, perinde), ac si; similiter, ut si* or *ac si; iuxta ac si*; — as well . . . *as, tam . . . quam, item . . . ut*; — as well . . . as anyone else, *tam . . . quam qui maxime, also ita, ut cum maxime*; not . . . — as little, *non . . . non magis, non . . . nihilo plus* (or *non plus*), — as little . . . *as, non magis . . . quam* (= no more . . . than); *non plus . . . quam; nec . . . nec, or neque . . . neque* (*nec inferendo injuriam, nec patiendū*); — as much . . . *as, non magis . . . quam* (i.e. no less . . . than), *non nimis . . . quam*; — as great, large, *tantusdem, idem* (e.g. *eadem impudentia*); — as much, *tantidem, tantundem* (. . . *as, quantum, as regards the quality*), *totidem* (. . . *as, atque, ac, or the correlative quot, as regards the quantity*); — as many vessels, *totidem naves, par navium numerus*; — as far, *pari spatio*; — that one, the same, *idem, hic idem, hic is, idem hic, idem ille, idem iste* (if the subject has already been mentioned before, = likewise the same); by *solus* (e.g. *capiti solo ex aquâ exstant*, only — their heads out from the water); 4, to express emphasis, *imprimis*, or as two words (*in primis*), *potissimum, maxime, praesertim, praecipue*; = certainly, *quidem* (enclit.); = indeed, *utique, sane*; — now, *modo, jam cum maxime*; — now, of what has long been desired, *viadum, viz tandem*; — at that time, *tum cum maxime, eo maxime tempore*; — then, then —, *tum maxime*; not —, not exactly, *haud ita, non ita* (e.g. *sunt ea [simulacra] praecleara, sed non ita antiqua*), also simply *haud, or non, parum* (= not so very); = not exactly, but, etc., *immo vero*; — that which, *id quod*; exactly, *quidem*; but that is — exactly what is considered wicked, *at id quidem nefas habetur*; with the superlative by *quisque*, — exactly the best, *optimus quisque*; but —, *nunc denique*; in answers, — so, *inquam, ita plane* or *prorsus*; sometimes expressed by *sub* with *accus.* (e.g. *sub lucem*, — before daybreak). Adv. *juste, jure, legitime, merito, justice, non iustitia* (= the virtue itself, and the love of —); = equity, equitability, *aequitas* (especially as a quality inherent in a person or thing); = right, law, *jus* (= that which is considered right); — requires that, etc., *aequum est* (with *accus.* and *inf.*); to exercise —, *iustitiam exercere* or *colere*; to see — done to anyone, *alci jus dare* or *reddere* (in court); *ea quae alci debentur tribuere* (in gen., in daily life, to give anyone what is due to him); in —, *jure*. **JUSTICIARY**, n. perhaps *praetor urbanus*; see **JUDGE**. **JUSTIFIABLE**, adj. *justus*; = lawful, *legitimus*, comb. *justus et legitimus*; see **LAWFUL**; in more gen. sense, *alqd recte ac jure factum*; see **EXCUSABLE**. Adv. *recte ac jure. Justifica-*

tion, n. 1, *purgatio, excusatio, satisfactio*; to accept anyone's —, *excusationem* or *satisfactionem accipere*; for his or her —, *sui iurgandi causâ*; 2, Theol. t.t. * *justificatio*. **JUSTIFY**, v.tr. 1, in the ordinary sense, *alqm* or *alqd purgare* (= to prove one's innocence); = to excuse, *alqm* or *alqd excusare* (e.g. that anything was not done on purpose, that anything was neglected through other engagements, or through an oversight, or through ignorance, etc.); = to free from guilt, *alqm culpâ liberare*; to — anyone on account of, *alqm purgare de alqâ re* (seldom *alci rei*), *culpam alci rei demovere ab alqo*; to — oneself, *se purgare, se excusare*; to — oneself before anyone, *se purgare alci*; sufficiently, *satisfacere alci*; to — one's conduct before anyone, *facti sui rationem alci probare*; 2, Theol. t.t. * *justificare*.

JUT, v.intr. 2, out, *exstare, emînere, prominere*; of peninsulas and other portions of land, *excurrere*.

JUVENILE, adj. *puerilis*, or by the genit. *pueri* or *puerorum*, *adolescentis* or *adolescenscentium*, *juvenilis*. **JUVENILITY**, n. see **YOUTH**.

Juxtaposition, n. by **vs** (e.g. *quod una positum est*).

K.

kale, n. *crambe*, -es, f.

kalendar, n. *fasti, ephemeris, idis, f.*

keel, n. *carina* (in poetry = the whole ship).

keen, adj. = sharp (lit. and fig.) *acer, acerbus* (= poignant); = acute, *acutus, asutus* (often in bad sense), *subtilis, perspicax, sagax, argutus* (= sagacious or witty). Adv. *acriter, acerbē, acutē, astute, subtiliter, sagaciter, argute*; to feel a sorrow —, *summo dolore affici*. **keenness**, n. *acribitas* (in such phrases as the — of winter, better use adj.), *astutia, subtilitas, sagacitas, perspicacitas*; — of wit, *argutiae*.

keep, I. v.tr. *servare, custodire, tenere, continere, habere* (= to have); to — house, i.e. to remain in it, *domi (re)manere*; to — one's bed, *in lecto esse, lecto teneri*; to — a position, *locum tenere*; = to store up, *condere*; = to preserve, *conservare*; = to support (animals), *alere*; = to observe, *tenere, servare, observare*; to — faith, *fidem servare* or *praestare*, or *exsolvere*; to — a secret, *alqd occultum tenere*; to — apart, *distinere*; to — back, = to retain, *retinere*; I generally — it in this way, *ita facere soleo, sic est meus mos*. II. v.intr. *contineri* (of a dam), *firmum esse* (of a door); *frangit non posse* (of what cannot be broken open, e.g. a door), *non rumpi* (of what cannot burst, e.g. a vessel), *manere, non evanescere* (of things that will — their colour); to — to a thing, *retinere alqd (iustitiam, officium)*; always to — in the path of duty and honour, *officiâ et existimationis rationem semper ducere*; who —s to, upholds a thing, *retinens alci rei* (e.g. *sui juris dignitatisque*); to — in a certain track, *tenere alqm locum, cursum tenere alqo*; to — down, *reprimere, comprimere*; to — in, *claudere, includere, concludere, continere, cohibere*; to — off, *arcere, defendere, prohibere, propulsare*; to — from, (*se*) *abstinere*; to — up, *conservare, tueri*; to — up with, *subsequi*. III. n. *arz. keeper*, n. *custos, curator*. **keeping**, n. *custodia* (= custody), *tutela* (= protection), to be in —, *convenire, congruere*; see **AGREE**. **keepsake**, n. *donum*, or more accurately defined, *memoriæ causâ datum* or *acceptum*.

keg, *n.* *dolium* (of earthenware), *lignum vas circulis vinctum* (of wood (Plin.)).

ken, *n.* *conspectus*, -*is*.

kennel, *n.* **1.** a house for dogs, *stabilum canis* or *canum*; *tugurium canis* (for a watchdog, etc.); **2.** = a pack of hounds, *canes*; **3.** = a water-course of a street, *emissarium* (for the water), = a drain, *cloaca*.

kerb, *n.* *crepido*, better defined by *viae* or *itineris*.

kerchief, *n.* see **HANDKERCHIEF**, **NECKER-CHIEF**.

kernel, *n.* **1.** of fruits, *nucleus* (large or small); **2.** in a fig. sense, *medulla* (= marrow); = the blossom, *flos*, *floris*, *m.* (of a flower, youth, nobility); = the select portions, *robur*, -*oris*, *n.*, *robora* (e.g. of Italy, of the Roman people, of the troops, the foot-soldiers, etc.); that was the real — of the army, *hoc erat robur exercitus, id roboris in exercitu erat*.

kettle, *n.* *al(h)enum*, *cortina* (for cooking and dyeing); *lebes*, -*etis*, *m.* **kettle-drum**, *m.* *tympanum*.

key, *n.* **1.** *clavis*, -*is*, *f.*; **2.** fig. *janua* (rare, e.g. *urbs janua Asiae*); **3.** of a musical instrument, * *clavis*.

kick, *I.* *v.intr.* and *tr.* *calcitrare*, *calces remittere*, *calcibus caedere*; a horse that —, *equus calcitra*. **II.** *n.* *pedis* or *calcis ictus*, -*us*; to give anyone a —, *alqm pede* or *calce percutere*.

kid, *n.* *haedrus*, *haedulus*.

kidnap, *v.tr.* see **STEAL**. **kidnapper**, *n.* *plagiarius*.

kidney, *n.* *renes*, *renum*, *m.* **kidney-bean**, *n.* *phasēus*, *m.* and *f.*

kill, *v.tr.* *occidere* (e.g. *ferro*, *veneno*, but generally of an honourable death), *caedere* (= to fell, especially in battle, in a fight; if of several, also *alqm caedes facere*); *interficere* (= to cause anyone's death, to murder, also in general like *occidere*, but implying a design and the act of destroying), *conficere* (= to put to the sword, in case of resistance), *necare* (in a cruel manner and wilfully, implying cruelty and want of feeling), *enecare* (stronger than *necare*); *interimere*, *e medio tollere* (= to get rid, especially of an adversary); *vitam adimere alci*, *vitā* or *luce alqm privare* (in general = to deprive of life), *alci vim afferre* (= to lay hands on), *trucidare* (= to murder), *jugulare* (= to cut the throat), *obtruncare* (= to attack anyone and assassinate him); *percutere* (with the sword, axe, stick, etc., generally with the abl. of the instrument whereby a person is killed, e.g. *gladio*, hence *securi percutere*, the proper term to express the act of executing one); to — oneself, *se interficere*, *se occidere*, *se interimere*, *mortem* or *neem sibi consciscere*, *mortem* or *vim sibi inferre*, *vim afferre vitae suae*, *manus sibi afferre* or *inferre*, *seipsum vitā privare*; to — the time, *horas* or *tempus perdere*; to — (of beasts), *caedere* (cattle), *jugulare*, *maclare* (only = to slay victims, never = to butcher), *trucidare* (also of slaughter of men).

kiln, *n.* *fornax*, -*acis*, *f.*; a lime —, *fornax calcaria*; see **STOVE**, **OVEN**.

kimbo, *n.* (i.e. a —); see **CROOKED**, **CURVE**.

kin, *n.* see **RELATION**, **RELATIVE**. **kind**, *I.* *n.* *genus*, -*eris*, *n.*, *species* (= the single species of the genus); *modus* (esp. in gen. *eiusdem modi*, etc.); *forma* (= characteristic form, feature, e.g. *orationis*, *eloquentiae*, *dicendi*, *loquendi*, etc.); in logic, *species*, *forma*, *pars*, -*is*, *f.* (opp. *genus*); of the same —, *eiusdem generis*, *congener*; to arrange everything accord-

ing to its —, *singula generatim di. ponere*; *Theocritus* is wonderful in his — of poetry, *admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus*; very often by *quidam* or *quasi* (e.g. for slaves the house is a — of republic, and they are all citizens in it, *servis respublica quasi civitas domus est*; to make a — of will, *quasi testamentum facere*); every — of, *omne genus* (with the gen., e.g. *herbarum radicumque*), or simply by *omnes* (e.g. every — of danger, *omnia pericula*). **II.** *adj.* *benignus* (in character and in actions); = charitable, *beneficus*; = benevolent, *benevolus*; = amiable, *facilis*, *humanus*; = friendly, *amicus*; = indulgent, *indulgens*; = liberal, *liberalis*; = obliging, *comis*; = gentle, mild, *clemens*; = well, favourably disposed, *propitius* (of the gods); you are too good! very —! *benigne! benigne! also recte!* no, thank you (when we decline taking more at table, thanking for any act of kindness), *facis amice!* **Adv.** *benigne*, *liberaliter*, *comb. benigne ac liberaliter*, *comiter*, *clementer*, *indulgenter* (e.g. to treat, deal with anyone —, *alqm habere*), *amice*, *humane*. **kindness**, *n.* **1.** = kindness, *benignitas*, *benevolentia*, *comitas*, *humanitas*, *liberalitas* (= generosity), *clementia*, *indulgentia*, *facilitas* (= affability); **2.** = a benefit, *beneficium*; see **FAVOUR**. **kindred**, *n.* see **RELATION**, **RELATIVE**. **kinsman**, *n.* see **RELATIVE**.

kindle, *I.* *v.tr.* **1.** *accendere*, *inflammare* (= both to make light and to burn); *incendere*, *inflammare et incendere*, *succendere* (from below), *alci rei ignem in(j)icere*, *inferre* (= to throw fire in), *alci rei ignem sub(j)icere*, *subdere* (= to put fire under anything); **2.** fig. *accendere*, *incendere*, *↑ succendere*, *inflammare*, *conflare*, *excitare*, *incitare*; see **EXCITE**. **II.** *v.intr.* **1.** (ex-) *ardescere*; **2.** fig. = to glow with, *ardere*, *flagrare*.

king, *n.* *rex*, *regis*, *m.* = a prince of a small territory, *regulus*; the — of —, *rex regum*; to be —, *regem esse*, *regnum obtinere*, *regiam potestatem habere*; to make oneself into a —, to occupy, usurp the throne, *regnum occupare*, *regium ornatum nomenque sumere* (of one who had been before governor of a province, etc.); I shall be as happy as a —, if, etc., *rex ero*, *st.*, etc. **kingcraft**, *n.* *ars regendi*. **kingdom**, *n.* *regnum*. **kingfisher**, *n.* (*halcedo*, later form (*halcyon*). **kingly**, *adj.* *regius*, *regalis*. **kingship**, *n.* *regia potestas*, *regnum*.

kiss, *I.* *v.tr.* *alqm osculari*, *suaviari*, *basiare*; to — a stranger, *osculis alqm excipere*; to — each other, *osculari inter se*; — *Attica* from me, *Atticae meae meis verbis suavius des*; to throw a — to anyone, *manum a facie facere*; in the plural, *oscula facere*, *basia jaculare*. **II.** *n.* *osculum* (lit., = a little mouth, used as a nobler expression), *suavium* (= a tender — upon the mouth or cheek), *basium* (= a loud —); to give anyone a —, *osculum* or *suavium* or *basium alci dare*; *osculum alci ferre* or *offerre*, *basium* or *suavium alci imprimere*; to steal a —, *suavium alci surripere*.

kitchen, *I.* *n.* **1.** = place for cooking, *culina*; **2.** = the dishes themselves, *cena* (coen-); to keep a good —, *laute cenitare*. **II.** *adj.* *culinarius*; — materials, *res culinariae* (in gen.); vegetable, *olus*, -*eris*, *n.*, or in the plur. *olera*, -*um*. **kitchen-garden**, *n.* *hortus olitorius* (Jct.).

kitten, *I.* *n.* *catulus felinus*. **II.** *v.intr.* *feles parere*.

knapsack, *n.* *pera* (= bag), *mantica* (= port-manteau), *sarcina* (= baggage of soldiers).

knave, *n.* (*tri*) *furcifer*, *veterator* (colloquial terms), *homo nequam* or *scleratus*; see **ROGUE**. **knavery**, *n.* *nequitia*, *malitia*, *fraus*, *dolus*.

improbabilis; see DECEPTION. **knavish**, adj. *nequam* (= worthless), *malitiosus* (= crafty), *perfidus* (= treacherous); *fraudulentus* (= fraudulent, deceitful), *lascivus* = full of tricks). Adv. *perfidie*, *malitiose*, *fraudulenter*.

knead, v.tr. (con)deversere, subigere.

knee, n. *genu*; to bend the —, *genua flectere*, or *curvare* (in general); to fall upon one's —s, (in *genu*) *procumbere* (unintentionally, or from admiration, or out of respect, or as suppliant); to fall upon one's —s before anyone, *alci procumbere*, ad *genua alcis* *procumbere*, ad *genua alci* or *genuis alcis accidere*, *prosternere se et supplicare alci* (= to prostrate oneself). **knee-deep**, adj. *genuis tenuis*. **knee-pan**, n. *patella* (Cels.). **kneel**, v.intr. *genuis niti*; to — down (in *genu*) *procumbere*; see KNEE.

knell, n. *campana funebria*.

knife, n. *cultus*; a small —, *cultellus*.

knight, n. *eques*, *-itis*, m. **knighthood**, n. *ordo equester* (= the whole order; *dignitas equestris*, *locus equester* (= the rank). **knightly**, adj. *equester*; = worthy of a knight, *equite dignus*.

knit, v.tr. *acubus texere*; fig., see TIE, UNITE; to — the brow, *frontem contrahere* or *auducere*.

knob, n. *bullā* (of a door, etc.); *nodus* (in plants). **knobbed**, **knobly**, adj. † *nodulosus*.

knock, I. v.tr. and intr. *alqd pulsare* (e.g. *fores ostium*); to — with the fist, *pulsare*, *tundere*, see BEAT, KILL; to — against, *alqd ad* or *in alqd offendere* (e.g. *pedem in saxum*); to — down, *sternere*; —ed up, *fatigatus* (through a combat, *fessus* through suffering, e.g. illness, poverty, etc.); = fit to sink, *defatigatus*, *defessus*, *lassus*, *lassitudine confectus* (= worn out). II. n. *pulsatio* (e.g. *fortium*); there is a — against the door, *pulsantem fores*. **knocker**, n. by circumloc. (e.g. he raised the —, *fores pulsavit*, or *tintinnabulum* (= bell). **knock-kneed**, adj. *varus*.

knот I. n. *nodus* (in gen.), *articulus* (= joint), = a tie, *nodus*, *vinculum*; = difficulty, *nodus*, *difficultas*; = a group of people, *circulus*; to make a —, *nodum facere*, *nectere*; to draw the —, *nodum adstringere*; to loosen the —, *nodum solvere*, *expedire* lit. and fig.. II. v.tr. *nodare*, *nectere*; see TIE. **knotty**, adj. I. *nodosus*, *geniculatus*; 2. fig. *difficilis*, *spinosus* (= thorny); a — point, *nodus*.

know, v.tr. *scire*, *novisse* (= to have learnt to know); = to have a knowledge of, *alcis rei scientiam habere*, *alqd cognitum habere*; = to have had a good knowledge of, experience in a matter, *non nescire*, *non ignorare*, *alcis rei non ignarum esse*; *didicisse* (= to have learnt); I — = a thing does not escape me, *me non fugit* or *non praeterit*; = to comprehend, *tenere*, *intelligere*, *cognoscere* (= to experience, learn); I don't —, *nescio*, *haud scio*, *ignoro*, *me fugit*, *me praeterit*; not to — that the dictator had arrived, *ignorare ventisse dictatorem*; I don't — where to turn, to whom to apply, *nescio quo me convertam*; I don't — what to say, *nescio* or *non habeo* or *nihil habeo*, *quod dicam*; I don't — who, *nescio quis*; I read I don't — what, *legi nescio quid*; I don't — whether . . . (a modest assertion), *haud scio an*, etc., *nescio an*, etc. (e.g. I don't — whether this road is the shorter of the two, *haud scio an* or *nescio an haec via brevior sit*; you must —, *scito* (not *sci*), *scitote* (not *scite*); do you —? do you — perhaps? *scin?* *scisne?* *nostin?* as far as I —, *quod scio*, *quantum scio*, *quod sciam*; I should like to — (in questions, the answer to which

would create surprise), *miror*, *miror unde sit*; to — for certain, *certo* and *certe scire*, *pro certo scire*, *certain habere*, *pro certo habere*, *exploratum* or *cognitum habere*, *certain est mihi alqd* and *de alqd re*, *exploratum* or *notum exploratumque mihi est alqd* and *de alqd re*, *cognitum competentique mihi est alqd*, *certain auctoribus comperisse* (on good authority; let me —, *fac me certiorum*, *fac ut sciam*; I wished you to —, *id te scire volui*; to get to —, *audire* (= to hear, *accipere* (= to receive intelligence, *comperire* (= to understand), *discere* (= to learn); he knew how to maintain his dignity, *auctoritatem suam bene juvabatur*; = to have a clear idea about anything, *novisse*, *cognovisse*, *cognitum habere* (in gen.), *alcis rei notitiam habere* or *tenere* = to have a conception of a thing), *didicisse* (through having learnt, opp. *ignorare*), *vidisse* (through outward perception), *tenere* (= to hold), *intelligere* (*intelligi alqm* or *alqd* (with regard to a thing, = to understand its peculiar features; with regard to persons, to understand their motives, etc.); = to learn to —, *noscere*, *cognoscere* exp. through experience), *discere* (by study, inquiry, *parabere*); *percipere* (= to obtain a clear perception); = to get a taste of anything, *degustare* (fig., = to get a knowledge of anything, e.g. *ingenium alcis*); to — anyone, *noscere* or *novisse alqm*, opp. *ignorare*; = to become most intimately acquainted with a thing, *alqd familiariter nosse* (*novisse*); they — each other perfectly well, *erant notissimi inter se*; to — oneself thoroughly, *penitus ipsum se nosse*; to — a person by sight, *alqm de facie nosse*; not to — anyone, *alqm non nosse*, *alqm mihi est ignotus*, *alqm ignorare* (seldom); = to recognise, *cognoscere*; in order that nobody might — me, *ne quis me cognosceret*; *agnoscere ex alqd re* (e.g. anyone by his works, *alqm ex operibus suis*), *noscitare alqd re* (e.g. anyone by the voice, *voce*; by his countenance, *facie*). **knowable**, adj. *insignis*, by anything, *alqd re* (e.g. *armis*), *conspicuis alqd re* (= conspicuous, e.g. *armis*); to make a thing — by, *alqd insignire alqd re* (e.g. *noti*); to make anything —, intelligible by words, *alqd explanare*. **knowing**, I. n. = KNOWLEDGE. II. adj. *sciens*, *prudens*, comb. *sciens ac prudens* (with regard to the person who does a thing, opp. *insciens*), *quod consulo et cogitatum sit, quod de industria fit* (= on purpose); = clever, *callidus*, *versutus*, *astutus*. Adv. *consulto* (= with consideration, calmly); *de industria* (= on purpose); to sin wilfully, —, *scientem peccare* (opp. *inscientem peccare*); I have done it —, *sciens* or *sciens prudensque feci*, *consulto* or *de industria feci*. **knowledge**, n. *scientia*, *notitia*, *cognitio* (in a subjective sense); in an objective sense, = a branch of learning, (*ars*) = art), *doctrina*, *disciplina*; sciences, literature, *doctrinae*, *disciplinae*, *discipline studia*, *-orum*; to inform anyone, bring anything to his —, *alqm certiorum facere alcis rei* or *de alqd re*, *docere alqm alqd* or *de alqd re* (= to teach), *erudire alqm de alqd re* (= to instruct), comb. *alqm erudire alqm docere*; to gain — about a thing, *cognoscere de alqd re*; to have anything brought to one's —, *certiorum fieri de alqd re*, *doceri alqd*; the — of anything spreads to, reaches, *audiri alqd*; to have no — of, *alqd ignorare*; = a clear perception, *notitia alcis rei*; *notio alcis rei* (= the idea which we have of anything, e.g. the — of God, *notitia* or *notio Dei*); = the knowing about anything, *scientia alcis rei*; = the act of having got into a thing with the understanding, *cognitio* or *intelligentia* (*intelligi alcis rei*; — about the past, *memoria praeteritorum*; about the future, *prudentia futurorum*; to have only a superficial — of, in, *alqd primoribus labris* or *leviter attigisse*, *primis labris gustasse*; to have scarcely a superficial — of, *alqd re ne iminimum quidem*

esse; if I possess any — in it, *si in me est huiusce rei ratio alq*; void of —, *rerum rudis* or *ignarus* (in gen.); illiterate, *lit(terarum) expertus*, non *lit(teratus)*, *illit(teratus)*; with regard to the fine arts and sciences, *liberalium artium nescius*; = quite illiterate, *omnium rerum rudis* (in gen.); omnis eruditionis expertus. **known**, *notus*; it is —, *constat*, *certum* est, with accus. and infin.; to make —, *declarare*; see **PUBLISH**.

knuckle, *n. articulus (digit)*.

L.

label, *I. n. scheda* (sc(h)ida) = strip of papyrus bark, leaf of paper; *tessera* (= a square, a square piece of stone or wood); *pittacium* (late, — on necks of bottles, etc.). **II. v.tr.** *pittacium affigere* or *titulum inscribere*.

labial, *n.* = letter pronounced by the lips, **litera labialis* (only as t.t.).

laborious, *adj.* *laboriosus*, *operosus*, *industrius*, (*gnavus*, *diligens*, *sedulus*); to be —, *magni esse laboris*, *laboriosum esse*. **Adv.** *laboriose*, *opere*, *industrie*, (*gnaviter*, *sedulo*, *diligenter*).

labour, *I. n. 1.* *labor*, *opus*, *-eris*, *n.*, *opera*, *occupatio*, *pensum* (= task); *moles*, *-is*, *f.* (esp. poet., but also in prose, e.g. *haud magna mole*, = without great —); to undertake a —, *laborem suscipere*; to wear down with —, *alqm labore conficere*; to pay by —, *pecuniam debitum operi sud* (compensare); learned — *s. studia*; — by night, *lucubratio*; — *s. at spare time*, *operae subsiduae*; without —, free from —, *otiosus*; **2.** in childbirth, *partus*, *-us* (= bringing forth), *†nisus*, *-us* (*nisus*). **II. v.intr.** **1.** = to be active, *laborare*; — in study, *studere lit(teris)*; — on or at anything, *elaborare in re* or *in alqd* or *ut*, *operam dare alci rei*, *incumbere in* or *ad alqd*, or *alci rei*; to be employed in —, in *opere esse*, *laborem subire*; — day and night, *opus continuare diem et noctem*; — for pay, *operam suam locare*; **2.** = to be troubled, *laborare*; — under, *alqd re laborare* (of trouble); — under a delusion, *decepi*; **3.** = to strive, (*eniti*); see **STRIVE**; **4.** of childbirth, *parturire*. **laboured**, *adj.* *nitidius alqd et affectatus* (Quint.), *nimis exquisitus*. **labourer**, *n. qui opus facit*, *operarius*, *opera*; — for pay, a hiring, *mercenarius*; — in a vineyard, *vinitor*; to engage — *s.*, *conducere operas*; skilled — *s.*, *artifices*. **laboratory**, *n. locus cameratus ubi metallorum experimenta aguntur*.

labyrinth, *n. labyrinthus* (of the Cretan —); fig. *difficultates summae*, *res inexplicabiles*; to fall into a —, *in summas difficultates incurrere*; to be in a —, *in summis difficultatibus esse* or *versari*. **labyrinthine**, *adj.* *†labyrinthæus*, *inexplicabilis*.

lace, *I. n. 1.* *texta reticulata*, *-orum*; **2.** of a boot, *Hi(n)gula* (Juv. = shoe-latchet). **II. v.tr.** *nectere*; see **TIE**.

lacerate, *v.tr.* *lacerare*, *†dilacerare*, *lan(are)* (fig., e.g. the heart, *acerbissimo dolore afficere alcijs animum*). **laceration**, *n. laceratio*, *lan(atio)*, *-us*.

lachrymose, *adj.* = breaking into tears, *lacrimabundus*; = full of tears, *lacrimosus* (*lach(ryr)-*) (e.g. *oculi* or *lumina*, *voces*); = causing tears, *lacrimosus*.

lack, *I. n.* = not having, *defectio* (esp. *defectio virum*, — of strength), *inopia* (= — of means), *penuria* (= — of necessities). **II. v.tr.** *re carere*, *egere*, *indigere*, *inopiâ rei laborare* or *premi*, *alqd*

alci deesse, *abesse*, *deficere*; — nothing, *nihil deesse alci*. **lack-a-day!** Interj. *ah! o! proh!* generally with accus., also without exclamation, e.g. *me miserum!* **lack-lustre**, *adj.* *decolor*.

lackey, *n. pedisequus*, *famulus*.

laconic, *adj.* **1.** *Laconicus* = Spartan; **2.** = brief, *brevis*. **Adv.** *breviter*, *paucis (verbis)*.

lacquer, *I. n. lacca*. **II. v.tr.** *laccâ alqd obducere* (not class.).

lacteal, *adj.* *†lacteus*.

lad, *n. puer*.

ladder, *n. scalae*; the step of a —, *scalarum gradus*, *-us*.

lade, *v.tr.* = to load, *onerare*; — anyone, *onus alci imponere*. **laden**, *adj.* *onustus*, *oneratus*, *gravis*, *†gravidus*; — with debt, *aere alieno obrutus*; — with business, *occupationibus distentus*. **lading**, *n. onus*, *-eris*, *n.*

ladle, *I. n.* = large spoon, *cochlear* (*cochlearium* or *cochleare*, Plin.); *trulla* (= small —), *cyathus*. **II. v.tr.** *haurire*.

lady, *n. domina*, *hera*, *matrona*, *materfamilias* (= lady of the house). **lady-like**, *adj.* *honestus*, *quod matronâ dignum est*. **ladyship**, *n. domina*. **lady's-maid**, *n. famula*, *†ornatrix*.

lag, *v.intr.* *contari* (cunct-), *cessare*, *morari*. **lagging**, *n. mora*, *contatio*. **laggard**, *n. cessator*, *contiator*.

lagoon, *n. lacuna*.

laic, *lay*, *adj.* **laicus*. **laity**, *n. *laici* (Eccl. t.t.). **layman**, *n. *laicus*.

lair, *n. latibulum*, *cubile*; see **DEN**.

laird, *n. dominus*, *possessor*.

lamb, *I. n.* *agnus*, *agna*; a small —, *lambkin*, *agnellus*; of a —, *agninus*; — like, *placidior agno*; as meat (*caro*) *agnina*. **II. v.tr.** *agnum edere* or *procreare*.

lambent, *adj.* use *†lambere* (e.g. *flamma quae lambit alqd.*).

lame, *I. adj.* *claudus*, *mancus* (= short of a limb), *debilis* (= feeble); to be — of a wound, *vulnere debilitatum esse*; to be —, *claudum esse*, *claudicare*; — in speech, *si quid in oratione claudicat*; — in one foot, *altero pede claudum esse*; a — excuse, *excusatio vana*. **II. v.tr.** *alqna claudum reddere*. **Adv.** by *adj.* or *v.* (e.g. to walk —, *claudicare*). **lameness**, *n. claudicatio*.

lament, *I. n.* or **lamentation**, *lamentum* (usu. in pl.), *lamentatio* (= act of —), *fletus*, *-us* (= weeping), *gemitus*, *-us* (= groaning), *comploratio*, (*com*)*ploratus*, *-us*, *ejulatus*, *ejulatio* (the latter rare = wailing), *quiritatio* (rare), *questus*, *-is*, *querimonia*, *querela* (= complaint), *nenia* (= dirg.). *plangor* (= beating of the breast, loud —). **II. v.tr.** *alqd lamentari*, *deflere*, (*con*)*queri*, *†flere*, *deplorare* (= — bitterly), *complorare* (rare), *†plorare*. **III. v.intr.** *lamentari*, *flere*, (*de*)*plorare*, *ejulare*, (*con*)*queri*. **lamentable**, *adj.* *defendus*, *†lamentabilis*, *flebilis*, *miserandus*, *miserabilis*. **Adv.** *miserandum in modum*, *miserabiliter*, *flebiliter*. **lamented**, *adj.* past part. of *v.* or *divus* (of the dead, Tac.).

lamp, *n. lucerna*, *lychnus*. **lamp-black**, *n. fuligo*.

lampoon, *I. n. libellus famosus* (Suet.). *famosum carmen* or *famosi versus*, *-us*, pl. **II. v.tr.** *libellum ad infamiam alcijs edere*.

lance, *I. n. lancea*, *hasta*; to break a — with, *hasta pugnare cum alq*; fig. *certare*, *contendere cum alq*. **II. v.tr.** med. t.t. *incidere*. **lancer**, *n. eques hastatus*. **lancet**, *n.* (or little lance), *scalpellum* (*scalpulum*).

land, I. n. 1, opp. to the sea, *terra*, *†tellus*, *†uris*, f.; to gain the —, *terram capere*; to quit —, (*navem*) *solvere*; to sail along —, *oram legere*; **2**, a fruit-bearing country, *ager*, *fundus*, *solum*, *terra*; a cultivated —, field, *arvum*; to cultivate —, *agrum colere*; relating to the culture of —, *agrarius*; **3**, = a particular part of the earth, *terra*, *regio*, *provincia*, *ager*, *pagus*, *civitas*, *patria*; in the — of the Etruscans, *in Etruscorum finibus*; to drive out of the —, *alqm civitate pellere*, *in exilium pellere*, *agere alqm*; of what —? *cujs*; of our —, *nostras*; the law of the —, *lex (publica)*. **II. adj.** *terrestris*, *terrenus*, *pedester* (e.g. *pugna pedestris*, — battle). **III. v. intr.** *e nave* or *navem egredi*, *e nave evadere* or *exire*. **IV. v. tr.** *alqos* or *alqd e nave* or *in terram exponere*; to — a fish, *piscem capere*. **landad, adj.** — property, *agrum*, *possessio* (usu. in pl.); — proprietor, *agrorum possessor*. **land-ing, n.** *exscensio*, *egressus*, —is, *itoris appulsus*, —is; to make a —, *navi exire*; to forbid anyone a —, *alqm navi egredi prohibere*; a — place, *aditus*, —us. **landlord, n.** *agrorum possessor* (= proprietor), *caupo* (= "mine host"). **landmark, n.** *lapis*, *idius*, m. **landscape, n.** *regio*, *terra*; in painting, *regio in tabula picta*. **landslip, n.** *terrae lapsus*, —is.

lane, n. *angportum* (or —us, —is), = narrow street; country lane, *via*.

language, n. 1, = the faculty of speech, *vox*, *oratio*, *lingua*; **2**, = the act and manner of speaking, *vox*, *lingua*, *oratio*, *dictio*; the — of common life, *sermo cotidianus* (quot-); — of polite life, *sermo urbanus*; to speak a —, *alqd lingua uti* or *loqui*.

languid, adj. *languidus*, *languens*, *remissus*, *lassus* (= weary), *fessus* (= worn out), *defessus* (= worn down); to be —, *languere*; fig. *iners* (= inactive), *frigidus*, *languidus* (of style). **Adv.** *languide*. **languidness** or **languor, n.** *languor*. **languish, v. intr.** *languere*, *languescere*; = to pine away, *tubescere*; — in prison, *in carcere vitam miseram trahere*.

lank, lanky, adj. *prolixus*, *procerus* (= tall), *gracilis*, *tenuis* (= thin). **lankness, n.** *proceritas*, *gracilitas*, *tenuitas*.

lantern, n. *laterna* (*lanterna*).

lap, I. n. 1, *gremium* (= bosom), *sinus*, —is (properly = a fold of the gown); **2**, of a racecourse, *spatium*. **II. v. tr. 1**, = to lick up, *ligu(r)ire*, *lingere*; **2**, = to touch (as waves), *lambere*. **lap-dog, n.** *catellus*. **lappet, n.** *lacinia*.

lapidary, n. *sculptor*.

lapse, I. n. 1, *lapsus*, —is (= a gliding or fall); **2**, fig. *lapeus*, —is, error, *peccatum*; **3**, = flight, expiry, *†fuga*; after the — of a year, *interjecto anno*. **II. v. intr. 1**, *labi*, *defluere*; **2**, *errare* (= to go wrong); **3**, of property, *caducum fieri*, *reverti ad dominum*.

larboard, adj. *laevus*; see LEFT.

larceny, n. *furtum*; to commit —, *furtum facere*.

lard, I. n. *adeps*, —ipis, m. and f., *lar(d)um*. **II. v. tr.** *alqd adipem ad coquendum parare*. **larder, n.** *armarium promptuarii*, *cella penaria*, *carnarium* (for keeping meat, Plaut.).

large, adj. 1, = of great size or bulk, *magnus*, *grandis*, *amplus*; a — assembly, *celeber conventus*, —is; **2**, — of heart (= liberal), *largus* (e.g. *argus homo*, *largus animo* or *promissis*). **Adv.** *magnopere*, *large*. **large-hearted, adj. 1**, = magnanimous, *magnanimus*; **2**, = generous, *liberalis*, *benignus*, *benevolus*. **large-heartedness, n. 1**, *magnanimitas*; **2**, *liberalitas*, *benignitas*, *benevolentia*. **largeness, n. 1**,

magnitudo, *amplitudo*, *proceritas* (= tallness), *altitudo* (= in height), *ambitus*, —is (= in girth), *spatium* (= in surface); **2**, fig. see LABORE-HEARTEDNESS. **largess, n.** *largitio*, *conglarium* (of corn, oil, or money).

lark, n. *alaruda*.

larynx, n. *guttur*, —uris, n.

lascivious, adj. *lascivus* (= playful), *impurus*, *impudicus*, *libidinosus*. **Adv.** *parum caste*, *impudice*. **lasciviousness, n.** *lascivia* (= playfulness), *impudicitia*, *libido*.

lash, I. n. 1, = a whip, *flagrum*, *lorum* (usu. in pl.), *flagellum*, *scutica* (= light —); **2**, = a blow or stroke, *verber*, —eris, n. (*huic homini parata erunt verbera*); — of the tongue, *verbera linguae*; — of fortune, *verbera fortunae*. **II. v. tr. 1**, *flagellare*, *verberare*, *virga* or *virgis caedere*; **2**, = to bind, *alligare*, *colligare*; see BIND, FASTEN. **lashing, n.** *verberatio*.

lassitude, n. *lassitudo*, *languor*, (*de*)*fatigatio*.

last, n. of a shoemaker, *forma*; let the shoemaker stick to his —, *ne ultra crepidum sutor*.

last, I. adj. *ultimus*, *extremus*, *postremus*, *proximus*, *summus* (= the highest), *novissimus* (= latest); when used of two, *posterior*, *superior*; to the —, *ad ultimum*. **II. n.** by *extremus* (e.g. the — of the letter, *epistula extrema*); at —, (*tum*) *denique*, *denique*, *ad extremum* or *postremum*. **III. v. intr.** *durare*, (*per*)*manere*, *stare*, *longum* or *diuturnum esse*. **last-ing, adj.** *firmus*, *solidus*, *duraturus*, *stabilis*, *diuturnus*, (*per*)*mansurus*, *perennis*; not —, *fragilis* (= frail), *caducus* (= falling), *fluxus*. **lastly, adv.** *postremo*, *postremum*, *ad extremum*, *denique*, *quod superest* or *restat* or *extremum est*, *novissime* (esp. in Quint.).

latch, n. *pessulus* (= bolt). **latchet, n.** *corrigia*.

late, adj. 1, *serus*; I went away —, *serus abii*; too — repentance, *sera poenitentia*; *latus* (= slow), *serotinus* (= — coming or growing, e.g. *hiems*, *pira*, *pulli*); the —, *defunctus*, = *mortuus*, *dimus* (of an emperor); — in the day, *multo die*; — at night, *multa nocte*, or by neut. *serum*, used as n. (e.g. *serum erat diel*, it was — in the day); **2**, = recent, *reatus*, *novus*, *inferior* (e.g. of a — age, *inferioris aetatis*). **Adv.** *nuper*, *modo*. **lateness, n.** use *adi*.

latent, adj. *occultus*, *abditus*, *absconditus*, *reconditus*.

lateral, adj. *lateralis* (ante and post class.), a *latere*. **Adv.** a *latere*.

lath, n. *asser*, —eris, m., *asservulus*.

lathe, n. *tornus*; to work at the —, *tornare*.

lather, n. *spuma e saponem facta*.

Latin, adj. *Latinus*; the — tongue, *latinitas*, *oratio* or *lingua latina*, *sermo Latinus*; to translate into —, *alqd Latine reddere*; to know —, *Latine scire*, *linguam Latinam callere*; to be ignorant of —, *Latine nescire*. **latinity, n.** *latinitas*.

latitude, n. 1, = breadth, *latitudo*; in —, *in latitudine*; fig. — of speech, *latitudo verborum*; **2**, = liberty, *licentia*; to have great —, *late patere*.

latter, adj. *posterior*; the former, the —, *hio . . . ille*. **Adv.** see LATELY.

lattice, n. *cancelli*, *clathri*.

laud, I. n. *laus*. **II. v. tr.** *alqm laudare*, *extollere*; see PRAISE. **laudable, adj.** *laudabilis*, *laudatus*, *laude dignus*. **Adv.** *laudabiliter*, *laudabiliter in modo*. **laudatory, adj.** *honorificus*.

laugh, laughing, or laughter, I. n. *risus*, —is; immoderate —, *cachinnatio*; a horse —, *cachinnus*; a — at, *irrisus*, —is, *derisus*, —is; a — to scorn, *derisus*; a — stock, *ludibrium*;

to be a — stock, *esse alci ludibrio*. **II.** v. intr. *ridere*; to — at, *arridere* (= to smile upon in a friendly way, e.g. *non alloqui amicos, vix notis familiariter arridere*); *alqm deridere, vridere*; = to burst into —, *cachinnare, cachinnari*. **laughable**, adj. *ridiculus, ridendus*. Adv. *ridicule*. **laughter**, n. see **LAUGH**, **I**.

launch, v. tr. **1.** *navam deducere*; **2.** = to hurl, *torquere*; to — out, *in aequor efferri*; to — out in praise of, *alqm efferre laudibus*.

laundress, n. *mulier quae lintea lavat*. **laundry**, n. *aedificium quo lintea lavantur*.

laurel, n. *laurus* (—i and —ūs), f.; belonging to —, *laureus*; fig. *gloria, laus, honos* (= honour); decorated with —, *laureatus*; to strive for —, *gloriae cupidum esse*; to win new —s in war, *gloriam bello augere*. **laurelled**, adj. *laureatus*.

lava, n. *massa ardens, saxa liquefacta*, pl.

lave, v. tr. *lavare* (= to wash), *ablūere* (= to wash off), *irrigare*. **lavatory**, n. *balineum* (= bath). **laver**, n. *aqualis*, m. and f. (ante class.), *pelvis* (Plin.).

lavish, **I.** adj. *prodigus* (e.g. *aeris*), *profusus* (e.g. *profusissima largitio*), *in largitione effusus*; a — giver, *largitor*. Adv. *large, prodigie, effuse, profuse*. **II.** v. tr. *profundere, effundere, largiri*. **lavishness**, n. *effusio* (= prodigality), *largitas, munificentia*; see **LIBERALITY**.

law, n. *lex, regula* (= a rule), *norma* (= a standard); body of —s, *ius* (e.g. *ius civile*, = civil —); a —, *lex, edictum, institutum*; *lex* is also used in a wider sense, as is our "law," e.g. *versibus est certa lex, hanc ad legem formanda est oratio* (= to or by this model); a divine —, *fas*; a — of nature, *lex naturae*. **law breaker**, n. *legis violator*.

lawful, adj. *legitimus* (= according to —); *legalis* (Quint.). (e.g. *pars civitatis, vita*, = conformable to —). Adv. *legitime, lege, per leges*. **lawfulness**, n. use adj. **law-giver**, n. see **LEGISLATOR**. **lawless**, adj. *effrenatus*. Adv. *effrenate, licenter, contra legem, praeter ius*. **lawlessness**, n. (*effrenata*) *licentia*. **lawsuit**, n. *lis, litis, f., controversia*. **lawyer**, n. *jurisconsultus, juris peritus*; see **ADVOCATE**.

lawn, n. **1.** = fine linen, *sindon*; see **LINEN**; **2.** = grass plat, *pratulum* or *herba* (= grass).

lax, adj. **1.** = loose, *laxus, fluvius*; **2.**, med. t. t. *solutus, liquidus* (e.g. *alvus liquida*, — bowels, Cels.); **3.**, fig. (*dis*) *solutus, remissus, laxus, negligens* (neglig-). Adv. fig. (*dis*) *solute, remisse, laze, neglegenter* (neglig-). **laxness, laxity**, n. *neglegentia* (neglig- = carelessness); — of spirit, *remissio animi ac dissolutio*, or adj.

lay, adj. see **LAIC**.

lay, n. see **SONG**.

lay, v. tr. **1.** = to place, *ponere, (col)locare*; **2.**, fig. — the foundations, *fundamenta facere*; — an ambush, *insidiari, insidias collocare, facere, ponere, struere, parare, tenere alui*; — siege, *obsidere*; — a wager, *sponsione provocare* or *lacescere*; — a plan, *constituere* or *rationem inire* or *capere*; — hands on, *manus alci inferre*; — waste, *vastare*; **3.** = — eggs, (*ova*) *parere*; — aside, *abjicere, (se)ponere*; — before, *alqd alci proponere*; — oneself open to, *alqd in se admittere*; — down, = to put down, (*de*) *ponere*; — down an office, *magistratu obiri, se abdicare*; — down arms, *ab armis descendere*; — down a proposition, *sententiam dicere, alqd affirmare, confirmare*; see **STATE**; — out money, see **SPEND**; — out a corpse, *mortuum lavare* (= to wash), *alci omnia justa solvere* would include the laying out; — up, *condere, reponere*; see **STORE**; — commands, *blame*, etc., upon, see **COMMAND**, **BLAME**, etc. **layer**, n. **1.**, in build-

ing, etc., *corium* (of lime, etc.) *ordo* (= row); **2.**, of a plant, *propago*.

lazar, n. see **LEPER**.

lazy, adj. *piyer, ignavus, segnus, iners, otiosus* (= having leisure). Adv. *piyre, ignave, segniter, otiose*. **laziness**, n. *ignavia, segnitas, pigritia*.

lead, **I.** v. tr. **1.** *ducere, agere*; — an army, *exercitum ducere, exercitui praeesse* (= to command); — the way, *alci praefere* (= to go before); **2.**, fig. = to pass, — a life, *vitam agere*; = to induce *alqm ad alqd faciendum* or *ut alqd faciat, adducere*; in bad sense, *inducere*; see **PERSUADE**; **3.**, with omission of object, e.g. the road —s, *via fert*; the matter —s to, etc., *res spectat*; see **TEND**; — away, *abducere, seducere*; — into, *inducere*; — out, *educere*; — a colony, *coloniam deducere*. **II.** n. or **leadership**, *ductus, -ūs*; under your —, *te duce*. **leader**, n. *dux, ducis*, m. (lit. and fig.), *auctor, princeps, -icis*, m. and f. (fig.). **leading**, adj. *princeps, primarius* (of men), *summus* (of men and things); see **CHIEF**. **leading-strings**, n. *alci obtemperare* (tanquam puer).

lead, n. *plumbum*; of —, *plumbeus*. **leadén**, adj. *plumbeus*.

leaf, n. of a tree, *folium, frons*; a — of paper, *scheda* (sc(h)ida), *pagina, charta*; of metal, wood, etc., *bractea, lamina*. **leafless**, adj. *foliis carens* or *nudatus*. **leafy**, adj. † *frondosus*, † *frondeus*, † *frondifer*.

league, **I.** n. *foedus, -eris*, n. (= treaty), *pactum* (= agreement), *societas* (= alliance or union). **II.** v. tr. *foedus cum alio inire*.

league, n. *tria mil(lia) passuum*.

leak, n. *rima*; to spring a —, *rimas agere*. **leakage**, n. *rima, leaky*, adj. *rimosus*, *rimarum plenus*; ships that have become —, *quassatae naves*.

lean, **I.** adj. *macer* (opp. *pinguis*), *macilentus* (ante and post class.); *strigosus* (of horses, etc.); see **THIN**. **II.** v. intr. *niti*; — on, (*in*) *niti*; *inhaerere* (= to adhere to), *pendere* (= to hang from), *confugere* or *esse conferte ad alci praesidia* (= to seek support with), *fulciri re* (= to depend on or be supported by), *ad alqd acclinare* (= to — towards), *se applicare*. *in alqd* or *alci re incumbere*; to — backward, *se reclinare*; to — to (in opinion), *sententiae favere*. **leaning**, adj. — on, *innixus*; — towards, *inclinis*; — backwards, *reclinis*; — against or on, *incumbens*. **leanness**, n. *macies*.

leap, **I.** n. *saltus, -ūs*; to take a —, *salire*; by —s, *per saltus, saltuam*. **II.** v. intr. *salire*; — back, *resilire*; — down, *desilire*; — forward, *prosilire*; — for joy, *gestire, exsultare*; — on horseback, *in equum insilire*; — over, *transsilire*. **leaping**, n. *saltus, -ūs*. **leapfrog**, n. (*pueri*) *alius alium transilit*. **leap-year**, n. *annus intercalaris, annus bissextus* (late).

learn, v. tr. **1.** *discere, ediscere* (by heart), *memoriae mandare*, = to commit to memory, *perdiscere* (thoroughly); word for word, *ad verbum ediscere*; — something more, *addiscere*; **2.** = to hear, *discere, cognoscere* (esp. by inquiry), *certior fieri, audire*. **learned**, adj. *doctus, eruditus, lit(leratus)*. Adv. *docte, erudite, lit(terate)*. **ale. learner**, n. *discipulus*. **learning**, n. *doctrina, eruditio*.

lease, **I.** n. *conductio*. **II.** v. tr., to hire on —, *conducere*; to let on —, *locare*.

leash, n. *lorum* (= a strip of leather); — of hounds, *tres canes*.

least, **I.** adj. *minimus*; see **LITTLE**. **II.** adv. *minime*; at —, *saltem, certe, (at)ta-men*; not in the — *nihil omnino, ne minimum quidem*.

leather, *I. n.* corium (= the hide); *aluta* (tanned). **II. adj.** scorticus.

leave, *n.* concessio (= yielding), permissio (= permission), potestas (= authority), copia (= allowance), *venia* (= favour), *arbitrium* (= freedom of action); to give —, *potestatem alicui facere*; with your —, *pote tuâ*; against —, *me invito*; — to say, *sit venia verbi*; I have —, *mihi licet*; through you, *per te*; give me — to clear myself, *sine me expurgem*.

leave, *I. n.* = departure, by verb, to take —, *solvere aliquid jubere*, see FAREWELL. **II. v. tr.** 1, = to desert, abandon, (de)relinquere, de-erere, destituere; 2, — property, relinquere, legare; see BEQUEATH; 3, = to depart from, (ex) aliquid loco (ex)cedere, discedere, proficisci, egredi, digredi; — a province on expiration of office, (de) or (ex) provinciam decedere; — behind, relinquere; — off, aliquid omittere, desinere with infin., desistere aliquid re or infin.; — out, omittere, praetermittere.

leavings, *n.* quae reliqua sunt.

leaven, *I. n.* fermentum; bread without —, or unleavened, *panis nullo fermento* or *sine fermento coctus*. **II. v. tr.** fermentare; *panis fermentatus*, = leavened bread (Plin.).

lecture, *I. n.* schola (= disputation), oratio (= address), sermo (= speech). **II. v. tr.** 1, *scholam habere de aliquid re*; 2, fig. see REPROVE. **lecturer**, *n.* qui scholas habet. **lecture-room**, *n.* schola.

ledge, *n.* projectura; — of rocks, *dorsum*.

ledger, *n.* codex accepti et expensi.

lee, *n.* (of a ship), *navis latus a vento tutum*.

leech, *n.* 1, see DOCTOR; 2, = blood-sucker, *hirudo, sanguisuga* (Plin.).

leek, *n.* porrum and porrus (of two kinds, one called *capitutum* the other *sectivum*, also *sectilis*).

leer, *v. intr.* oculis limit intueri, limit oculis aliquid, videre (oculis) spectare. **leering**, *adj.* limitus. **Adv.** limit oculis.

lees, *n.* faex (= dregs of wine; so *faex populi*).

leet, *n.* as in court-leet, *curia*.

left, *adj.* relinquitus; to be —, *restare*; see LEAVE.

left, *adj.* sinister, laevus; the — hand, *sinistra* (i.e., manus); on the —, *a sinistra, ad laevum*. **left-handed**, *adj.* qui manu sinistra pro dextra utitur.

leg, *n.* crus, cruris, *n.*; — of mutton, *caro ovilla*; — of a table, *pes mensae*. **leggings**, *n.* ocreae.

legacy, *n.* legatum; to make a —, *alci legare aliquid*.

legal, *adj.* legitimus, quod ex lege or legibus or secundum leges fit. **Adv.** legitime, lege.

legality, *n.* quod ex lege fit. **legaliz**, *v. tr.* legibus constituere, sancire ut, ferre, ut aliquid fiat (= to propose a law).

legate, *n.* legatus, nuntius. **legation**, *n.* legatio.

legend, *n.* on coin, *inscriptio, titulus*; = history of a saint, *vita hominis sancti, res ab homine sancto gesta*; = fable, *fabula*. **legendary**, *adj.* commixticius, fictus, fabulosus, misus (= untrue).

legerdemain, *n.* ars praestigiatoria; — tricks, *praestigiae* ante and post class.).

legible, *adj.* quod facile legi potest. **Adv.** by **legibility**, *n.* quod facile legi potest.

legion, *n.* legio; legionary, *legionarius*

(e.g. *cohors, miles*); fig. *ingens numerus, magna vis*. **legionary**, *adj.* legionarius.

legislate, *v. intr.* leges dare, constituere, condere, scribere; see also LAW. **legislation**, *n.* legis (legum) datio, legis latio (= proposal of law); so by circuml. *leges dare, leges condere*; see LAW.

legislator, *n.* legis or legum lator. **legislative**, *adj.* — body, *senatus*, — us. **legislator**, *n.* comitia, —orum (centuriata, tributa, etc.), *senatus*, — us.

leisure, *n.* otium (opp. *negotium*, that is, *nec and otium*); to be at —, *otiosi, vacare, cessare*; at —, *otiosus, vacuus*; not at —, *occupatus*; — time, *tempus subsecivum* (subsec-). **leisurely**, *adj.* lentus, otiosus; see SLOW. **Adv.** otiose.

lend, *v. tr.* 1, *mutuum dare, commodare aliquid*; — on interest, *fenerari*, (*fenore*) *occupare*, (*c.*) *locare*; 2, fig. *dare, praebere*.

length, *n.* longitudo; = extension in height, *proceritas*; — in time, *longinquitas, diuturnitas*; — of the way, *longinqua viae*; in —, *per longitudinem*; — of time, *in longinquum, diu*; to run all —s, *extrema audire*; at —, *tandem, denique, tum (tunc) demum*; = fully, *copiose, fusc*.

length-wise, *adv.* in longitudinem. **lengthy**, *adj.* — in words, *verbosus, longus*; not to be —, *ne in re multus sim*. **lengthen**, *v. tr.* aliquid longius facere, *prolongare*; — in time, *prolongare*; — for payment, *diem ad solvendum prorogare*; — the war, *bellum prorogare*; — the service, *militiam continuare*; — a feast, *convivium producere*.

lenient, *adj.* mitis, clemens, misericors. **Adv.** clementer. **leniency**, *n.* clementia, *lenitas, misericordia*.

lens, *n.* *vitrum lenticulari formâ (in no sense class.).

lentil, *n.* lens, —ntis, *f.*, *lenticula* (Cels.).

leonine, *adj.* leoninus.

leopard, *n.* leopardus (very late).

leprosy, *n.* lepra (usu. in pl., Plin.). **leper**, *n.* homo leprosus (late).

less, *I. adj.* minor. **II. adv.** minus; see LITTLE. **lessen**, *v. tr.* (de)minuere, minuire.

lessening, *n.* diminutio, imminutio.

lessee, *n.* conductor.

lesson, *n.* 1, *discenda* (= things to be learned; if by heart, *discenda*); dictated —s, *dictata, -orum*; to take —s of anyone, *audire magistrum*; 2, fig. *praeceptum, monitum, doctum* (= proof).

lest, *conj.* ne with subj.

let, *v. tr.* = to hinder; see HINDER.

let, *v. intr.* 1, = to cause or make; I will — you know, *te certiorum faciam* (also by *monere*); Xenophon —s Socrates say, *Xenophon Socratem disputantem facit*; 2, = to command, *jubere, curare, alci negotium dare*; 3, = as a sign of the imperative, — us go, *eamus*; 4, in various phrases, e.g. to — blood, *sanguinem mittere*; to — go, *missum facere, mittere, dimittere*; — alone, — that alone, or be quiet, *missa isthac fac*; — down, *demittere*; — fly, = shoot, *jaculari, elum in aliquid jacere*; — loose, *emittere*; — in, *admittere*; — off, *absolvere*, = absolve; *pila emittere, tela conijicere*, = discharge weapons; — into your secrets, *secreta consilia alci imperire*; — (sli), *mittere, praetermittere*; — an opportunity, *facultatem aliquid agendi mittere*; — that pass, *ut ista omittamus*; 5, = to allow, *stnere acc.* and *infin.* or *ut, pati acc.* and *infin.*, *concedere infin.*, *permittere alci ut or infin.*; — not, *cave ne* (e.g. — him not go out, *cave ne erant*) — my business

will not — me, *per negotium mihi non licet*; 3, = to lend or give the use of; see LEASE.

lethal, adj. *morifer, exitialis, exitiabilis, funestus*.

lethargic, adj. *veternosus, torpidus*. **lethargy**, n. *torpor* (Tac.), *veturnus*.

letter, n. 1, (of the alphabet) *lit(t)era*; capital —, *lit(t)era grandis*; —s of the alphabet, *lit(t)erarum notae*; to the —, *ad verbum*, *ad lit(t)eram*; the — of the law, *verba legis*; to hold to the —, *scriptum sequi*; 2, = an epistle, *lit(t)erae, epistula* (epistola); by —, *lit(t)eris, per lit(t)eris*. **letter-carrier**, n. *tabellarius, qui lit(t)eras perferit*. **letters**, n. = learning, doctrine, *eruditio, humanitas, lit(t)erae*; a man of —, *homo doctus, eruditus, lit(t)eratus, doctus et ornatus*. **lettered**, adj. *lit(t)eratus*.

lettuce, n. *lactuca*.

levant, n. *oriens, solis ortus, -us*.

levee, n. *salutatio*.

level, I. adj. *aequus, planus*, comb. *aequus et planus, libratus* (= balanced). II. n. *aequum* (e.g. in *aequum descendere*), *planities*; to be on a — with, *pari esse condicione cum alio, parem or aequalem esse alicui*. III. v.tr. 1, *aequare, coaequare, exaequare, complanare* (e.g. *terram*); 2, = to destroy, *solo urbem aequare*; — to the ground, *diruere, evertere, sleanere*; see RAZE.

lever, n. *vectis, -is, m.*

leveret, n. *lepusculus*.

levity, n. 1, = lightness, *levitas*; 2, = in character, *inconstancia, levitas* (with *hominis, animi, opinionis*); = jesting, *jocus, jocatio*.

levy, I. v.tr. — soldiers, *milites scribere, milites conscribere*; — tribute, *tributum imponere, vectigal exigere*. II. n. *delectus, -us*; to make a —, *delectum habere or agere*; see ENLIST.

lewd, adj. *impudicus, incestus, impurus*. Adv. *incaste, impure*. **lewdness**, n. *impudicitia, impuritas, libidines, -um, pl. f.*

lexicon, n. * *lexicon, *onomasticum*.

liable, adj. *obnoxius* (e.g. *irae, bello*); to be —, *cadere in* (e.g. *cadit ergo in bonum hominem mentiri*? Cic.). **liability**, n. use adj.

libation, n. *libatio, libamentum, libamen*; to make a —, *libare*.

libel, I. n. *libellus famosus, carmen famosum* (in verse). II. v.tr. *libellum ad infamiam alicj edere*. **libellous**, adj. *famosus, probrosus*.

liberal, adj. *liberalis, largus, munificus, benignus, beneficus*; too —, *prodigus, profusus*; the — arts, *artes liberales, artes ingenuae*. Adv. *liberaliter, large, comb. large et liberaliter, munice, benigne, prodige, profuse*; to give —, *largiri*. **liberality**, n. *liberalitas, munificentia, largitas, beneficentia, benignitas*; of thought, etc., *animus ingenuus, liberalis*.

liberate, v.tr. *liberare*; to — a slave, *manumittere*; see DELIVER. **liberator**, n. *liberator* (e.g. *patriae*), *vindex*. **liberation**, n. *liberatio*; = of a slave, *manumissio*.

libertine, n. *homo dissolutus*. **libertinism**, n. *licentia morum, mores dissoluti*.

liberty, n. *libertas*; too much —, *licentia*; = leave, *copa, potestas*; — of will, *arbitrium, liberum arbitrium*; at —, *liber*; you are at — to do it, *nilil impedit quominus facias, alqd facere tibi licet or integrum est*.

library, n. *bibliotheca*; a considerable —, *bona librarium copia*. **librarian**, n., to be a —, *bibliothecae praesae*.

libration, n. *libratio*.

license, I. n. = permission, *copa, potestas*; I.

= liberty, *licentia* (also in bad sense, *licentia Sullani temporis*; *licentia militum*; *magna gladiatorum esse licentia*). II. v.tr. *alqm privilegio munire*. **licentious**, adj. *dissolutus, libidinosus* (lub-). Adv. *per licentiam, dissoute*. **licentiousness**, n. *libido, libidines, vita dissoluta*; see LEWD.

lick, v.tr. *lingere, lambere*; to — up, *figur(r)are*.

lickerish, adj. *fastidiosus, delicatus*.

licorice, n. *glycyrrhiza, -ae, f., dulcis radix* (Plin.).

lid, n. *operculum, operimentum*.

lie, I. n. *mendacium, commentum, falsum*; to tell a —, *mendacium dicere alci de alq re*; to give a person the —, *mendacii alqm coarguere*. II. v.intr. *mentiri*. **liar**, n. (*homo mendax, homo fallax, falsiloquus* (Plaut.)).

lie, v.intr. = to be in a certain place or position, *jacere* (e.g. *jacere humi*, to lie or be on the ground; so *jacere in gramine, jacere ad alcjs pedes, jacere sub arbore, jacere per vias*); *cubare* (in bed, etc.); *situm esse, positum esse*; as far as — in me, *quantum est in me* (te, vobis, etc.), *pro virilius meis* (tuis, etc.); to — in, *puerperio cubare* (of childbirth (Plaut.)); *parturire*; to — in this, *contineri re, situm esse, versari, cerni in re*; on whom does it —? *per quem stat?* where —s the hindrance? *quid impedit?* to — between, *interjacere*; with accus. or with dat.; — in wait, *alci insidiari*; — down, *procumbere, decumbere, quieti se dare*; — hid, *latere*; — still, *quiescere*; — under an obligation, *alci gratia devinctum esse*.

lief, adj. e.g. I had as —, *malim*; — die as endure it, *mortuum me quam ut id patiari malim*.

liege, adj. *imperio or ditione alcjs subjectus, or parens, obnoxius alci*; to be —, *esse in alcjs ditione, parere alci*.

lieu, n. in — of, *pro, loco, vice*. **lieutenant**, n. in gen. *legatus*; in the army, perhaps *centurio* (infantry), and *praefectus* (cavalry); the lord-lieutenant of a country, *praefectus provinciae*.

life, n. 1, *vita, anima, spiritus, -us*; physical —, *vita quae corpore et spiritu continetur*; in my —, *dum vivo*; to have —, *vivere, in vita esse*; to come to —, *nasci, in lucem edi*; to put an end to —, *mortem sibi consciscere*; to take away —, *vitam alci adimere*; to give —, *procreare, parere alqm*; to call into —, *gignere, procreare, facere, efficere*; be can scarcely sustain —, *vix habet unde vivat*; as to the manner in which men live, mode of —, *victus, -us*; in public duty, in republic gerenda; private —, *vita cottidiania* (quot-); early —, *iniens aetas*; the prime of —, *bona or constans aetas*; (as a word of affection), *mea vita! mea lux!* while there is — there is hope, *agroto dum anima est spes est*; to restore to —, *ad vitam revocare or reducere, e mortuis excitare*; to come to — again, *reniviscere*; to venture your —, *capitis periculum adire*; to cost a person his —, *morte stare*; to try a person for his —, *de capite quaerere*; to lead a —, *vivere, vitam agere*; to flee for one's —, *fugd salutem petere*; to lose —, *perire, vitam perdere*; if I could without losing my —, *si salvo capite potuissem*; to depart this —, *diem obire supremum*; all one's —, *per totam vitam*; loss of — by law, *ultimum supplicium*; to the —, *ad vivum*; full of —, *viridus, vegetus, alacer*; to put — into, *alci animum facere or addere*; 2, fig., see VIGOUR; in oratory, *sucus, comb. succus et sanguis*; 3, = the reality (e.g. paint from the —. v. use with the noun mentioned); 4, = time, *aevis, tempora* —um (e.g. this —, *haec aetate*).

life-blood, n. 1. *sanguis, -uinis*. R. * & fig.,

see LIFE. **life-boat**, n. *scapha ad naufragos excipiendo facta*. **lif-guards**, n. *militēs* or *cohortes praetorianae* (of the emperor). **lifeless**, adj. 1, *exanimis*, *exanimus*, *inanimus* (opp. *animatus*, *animans*); 2, *frigidus*, *exsanguis*, *exilis*, *aridus*, comb. *aridus et exsanguis*, *jejunus* (all of speech). Adv. *fig.*, *languide*, *frigide*, *exiliter*, comb. *frigide et exiliter* (of speech); *jejunus*, comb. *jejunus et exiliter*. **lifetime**, n. *aetas*, + *aevum*. **lively**, adj., **liveliness**, n., **liveliness**, n., see LIFE.

lift I. v.tr. (*at*) *tollere*, *extollere*, (*sub*) *levare*; — upright, *erigere*; he —s his hands to heaven, *manus ad sidera tollit*; —ed up, *levatus*, *allevatus*, *arrectus*; — with pride, etc., *superbiū*, *rebus secundis*, etc., *elatus*. II. n., use verb.

ligament, n. *ligamentum* (Tac.). **ligature**, n. *ligatura* (late).

light, I. n. = luminous matter, or the result of (as daylight), *lumen*, *lux*; with the —, *cum primā luce*, *de illucescente*, *sub lucis ortum*; the — of the eyes, *lumen (oculorum)*; — of a precious stone, *lux gemmae*; to give —, *lucem edere*, *fundere*; to see the — of day (or be born), *in lucem edi* or *suscipi*, *nasci*; to come to —, *in lucem profert*, *protrahi*, *dele-gi*, *patefieri* (= to be uncovered, made manifest); to bring to —, *in lucem proferre*, *protrahere*, *aperire*, *patefacere*, *detegere*; to stand in or intercept a person's —, (*lit.*) *alcis luminibus officere*, *obstruere*, (*fig.*) *alcis officere*, *obesse*; to stand in your own —, *sibi* or *utilitati suae* or *commodis suis* male *consulere*, *sibi deesse*; to place in an odious —, *alqd in invidiam adducere*, *in summam invidiam adducere*, *alcis rei ad* (*lit.*) *invidiam*; to see in a false —, *alqd fallaci iudicio videre*; = lamp, *lumen* (in gen.), *lucerna* (espec. = a lamp), *candela* (= a taper or torch of wax, tallow, etc.), *cereus* (= a wax taper or torch); to light a —, *lumen*, *lucernam*, *candelam accendere*; to write or work by —, *ad lucernam* (*cum lucerna*) *scribere*, *alqd lucubrare* or *elucubrari* (e.g. *epistulam*); to study by —, *lucubrare*; a study by —, *lucubratio*. II. adj. as opposed to what is dark, *clarus* (= light in itself), *illustris*, *lucidus* (= light-spreading), *luminosus*, *albidus* (= white), *candidus* (= dazzling), *pellucidus* (= shining through). III. v.tr. 1, = to set light to, *alqd accendere*; 2, = to fill with light, *illustrare*, *colustrare*. **lighten**, I. v.intr. *fulgere*, *fulgurare* (usu. *impers. fulget, fulgurat*). II. v.tr. see LIGHT, III. 2. **lighthouse**, n. *pharus* (*pharos*). **lightning**, n. *fulmen*, *fulgur*.

light, adj. as opposed to heavy, *levis* (opp. *gravis*); — soil, *solum tenue*; = inconsiderable, *levis* (opp. *gravis*, *weighty*), *parvus* (opp. *magnus*); — pain, *dolor levis* or *parvus* (= slight); — armed infantry, *equites levis armaturae*; — troops, *militēs levis armaturae* or merely *levis armaturae*, *militēs leves*, *velites* (as a regular part of the Roman army, early called *rorarii*), *militēs expediti* (= all soldiers who have laid aside their kit, consequently we find *expediti levis armaturae*); — clad or armed, *expeditus, nudus* (= one who has laid aside his overcoat); a — foot-soldier, *pedes expeditus*; — of foot, *velox* (opp. *tardus*), *pervix* (= nimble); he is very — of foot, *inest in eo praecipuum pedum perrinitas*; — of colour, *pallidus*; see PALE; — hearted, *hilaris*, *curis vacuus*, *curis liber solutusque animus*; it is something — (= trivial), *nihil est negotii*; — minded, *levis*, *vanus*. Adv. *leviter* (*lit.* and *fig.*), *temere*, *inconsulte* (*inconsulto*) (= without consideration); to think — of anything, *alqd non magni facere*. **lighten**, v.tr. *lit.* *exonerare* (not in Cic. or Caes.), *jacturam facere* (of a ship). **lightness**, n. *levitas* (*lit.* and *fig.*). **lightsome**, adj. *hilaris*,

alacer (= cheerful). **lightsomeness**, n. *laetitia*, *hilaritas*; see GAY.

like, I. adj. = similar, *similis*, *constimilis*, with gen. or dat., *par*, *dat.*; *instar* (*indecl.*, n., gen.); to make —, *ad similitudinem rei fingere*; he is no longer — what he was, *prorsus alius est factus ac fuit antea*; that is — him, *hoc dignum est illo*.

II. adv. *similiter*, *simili modo* with *ut* (*aque* (ac) class.); see AS.

III. v.tr. *amare*, *diligere*, *curum habere alqm*, *delectari alqd re*; 1 — that, *hoc aridet* or *cordi est* or *datum* or *acceptum est mihi*, *libet mihi*; I do not — that, *hoc displicet mihi* (with infin. following); 1 — it well, *magno-peri probo*; if you —, *si isthuc tibi placet*; as you —, *arbitratu tuo*. **like-minded**, adj. *consonus*, *congruens*, *conveniens*, *consentaneus*.

likely, adj. *veri similis* (often written as one word, sometimes *similis veri*), *probabilis*; it is — that, *veri simile est*, with accus. and infin. **likelihood**, n. *veri similitudo* (also in one word, or *similitudo veri*), *probabilitas*. **liken**, v.tr. *alqd alci rei* or *cum alqa re comparare*; see COMPARE. **likeness**, n. 1, = resemblance, *similitudo*, or by adj.; see LIKE; 2, = portrait, *effigies*, *imago*; painted —, *picta imago*. **likin**, n. *amor*, *voluptas* (= pleasure), *libido*; to one's —, *gratus*, *acceptus*, *jucundus*. **likewise**, adv. *item*, *itidem*, *et*, or by *idem*; see ALSO.

liliputian, adj. see LITTLE, INSIGNIFICANT.

lily, n. *lilium*; of or from a —, *lilaceus*.

limb, n. *membrum*, *artus*, -um (= a member).

limber, adj. *flexibilis*, *mollis*, *lentus*.

lime or limestone I. n. *calx*, -is, f. and (rarely) m.; to burn —, *calcem coquere*; quick —, *calx viva*; slaked —, *calx exstincta*; bird —, *viscum*. II. v.tr. = to smear with bird —, *viscoso illinere*. **lime-burner**, n. *calcarius*. **lime-kiln**, n. (*fornax*) *calcaria*. **limed**, adj. *viscatus*.

lime-tree, n. *tilia*.

limit, I. n. *terminus*, *finis*, -is, m., *limes*, -itis, m., *circumscriptio*. II. v.tr. *finire*, *limitare* (= to separate by a boundary-stone or line, thus *limitati agri*), *terminare* (= to put an end to), *certain limitibus* or *terminis circumscribere*. **limitation** or **limiting**, n. *determinatio*, *circumscriptio*, *definitio*, *limitatio*; = exception, *exceptio*. **limited**, adj. 1, = short, *brevis*; see BRIEF; 2, *fig.* a — monarchy, *condiciones regiae potestati impositae*, or *potestas certis cond. circumscripta*. **limitless**, adj. *immensus*, *infinitus*.

limn, v.tr. see PAINT.

limp, adj. *languidus*, *flaccus*, *flaccidus*. **limpness**, n. *languor*.

limp, v.intr. *claudicare*, *claudum esse* (= to be lame); see LAKE.

limpet, n. *lepas*.

limp'd, adj. *limpidus* (rare), *pellucidus*; see TRANSPARENT.

linch-pin, n. *axis fibula*.

linden-tree, n. *tilia*.

line, I. n. 1, *linea*; a straight —, *recta linea* curved —, *curva linea*; the — of the circle, *linea circumcurrentis*; to draw a —, *lineam ducere* or *scribere*; 2, a boundary —, *finis*, m. and f.; 3, — (in poetry), *versus*, -us, *versiculus*; in letters, to write a few —s in reply, *paucas rescribere*; 4, of soldiers, *acies* (in battle), *agmen* (on the march); the front —, *prima acies*, *hastati*, *principia*, -torum; the second —, *principes*, -um; the third —, *trarii*; — of skirmishers, *velites*; to advance in equal —, *aequali fronte procedere*; a soldier of the —, (*miles*) *legionarius*; to draw up the army in

three — *a*, *aclem triplicem instruere*; 5, in the father's —, *a patre*; in the mother's —, *a matre*; to be connected with one in the direct —, *artissimo gradu contingere alqm*; 6, (in fortification), *fossa* (= trench), *vallum* (= entrenchment), *opus, eris, n.*, *munio* (= fortification), *agger, eris, m.* (= mound); 7, = a thin rope, *funis, funiculus, linea*; a carpenter's —, *amussus, -is, m.*, *linea*; a chalked —, *linea creta descripta*; a fishing —, *linea*; a plumb —, *perpendicularum*; by —, *ad amussim, examussim* (ante and post class. i.). **II. v.tr. 1.** — a dress, perhaps *vesti alqd assuere*; 2, = to fill, *comple*. **lineal**, adj. better not expressed, (e.g. a — descendant, *unus e posteris alqjs*). **lineage**, *n. stirps, -is, f.*, *genus, -eris, n.*, *origo, progenies*. **lineament**, *n.* used generally in the pl., as in English, *lineamenta (similitudo oris vultusque ut lineamenta, Liv.)*, but applied to the mind (e.g. *animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*); see **FEATURE**. **linear**, adj. *linearis* (Plin.).

linen, *n.* as the material, *linum* (λίον, flax; *linum tam factum quam infectum, quodque netum quodque in tela est, Cic.*), *linterium, linteria, -orum, n.* (properly of —, i.e. — cloth, e.g. *linteria, vestis, tela*); clad in —, *linteratus*.

linger, *v.intr.* *cessare, morari, contari (cunct-)*; he —s (i.e. dies slowly), perhaps *paullatim moritur*. **lingerer**, *n. cessator, contator (cunct-)*. **lingerin**, *i. n.* cessatio, contatio (cunct-), *mora*. **II. adj.** *tardus, lentus, contabundus (cunct-)* (of people); a — death, *tabes, -is, f.* (= consumption), perhaps *tarda mors, -is, f.*; see **SLOW**. Adv. *tarde, contanter (cunct-), lente*; see **SLOWLY**.

linguist, *n. homo multarum linguarum sciens*. **linguistic**, adj. *grammaticus or de ratione linguarum*.

liniment, *n. unguentum*.

link, *I. n. 1.* = toreh, *forx, taeda, funale*; 2, = bond, *vinculum, conjunctio, societas, familiaritas* (of friendship), *affinitas* (by marriage), *necessitudo* (any close tie); 3, of a chain, *anulus* (Mart.). **II. v.tr.** *conjungere, (con)necere*; see **UNITE**.

lint, *n. linamentum* (Cels.).

lintel, *n. limen (superum or superius)*.

lion, *n. 1.* *leo*; of a —, *leoninus*; a —'s skin, *pellis leonina*; —'s claw, *unguis leoninus*; 2, fig. (e.g. the — of the season) *deliciae, -um*. **lion-hearted**, adj. *magnanimus*. **lioness**, *n. leaena*.

lip, *n. labrum*; the upper —, *iabrum superius*; the lower —, *labrum inferius*; *primoribus labris* (= the tip of the —s) *gustasse* = to get a taste of; *labellum* (esp. in endearing sense), *labium* (rare). **lip-salve**, *n. unguentum*. **lip-service**, *n.* see **FLATTERY**. **lip-wisdom**, *n. verbo tenuis sapientia*.

liquid, *I. adj.* *liquidus, fluens*; to grow —, *liquecere, liquefieri*; to make —, *liquefacere*. **II. n.** *liquor, humor, latex, succus* (= juice). **liqui-date**, *v.tr.* see **PAY**. **liquefy**, *v.tr.* *liquefacere*. **liquor**, *n.* see **LIQUID**, **II.**

list, *v.intr.* *balbutire* (= to stammer).

list, *n.* = catalogue, *tabula, index* (Quint.).

list, *v.tr.* see **WISH, DESIRE, PLEASE**.

listen, *v.intr.* see **HEAR**. **listener**, *n. insculcator*.

listless, adj. *soorrs, deses, laquidus, piger*. Adv. *torpide, stupide, languide*. **listlessness**, *n. torpor* (Tac.), *scordia, desidia*.

lists, *n. campus, hippodromus, spatia, -orum*; to enter the — against (fig.), *cum alqo contendere*.

litany, *n. *litania* (Eccl.), or *l. -es, -um, f.* (= prayers).

literal, adj. to employ a word in its — sense, *verbum proprie dicere*; a — translator, *ad verbum interpres*; the — sense, *propria vis*. Adv. *lit(t)eratum*, *proprie, ad lit(t)eram, ad verbum*. **literary**, adj. *lit(t)eratus* (= lettered or learned), *lit(t)erarum studiosus*; — leisure, *otium lit(t)erarium*; — monuments, *lit(t)erarum monumenta*. **literature**, *n. lit(t)erae, lit(t)erarum monumenta, -orum*; to entrust to the care of —, *lit(t)eris mandare or consignare*; to learn from —, *lit(t)eris percipere*; we have no history in our —, *abest historia lit(t)eris nostris*; the study of —, *lit(t)erarum studium*; the knowledge of —, *lit(t)erarum scientia*; to be acquainted with —, *lit(t)eris scire*; to be without —, *lit(t)eras nescire*.

lithe, adj. *mollis, flexibilis*.

lithographer, *n. lithographus* (in no sense class.).

litigate, *v.tr. and intr.* *litigare cum alqo pro alqo, inter se de alqo re noli pati fures litigare* (Cic.), *lites sequi*. **litigant**, *n. qui cum alqo litigat*. **litigation**, *n. lis*. **litigious**, adj. *litigiosus* (= full of strife, given to lawsuits). **litigiousness**, *n. us* an adj. (e.g. the — of the man, *homo litum expulsius*).

litter, *I. n. 1.* *lectra*; a small —, *lecticula*; 2, *jetura, jetus, -us, suboles* (sob-) (= a brood); — of pigs, *porcelli uno partu editi*; 3, — for cattle, *stramentum*; = confusion, *turbae*; to make a —, *res turbare*. **II. v.tr. 1.** *parere, fetum edere* = to bring forth; 2, see **STREW**.

little, *I. adj.* *parvus, parvulus* (dim.), *exiguus, minutus, modicus* (often rendered by diminutives, as — (small) coins, *nummuli*; — book, *libellus*; — present, *munusculum*; — used as a noun, e.g. a little gain, *paullum lucri*; also by *aliquid*, e.g. a — pride, *alqd superbiae*; to sell by — and —, or by retail, *divendere*; the — ones, *parvi, liberi*; a — time, *tempus breve*; for a —, *parumper, paullisper*; in a —, *brevi*; a — after, *paull(o) post*; by — and —, *paullisper, sensim, gradatim, minutatim*; a — soul, *animus pusillus*; not a —, *valde, vehementer, magnopere*; he is a — too much given to money, *aliquanto ad rem est avidior*; these things are a — troublesome to me, *nonnihil molesta haec sunt mihi*; a — before sunset, *sub occasum solis*; how —, *quantulus* (Plaut.), *quantulus*; how — soever, *quantuluscunque*; so —, *tantulus*; he lacked — of being killed, *haud multum a(b) fuit quin occideretur*. **II. adv.** *paullum, aliquantulum, nonnihil* (= somewhat), *parum* (= too —). **III. n.** *aliquantum, nonnihil, parum* (= too —), *paullum, paullulum*; see **LITTLE**. **I. littleness**, *n. parvitas, exiguitas*. **less**, adj. *minor*. **least**, adj. *minimus; minimum*, at least.

liturgy, *n. *liturgia* (Eccl.).

live, *I. v.intr. 1.* *vivere, in vita esse*; ye. to —, *in vivis esse, superstitem esse*; to let one —, *alqj vitae parere*; cannot — without, *alqd re carere non posse*; so long as I —, *me vivo, dum (quoad) vivo*; if I —, *si vita suppetit*; as I —! *ita vivam!* — for a thing, *deditum esse rei*; — in a thing, *totum esse in re*; — for self, *sibi vivere*; 2, to — on anything, *vivere re, vesci re, ali re, vitam sustentare alqd re*; 3, to — luxuriously, *laute vivere*; — poorly, *parce vivere*; to — at or in a place, *locum incolere, locum or in loco habitare*; see **DWELL**; as to your condition, to —, *vitam agere or degere*; — happily, etc., *bene, feliciter, misere, etc., vivere*. **II. adj. or living**, adj. *vivus*. **livelihood**, *n. victus, -us* (= provision). **livelong**, adj. *totus*. **lively**, adj.

l, = active, *s. renuus, acer*; see **ACTIVE**; **2**, = sprightly, *alacer, vegetus, hilaris, festivus, lepidus*; see **MERRY, WITTY**; **3**, of places, = frequented, *celebre*; **4**, = keen, *vehemens*; to feel a — joy, *valde* or *vehementer gaudere*; to form a — idea of anything, *rem tanquam praesentem contemplari*. **liveliness**, *n.* *alacritas, hilaritas, festivitas*.

liver, *n.* *hecur, -(in)oris, n.*

livery, *n.* *vestis quam alejs famuli gerunt*. **liveryman**, *n.* *sodalitas, -is, m.*, or *socius alejs societatis*. **livery-stables**, *n.* *stabulum (mercenariarum)*.

livid, *adj.* *lividus*; a — colour, *livor*.

lizard, *n.* *lacerta, stellio*.

lo! interj. *en, ecce*.

load, **I.** *n.* *onus, -eris, n.*; a cart —, *vehes, -is, f. (Plin.)*; a — on the mind, *tristitia, molestia, animi dolor* or *aegritudo*. **II.** *v. tr.* **1.** *onerare, gravare* (properly = to make heavy or weigh down, e.g. *membra gravabat onus, gravatus vino somnoque, oculi morte gravati*); he — ed the people excessively, *nimium oneris plebi imposuit*; *opprimere* (= to press down or oppress); — with reproaches; see **REPROACH**; **2.**, of firearms, *arma parare, instruere*. **loaded**, *adj.* *onustus, oneratus*.

loaf, *n.* *pans, -is, m.*

loam, *n.* *lutum*. **loamy**, *adj.* *lutosus* (= muddy), *cretosus, argillosus* (of chalk).

loan, *n.* *res mutuata* or *mutuo data* or *commodata*; *pecunia mutua* or *credita*.

loath, *adj.* *inivitus*; I am —, *piget me* (e.g. *referre piget me, piget me dicere*). **loathe**, *v. tr.* *alqd fastidiere, aversari, a re abhorrere*. **loathing**, *n.* *fastidium* (for food, fig. = disdain), *odium* (= hatred), *tadium* (= disgust, mostly post class.). **loathsome**, *adj.* *leter, foedus, obscenus* (*obscaenus*), *odiosus*. **loathsomeness**, *n.* *foeditas, obscenitas* (*obscaenus*).

lobby, *n.* *vestibulum*.

lobster, *n.* *cancer* (= crab).

local, *adj.* by the genitive *loci, regionis*, etc. (e.g. *locorum difficultates*, = — difficulties; *loci opportunitas*, = a — advantage or convenience). **locality**, *n.* *locus, or loci natura* or *situs, -us*.

loch, *n.* *lacus*.

lock, **I.** *n.* *claustra, -orum* (properly = a shutter or fastener); to be under — and key, *esse sub claustris* or *clavi*; — in a river, *piscina* (Plin.) or *emissarium* (= outlet of a lake). **II.** *v. tr.* *obsistere, occludere*; to — in, *claustrum includere*; to — out, *claustrum foras excludere*; to — up, *alqm concludere*. **locker**, *n.* *armarium*. **locket**, *n.* *collare*; see **NECKLACE**. **lock-jaw**, *n.* *tetanus* (Plin.).

lock, *n.* of hair, *cirrus*; of wool, *flocus*.

locomot'on, *n.* *motus, -us*. **locomotive**, *adj.* *sua vi motus*; — engine, *machina ad currus trahendos facta*.

locust, *n.* *locusta* (Plin.).

lodge, **I.** *n.* *casa* (= a cot). **II.** *v. intr.* **1.** *deversari* *apud alqm, ad alqm devertere*; **2.**, = in, (*in*) *alqd re haerere*. **III.** *v. tr.* **1.** *hospitio excipere, lecto recipere*; **2.**, — a complaint, *alqm* or *nomen alcjs deferre*; — a spear, etc., *adigere*. **lodger**, *n.* *deversor* (at an inn), *inquilinus, inquilina* (= one who lives in another's house). **lodgings**, *n.* *cenaculum meritorium* (= hired room, Suet.), or *by domus*, = house. **lodging-house**, *n.* *insula*. **lodgment**, *n.* to effect a —, see **LODGE** **II.** and **III.**

loft, *n.* *caenaculum* (*coen-*); *hay—, familia, tum* (*fen-*); *corn—, horreum*. **lofty**, *adj.* **1.** = high, *altus, (ex)celsum, editus* (of places), *sublimis* (= aloft, mostly poet.); **2.**, fig. (*ex)celsum, elatus, sublimis, erectus*; of speech, *grandis*; of pride, *superbus*. Adv. *alte, excelsè* (*lit.* and *fig.*), *sublime* (*lit.*), *elate* (*fig.*); = proudly, *superbe*. **loftiness**, *n.* **1.** *altitudo*; **2.**, (*fig.*) *altitudo, elatio, excelsitas*, comb. of speech, *altitudo et elatio oratoris* (Cic.), *sublimitas et magnificentia et nitior* (Quint.); — of mind, *altitudo animi*.

log, *n.* **1.** *lignum* (or *ligna*, pl. = firewood); *stipes, -itis, m.* (= trunk of tree); **2.**, *fig.* = blockhead, *stipes, caudex, -icis, m.*, *truncus*. **logbook**, *n.* *tabulae*. **loggerhead**, *n.* **1.** = blockhead; see **Loe**; **2.**, to be at —s, see **QUARREL**.

logic, *n.* *logica, -orum, or dialectica* (or *dialectice*), *logica* (or *logice*, or written in Greek, *ἡ λογική*). **logical**, *adj.* *logicus, dialecticus* (= connected with logic); — questions, *dialectica, -orum*; — conclusion, *consequentia, -ium*, or *ea quae ex concessis consequuntur*. Adv. *dialectice* or *quod ex concessis consequitur*, or *quod necessarie demonstratur*. **logician**, *n.* *dialecticus*.

loin, *n.* *lumbus*.

loiter, *v. intr.* *cessare*; see **LINGER**.

loll, *v. intr.* and *tr.* *recumbere, recubare*; to — out the tongue, *linguam exserere*.

lonely, *lonesome*, **lone**, *adj.* *solus, solitarius, avius, reductus* (of situation). **loneliness**, *n.* *solitudo*.

long, **I.** *adj.* **1.** = extension in space, *longus, procerus* (= tall), *promissus* (= hanging down), *longinquus* (= distant); exceedingly —, *praelongus*; — hair, *capillus promissus*; to defer for a — time, *in longinquum tempus differre rem*; the measure or degree of length is put in the accusative (e.g. *six feet —, longus pedes sex* or *in longitudinem sex pedum*; a foot —, *pedalis, pedem longus*; **2.** = extension in time, *longus, longinquus, diuturnus, diutinus*; during a — while, *diu*; a — time before, *multum ante alqd*; a — time after, *multum post alqd*; **3.** = slow or dilatory, *tardus, lentus, segnis, piger*; a — business, *lentum negotium*. **II.** *adv.* *diu*; — ago, *pridem, jampridem* (or as two words), *jamdudum* (or in two words); not — ago, *haud dudum, modo, olim*; how —, *quamdium*; as — as, *quamdium ... tamdiu*; — after, *multo post* or *post multos annos*; — before, *ante multos annos*. **III.** *v. intr.* and *tr.* to — for, *avere alqd* or with *infl.*, *cupere alqd* or with *infl.* or *ut*, *gestire* with *infl.*, *avere, cupere, gestire, desiderare* (= to regret the loss or want of) *alqd* or *alqm*, *alqd ab alqo, alqd in alqo*; *desiderio alcjs rei teneri* or *flagrare, concupiscere* (= to desire). **longevity**, *n.* by circumloc.; see **OLD**. **longing**, **I.** *n.* *alcjs rei desiderium* (= desire), *appetitus, -us, appetitio* (= passionate desire). **II.** *adj.* — after anything, *alcjs rei cupidus*, or *avidus*. Adv. *cupide, avide*. **long-suffering**, *adj.* see **PATIENT**.

look, **I.** *n.* **1.** as act, (*oculorum*) *obtus, -us*; to direct a — at, *aspectum* or *oculos convertere* or *con(j)licere in rem*; — at a person, *intueri, a(d)spicere alqm*; **2.**, = appearance of the countenance, *vultus, -us*; a severe —, *vultus severus*; in gen. *species, facies*. **II.** *v. tr.* to — at, *a(d)spicere, intueri, contemplari*. **III.** *v. intr.* *speciem alcjs (rei) praebere, videri*; see **SEEM**; to — about, *circumspicere*; to — back, (*alqd*) *respicere*; to — down, *despicere*; to — down upon, *alqm despicere*; to — for, see **SEEK**; = to expect, *ex(s)pectare*; to — out, = to be on the — out, *speculari*; to — out for, = to take

care of, *alci rei consulere*; to — towards, *in or ad alqm locum spectare*; to — up, *suspiciere*; to — up to, *alqm vereri*. **looking-glass**, *n.* *speculum*. **look-out**, *n.* use verb.

loom, *n.* *tela*.

loom, *v.intr.* *in conspectum e longinquo dari*.

loop, *I. n.* *laqueus* (= noose). **II. v.tr.** *annectere*; see **TIE**. **loophole**, *n.* *foramen* (= hole), *fenestra* (= in the wall of a tower for the discharge of missiles).

loose, *I. adj. 1.* = slack, *laxus, fluxus, remissus*; — reins, *laxae* or *fluxae habenae*; with — hair, *passis crinibus*; **2.** of soil, *rarus* (opp. *densus*), *solutus* (opp. *spissus*), *facilis* (Col.); **3.** of teeth, *mobilis* (Plin.); **4.** = at liberty, (*carcere*, etc.) *liberatus, solutus*; **5.** of morals, (*dis*)*solutus, effrenatus, remissus*. Adv. *laxe, (dis)solute*. **II. v.tr.** (*re*)*laxare, remittere, (re)solvere*; see **UNTIE**. **looseness**, *n.* use adj. **LOOSE**.

lop, *v.tr.* *tondere, (de)putare, amputare* (= to prune), *praecidere* (= to — off). **lopsided**, adj. *uno latere grandis*.

loquacious, adj. *loquax, garrulus* (= chattering), *verbosus*. Adv. *loquaciter, verbose*. **loquacity**, *n.* *loquacitas, garrulitas*.

lord, *n. dominus*. **lordly**, adj. **1.** of high rank, *illustris, nobilis, illustri* or *nobili loco natus*; **2.** = proud, *superbus, arrogans*; see **PROUD, ARROGANT**. **lordliness**, *n.* *superbia, arrogantia*; see **PRIDE, ARROGANCE**. **lordship**, *n.* = power, *imperium, dominatus, -us*.

lore, *n.* *eruditio, doctrina*.

lorn, adj. *solus, desertus*; see **LONELY, FOR-LORN**.

lose, *v.tr.* *amittere, perdere, jacturam rei facere* (of loss purposely incurred); one who has lost a member, *capitus* (e.g. *oculo, auribus*); = to be bereaved, *privari, orbi re*; to — hope, *spe ex-cidere*; to — a battle, *vinci*; to — patience, *patientiam rumpere*; to — time, *tempus perdere*; to — sight of one, *alqm e conspectu amittere*; to never — sight of, *alqd nunquam dimittere*; to be lost, *amitti, perdi, perire, absumi*; to give up for lost, *desperare de re*; to — colour, *evanescere, pallescere*; to be lost in thought, *in cogitatione deficere* esse; the mountain —s itself in the plain, *mons in planitiem se subducit*; I am lost, *perii*; the ships were lost at sea, *mercae sunt naves (in) mari*. **loser**, *n.* *qui damno afficitur*; he was a great —, *magno damno affectus* est. **losing**, *n.* *amissio*. **loss**, *n.* *damnum, detrimentum, jactura, dispendium*; to sustain a —, *damna pati, calamitates subire, incommodis affici*; to repair a —, *damnum resarcire*; the — of a battle, *pugna adversa*; I am at a —, *dubius sum*; see **UNCERTAIN**.

lot, *n. 1.* *sors, -tis, f., sortitio, sortitus, -us*; by —, *sorte, sortitio*; **2. = fortune, *sors, fortuna*; casting of —s, *sortitio, sortitus, -us*. **lottery**, *n.* *sors, sortitio, alea* (= game of dice); 'tis all a —, *nilhil incertius est*.**

loth, adj. see **LOATH**.

lotion, *n.* *liquida quae alci illinuntur*.

loud, adj. *clarus* (= clear), *magnus* (= strong); — cry, *magnus clamor*; — voice, *vox clara, vox magna*. Adv. *clare, clarè voce, magnè* or *summè voce*. **loudness**, *n.* *magnitudo, vox clara*.

lounge, *v.intr.* *nilhil agere, desiderare*. **lunger**, *n.* *homo deses, iners, contator (cunct-), pastor, ambulador*.

Louse, *n.* *pediculus* (Plin.). **lousy**, adj. *miculosus* (Mart.).

lout, *n.* *homo rusticus, agrestis, stipes, can dex*

(cod.). **loutish**, adj. *rusticus, agrestis*; see **RUDE**. Adv. *rustice*.

love, *I. n.* *amor, caritas* (= affection), *plebas* (= reverent devotion), *studium*; = a favourable disposition, *studium alcjs rei*; to have —, *alcjs rei amantem esse*; worthy of —, *amandus, amore dignus*; — affair, *amor*; — potion, *+ phil-trum*; the god of —, *Cupido, Amor*; the goddess of —, *Venus*; *my —! mea voluptas! meum cor! deliciae meae*. **II. v.tr.** *amare* (with natural affection), *diligere* (as friends), *carum habere alqm, studere alci, amore complecti alqm, amore prosequi alqm, amore alcjs teneri, amore alcjs captum esse, alcjs amore deperire*; to — learning, *litterarum studiosum esse*. **loves**, *n.* *amores*.

loved, adj. *carus, acceptus, gratus, jucundus, suavis*. **loving**, adj. *alcjs amans, studiosus, blandus, benignus, dulcis, suavis, indulgens*. Adv. *amanter*. **loving-kindness**, *n.* *misericoordia*; see **MERCY**. **lovely**, adj. **1.** *bellus, venustus* (of persons and things), *amoenus* (of things); see **BEAUTIFUL**; **2.** = worthy of love, *amore dignus, amandus, amabilis*. **loveliness**, *n.* *venustas, amoenitas*. **lover**, *n.* *amator, f. amatrix*; a — of literature, *litterarum studiosus*.

low, *I. adj. 1.* of position, *humilis, demissus*; **2.** of voice, *gravis, submissus, suppressus*; **3.** of price, *vilitas*; to buy at a — price, *parvo or vilis (pretio) emere*; **4.** in regard to condition, *humilis* (= humble), *ignobilis, obscurus* (as to birth and ancestors), *tenuis* (as to property); lower, *inferior* (in position), *sordidus* (as to origin); of — birth, *humili* or *ignobili*, *obscuro* or *tenui loco ortus, humili fortunâ ortus*; of the lowest birth, *infimae conditionis et fortunae, infimus, sordido loco ortus*; of the lower orders, *tenuioris ordinis*; the lowest of the people, *infima plebs*; the lowest class of men, *ultimae sortis homines, infimî ordinis (generis) homines, infimum genus hominum, faex, vulgus, -i, n., plebs, plebecula*; **5.** having a — tone, *humilis, illiberalis* (= unworthy a gentleman), *abjectus* (= despicable, employed with animus), *turpis*; see **BASE**; — expressions, *verba ex trivis petita*; **6.** = sad, *maestus, tristis*. **II. adv.** *humiliter* (lit. post class., but class. = basely), *demisse, abjecte* = basely, *illiberaliter* (= unbecomingly to a gentleman); to speak —, *submisso, submissâ voce dicere*. **lowly**, adj. **1.** see **LOW**; **2.** = humble, *modestus, moderatus*; see **HUMBLE**. **lowliness**, *n. 1.* *humilitas, obscuritas*; **2.** *modestia*; see **HUMILITY**. **lowness**, *n. 1.* *humilitas* (of position or stature); **2.** of birth, *humilitas, ignobilitas, obscuritas*; **3.** of price, *vilitas*; **4.** of the voice, *vox gravis*; **5.** of mind, *humilitas, animus humilis* or *abjectus, turpitudô*; of expression, *verba ex trivis petita*.

low-born, adj. *ignobili* or *obscuro loco natus*. **low-lands**, *n.* *loca (orum) plana*. **low-spirited**, adj. *animus demissus et oppressus, afflictus, maestus, tristis*; see **SAD**. **lower**, *I. adj.* *inferior*; the — world, *avul inferos, † Tartarus (-os), † Tartara, -orum, pl.*; — orders, see **LOW**; **4.** **II. v.tr.** *demittere*; to — the voice, *submittere* (Quint.); to — oneself, *se abjiciere*. **lowering**, adj. see **DARK, THREATENING**.

low, *v.tr.* of cattle, *ugrire*. **lowing**, *n.* *ugritus, -us*.

loyal, adj. *fidelis, fidus*. Adv. *fideliter*. **loyalty**, *n.* *fides, fidelitas*.

lozenge, *n.* *pastillus* (Plin.).

lubber, *n.* *lubberly*, adj. see **LOUT**.

lubricate, *v.tr.* *unguere*.

lucid, adj. *lucidus* (= bright, distinct of speech, etc.); in the latter sense, also *dilucidus*. Adv. (*di*)*lucide*. **lucidity**, *n.* *perpicuitas* (Quint.), better use adj. or adv. (e.g.

he expressed himself with —, *dilucide rem explicavit*).

Lucifer, *n.* 1, the morning star, *Lucifer*, † *Phosphorus*, † *Eos*; 2, = Satan, *Lucifer* (Eccl.).

luck, *n.* *fortuna*, *fors*, *sorts*, *casus*, -*is*; good —, *fortuna secunda*, *res secundae*; bad —, *adversa fortuna*, *res adversae*; good — to it! *bene vertat!*
lucky, *adj.* *felix*, *fortunatus*, *faustus*, *auspiciatus*. Adv. *felicitet*, *ex animi sententiâ*, *auspicato*.

lucre, *n.* *lucrum* (= gain), *quaestus*, -*is* (= acquirement); for —'s sake, *lucri causâ* (s). **lucrative**, *adj.* *lucrosus*, *quaestuosus*.

lucubration, *n.* *lucubratio*.

ludicrous, *adj.* (*deridiculus*, *perridiculus*, *ridendus*, *deridendus*. Adv. (*per*)*ridicule*. **ludicrousness**, *n.* *stultitia*, *insulsius* (= folly), or by *adj.*

lug, *v.tr.* *trahere*, *vehere*. **luggage**, *n.* *impedimenta*, -*orum*, *n.*; the — (collectively), *vasa*, -*orum*, *n.*; *sarcinae* (= the knapsacks, etc., of the individual soldiers).

lugubrious, *adj.* *lugubris* (mostly poet., belonging to mourning), *flebilis*, *maestus*, *tristis* (= sad); see **SAD**. Adv. † *lugubre*, † *lugubriter*, *flebiliter*, *maeste*; see **SADLY**.

lukewarm, *adj.* *tepidus* (lit. and fig.); = indifferent, *languidus*, *frigidus*, *lentus*, *remissus*, *neglegens* (*neglig.*). Adv. *languide*, *frigide*, *lente*, *remisse*, *neglegenter* (*neglig.*). **lukewarmness**, *n.* *tepor* (lit.), *languor*, or by *adj.*

lull, *I. v.tr.* *sedare* (e.g. *ventos*, *insolentiam*, etc.); to — to sleep, *sopire*, † *somnum suadere*. **II. v.intr.**, the wind — *s, venti vis cadit*, *venti sedantur*. **III. n.** use verb. **lullaby**, *n.* *cantus*, -*us*, or verb *lallare* (= to sing a —, Pers.).

lumber, *n.* *scruta*, -*orum*.

luminous, *adj.* *luminosus* (= having light), *lucidus* (= giving light); — narration, *narratio lucida* or *perspicua* or *aperta* or *dilucida*; the thoughts of, etc., are not —, *sententiae aleis lucem desiderant*. Adv. (*dilucide*, *perspicue*, *aperte*, *plane*, *comb. aperte atque dilucide*, *dilucide et perspicue*. **luminary**, *n.* 1, lit. *sol*, -*is*, *m.*, *luna* (= sun, moon, etc.); 2, fig. *lumen*.

lump, *n.* *massa*, *glæba* (gleba). **lumpish**, *adj.* *hebes*, *stupidus* (= stupid). **lumpy**, *adj.* *glebosus* (Plin.).

lunar, *adj.* *lunaris* (with *cursus*, *cornua*, etc.); a — year, *annus lunaris*. **lunatic**, *adj.* *lunaticus* (very late); see **MAD**, **MADMAN**.

lunch, *n.* *prandium*.

lung, *n.* *pulmo*; — *s, pulmones*.

lunge, *n.* and *v.tr.* see **STAB**.

lupine, *n.* *lupinus*, *lupinum*.

lurch, *I. n.* 1, see **ROLL**; 2, to leave in the —, *deserere*; see **ABANDON**. **II. v.intr.** see **ROLL**.

lure, *I. n.* = decoy-bird, or fig. *illicebra*. **II. v.tr.** *allicere*, *illacere*, *pellacere*.

lurid, *adj.* *obscurus*, *caliginosus* (*luridus* = pale yellow, ghastly).

lurk, *v.intr.* *latere*, *latitare* (intensive of *latere*).

luscious, *adj.* (*prae*)*dulcis*. **lusciousness**, *n.* *dulcedo*.

lust, *I. n.* *libido* (*lib.*), *cupiditas*. **II. v.tr.** to — after, *concupiscere* (= to desire earnestly).

lusty, *adj.* = full of vigour, *valens*, *validus*, *vegetus*; = large and stout, *robustus*; to be —, *vigere*. Adv. *valide*. **lustiness**, *n.* *vigor*, *robur*.

lustration, *n.* *lustratio* (= a purifying, e.g. *municipiorum*). **lustral**, *adj.* *lustralis*.

lustre, *n.* 1, *nitor*, *fulgor*, *splendor*; to throw a — on, *splendorum addere alci*; 2, = space of five years, *lustrum*. **lustrous**, *adj.* *splendidus*, *splendens*, *clarus*, *lucidus*; see **BRIGHT**.

lute, *n.* *lyra*, † *barbitos*, *m.* and *f.* (only nom., voc. and accus.), *fides*, -*tum*, *f. pl.*, *cithara*, *testudo*.

luxuriant, *adj.* *laetus*, *luxuriosus*. Adv. *laete*. **luxuriate**, *v.intr.* *luxuriare*. **luxurious**, *adj.* *luxuriosus*, *sumptuosus*, *mollis*, *delicatus*, *latus* (lot-). Adv. *luxuriose*, *delicate*, *molliter*. **luxury**, *n.* *luxus*, -*us*, *luxuria* or *luxuries*, *lautitia*, *apparatus*, -*us*, *deliciae*.

lye, *n.* *lixivia* (Plin.).

lynx, *n.* *lynx*. **lynx-eyed**, *adj.* *lynceus*.

lyre, *n.* *lyra*, *cithara*, *fides*, -*tum*, *f. pl.*, *testudo*, *barbitos*, *m.* and *f.* (only nom., voc. and accus.).

lyrical, *adj.* *lyricus*. **lyrist**, *n.* *lyricen*, *citharista*, *m.*

M.

macaroon, *n.* *placenta* (= cake).

mace, *n.* *fusces*, -*tum*, *m.* **mace-bearer**, *n.* *lictor*.

macerate, *v.tr.* *macerare* (e.g. *flax*, *fish*) (Plin.). **maceration**, *n.* *maceratio* (of *flax*, *fish*).

machination, *n.* = a secret, malicious design, *machina*, *conatus*, -*us*, *dolus*; to make — *s, consilia* (con)coquere; to do a thing through anyone's —, *alio auctore facere alqd.* **machine**, *n.* *machina*, *machinatio*, *machinamentum* (= machinery); *compages*, -*is*, *f.* (= framework); the —, fabric of the human body, *compages corporis*. **machinery**, *n.* *machinatio*, *machinamenta*, -*orum*, *n.*, *machinae*.

mackerel, *n.* *scomber*.

mad, *adj.* 1, lit. *insanus*, *vecors*, *furiolos*, *demens*, *mente captus*, † *rabidus* (usu. of animals), *phreneticus* (*phrenit.*); 2, fig. *insanus*, *vecors*, *vesanus*, *furiolos*, *amens*, *demens*. Adv. *insane*, *furiose*, *rabide*, *dementer*. **madcap**, *n.* *homo* or *juvenis ingenio praecoeps*. **madden**, *v.tr.* 1, *mentem alienare*; 2, fig. *exacerbare*, *exasperare*, *incendere*; see **EXCITE**. **madhouse**, *n.* *domus publica quâ curantur insani*. **madman**, *n.* *homo insanus*, etc.; see **MAD**. **madness**, *n.* 1, lit. *insania*, *amentia*, *dementia*, *ecordia*, *furor*, *rabies* (esp. of animals); 2, fig. *insania*, *amentia*, *dementia*, *ecordia*, *furor*, *rabies*.

madam, *n.* *domina*.

madder, *n.* *rubia* (Plin.).

magazine, *n.* 1, = store, granary, *horreum*, *receptaculum aleis rei* (= repository for corn, goods, etc.), *armamentarium* (for arms); 2, = pamphlet, acta, -*orum*; see **JOURNAL**.

maggot, *n.* *vermis*, -*is*, *m.*, *vermiculus*. **maggoty**, *adj.* *verminosus* (Plin.).

magi, *n.* *magi*. **magic**, *I. n.* *ars magica*, or *magice* (Plin.). **II. adj.** 1, *magicus*; 2, fig. by *mirus* (e.g. a — power, *mira quaedam vis*); see also **JUGGLERY**.

magistracy, *n.* *magistratus*, -*us*. **magistrate**, *n.* *magistratus*, -*us*. **magisterial**, *adj.* *ad magistratum pertinens*; in his — capacity, *quippe qui magistratus erat*.

magnanimity, n. see GENEROSITY. **magnanimous**, adj. see GENEROUS.

magnet, n. (*lapis*) *magnes*, -*ētis*, m. **magnetic**, **magnetical**, adj. *magnētus* (e.g. *magnesia saxa*, Lucret.); — power, *attrahendi quae dicitur vis* (in a lit. sense), *mira quaedam vis* (in a fig. sense). **magnetism**, n. **magnetisma* (t.t., not class.).

magnificent, adj. *magnificus* (= splendid), *splendētus*, comb. *splendidus* et *magnificus*; *praeclarus* (= eminent through exterior and inward qualities, excellent), comb. *magnificus* et *praeclarus*; *latus* (*lot-*) (of banquets); *sumptuosus* (= expensive); *amplius* (e.g. *amplissimae divitiae*). **Adv.** *magnifice*, *splendide*, *praeclare*, *laute*, *sumptuose*, *ample*. **magnificence**, n. *magnificentia*, *splendor* (= outward splendour, also inward excellency); *res magnifica*, *splendida* (= a splendid thing); *cultus*, -*ūs* (as regards dress and costly household utensils); *lautitia* (*lot-*) (of an expensive mode of living); *apparatus*, -*ūs* (= preparations). **magnifier**, n. = one who magnifies, *laudator* (in gen.), fem. *laudatrix*; also simply by verbs, to be the — of anything, *laudare* alqd, *praedicare* alqd or *de* alqd re. **magnify**, v. tr. *augere* (lit., e.g. the number of praetors, *numerum praetorum*; fig. to represent a thing greater than it is, in this sense comb. *amplificare* et *augere*), *amplificare* (= to make greater in extent, e.g. a town, *urbem*; the property, *rem familiarem*; then fig. = by our actions to make a thing appear greater than it is); (*verbis*) *exag-gere* (= to make in words much of a thing, e.g. a kindness); *verbis augere*, *in majus* (*verbis*) *extol-lere* (= to impair the truth by exaggeration); *in falsum augere* (= to exaggerate falsely); *in majus accipere* (= to take a thing in a greater light than one ought). **magniloquence**, n. *magniloquentia*. **magnitude**, n. *magnitudo* (in gen., both lit. and fig.), *amplitudo* (= great extent, also fig. = importance of anything and high authority of a person), *ambitus*, -*ūs*, *spatium* (= circumference, extent of a thing in gen.).

magpie, n. *pica*.

mahometan, n. and adj. **Muhamedanus*.

maid, n. 1, = an unmarried woman, see FRI; 2, = servant, *ancilla*, *famula*. **maiden**, **maidenly**, adj. *virginēs* (= pertaining to virgins), *virginalis* (= peculiar, natural to virgins, e.g. bashfulness, *verecundia*). **maidenhood**, n. *virginitas*. **maid-servant**, n. see MAID, 2.

mail, n. 1, armour, *lorica*, *thorax*, -*acis*, m.; 2, a letter-bag, *folliculus* (= bag) with descriptive epithet (e.g. *ad litteras perferendas*); = the letters themselves, *litterae*. **mail-coach**, n. *raeda* (*r(h)eda*) *cursualis publica*. **mailed**, adj. *loricatus*.

main, n. *mutillare*, *truncare*; see INJURE. **maimed**, adj. *mancus*, *truncus*.

main, I. adj. *primus*, *princeps*; see CHIEF, PRINCIPAL, GREAT; (= the greater part), *pars prima* (= first part), *caput* (= chief point); his — intention is, *id maxime* (*praecipue*) *sequitur* or *agit* or *spectat*; — point, *summa* (sc. res), *res magni momenti* or *magni discriminis*, *caput alqis rei* or *summa*; the — question is, *id maxime quaeritur*, *quaeritur de*, etc. (in a meta-physical question), *agitur de* alqd re, *cardo alqis rei* (= hinge); to give, state only the — points of anything, *summam alqd exponere*; *summam tantummodo attingere*; to review briefly the — points, *per capita decurrere*; to stray, wander from the — question, *a proposito aberrare* or *declinare*; to return to the — point, *ad propositum reverti* or *redire*, *ad rem redire*, *prae ceteris*

alqd *agere* or *spectare*; — road, *via*; — object, *finis*; to make anything one's — object, *omnia ad alqd referre* or *revocare*; his — object is, *id potissimum spectat* or *sequitur*; in the —, *si veram rei rationem exigit, vere* (= in reality). **Adv.** *praecipue*; see PRINCIPALLY, UNCOMMONLY. II. n. 1, = the great sea, *altum*; see OCEAN; 2, = the main-land, (*terra*) *continens*. **main-land**, n. *terra* (*continens*). **main-mast**, n. *malus*. **main-sail**, n. *velum*.

maintain, v. tr. 1, *sustinere*, *sustentare* (e.g. the world, health), through anything, *alqd re*; (*con*)*servare* (= to preserve, e.g. one's property, *rem familiarem conservare*; then = to save) *tueri* (= to see that anything is in a good condition), comb. *tueri* et *conservare*; *alere* (by care and nursing), comb. *alere* et *sustentare*, *sustentare* et *alere*; to — one's physical strength, *valetudinem tuam*; 2, = to keep in the necessities of life, *sustinere*, *sustentare*, *alere*; 3, = not to lose or surrender, *tenere*, *retinere*, *obtinere*, (*con*)*servare*; 4, = to — an argument, *contendere*, *confirmare*; see ASSERT. **maintainable**, adj. *munitus*, *firmatus* (= fortified), *firmus* (= firm, durable, lit. and fig. = not easy to be overthrown), *stabilis* (= stable, fig. = unalterable), comb. *stabilis* et *firmus* (e.g. a ship), *perennis* (= what does not easily go bad, e.g. fruit). **maintainer**, n. (*con*)*servator*, *salutis auctor* (= one who restores, saves), *vindex* (= one who claims), or by verbs. **maintenance**, n. 1, *victus*, -*ūs* (= food for the necessary support of the body), *alimenta*, -*orum* (= food in gen.; then in the meaning of the law, what anyone subsists on, subsistence); to give to anyone his —, *alci victum* or *alimentum* (often in pl.) *praebere*; 2, = protection, continuance, *conservatio*, *tuitio* (= the act), *salus*, -*ūtis*, f., *incolumitas* (= the state of being preserved).

maize, n. far.

majestic, adj. *augustus*, *sanctus* (= very reverend), *magnificus* (= splendid). **Adv.** *auguste*. **majesty**, n. *majestas* (later of the Roman emperor); *dignitas*, *numen* (= high power, will, both of God and man, e.g. of the emperor); surrounded with —, *augustus*; to violate the —, *majestatem* (of the people, *populi*; of the emperor, *imperatoris*) *minuere* or *laedere*; your — i *majestas tua*! (late).

major, I. adj. 1, = greater in number, extent, e.g. the — part, *major* (e.g. *major pars*); see MORE; 2, in music (the — mode, opp. the minor mode), *modus major*; 3, in logic, the — premiss, *propositio*. II. n. 1, = a military rank, *centurio*, *praefectus*; *optio* (= assistant to and immediately under the *centurio*); 2, in law = a person of full age to manage his own concerns, *sui juris*, *suae potestatis* (no longer under the parent's control), *suae tutelae* (not longer requiring to be represented in court by a guardian), *sui potens* (= one who can do as he likes). **major-domo**, n. = steward, *qui res domesticas dispensat*, *dispensator*. **majority**, n. 1, = the greater number, *major pars*, *major numerus* (both = a greater number in comparison with another number), or *plures* (= several), *plurimi* (= most); *plurique* (= a large number); the — of historical writers, *plures auctores*; Servius took care that the — did not prevail, *Servius curavit ne plurimum plurimae* (of the senators, judges), *suffragia longe plurima*, (of the citizens in the *comitia*); to have the — of votes, *vincere* (of persons), *valere* (of a motion, etc.), *longe plurimum valere*, *magnis suffragiis* or *per suffragia superare*; to be acquitted by a great —, *sententiis fere omnibus absolvi*; the — rules, carries the victory, *major pars vincit*; the — (in the senate) decided in favour of the same opinion, *pars major in eam*

dem sententiam ibat; 2, = full age, *aetas quā sū juris alqs fit*; he entrusted him with the government until the children should come to their —, *regnum ei commendavit quoad liberi in suam tutelam pervenirent*.

make, I. v. tr. 1, = to form, in the ordinary sense in gen. *facere*; = to accomplish, *conficere, efficere, perficere*; 2, = to create, *creare* (of God and nature); made for, *ad alqd factus, alci rei* or *ad alqd natus*, comb. *alci rei* or *ad alqd natus factusque* (opp. as regards persons, *ad alqd doctus* or *institutus*); a spot almost made for an ambush, *loca insidiis nata*; 3, in an arithmetical sense, *efficere*, or by esse, *fieri*; 4, = to — by art, *arte imitari* or *efficere, alqd fingere* (= to invent); 5, = to do, to perform, *facere, agere* (*agere*, the Greek *παράττειν*, = to act without reference to the result); = to choose anyone as one's model, *auctore uti alqo*; the ambassadors — haste to get to Africa, *legati in Africam maturantes veniunt*; he made haste to get to Rome, *Romam profectis maturavit*; 6, = to cause to have any quality (e.g. wealth — man proud), *facere, efficere, reddere alqm* (with the accus.); *facere* and *efficere* denoting the producing of a certain condition in a thing, whilst *reddere* implies a change of the previous condition, e.g. to — anyone useless, *alqm inutilem facere*, e.g. of a wound; to — anyone better, *alqm meliorem reddere*; to — the people from wild savages into gentle and civilised beings, *homines ex feris milites reddere* or *homines feris milites reddere*; very often, however, the verb “to —,” with its accus. of the predicate, must be rendered in Latin by one verb; to — equal, *aequare*, etc. (see under the adjs.); to — much, a great deal of a person, *alqm magni facere* (= to esteem), *multum alci tribuere* (= to think very highly of anyone), *alqm colere* (= to have great regard for, to respect a person); not to — much regard for, to — light of a person, *alqm parvi facere* (= to treat with indifference), *alqm contemnere* (= to despise); to — much of a thing, *alqd magni facere, existimare* (= to value highly), *alqd in honore habere* (= to honour); not to — much of a thing, *alqd neglegere* (*negligere*, = to disregard, neglect); to — much, be eager for, etc., *alci rei esse appetitissimum*; = to be fond of, *alqm carum habere*; see FOND; 7, = to bring into any state, to constitute, *facere, instituere* (= to appoint to an office), *constituere* (= to institute anyone as), *creare* (= to create, to elect) *alqm* (with accus., e.g. to — anyone the heir, *heredem alqm facere, instituere*); 8, = to establish, e.g. to — friendship, *conciliare* (e.g. *amicitiā*; a wedding, *nuptias*; *pacem*), *facere* (e.g. a treaty, *foedus*; *pacem*); to — harmony, peace, *concordiam reconciliare*; between two, *alqm in gratiam reconciliare cum alqo*; to — quarrels, *discordiam concitare* (= to cause discord); *causum iurgii inferre, iurgia excitare* (= to begin, excite quarrels); between two, *discordes reddere*; between the citizens, *discordiam inducere in civitatem*; 9, = to settle, in the phrase, to — one's abode, in *alqm locum migrare, in alium locum demigrare* or *transmigrare, in alqm locum immigrare* (= to go to live in, to remove to); see also RESIDE, LIVE; 10, = to raise to good fortune (e.g. he is made for this world); to — a man, *alqm gratiā et auctoritate suā sustentare* (= to get anyone forward); *alcijs fortunae auctorem esse*; 11, = to gain (e.g. to — money of), see MONEY, GAIN; 12, = to discover, to — land, *capere* (e.g. *insulam* or *portum*); see LAND; *ex alto invehi in portum, decurrere in portum*; 13, to — one's way to, = to arrive at, see PENETRATE, ADVANCE; 14, = to convert, *alqd re uti* (e.g. to — anything an instrument of, etc.); 15, = to put into a suitable form for use, to — a bed, *lectum sternere*; 16, = to compose (e.g. to — verses), *facere, scribere*, see COM-

POSE; 17, to — hay, *fenum secare, caedere, succidere*; 18, = to contribute (e.g. this argument —s nothing in his favour), *magni* (*parvi*, etc.) *momenti esse* (= to matter); impers. it —s nothing, *nihil est ad rem*; 19, to — amends, *satisfacere alci de alqd re, alqd expiare, alqd* (*cum*) *alqd re compensare*; 20, to — arrangements, (*app*) *parare, comparare, prae**parare, adornare alqd, facere*, comb. *parare et facere, se comparare* or *prae**parare ad alqd*; 21, to — away with, = to kill, *interficere*; see KILL. II. n. = formation of the body, *omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura*, or simply *corporis figura*, *corporis conformatio et figura*, in the connection of a sentence also simply *corpus*; of strong —, *maximi corporis* (of a man), of immensely strong —, *immani corporis magnitudine*; see also SHAPE. **maker, n.** in gen. *qui facit*, etc., or *auctor* (e.g. *pacis*), *suasor* (= adviser), *factor, fabricator*. **making, n.** *factio, fabricatio*, but better use verb. **makeshift, makeweight, n.** *ad tempus* (e.g. of an edict, a decree, *edictum ad tempus propositum*).

maladjustment, n. *incompositus* (e.g. the — of parts, *partis incompositae*).

maladministration, n. *prava rerum administratio*.

malady, n. see ILLNESS.

malapert, n. *petulans, procaz, protervus, parum verecundus* (= not very discreet); see SAUCY.

malapropos, adv. *intempestive*.

malaria, n. *aër pestilens, caelum grave et pestilens*.

malcontent, n. *rerum mutationis* or *rerum novarum* or *rerum evetendarum cupidus*.

male, adj. *virilis* (only of man), *mas, masculus, masculinus* (Plin.) (both of man, but more frequently of animals); the — sex, *virilis sexus, -us*.

malediction, n. *ex(s)ecratio, dirae, -arum, i.* (= curses); see CURSE.

malefactor, n. *homo maleficus* (*malif.*) (= perpetrator of a wicked act). **maleficence, n.** *malitia* (= roguery), *improbitas* (= wickedness, opp. *probitas*), *malignitas* (= malignity); see MALICE. **malefic, adj.** *maleficus* (*malif.*), *malitiosus* (= roguish, esp. in law proceedings), *improbis* (= wicked, of persons, opp. *probus*), *malignus* (= evil-disposed, jealous, of persons, opp. *benignus*). **malevolent, adj.** see MALICE, MALICIOUS. **malformation, n.** *quod informe est*. **malice, n.** = envy, *malignitas, invidia, malevolentia* (*maliv.*); = a wicked pleasure in trying to do others harm, *malitia* (= roguery); = a wicked act, *scelus, -eris, n.* **malicious, adj.** *malitiosus, malevolus* (*maliv.*, = malevolent); † *malignus* (never used in the sense of malicious, only = ill-natured, ill-willed, *invidus*; = saucy, *procaz*. Adv. *malitiose* (not so strong as the English). **maliciousness, n.** see MALICE. **malign, i.** adj. see MALICIOUS and UNFAVOURABLE. II. v. tr. see SLANDER. **malignant, adj.** see MALICIOUS. **maligner, n.** *obsecrator*. **malignity, n.** 1, *malevolentia* (*maliv.*); 2, of a disease, *vis morbi*. **malpractice, n.** see MISDEED. **maltreat, v. tr.** *male tractare*; see INJURE. **maltreatment, n.** see INJURY. **malversation, n.** *peculatus, -us*.

mallard, n. *anas* (*-ātis*) *mas* or *masculus*.

malleability, n. by *malleable*, adj. *quod malleis extendi potest, lentus* (= tough), *ductilis* (Plin.).

mallet, n. 1, *flustra* (for driving anything

with force), *paricula* (= a rammer), *fustis* (= a club), *malleus* (= a hammer), *pistillum* (= a pestle).

mallow, *n.* *malva*, *malache*, -es (Plin.).

malt, *n.* *hordeum aquâ prorsum et sole tostum*.

malt-liquor, *n.* see **BEER**.

mama, mamma, *n.* *mamma*.

mammal, *n.* *animal*.

mammon, *n.* *divitiæ, opes*, -um; see **RICHES**.

man, *I. n.* *homo* (in gen.), *vir* (esp. = a brave man); *men*, in a collective sense, *homines*, *genus humanum*, *hominum universum genus* (= the whole human race), *mortales*, -ium; a young —, (*homo*) *adulescens* (adol-); quite a young —, (*homo*) *adulescentulus* (adol-), *juvenis*; very often it is not expressed at all in Latin, especially with adjs., and when it is contained as subject in the verb, e.g., many men, people, *multi*; there are men who, etc., *sunt qui*, etc., *non desunt qui*, etc., *inveniuntur* or *reperiuntur qui*, etc. (in all these phrases use the indicative mood after *qui*, when the class of men is clearly defined; but the subjunctive mood when the class of men is described in an indefinite sense, so as to require a qualification; there are men who will have it that, etc., *sunt qui dicant*, i.e. who mean to say, who seem to say, to think; but *sunt qui dicunt* = there are men who assert, i.e. in a positive manner); no —, *nemo, nullus* (= no one, nobody); he is not a — (i.e. he is a brute), *homo non est, omnis humanitatis expers est*; this — (referring to some name mentioned immediately before, without laying any emphasis on the word this), simply *hic* (but *hic vir*, if with emphasis); — by —, every —, *virum* (= to every — individually, e.g. to distribute anything, to grant, *tribuere* or *dare*); altogether, everyone up to the very last —, *universi, ad unum omnes*; so much a —, or every — gets so much, *singuli auferunt* with the accus. of the sum; = soldier, *miles*, -itis, *m.*; his men, *sui*; our men, *nostri*; men may also be expressed by *exercitus*, -us, *copiæ*, *manus*, -us; newly recruited men, *thrones*; with commendation, *vir*; to march in a file three men together, three abreast, *triplici ordine incedere*; they marched thirty men abreast, *triginta armatorum ordines ibant*; with — and horse, *viris equisque* (i.e. with infantry and cavalry); an army of ten thousand men, *exercitus decem mil(iti)um*; a — from a country town, a countryman, but a — of the right sort, *rusticanus vir*, *sed plane vir* (Cic.); show yourself a —, *virum te præsta*; in chess, *latro, latrunculus* (Sen.); *miles*; in draughts, *calculus*; — of money, *pecuniosus*; — of the world, *homo urbanus*, or *perpolitus*; merchant —, *navis* (mercatoria), *navis rotunda*; — of war, *navis longa*, *navis rostrata*, *quinqueremis* (= different kinds of Roman men-of-war, in opp. to *navis rotunda*, = merchant —).

II. v.tr. 1. to furnish with soldiers, *navem* or *classem militibus* or *propugnatoribus instruere* or *complevere*; to — sufficiently, *navem* or *classem armatis ornare*; to be sufficiently —, *ned, suum numerum habere*. **manful**, adj. see **MANLY**. **manhood**, *n. 1.* = adult age, *pubertas* (Plin.), *aetas adulta*; to reach —, *togam virilem sumere*; **2.** = humanity, *humana natura, humanitas. **man-kind**, *n.* *homines*, *genus humanum*. **manly**, adj. **1.** = belonging to men, *virilis*; **2.** = brave, *virilis*, *fortis*; see **BRAVE**. **manliness**, *n.* *virtus*, -utis, *f.*, *animus virilis* or *fortis*; see **COURAGE**. **manikin**, *n.* *homuncio*, *homunculus*, *humulus*. **manservant**, *n.* *servus*, *famulus*. **manslaughter**, *n.* *hominis caedes*; guilty of —, by *hominem caeder interficere*. **man-trap**, *n.* *stimulus* (Ces.).*

manacle, I. n. *manica*. **II. v.tr.** *vincire catenis*.

manage, *v.tr.* = to conduct, *tractare* (= to treat, handle), *regere* (lit. = to conduct, e.g. *domesticam disciplinam regere*), *administrare* (= to have a thing under one's hands), *perfungi aliquid re* (= to discharge the duties of an office), *gerere* (= to hold a public office, with reference to the general conduct), *praessee alci rei* (= to act as presiding officer, to superintend the management of affairs), *procurare* (= to act for an absent person, e.g. anyone's business, *alcis negotia*), *dispensare*. **manageable**, adj. **1.** = easy to be used, *habilis* (opp. *inhabilis*), or *transl.* by verbs; **2.** = that may be made subservient to one's views, *qui regi potest* (both lit. and fig.), *tractabilis* (fig., of persons), *docilis*, *facilis* (= compliant); see **FLEXIBLE**. **management**, *n.* = manner of carrying on, *administratio*, *tractatio* (e.g. of the war), *cura* (care, e.g. of a family, of a household, *rei domesticæ cura*); the — of anyone's affairs (in his absence), (*procuratio*; *dispensatio* (of a steward). **manager**, *n.* = one who has the direction of anything, *negotiorum* (*procurator* (of a business); to be the — of anyone's business, *alcis rationes negotiarum procurare*, *alcis rem* or *negotia gerere*), *praeffectus* (= one who discharges the duties of an office, in good Latin always with the gen. or dat. of the office), *magister* (= principal of an establishment, director of a company).

mandate, *n.* *edictum* (e.g. to issue a —, *edictum proponere* or *edicere*, *ut*, etc., of a public body); in gen. *imperatum, fustum, mandatum*.

mandible, *n.* *maxilla*.

mandrake, mandragora, *n.* *mandrâgoras*, -ae, *m.* (Plin.).

mane, *n.* *juba*, *coma* (*comæ cervicum*, of lions' —s, Gell.); with a —, *jubatus*, *comatus*.

manes, *n.* *Manes*, -ium, *m.*

mange, manginess, *n.* *scabies*, *scabrities* or *scabritia* (Plin.). **mangy**, adj. † *scaber*.

manger, *n.* *praesaepe*, *praesaepeis*, *praesaepeum* (*praesep*).

mangle, I. n. *machina quâ lintea aut panni levigantur*. **II. v.tr. 1.** = to smooth clothes with a —, *levigare*; **2.** fig. (*dilaniare*). **mangled**, adj. *truncus*, *mutilis*.

mania, *n.* *insania* (lit. and fig.). **maniac**, *n.* *homo insanus*; see **MAAD**.

manifest, I. adj. *apertus* (= open before one), *manifestus* (= apparent), *comb.* *apertus et manifestus*; *perspicuus* (= clear), *comb.* *apertus et perspicuus*; *evidens* (= evident), *testatus* (= shown, proved by witnesses), *notus*, *cognitus* (= known); a — crime, *facinus manifestio compertum* et *deprehensum* (when anyone is caught in the act); it is —, *palet*, *apparet*, *manifestum est*, *perspicuum est* omnibus; to make —, *aperire* (= to open), *patefacere*. Adv. *aperte*, *manifesto*, *sine dubio*, *perspicue*, *evidenter*, *palam* (= openly), *scilicet* (ironically). **II. v.tr.** *aperire* (= to open), *patefacere* (= to make clear), *manifestum facere* (= to make —), (*in medium*) *proferre* (= to make generally known), *comb.* *proferre et patefacere*; *enumerare*, *declarare*, *ostendere*, *enulgare*, *divulgare* (= to divulge). **manifestation**, *n.* *significatio*, *declaratio*, *demonstratio*, *indiciu*; see **DECLARATION**. **manifesto**, *n.* if of the government, *edictum*; in gen., to issue a —, perhaps *aliquid proponere*.

manifold, adj. *multiplex* (= various), *multiformis* (= many-shaped); may also be rendered by *varietas* with the gen. following (e.g. — learning, *varietas doctrinarum*; — sounds, *varietas sonorum*); to possess — learning, *multipliciter*

variâque doctrinâ esse; or it may be rendered by *multi* (= many), *creber* (= frequent); at the — requests of, *saepe rogatus*.

maniple, *n.* *manipulus*. **manipulate**, *v. tr.* *tractare*; see **TREAT**. **manipulation**, *n.* *tractatio*.

manliness, *n.* **manly**, *adj.* see **MAN**.

manna, *n.* *manna* (Eccl.).

manner, *n.* = way of performing, *ratio*, *modus* (= mode, guide), *via* (= way, sure mode), *comb. ratio et via, ratio et modus*; *genus, -eris* (= mode of proceeding, e.g. *argumentandi genus*, — of arguing; *dicendi genus*, — of expressing one's sentiments); = custom, habitual practice, *ratio, consuetudo* (= custom according to which one is wont to act), *ritus, -us* (= mode of acting as established by custom or habit, or by the law; hence the instinctive habit of animals), *comb. ratio et consuetudo*; *institutum*, *comb. consuetudo et institutum*; = sort, kind, *genus*; = certain degree or measure, *quodammodo*; in a —, in like —, *eodem* or *pari modo*; = mien, carriage, *ratio* (in gen.), *mos* (= — in gen., distinct mode), *mores, -um, m.* (= the whole — of a person); = anybody's general way, *ingenium alcis moresque* (= character); that is my —, *ita sum, eo sum ingenio, ita ingenium meum est* (= that is my character), *sic meus est mos* (= my —, mode), *mea sic est ratio* (= my — of proceeding); as it is my —, your —, in my —, *sicut meus est mos*, also *meo more, ex* or *pro consuetudine mea, tua, consuetudine mea*; it is not my —, *non est meae consuetudinis*; to live in his —, *suo more* or *suo instituto vivere*; what — is that? *qui iste mos est?* after, in the — or way of, etc. (= like), *more alcis* (e.g. in the — of parents, wild beasts, a torrent, *more parentum, ferarum, torrentis, fluminis*); in *morem alcis* (e.g. in the — of cattle, in *morem pecudum*); in the — of slaves, *servilem in modum*; *modo* or *ritu alcis* (e.g. in the — of robbers, women, beasts, *ritu latronum, mulierum, pecudum*); in this —, *hoc modo, hac ratione, ita* or *sic* (= thus); in an equal —, *pari modo*; = style, *stilus* (of a writer), *manus, -us* (of an artist, painter; e.g. *written in the Attic —, Attico stilo scriptus*). **manners**, *n.* in the pl. = established customs, *mores*; good —, *boni mores*; a person of good —, *homo bene moratus, modestus*; to follow anyone's —, *alcis mores induere* or *imitari*; = decent deportment, *mores*; refined, elegant —, *morum elegantia, mores elegantes* (in gen.), *urbanitas* (= courteous —), *humanitas* (= gentlemanly —, that show a man of good education); without —, *rudis et moris omnis ignarus* (= rude and ignorant); *vitae communis ignarus* (= one who knows nothing of the rules of society), *rusticus, agrestis* (= rude, rough, clumsy), *inhumanus* (= without refinement), *humanitatis expertus, inhumanus*. **man-nerism**, *n.* *ratio*, or any word = manners, and define it by context (e.g. a new — in speaking, *nova ratio loquendi*), or by *adj.* or *adv.* *putidus, putile* (e.g. *putide dicere* = to speak with —s); see **AFFECTED**, **AFFECTION**. **man-nerist**, *n.* *pictor qui tabulas suo (or alcis) more pingit*. **mannerly**, *I. adj.* *urbanus, humanus, perpolitus*; see **POLITE**. **II. adv.** *urbane, humane, humaniter, perpolite*; see **POLITELY**.

manœuvre, *I. n.* 1. military, *decursio, decursus, -us* (*decursus* always as the act of manoeuvring, *decursus* = the — itself); *militibus decursionem* or, if for amusement, *certamen ludicrum indicere* (= to give the order for holding a —, to announce a —); *milites in decursionem* or *in certamen ludicrum educere* (= to let the troops march out for a —, Veget.), *certamen ludicrum committere*; to hold a — (at sea), *proelium navale committere* (of the commander);

2, see **SCHEME**, **TRICK**. **II. v. intr.** 1, to —, in *decursionem exire* (= to march out to a —), in *armis decurrere*, or simply *decurrere* (= to make evolutions for exercise), *inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrere* (= to hold a sham fight for exercise and amusement); 2, see **SCHEME**, **TRICK**.

manor, *n.* *fundus, praedium*.

mansion, *n.* in gen., *aedes, -ium, f.*; see **HOUSE**.

mantelet, *n.* *vinea, pluteus, testudo*. **mante**, *n.* *amiculum, palla* (for women), *pallium, palliolum* (= Greek —), *lacerna* (= thick —), *chlamys* (= light —), *puenula* (with a hood for travelling), *sagum, sagulum* (= soldier's or servant's —), *paludamentum* (= general's —). **mante-piece**, *n.* by *mensa* (= table), *pluteus* or *tabula* (= shelf).

manual, *I. adj.* = performed by the hand, *manu mea, tua, etc., factus*; — labour, *opera* (opp. *ars*), or by *manus* (e.g. to get a bare living from the earnings of one's — labour, *manuum mercede inopiam tolerare*). **II. n.** = small book, *libellus*.

manufactory, *n.* = the building, *officina*. **manufacture**, *I. n.* = operation of manufacturing, *artis opus, -eris, opera fabrilis*; — is at a standstill, *op. jacet*; = the article —d, *opus quod arte or manu factum est*. **II. v. tr.** *fabricare*; see also **MAKE**. **manufacturer**, *n.* *opifex, -icis, fabricator* (always with the gen. of the thing that is manufactured), *artifex, -icis* (of artificial objects), *textor* (= a weaver). **manufacturing-town**, *n.* *urbis officinis nobilis* (= known by its manufactures).

manumission, *n.* *missio* (in gen.), *manumissio* (of a slave). **manumit**, *v. tr.* *alqm manu mittere*, or as one word, *manumittere*. **manure**, *I. n.* *stercus, -oris, fimus*. **II. v. tr.** *stercorare*.

manuscript, *n.* 1, = anything in one's own handwriting intended for recital or for the press, *chirographum*; 2, = a written work, *liber, libellus*, or further defined as opp. to printed book, *manu scriptus* or *nondum editus*.

many, *n.* *multi, haud pauci*; see **MUCH**; *creber* or *frequens* (= — together); an assembly of — people, *magna frequentia (hominum)*; a good —, *comptures, plerique*; as — as, *quot... tot*; — a thing, — things, *nonnulli, aliquot, quidam* (= some), *sunt qui...*; — a time, *nonnunquam* (= now and then), *interdum* (= sometimes); — times indeed, perhaps *aliquando*; not — things, but much (i.e. not much, but well), *non multa, sed multum*; — ways, — a way, *varie, vario modo, multis modis*; these — years, *abinc multos annos*; to make — words, *verba facere, longum esse*; — men, — minds, *quot homines, tot sententiae* (Ter.); of — meanings, *ambiguus* (= ambiguous, equivocal, e.g. a word, *verbum*; an oracle, *oraculum*); with — corners, *polygonus* (Vitruv.), in pure Latin, *+ multangulus* (Lucret.); to have — corners, *plurimum angulorum formam exhibere*; with — feet, *multis pedibus*, *+ multiplex, + multiormis*; — times, *saepe, saepe numero* (= often), *crebro* (= frequently, repeatedly), *persaepe, saepeissime* (= very often), *iterum atque iterum* (= again and again), *etiam atque etiam*; how — times, *quotie(n)s*; so — times, *toties(n)s*; as — times... as, *toties... quot...*; however — times, *quotiescunque, quotiescunque*; — times greater, *multiplex*. **many-colour'd**, *adj.* *variis coloribus distinctus, multicolor* (lin.). **many-headed**, *adj.* *multa capita* (beas.). **many-sided**, *lit. + multangulus, polyg. -us*.

map, *I. n.* *tabula*; a — of a certain part of a country, a — of a country, *regio* (e.g. in *German*

aid) in *tabula* or in *membran* or in *chartis picta* or *depicta*. II. v.tr. *terrarum situs pingere*; to — out, *designare, describere*. **mapping**, n. *graphis, idos, f.*

maple, n. *acer*; of —, *acernus*.

mar, v.tr. *deformare, corrumpere*; see **SPOIL**.

marauder, n. *praedator, draptor*. **marauding**, adj. *praedatorius, praedabundus*.

marble, I. n. *marmor*; — -utter, (*faber*) *marmorarius*; statue, bust in —, *signum marmorum*. II. adj. *marmorius*.

march, n. (*mensis*) *Martius*.

march, I. v.intr. *ambulare* (in gen.), *incedere* (= of marching exercise, and in war); to — out, set out, *progređi, proficisci*; to be on the —, *iter facere*; to — off, forward, to de-camp, *castra movere, promovere*, or simply *movere*; to — three men abreast, *triplici ordine incedere*; they were marching thirty men abreast, *triginta armatorum ordines ibant*; to be marching quickly, to accelerate one's —, *accelerare iter*; to — behind, to — in the rear, to close the rear, *agmen claudere, cogere*. II. v.tr. *ducere* (e.g. *exercitum*); — back, *reducere*; — across, *transire*; *ducere*; see **LEAD**. III. n. I. in a military sense, = movement of soldiers, *iter, practica* (= the marching off) on the —, *iter faciens* (e.g. he was killed on the —, *occisus est in itinere*), *est in itinere* (= from the —, i.e. whilst the — is being interrupted for a time); to make a —, *iter facere, conficere*; to direct the — to a place, *iter alquo facere, contendere, convertere, intendere*; to change the route of the —, *iter (com)mutare, iter or viam scđere*; the troops on the —, *agmen*; 2. (= signal to move), to sound the —, *classicum canere* (= to sound the trumpet); — 1 (as a word of command) *procede*! (for one); *procedite*! (for several); 3. (= — of intellect); see **PROGRESS**; 4. (= a day's journey), *iter*; one day's —, *iter unius diei, castra, -orum* (the latter inasmuch as the Romans always pitched a camp after every day's —); after a five days' —, *quintis castris*; to make forced —es, *magnis itineribus contendere* (in gen.), *dies noctesque iter facere, dies et noctes continuare iter* (= day and night). **marches**, n. *finēs, -ium, m., confinium*; see **BOUNDARY**.

mare, n. *aqua*.

margin, n. *margo, m. and f. marginal*, adj. *quod ad marginem pertinet, in margine scriptus*.

marine, I. adj. = belonging to the sea, *marinus, ad mare pertinens*. II. n. *navia, m.* (= sailor), *milēs (-itis) classicus*; the —s, *epibatae*. **mariner**, n. *navia*. **maritime**, adj. *maritimus* (= situated near the sea), — state, *civitas maritima* (= situated near the sea), *civitas ex gens mari pollens, civitas or gens navibus or classe multum valens* (= powerful at sea, having a large navy); to be a — state, *class (classibus) multum valere*.

marjoram, n. *amarōcus* (Plin.).

mark, I. n. I. *nota, signum, signa et notas* (Cic.), *indiciū, vestigiū* (= trace); it is the — of a wise man, *est sapientis* (followed by infim.); to make one's —, *clarum alqd re fieri*; 2. = thing aimed at, *scopus, -i* (Suet.); see **AIM**; = goal (fig.); see **PURPOSE**. II. v.tr. (*designare, notare*); = to take notice of, *observare, animadvertēre*; — or mind, *animum advertēre, animum or animo attendere*; — out, *lit. metiri melari*; fig. *designare, (de)notare*; see **PURPOSE**. **marked**, adj. = distinguished, *illustris*; in a bad sense *infamis, insignis* (e.g. *turpitudine*

insignis). **marker**, n. I. in a book, *nota* (= mark); 2. = one who marks at a game, *minister or servus* (= assistant). **mark-land**, n. see **MARCHE**. **marksman**, n. *homo jaculandi peritus, jaculator*.

market, I. n. I. *macellum* (= provision —), *forum* (= — place), *emporium* (= — town), *nundinae* (= fair); the cattle —, *forum boarium*; the vegetable —, *forum oleriorum*; 2. = sale, venditio; to find a —, *vendi*. II. v.intr. *nundinari*. **marketable**, adj. *venalis*. **market-day**, n. *nundinae*. **market-garden**, n. *hortus*. **market-place**, n. *forum*. **marketing**, n. to go —, *nundinari*.

marl, n. *marga* (Plin.).

marmalade, n. *fructus decocti*.

marmoset, n. *simiulus*.

marmot, n. perhaps *mus*.

marriage, n. *confugium, matrimonium, nuptiae*, *con(n)ubium*; a legal, lawful —, *confugium legitimū, matrimonium iustum or legitimū, nuptiae iustae et legitimae*; to contract a —, to enter into the state of matrimony, *in matrimonium ire* (Plaut.), *ducere uxorem* (of the man), *nubere alicui* (of the woman); *matrimonio jungi or conjungi, nuptiis inter se jungi* (of man and wife); to demand anyone in —, *sibi alqum in matrimonium petere*, also simply *petere alqum*; to be united to anyone in —, *alqum in matrimonio habere*; to give one's daughter in — to anyone, *alicui filiam* (or virginem) *in matrimonium dare or nuptum dare, alicui filiam collocare or nuptum locare*. **marriage-contract**, n. *sponsalia, -ium, pactio nuptialis*; to make a — *pactionem nuptialem facere*; the written document or deed containing the — written on tablets, *tabulae legitimae, tabulae nuptiales, dotis tabulae*. **marriage-feast**, n. *nuptiae*. **marriageable**, adj. *pubes, -bris* (in an age of puberty, in both sexes), *nubilis, adultus* (= grown up), *sponsae or marito t maturus*. **marry**, I. v.tr. I. = to unite in matrimony; by the clergyman or the person taking his place, *soli(men)ibus* (solemn) *dictis con(n)ubium sancire*; 2. = to dispose of (of females only), *alicui alqum* (in matrimony) *collocare, alicui in matrimonium dare or tradere*; 3. = to take for husband or wife, in gen., *matrimonio se* (*con*)*jungere cum alqo* or *alqd in matrimonium accipere or recipere*; to — a woman (of a man), *ducere alqum uxorem in matrimonium*, or simply *ducere alqum* (*uxorem*), *matrimonio alqum secum conjungere, alqum uxorem sibi adungere*; to — a man (of a woman), *nubere alicui*; to — each other, *matrimonio jungi or conjungi, nuptiis inter se jungi*; to — again, *novum matrimonium intrare*; to — to advantage, *virginem bene dotatam ducere* (of a man), *in luculentam familiam collocari* (of a female); to be married, to be a married man, *uxorem duxisse*; to be a married woman, *nuptam esse viro*. II. v.intr. = to enter into the conjugal state, *uxorem ducere* (in matrimony) (see above), *nubere viro* (of the woman). **marrying**, n. *nuptiae*.

marrow, n. I. *medulla*; 2. = the essence, the best part of anything, *medulla* (seldom in this sense, e.g. *medulla verborum*, Aul. Gell.), *flor, floris, m.* (= the best part of anything). **marrow-bone**, n. *se metullorū* (not class.).

marry! interj. *medius fidius, mehercle*.

marsh, n. *palus, -udis, f.* (= *moor*). **marshy**, adj. *paluster* (= swampy), *occosus* (= miry), *uliginosus* (= swampy).

marshal, I. n. use *dux* for field —; = one who directs the order of the feast, procession, etc., *ductor pompae*. **II. v. tr.** instruire, dispenser.

mart, n. see MARKET.

martial, adj. *militaris, bellicosus*; a — look, *oculi truces*; — law, *jus* (between nations in a state of war), or in the pl. *jura belli, lex belli* (= the laws of war); according to the — law, *jure or lege belli*; — law, in its theory, *leges militares*.

martyr, I. n. *martyr* (Eccl.); to become a — for, to die a — to a cause, *pro alqâ re mortem occumbere*. **II. v. tr.** *alqm pro alqâ re interficere*. **martyrdom, n.** = death of a martyr, *martyrium* (Eccl.). **martyrology, n.** *historia martyrum*.

marvel, n. *miraculum, portentum*. **marvellous, adj.** (*per*)*mirus, (ad)mirandus, mirificus, stupendus, (ad)mirabilis* (= astonishing, e.g. *admirandi, ingens, immanis*). Adv. *mirum in modum, mire, mirifice, (ad)mirabiliter, stupendum in modum* (= in an astonishing manner), *valde* (= very), *vehementer* (= violently).

masculine, adj. *masculus, masculinus*.

mask, I. n. *farrago*. **II. v. tr.** (*con*)*tundere, (con)terere*.

mask, I. n. 1. = cover for the face, *persōna* (esp. on the stage), *larva* (= an ugly —, often used at pantomimes); to put on a — (in a lit. sense), *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare, personam induere*; to take anyone's — off, *alci personam demere, alcis capiti personam detrudere*; 2, fig. to have put on a different —, *alienam personam ferre* or *gerere, simulare alqd*; to unmask oneself, to take off the —, *simulationem deponere*; to take off the — from a person or thing, to unmask, fig. *alci* or *alci rei personam demere* et *retillare suam* (Sen.); to strip off the — which anyone wears, and show him in his real light, *alqm nudare*; to retain the — of friendship, *speciem amicitiae retinere*; to betray anyone under the — of friendship, *alqm per simulationem amicitiae prodere*. **II. v. tr. 1.** lit. *personam alci aptare, personam alcis capiti imponere*; to — oneself, *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare, personam induere*; se *velare* (= to cover oneself with a veil) 2, fig. *legere* (= to cover; with anything, *alqd re*), *occultare* (= to conceal, e.g. one's intentions, *inceptum summi*).

mason, n. 1. *structor* (= builder); *faber* (= carpenter), *caementarius*; 2, a free —, **latōmus*. **masonry, n.** *structura (caementicia)*.

masquerade, n. *convivium a convivis personis celebratum*. **masquerader, n.** *homo personatus*.

mass, I. n. † *massa, moles, -is, f., summa* (= the whole); a great —, *magnum pondus, -eris, n., magna copia* or *vis alcis rei*; in the —, *per saturam*; — of people, *multitudo, frequentia*; see COURSE, ASSEMBLY. **II. v. tr.** *colligere* (= collect), (*ac*)*cumulare* (= — together); see COLLECT, ACCUMULATE. **massive, adj. 1.** *solidus* (= dense), *magnum* (= great), *gravis* (= heavy); 2, fig. of character (e.g. simplicity, *gravis*). **massiveness, n. 1.** by *adj.*; 2, *gravitas*.

mass, n. = Catholic service, **missa*.

massacre, I. n. *caedes, -is, trucidatio, interfectio*. **II. v. tr.** *credere, trucidare, trucidando occidere* (= to butcher); a great number of enemies were —d, *magna caedes fugientium est facta*.

mast, n. on ships, *malus, † arbor mali*; the — head, *malus summus*; lower end of the —, *malus imus*.

mast, n. = fruit of the beech, *glans fages*; oak —, *glans querna*.

master, I. n. 1. as a title, *dominus* (e.g. of a learned man, *vir doctissimus, illustrissimus*, etc.); 2, = one who rules either men or business, *pater familias* or *familias* (or in one word, *paterfamilias*), *herus* (of the house, the former as regards the family, the latter in reference to the servants and the entire household), *possessor* (= one who possesses anything); the young — of the house, *filius heredis, filius familie* (the latter with reference to the family, the former as regards the servants); 3, = lord, ruler, *dominus, princeps, -ipis, m.* (the first in a state, as opp. to *dominus*), *tyrannus* (*τυραννος*) = ruler in the most absolute sense), *dynastes, -is, m.* *δυναστης*, = potentate; then especially sovereign of a small principality); to be — over anything or anybody, *imperare alci rei* and *alci, potentem esse alcis rei* (both lit. and fig.); *praeesse alci rei* and *alci* (= to preside over, in a lit. sense); *Prov.*, like —, like man, *plane qualis dominus talis et servus*; — of, *potens with genit.*; to be — of anything, *alqd in sua potestate habere, alqm locum tenere*; to get — of, *potiri* (in good prose, *alqd re, alqd, alcis rei*) *potiri, rerum potiri*, to seize the government); 4, = the — under whom a youth serves his apprenticeship, *magister, paterfamilias, herus* (Com.); 5, = teacher, *magister*; 6, of a man perfectly skilled in any occupation, a — in anything, *artifex* (with the genit., especially with the genit. of the gerund); *antistes, -itis, m.* and *f., princeps alcis rei* (= one of the first, a man of importance in anything, *perfectus et absolutus in alqd re* (= perfect in any art or science), *alqd re* or *in alqd re excellere* (= to be foremost, excel in anything); Horace is a — in the art of portraying the human character, *Horatius ad notandum hominum mores praecipuus*; 7, fig. = — over oneself, *sui potens* or *compos*; — of arts, **magister liberalium artium* (abbreviated *M.A.* or *A.M.*); — of the ceremonies at court, *comes, -itis, officiorum, magister officiorum* or *aulae* (in gen.); at audiences, levees, *magister admissionum* (all under Roman emperors); — builder, *architectus*; — piece, *opus summo artificio factum*; — ship, = superior skill, *summa alcis rei peritia*; = office of a governor, *magisterium*. **II. v. tr. 1.** = to subdue, *domare, vincere, superare*; see SUBDUCE, CONQUER; to — all one's passions, *continere omnes cupiditates*; the fire (the flames) was —ed, *vis flammæ oppressa est*; 2, to — a thing, = to understand, *intelligere* (*intellig-*), *discere* (= to learn), *consequi* (= to attain), *alqd cognitum habere, perspicere, alqd re instructum esse*. **masterful, adj.** *insolens, superbus, contumax, arrogans*. Adv. *insolenter, superbe, contumaciter, arrogantier*. **masterfulness, n.** *insolentia, superbia, contumacia, arrogantia*. **masterly, adj.** *artificiosus* = executed or executing with — skill, of persons and things), *artifex* (= of persons), *summi* or *singulari arte, summo artificio factus, callidissimo artificio factus, singulari opere artificioque or politissimam arte perfectus* (= made in a — manner, of things); a speech delivered in a — manner, *oratio artis plena*. **mastery, n. 1.** = victory, *victoria*; see also POWER; 2, = attainment of eminent skill, to obtain the — of a thing, *perdiscere* (= to learn a thing accurately, thoroughly); see also MASTER, I. 7, and II.

mastic, mastich, n. *mastiche* (Plin.), *resina lentiscina* (Plin.).

masticate, n. *manducare, mandere*. **mastication, n.** use verb.

mastiff, n. perhaps *canis Molossus*.

mat, I. n. = texture of sedge, etc., *sternu* or

storia, teges, -ētis, l., tegeticula. II. v.tr. — together, implicare.

match, *n.* for getting a light, *sulphurata, -orum* (Mart.), *ignitarium* (Plin.); *a* — box, *pyxis* or *theca* (*sulphuratarum*).

match, *I. n. 1.* = one's equal (in a contest, etc.); *a* — for . . . , *par alci* or *alci rei* (opp. *impar*); *to be a* — for anyone, *alci parem esse* (e.g. bello), *non inferiorem esse alqo*; *to be a* — for a thing, *alci rei parem* (e.g. a business, *negotii*), *alqd sustinere* (e.g. a burden, a load, *molem*); *2.* = contest, *certamen*; *3.* see **MARRIAGE. II. v.tr.** — oneself with, *cum alqo* in *certamen descendere, congrēdi cum alqo* (= to try one's strength against anyone, e.g. in a duel), *parem esse alci, non inferiorem esse alqo*; = *to compare, aequare alqm and alci rei* or *alqd*; = *to suit, adaequare, eaequare alqd cum alqd re* or *alci rei*; = *to join, (con)jungere, copulare eum alqd re. III. v.intr.* = *to be like, alci rei similem* or *parem esse. matchless*, *adj.* *singularis, incomparabilis* (Plin.) *unicus, praestans* (or in superl. *praestantissimus*), *egregius*; see **EXCELLENT. match-maker**, *n.* *nuptiarum conciliator, -trix.*

mate, *I. n. 1.* = one that eats at the same table, *mess* —, *convictor* (= one who constantly associates and lives, eats and drinks with another), *socius* (= companion), *conju(n)x* (= husband or wife); *2.* in a merchant ship or ship of war, (*sub magistro*) *navitis praepositus. II. v.tr. 1.* in chess, *alqm vincere* or *ad incitus redigere*; *2.* in gen., see **MATCH II.**

material, *I. adj. 1.* = consisting of matter, not spiritual, *corporeus*; the spirit is not —, *mens ab omni materiali concretionē segregata est*; *2.* = not trivial, substantial, — point, *res* (opp. *sententia, argumentum*) — gain, *lucrum, quaestus, -ūs*; — wants, *indigentia, inopia* (as the want felt); — pleasure, *voluptas*. *Adv.* in *omni genere* (= in all respects), *multum valde* (= greatly), *re(re)ra* (= really). *II. n.* = anything composed of matter, *materia* (*materies*, lit. and fig.). *res* (= what is —, opp. *verba*), *silva* (often *quasi silva*; in a fig. sense, plenty of —, e.g. *primum silva rerum ac sententiarum comparanda est*); the — for a rampart, *agger, -eris, m.*; a stock of — and of words, *copa rerum et verborum*; to collect —s, *silvam rerum comparare*; to leave — about anything historical, in *commentariis alqd relinquare*; —s for war, *belli apparatus, -ūs. materialism, n.* *opinio eorum qui nihil in naturā esse statuunt nisi corpora. materialist, n.* *qui nihil in rerum naturā esse statuit nisi corpora.*

maternal, *adj.* *maternus*; — feelings, *animus maternus*; — affection, love, *amor maternus, amor matris erga liberos, materna indulgentia* (= indulgence). **maternity**, *n.* *animus maternus*; see also above.

mathematical, *adj.* *mathematicus, accuratus, certus* (fig., = exact, accurate, certain); — calculation, *mathematicorum ratio*; *to infer with* — exactness, *necessariā mathematicorum ratione concludere alqd*; with — certainty, *certissimus*. *Adv.* by *adj.* **mathematician**, *n.* *mathematicus*, or by circumloc., *mathematicorum artium peritus. mathematics, n.* *mathematica, -ae* (Sen.).

matins, *n.* *matutinae preces, -um* (= morning prayer).

matricide, *n. 1.* *matricidium* (= the crime); *2.* *matricida*, *m.* and *f.* (= the person).

matriculate, *v.tr.* (a student), *alqm civitatis academicae or in civitatem academicam adscribere. matriculation, n.* see above.

matrimony, *n.* *matrimonium*; see **MARRIAGE. matrimonial**, *adj.* see **CONJUGAL, CONNUBIAL.**

matron, *n.* *matrona*; — of a workhouse, etc., *custos, -odis, procuratrix. matronly*, *adj.* *matronalis.*

matter, *n. 1.* (= substance excreted from living animal bodies), *pus, puris, n.* (Cels.); full of —, *purulentus*; *2.* (= visible, tangible —), *corpus, -oris, n.* *res corporea, quae cerni tangique possunt*; *3.* (in a more general and philosophical sense), *rerum natura, principia rerum ex quibus omnia constant*; *4.* (= thing treated of), *res, propositum* (= that of which the speaker intends to treat); that has nothing to do with the —, *hoc nihil est ad rem*; *to come to the —, ad propositum or ad rem ipsam venire*; but let us return to the — in hand (after a digression), *jam ad instituta pergamus*; (after an introduction) *sed ad propositum revertimur*, or simply *sed ad prop situm*; but to return to the — in hand, *sed ut eo revertar, unde sum egressus*; *ut eo unde egressa est referat se oratio*; to cut the — short, *ut paucis dicam, ut in pauca conferam, ne longum fiat, ne longius sim*; it is a difficult — to, etc., *difficile est (with infin. or with supine in -u)*; = material, *materia* (*materies*), *silva* (often *quasi silva*); = event, occurrence, *res, res gesta*; = affair, cause, *res* (in gen., also = disputed point in a lawsuit, the lawsuit itself); *negotium* (= a business to perform, engagement), *causa* (in a war, in a lawsuit, or in a literary discussion); to meddle with the —s of other people, *aliena negotia curare*; how is it with the —? how do —s stand? *quo loco res est? ut res se habet? how stands your —? quomodo tibi res se habet? the — is settled, judicata res est*; concerning the —, *quod rem or res spectat*; pith of the —, *res*; — of fact, *factum*; what's the —? *quid or quidnam est? quid rei est? quid accidit?* what's the — with her? *quid tristis est?* (of one who seems sorrowful), *quo morbo laborat?* (of one who is ill); upon the whole —, *denique*; a small —, *pau(l)ulum, aliquantum. It matters, v.inp.* *interest, refer?* with *genit.* if used of a person to whom it matters; but if the person is expressed by a personal pronoun, we use the *abl. mea, tud, nostra, vestra*, e.g. *to me it —s, mea interest or refer?* the thing in which we feel an interest can never be expressed by a noun, but must be rendered with the *accus.* and *infin.*, the simple *infin.*, or by a relative clause (oblique interrogation), or with *ut*; how much it matters is expressed by *magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil*, etc., or by the *genit.* of the value, e.g. *magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti*, etc., e.g. *it —s a great deal to me whether you are with me or not* (I am very anxious for you to be present with me), *maxime nostra interest te esse nobiscum*; at Rome, *permagni nostra interest te esse Romae.*

matting, *n.* see **MAT.**

mattock, *n.* *dolabra.*

mattress, *n.* *stragulum*; *a* — of goat's hair, *cilicium.*

mature, *I. adj. 1.* *maturus* (= ripe, of full age), *tempestivus* (= seasonable); *2.* of judgment, etc., *consideratus, sapientis, prudens, sagax, perspicax, intellegens* (*intellig.*). *Adv.* *mature* (= soon), *tempestive* (= seasonably), *considerate, sapienter, prudenter, sagaciter, intellegenter* (*intellig.*). *II. v.tr. 1.* = ripen, *maturare, coquere*; *2.* fig. *parare, effecere, fingere*; see **DEVISE, PREPARE. III. v.intr. *maturescere. mature-ness, maturity, n.* *maturitas* (= timeliness. lit. and fig.); to bring to —, *ad maturitatem perducere* (lit.); to come to —, *maturescere* (also**

ag. = to be brought to a state of perfection, Plin.).

matutinal, adj. *matutinus*.

maudlin, adj. see DRUNKEN, SILLY.

maul, v.tr. *laedere* (= injure).

maunder, v.intr. *nugari*.

mausoleum, n. *mausoleum* (Suet.); see TOMB.

maw, n. *ingluvies*, *venter*; see STOMACH.

mawkish, adj. *putidus*. Adv. *putide*.

mawkishness, n. use adj.

maxim, n. *dogma* (*δόγμα*), or in pure Latin *decretum* (= principle established by a philosopher, doctrine), *praeceptum* (= precept, whereby we determine an action, a rule or any doctrine, also said of a philosopher), *institutum*, *sententia* (in gen. = an opinion founded upon reasons), *judicium* (= conviction, anyone's view of a matter, arrived at after mature consideration), *regula alcijs rei* or *ad quam alqd dirigitur* (= rule, principle upon which we act in a matter; never without the genit. of the object, e.g. the same — applies with regard to gain, as, etc., e.g. *eadem utilitatis quas honestatis est regula*); *lex* (= law, stated rule, e.g. *primam esse historiae legem*).

maximum, n. *quod maximum est*; the — gain, *quaestus* (-ūs) *maximus*.

May, n. (*mensis*) *Maius*. **May-day**, n. *Kalendae Maiæ*.

may, verb aux. **1**, = to be possible; see POSSIBLE, CAN; **2**, = to have physical power; see ABLE, CAN; **3**, = to have moral power; see ALLOW, DARE; **4**, see PERHAPS; however, as no precise mode in which this verb is to be rendered can be stated, each person's individual judgment, formed by attentive reading, must be the guide; — . . . ever so, still, etc., *tametsi* . . . *tamen*; if — expresses a conjecture, it is rendered by *videri*, e.g. you — not be fully aware of his boldness, *parum perspexisse ejus videris audaciam*; he — be twenty years old, *viginti annos natus esse videtur*; a thing that — be done, etc., or — in forms of prayer and petition, should be rendered simply by the subjunctive mood, or sometimes by the inf., e.g. he — go, etc.; somebody might say, *forsitan quispiam dixerit* or *forte aliquis dicet* (= perhaps someone will say); however they — grumble, I shall say what I think, *fremant, dicam quod sentio*; whoever he — be, etc., *quicumque is est*; as fast as — be, *quam celerrime*; you — for me, (per me) *licet*; if I — say so, *si ita loqui* or *dicere licet*, *sit venia verbi*; — be, see PERHAPS.

mayor, n. *urbis praefectus*, -ūs (Suet.). **mayoralty**, n. *urbis praefectura*.

maze, n. *labyrinthus* (qui itinerum ambages occursumque ac recursus inexplicabilis continet, Plin.). **mazy**, adj. *inexplicabilis* (Plin.), † *inextricabilis*.

mead, n. *milsum*.

mead, meadow, n. *pratum*; belonging to, growing on the —, *pratensis*; — land, — ground, *pratum*. **meadowy**, adj. *multa prata habens*.

meagre, adj. **1**, of flesh; see LEAN; **2**, as in — soil, *exilis*; see BARREN; **3**, = wanting strength of diction, *jejunus*, *exilis*, *aridus*. Adv. *jejunè*, *exiliter*. **meagreness**, n. **1**, see LEANNESS; **2**, *exilitas*; **3**, *jejunitas* *exilitas*.

meal, n. *farina* (of wheat or any other kind of grain); see FLOUR. **mealy**, adj. *farinarius*.

meal, n. in gen. *cibus* (= food); *epulae* (= banquet); properly only two among the Romans, viz. the morning —, *prandium*; and the chief

— of the day, *cena* (*coen-*), taken in the decline of the day. Besides these, the *jentaculum*, taken on rising in the morning, was a very slight refreshment. The *prandium* was taken about noon, hence *cibum meridianum sumere*. Between the *prandium* and the *cena* the Romans sometimes took a luncheon (*gustare*). To take a — is *edere*, *cibum capere*, *prandere*, *prandium comedere*, *gustare* (= to lunch), *cenare*, *cenare*, *epulari* (= to feast, to banquet); to take a — at anyone's table, *accubare apud alqm*.

mean, adj. = low and unworthy, *illiberalis*, *sordidus* (= unworthy a free man), *abjectus* (= contemptible), *turpis* (= base) *improbus* (= dishonest), of clothing, etc., *sordidus*; of rank, *humilis*, *ignobilis*, *obscurus* (= morally bad and low), *foedus* (= foul, of things); — plan, *foedum consilium*. Adv. *illiberaliter*, *sordide*, *abjecte*, *abjecte et sine dignitate*, *turpiter*, *turpiter et nequiter*, *foede*. **meanness**, n. *illiberalitas*, *animus abjectus*, *improbitas*, *series*, -ium, *indignitas*; of rank, *humilitas*, *ignobilitas*, *obscuritas*; to bear all —es, *omnes indignitates* (*perferre*); to lead anyone to —, *alqm ad nequitiam adducere*; I fear to commit a —, *extimesco ne quid turpiter faciam*.

mean, or medium, n. *res media*, *modus*; there is no — between peace and war, *inter pacem et bellum medium nihil est*. **means**, n. = whatever serves to the attainment of an object, *via*, *ratio*, *consilium*, *facultas*, *auxilium*, *adjuvamentum*; a — which leads to your end, *id quod eo quo intendas fert deducitque*; ways and —, *viae atque rationes*; to select or take a —, *rationem* (or *viam*) *inire* (or *nihil capere* or *sequi*); to try all —, *omnia experiri*, *nihil inexpertum omittere*; to try the last —, *extrema experiri* or *audere*, *ad extrema* (*ad ultimum auxilium*) *descendere*; to endeavour by all —, *omni ope atque operâ eniti* (with *ut* or *ne*); by fair —, *recte*; by foul —, *foede*, *turpiter*; by all —, *omnino*, *prorsus*, *plane*; concessively, (*ita*) *sane*, *vero*, *utique*; by no —, *neutiquam*, *hudenquam*, *minime*, *nullo modo*; = resources (see the word), *opes*, *facultates*, *divitiae*; I have — to live, *habeo unde vivam*; I have no — to, etc., *ad alqd perficiendum mihi desunt facultates*; out of your own —, *tuis opibus*, *privato sumptu*; by — of, *ope* (or *auxilio*) *alcijs*, *alqo jurante*, *per alqm*; (if a thing, the ablative alone is generally employed), to mount the wall by — of ladders, *scalis murum a(d)scendere*; by participles, *praeliis secundis usus*, = by — of successful engagements. If you wish to represent a cause, operation, or occasion, employ *per*; *mulieres per aetatem ad pugnum inutilis*, = women useless for fight by — (on account) of their age; *per se cognitus*, by his own — or efforts; *per Caecilium agere*, = to carry on by — of Caecilia; *eorum operâ plebs concitata est*, = by their — the people were stirred up; *ejus beneficio in curiam venerant*, = by his — (or favour) they had entered the senate.

mean, v.tr. **1**, = to have in contemplation, *velle*, *cogitare*; see INTEND; **2**, = to design with reference to a future act, e.g. to — well to anyone, *bonâ fide agere cum alqo*, *alci bene velle*, *alci cupere* (but never *alci bene cupere* in this sense), *alci favere*, comb. *alci favere et cupere*; *alci amicum esse*, *alci cupere et amicum esse* **3**, = to signify, *dicere alqm* or *alqd*, *significare*, *designare*, *denotare*, also with the addition *oratione sua* (= to allude to anyone in one's speech, words); **I** — *Hilarus*, *Hilarum dico*; *intellegere* (*intelligere* = to understand by), what does he —? *quid sibi vult*? what does he — by these words? *quid sibi vult haec oratio*? *quid sibi vult verba ista*? = to be a sign for expressing an idea, *significare*, *declarare*, *sonare* (lit. to sound), *valere* (= to contain such and such a meaning); this word (the word

becco —s the bill of a cock, *id gallinacei rostrum valet*. **meanings**, n. 1, = that which exists in the mind (e.g. yes, that is my —, *mihi vero sic placet, sic hoc mihi videtur*; see INTENTION, WISH, OPINION; 2, see PURPOSE, AIM; 3, = signification, *significatio* (of a word), *vis* (= force of an expression, *sententia* (= the idea which the person speaking attaches to a certain word), *notio* (= original idea of a word; see IDEA), *intellectus*, —us (how a word is to be understood, post Aug. t.t., Quint.); it is necessary to fix the — of the verb “to be in want of,” *illud exultandum est, quid sit CAREERE*; to give a — to a word, *verbo vim, sententiam, notionem sub jicere*; well —, see BENEVOLENT.

meander, v. intr. *flexuoso cursu fluere*.

measles, n. 1, = disease in man, **morbilli* (t.t.); 2, = disease in pigs, **hydātis finna* (not class.).

measurable, adj. *quod metiri possumus*. **measurableness**, n. render by adj. **measure**, I. n. 1, *mensura* (= that by which extent or dimension is ascertained, lit. and fig., in an abstract and concrete sense), *modus* (= proportion, limit as to how far a person ought or is allowed to go), *moderatio* (= moderation); weights and —s, *mensure et pondera*, —um (Plin.); to take the — of anything, *mensuram alci rei inire*; with full —, *pleno modo*, *cumulate*; according to the — of, *pro modo*, *pro ratione* (but generally by *pro* with ablat., according to, e.g. *pro viribus agere, pro se quisque*, i.e. everyone according to his strength); beyond —, out of all —, *sine modo, praeter or extra or supra modum, immodice, immoderate, majorem in modum* (= beyond the usual —), *nimis* (= too much), *admodum* (= exceedingly), *longe* (= by far, with superl., e.g. *longe cunctum maxime*), *sic ut nihil supra possit, adeo ut nihil supra*; in such a —, *hoc modo, tali modo, sic*; in —, *alio modo, aliā ratione, aliā ex parte, aliqd, nonnihil* (= somehow, in some way; this relieves me in some —, *me res aliqd subleat*); in a certain —, *quodam modo*; also when it modifies an expression, by *ut ita dicam, quasi, quidam* with the word the meaning of which it modifies (e.g. all arts have in some — a common tie, *omnes artes habent quoddam commune vinculum*); in such a — as, *prout*; — for —, *par pari referre or responderi*; 2, = steps taken, *ratio* (= mode of acting), *consilium* (= plan), *remedium* (= remedy); a wise —, *consilium prudens*; to take a —, *rationem inire, consilium capere*; to take — according to time and circumstances, *consilium pro tempore et pro re capere*; to take good, practical or effective —, *bonis consiliis uti*; to take joint —, *consilia communicare*; 3, in music, *modi, numeri*; see also METRE. II. v. tr. 1, = to ascertain extent, degree, (*dimetiri, emetiri, permetiri, mensuram alci rei inire*; 2, = to ascertain the degree of anything (e.g. of heat), *emetiri*; 3, = to travel over, *emetiri*; see PASS, v. tr.; 4, = to judge of distance, etc., by anything (also fig. = to judge by, etc.), (*dimetiri aliqd aliqd re*; 5, = to adjust, proportion, lit. *metiri*; fig. = to determine the ratio of one thing to another, *aliqd dirigere ad alqm rem or aliqd re*; with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what — ye mete, it shall be measured to you again, *in quo iudicio iudicaveritis, iudicabimini, et in quā mensurā mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis* (Vulgate). III. v. intr. render by *magnitudo* esse (with genit., e.g. *quinque pedum*). **measured**, adj. see MODERATE. **measurer**, n. *qui metitur,ENSOR*. **measureless**, adj. *immensus, infinitus*. **measurement**, n. *mensio* (= the act), *mensura* (= the manner); see MEASURE. **measuring-rod**, n. *decempeda*.

meat, n. 1, = anything eaten by man or beast, see FOOD; 2, = flesh, *caro*, —nis, f.; a small piece of —, *caruncula*; a piece of meat —, *caro assa or assum*, with distinguishing adj. (e.g. *assum vitulinum* = veal); boiled —, *caro elixa*; cooked —, *caro cocta*; salt —, *caro sale conspersa or conditanea*; horse —, *equorum pabulum* (= food for the horses); — market, *macellum* (= general market).

mechanic, n. *faber, opifex*. **mechanical**, adj. *machinalis* (Plin.), *mechanicus* (Aul. Gell.), *organicus* (architectural term); to possess — skill, *manibus exercitatum esse*. Adv. *sine mente ac ratione*. **mechanics**, n. as a science, *scientia machinalis* (= knowledge of —, mechanical science, Plin.). **mechanism**, n. *machinatio*.

medal, n. *nummus in memoriam alci rei cusus* (to commemorate an event). **medallion**, n. *clipeus or clipeum* (in the form of a shield); see also MEDAL.

meddle, v. intr. see INTERFERE. **meddler**, n. *artellio* (Phaed., Mart.), *homo importunus molestus*. **meddling**, adj. see INQUISITIVE.

mediæval, adj. *ad medium ævum or ad patrum tempora pertinens*.

mediate, I. adj. opp. to immediate; in philosophy, causes so termed are thus discriminated by Cicero, *causarum aliae sunt adjuvantes, aliae proximæ*, of causes, some are mediate, others immediate. Adv. *per causas adjuvantes*. II. v. intr. *se interponere ad aliqd faciendum*; see also RECONCILE. III. v. tr. — a peace, *pacem conciliare*. **mediate on**, n. use deprecator (e.g. *me deprecature*, by my —). **mediator**, n. *qui se (or auctoritatem suam) interponit, arbiter, qui arbitri partes agit or sustinet, interpres*, —etis (= one who, as a translator, represents the interests of his party), *conciliator alci rei* (= he who brings about an object, e.g. a marriage, *conciliator nuptiarum*), *deprecator* (in gen.).

medicable, adj. see CURABLE. **medical**, adj. *† medicus, medicivus, medicinalis*; — properties, by *vis medendi*; — man, *medicus* (in gen.). **medicament**, **medicine**, n. 1, *medicina, medicamentum, remedium* (as a remedy for some complaints, *ad, contra aliqd*); counteracting —, *antidōs (antidotum)*; pertaining to —, *medicinalis*; 2, = medical science, *medicina, ars medicinalis, ars medendi*; to practise —, *medicinam exercere*. **medicine-bottle**, n. *pholium* (= cup). **medicine-box**, n. *nartheceum, pyxis*. **medicinal**, adj. *suluber, salutaris*. Adv. *remedio* (lat. = as a remedy).

mediocre, adj. *mediocris*. **mediocrity**, n. *mediocritas*.

meditate, v. intr. 1, *cogitare, meditari, comminari*; see THINK; 2, see INTEND. **meditation**, n. *cogitatio, commentatio, meditatio*, comb. *commentatio atque meditatio*; see THOUGHT. **meditative**, adj. by adv. *attento animo, in cogitatione defixus*.

medium, n. a middle course, fig. *media consilio, -orum, media consilii via*; to pursue a —, *medium consequi consilii viam*. **medium quandam sequi viam**; see MEANS.

medlar, n. *mespilum*; — tree, *mespilus*, f. (Plin.).

medley, n. *farrago* (Juv.), *colluvio rerum*, so too *colluvio omnium scelerum*.

meed, n. *praemium*; see REWARD.

meek, adj. *demissus, modestus, verecundus*. Adv. *modeste, verecunde*. **meekness**, n. *animus demissus, modestia, verecundia*.

meet, adj. see FIT, PROPER, USEFUL.

meet, I. v.tr. 1, *alci occurrere, obviam venire, obvium se dare, obvium esse, obviam or obvium fieri, (obviam) se offerre* (all in gen. = to — a person), *congrēdi cum alqo* (of two meeting each other on the way), *offendēre alqm, incidēre alci or in alqm* (accidentally), *improvisō alci incidēre* (unexpectedly), *obviam ire* (intentionally); somebody — *s me* on the road, *se inter vīam offert alqs*; = to go to —, *obviam ire* out of politeness, or from hostile motives), *occurrere, occursare, obviam procedere, obviam venienti procedere, obviam venire or progredi, obviam egredi* (all with dat.; in Plaut. and Ter.); = to come together in any place, *inventire, reperire alqm (or alqd.)* = to find anyone whom we wish to see), *offendēre alqm (or alqd.)* = accidentally, unexpectedly to fall upon anything or upon a person, *nancisci* (= to — accidentally, to catch, e.g. anyone alone, without a witness, *alqm sine arbitris*), *convenire alqm* (= to — anyone by appointment to whom we wish to speak); to be met (e.g. he can be met at, etc.), *inventiri, reperiri*; to be met at a certain place, *frequentare locum*; 2, fig. = to encounter (e.g. to — danger), *periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, se committere*; to — death, *mortem oppetere, morti se offerre or ob(j)icere*; = to receive with kindness (e.g. to — anyone's views), *consentire de alqā re*; to — kindly, to — half-way, *urbanum or liberalem se praebere alci*. II. v.intr. 1, of two persons, *inter se obvios esse, inter se congrēdi or convenire, concurrere inter se* (accidentally); to — by appointment, *congrēdi cum alqo, convenire alqm* (e.g. on the road, *ex itinere*); *confluere* in large numbers), *concurrere, convolare* (= to hasten together); 2, of lines, circumstances, etc., *convenire*; 3, = to — in a hostile manner, *(inter se) concurrere* (of bodies, and of those who fight), *(inter se) congrēdi* (in a single combat, and of troops), *signa inter se conferre, cum infestis signis concurrere* (of two armies), *collidi inter se* (of two ships). **meeting**, n. = assembly, *congressio, conventus, -ūs* (= a friendly —), *coetus, -ūs* (coit-) (= a gathering), *concurus, -ūs, concursio* (= any coming together); a large, numerous —, *celeber conventus, celebritas* (= a gathering of many persons at a place), *frequentia* (= a — that is well attended). **meeting-house**, n. 1, *conveniendi locus, locus quo conveniunt*; 2, *aedes, -ium*.

melancholy, melancholic, I. adj. 1, = hypochondriacal, *melancholicus* (μελαγχολικός); 2, fig. *tristis* (= sorrowful, also of things, e.g. countenance), *inustus* (= downcast, opp. to *laetus*). II. n. = hypochondria, *atra bilis*, or the Greek μελαγχολία, in Cic., e.g. *Graeci volunt illi quidem, sed parum valent verbo; quem nos furem, μελαγχολίαν illi vocant; quasi vero atra bile solum mens, ac non saepe vel iracundiā graviore, vel timore, vel dolore moveatur*; = sorrowful disposition, *tristitia, maestitia*.

melée, n. *concurus, -ūs* (= charge), or *pugna, praelium* (= battle).

melliferous, adj. † *mellifer*. **mellifluence**, n. *mel* (e.g. *Homericis senis mella*, = the — of Homer, Plin. Min.). **mellifluent, mellifluous**, adj. *mellitus*.

mellow, I. adj. 1, of fruit, *mitis, mollis* (= mild, soft; *mollis* also of meat); of wine, *lenis* (Ter.), *mollis* (Verg.); = ripe, *maturus*, comb. *maturus et coctus*; 2, fig. *sapiens, sagax, prudens*; see WISE, SAGACIOUS. II. v.tr. *coquere*. III. v.intr. *maturescere*.

melodious, adj. *canōrus, sonōrus, numerosus* (= harmonious, tuneful, of a speech and of the

speaker) *numerosae cadens* (= with graceful periods, of a speech). Adv. *numerosae*. **melodiousness**, n. use adj. (e.g. — of the voice, *vox canora*). **melody**, n. *modus, modulus* (Plin.), *melos, -i, n., cantus, -ūs*; — and time, *cantus numerique*; — of the voice, *vox modulatio*. **melodrama**, n. *drama musicum*. **melodramatic**, adj. *mirificus*; see WONDERFUL.

melon, n. *melo* (Plin.).

melt, I. v.tr. 1, = to make liquid, *liquidum facere, liquefacere, dissolvere, resolvere* (= to dissolve snow, pearls, *nivem, margaritas*, etc.), *diluere* (= to dilute, e.g. a pearl in vinegar, *baccam aceto*); 2, = to soften to tenderness, *alcjs mentem at misericordiam revocare, alqm ad misericordiam vocare or adducere* (= to move to compassion).

II. v.intr. 1, = to become liquid, to — away, *liqueſcere, liqueſcere, dissolvi, iabescere* (of snow, then fig. of man, e.g. from desire, *desiderio*, from love, *amore*); 2, fig. to — into tears, *in lacrimas effundi*; 3, = to lose substance (e.g. corporeal things — as breath into the wind), *dilabi* (= gradually to — so as to disappear). **melting**, adj. by adv. *mollis et delicatus* (of sounds, e.g. *quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones*); see also PITEOUS.

member, n. 1, *membrum, artus, -ūs* (both of the body); see LIMB; 2, = part of a discourse or of a verse, a clause, *membrum* (e.g. of the body, of a speech), *pars* (= part of a whole, = a part which is a whole by itself); *articulus* (*articulus dicitur cum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur*, Cic.), *incisio, incisum* (κόμμα = part of a sentence), *membrum* (= a greater part of a sentence, *κῶλον*, e.g. *quae Graeci κόμματα et κόλα nominant, nos recte incisae et membra dicimus*); 3, = an individual of a community or society; a — of a council, senate, *vir or homo senatorius, senator*; — of a community, *civis*; — of a race, *gentilis*; — of a family, *homo de alcjs stirpe*; — of a society, *socius, sodalis, -is, m.*; see PART. **membership**, n. render by circumloc. with **member**.

membrane, n. *membrana*.

memoir, n. a private —, *dicta factaque alcjs, memoria* (= tradition, narrative); an historical —, *commentarii*; Socrates' —, as Xenophon gives them, *ea quae a Socrate dicta Xenophon reliquit*. **memorable**, adj. = worth mentioning, (*com-*) *memorabilis* (rare), *memoratu dignus* = deserving to be handed down to posterity, *memoria dignus, memorabilis, memoriae prodendus; insignis* (= of special note); no — event occurred, *nihil memoria dignum actum*; this year will be — on this account, *hic annus insignis erit hac re*.

memorandum, n. = remark, see NOTE; = list of goods, *index, -icis, m.* and *f.*; = a sign whereby to remember anything, *nota* (= characteristic, a mark made with the pen; to make a — with chalk against anything, *creta notare alqd*); — book, *adversaria, -orum* (= waste-book, day-book). **memorial**, I. n. *monumentum*; a — in writing, *lit(terarum monumenta, -orum, lit(terae)*. II. adj. — coin, *nummus in memoriam alcjs cusus*; — column, *cippus*. **memoirs**, n. *commentarii*. **memory**, n. *memoria, recordatio* (= recollection); to keep in —, *memoria tenere alqd*; to the — of, in *memoria alcjs*; from —, *ex memoria, memoriter*; to commit to —, *alqd memoriae mandare, ediscere*; in the — of man, *post hominum memoriam*; to hand down to —, *memoriae tradere, or prodere*.

menace, v. and n., and **menacing**, adj. and adv., see THREATEN, THREAT, THREATENING.

menagerie, n. *vivarium, leporarium* (both — preserve), or *ferae saeptis (sepi-) inclusae*.

mend, I. v. tr. 1. = to repair, *reficere, reparare, reconcinare* (= to — again what was whole before), *(re)surgere* (= to patch up anything damaged, or that is torn to pieces, a tub, house, roof, coat, etc.), *emendare, corrigere* (= to free a written treatise from mistakes); **2.** fig. *emendare, corrigere*; = to — one's life, *mores suos mutare*; to — one's pace, *gradum addere*. **II. v. intr. 1.** physically, (*ex morbo*) *convalescere*; **2.** = to improve, *melius ire* (e.g. things —, *res melius it*).

mendacious, adj. mendax. Adv. *falso, per mendacium*. **mendacity, n.** *mendacium*; see LIE.

mendicancy, mendicity, n. *mendicitas, egestas* (= neediness), comb. *egestas ac mendicitas* (all = beggary). **mendicant, adj.** *mendicus*; see BEG, BEGGAR.

menial, I. adj. 1. = pertaining to domestic servants, *servilis*; **2.** fig. *servilis, humilis, sordidus, illiberalis*. **II. n.** see SERVANT, DOMESTIC.

menstrual, adj. menstruus.

mensuration, n. *dimensio* (= measuring), *ars metiendi*; see SURVEYING.

mental, adj. by the genitives *animi, ingenii*; — gifts, *animi facultates* (= talents), *ingenium* (= natural talent); to possess excellent — gifts, *ingenio valere, ingenio abundare* (= to abound in), *praestantissimo ingenio praeditum esse* (= to be endowed with excellent — gifts); — debility, *morbus animi or mentis, aegritudo animi* (as affliction, etc.). Adv. *mente, anime, cogitatione*.

mention, I. n. *commemoratio* (when the idea existed already in the mind previously), *mentio* (in reference to the idea in general, whether quite new or — ed a second time); to make — of a matter, *mentionem facere alci rei*. **II. v. tr.** (*com*)*memorare alqd, alci rei meminisse* (= to remember, if anyone shows by his words that he has not forgotten a thing, also to — in anything written), comb. *meminisse et commemorare*; *mentionem facere alci rei or de alq re* (= to make — of); to — accidentally, or in passing, (*casu*) *in mentionem alci rei incidere*; to — frequently, *mentionem alci rei agitare, crebro or crebris sermonibus alqd usurpare*; not to — that, etc., *ut omitam or ne dicam, quod, etc.*; not to — all these things, *omissis his rebus omnibus*; above — ed, *de quo (quâ) supra commemoravimus, quem (quam, quod) supra commemoravimus or diximus, quem (quam, quod) supra scripsi, qui (quae, quod) supra scriptus (-a, -um) est, de quo (quâ) a nobis antea dictum est, cuius supra meminimus*, also simply by *ille*; as we have — ed above, before, *ut supra dictum est, ut supra scripsi or scriptum est*; see STATE, DECLARE.

mentor, n. see ADVISER.

mephitic, n. *mephiticus* (late), *foetidus*.

mercantile, adj. *mercatorius*, generally by the genit. *mercatoris or mercatorum* (= of the merchants); or by *commercium, mercatura* (e.g. *mercaturas facere*, = to be engaged in — transactions); see COMMERCIAL. **mercenary, adj.** *mercenarius* (= for hire, e.g. *testis* = a paid witness, *miles* = a soldier), (*mercede or pretio*) *conductus*; *quaestuosus* (= eager for gain), *avarus* (= avaricious), *venalis* (= readily bribed). **merc- cer, n.** = general dealer in cotton, etc., *tabernarius* (= shopkeepers in general), *qui pannos vendit or venditat* (= a hosiier in a small way). **merchandise, n. 1.** = goods, *merx, -cis, f.*, *res venales*; **2.** = commerce, *commercium, mercatura, negotia, -orum*. **merchant, n.** *mercator*. **merchantman, n.** *navis mercatoria* (Plant.), or *oneraria*, also simply *oneraria*.

mercurial, adj. 1. by circuml. with *mercury*; **2.** fig. *mobilis, levis*. **mercury, n. 1.** the god, *Mercurius*; **2.** the planet, *stella Mercurii, Mercurius*; **3.** the metal, *argentum vivum* (Plin.).

mercy, n. *misericordia, clementia, mansuetudo, venia* (= pardon), *lenitas* (= mildness). **merciful, adj.** *misericors, clemens, mansuetus, exorabilis* (= easily entreated), *lenis, mitis*. Adv. *clementer, mansuete*. **merciless, adj.** *immiseriors, inexorabilis, immitis, inclemens, inhumanus, crudelis, durus, atrox, saevus, ferreus*; see CRUEL. Adv. *inclementer, inhumane, crudeliter, duriter* (dure), *atrociter, saeve*. **mercilessness, n.** *inclementia, inhumanitas, duritia* (durities), *crudelitas, atrocitas, saevitia*; see CRUELTY.

mere, adj. merus (= not mixed, opp. *mixtus*, in prose generally only in reference to wine, then also = nothing but), *solus, unus* (= sole); also by *ipse* (before the noun, e.g. by the — sight, *ipso aspectu*); in a wider sense, by *merus* (in good prose only of things); — trifles, *merae nugae*; not to be able to sleep with — joy, *prae magno gaudio somnum capere non posse*. Adv. (*tantum*) *modo, solum, tantum*; see ONLY.

meretricious, adj. 1. see UNCHASTE; **2.** fig. of style, *fucatus*.

merge, v. tr. 1. see DIP; **2.** see MIX, MINGLE.

meridian, I. n. in astron. *circulus meridians*; = the highest point, see HEIGHT, SUMMIT. **II. adj.** *meridianus*.

merit, I. n. 1. = excellence which claims reward, *dignitas, virtus* (= excellence); according to —, *pro merito, merito, pro dignitate*; **2.** = value (applied to things), *excellentia, praestantia*; see EXCELLENCE, VALUE, WORTH; **3.** see REWARD; to make a — of necessity, *necessitati parere*. **II. v. tr.** see DESERVE. **merited, adj.** *meritus, debitus*, comb. *meritus ac debitus*. **meritorious, adj.** by circumloc. (e.g. *laude dignus, laudabilis*, or, that is a very — act of yours, *hâc re optime meruisti*); to act in a — manner, *bene merere*; towards any body, *de alqo*. Adv. *bene, optime*.

merle, n. *merula*.

mermaid, n. *nympha quae faciem mulieris et piscis caudam habet*.

merriment, n. *hilaritas, alacritas, lascivia, animus hilaris* (= merry disposition, mood).

merry, adj. *hilarus, hilaris, lascivus* (= frolicsome, festive); see GAY. Adv. *hilariter, hilarare, festive*. **merry-andrew, n.** *homo jocosus, ridiculus, coprea* (= jester), *sannio* (= mimic, and in gen. sense, scurra (= droll)). **merry-making, n.** *voluptas*; see PLEASURE, FEAST.

mesh, n. *macula*. **meshy, adj.** *reticulatus*.

mesmerize, v. tr. *manuum contrectatione somnum alci inducere*. **mesmerism, mesmerist, n.** use verb.

mess, I. n. 1. = portion of food, *cibus* or some special n. (e.g. a — of veal, *caro vitulina*); **2.** = common meal, *convivium*; **3.** = soldiers dining together, use *convivae, sodales, -ium*. **II. v. intr.** *cenare* (coen-). **messmate, n.** *conviva, m. and f., sodalis, m. and f.*

mess, n. 1. = dirt, squalor, *illuvies, paedor, sordes, -ium, f.*; see FILTH; **2.** fig. *res afflictas, perturbatio or confusio rerum*; his affairs are in a —, *pessime cum illo agitur*; see TROUBLE.

message, n. *nuntius, mandatum, legatio* (of an ambassador, e.g. to undertake a — to anyone, *legationem ad alqm suscipere*), or by *mittere* (e.g. the reason of the — sent was, *causa*).

(*ea mittendi erat*); see ANSWER, REPORT; to send a —, *alqm certiore facere alqis rei* or *de alqd re*. **messenger**, *n.* 1, *nuntius* (nuncio as bearer of a piece of news, by word of mouth; fem. *nuntia*), *iabellarius* (= letter-carrier); to inform anyone by letter or by a —, *per lit(t)eras aut per nuntium certiore facere alqm*; 2, in a political sense, *nuntius* (= in general), *legatus* (= ambassador, deputy); 3, — of a court of law, *viator*, *apparitor* (= usher).

Messiah, *n.* *Messias*, -ae (Eccl.).

metal, *n.* *metallum* (in gen.), *aes*, *aeris*, *n.* (= copper, brass, bronze); like —, *metallo* or *aeri similis*. **metallic**, *adj.* *metallicus* (Plin., in gen.), *aereus*, *a(h)eneus* (= of brass). **metalliferous**, *adj.* *†metallifer*. **metallurgy**, *n.* *use ars metallica*; see MINE.

metamorphose, *v.tr.* *mutare in alqd*; see TRANSFORM. **metamorphosis**, *n.* *metamorphosis* (only as title of Ovid's poem, *ut Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosi solet*, Quint.); *use verb.*

metaphor, *n.* and *adj.* *translatio*, *verba translata*, Cic., *modus transferendi*, *metaphora* (post Aug.; Quint. states it to be a Greek term, *translatio quae metaphora Graece dicitur*). **metaphoric**, *adj.* *translatus*. *Adv.* by *translatis verbis* (e.g. to speak); to use a word —, *verbum transferre*; see FIGURATIVE.

metaphysic, **metaphysical**, *adj.* *metaphysicus* (not class.). **metaphysics**, *n.* *metaphysica*, -ae (not class.); where possible use *philosophia*.

mete, *v.tr.* see MEASURE.

metempsychosis, *n.* *animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alius transitio*.

meteor, *n.* *fax* (caelestis). **meteoric**, *adj.* by circumloc. **meteoric-stone**, **meteorolite**, **meteorite**, *n.* *lapis qui caelo decedit*.

method, *n.* *ratio*, *via*, *comb.* *ratio et via*, *via et ratio* (= the particular — which we follow in anything), *modus* (= mode in which anything is done); — of teaching, *docendi*, *disserendi ratio*, *docendi modus* (= manner of explaining a thing). **methodic**, **methodical**, *adj.* by circumloc. with *ratio*, *ratio et via*. *Adv.* *ratione et via*, *via et ratione* (= according to a particular method), *artificio et via*, *via et arte* (= according to the rules of art).

metonymic, **metonymical**, *adj.* (*im-*) *mutatis*. *Adv.* *verbis mutatis*, *immutatis* (e.g. to speak); to use an expression —, *verbum mutare*, *immutare*, *verbum pro verbo* (or *verba pro verbis*) *quasi submutare*. **metonymy**, *n.* *immutatio*, *verba mutata*, *denominatio* or *metonymia* (better written as Greek, *μετωνυμία*).

metope, *n.* *metopa*, *intertigium*.

metre, *n.*, as regards poetry, = short and long syllables in verse, *metrum* (Quint.). **metrical**, *adj.* *metricus*.

metropolis, *n.* *caput*; see CAPITAL. **metropolitan**, *I.* *adj.* by circumloc. with *caput*. **II.** *n.* *episcopus metropolitani* (Eccl.).

mettle, *n.* *audacia* (= boldness), *ferocitas* (= high spirit); — of youth, *feror adolescentiae*, *feror juvenilis*; man of —, *homo acer*, *homo feridioris animi*; see COURAGE. **mettlesome**, *adj.* *audax*, *ferox*; see COURAGEOUS.

mew, *I.* *n.* = a cage for hawks, *cavea*. **II.** *v.tr.* to shed (e.g. a hawk); see MOULT. **mews**, *pl.*, see STABLE.

mew, *v.intr.* (of a cat) perhaps *vagire* (used of young goats or hares).

miasma, *n.* *noxius terrae halitus*, -ūs (Plin.).

mica, *n.* *phengites* (lapis) (Plin., Suet.).

microcosm, *n.* **microcosmus* (or in Greek μικρόκοσμος).

microscope, *n.* **microscopium* (as t.t.). **microscopic**, *adj.* (i.e. very small), *minimus*, *mirā quādam corporis exiguitate*.

midday, *n.* *meridies*, *tempus meridianum*; about —, *ad meridiem*; at —, *meridie*, *tempore meridiano*, *meridianis temporibus*; before —, forenoon, *dies antemeridianus*, *tempus antemeridianum*, ante meridiem, *tempore antemeridianum*; after —, afternoon, *dies postmeridianus* (or *postmeridianus*). **midland**, *adj.* *mediterraneus*.

midnight, *n.* *media nox*; at —, *media nocte*, *concupia nocte* (= at the dead of night); shortly after —, *de media nocte*. **midriff**, *n.* *diaphragma*, -ātis, *n.* (very late), or written as Greek διάφραγμα (Cels.), *praecordia*, -tūm. **midst**, *prep.* *in*, *inter*, *medius*, *in medio*; in the — of the preparation for war, *in ipso apparatu belli*; so *in ipso itinere*, in the — of the march; — of dinner, *inter cenandum* (coen.); see MIDDLE. **midsummer**, *n.* *media* or *summa aestas*. **midway**, *adj.* *medius*; — between, *medius inter*. **midwife**, *n.* *obstetrix*. **midwinter**, *n.* *bruma*.

midden, *n.* *sterquilinium*; see DUNGHILL. **middle**, *adj.* and *n.* (between two), *medius*. The Latins used *medius* in concord with its nouns, e.g. in the — of the slaughter, *media caedes* (lit. = the — slaughter; so we employ mid, e.g. midnight, *media nox*); so *media acties*, = the — of the army; the king was in the —, *medius omnium rex erat*; to strike in the —, *medium ferire*; to seize by or round the —, *medium alqm* (or *alqd*) *arripere*; the — class (or social condition), *ordo plebeius* (opp. to *patres*, *equites*), *plebs*, *plēbis*, *f.* **middling**, *adj.* *mediocris*.

mien, *n.* (*oris*) *habitus*, -ūs, *lineamenta*, -orum (= features), *comb.* *habitus oris linea mentaque*, *os* (*oris*, *n.*) *et vultus*, -ūs (= face and looks), *facies* (= countenance).

might, *I.* *n.* = bodily strength, *vis*, *vis*, *f.*, *ops*, -is, *f.* (sing. only in genit., accus., and ablat., = physical means), *robur*, -oris, *n.*, *nervi* (= muscles, as seat of the physical strength); with all one's —, *omni vi*, *summā vi*, *omni ope*, *omnibus viribus* or *opibus* or *nervis*, *omnibus viribus atque opibus*, *omnibus opibus ac nervis*; — is right, *fortiori cedendum est*. **II.** *v.intr.* *poteram*, *potuissem*, or by imperf. subj. (e.g. *I* — go, *irem*, = *I* was permitted, *licuit mihi* with infin., *ut*, or simple subj.); see MAY. **mighty**, *adj.* *potens*, *validus*; see POWERFUL, STRONG. *Adv.* *magnopere*, *valde*, *summā vi*, *vehementer*.

migrate, *v.intr.* = to remove from one country to another, *abire*, *discedere* (= in gen. to go away from a place), *praeisci* (= to set off; o. soldiers, to march), *migrare*, *emigrare* (from a place, *ex*, etc.); to, *in*, etc., *demigrare* (from, *de* or *ex*, etc.); *e* *terrā excedere*, *solum mutare* or *vertēre* (= to leave one's own country, esp. of an exile). **migration**, *n.* *mutatio loci*. **migratory**, *adj.* by (*de*) *migrare*, *vagari* (= to rove), *huc illuc migrare* (= to change one's abode very often), by the genit. *nomādum*; — bird, *advena avis* or *volucris*.

milch, *adj.* *lac habens*; — cow, *vacca* (quae *lac praebebat*); see MILK.

mild, *adj.* 1, of the taste, *mollis* (= soft for the tongue and the palate, *opp. acer*, = harsh, of food in gen.), *mitis* (= not tart, of fruit that is quite ripe, *opp. acerbus*), *lenis* (= pleasant, *opp. asper* and *acer*, of wine, food), *dulcis* (= sweet); to make —, *mollire*, *mitigare*, *lenire*; to grow — (of fruit, etc.), *mitescere*; 2, = pleasantly affecting the senses, *mollis* (= soft, flexible, e.g. name, speech, *opp. durus*, *acer*); *mitis* (= not hard, harsh, e.g. winter, summer, climate; then speech, words,

opp. *asper*), *lenis* (= gentle), *temperatus* (= not too warm and not too cold, of the climate, the seasons, opp. *frigidus*, = cold, or *calidus*, = warm), *tepidus*, = warm; — winter, *tepidā brumā* (Hor.), *lēvis* (= light, e.g. punishment, opp. *gravis*); 3, of men and their dispositions, and of that which shows mildness, *mollis*; *mitis* (= not harsh, of a — disposition, opp. *a. er*), *clemens* (= gentle), *miseriōrs* (= compassionate, opp. *durus*), *facilis* (= easy in granting requests, forgiving), *indulgens* (= indulgent, of persons, towards anyone, *alci*, opp. *aerbus et severus*), *placidus* (= peaceful, opp. *fervidus*, *iracundus*), *mansuetus* (= gentle, lit. tame), comb. *mitis et mansuetus*, *lenis et mansuetus*, *placidus et lenis*. Adv. *leniter*, *clementer*, *placide*, *mansuete*. **mildness**, n. 1, — of the climate, etc., *lenitas* (of anything, e.g. *doloris*; opp. *asperitas*); 2, of the character, *lenitas*; *animus lenis* or *mitis*, *ingenium lenē* or *mite* (= — of character), *mansuetudo morum* (= — of manners), *clementia* (= — in treating others), *indulgentia* (= indulgence), *modestia* (= moderation), in Tac. and Plin. of the weather (e.g. *hiemis*).

mildew, n. of vegetables, corn, plants, *robigo* (rub.), *muor* (Plin., = mouldiness, mustiness), *situs*, *-ūs* (= filth arising from mouldiness), *uredo* (= blasting of trees, herbs).

mile, n. of a Roman —, *mille* (*passuum*) (1,000 paces; in the pl. *mil(l)ia* (*passuum*); — stone, as the point where the — terminates, hence as a measurement of distance, *mil(l)iarium*, or *lapis*, *-idis*, n.; he lies interred five —s from the city, *sepultus est ad quintum lapidem*. **mileage**, n. *vectigal quod in singula mil(l)ia existitur*. **milestone**, n. *mil(l)iarium, lapis*.

militant, adj. by *pugnare*, etc.; the church —, *ecclesia militans* (Eccl.). **military**, I. adj. *militaris* (= belonging to a soldier or to war), *bellicus*; — service, *militia*; — preparations, *apparatus*, *-ūs, belli*; — skill, *rei militaris peritia*, *usus*, *-ūs, belli*; — school, *ludus militaris*. II. n. the —, = soldiers, *milites*, or collect. *miles*, *coptae*, *milite*, v.intr., to — against, *alci adversari*. **militia**, n. perhaps *cives ad hostem propulsandum armati*.

milk, I. n. 1, lit. *lac*, *-tis*, made of —, looking like —, *lacteus*; goat's —, *lac caprinum*; new —, *lac recens*; curdled —, *is concretum*; 2, fig. — of human kindness, *benignitas, comitas*; see KINDNESS. II. v.tr. *mulgere*. **milker**, n. *qui mulget*. **milking**, n. *mulctus*, *-ūs* (Var.). **milkmaid**, **milkman**, n. *puella quae vaccas mulget*; (*homo*) *qui lac venditat*. **milk-pail**, n. *mulctra*, *mulctrum*. **milk-sop**, n. *homo effeminatus et mollis*; see EFFEMINATE. **milk-white**, adj. *lacteus*. **milky**, adj. *lactens* (= full of milk), *lacteus* (= like milk). **milky-way**, n. *orbis or circulus lacteus, via lactea* (Ov.).

mill, I. n. as a machine, — for grinding, *mola* (= — stone), *pistrinum* (= the place where the mills are, with the ancients = tread —, in which the slaves worked); belonging to the —, *molaris pistrinatis*; hand —, *mola truscatilis*. I. v.tr. see GRIND. **mill-dam**, n. (*molae*) *agger*. **mill**, n. *qui molam habet, pistor*. **mill-hopper**, n. *infundibulum*. **mill-pond**, n. *piscina*; as smooth as a —, *tranquillus*, *placidus*; see SMOOTH. **mill-stone**, n. *mola* (every mill had two such *mola*, the upper one of which was called *catillus*, the lower *meta*). **mill-stream**, n. *rivus qui molam agit*.

millenary, adj. *millenarius* (Eccl.). **millennial**, adj. *mille annorum*. **millennium**, n. *mille annorum spatium*.

millex; n. *milium*.

milliner, n. *quae mundum muliebrem fucit*. **millinery**, n. *mundus or vestitus (-ūs) muliebris*.

million, n. *decies centena mil(l)ia*; two, three millions, *vicies, tricies centena mil(l)ia*; a — times, *decies centies millie(n)s* (lit.), *sescenties* (= our colloquial phrase, a — times). **millionaire**, n. *vir magnis opibus praeditus*; see RICH.

milt, n. 1, in anatomy, *splen, lien*; 2, = roe of fishes, *ova, -orum*. **milter**, n. *piscis mas*.

mimic, I. adj. *mimicus* (= belonging to mimes; post class. = imitative), *simulatus, fictus* (= imitative). II. n. *artis mimicae peritus*, *mimus* (= player in a mime or farce). III. v.tr. *alqm imitari*; see IMITATE. **mimicry**, n. *ars mimica*.

minaret, n. *turricula*.

mince, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *concidere, consecare*; 2, fig. *extenuare*, comb. *extenuare et diluere*; not to — matters, *sine furo ac fallacis dicere*. II. v.intr. *mollius incedere*. III. n. *minutal* (Juv.). **mincemeat**, n. 1, lit. *minutal*; 2, fig. to make — of, *concidere* (= cut up), *trucidare* (= slaughter). **mincing**, adj. *putidus*. Adv. *putide*.

mind, I. n. 1, *animus* (= the whole of man as an intelligent being, the higher nature in man, opp. *corpus*), *mens* (as that which represents the power of thinking; then the faculty of thinking itself), *spiritus*, *-is* (almost synonymous with *anima*, = breath of life, life itself, then = qualities of the —, energy, enthusiasm, courage, pride, etc.), *ingenium* (= natural abilities, genius, power of invention, production); in one's own —, *imagination, spe et opinione, or spe aliquid animo*; the workings of the —, *animi motus, -ūs*; a philosophical —, *sapientia, sagacitas, subtilitas* (in disputando), *vir subtilis, sagax* (of the person); = an inclination, *studium* (= inclination, zeal), *appetitus, -ūs, appetitio* (= instinctive longing after anything), *cupiditas, cupido, desiderium, aviditas* (= desire), *alacritas* (= the state of feeling inclined), comb. *alacritas studiumque, alacritas et cupiditas* (after all these words, that which we have a — for in the genit.); I have a —, *animus mihi est, mihi libet* (sub-); I have no —, *nolo*; I have a greater —, *malo*; to have a — to do anything, *alcis rei studio capium esse, teneri, alcis rei studiosum, appetentem, cupidum esse, alqd appetere, concupiscere*; to have a great — to, *alcis rei studio or cupiditate ardere, flagrare*; mirā *alacritate esse ad alqd faciendum* (= to be very much disposed for, e.g. for disputing, *ad litigandum*); to have no — to, *abhorere, alienum esse ab alqd re*; 2, *memoria*, see MEMORY, THOUGHT; to keep in —, = to think about, *cogitare cum or in animo*, or simply *cogitare alqd or de alqd re*; *considerare in animo or cum animo or secum*, or simply *considerare alqd or de alqd re* (= to consider maturely), *deliberare alqd and de alqd re* (= to deliberate with oneself), *alqd agitare mente or animo, or in mente or cum animo* (= to think over), *perpendere, pensitare* (not in Cic. or Caes.), *alqd* (= to consider on all sides), *secum meditari de alqd re or alqd*; only keep this one thing in —, *hoc unum cogita*; I keep many important things in —, *versantur animo meo multae et graves cogitationes*; to be against one's —, *longe alia mihi mens est*; to be of a —, *opinari, opinione duci, opinionem habere*; with one —, in *hoc omnes consentiunt*; see UNANIMOUS; to make up one's —, *certum consilium capere*; to put one in — of, = to warn, (commonly), *admonere, commonefacere alqm de alqd re* (or with *ut*, or with *ne* and the subj.

mood); it comes into my —, in *mentem mihi alqd venit*, *mihi in opinionem alqd venit*, *subit animus cogitatio*, in *mentem* or in *cogitationem mihi incidit alqd* (= a thought comes into my —), *mihi* or *animo*, or in *mentem occurrit alqd*, *mihi succurrit alqd* (= a sudden thought strikes me), *subit recordatio* or *recordor* or *reminiscor* (= I remember); the thing had come into my —, *tetigerat animus hujus rei memoria*. **II.** v.tr. **1.** = to attend to, *animum advertēre* (advert-) or *alqd animadvertere*, *animum attendēre ad alqd* or *alqd attendēre*, *animum intendēre ad* or in *alqd*, *alcjs rei rationem habēre* (= to regard); *alqd agēre*; — your own business, *tuum negotium gere*, *res tuas cura*; **2.** = to obey, *alcjs obediēre*, *parēre*; **3.** = to object to, *alqd recusare*; I do not —, *non recuso quin* or *quominus*; **4.** = to remind, *alcjs alqd ad animum revocare*; see REMIND. **III.** v.intr. = to remember, *alcjs rei meminisse*, *alqd recordari*; see REMEMBER. **mindful**, adj. **1.**, *diligens alcjs rei* and in *alqd re* (= accurate, punctual, cautious in anything, opp. *neglegens*), *sedulus* (= earnest in anything, very attentive, opp. *piger*, e.g. *spectator*). *alcjs rei studiosus*, *amans* (e.g. *veritatis*); see ATTENTIVE. **CAREFUL**; **2.** = remembering, *memor*, *haud immemor* (both *alcjs rei*); to be —, *meminisse* (e.g. *mortis*). **mindless**, adj. *neglegens* (neglig-) (= negligent), *scors* (= thoughtless), comb. *scors neglegensque*; see CARELESS, UNMINDFUL; *insanus* (= not in his senses), *excors* (= stupid, a simpleton), *amens*, *demens*; see IRRATIONAL.

mine, possess. pron. *meus*, *mea*, *meum*.

mine, **I.** n. **1.** *metallum*, or pl. *metalla*, -orum; a silver —, *fodina argenti* or *argentifodina*; a gold —, *aurifodina* (Plin.); **2.** in fortification, *cuniculus*; to sap, dig a —, *cuniculum agere*; **3.** fig. *fons uberrimus*, or by *thesaurus* (e.g. *memoria thesaurus omnium rerum*). **II.** v.tr. **1.** = to dig a —; see above; **2.** fig. = to practise secret means of injury, *insidias alcjs parare* or *instruere* or *ponere*, *perniciem alcjs moliri*; **3.** milit. term, by *cuniculus agere*. **miner**, n. **1.** *metallicus* (Plin.); **2.** in fortification, *qui cuniculum agit*. **mineral**, **I.** n. *metallum*. **II.** adj. *fossilis*, *metallicus*; — kingdom, *fossilia*, -ium, n.; — spring, — waters (as the place), *fons medicas salubritatis*, *aquae medicatae* (Sen.), *aquae salubres*, in the context also simply *aquae*. **mining**, n. use *metallum* (e.g. useful for —, *ad metalla exercenda utilis*).

mingle, v.tr. and intr., see MIX.

miniature, n. *tabella* or *pictura*, fixing the sense by the context (e.g. *tabellas pinxit parvas*); in — (e.g. Rome in —, *quasi* or *tamquam* (tamq-) *Roma minor*).

minimum, n. *minimum*, *pars minima*.

minion, n. **1.** = favourite, *deliciae*; **2.** = minister, *minister*, *servus*.

minister, **I.** n. **1.** = servant in a higher sense, *minister*, or by circumloc.; see INSTRUMENT; **2.** of a state, *principis socius* et *administer omnium consiliorum*, *socius consiliorum principis* et *particeps consiliorum* (as his adviser); state —, *ille penes quem est cura administrandae reipublicae*; — of foreign affairs (= foreign secretary), *rerum externarum administer*; — of war, *qui res bellicas administrat*; **3.** — of the Gospel; see CLERGYMAN, PRIEST. **II.** v.tr. to — an occasion, *alcjs occasionem dare*, *praebere*; see GIVE, AFFORD, SUPPLY. **III.** v.intr. **1.** see ATTEND, SERVE; **2.** to —, *facultates* or *opes praebere*; see SERVE, SUPPORT, ASSIST. **ministerial**, adj. **1.** *ad servum* or *ministrum pertinens*; see ATTEND, SERVE; **2.** in a political sense by cir-

cumloc. (e.g. his — duties, *rerum publicarum administratio*); see OFFICIAL, EXECUTIVE; **3.** see CLERICAL, PRIESTLY. **ministration**, n. **1.** see SERVICE, OFFICE; **2.** see CO-OPERATION, INTERCESSION. **ministry**, n. **1.** = means, *interventus*, etc., *administratio*, *ministerium*, (*procuratio*; **2.** political, *qui rempublicam administrant*; see MINISTER; **3.** clerical, **ministerium*.

minium, n. *minium*.

minor, **I.** adj. see LITTLE, SMALL; the — premiss, *assumptio* (opp. *propositio* = the major). **II.** n. gen. *infans* (if a little child), or by *nondum adultū aetate* (= not yet of age); sons that are —s, *filiī familiarum*; with regard to the guardian, a ward, *pupillus*; = not able to reign, *nondum maturus imperio*. **minority**, n. **1.** *aetas nondum adulta* (in gen.), *aetas pupillaris* (= age of the ward); **2.** = the smaller number, *pars* or *numerus minor*.

minotaur, n. *minotaurus*.

minstrel, n. see SINGER, perhaps *poëta amatorius* (as a poet), *citharædius* (κίθαρηδός, = singer to the lyre); see MUSICIAN, PLAYER. **minstrelsy**, n. *chorus canentium* (= chorus of singers); *concertus*, -ūs.

mint, n. in botany, *ment(h)a*.

mint, **I.** n. = place where money is coined by public authority, *moneta* (a surname of Juno, in whose temple money was coined); everything relating to the —, *res nummaria*. **II.** v.tr. see COIN.

minuet, n. *saltatio*; see DANCE.

minus, prep. *sine* with abl.

minute, **I.** adj. **1.** see LITTLE, SMALL; **2.** fig. *minutus* (= trifling and contemptible), *subtilis*, *diligens*, *accuratus* (= exact). Adv. *subtiliter*, *minute*, *accurate*, *diligenter*. **II.** n. **1.** of time, *horae sexagesima pars* (= 60th part of an hour); **2.** fig. see MOMENT. **minutes**, n. pl. = short sketch of an agreement, etc., *brevarium* (= a summary, Suet.), *exemplum* (= draught of a theme), *scriptum*, *libellus*, *commentarii*, *acta*, -orum (of the Senate); — of a speech, *oratio scripta*, *sermo scriptus* (Suet.); to make — of anything, *alqd lit(ter)is consignare* (in gen. = to write down); see NOTE; — book, see MEMORANDUM. **III.** v.tr. *notare*, *annotare*, in *tabulas referre*, *lit(ter)is consignare*; see DRAW UP, NOTE, WRITE. **minute-ness**, n. **1.** = smallness, *exiguitas*, *brevitas* (of stature); **2.** = carefulness, *subtilitas*, *accuratio* (rare), *diligentia*. **minutiae**, n. by omnia, -ium, or *singula*, -orum; see DETAIL, TRIFLE, PARTICULAR.

minx, n. *puella putita* (= an affected girl), *filiola* (= little daughter, expressing affection).

miracle, n. **1.** = a wonderful thing, *res mira*, *miraculum* (= thing exciting astonishment); see WONDER; **2.** in theology, **miraculum*.

miraculous, adj. *mirus*, *mirificus*, *mirandus*, *mirabilis*; in a — manner, *mirum in modum*, *mirandum in modum*, *mirabiliter*. Adv. see above, in a — manner.

mirage, n. (*vana*) *species* (*urbis*, etc.) *oculis oblata*.

mire, *miriness*, n. *lutum*; see MUD. **miry**, adj. *lutosus*, *lutulentus*; see MUDDY.

mirror, n. *speculum*.

mirth, n. *hilaritas*, *laetitia* (= gladness), *gaudium* (= joy), *lascivia* (= sportiveness), *risus*, -ūs (= laughter), *jocus* (= jest), *lusus*, -ūs (= sport); see GAIETY, JOY. **mirthful**, adj. *hilaris* (*hilarus*), *laetus*, *lascivus*, *jocosus*. Adv. *hilariter*, *laete*, *lascive*, *jocose*.

misacceptation, n. *interpretatio perversa* or *perperam facta*; see MISUNDERSTANDING.

misadventure, *n.* *casus*, *-ūs* (*adversus*), *incommodum* (= something unpleasant, adversity, especially misfortune in war); see MISFORTUNE.

misadvised, *adj.* *imprudens* (= without foresight), *inconsideratus*, *inconsultus* (= thoughtless).

misanthrope, *n.* *qui genus humanum* or *hominum universum* *genus* *odit*. **misanthropic**, **misanthropical**, *adj.* *hominibus inimicus*. **misanthropy**, *n.* *animus hominibus inimicus*.

misapplication, *n.* *usus* (*-ūs*) *perversus*. **misapply**, *v.tr.* *alqd re abuti* (= to make a bad use of), *male interpretari* or *accipere* (= to misinterpret).

misapprehend, *v.tr.* see MISUNDERSTAND. **misapprehension**, *n.* see MISUNDERSTANDING.

misbecome, *v.tr.* *alqm alqd dedecet*, or *alqd facere dedecet*.

misbehave, *v.intr.* *indecore*, *indigne se gerere*. **misbehaviour**, *n.* *rusticitas*, *mores rustici*; see RUDENESS, FAULT.

misbelief, *n.* see UNBELIEF. **misbelieve**, *v.tr.* *perperam judicare*, *falso sibi persuasum habere*.

miscalculate, *v.tr.* **1.** *male computare alqd* or *rationem alcjs rei*, or *by ratio* *me fefellit*; **2.** *fig. errare*, *decepi*. **miscalculation**, *n.* **1.** *mendum*, *rationes falsae*; **2.** *error*.

miscarriage, *n.* **1.** = ill conduct, *delictum* (= act of misbehaviour); **2.** = failure, *by res ad (or in) irritum cadit*, *ad irritum redigitur*; **3.** of an untimely birth, *abortus*, *-is*, *abortio*. **miscarry**, *v.intr.* **1.** = not to succeed, *non* or *parum* or *secus procedere* (= not to lead to the desired result), *praeter spem evenire*, *secus cadere*, *praeter opinionem cadere* (= to end worse than one expected), *ad irritum cadere*, *redigi* (= to be frustrated); **2.** *by abortum facere* (of an untimely birth).

miscellaneous, *adj.* *by varius et diversus*; — *kinds*, *varia et diversa genera* (sc. operum).

miscellany, *n.* *liber de diversis rebus scriptus*.

mischance, *n.* see MISFORTUNE.

mischief, *n.* *malum*, *incommodum*, *damnum*, *maleficium* (= intentional —), *calamitas*, *turbae* (= noise and confusion). **mischief-maker**, *n.* *mali auctor*. **mischievous**, *adj.* **1.** = harmful, *noxius*, *calamitosus*, *perniciosus*; see HURTFUL; **2.** = full of tricks, *lascivus*. *Adv.* *calamitose*, *perniciose*, *lascive*. **mischievousness**, *n.* **1.** = injuriousness, *by circuml.* (e.g. who does not see the — of the thing? *quis non intelligit rem nocere* or *rem esse noxiam* ?); **2.** *lascivia*.

misconceive, *v.tr.* and *intr.* *perperam accipere*. **misconception**, *n.* *opinionis error*, *opinio falsa*.

misconduct, *n.* **1.** see MISBEHAVIOUR; **2.** see FAULT.

misconjecture, **I.** *n.* *falsa suspitio*. **II.** *v.tr.* and *intr.* *falso suspicari*.

misconstruction, *n.* see MISINTERPRETATION. **misconstrue**, *v.tr.* see MISINTERPRET.

miscreant, *n.* **1.** = unbeliever, *doctrinae falsae studiosus*, *apostata* (Eccl.); **2.** = a vile wretch, *homo illiberalis*, *sordidus* (= unworthy of a free-born man), *abjectus* (= contemptible), *turpis* (= disreputable).

misdeal, *v.intr.* perhaps *paginas male distribuere*.

misdeed, *n.* *facinus*, *-ōris*, *n.* *scelus*, *-ōris*, *n.*, *maleficium*, *malefactum*, *delictum*, *peccatum*.

misdeemeanour, *n.* **1.** = ill behaviour, *mores pravi*; see MISCONDUCT; **2.** in law, an offence of a less atrocious character than a crime, *peculatus*, *-ūs*, *publicus* (= defalcation), *scelus*, *-ōris*, *n.* (= crime); to be guilty of —, *scelus suscipere*, *admittere*, *facere*.

misdirect, *v.tr.* **1.** a letter, *epistolam perperam inscribere*; **2.** a passenger, *a recta viā abducere* (lit.); **3.** *fig. inducere alqm in errorem* (= to lead anyone into an error).

misemploy, *v.tr.* *abuti alqd re* (= to misuse). **misemployment**, *n.* *usu*, *-ūs*, *perversus*.

miser, *n.* *homo tenax*, *homo avarus*. **miserable**, *adj.* *miser*, *misellus*, *miserabilis*, *miserandus* (= to be pitied, in poor circumstances), *infelix* (= unhappy), *afflictus*, *aerumnosus*; *calamitosus*; see UNHAPPY; = worthless, *nequam*, *nihilum*, *improbis*, *turpis* (= wicked, of persons and things), *vilis* (= vile), — *ip lead a — life*, *in miseria esse* or *versari*; — food, *tenuis victus*, *-ūs*; to live in — circumstances, *parce ac duriter vitam agere*, *tenuiter vivere*, *vitam in egestate degere*. *Adv.* *miserre*, *miserabiliter*, *infelicitate*, *calamitose*, *improbe*, *nequiter*, *turpiter*; see MISER. **miserliness**, *n.* *avaritia*, *sordes*, *-is*, *f.* (or in pl.). **miserly**, *adj.* *avarus*, *tenax*, *sordidus*, *parvus*, *malignus*. **misery**, *n.* = great unhappiness of mind and body, *miseria*, *res miserae* or *afflictae* (= depressed circumstances), *calamitas* (= caused through losses), *aerumna*, *vezatio* (= trouble), *angor*, *maeror*, *tristitia* (= sorrow), *egestas* (= great poverty), *angustiae* (= bad times), *tempora luctuosa* (= distressing, gloomy times).

misformed, *adj.* *deformis*, *deformatus*, *distortus*.

misfortune, *n.* *malum*, and pl. *mala*, *calamitas* (= attended with loss and injury, also in war), *casus*, *-ūs* (*adversus* or *tristis* = unfortunate accident), *incommodum*, *res adversae*, *fortuna* (*adversa* = casualties caused by bad luck), *acerbitates*, *-um* (= great hardships); he had the — to, etc., *accidit ei ut*, etc.; one — after another, *aliud ex alio malo*.

misgive, *v.intr.* perhaps *malum praesagire*, *praesentire* or *diffidere* (= to distrust); see DOUBT. **misgiving**, *n.* *metus*, *-ūs*, *timor* (= fear), *sollicitudo* (= anxiety), *praesensio* (= foreboding).

misgovern, *v.tr.* *male regnare*, *male rem gerere*. **misgovernment**, *n.* *mala reipublicae gubernatio* or *moderatio*, *mala alcjs rei administratio*.

misguidance, *n.* *error*, or *by falso alcjs consilio regi*. **misguide**, *v.tr.* *in errorem inducere*; see MISLEAD.

misgrip, *n.* see ACCIDENT, MISFORTUNE.

misinform, *v.tr.* *by alqm falsa docere*.

misinterpret, *v.tr.* *falso explicare*, *in malam partem accipere* or *male interpretari alqd*, *perverse*, *perperam interpretari*. **misinterpretation**, *n.* *interpretatio perversa* or *perperam facta*.

misjudge, *v.tr.* *male judicare*.

mislay, *v.tr.* see LOSE.

mislead, *v.tr.* *corrumpere alcjs animum et mores*, *alqm ad nequitiam adducere*, *alqm in errorem inducere*; to be misled, *labi*, *errare*, *in errorem induci*. **misleading**, *adj.* *falsus*.

mismanage, *v.tr.* see MISGOVERN.

misnomen, *n.* *falsum nomen*.

misogamist, **misogynist**, *n.* *qui mulieres odit*.

misplace, v.tr. (in) alieno loco collocare; to — confidence, etc., *alqd re falli*.

misprint, I. v.tr. typis mendose exscribere. II. n. mendum typographicum.

mispronounce, n. male pronuntiare.

misproportion, n. ratio impar.

misquotation, n. verba falso allata, falsa commemoratio (= mention), verba haud accurate prolata. **misquote**, v.tr. verba alqis haud accurate proferre.

misreckoning, n. falsae rationes.

misrepresent, v.tr. fig. alqd narrando depravare (= to represent any fact in a wrong light), perversa interpretari (= to interpret wrongly, fig.), verbum in pejus detorquere (= to dissemble the true meaning of an expression so as to cause it to be taken in a bad sense). **misrepresentation**, n. use verb.

misrule, n. see MISGOVERN.

miss, n. as title, domina.

miss, I. n. 1, see LOSS, WANT; 2, error; see FAULT, MISTAKE. II. v.tr. 1, *carere alqd re* (= not to have got a thing), *alqd desiderare* (= to feel the want of it); 2, = to discover that something is wanting, *desiderare*, *querere*, *requirere* (= to look for anything that we have had, although in vain); to — with regret, *desiderio alqis rei angī*, *magna molestia desiderare alqd*; see LOSE; 3, = to fail of finding the right way, *deerrare*; to — anyone on the road, *ab alqo deerrare* or *aberrare*; 4, = to fail in aim, *destinatum non ferire* (in shooting, etc.); 5, = to omit, *transire*, *omitere*, *praefermittere*; see OMIT. III. v.intr. 1, = to fail to hit, see II. 4; 2, = not to succeed; see FAIL. **missing**, adj. to be —, *desse*, *desiderari*. **missile**, I. n. (telum) *missile*, *jaculum*; *hasta* (longer or shorter for throwing), *pilum* (short, used by the Roman infantry); to cast a —, *missile* or *jaculum mittere*. II. adj. *missilis*.

misshapen, adj. *deformis*; see MISFORMED.

mission, n. 1, = sending out, *missio*; 2, *legatio* (= deputation, ambassadors); 3, see DESTINY. **missionary**, n. *missus qui gentes barbaras alqd doceat*.

misspell, v.tr. non recte scribere, prave scribere.

misspend, v.tr. 1, money, *perdere*; see SQUANDER; 2, time, *perdere*; see WASTE.

misstate, v.tr. see MISREPRESENT. **misstatement**, n. *quod falsum est*; deliberate —, *mendacium*.

mist, n. 1, *nebula* (*subtilis*, in opp. to fog = *caligo*, *nebula densa*, when the — is very thick); 2, fig. *caligo* (e.g. the — of those calamitous days, *caligo illorum temporum*); to be in a —, *attonitum*, *perculsum esse*. **misty**, adj. 1, *nebulosus*, *caliginosus*; 2, fig. *obscurus*.

mistake, I. v.tr. 1, = to take one thing or person for another, e.g. you — me for another, *me alium esse putare*; *ignorare alqm* (= not to know a person, lit. and fig.), *parum intellegere* (*intelligere*) *alqd* or *alqm* (= to know too little of anything, not to know sufficient of a person's character); 2, see MISUNDERSTAND. II. v.intr. = to be —n, *errare*, *per errorem labi* (= to commit a slight error), *in errore versari* (= to be in error), *falli* (= to deceive oneself), *peccare* (= to fall into an error, commit a sin owing to a —), *dubium* or *incertum esse* (= to be uncertain); if I am not —n, *nisi fallor*, *nisi animus* (me) *fallit*, *nisi quid me fallit* or *defecerit*; I may be —n, *potest fieri ut fallar*. III. n. 1, in gen. error, *erratum* (from want of thought, by being misled); error, = the condition one is in after

having committed a —; *erratum*, = the — itself; both also representing any literary work), *lapsus*, *-us* (= a single —), *peccatum* (= anything done wrong); in — for, *pro* (e.g. *pro illo culpavit*, = he blamed the one in — for the other); to make a —, *errare*, *peccare* (in a thing, *alqd in alqd re*), *labi in alqd re*; to be under a —, *in errore esse* or *versari*, *errore capium esse*, *errore vagari*; to see one's —, *errorem suum agnoscere*; 2, a — in writing, *mendum*; to correct a — in writing, *mendum tollere*; full of written —s, *mendosus*. **mistaken**, adj. see WRONG. Adv. *per errorem*, *perperam*.

mistress, n. 1, = a woman who governs, *domina* (also as title), *hera* (as regards the servants), *quae imperio regit* (= one who rules, e.g. a town, *urbem*), *dominatrix*, *moderatrix*, *gubernatrix* (in a fig. sense, of desires and passions); *dominatrix*, in an absolute sense; the two latter = guide); 2, = head of a family, *materfamilias* (*materfamiliae*, or as two words), *hera* (with reference to the servants), *matrona* (on account of the high veneration in which she was held as head of the family, therefore chiefly of women of higher rank), *domina*; 3, = governess, *praeceptor*, *magistra* (also fig., e.g. practice is the best — to teach us to speak a language, *certissima loquendi magistra consuetudo*; or *magister* if the Latin noun is masculine, e.g. experience, an excellent —, *usus*, *egregius magister*); 4, = a woman beloved and courted, *amata*, *delicta*, *amica* (in a bad sense), *amor noster*, *deliciae meae*; 5, = a woman in keeping (i.e. a kept —), *amica*, *concubina*, *pelle*.

misunderstand, v.tr. non recte intellegere (*intelligere*); see MISINTERPRET. **misunderstanding**, n. error (= mistake); = difference of opinion, *disSENSIO*; *disidium*.

misuse, I. n. *usus*, *-us*, *perversus*, *abusus*, *-us* (rare). II. v.tr. *alqd re perverse* (*abuti*), *immodice* or *immoderate* or *imtemperanter* or *insolenter* et *immodice abuti re* (e.g. *alqis indulgentia*, *alqis patientia*), *male uti re*; see ABUSE, USE.

mite, n. *minimus* in agreement with noun (e.g. a — of a thing, *res minima*).

mitigable, adj. *quod mitigari potest*. **mitigate**, v.tr. *lenire* (e.g. illness, pain, hatred, anger, grief, taste, etc.), *mitigare*, *mitiorem facere* (e.g. pain, fevers, sorrows, taste, etc.), *molire* (= to cause anything, e.g. anger, violence, *iram*, *impetum*, to abate, also to make milder in taste), *levare* (= to afford relief, alleviate, e.g. care, *alqm curā levare*; — cares with wine, *curas levare vino*), *alqd remittere ex alqd re* (= to diminish). **mitigation**, n. *mitigatio*, *levatio* (*allevamentum*); to afford anyone a — of anything, *lenire alci alqd*, *levare alqm alqd re*; — of anger, *placatio* (e.g. *deorum immortalium*), *mitigatio*; or by verbs, see above.

mitre, n. = a sacerdotal ornament, *mitra* (Eccl.).

mitten, n. see GLOVE.

mix, I. v.tr. 1, *temperare*; to — one thing with, among another, (*permiscere alqd cum alqd re*, *alqd alqd re* or *alqd alci rei*, *temperare alqd alqd re*; to — a thing, *admiscere alqd alci rei* or *in alqd* (gen. in the passive, *admisceri alqd re*, to be —ed with); to — poison, etc., *venenum*, etc., *parare*, *coquere* (= to prepare, to boil in gen.); 2, see CONFUSE; 3, = to associate oneself with in company, *se (con)jungere cum alqo*, (*com*)*misceri*, *permisceri*. II. v.intr. 1, = to become blended promiscuously; in a mass or compound (e.g. oil and water will not —), by the passive of the verbs above; 2, to — in society, *hominum coetus et celebrationes obire*; see SOCIETY. **mix up**, v.tr. 1, see MIX; 2,

see **IMPLICATE**. **mixed**, adj. (per)mixtus, promiscuus. **mixture**, n. 1, (per)mistio (mixt-, = the act and the thing itself), mistura (mixt-, = modes of mixing and the thing itself, mostly post class.), temperatio (as act and as the quality of -); the — of the metal, temperatio aeris; 2, in pharmacy, see **MEDICINE**, 3; 3, lit. and fig. = a mass of things without order; farrago (= a — of different kinds of corn, fig. a book containing a — of things, farrago libelli, Juv.), colluvio, colluvies (fig., when different things flow together, e.g. the army, a — of all kinds of nations, exercitus mixtus ex colluvione omnium gentium); varietas (= a mixed variety, e.g. of words and opinions, sermonum opinionumque); but more frequently it is expressed by miscere; e.g. a — of good and evil, bona mixta malis.

mnemonic, mnemonical, adj. ad memoriam artem pertinens. **mnemonics**, n. ars or artificium or disciplina memorie.

moan, **I**, v.intr. gemere. **II**, n. gemitus, -us; see GROAN, LAMENT.

moat, n. fossa; to surround with a — for defence, fossam castris circumdare, castra fossa cingere.

mob, **I**, n. vulgus, -i, n. (= the mass of the people; see **PEOPLE**), turba (= crowd), multitudo de plebe, multitudo obscura et humilis (as regards the origin); sentina reipublice or urbis (= the lowest of the low, rabble), faex populi (= the dregs of the people). **II**, v.tr. see **SURROUND**. **III**, v.intr. concurrere, concursare.

mobile, adj. mobilis; see also **FICKLE**. **mobility**, n. 1, mobilitas (e.g. of the tongue, lingue; also fig. of the mind, animi; — of character, mobilitas hominis or ingenii), agilitas (= nimbleness, swiftness); 2, = fickleness, levitas, ingenium mobile; see **FICKLENESS**.

mock, **I**, v.tr. 1, see **IMITATE**, **MIMIC**; 2, = to deride, alqm, alqd deridere, irridere; 3, in a less evil sense = to ridicule, alqm ludere (= to banter), alqm ludibrio habere, ludificari (= to make a fool of), cavillari (= to censure in a sarcastic manner; one who does this, cavillator); 4, = to disappoint, ludere, ludificari, ad irritum redigere; see **FRUSTRATE**. **II**, v.intr. to — at, in ludibrium vertere, or by cavillari, at anybody, alqm; see above.

III, n. see **MOCKERY**; to make a — of; see **MOCK**, **I**, 3. **IV**, adj. simulatus, fictus, falsus; see **FALSE**. **mockery**, n. = one who scorns, derisor, irrisor, cavillator (= who cavils). **mockery**, n. 1, irrisio, irrisus, -us, cavillatio (= scoff), ludibrium, ludus, jocus, ludificatio (= the act of mocking), petulantia, lascivia; 2, = that which disappoints, inceptum irritum; 3, = counterfeit appearance, species, simulacrum, fallacia (= deceit), oculorum ludibrium (= mere outward show), falsa imago (= a false image), fabula (= a fable); to make a — of . . . , to turn into —, deridere alqd (also alqm), in risum vertere alqd.

mode, n. 1, natura (= nature of a thing), ratio (= systematic — of proceeding, relation between two things), modus (= rule to go by, — of doing anything), via (= manner in which one thing is derived from another), comb. ratio et via, ratio et modus, (= of proceeding, e.g. of arguing, argumentandi genus), mos, consuetudo (= custom); see **MANNER**; 2, in music, modi, moduli (= musical —); 3, — of dress, habitus, -us; see **DRESS**; — of speaking; see **EXPRESSION**.

model, **I**, n. proplasma, -atis, n. (Plin., or as Greek πρόπλασμα, = an artist's —); exemplar, -aris, exemplum (= a pattern in gen.); to give a — of anything, alqs rei modum formamque de-

monstrare; to take the — from anything, to take anything as a —, exemplum sumere ab alqd re; to work by a — or pattern, alqd ad imitandum proponere, alqd in exemplum assumere. **II**, v.tr. 1, = to shape out of a raw material, fingere; = to bring into a proper shape, formare, comb. fingere et formare; = to copy, exprimere imaginem alqs (in gen. = to represent, express anyone's features); 2, fig. = to arrange according to a certain rule, ex lege or ratione quadam instituere alqd (e.g. rempublicam). **III**, adj. optimus.

moderate, **I**, adj. = keeping the middle path, avoiding extremes, moderatus, modicus (opp. to effrenatus), modestus (in moral feeling, opp. to cupidus, petulans), temperans, temperatus, mediocris (= mediocre), sobrius. Adv. moderate, modeste, modice, temperate, mediocriter; to live —, continentem esse in omni victu cultuque. **II**, v.tr. = moderari (= to impose a limit to, with dat.), = to direct (with accus.); modum (or moderationem) adhibere alci rei, alqd continere, coercere (= to restrain). **moderation, moderateness**, n. modus (= due measure), continentia (= self-restraint), temperantia (= self-government, both opp. to libido (lub-)), moderatio (= the middle course, in conduct), modestia (= the moral feeling to avoid excess), sedatio alqs rei (e.g. of the passions); abstinencia (= keeping from what belongs to others). **moderator**, n. see **PRESIDENT**.

modern, adj. recens, novus, ad nova exempla (= in the new style, according to the new fashion, opp. vetus, qui nunc est, ut nunc fit, huius aetatis, elegans (= elegant), hic, haec, hoc, = the present, e.g. haec or nostra aetas, homines nostrae aetatis, homines qui nunc sunt or vivunt (all = our — days), praesens (= at the present moment, opp. that which takes place at any other time; if we say our —, etc., praesens is seldom used, but generally hic, haec, hoc); — Capua, Capua quae nunc est; the —, our age, haec aetas; our — times, haec tempora.

modest, adj. modicus (= slight, middling), modestus (= moderate, under control, opp. immodestus), pudens (opp. impudens), verecundus (= full of respect), demissus (= lowly, opp. acerbus). Adv. modice, modeste, prudenter, verecunde. **modesty**, n. modestia (opp. superbia), pudor (= a feeling of shame or respect), verecundia (bashfulness).

modicum, n. parvulum.

modifiable, adj. res de qua alqd immutari potest. **modification**, n., with this —, that, etc., cum eo ut, etc., or by ita definire, ut, etc. **modify**, v.tr. = to change the form or external qualities, immutare alqd de alqd re (= to make a change in anything), temperare alqd (= to moderate).

modulate, v.tr. vocem per vices tollere atque remittere (= to raise and to lower the voice, in speaking), vocem or cantum modulari. **modulation**, n. flexio (vocis), numerus (or in pl.).

moiety, n. see **HALF**.

moist, adj. humidus (= moderately wet). **moisten**, v.tr. conspergere (= to sprinkle), (ir-)rigare (= to water); †humectare. **moisture**, n. humor.

molar, adj. (e.g. tooth) dens genuinus.

mole, n. = mound, moles, -is, f., agger, -eris, m. **molecule**, n. see **PARTICLE**.

mole, n. = mark on the body, naevus.

mole, n. = animal, talpa. **mole-hill**, n. 1, lit. perhaps (talpae) grunus; 2, fig. to make mountains out of —s, difficultia ex facillimis redigere.

molest, v.tr. *alqm* sollicitare, vexare, molestiam alci afferre or exhibere, molestum esse alci, alci incommodum afferre, conciliare (= to give trouble), alci negotium exhibere, facessere (= to cause unpleasantness to anyone). **molestation**, n. 1, molestia, onus, -eris, n. (= a burthen); 2, = trouble, molestia, onus, -eris, n., cura (= anxiety), incommodum (= adversity), vexatio.

mollifiable, adj. quod molliiri potest. **mollification**, n., **mollify**, v.tr. (e)mollire (= to make soft, lit. and fig.), mitigare (in a lit. sense, e.g. food by boiling it; then fig.), lenire (= to appease), frangere (= to subdue anyone's hard-heartedness), movere alqm or alci animum (= to make an impression upon anyone, by exhortations, entreaties, etc.).

molten, adj. liquefactus; see MELT.

moment, n. 1, punctum or vestigium or momentum temporis; in a —, statim, e vestigio, confestim; for the —, in praesens; 2, = impulsive power; see MOMENTUM; 3, = importance; of great —, magni momenti; see IMPORTANCE. **momentary**, adj. brevissimus (= of a short duration); see INSTANTANEOUS. **momentous**, adj. magni momenti; see IMPORTANT. **momentousness**, n. see IMPORTANCE. **momentum**, n. (in mechanics) vis quā alqd movetur.

monarch, n. rex, regis (= king), princeps, -ēpis, m. (= prince, sovereign, post Aug.), imperator, Caesar, Augustus (= emperor, Imperial Rome), dominus (= an absolute —), tyrannus (τύραννος, = one who has usurped the highest power in a state, which was free before) or by circumloc., to express an absolute —, a despot, the only ruler, qui solus regnat, qui unus consilio et curā gubernat civitatem, penes quem est summa rerum omnium (all = rex), qui solus imperio potitus est (= tyrannus); to be the —, regnare; to proclaim oneself as the —, = to usurp the throne, dominatum or tyrannidem occupare, dominatum invadere. **monarchical**, adj. regius; a — government, use rex (e.g. regi parent, they have a —). **monarchist**, n. defensor imperii regii. **monarchy**, n. 1, as the kind of government, imperium quod ab uno sustinetur or sub uno stat, principatus, -ūs (= the government of him who is the head of the state), imperium regum or regium, imperium quod penes regem or reges est, potestas regia, tyrannis, -idis (τύραννις, of one who has usurped the government of a free state); 2, = the state itself that is under a monarchical government, civitas quae ab uno regitur, respublica, civitas in quā penes unum est summa omnium rerum (in gen.); regnum, civitas regia.

monastery, n. monasterium, coenobium (Eccl.).

Monday, n. dies lunae (not class.).

monetary, adj. quod ad pecuniam pertinet, pecuniarius, nummarius, argentarius. **money**, n. pecunia (= sum of —), argentum, aes (= coined from silver or copper, silver coin, copper coin); good —, nummi probi; bad —, nummi adulterini; for very little —, for a deal of —, parvo, magno (pretio); prov., — makes —, dat census honores (Öv.); to pay — down, out of hand, by praesentem pecuniam solvere, representare; praesenti pecuniā solvere; ready —, pecunia praesens or nummi praesentes or numeratū or pecunia; — transactions, negotium, more distinctly negotium nummarius, negotiatio (on a large scale), argentaria (= banking business, — exchanging); to carry on — transactions, argentariam facere. **money-bag**, n. see PURSE. **money-broker**, n. argentarius. **money-making**, n. quaestus, -ūs. **money-market**, n. res nummaria. **moneyed**, adj. dives, pecuniosus; see RICH. **moneyless**, adj. inops; see POOR.

mongrel, I. adj. nothus. II. n. (h)ibrida (hyb-), m. and f.

monition, n. monitio (= the act), monitum (= the warning given). **monitor**, n. monitor.

monk, n. monachus (Eccl.).

monkey, n. simia.

monody, n. use Greek μονωδία.

monograph, n. liber (= book); see BOOK.

monologue, n. sermo; to hold a —, solum loqui.

monomaniac, n. de unā modo re in sanire.

monopolize, v.tr. perhaps solum habere or exercere alqd.

monosyllable, n. only in pl. monosyllaba, -orum (Quint.).

monotheism, n. credere unum modo Deum esse. **monotheist**, n. qui unum modo Deum esse credit.

monotone, n. use Greek μονωτονία.

monotony, n., **monotonous**, adj. by oratio omni varietate carens. Adv., use adj.

monsoon, n. ventus qui (certo tempore) flare consuevit.

monster, n. monstrum, portentum, belua (lit. = beast). **monstrosity**, n. 1, deformitas (= deformity); 2, see MONSTER. **monstrous**, adj. deformis (opp. formosus), immanis (e.g. belua, praeda, facinus, etc.), portentosus, monstr(u)osus, naturae repugnans. Adv. praeter naturam, monstr(u)ose.

month, n. mensis, -is, m. **monthly**, adj. singulis mensibus, in singulos menses, mensstruus.

monument, n. monumentum (mont-); see MEMORIAL. **monumental**, adj. 1, ad monumentum pertinens; 2, fig. gravis, magni momenti; see IMPORTANT.

mood, n. 1, of mind, animus; 2, modus (Gram.). **moodiness**, n., **moody**, adj. see PEEVISH.

moon, n. luna; eclipse of the —, lunae defectus, -ūs. **moonlight**, I. n. lunae lumen. II. adj. lunā illustris.

moor, n., **moorland**, n. loca (-orum) palustria. **moor-hen**, n. fulica (fuler).

moor, v.tr. navem ad terram (ripam, etc.) religare, or deligare. **moorings**, n. use verb (e.g. he found convenient —, loco opportuno navem relevavit).

moot, v.tr. see SUGGEST, ARGUE. **moot-point**, n. it is a —, incertum or dubium est an.

mop, I. n. pēniculus. II. v.tr. alqd peniculo detergere.

mope, v.intr. tristem or maestum esse. **moping**, adj. tristis, maestus; see SAD.

moral, I. adj. 1, = relating to morals, moralis; — philosophy, de moribus, or philosophia; 2, = upright, honestus, probus, bene moratus, or perhaps gravis; see UPRIGHT; 3, it is a — certainty, verissimilimum est with acc. and infin. Adv. honeste, probe = uprightly, verissimiliter; see PROBABLY. II. n. = teaching of a story, etc., res ad quam fabula spectat. **morals**, n. = moral conduct, mores, -um; = ethics, de moribus or de officiis or philosophia. **moralist**, n. qui de moribus praecipit. **morality**, n. mores, -um; see MORALS. **moralize**, v.intr. de moribus praecipere.

morass, n. palus, -udis, f.

morbid, adj. 1, aeger; a — condition of body, aegrotatio; 2, fig. aeger, aegrotus; a — condition of mind, aegritudo. Adv. maeste

(= sadly); see **SADLY**. **morbidness**, n. 1, physical, *aegrotatio*; 2, fig. *aegritudo*; see **SADNESS**.

more, I. adj. *plures* (neut. *plura*), *plus* (either as a n., alone or with genit., e.g. — money, *plus pecunie*), or by II. adv., *plus* = — in quantity or degree (e.g. *plus unare, diligere*), *amplius* (as neuter adj. = a greater extent, value, etc., e.g. *I am aedilis, hoc est, amplius quam privatus*); if without comparison = increase, addition, = “*advantage*” of the French, *quid vultis amplius?* — than 6 hours, *amplius sex horis*; *magis* (adv. in reference to the quality of the things compared, and expresses that one thing possesses a certain quality in a higher degree than another, e.g. to be — offended at a thing than another, *aliquid in contumeliam accipere magis*), *potius* (= rather, sooner, has a subjective meaning, when a choice, a selection is made between two objects, actions, opinions, etc.; it always excludes one of two things chosen, whilst *magis* attributes a higher value to one of the two things, without excluding the other, e.g. he would rather have stayed — in Utica than in Rome, *Uticae potius quam Romae esse maluisset*); *ultra* (as prepos. with accus. = exceeding a certain measure, proportion, etc., e.g. — than half-a-pint, *ultra heminam*); “than” after — is rendered in Latin after *plus* and *amplius* by *quam* or by the ablat., if numbers are stated *quam* is generally left out, and the numeral with the noun is rendered by the same case as if *quam* had been used; after *magis* and *potius* we use always *quam* (e.g. to conquer rather through cunning device than through bravery, *magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vincere*); in connexion with a noun or adj. in an adj. or adv. sense — is often rendered by a comparative (e.g. with — attention, care, *attentius, diligentius*); if two adjs. or advs. are compared in reference to a certain thing, we use either *magis . . . quam*, — . . . than, or both are expressed by the comparative, the second being preceded by *quam* (e.g. — passionate than cautious, with — passion than prudence, *calidus magis quam xutus or calidior quam cautior*; with — bravery than luck, *fortior magis quam felicitas, fortius quam felicitas*); after negations — is rendered I, when = in addition to, further, by *amplius, ultra* (e.g. I demand nothing —, *nihil amplius or ultra flagito*); but 2, if = no longer, by *jam* (e.g. nobody will say that any —, *hoc jam nemo dicit*); I am not doing a certain thing any —, by *desino* (= I cease) or *desisto* (= I leave off) with inf. (e.g. I cannot see any —, *desino videre*); and what is — in a climax, *et quod plus est*; still —, *plus etiam* (as regards the amount, e.g. he owes me that much and — still, *tantum et plus etiam mihi debet*), *amplius* (= still besides, e.g. what do you want —? *quid vis amplius?*); so much —, *tanto plus* (as regards the quantity, etc.), *eo magis* (implying intensity); once — again, *alterum tantum, bis tantum*; the — . . . the — . . . , *quo . . . hoc, quanto . . . tanto, or eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto*; the — people possess, the — they wish to have, *homines quo plura habent, eo ampliora cupiunt*. III. n. *plus*; see I. **moreover**, adv. *praeterea, insuper, ultra*, ad hoc, ad haec, *accedit quod* with indic.; see **BESIDES**.

moribund, adj. *moribundus*.

morn, **morning**, I. n. *mane* (indcl.), *tempus matutinum* (the time in the —); in the pl., the —s, *tempora matutina*; towards —, *sub luce or lucem*; in the —, *mane, matutino tempore*; the early —, *primum mane, prima lux or lux* (= the first light of the —); early in the —, *primo mane, multo mane, bene mane prima luce, ubi primum illuxit*,

ad lucem, primo diluculo (= with the — dawn); with subst. by *antelucanus* (e.g. working by candlelight early in the —, before daylight, *lucubratio antelucana*); until —, *ad lucem* (e.g. to watch, *vigilare*); this —, *hodie mane, hodierno mane*; yesterday —, *hesterno mane, hesterno die mane*; good —! *salve!* (or to several) *salvete!* to wish anyone a good —, *salvere alicui dicere*. II. adj. *matutinus*; see above. **morning-star**, n. *Lucifer*, † *Phosphorus*.

morose, adj. *morosus* (= never satisfied with oneself and with others), *acerbus* (= harsh with those around one), *stomachosus* (= churlish), *difficilis* (= ill-tempered). Adv. *morose, acerbè, moroseness*, n. *morositas, acerbitas*.

morrow, n. *Dies posterus or crastinus*. Adv. to —, *cras, crastino die*; in letters the writer expresses “to —” by *postridie ejus diei, qui erat tum futurus, cum haec scriberem* (Cic.); early to — morning, *cras mane*; for to —, in *crastinum diem*; to-day or to —, *same time, aliquando*; rather to-day than to —, as soon as possible, *quam primum*; the day after to —, *perendie*.

morsel, n. *offa* (= mouthful), *pars exigua*; see **PARTICLE**.

mortal, adj. 1, *mortalis* (= subject to death, opp. *immortalis*), *humanus* (= of human, not of divine origin, opp. *divinus, divus*), *fragilis, caducus* (= fragile, perishable, opp. *firmus, stultus*); —s, *homines, mortales*; all men are —, *omnibus moriendum est*; 2, = deadly, *mortifer*; see **FATAL**; 3, = complete, by superl. (e.g. — enemy, *homo infensissimus*). Adv. to be — wounded, *mortiferum vulnus accipere*; = very, *valde, vehementer, magnopere*. **mortality**, n. 1, *condicio mortalis, mortalitas*; 2, = number of deaths, by circumloc. (e.g. there was a great —, *plurimi morte assumpti sunt*).

mortar, n. = a vessel, *pila, mortarium*.

mortar, n. = cement, *arenatum, mortarium*.

mortgage, I. n. *hypotheca, pignus, -oris*, n. II. v.tr. *pignori dare, obligare*.

mortification, n. 1, in surgery, *gangraena* (Cels.); 2, fig. see **VEEXATION**. **mortify**, I. v.intr. in surgery, by *putrescere*. II. v.tr. see **HUMBLE**.

mortmain, n. **mortua manus* (Mediæval Lat.).

mosaic, I. adj. *tessellatus, vermiculatus*. II. n. *opus tessellatum, vermiculatum*.

mosque, n. *aedes sacra Turcica*.

mosquito, n. *culex*.

moss, n. *muscus*. **mossy**, adj. *muscosus*.

most, I. adj. *maximus, plurimus*; — people, *perique*; see **MUCH**. II. adv. *maxime, plurimum, valde, vehementer*; see **VERY**. **mostlly**, adv. *ferè, plerumque, saepe*; see **GENERALLY**.

mote, n. see **PARTICLE**.

moth, n. *inea, blotta* (= mite).

mother, n. 1, lit. *mater* (also as address to an aged female), *matris* (of an animal); 2, fig. = preserver, *mater* in gen., *parens, -tis*, m. and f., *procreatrix, genitrix* *parens* must chiefly be used when the noun which is expressed as the — of anything is masculine). **mother-country**, n. *terra patria*. **motherhood**, n. *mater, maternus* (e.g. the feeling of —, *animus maternus*). **mother-in-law**, n. *socrus, -us*, f. **motherless**, adj. *matre orbis* or *carens*. **motherly**, adj. *maternus*. **mother-tongue**, n. *patrius sermo*. **mother-wit**, n. to do a thing by —, *crassa or pingui Minerva aliquid facere* (= without art); *summo ingenio* (= cleverly).

motion, *I. n. 1.* (in gen.) *motus*, *-iis*, *motio* (= the act of setting in —), *agitatio* (= moving up and down); to be in —, *movēri*, *agitari*; to set anyone in —, *agere alqm*; to set in quick —, *incitare*, *concitare* (e.g. a horse, etc.); *2.* = proposal, *rogatio* (of the tribunes), *sententia* (in the senate); to bring forward a —, *rogationem* or *legem* (re)ferre. **II. v.tr.** *annuere*, *significare*. **motionless**, *adj.* *inmotus*.

motive, *I. n.* *caus(a)*, *ratio*; to act from any —, *alqd ratione adductus alqd facere*. **II. adj.** *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) *agitatur* or *movetur*.

motley, *adj.* *coloris maculosi*, *maculosus* (= spotted in gen.), *maculis albis* (= with white spots), *varii* or *disparis coloris* (= of different colours).

motto, *n.* *sententia* (as an idea which we have pronounced, a sentiment), *dictum* (= a saying, anything uttered), *verbum*, *vox* (as a short sentiment).

mould, *n.* = shape, *forma*.

mould, *n.* = soil, *terra*; see **EARTH**. **moulder**, *v.intr.* *mucosēre*, *putrescēre*. **mouldiness**, *n.* *mucor*. **mouldy**, *adj.* *mucidus* (*Juv.*).

moult, *v.intr.* *plumas ponere*.

mound, *n.* *tumulus*, *agger*, *-ēris*, *m.*

mount, *I. v.intr. 1.* see **RISE**; *2.* = to get on horseback, *conscendere* (*equum*). **II. v.tr. 1.** = to furnish with horses, *milites equis imponere*; — *ed*, *equo vectus*; *2.* to — guard, by *excubiae* in *stationem procedunt*, *milites in stationes succedunt*; = to ascend, *scandere*, *(ad)scendere*, *conscendere*, *escendere*.

mountain, *n.* *mons*, *-tis*, *m.*; what belongs to, lives, grows upon the —, *montanus*; full of —s, *montuosus* or *montosus*; situate on this side of the —s, *cismontanus*; on the other side of the —s, *transmontanus*; on, along the —, *sub montem*, in or sub *radicibus montis* (= close to the foot of the —). **mountaineer**, *n.* *homo montanus*. **mountainous**, *adj.* *montosus*, *montuosus* (opp. *planus*), *montanus*.

mountebank, *n.* *circulator* (in gen.), *fem.* *circulatrix*, *pharmacopola circumforaneus* (= quack).

mourn, *I. v.intr.* *maerere*, in *maerore esse* or *jacere* (= to be deeply afflicted), *lugere*, in *luctu esse* (= to show one's grief outwardly), *squalere*, in *squalore esse* (of extreme grief, which shows itself by entire neglect of one's own self and of outward appearance, e.g. *luget senatus*, *maeret equester ordo*, *squalent municipia*, *Cic.*), *comb.* *luctu atque maerore affectum esse*, in *luctu et squalore esse*; *cultu lugubri indutum* (= to go into —ing, for anyone, *pro alqo*). **II. v.tr.** see **LAMENT**, **GRIEVE**. **mournful**, *adj.* *tristis*; *maestus* (= sad), *lugubris*, *flebilis*, *lamentabilis*, *acerbus*, *luctuosus* (= causing sorrow). *Adv.* *maeste*, *lugubriter*, *flebiliter*, *acerbe*, *luctuose*. **mournfulness**, *n.* *maeror*, *tristitia*; see **SADNESS**. **mourning**, *n.* *maeror*, *maestitia* (= grief), *luctus*, *-iis* = grief shown outwardly by dress, etc.); — dress, *vestis* or *cultus*, *-iis*, *lugubris*, *squalor* (referring to the neglect shown in one's outward appearance, with a view to excite sympathy), *sordēs*, *-ium* (forgetting all dignity and decency); to be in —, in *luctu esse*, *pullatum* or *sordidatum esse*.

mouse, *n.* *mus*, *muris*, *m.* and *f.*, *musculus* (= a little —). **mouse-hole**, *n.* *cavis* or *cavum muris*. **mouse-trap**, *n.* *muscipula* (*Sen.*).

moustache, *n.* perhaps *barba labii superioris*.

mouth, *n. 1.* *os*, *oris*, *n.*; with open —, *hians*; anything makes my — water, *alqd salivam mihi movet*; to have a thing in one's —,

alqd in ore habere (lit. of food, fig. of words); to be in anyone's —, in *omnium ore* or in *omnium ore et sermone esse*, *omni populo in ore esse*, *per omnium ora ferri*; *2.* — of a river, etc., *os*, *oris*, *n.*, *ostium* (in gen.); *apert* (= a single — of river); = entrance, in gen. *aditus*, *-iis*.

move, *I. v.tr.* (*com*) *movere*, *ciere* (= to set in motion), *agitare* (= to — up and down), *versare* (= to turn round), *quātere* (= to shake), *moliri* (= to — with exertion), *rotare*, *circumagere* (= to — round; *rotare* more poet.); fig. *com-movere*, *per-movere*, *turbare*, *conturbare* (= to agitate one's mind); to — heaven and earth, *caelum ac terras miscere*; = to guide anyone, influence anyone's will (*com*) *movere* (in gen.), *flectere* (= to persuade any one who was of a different mind before), *vincere* or *expugnare precibus*, *precibus lacrimisque* (= to persuade anyone to yield). **II. v.intr. 1.** see (*com*) *movere*, (*com*) *movēri* (= to be in motion), *incitari* (quickly, opp. *retardari*), *ferri* (suddenly, violently, opp. *labi*, particularly of celestial bodies), *micare*, *vibrare* (= to vibrate, e.g. of the light); to — in a circle, in *orbem circumagi*; to — round anything, *ambire alqd*, *versari circa alqd* (e.g. round the axis of the earth, of the universe, etc.), *ferri circum alqd*, *volvi circa alqd*; *2.* in an assembly, (re)ferre; see **MOTION**, *I. 2.* **moveable**, *adj.* *mobilis* (lit. and fig., e.g. of the mind), *agilis* (of what can be easily moved about, e.g. a ship, then fig. of the mind, etc.). **movement**, *n.* *motus*, *-iis*; to observe the enemy's —s, *quae ab hostibus agantur cognoscere*; see **MOTION**.

mow, *v.tr.* *demetere*, *secare* (= to cut). **mower**, *n.* *faenisex* (*Jen.*). **mowing**, *n.* *faeniscium*, *faeniscia* (*Jen.*).

much, *adj.* and *adv.* *multus*; — trouble and labour, *plurimum laboris et operae*; — also rendered by subst., such as *copia*, *vix*, *multitudo*. *magnus numerus*; to have — of a thing, *abundare alqd re* (e.g. *otio*, *leisure*); to have — intercourse with anyone, *multum esse cum alqo*; — more — less, *multo magis*, *multo minus*; sometimes also *multis partibus* (e.g. to be — greater, *multis partibus maiorem esse*) = beloved, *dilectissimus*, *carissimus*; as — as, *tantus . . . quantum* (*adv.* *tantum . . . quantum*); — less, *nedum*, *ne dicam*, *tantum abest ut*.

muck, *n.* see **DIRT**. **muck-heap**, *n.* *sterquilinum*.

mucous, *adj.* *mucosus* (*Cels.*). **mucus**, *n.* *pituita* (= phlegm, rheum), *mucus* (= filth of the nose).

mud, *n.* *lutum*, *caenum*. **muddy**, *adj.* *lutuosus* (of soil), *lutulentus* (= besmeared with mud); see **DIRTY**.

muddle, *I. n.* *turba*, *confusio*; see **CONFUSION**. **II. v.tr. 1.** *miscere*, *turbare*, *comb.* *miscere ac turbare*; see **CONFUSE**; *2.* with drink, † *inebriare*; to be —d, *vinu mulere* (*Plaut.*).

muff, *n.* *manica* (= a long sleeve).

muffin, *n.* see **CAKE**.

muffle, *v.tr.* *velare*, *obvolvare*. **muffler**, *n.* *tegumentum*, *teg(i)mentum*; wearing a —, *capite obvoluto*.

mug, *n.* see **CUP**.

muggy, *adj.* *humidus* (= damp), *densus* (= thick), *calidus* (= warm).

mulberry, *n.* *morum*; —-tree, *morus*, *f.*

mullet, *v.tr.* *multare*.

mule, *n.* *mulus*, *mula*.

mull, *v.tr.* —ed wine, *vinum servidum*.

mullet, *n.* *mulius*.

multifarious, *adj.* *multiplex*, *varius*. *Adv.* *varie*, *multis modis*.

multiform, adj. *multiformis*.

multiplication, n. *multiplicatio*. **multiply**, *v. tr.* 1, in arithmetic, *multiplicare*; 2, in gen. = to increase, *multiplicare*; see INCREASE. **II.** *v. intr.* *augeri, crescere*.

multitude, n. *multitudo* (of persons and things), *vis, vis*, f. (e.g. *magna vis hominum*), *vulgus*, -i, n. (= the —, in contemptuous sense), by multi and n. (e.g. *multi homines, multae naves*), *frequentia, coetus*, -us (= number of people together). **multitudinous**, adj. *creber, frequens, multus, numerosus*.

mumble, *v. intr.* see MUTTER.

mummer, n. *qui personam or partes agit*. **mummery**, n. *persona or partes*, -ium.

mummy, n. *homo mortuus arte medicatus* (Tac.).

munch, *v. tr.* *manducare*.

mundane, n. 1, lit. *mundanus*; 2, fig. = worldly, *alcijs rei* (e.g. *divitiarum*), *studiosus, alci rei deditus*.

municipal, adj. *municipalis*. **municipality**, n. *municipium*.

munificence, n. *munificentia, largitas, liberalitas*; see GENEROSITY. **munificent**, adj. *munificus, liberalis*; see GENEROUS. Adv. *munifice, large, liberaliter*.

munition, n. *munimentum*. **munition**, n. *instrumenta, -orum, or apparatus, -us, belli*.

mural, adj. *muralis*.

murder, *I.* n. *caedes* (in gen.), *occiso, homicidium* (= homicide), *neq* (= violent death), *scelus alci allatum* (= crime committed upon anyone), *parricidium alcijs* (on a father, mother, brother, etc.); to commit a —, *caedem, homicidium facere, parricidium committere, parricidio se obstringere*; on anyone, *caedem alcijs facere or efficere or perpetrare, mortem per scelus alci inferre, necem alci inferre, offerre, alci vim afferre* (= to lay hands upon anyone), *alcm interficere or occidere* (= to kill anyone); accomplice in a —, *caedis socius*, in the context also *sceleri affinis* (as participating in the —). **II.** *v. tr.* *caedere, occidere, interficere, trucidare, jugulare, necare, de ore medio tollere*. **murderer**, n. *homicida, m. and f.* (in gen.), *parricida* (of a father, mother, brother, sister, a free citizen, a public officer, one's sovereign, etc.), *fratricida* (of a brother), *matricida* (of a mother), *scarius* (= who makes a trade of it), *percussor* (= who pierces, slaughters anyone); — of a despot, tyrant, *tyrannicida, tyranni interfector*. **murderous**, adj. *sanguinarius* (= bloodthirsty, e.g. man, thought), *†cruentus* (when much blood is shed, e.g. *bellum, dies*; also bloodthirsty, e.g. thought), *atrox* or (stronger) *atrocissimus* (= fearful, most fearful, e.g. battle, pugna; bloodshed, slaughter, *caedes*).

murmur, *I.* n. 1, *murmur, -uris*, n., *fremitus, -us* (especially of a seditious mob), *susurrus* (= whispering, and of a river); to bear a thing without a —, *sedate or quiete or aequo animo ferre alqd*; 2, = complaint, *querela*; see COMPLAIN. **II.** *v. intr.* 1, *murmurare, †susurrare* (of a low continued noise); to — (as a sign of approbation or disapproval), *admurmurare*; as a sign of applause or indignation, *frēmere* (also = to — at, with accus. and infin.); to — at with a hissing noise, *missare, missitare*; 2, = to complain, *queri*; see COMPLAIN.

muscle, n. 1, in anatomy, *musculus* (Cels.); the — in the arm, *lucertus*; 2, a shell-fish, *mytilus* (mit-). **muscular**, adj. *lucertosus*; see STRONG.

musé, n. *Musa*.

museum, n. *museum* (as a place where men

of learning meet, not in the sense of a repository); natural history —, *thesaurus rerum naturalium exemplis refertus, thesaurus quo res naturales continentur*.

mushroom, n. *fungus, boletus* (= edible —).

music, n. 1, as art, *ars musica, musice, -es, f.* (*μουσική, ἡ*), *musica, -orum, res musica*; 2, of musical productions, = composed pieces, *modi (music)*; = made with instruments, *cantus, -us, concentus, -us, symphonia* (of several instruments); to make — with an instrument, *canēre* (with the abl. of the instrument); to enter a town with —, *urbem ad classicum introire* (of soldiers); pieces of —, *modi excerpti* (instrumental). **musical**, adj. 1, = concerning, referring to music, *musicus, aptatus ad usum canendi* (= adapted for making music, e.g. instrument, *organum*); 2, = understanding music, by circumloc. *musicis eruditus, artis musicae peritus*; to have a — ear, in the context by *aures eruditus habēre, aurium iudicio valēre*; 3, = melodious, *canōrus*; of speech, *numerosus*; see MELODIOUS. Adv. by adjs.; *numerosa*. **musician**, n. 1, if he plays in public, *servus or puer symphoniacus* (= a slave), *fidicen, -icinis, m.* (= who plays the lyre), *tibicen, -icinis* (= who plays the flute or clarinet), *cornicen* (= who plays the horn); 2, in a higher sense, *artis musicae peritus*.

musket, n. see GUN.

muslin, n. *sindon, coa, -orum, byssus*.

must, differently expressed, 1, by gerundive = a necessity inferred from the circumstances of the case, e.g. people, we, you, etc. — die, *moriendum est*; one — confess that every living creature is mortal, *confitendum est omne animal esse mortale*; the person by which a thing is to be done in the dative, very seldom by *ab*, and only when a second dative would make the meaning ambiguous and obscure; e.g. everyone — use his own judgment, *suo cuique iudicio utendum est*; the property of many citizens is at stake, of which you — take every care, *aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus a vobis consulendum est* (here a *vobis* on account of *quibus*, Cic., who in another passage has also two datives with the gerundive); we — take the same road, *haec via (nobis) ingredienda*; one — know nature, *noscenda est natura*; the speaker — consider three points, *tria videnda sunt oratori*; 2, by *oportet* (impersonal *dei*, expressing a necessity inferred from reason, or from the law, or from prudence or justice), with the accus. and infin., or merely with the subjunctive mood; 3, by *debere* (*οφείδειν*), to express a moral obligation, e.g. you — honour him like your father, *eum patris loco colere debes*; if we were affected in seeing the misery of our allies, what — we now do when we see our own blood shed? *sociorum miseriam commovebamur, quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus? Debere*, therefore, is nearly = *officium*, so that we can also express — by *officium est alcijs* and simply *est alcijs*, e.g. a stranger — mind only his own affairs, *peregrini officium est* (i.e. *peregrinus debet*) *nihil praeter suum negotium agere*; a good orator — have heard much, *est boni oratoris* (i.e. *bonus orator debet*) *multa auribus accepisse*. *Officium* is gen. left out in 1, you —, *meum, tuum, vestrum est*; 4, by *putare* and *existimare*, in the rhetorical style, as a form of politeness, so that the hearers may be allowed to come to a conclusion themselves about a point, e.g. you see to what a pitch the republic — proceed, *videte quem in locum rempublicam perventuram putetis*; 5, by *opus est* (impersonal *χρῆν*), in speaking of any event subjectively felt, and from the supplying of which we expect

great advantages ; either with accus. and infin., or if the person who — do, etc., a thing is added in the dative, *ut* with subjunctive mood, e.g. if anything should happen which you — know (which it is useful for you to know), I'll write to you, *si quid erit, quod te scire opus est, scribam* ; I — go and wash myself, *mihi opus est ut lavem*. Also, I — have so and so may be rendered by *mihi opus est*, either impersonally with abl., or personally with the nominative of the person or thing that — be had, e.g. we — have a guide, *dux et auctor nobis opus est* ; we — use your authority, *auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est* ; 6, by *neesse est* (impersonal, ἀνάγκη ἐστίν), expressing necessity, either with accus. and infin., or simply with subjunctive mood, e.g. this mortal frame of ours — (necessarily) perish some time, *corpus mortale alio tempore perire neesse est* ; 7, by *facere non possum*, or simply *non possum* with *quin*, etc., or *feri non potest* with *ut non*, etc., or *non possum non* with infin., to express what cannot be avoided, inward necessity, e.g. I — exclaim, *non possum quin exclamem* ; 8, simply by the verb : in the indicative, inasmuch as in Latin we often leave it for the reader to supply in his own mind under what circumstances an action took place, e.g. I — confess, *confiteor* (Ter.), *fateor* (Cic.) ; I — regret, *doleo* (Cic.) ; I — express my surprise, *miror* (Liv.) ; this one thing I — remark, *unum illud dico* ; in the subjunctive, if we only speak of a supposed necessity, e.g. a circumstance, at which not only all advanced people, but even savages — blush, *o rem dignam, in quâ non modo docti, verum etiam agrestes erubescant* ; 9, you — (as urgent appeal), either simply by the imperative mood, or by *fac ut*, e.g. if you are not satisfied with that, you — accuse your own injustice, *haec si vobis non probabuntur, vestram iniquitatem accusate* ; you — not (as an urgent warning, not to a thing), *fac ne*, etc. (= mind that not, etc.), *cave ne* (= take care lest, or not to, etc.), *noli* with infin., e.g. you — not wish, *cave ne cupias*.

must, n. *mustum*.

mustard, n. *sinapi* (in the genit. *sinapis*, in the dat., accus., and abl. *sinapi* ; the nom. seldom) — plaster, *sinapismus* (very late).

muster, **I**. v. tr. 1, *recensere* (= to examine through one by one, to ascertain the condition, number, etc., of the army, cavalry, the senate, the people), *inspicere* (= to inspect, e.g. the legions, arma, viros, equos cum curâ inspicere, Liv.) ; *numerum alcijs inire* (of a crowd), comb. *recensere et numerum inire* (of a mass of people) ; 2, fig. to — courage, *animum erigere*. **II**. v. intr. *congregari, coire, convenire, adesse* ; see **ASSEMBLE**. **III**. n. see **ASSEMBLY**.

musty, adj. *muçidus* (Juv., of bread and wine, in gen. perhaps obsolete ; see also **OLD**).

mutable, adj. (*com*) *mutabilis, inconstans, mobilis* ; see **CHANGEABLE**. **mutability**, n. *mutabilitas* ; see **CHANGE**, **LEVITY**.

mute, **I**. adj. *mutus*. **II**. n. *servus*, defining sense by context, or *unus ex iis qui servus ducunt*.

mutilate, v. tr. *mutilare* (gen. of trifling mutilations, e.g. nose, ears, finger), *truncare* (= to make into a stump as it were, to — entirely, cut off anyone's head, arms, feet, hands, etc., singly or all at once ; e.g., a body, *corpus* ; a statue, *simulacrum*). **mutilated**, adj. *mutilatus, mutilus, truncus, truncatus* (*mutilus* and *truncatus* are used also of mutilation by nature), *debilis* (= infirm, inasmuch as the person that is mutilated is deprived of the use of the — limb), *curtus* (= cut wrong, too small, too short, not

having sufficient size or perfection and completeness, e.g. *eorum omnium, multa praetermittentium, quasi curta sententia*). **mutilation**, n. by verb.

mutiny, **I**. n. *conspiratio* (= a plot against the superior), *conjuratio* (= conspiracy), *seditio, motus, -us* (= insurrection). **II**. v. intr. *inter se conspirare, inter se conjurare* (= to conspire), *seditionem facere*. **mutineer**, n. *conjuratus, homo seditiosus*. **mutinous**, adj. *seditiosus*. Adv. *seditiose*.

mutter, v. intr. and tr. *missare, missilare*.

mutton, n. *caro (carnis) ovilis*.

mutual, adj. *mutuus*. Adv. *mutuo*.

muzzle, n. = fastening for the mouth, *fascella*.

my, pron. *meus* ; but only expressed if it is required to avoid ambiguity, e.g. I have seen — brother, *fratrem vidi* ; I am — own master, *meus sum, mei juris sum* ; it is — business, — duty, *meum est* ; I for — part, *quod ad me attinet, ego quidem* (often *noster* is used for *meus*, as *nos* for *ego*).

myriad, n. 1, = ten thousand, *decem mil(lia)* ; 2, = an indefinitely large number, *sescenti*.

myrmidon, n. *emissarius, satelles, -itis, m.* (et administer).

myrrh, n. *murra (myrrha)* ; of —, *murrinus* ; anointed with —, *murreus*.

myrtle, **I**. n. *myrtus (mur-)*. **II**. adj. † *myrteus* ; — berry, *myrtum* ; — grove, *myrtetum*.

myself, pron. see **I**, **SELF**.

mysterious, adj. *arcanus* ; a — affair, *res arcana, mysterium* ; see **SECRET**. **mystery**, n. 1, in a religious sense, *mysteria, -orum, sacra, -orum* (= worship, e.g. *Cereri*) ; to initiate into the mysteries, *mysteriis initiari* ; to celebrate, perform the mysteries, *mysteria facere* ; these are mysteries to me (which I don't understand), *haec non intellego* ; = sacred, secret, *arcanum* ; 2, = a secret in gen., *res occulta*. **mystic**, **I**. adj. 1, = belonging to religious mysteries, *mysticus, mysticis disciplinis initiatus* ; 2, = see **STRANGE**. **II**. n. *homo mysticus, homo studio mystico deditus*. **mysticism**, n. *studium mysticum* (= mysterious doctrine). **mystification**, n. *ludus, ludificatio* (= tricks, fun) ; = fraud, *fraus*. **mystify**, v. tr. *alqm fraudare* (= to deceive).

myth, n. *fabula*. **mythical**, adj. † *fabulosus*. **mythology**, n. *fabulae, mythologica*, adj. *quod ad fabulas pertinet*.

N.

nag, n. *caballus* ; see **HORSE**.

naïad, n. *naias*.

naïl, **I**. n. 1, (on the fingers and toes) *unguis, -is, m.* ; dirty —, *ungues sordidi* (e.g. and see that you — be not dirty, *t sint sine sordibus unguis, Ov.*) ; to cut the —, *ungues recidere* or *resicare* ; to bite one's —, *ungues rodere* ; 2, an iron or wooden —, to be driven into a board, etc., *clavus* ; to drive a —, *clavum (de)figere* ; you have hit the — on the head, *acu teigit* ; a small tack, *clavulus* ; head of a —, *clavi bulla*. **II**. v. tr. = to fasten with — on anything, (*clavis*) *affigere, or configere alci rei, suffigere in alqd.* ; — ed, *fixus*.

naïve, adj. perhaps *simplex*. Adv. perhaps *sine fuco ac fallaciis*.

naked, adj. *nudus* (lit. and ag.) ; half —, *seminudus* ; to make or strip —, *nudare* (e.g.

corpus. Adv. *aperte* (= openly), *sine fuco ac fallacis* (= without dissimulation). **nakedness**, n. 1, *nudatum corpus*; 2, fig. of style, *jejunitas*, *inopia ac jejunitas*, *exilis*, *siccitas*.

name, I. n. 1, *nomen* (of a person), *vocabulum* (= the sign of an object or person), *appellatio* (= the calling, the title), *cognomen* (= the family name); my — is *Balbus*, *est mihi nomen Balbo* or *Balbus*; give him a kiss in my —, *suavium des ei meis verbis*; in the — of the state, *publice* (opp. *privatim*); in — (or appearance) only, *verbo* (*tenus*), *verbo non re* or *reverà*; under the — of, *nomine alcis rei*, *sub titulo alcis rei*, *specie alcis rei* (= under the excuse, pretence, or pretext); 2, fig. *nomen*; to have a —, *magnum nomen* or *magnam famam habere*; to obtain a —, *nomen consequi*, *famam colligere*; *nomen* also = nation or people, e.g. hostile to the Roman — (= everything Roman), *nomini Romano inimicum* or *infestum*; the terror of the Gallic —, *terror Gallici nominis*. II. v.tr. *alqm nominare*, *alci nomen dare*, *indere*, *facere*, *alci rei nomen imponere*, *alqm appellare*, *dicere*, *nuncupare*; to — after a person, *ab nomine alcis appellare* (with the appellation in the accus.); see CALL, APOINT. **nameless**, adj. *nominis expers*; a certain person who shall be —, *homo quidam*. **namely**, adv. if inserted to add something to a previous statement, by apposition (e.g. if you wish to destroy avarice you must destroy its parent, — luxury, *avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda, luxuriam*; sometimes it may be rendered by *rel.* and *est* (e.g. *maxime illa movens eloquentia quae est naturalis*); more expressive is *dico* or *inquam*, = I mean, e.g. *superiores oratores, Crassum dico et Antonium*. **namesake**, n. *eodem nomine appellatus*.

nap, I. n. *somnus brevis*, *somnus meridianus* (= sleep in the middle of the day). II. v.intr. *puellulum conquirere*; see SLEEP.

nap, n. (of cloth), perhaps *villus*.

nape, n. *cervix*.

napkin, n. *mappa*, *mantile*, -is, n.

narcissus, n. *narcissus* (Plin.).

narcotic, I. adj. by (con)sopire, *somnum alci ferre*. II. n. *medicamentum somnificum* (Plin.).

nard, n. *nardus* (Plin.).

narrate, v.tr. (lit.) (*enarrare*, *referre*, *memorare*, *exponere alqd alci*; see TELL, RELATE, RECITE).

narration, **narrative**, I. n. *narratio* (= the act of telling, and the — itself), *relatio* (Quint.), *memoria* (= account of any event as handed down to us), *expositio* (= exposition, representation), *historia* (= story). II. adj. by *narrare*, etc. **narrator**, n. *narrator*; *auctor*, *rerum gestarum pronuntiator*.

narrow, I. adj. 1, = of little breadth, *angustus* (= not broad, not wide, leaving little distance from side to side, opp. *latus*, generally as censure), *artus* (= tightened, opp. *laxus*, generally expressing praise, hence also fig. = intimately connected, of friendship, etc.), *contractus* (= drawn together); 2, = not liberal, *angusti animi et parvi, pusilli animi et contracti*; 3, = difficult; to have a — escape, *vix* or *aegre periculum efugere*. Adv. = nearly, *aegre*, *vix* (= scarcely), *ferè*, *serme* (= almost); = closely, *accurate*, *diligenter*. II. v.tr. (*coartare*, *contrahere*). III. v.intr. in *artibus coire*, *cogi*. IV. n. or **narrows**, *aditus*, -us (= access in gen.). *angustiae locorum* or simply *angustiae* (= — passage through a mountain, hollow, etc.), *fauces*, -ium, f. (= — entrance and outlet). **narrowness**, n. *angustiae* (lit. of narrow pass, fig. = embarrassment, difficult circumstances, deficiency of understanding): — of mind, *animus angustus et parvus*.

nasal, adj. *narium* (gen. of *nares*, = nose).

nascent, adj. *nascens*.

nasty, adj. 1, of taste, *amarus* (= bitter), *injucundus*, *gravis* (= unpleasant); see UNPLEASANT; 2, = foul, *spurius*, *teler*, *immundus*, *foedus*, *obscenus* (obscaen-); see FOUL. Adv. *amare*, *graviter*, *spurce*, *tetre*, *foede*, *obscene* (obscaen-). **nastiness**, n. 1, of taste, *amaritas*, *amaritudo*; of smell, *gravitas* (Plin.); 2, *foeditas*, *obscenitas* (obscaen-).

natal, adj. *natalis*, *natalicius*.

nation, n. *populus*, *gens*, -ntis, f. (= the people of a country as a whole), *natio*; my, your —, *cives nostri*, *vestri*. **national**, adj. *gentis proprius* (= peculiar to a people), *domesticus* (= referring to one's own country), *popularis* (= peculiar to the great mass of the people), *togatus* (= only of the Romans, e.g. *fabula togata*, = the — drama); it is —, *est gentis proprium* (= it is peculiar to the whole people); — character, mind, of a people, in the context, *natura insita*, *ingenium*, *ingenium hominum*, *mores*, *mos alcis gentis*. **nationality**, n. *mores populi* or *civitatis*, *mores domestici* (= customs at home); the — of the Greeks, *mores* or *omnis mos Graecorum*; to preserve the —, *mores*, *leges*, *et ingenium sinecerum integrumque a contagione accolarum servare*.

native, I. adj. *indigena*, or by circuml. in *ea* or *illà terrà natus*; — land, *patria*. II. n., the —s, *indigenae*; the —s of an island, in *insulà nati*. **nativity**, n. in astrology, *thema*, -atis, n. (Suet.), *positus*, -us, *siderum et spatia* (= place of the stars at the time of anyone's birth), *sidus* (-ëris, n.) *natalicium* (= the sign under which anyone is born); to cast a —, *notare sidera natalicia*.

natural, I. adj. *naturalis* (= coming from nature, opp. *artificiosus*; = founded upon the nature of things, opp. *arcessitus* or *quaesitus*); *nativus* (= what is so by nature, in its — condition, of things, e.g. wall, dam, hair, colour, grotto, heat, opp. *artificiosus*, also of innate qualities, opp. *quaesitus*), *naturaliter innotuit* or *insituit*, also simply *innatus* or *insitus*, comb. *innatus atque insitus* (= innate by nature, only of qualities), *proprius et naturalis* (= peculiar by nature, to anyone, alcis), *simplex*, *sincerus* (= simple, without a mixture, of things outwardly seen; hence also = not artificial, of words, and sincere, not hypocritical, of man, opp. *fuscus*), *verus* (= true, sincere, opp. *simulatus*, of words, etc.), comb. *sincerus atque verus* (opp. *fuscus et simulatus*); *filius non legitimus*, a — son; *filius nothus*, *filius e concubina natus*, *filius naturalis* (Jct.); a — death, *mors*, -tis, f.; to die a — death, *naturae concedere*; to be a — consequence of anything, *ex ipsà rei naturà sequi*; quite —! of course! *minime mirum id quidem*; — philosophy, *physica*, -orum, *investigatio rerum naturae* (= study of nature); the Greeks studied — philosophy, *nature*, *Graeci studium collocabant in rebus naturalibus scrutandis explicandisque*; — sciences, *disciplinae quae naturae investigatione continentur*, *disciplinae quae in mundi leges atque in corporum naturam inquirent*; — products, *quae terra gignit* or *parit*, *quae gignuntur in or a terrà*, *res naturales*; — gift, *ingenium*, *indoles*, -is. Adv. *secundum naturam*, *naturaliter*, *naturae convenienter*; = unaffectedly, *simpliciter*, *sincere*, *sine fuco ac fallacis*; = clearly, *manifesto*, *necessario*. II. n. *stultus*; see FOOL, IDIOT. **naturalisation**, n., by **naturalize**, v.tr., to — someone, *alci civitatem dare* (see CITIZEN); to bc —d, *civem esse*, in *civitate* or *civitati* (a.d. scriptum esse; to — an animal or plant, *importare*. **naturalist**, n. *qui rerum naturalium exempla undique conquirat*, et) *investigat*. **nature**, n. *natura*, *ingenium*, *indoles*

-is, f. proprietas (= peculiar to anyone or anything); *natura rerum, mundus* (= of things, world); *agri, campi, rus* (= open air, fields); by —, *natura, naturaliter*; according to —, *secundum naturam* (= in the course of —, opp. *contra naturam*, i.e. contrary to —), *naturae convenienter* (= in accordance with —, both with *vivere* = to live); the — of a thing, *natura* or *ratio* alqjs rei; to draw, picture anything from —, *ad verum exprimere alqd* (with the pencil or in writing); phenomenon of —, *quod in rerum natura fit, ostentum, prodigium, portentum*; agreeable to —, *naturae conveniens* or *congruens*, *naturae* or *ad naturam accommodatus*, *ad naturam aptus* opp. *naturae* or *a natura alienus*, *naturalis* (opp. *fucatus*); to be in conformity with —, *naturae convenire, secundum naturam esse*; law of —, *lex naturae* or *naturalis* (in gen.), *ratio perfecta* a rerum *natura* (= law based upon the — of things); people living in a state of —, *populus nullo officio aut disciplina assuefactus*.

naught, n. nihil; to set at —, *parvi facere* (= to make little of); see **MOCK**.

naughty, adj. improbus, immodestus (= behaving in an improper manner), *rusticus* (= rude). **naughtiness, n. immodestia** (= improper behaviour), *rusticitas* (= rudeness).

nausea, n. nausea, fastidium (= disgust). **nauseous, adj. see LOATHSOME, DISGUSTING.**

nautical, naval, adj. navalis (e.g. *pugna, nauticus* (= nautical), *maritimus* (= belonging to the sea).

nave, n. 1. of a wheel, *modiolus*; **2.** of a building, *spatium medium*.

navel, n. umbilicus.

navigable, adj. navigabilis, navium patiens (= being able to carry vessels). **navigate, v.tr. navigare** in alqo loco or per alqm locum or simply alqm locum. **navigation, n. navigatio** (= the voyage itself), *ars navalis* (as art, skill). **navigator, n. nauta; see **SAILOR**. **navy, n. copiae navales, naves** (= ships), † *naves bellicae* (= men-of-war), *classis*.**

navy, adv. im(m)o(vero); *quin etiam, atque etiam, atque adeo* (= — even); he is living, — he comes into the senate, *vivit, im(m)o vero etiam in senatum venit*; see **NO**.

neap-tide, n. perhaps aestus (-ūs) minor.

near, I. adv. prope, juxta, propter (rare); — two hundred men, *ad ducentos homines*; see **NEARLY**. **II. prep. ad, prope, propter** with accus., *secundum* (= along or by with accus.). **III. adj. 1. propinquus** (= — to with gen.); — er, *proptor*; — est, *proximus*; *vicinus* (= neighbouring); a — friend, *familiaris*; — relationship, *necessitudo*; **2.** see **MEAN**. **neary, adv. prope, paeve, fere, ferne**; he was — doing it, *in eo erat ut*; to be — related, *alqm genere contingere, alci propinquum (et necessarium) esse*. **nearness, n. propinquitas** of place or relationship. **nearsighted, adj. 1.** non longe prospicere posse; **2.** fig. *parum prudens*.

neat, adj. 1. = very clean, *nitidus* (= — looking, of the outside), *comptus* = dressed smartly, also *nitidus* = of — appearance, comb. *nitidus et comptus, elegans* (= elegant in dress, appearance, manners); a — little gentleman, *ad unguem factus homo* (Hor., Sat.), *juvens barbā et comā nitidus, totus de capsulā* (Sen.); **2.** = free from impure words and phrases, *nitidus, comptus* (of the style, the speaker, the writer), comb. *nitidus et comptus*. Adv. *nitide, compte, eleganter*; see **CLEAN, ELEGANT**. **neatness, n. nitor, elegantia** (= — as regards outward appearance and manners), *munditia, mundities* (= cleanliness).

neat-cattle, n. armenta, -orum. neat-herd, n. armentarius.

nebula, n. nebula. nebulous, adj. nebulosus.

necessaries, n. res quibus carere non possumus, res quibus homines utuntur, res ad vitam necessarias, usus vitae necessarii, quae sunt ad vivendum necessariae, quae ad victum cultumque pertinent (for our daily sustenance; e.g. wheat, wood, and other —, *frumentum lignaque et cetera necessaria usibus*). **nec-ssary, adj. necessarius**; — things, *res necessariae* (in gen.); to provide with everything —, *omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere*, or simply *ornare atque instruere*; it is —, *necessarium est*; it is — to, etc., or that, etc., *opus est* (gen. with infin., sometimes but not often with *ut* and subj. mood), *necesse est* (with accus. and infin., or with subj. mood; see **MUST**); *est quod or cur* (= there is a reason why); despatch is —, *maturato or properato opus est, properes or festines necesse est* (= it is — for us to be quick), *est quod festines or festinemus* (= it is desirable to be quick); if it should be —, *si usus fuerit, si quis usus venerit, si res postularit* (= if circumstances require it); I consider it — to do a certain thing, *alqd faciendum puto, necesse est me alqd facere* (= I must necessarily do a thing). Adv. *necessario, utique* (= at any rate); often by *necesse est* with subjunctive mood (e.g. out of dissipation must — come avarice, *ex luxuria existat avaritia necesse est*). **necessitarian, n. qui omnia fato fieri putat. necessitate, v.tr. by cogere**; see **OBLIGE**. **necessity, n. 1. necessitas**; to be placed in the —, *cogi with ut*, etc. (= to see, find oneself compelled), *necessario cogi with infin.* (= to find oneself necessarily compelled); if anyone should be placed in this —, *si quae necessitas hujus rei alci obveniret*, to perceive the — of a thing, *videre alqd necessarium esse*; **2.** = need; see **WANT**.

neck, n. 1. = part of an animal's body, or of the human body, *collum, cervix* (before Aug. almost always used in the pl. *cervices*), *gula, fauces, -ium* (= throat, gullet); fig. to bend anyone's —, *animum or ferociam alqjs frangere*; to bend anyone's — under the yoke of servitude, *alci jugum servitutis injungere*; **2.** = a long, narrow tract of land, *cervix* (e.g. *Peloponnesi, Plin.*), *isthmus* or *isthmus*; **3.** = the long, slender part of a vessel, plant, instrument, *collum, cervix*, or pl. *cervices* (of a bottle, etc.); *os, oris*, n. (= opening of a bottle, etc.). **neck-cloth, n. focale, -is, n. necklace, n. monile, -is, torques (torquus), -quis, m.**

necromancer, n. qui animas mortuorum excitat.

nectar, n. nectar.

need, I. n. = occasion for something, necessitas; there is — of anything, *alqd re opus est*. **II. v.tr. 1.** = to be without, *alqd re carere, egere*; **2.** = to want, *alqd requirere, desiderare*, *alci opus est alqd re*; it — a strong man to do this, *strenui est hoc facere*. **needful, adj. necessarius. needless, adj. see UNNECESSARY. needy, adj. of persons, = having but scanty means to live upon (opp. *locuples, copiosus*), *egens, indigens, inops* (of persons; see **POOR**), comb. *pauper et tenuis, tenuis atque egens*. **neediness, n. rei familiaris angustiae (in a higher degree, *rei familiaris inopia*), *egestas, indigentia* (= want), *inopia* (= want of what is necessary); see **POVERTY**.****

needle, n. acus, -ūs, f. needlework, n. opus aculi factum.

nefarious, adj. nefarius; see **ABOMINABLE WICKED**. Adv. *nefarie*.

negation, I. n. *negatio*. **II. adj.** *negans*, *privans*.

neglect, I. v. tr. *neglegere* (*neglig-*), *desse alci rei* (= to — doing a thing), *intermittere* (= to interrupt, discontinue for a time, e.g. studies, *studia*), *omitere* (= to omit, give up altogether), *deserere* (= to have nothing more to do with anyone). **II. or negligence, n.** *neglegentia* (*neglig-*) (= want of attention), *indiligentia* (= want of accuracy), *incuria* (= a want of the care which one ought to bestow upon a thing), *neglectio* (= act of neglecting), by a participle (e.g. through the — of everything else, *relictis rebus omnibus*). **neglectful, negligent, adj.** *neglegens* (*neglig-*), *indiligens*; see CARELESS.

negotiate, v. tr. *agere alqd, agere de alqd re*, or with *ut* (= to speak about a thing; with anyone, *cum alqo*); to — a peace, *agere de conditionibus pacis* or *de pace*; to — with anyone for a thing, *colloqui cum alqo de alqd re* (by word of mouth), *colloqui per intervntuos cum alqo et de alqd re mentionem facere* (by intermediators). **negotiation, n.** *actio de alqd re* (e.g. *de pace*, before a war breaks out), *pactio* (= treaty), *condiciones* (= conditions of a treaty), *colloquium* (= counsel between two generals by word of mouth); to break off the —s for anything, *infecta pace dimittere legatos, dimittere pacis intervntuos*. **negotiator, n.** *intervntuos conciliator* (e.g. *pacis*), *legatus* (= ambassador).

negro, n. *Aethiops*, *Afer*. **negress, n.** *femina Aethiops, Afra*.

neigh, v. intr. *hinnire, hinnitum edere*. **neighing, n.** *hinnitus, -us*.

neighbour, n. in gen. *vicinus*, fem. *vicina* (of a house, farm, place), *finitimus, confinis* (= close to the boundary), *propinquus* (who stands, sits, etc., next to a person); to be a —, *vicinum esse*. **neighbouring, adj.** *vicinus, propinquus, confinis* (of states), *proximus*; — country, *terra vicina* or *finitima* (= — territory), *civitas finitima* (= a — state). **neighbourhood, n.** *vicinia, vicinitas* (= the relation of neighbours to each other), *propinquitas* (opp. *longinquitas*); = neighbours, *vicini* (e.g. all the — sees him, *omnes vicini eum vident*). **neighbourly, adj.** *vicinis conveniens* or *dignus, ut decet vicinum*.

neither, I. pron. *neuter*; in — direction, on — side, *neutro*. **II. conj.** *nec . . nec, neque . . neque, neve (neu) . . neve (neu)*.

nephew, n. *filius fratris* (= brother's son), *filius sororis* (= sister's son).

ne-plus-ultra, n. *quod optimum est*.

nepotism, n. by *qui suos colit*.

neriid, n. *Nereis*.

nerve, n. I. *nervus* (= sinew, not class. in modern sense); **2, fig.** *nervi* (of oratory, etc.); see VIGOUR. **nervous, adj. I.** = nervy, *nervosus* (lit. of limbs of the body; then = full of vigour, of the style of a writer, speaker, and of the writer or speaker himself); **2,** = of weak nerves, perhaps *infirmus, imbecillus, debilis*; see WEAK; **3,** = frightened, *timidus*; see TIMID. Adv. = vigorously, *nervose, infirme, timide*. **nervousness, n. I.** = strength (in speech, etc.), *nervi*; **2,** see WEAKNESS; **3,** fig. perhaps *animus infirmus, imbecillus*; **4,** *timor*; see FEAR.

nest, n. *nidus*; a little —, *nidulus*; to build a —, *nidum facere*, (con) *angere, nidificare*. **nestle, v. intr.** in *gremio alci* esse (= to lie in the lap), *alqm amplecti* (= to embrace); see EMBRACE. **nestling, n.** *pullus*.

net, I. n. in gen. *rete, -is*, or *reticulum* (made of fine thread with meshes); to knit a —, *retia* or *reticulum texere*; = an ornament for the

head, *reticulum*; a — for catching fish, *rete*, † *funda, jaculum, everriculum* (= a drag-); a — for catching birds, *rete, plaga*, or in pl. *plagae*; *casses, -ium* (for catching animals). **II. v. tr.** *reti capere*; see ABOVE.

nettle, n. *urtica* (= stinging —), *galopsis, lamium* (= dead ~) (Plin.). **nettled, adj.** *iratus*.

neuter, adj. — gender, *neuter, neutralis* (Quint.). **neutral, adj.** *medius, neutrius partis*, comb. *medius et neutrius partis, qui est in neutris partibus, non in alterius, ullius partem inclinatus* (in gen.), *otiosus* (= one who remains quiet); to be —, *medium esse, in neutris partibus esse, neutram partem sequi, non alterius, ullius partis esse*; to be perfectly —, *nullius partis esse*; to remain —, *medium se gerere, neutri parti se adjungere*. **neutrality, n.** *neutrius partis* or *neutrarum partium studium*, in the connexion of the sentence also simply *quies* or *otium* (= the state of quietness). **neutralize, v. tr.** see COUNTERBALANCE; to — a state, *facere ut regio neutrius partis sit*.

never, adv. *numquam* (*numquam*), *non umquam, nullo tempore*; that he would either return home as a pontifex or —, *domum se nisi pontificem non reversurum*; as a strong negation, *minime, minime vero, minime gentium*. **nevertheless, adv.** *nihilominus, nihilo setius*, (at)tamen; see HOWEVER.

new, adj. *novus* (of what did not exist before, opp. *antiquus* = what has already been in existence a long time); in a wider sense also = not customary hitherto, unusual, unheard of, as synonymous with *inauditus*, hence comb. *novus et inauditus*; *recens* (of what has only been made recently, a short while ago, fresh, young, opp. *antiquus*, what existed in former times); also comb. *recens ac novus* or *novus ac recens* (to express both the newness of the thing itself and the short existence of it); what is still — to a person (= unaccustomed), *insolitus* (e.g. dwelling, *domicilium*); is there anything —? *num quidnam novi?* **new-born, adj.** *recens natus* (Plaut.), *catuli recentes* (= — puppies, Var.). **new-comer, n.** *advena, m. and f.*; see STRANGER. **new-fangled, adj.** *mirus* (= strange), *novus* (= new), *inauditus* (= unheard of). **new-fashioned, adj.** *novus* or *novi ritu*. **newly, adv.** *nuper, modo*, (= lately) *recens* (ante and post class.); see LATELY. **newness, n.** *novitas, insolentia* (of what is uncommon). **news, n.** *alqd novi, novae res, nuntius*; what —? *quid novi?* that is no — to me, *mihi nihil novi offers*. **news-paper, n.** *acta publica, -orum*; see JOURNAL.

newt, n. *lacertus, lacerta* (= lizard).

next, I. adj. *proximus*; in the — year, *proximo* or *insequenti anno*. **II. adv.** *deinceps, deinde, post haec, postea* (= afterwards). **III. prep.** see NEAR.

nib, n. = point of a pen, *acumen*.

nibble, v. intr. *admordere, ambedere* (= to gnaw at), *gustare* (= to taste).

nice, adj. I. = delicious, *suavis, dulcis*; **2,** = fastidious, by *delicatus*; **3,** of judgment, etc., *accuratus, diligens, subtilis*; see ACCURATE. Adv. *suaviter, delicate, accurate, diligenter, subtiliter*. **niceness, nicety, n. I.** of taste, etc., *suavitas, dulcitas* (rare); **2,** *fastidium*; **3,** *diligentia, subtilitas*; to a —, *ad unguem*.

niche, n. *aedicula* (for statues).

nick, n. in the — of time, *in (ipso) tempore, opportunissime*. **nickname, I. n.** *nomen* or *nomen per ludibrium datum*. **II. v. tr.** *nomen alicui per ludibrium dare*.

niece, *n. fratris filia* (= brother's daughter), *sororis filia* (= sister's daughter).

niggardly, *adj.* see MISERLY. **niggardliness**, *n.* see MISERLINESS.

night, *n. nox, tenebrae* (= darkness); till —, *in noctem*; by —, *nocte, noctu, nocturno tempore*; early in the —, *concluid nocte*; in the dead of —, *nocte intempesta*. **night-cap**, *n. galerus*; see CAP. **night-dress**, **night-gown**, **night-shirt**, *n. vestis nocturna*. **nightfall**, *n.* see EVENING, NIGHT. **nightingale**, *n. luscini*. **nightlight**, *n.* see LAMP. **nightly**, *adj.* *nocturnus*. **nightmare**, *n. suppressio nocturna* (Plin.). **nightshade**, *n. solanum* (Plin.).

nimble, *adj.* *mobilis*; see LIGHT, QUICK, SWIFT.

nimbus, *n. † radii*.

nine, *adj.* *novem*; — times, *novie(n)s*. **nineteen**, *adj.* *undeviginti*, distrib. *undecienti*. **nineteenth**, *adj.* *undevicesimus, nonus decimus*. **ninety**, *adj.* *nonaginta*, distrib. *nonageni*. **ninth**, *adj.* *nonus*.

hipple, *n. papilla*.

nitre, *n.* see SALTPETRE.

no, *I. adv.* *non, minime vero, minime . . . quidem* (= —, not at all), *im(m)o, im(m)o vero, im(m)o enimvero, im(m)o potius* (= —, rather to the contrary); instead of our — in answer to a question, we generally repeat the verb of the preceding question (e.g. is your brother within? — *! rŕne frater intus? non est?* you are not angry, I hope? *non iratus es?* — *! non sum iratus!* don't you believe that? *an tu haec non credis?* —, not at all! *minime vero!* are we at fault then? *num igitur peccamus?* —, not you! *minime vos quidem!* so then you deceive him? *sicine hunc decipis?* — *! on the contrary he deceives me, im(m)o enimvero hic me decipit;* — *! that is not it, ye judges; — *! it is not indeed! non est ita, iudices! non est profecto!*); to say yes or —, *aut etiam aut non respondere*; one says yes, the other —, *hic ait, ille negat*; to say — to anything that is offered us, to decline, *abnuere* or *recusare* *alqd* or *de plqd re, negare se alqd facturum esse*. **II.***

(none), *adj.* *nullus, nemo* (*nullus* of persons and things, *nemo* of persons only), *non ullus, non quisquam* (= not one, if a greater stress is to be laid upon the negative; the former as an *adj.*, the latter as a pronoun), *neuter* (= neither, must always be used if we speak of two individuals or of two parties); if *nullus* and *nemo* are used in a partitive sense, that is, if — stands in opp. to the remaining parts or the whole, they govern the *genit.* (e.g. — mortal, *nemo mortalium*; — animal is more prudent, *nulla beluarum prudentior est*); the *genit.* may also sometimes be expressed by a circumloc. with *de, ex* (e.g. — man of our army was killed, *nemo de nostris cecidit*); sometimes it would appear that instead of *nullus* and *nemo* we use in Latin *nihil* (with *genit.* when it stands for *nullus*); however, *nihil* expresses the negative more strongly than *nullus* = none at all (e.g. there is — one (at all) more miserable than I am, and — one more happy than Catulus, *nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est Catulo*; to have — doubt (at all), *nihil dubitationis habere*); very often we use — when the negative does not refer to anything in general, but to something particular; in this case, which takes place principally when — belongs as an *adj.* to a noun or refers as a predicate to a noun previously mentioned, we use in Latin the negative *non* instead of *nullus* (e.g. you ordered them — ship, *navem is non imperasti*). We likewise use *non* in Latin for

— when the object in English is expressed by a verbal noun: e.g. to have — fear, *non timere*; to feel — doubt, *non dubitare*; to feel — hatred against anyone, *non odisse alqm, etc.*; — one, *nemo*; at — place, *nusquam*; at — time, *numquam* (*nunq-*), *nullo tempore*; and at — time, *nec umquam*; in — respect, *nihil*; in — wise, *nullo modo, nulla ratione*. **nobody**, *n. nemo, nullus* (= no; as the *genit.* of *nemo, neminis* was little used, *nullus* was used instead), *nemo homo*; and —, *nec ullus, nec quisquam*; that —, *ne quid*; a —, *terrae filius*. **nowhere**, *adv.* *nusquam*.

noble, *I. adj.* **1.** by birth, *nobilis, generosus, nobili* or *illustri loco natus*; **2.** morally, *ingenius, magnanimus, praeclarus, honestus, liberalis, elatus, excelsus*. *Adv.* — born, *nobili loco natus* or *ortus, ingenuus, praeclare, honeste, liberaliter, elate*. **II. n.** *unus e nobilibus*, or by homo nobilis or generosus; in pl. the nobles, *optimates, nobiles*. **nobility**, *n. 1.* by birth, *nobilitas, genus nobile, generosa stirps, -pis*; — by lofty position, *summo loco natus esse*; **2.** = the nobles; see NOBLE, *II.*; **3.** moral —, *magnanimitas, animus ingenuus, etc.*; see NOBLE, *I. 2.*

nocturnal, *adj.* *nocturnus*.

nod, *I. v. intr.* *nutare*; to — in approbation, *annuere*; to —, = to doze, *nictare*. **II. n.** *nutus, -us*.

noise, *I. n.* *strepitus, -us* (= loud —), *fremitus, -us* (= low, hollow —, of bees, horses, etc.), *crepitus, -us* (= clattering, clashing), *sonitus, -us* (= loud, clear sounds, e.g. of a trumpet), *stridor* (= the whizzing, e.g. of a saw), *frigor* (= the crackling, e.g. of a house that falls), *murmur* (= murmuring of water), *turba* (= confusion), *tumultus, -us* (= uproar with clamour; then in general any — caused by a mob or by a single individual), *convictum*; to make a —, *strepere, strepitum edere, fremere, concipere, strepitum facere alqd re, tumultum facere, tumultuari* (= to shout, also in a camp, when the enemy is approaching), *clamare, clamitare* (= to cry with a loud voice); to march out with great —, *magno strepitu et tumultu castra movere*. **II. v. tr.** to — abroad; see PUBLISH.

noiseless, *adj.* *quietus* (= quiet), *tacitus* (= silent). *Adv.* *quiete, tacite, (cum) silentio* (= in silence).

noiselessness, *n.* *silentium* (e.g. of the night, *noctis*). **noisy**, *adj.* *strepens, fremens, tumultuosus* (= full of shout and uproar, e.g. *contio, †argutus*). *Adv.* *cum strepitu*.

noisome, *adj.* *foedus, teler*.

nomades, *n. pl.* *nomades (vouades)*, in pure Latin, *vagae gentes*. **nomadic**, *adj.* by the *genit.* *nomadium*, or by *vagus*.

nomenclature, *n.* *index nominum* or *nomen*.

nominal, *adj.* and *adv.* opp. to *real, nomine, verbo, per speciem, specie*.

nominate, *v. tr.* *nominare, dicere, facere, designare, (con)salutare* (= to greet as), *creare*; see APPOINT. **nomination**, *n.* *nominatio, designatio*. **nominate**, *n.* *casus, -us, nominativus* or *rectus*. **nominee**, *n.* use *nominatus* (e.g. title — of Caesar, a *Caesare nominatus*).

non, in comp. (e.g. — residence, see ABSENCE). **nonentity**, *n.* *nihil*; perfect eloquence is no —, *est certe alqd consummata eloquentia*.

nonsense, *I. n.* *ineptiae*; to talk —, *ineptie dicere, aliena loqui*. **II. interj.** *nugas! gerrae!*

nonsensical, *adj.* see FOOLISH.

none, *adj.* see NO.

nook, *n.* see ANGLE, CORNER.

noon, *n.* = midday, *meridies*.

noose, *n.* *laqueus*.

nor, *conj.* *neque*; see NEITHER.

normal, adj. see **REGULAR**.

north, or **northern**, or **northerly**, **I.** adj. *septentrionalis* (septem-), *aquilonaris*; — lights, *lumen a septentrionibus oriens*; — wind, † *Boreas*, *septentriones venti*. **II.** n. *septentrio*, or pl. *septentriones*, † *aquilo*, † *Boreas*. **north-east**, adj. *inter septentriones et orientem spectans*; the — wind, *Aquilo*. **north pole**, n. † *polus nactalis*, *gelidus*, or simply † *polus* (Ov.) or *axis* *septentrionalis*. **northwards**, adv. *septentrionem versus*. **north-west**, adj. *inter septentriones et occasum solis spectans*; — wind, *Caurus* (Cor.).

nose, n. *nasus*, *nares*, -*ium* (= nostrils, hence the —, an organ for breathing and smelling; also the sing., *nares*, if we speak of one nostril); to blow the —, *nares* or *se emungere*; to turn up the —, *naribus contemptum* or *fastidium ostendere*; to turn up the — at anyone (from contempt), *alqm suspendere naso* (Hor.).

nosegay, n. *fasciculus*.

nostrils, n. *nares*, -*ium*, f.

nostrum, n. *medicamentum*.

not, adv. *non*, *haud* (the former in gen., the latter only in certain comb., chiefly before adv. and adj., to modify their meaning, e.g. — much, *haud multum*; — far, *haud longe*; *nullus*, as frequently used by modern writers, in ancient writers not merely = *non*, but = at all (e.g. *Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed, etc.*, Cic.); *minus* (= less, *notas strongas non*), *nihil* (stronger than —, = by no means, *neutiquam*, *haudquamquam*, *nequaquam*, *minime* (also stronger than —), *ne* (expresses a request, wish, command, e.g. do — resist, if, etc., *ne repugnatis*, si, etc.; dare —, *ne audeto*); *fac* *ne* with subjunctive mood (see **LEST**, etc.), or *cave* (*ne*) with subj. (= take care lest, etc.), or *noli* (with infin. = do — wish, all three only = an invitation, a request, etc., uttered in a modest manner, instead of *ne*; do — be tempted to, *cave cupias*; do — believe if, *cave credas*); in double prohibitions, *neve* (*neu*) . . . *neve* (*neu*); after verbs of fearing, — = ut (e.g. *verecor ut veniat* = I fear that he will — come). In questions, — is expressed by *annon* (= perhaps —), when an affirmative answer is expected (e.g. did I — say perhaps that it would happen so? *annon dixi hoc futurum?*); or *nonne*, if we put a question with a view to convince anyone that we are right (e.g. what, does — the dog resemble the wolf? *quid, canis nonne lupo similis?*); by *ne* (enclit.), esp. with verbs that express a perception, if we are not certain whether the person spoken to perceives the thing (e.g. do you — see that in Homer Nestor makes a boast of his virtues? *videsne ut apud Homerum sapientissime Nestor de virtutibus praedicet?*); by *non*, if we think that the person does — at all perceive the thing to which we wish to direct his attention (e.g. do you — see how great the danger is when, etc., *non vides quanto periculo, etc.*, by *num*, when a negative answer is expected; — on any account, *minime*, *minime gentium*, *fac* or *cave* *ne* with subj., *noli* with infin.; — by any means, *nullo pacto*, *nullo modo* (= in no wise), *nihil*; — at all, *neutiquam*; — so very (before an adj. or adv.), *haud* or *non ita* (e.g. — so very far, *haud* (*non*) *ita longe*); — sufficiently, — quite, *non satis*, *parum* (= too little); — even, *ne . . . quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies must be placed between *ne* and *quidem*, e.g. I do — even consider this profitable, *ne utile quidem hoc esse arbitror*); — so, = — in this manner, *non ita*, *non sic*; = less, *minus* (e.g. — to stray so far, *minus late vagari*); but —, *non vero*, *neque vero*, *non autem* (the second in passing to

something else; *non autem* sometimes separated by a word which is put between, e.g. but I can — tell you, *non possum autem dicere*; if “but —” is merely used to introduce an antithesis, *non* alone is used, e.g. I mean the father, but — the son, *dico patrem, non filium*); — either, *nec* or *neque* (e.g. Epicurus says, we do — require understanding, nor words either, *Epicurus negat opus esse ratione, neque disputatione*; fortune does — give us virtue, and therefore does — take it away either, *virtutem fortuna non dat, ideo nec detrahit*); but also . . . —, *nec . . . quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies is placed between *nec* and *quidem*, especially in opp. to something else, e.g. but also Jugurtha did — remain quiet in the meantime, *sed nec Jugurtha quidem quietus interea*); and —, *et non* (when the negative refers to one word only, as when the stress lies upon the negative), *neque* (to connect two sentences or two parts of the same sentence, e.g. *via certa et non longa* = a safe road and one that is — very long, but *via certa neque longa* = a road both safe and short); and so —, and therefore —, *ac non* (to express an inference, e.g. there was nobody who would have taken him to be accused of a crime, and who would — therefore think that he had been condemned over and over again, *nemo erat qui illum reum, ac non millies condemnatum arbitratetur*); and — rather, *ac non potius*, or simply *ac non*; and — less, *atque etiam*, *itenique* (= and so also, likewise also); to say —, by *negare*; my friend said that he would — do it, *meus amicus negabat se hoc facturum esse*; in connexion with an adj., — is often rendered in Latin by one word, containing — and the adj., e.g. — prudent, *amens* (= silly), *demens* (= foolish); — pleasant, *injuvundus*, *ingratus*.

notable, adj. see **REMARKABLE**.

notary, n. *scriba* (*publicus*).

notation, n. *inscriptio alcis rei* (upon); = the act of noting down, (*per*) *scriptio*, *subscriptio* (= the writing down of one's name, *nominis*). **note**, **I.** n. 1, in music, *soni* or *vocis signum*; to play or sing from —, *ex libello canere* (not from memory); 2, = letter, *epistula* (*epistola*), *litterae*. **II.** v.tr. 1, by *scribere*, *exarare* (= to — down, in letters of Cic.); 2, see **NOTICE**. **notes**, n. pl., *dictata*, -*orum* (= dictations of a professor written down by the student). **note-book**, n. *adversaria*, *commentarii* (Plin. Min.), *pugillares* (Plin.); see **JOURNAL**. **noted**, adj. see **FAMOUS**. **noteworthy**, **notable**, adj. see **REMARKABLE**. **notice**, **I.** n. *observatio*, *animadvertio*, *notatio*, comb. *notatio* et *animadvertio*; to take —, *animadvertere*; to give —, see **PROCLAIM**, **DISMISS**. **II.** v.tr. *animadvertere*; see **REMARK**. **noticeable**, adj. see **REMARKABLE**. **notify**, v.tr. *alqm alcis rei certiore facere*, *alqd* (*de*) *nuntiare*; see **INFORM**. **notification**, n. *promulgatio* (of laws), *denuntiatio* (in gen.). **note-of-hand**, n. *chirographum*.

notch, **I.** n. see **INDENT**, **INCISION**. **II.** v.tr. *striare* (in architecture), *incidere* (= to make incisions, e.g. in a tree).

nothing, n. *nihil* (*nil*), *nilhilum*, *null'a res*; since *nihil* must be considered as a noun, it is used with adjectives or with a gen. (e.g. — of the kind, *nihil tale*; to think — mean, *nihil humile cogitare*; he has done — new, *nihil novi fecit*; to anticipate — good, *nihil boni divinare*); to rise from —, *ex nihilo oriri*; out of — comes —, *de nihilo nihil fit*, *de nihilo nihil creari potest*; to be as good as —, *pro nihilo esse*; with comparatives, *nihilo*, e.g. — greater, *nihilo majus*; — less, *nihil minus*, *nihil vero minus*; — but, *nihil nisi* (but not *nihil quam*); — else but,

nihil aliud nisi, nihil aliud quam (the latter if in the words preceding, *tam*, so much, is to be understood); and —, *nec quidquam*; I have — to fear, *nihil est quod timeam*; I have — to say in reply, *nihil est quod respondeam*; to care — for, *aliquid non flocci* or *parvi facere*, or *pro nihilo ducere*; good for —, *inutilis* (= useless); *nequam* (of a good-for — fellow).

notice, n., notify, v.tr., see under NOTIFICATION.

notion, n. see CONCEPTION, IDEA.

notorious, adj. 1. = well known, *notus, manifestus, clarus, tritius, celebratus*, comb. *tritius et celebratus* (= commonplace); **2.** in a bad sense, *insignis* or *infamis* *aliquid* *re*, or by superl. (e.g. a — evil-doer, *homine sceleratissimus*). Adv. *manifestum est*, with acc. and infin. **notoriety, n.** *fama* (in gen.), *infamia* (in bad sense).

notwithstanding, adv. *nihilominus* (or in two words, *nihilo minus*), *tamen, attamen, verumtamen*, often not expressed after *etsi*, etc. = although.

nought, n. see NOTHING.

noun, n. *nomen* (Gram.); see SUBSTANTIVE.

nourish, v.tr. *nutrire*. **nourishing, adj.** *in quo multum alimentum est, magni cibi* (= containing much nutritious matter, opp. *parvi cibi*), *valens* (= strong, opp. *imbecillus, infirmus*). **nourishment, n.** *alimentum*.

novel, I. adj. novus; see NEW. UNCOMMON. **II. n.** *fabula, fabella* (= a short story). **novelist, n.** *qui fabulas componit*. **novelty, n. 1.** as quality, *novitas, insolentia*; **2.** = a new thing, *res nova*.

November, n. (*mensis*) *Novembris* or *November*.

novice, n. *novicius, novellus* (= one who has just arrived, established himself, settled at a place, *Liv.*); a — in military service, *tiro, miles, -itis, novus* (opp. *miles veteranus*); a — in anything, *tiro* or *ruidis*, or comb. *tiro et rudis* *in aliquid re* (= a mere beginner in anything), *peregrinus* or *hospes*, or comb. *peregrinus alique hospes in aliquid re* (= inexperienced). **novitiate, n.** *tempus ad aliquid facultates experiendum constitutum* or *tempus tirocinii*.

now, adv. *nunc* (opp. *tunc*; at this moment, the time present with the writer, as *tunc* refers to time present in regard to the person or thing referred to); *jam* (a particle of transition, up to —, from —), *hoc tempore, in praesentia, in hoc tempore, in praesenti*; *hodie* (= to-day); *nunc demum* (that is, — for the first time, — at length, in contradistinction to *tum* or *tunc primum*); — especially, (*nunc*) *cum maxime*; but —, *modo*; just —, *nunc ipsum, hoc ipso tempore*; from —, *jam inde, ab hoc tempore*; — (as a particle of connexion or inference), *igitur*, or by a periphrasis, *quae cum ita sunt* (= as these things are so). As a particle of mere transition, *autem* or *vero* or *quidem, equidem, sed*; but sometimes no particle at all is used, e.g. whatever he may — say, *quidquid dicat*; you may — (or then) be present or not, *adsis necne*. As a particle of affirmation or concession use *vero* or *nunc*; *nunc vero*, — in fact; *nunc autem*, = but now. With a question, *quid vero?* — what? or *quid autem?* — what in the world? *quid tandem?* In exhortations, e.g. come —, *age, agite*; — four years ago, *quatuor abhinc annis, ante hos quatuor annos*; — and then, *aliquando, nonnunquam* (*nonnunquam*). **nowadays, adv.** *hodie, hodierno tempore*; see NOW.

nowhere, adv. *nusquam*.

nude, adj., nudity, n., see NAKED.

nudge, v.tr. *alci latus fodicare* (HOR.).

nugatory, adj. *nugatorius*; see VAIN.

nugget, n. perhaps *later, -eris, m.* (Var.).

nuisance, n. by *molestus* (e.g. the man is a —, *homo moeustus est*).

n. 11, adj. *vanus* (= not to be depended on, e.g. *promissum*), *inanis* (= without a meaning, e.g. *promissum*), *superfluum* (= futile, e.g. *sententia, opinio*), *nullus* (= as good as nothing, e.g. *nulla est haec amicitia*), *fragilis* (= fragile), *caducus* (= perishable); to declare anything — and void, *aliquid irritum esse fubere, aliquid rescindere* (= to rescind, e.g. a will); fig. by *nihil valere, nihil auctoritatis habere* (= to have no authority), *nulla alcijs habetur ratio* (= anyone is not considered at all). **nullify, v.tr.** *ad irritum redigere*. **nullity, n.** *vanitas, inanitas, fragilitas*; see INVALIDITY.

numb, I. adj. *torpens*; to be —, *torpere*; to grow —, *torpescere*. **II. v.tr.** *aliquid torpore afficere*. **numbness, n.** *torpor*.

number, I. n. 1. *numerus* (in most senses of the Eng. = several people or things; mere — or cypher, grammatical —, musical measure); an equal —, *numerus par*; unequal —, *numerus impar*; to be one of a —, *esse numero* or *in numero*; **2.** = many, *copia, multitudo*, or by *multus* (e.g. a — of men, *multi homines*).

II. v.tr. *numerus inire*; *aliquid numerare, de numerare, numerum alcijs rei inire* or *exsequi* or *efficere, computare* (= to reckon), (*enumerando*) *percensere* (= to go over in numbering); to — the stars, *stellas dinumerare*; to — on the fingers, *numerare digitis* or *per digitos, computare digitis*; to — among the gods, *referre in numerum deorum*. **numbering, n.** — of the people, *census, -us*; see CENSUS. **numberless, adj.** *innumerus, innumerabilis*. **numerable, adj.** *numerabilis*. **numerical, adj.** — signs, *numerosum notae* or *signa, -orum*. Adv. *numero*. **numerous, adj.** *creber* (= frequent), *celeber* (= full of people), *frequens* (= quite full), *multo, magnus, multiplex* (= manifold); a — assembly of the senate, *frequens senatus*. Adv. *magno numero*.

numismatics, n. and *adj.* *nummorum doctrina*.

nun, n. *monacha, nonna* (EccL.).

nuptial, adj. *nuptialis, genialis* (e.g. *lectus*); see CONJUBIAL. **nuptials, n.** *nuptiae*; see WEDDING.

nurse, I. n. 1. *nutrix* (in gen. or = wet- —), *nutricula* (dimin.); a sick —, by verb *quae aliquid curat*; **2.** fig. *altrix*. **II. v.tr. 1.** *nutrire* (= to suckle), *gestare* (= to carry in the arms), *fovère* (= to fondle); **2.** in sickness, *aliquid curare, alci assidere*. **nursery, n.** *parvulorum diaeta*; — in a garden, *seminarium* (lit. and fig.; *plantarium*, *Plin.*); — of vines, *vitiarium*. **nursery-gardener, n.** *qui seminarium habet*. **nursling, n.** *alumnum* (= adopted son); *alumna* (= adopted daughter); see DARLING.

nurture, n. see EDUCATION.

nut, n. *nux*; to crack a —, *nucem frangere*; you have only one more — to crack, but a hard one, *unus tibi restat nodus, sed Herculeus* (Sen.). **nutshell, n.** lit. *putamen*; fig. to put the thing in a —, *ne multa dicam*.

nutriment, nutrition, n. see FOOD, NUTRISH.

nymph, n. *nympha, Nerëis, -idis, f.* (= sea —), *Oreas, -adis, f.* (= mountain —), *Dryas, -adis, f.*, and *Hamadryas* (= tree —, forest —), *Nais* and *Naias* (= river —).

O.

ô! oh! interj. *o!* (in gen., as exclamation whenever we feel affected, *proh!* (chiefly implying indignation), *heu!* (in complaining, lamenting), *oh!* (expressive of weariness after having attended to a thing for some time); after an interjection we use either the voc., when we invoke the thing itself, or the accus., when we say, e.g., —, unfortunate that I am! *o* (or *heu*) *me miserum* or *me perditum*! or *me miserum*! —, certainly, *sane quidem*, *scilicet quidem* (in gen. ironically); —, no, *minime vero*; —, I shall come, *ego vero veniam*; —, it is already done, *atqui jam factus est*.

oak, *n.* *quercus*, -*is*, *f.* (= the common —); of —, oaken, *quercus* or *quernus*, *querceus* (= of the common —). **oak-apple**, *n.* *galla* (Plin.).

oakum, *n.* *stuppa*; made of —, *stuppeus*.

oar, *n.* *remus* (in gen., = — of a ship, boat), *scalmus* (= a round piece of wood, a thole, to which the — was fastened; then fig. for the — itself), *nullum scalmum vidit*, he saw no —, i.e. boat; **† palma** (lit. = blade); bank of —s, seat for rowers, *tranztrum*, also *sedile*; hole for an —, *columbarium* (late); stroke of the —, *pulsus*, -*us*, *remorinus*.

oath, *n.* *jusjurandum*, gen. *jurisjurandi* (= the — taken by subjects and soldiers), *sacramentum* (military), *religio*, *jusjurandi verba* (= the form of an —); a false —, *falsum jusjurandum*, *perjurium*; to put one to his —, *jusjurandum ab alio exigere*, *jusjurandum alci deferre*; to swear or take an —, *jusjurandum dare* or *jurare*, *sacramentum* or *sacramento dicere* (Liv.); to swear a false —, *falsum jurare*, *pejorare* or *perjurare*; to take the truest —, *verissimum jusjurandum jurare*, *ex animi sententiâ jurare*; to take the — (i.e. according to the usual form), *verbis conceptis jurare* (so *pejorare*); to swear allegiance, *in verba alci* (to his dictation) *jurare* (used of citizens, officials, and soldiers; also fig.), *sacramentum dicere apud alqm*, *sacramento* or *sacramentum dicere alci* (of soldiers); to administer the — of fidelity, *alqm in sua verba jusjurandum adigere*; to refuse to take the —, *sacramentum detrectare* (of soldiers); to bind by —, *jurejurando alqm a(d)stringere*, *obstringere*, *obligare*; to bind oneself by an —, *se jurejurando obstringere*.

oats, *n.* *avena*. **oatmeal-porridge**, *n.* *avenae puls*. **oatmeal-gruel**, *n.* *cremor avenae*.

obdurate, *adj.* see **OBSTINATE**.

obedient, *adj.* *oboediens*, *dicto audiens*, *dicto audiens atque oboediens*, *obtemperans*, *obsequens* (all with *dat.*). *Adv.* *oboedienter*. **obedience**, *n.* *oboedientia* (= submission to masters, etc.), *obtemperatio* (to anything, *alci rei*; = the act of complying with, e.g. the laws, *legibus*), *obsequium*, *obsequentia* (= resignation to another's will, fulfilling instructions), *officium* (inasmuch as it is the result of duty to superiors, the allegiance of tributary states); to remain in —, *in officio retinēri* or *continēri*; to bring back to —, *ad obsequium redigere*. **obey**, *v.tr.* *alci parere*, *oboedire* (*obed-*), *dicto audientem esse* (= to — anyone's commands), *obtemperare* (= to comply with anyone's wishes), *obsequi* (= to yield to anyone's advice), *alqm audire*, *alci auscultare* (= to listen to anyone's entreaties), *alci morem gerere*, *mori-gerari* (= to gratify), very often comb. to increase the force, *parere et oboedire*, *oboedire et parere*, *obtemperare et oboedire*, *obsequi et oboedire*, *dicto audientem atque oboedientem esse*.

obeisance, *n.* see **Bow**.

obelisk, *n.* *obeliscus* (Plin.).

obelus, *n.* *obelus* (late) *vergula censoria* (Quint.).

obese, *adj.* see **FAT**.

obituary, *n.* perhaps *ratio Libitinae*; to be registered in the —, *in rationem Libitinae venire* (Suet.).

object, *I. n.* 1, = something presented to the mind by the senses, *res*; the —s around us, *res externae*; to be the — of is variously rendered; by *esse* and *dat.* (e.g. to be an — of care, hatred, contempt to anyone, *alci esse curae*, *odio*, *contemptui*), by *esse* and *in* (e.g. to be an — of hatred with anyone, *in odio esse apud alqm*; to become an — of hatred, *in odium venire*, *pervenire*), by nouns already involving the idea (e.g. — of love, *amor*, *deliciae*; — of desire, *desiderium*), by circumloc. with verbs (e.g. to be the — of anyone's love, *ab alio amari*, *diligī*); 2, = ultimate purpose, *finis*, -*is*, *m.* (and *f.* mostly poet. or ante and post class.), *consilium*, or by circumloc. with *id quod volo* or *cupio* (= the design); *propositum*, or by circumloc. with *quod spectro* or *sequor* or *peto* (= end, aim); *finis* (= the main purpose, e.g. the — of a house is usefulness, *domus finis est usus*; but not = *propositum* = the aim or — we have in view); the — of anything, *consilium alci rei* (in a subjective sense), *id cuius causā alqd facimus* (in an objective sense); with what —, *quo consilio*; with the — of, *eo consilio ut*; to have an —, *consilium sequi*, *certum alqd consilium proposuisse* (of persons), *agere*, *petere* (= to seek), *velle* or *specare alqd* (= to regard, also of things); to have a great — in view, *magnum quidquam spectare* (of persons); the laws have this — in view, *hoc spectant leges*, *hoc volunt*; to lose sight of the — one had in view (in a speech, etc.), *a proposito aberrare*; to make anything one's —, *alqd sibi proponere*; 3, in metaphysics, *quod sub sensu cadit*. **II. v.tr.** *contra dicere*, *in contrariam partem afferre* (= to have something to say on the other side), *respondere* (= to answer); I have nothing to — against it, *nihil impedio*, *non repugnabo* (with *quominus* and subj.); also *ne*, and after a negative *quin*, with subj. *non recusabo quin* or *quominus*; but someone may —, *sed fortasse quispiam dixerit*, *dicat alqs forte*; but one might —, simply at (*enim*). **objection**, *n.* *quod contra dicitur*, *excusatio* (= excuse against accusations and orders), *exceptio* (= exception taken in a law-court); without the least —, *sine morâ*, *sine ullâ dubitatione*, *haud cunctanter* (*cunct-*), *non dubitanter*; to raise an —, *contra dicere*; I'll hear no —! *nihil audio!*! (*Com.*); see also **HINDRANCE**. **objectionable**, *adj.* *malus* (= evil); see **BAD**. **objective**, *adj.* *sub sensu cadere* or *res externae*; — case, *casus accusativus* (direct), *casus dativus* (indirect). *Adv.* *res externae* (e.g. the world); — considered, *res externas dico*. **objector**, *n.* *qui alqd alci contra dicit*.

objurgate, *v.tr.* *objurgare*.

oblation, *n.* see **SACRIFICE**.

oblige, *v.tr.* 1, = to constrain by moral force or necessity, or by law, *obligare alqm alci rei*, or with *ut*; *alligare*, *obstringere* (strictly), *devincire* (so that we cannot escape it); also by *cogi* (e.g. he was —d (= compelled by force) to destroy himself, *coactus est ut vitâ se ipsâ privaret*); the Campanians were —d to march out at the gates, *coacti sunt Campani portis egredi*; or by the active *cogere* (e.g. not as he wished, but as the will of the soldiers —d him to do, *non ut voluit, sed ut militum cobeat voluntas*); 2, = to do a favour, *alqm sibi obligare* or *obstrin-*

gère or *de omnia* (by a friendly act, *beneficio*; by acts of kindness, *officiis*); to be very much — to anyone, *alci multum* or *multa beneficia debere*; I am very much — to you (as answer), *gratissimum illud mihi fecisti*, or (in declining an offer) simply *benigne*.

obligation, n. = what constitutes legal or moral duty, *officium, debitum, religio* (= moral —); I am under the —, *meum est, deo*; to impose the — upon anyone, *imponere alci officium, obligare* or *obstringere alqm*; see DUTY. **obligatory**, adj. render by OBLIGE. **obliging**, adj. *humanus, comis* (= courteous), *facilis* (= easy), *officiosus* (= ready to oblige); an — letter, *litterae humaniter scriptae* or *humanitatis plenae*; see KIND. Adv. *humane, humaniter, comiter, facile, effusiose*. **obligingness**, n. *humanitas, comitas, facilitas*; see COURTEOUSNESS.

oblique, adj. 1, *obliquus* (= slanting, opp. *rectus*); 2, fig. *per ambages*; 3, in gram. — cases, *cusus obliqui*; — narrative, *oratio obliqua* (Quint.). Adv. *oblique, ex obliquo, in obliquum*. **obliquity**, n. *obliquitas, iniquitas*; see INIQUITY.

obliterate, v.tr. = to erase, *delere* (lit. and fig.); see ERASE, BLOT OUT, EFFACE, DESTROY.

oblivion, n. *oblivio, †oblivium*. **oblivious**, adj. *immemor, obliviosus*; see FORGETFUL.

oblong, adj. *oblongus* (Plin.).

obloquy, n. *odium* (= hatred), *opprobrium, convicium, maledictum* (= abuse); see ABUSE.

obnoxious, adj. 1, = subject, *alci rei obnoxius*; 2, = hurtful, *noxius*; see HURTFUL.

obol, n. *obolus*.

obscene, adj. *obscenus*; see FOUL. Adv. *obscene*. **obscenity**, n. *obscenitas* (e.g. *verborum* or *orationis*); see FILTH, FILTHY.

obscure, I. adj. 1, lit. = without light; see DARK; 2, fig. = not easily understood, *obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*), *caecus* (e.g. *morbus, carmen*), *involutus* (= involved), *reconditus* (= hidden), *ambiguus, dubius* (= doubtful), *perplexus* (= confused, perplexing, e.g. *sermones, carmen*), *incertus* (= vague, e.g. *rumor*), *subobscurus* (= rather —, e.g. of an author); he is very —, *valde obscurus est* (of a philosopher, etc.); 3, = not noted, *obscurus*. Adv. *obscure, perplexe, ambigue, dubie*; — born, *obscuri loco natus*. II. v.tr. *obscurare* (lit. and fig.), *alci rei tenebras offundere, obducere* (fig. = to make indistinct). **obscurity**, n. 1, *obscuritas*; see DARKNESS; 2, fig. *obscuritas, oratio involuta, humilis*; see OBSCURE, 2; 3, of birth, *obscuritas, humilitas, ignobilitas*.

obsequies, n. see FUNERAL.

obsequious, adj. and adv. by *alci adulari* (= to flatter). **obsequiousness**, n. *adulatio*.

observe, v.tr. 1, (*ob*)*servare, aservare* (= carefully), *animadvertere* (= to attend to a thing), *spectare, contemplari* (= to — as a quiet spectator), *considerare* (= to look at carefully); to — the enemy, *hostium consilia speculari* (= to spy out his plans); 2, = to keep to, maintain, (*ob*)*servare, conservare, custodire* (= to adhere strictly to a certain course), *colere* (= to — duly); to — one's duty, *officium suum servare* (opp. *off. praetermittere*); to — order, a custom, an oath, *ordinem, morem, iurjurandum* (con-) *servare*; 3, = to remark; see REMARK, MENTION. **observance**, n. *mos* (= habit), *ritus, -us* (= manner), *conservatio* (= maintenance); see HABIT. **observant**, adj. see OBEDIENT, ATTENTIVE, and under OBSERVE. **observation**, n. 1,

observatio, animadversio (= act of attending to), — of the stars, *observatio siderum*; — of nature, *notatio naturae et animadversio*; power of —, *ingenti acumen* or *acies* (= acuteness), *sagacitas* (= sagacity); 2, = remark, *dictum*; see REMARK. **observatory**, n. *specula astronomica*. **observer**, n. *custos, -odis, m. and f.* (= guard, keeper), *animadversor* (= who gives heed to, e.g. *vitiorum, Cic.*), *spectator* (= a looker-on), *speculator* (= who spies out; fem. *speculatrix*); an — of nature, *speculator venatorque naturae*; — of the sky and stars, *spectator caeli siderumque*; an acute —, *homo acutus, sagax* (of quick perception); a conscientious — of all his duties, *omnium officiorum observantissimus*.

obsolete, adj. *obsoletus* (lit. = worn out, cast off, e.g. *vestis*; fig. *verba*), *ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus* (= long since out of use in ordinary language), *ab ultimis et jam obliteratis temporibus repertus* (= far-fetched from bygone times; both of words).

obstacle, n. *impedimentum*.

obstinate, adj. *pertinax* (of persons, and things which continue unabated, e.g. an illness), *pervicax* (= resolute), *obstinatus, affirmatus* (= steadfastly persevering, the latter in a bad sense); an — illness, *morbus longinquus* (= long); to observe an — silence, *obstinatum silentium obtinere*. Adv. *pertinaciter, pervicaciter, obstinate, obstinato animo, affirmata voluntate*. **obstinacy**, n. *pertinacia, pervicacia, obstinatio, animus obstinatus, voluntas affirmator*.

obstreperous, adj. *tumultuosus*.

obstruct, v.tr. 1, = to block up, *obstruere, obstrare, officere* (with dat.), *obaeipere* (*obsep-*), *intersaeipere*; to — the light, *obstruere* or *officere luminibus alcis*; 2, = to retard (e.g. progress), see HINDER, OPPOSE. **obstruction**, n. *impedimentum*; see STOPPAGE, HINDRANCE. **obstructive**, adj. *quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit*.

obtain, I. v.tr. *compotem fieri alcis rei, potiri alqd re* (= to get possession of, *adipisci* (= to — what one desires), *alqd assequi, consequi* (by an effort), *nancisci* (by chance or through an opportune circumstance), *impetrare* (= to get what was requested), *obtinere* (= to — and keep what we claimed), *auferre* (as the fruit of exertion), *acquirere* (in addition to what one has), *exprimere* (= to extort, e.g. money, *nummulus ab algo*); to — by entreaties, *exorare* (anything from anyone, *alqd ab algo*; to — the highest power, *rerum potiri*. II. v.intr., see PREVAIL. **obtaining**, n. *adeptio, impetratio* (of what we requested).

obtrude, v.tr. see INTRUDE.

obtuse, adj. *hebes* (dull; lit. of a sword, angle, fig. of persons, mental qualities, the senses, etc., e.g. *homo, ingentum*), *obtusus, rebusus* (lit. = blunted, of a sword, angles, etc.; then fig. of things, e.g. *ingentum*; all three lit. and fig., opp. *acutus*), comb. *obtusus et hebes* (e.g. *scythe, falx*). **obtuseness**, n. see DULNESS STUPIDITY.

obverse, n. (of a coin, opp. reverse), *nummus aversus*.

obviate, v.tr. *alci rei occurrere* or *obviare* (= to prevent), *praecavere alqd* (= to prevent by precaution); see HINDER.

obvious, adj. *apertus, manifestus, clarus perspicuus*; see CLEAR, EVIDENT. Adv. *aperte, manifeste, clare, perspicue*.

occasion, I. n. 1, see TIME, OPPORTUNITY; 2, = incidental cause, *occasio, caus(a), auctor* (= author, of persons); to give an — for, *ansum*

dare or *præbere* *alcis* rei or with *ad* *alqd* *faciendum* (= to afford a handle for), *occasionem dare* or *præbere* *alcis* rei (e.g. *sui opprimerent*), of suppressing him) *locum dare* or *facere* *alcis* rei (= to give room for); on every —, *quotiens scumque (cunq̃ue)* *potestas data est*. **II.** *v.tr.* *avolorem esse* *alcis* rei (= to be the author of, e.g. a war, belli; anyone's return, *alcis rediit*), *creare* (= to create, e.g. an error, *errorem*; war, *bellum*), *movere* (= to excite, e.g. laughter, *risum*; war, *bellum*), *caus(s)are* *alcis* rei *inerre* (= to give the first cause, e.g. for a quarrel, *jurgit*); see **CAUSE**. **occasional**, *adj.* *render* by *occasione data* or *oblata*, *si occasio fuit* or *tulerit*, or by *per occasionem*; see **ACCIDENTAL**, **CASUAL**. *Adv.* *raro* (= seldom), *subinde*, *uliquando* (= now and then).

occident, *n.* see **WEST**.

occiput, *n.* *occipitium* (Plin., *opp. sinciput*), *aversa pars capitis*.

occult, *adj.* *occultus*; see **ABTRUSE**, **OBSCURE**.

occupy, *v.tr.* **1.** = to hold or possess, *habere, tenere*, in *manibus habere, possidere*; **2.** = to take, *cipere, occupare, expugnare* (urbem), *potiri* re; to be quite occupied with anything, *studio alcis rei teneri* or *trihit*, *studio* or *amore alcis rei captum esse*. **occupancy**, *n.* *possessio*. **occupation**, *n.* **1.** (of a place) *occupatio, expugnatio* (= storming); **2.** (in business) *negotium*; see **BUSINESS**, **OCCUPIER**, **POSSESSOR**.

occur, *v.intr.* **1.** = to come into one's mind, *render* by *in mentem mihi alqd venit, mihi in opinionem alqd venit* (as a conjecture), *subit animi cogitatio*, in *mentem* or in *cogitationem mihi incidit* *alqd* (= the thought comes into my mind), *mihi* or *animi* or in *mentem occurrit* *alqd*, *mihi succurrit* (= it just strikes me), *subit recordatio*, *recordor* or *reminiscor* *alcis rei*; **2.** of passages in books, *reperiri* (= to be found), *legi*; **3.** = to happen, *feri* (= to become), *accidere, evenire* (= to happen). **occurrence**, *n.* *casus, -us, res gesta* (= thing that has happened; in context also *res*), *eventum* (= event).

ocean, *n.* *oceanus*.

ochre, *n.* *ochra* (Plin.).

octagon, *n.* *octogōnos* (octag-). **octagonal**, *adj.* *octogōnos, -on*.

octave, *n.* (in music) **1.** = an interval of an eighth, *diapason*; **2.** = the eight notes, *octo voces* or *soni*.

octennial, *adj.* *octo annorum*.

October, *n.* (mensis) *October*.

octogenarian, *n.* *octoginta annorum* (in gen.), *octoginta annos natus* (= 80 years old).

ocular, *adj.* by *oculus* (e.g. to give — evidence of, *alci alqd ante oculos proponere*); see **VISIBLE**. **oculist**, *n.* *medicus qui oculis medetur*.

odd, *adj.* **1.** = uneven, *impar* (e.g. number); **2.** = remaining, left over; — moments, *tempora subsicina* (subsec-); see **SURPLUS**; **3.** see **SINGULAR**, **STRANGE**, **EXTRAORDINARY**. **oddity**, *n.* **1.** = **ODDNESS**; **2.** = queer fellow, *homo mirabiliter moratus*. **oddness**, *n.* see **SINGULARITY**, etc. **odus**, *n.* see **ADVANTAGE**, **SUPERIORITY**.

ode, *n.* *ode* or *oda* (late), *carmen*; see **SONG**, **POEM**.

odious, *adj.* *odiosus* (= hateful), *invisus* (= detested), *invidiosus* (= exciting envy and dislike), *offensus* (of what has given offence and is therefore hated); to be —, *odium* or *invidiam habere* (of things); not to be —, *odii* or *invidiæ*

nihil habere (of persons and things); to be — to anyone, *alci esse odiosum* or *invisum* or *offensum*, *alci esse odio* or *in odio*, *apud alqm esse in odio*, *alci esse invidiæ*. *Adv.* *odiose, invidiose*. **odiousness**, *n.* *odium*, or *render* by **ODIOUS**. **odium**, *n.* *invidia*.

odour, *n.* = **smell**, *odor*; see **SMELL**. **odoriferous**, **odorous**, *adj.* † *suaveolens*, † *odorus*, *odoratus* (= sweet-smelling; poet.).

Odyssey, *n.* *Odyssea*.

of, *prep.*, by the *genitive*; after a verb or an adjective by the *case* or *preposition* the *Latin* word requires; after *partitive* words, including *comparatives* and *superlatives*, by the *genit.* or a *prep.* according to the *rules of syntax*; by an adjective (e.g. a basin — marble, *labrum marmoreum*); this *preposition* is sometimes used for others (e.g. a temple constructed — (out of) marble, *aedes ex marmore exstructa*; I have heard nothing — (about) that affair, *ed de re nihil audiivi*).

off, *adv.* = away from, out of, *ab, de, ex*; to go —, *decedere*; to go — secretly, *subterfugere*; to bring —, *auferre*; to slip —, *elabi*; to get —, *evadere*; to bear, carry —, *auferre*; to be well —, *divitem* or *locupletem esse, alqd re abundare*; to lie — (of geographical position), *adiacere* *alci loco*; far —, *longe* or *procul*; to be far —, *longe abesse*.

offal, *n.* of meat, perhaps *caro ad vescendum non apta*.

offend, *v.tr.* *offendere* (= to put a stumbling-block in a person's way), *laedere* (= to wound the feelings), *violare* (= to outrage), *pungere* (= to sting), *mordere* (= to bite); without —ing you, *pace tuâ dixerim*; to be —ed, *aeque* or *molestè ferre*; to have in it something which —s, *habere alqd offensivis*. **offence**, *n.* **1.** = anger, etc., *offensio, ira*; to take —, *irasci*; to give —, *laedere*; see **ANGER**; **2.** = a fault, *peccatum, delictum, culpa*; see **FAULT**. **offender**, *n.* *reus* (= accused person); see **CULPRIT**. **offensive**, *adj.* **1.** *quod offensionem alci avertit, odiosus* (= hateful), *putidus* (= — to good manners); that is more — to me, *id neptius patior*; see **LOATHSOME**, **ODIOUS**; **2.** of war, *bellum* alone, except where opposition to defensive is strongly expressed, then by verb (e.g. *bellum arcebant magis quam inferebant* = they waged a defensive rather than an — war). *Adv.* *putide*, or by *adj.* **offensiveness**, *n.* by *adj.*

offer, *I. v.tr.* *offerre, profiteri* (= to propose voluntarily), *polliceri* (= to promise; all *alci alqd*), *porrigere* (= to — with the hand held out, e.g. a small coin, *assem*), *præbere* (= to hold out, e.g. *manum*, *os*; then *fig.* = to proffer), *præstare* (= to afford, e.g. fowls — a lighter kind of food, *aves leviores cibum præstant*), *dare* (= to give); to — violence to, *vim alci offerre*; to — one's services to anyone, *alci operam suam offerre*; to — one's services in, at anything, *ad rem* or *in alqd re operam suam profiteri*; to — one's goodwill, *studium profiteri*; to — anything to a person of one's own free will, *alqd alci ultro offerre* or *polliceri*; to — battle to the enemy, *hostem ad pugnam provocare*; to — hospitality to anyone, *alqm invitare hospitio* or *in hospitium*; to — up, *offerre* (= to bring as a contribution), *offerre*. **II.** *v.intr.* = to present itself, *offerri, dari* (of things, e.g. of an opportunity), *ob(ſ)ici* (accidentally), *suppetere* (= to be in store, at hand).

III. *n.* *condictio* (also = an — of marriage); to make an — to anyone, *condicionem alci ferre, deferre* or *offerre* or *proponere*. **offering**, *n.* see **SACRIFICE**.

office, *n.* **1.** *munus, -eris, n.* (= function), *officium* (= what one has to do), *partes, -ium* (= particular sphere), *provincia* (duty imposed upon

one), sors, -tis, f. (= duty allotted to one), locus (= appointment), magistratus, -us (= magisterial —, opp. imperium, a military command during war), honos (honor); that is my —, *hoc meum est*; 2, = a kindness, beneficium, officium; see KINDNESS, DUTY; 3, = place of business, domus, -us (irreg.); at anyone's —, *apud alqm.*
officer, 1, n. = military —, praefectus militum or militaris, praepositus militibus, or by some special term (e.g. centurio, tribunus); naval —, praefectus classis or navis; 2, = civil —, rendered by magistratus, -us; for particular —s, see their titles.
official, 1, n. = pertaining to a public office, e.g. — report, *lit(t)erae publicae*; to make an — report, *referre de alqđ re, deferre de alqđ re*. **II**, n. = officer, render by OFFICE, or a special title. Adv. publice, publicā auctoritate.
officialiate, v.intr. render by OFFICE, e.g. to — instead of another, *alcjs officio fungi*; see OFFICE.
officious, adj. molestus, alcjs studiosus (= desirous of serving one). Adv. moleste.
officialiousness, n. studium (towards one, erga or in alqm).

offing, n. (mare) altum.

offscourings, n. purgamenta, -orum (lit. and fig.).

offspring, n. progenies, stirps, liberi (= children).

oft, **often**, adv. saepe, saepenumero (= oftentimes), crebro (= repeatedly), multum (= many times); to be — with a person, multum esse cum alqo; I do a thing —, soleo alqđ facere; also by the adjs. creber and frequens; see FREQUENT (e.g. he was — in Rome, erat Romae frequens); in many cases the idea of — is expressed by frequentative verbs (e.g. to read —, *lectitare*; to visit —, *frequentare*); more —, saepius, crebrius; very —, saepissime, persaepe, creberrime, frequentissime.

ogle, v.tr. oculis limit intueri or a(d)spicere (= to look sideways).

ogre, n. umbra quaedam teterrima.

oil, 1, n. oleum (in gen., but lit. = olive —), olivum (= olive —); belonging to olive —, olearius; to paint with — colours, pigmentum oleatum inducere alci rei. **II**, v.tr. oleo ungere, oleo perfundere (all over). **oilman**, n. (mercator) olearius (Plin.). **oilpainter**, n. pictor qui pigmentis oleatis utitur. **oil-painting**, n. pictura pigmentis oleatis facta. **oily**, adj. olearius (= of oil), oleaceus (= like oil; Plin.), oleosus (= full of oil; Plin.).

ointment, n. unguentum, nardus (of nard oil); — for the eyes, collyrium.

old, adj. = that which has long been, vetus, vetustus, inveteratus, antiquus (= ancient), priscus (= primitive), pristinus (= at the first), obsoletus (= gone out of use); in comparative, —er (that which was before another thing), prior, superior (e.g. Dionysius the elder, Dionysius superior); au — soldier, veteranus miles; an — evil, malum inveteratum; an — custom, mos a patribus acceptus; as applied to men, in the sense of having lived long, grandis, comp. grandior (with or without natu), aetate gravis (= weighed down with years), † grandaevis, vetulus (contemptuous term); an — man, senex; an — woman, anus, antequa, vetula; to be of a certain age, natum esse (with the time in the accus.); octo annos natus est, = he is eight years old, or octo annorum est; see ELDERS, ANCIENT. **old age**, n. senectus, -itatis. **old-fashioned**, adj. obsoletus (= out of fashion), antiquus, priscus (= old). **olden**, adj. priscus; see OLD. **older**, comp. major (with or without natu); the oldest (or eldest), maximus natu.

olfactory, adj. quod ad odorem pertinet.

oligarchy, n. paucorum potentia or potestas or administratio or dominatio, respublica quas paucorum potestate regitur (as a state). **oligarchical**, adj. e.g. to become —, in paucorum jus ac dicionem cedere.

olive, 1, n. oliva, olea; — tree, olea, oliva; the wild — tree, oleastris; — grove, olivum; — season, harvest, oleitas, olivitas. **II**, adj. oleaginitus.

Olympiad, n. Olympias, -iādis, f. **Olympic**, adj. Olympicus; the — games, Olympia, -orum.

omelet, n. lagānum.

omen, n. omen (in gen. = a prognostic token), ostentum (= a portentous prodigy), auspiciū, augurium (= augury), portentum, monstrum, prodigium (= prodigy). **ominous**, adj. ominosus. Adv. ominose.

omit, v.tr. 1, = to neglect, mittere or omittēre alqd, or with infin.; see NEGLECT; 2, = to leave out, omittēre, praetermittere, praeterire, transire (= to pass over), intermittere (for a time). **omission**, n. = neglect, intermissio (for a time, e.g. of a duty, officii); = leaving out, praetermissio.

omnipotent, adj. see ALMIGHTY. **omnipresent**, adj. ubique praesens. **omnipresence**, n. to feel God's —, Dei numen et spiritum ubique diffusum sentire. **omniscient**, adj. cuius notitiam nulla res effugit, qui omnia videt et audit (= who sees and hears all things), omnia providens et animadvertens (= who foresees and perceives all things; all three of God). **omniscience**, n. by adj.

on, 1, prep. of place, in with ablat. (e.g. in saxo, — the rock; in terrā, — the ground, e.g. fructus in terrā est); in scaenā (scen), — the stage; in capite, — the head; in equo, — horseback; in limite, — the borders; "on" is sometimes rendered by ex (e.g. to hang — the tree, pendere ex arbore); as denoting time, — is expressed by the ablat. without a preposition (e.g. — the fourth day, quarto die); = after, by ex (e.g. statim ex consulatu, — the expiration of his consulship), or by abl. abs.; a or ab often represents — (e.g. — the side, a parte; — the left hand, ab laeva; — the wing, a latere; to be — anyone's side, stare ab alqo [= to take part with one]); bad — the part of = in disposition, ab ingenio improbus; = near, or in the direction of, ad, juxta (e.g. ad meridiem, — the south; ad Tiberim, — the Tiber); to speak — or upon anything, de alqđ re loqui; — account of, propter, ob, per alqd, de, pro, prae alqđ re; causā(s), gratiā, ergo (alcjs rei, the two former also with pers. pron., e.g. meā gratiā, all placed after their case, ergo only ante class.); — account of fear, propter timorem (grae metu); so propter pecuniam; propter hereditatem contentio oritur, a strife arises — the inheritance; amicitia propter se expetenda, friendship is to be sought for — its own account; — account of business I cannot, etc., per negotia mihi non licet; — certain reasons, certis de causis; — account of the noise it can scarcely be heard, prae strepitu vix audiri potest. **II**, adv. or onwards, porro. **onward**! interj. perge, pergit.

one, adj. as a numeral, unus, -a, -um; a certain —, quidam; some —, aliquis; some — of you, aliquis ex vobis; any —, quispiam (e.g. forsitan quispiam dixerit, any — may perhaps say; so dicit aliquis forte, some — will perchance say); each —, quisque; after si, nisi, me, nam, quando, ubi, and generally in conditional prepositions, even without a conjunction, use quis instead of aliquis or quispiam (e.g. ubi semel quis pejeraverit, et postea credi non oportet = when once

any—has sworn falsely, he ought not afterwards to be believed); in negative sentences, and in such as contain a negative sense, “any” is to be rendered as a noun by *quisquam*, and “any” alone as adjective by *ullus* (e.g. *estne quisquam omnium mortalium de quo melius existimes tu?* is there any of all mortals of whom you think better? so *an est illa res tanti?* is there anything so important?); “as any—” is rendered *quam qui maxime* (e.g. *iam sum amicus reipublicae quam qui maxime*, = I am as friendly to the state as any—); no —, *nemo*; — = *alter* when there are only two objects (e.g. *altero pede claudus*, = lame in — foot); *unus ille*, = that — (e.g. *unum illud addam*, = I will add only that — thing); *uno verbo*, = in — word; not even —, *ne unus quidem*, *non ullus*, *nemo unus* (= not a single person); not — of us, *nemo de nobis unus*; not — of them, *ut nulli*; — and another, *unus et alter*, *unus alterque* (= both together); some—, several, *non nemo*, *unus et item alter*; — after the other, *alios post alium*, *alios ex alio*; *singuli*, = — by —; — as much as the other, *utroque pariter*, *ambo pariter*; the — . . . the other, *alter . . . alter*; *hic . . . ille*; *prior . . . posterior*; *alii . . . alii*; *alii . . . pars (or partem)*; *pars . . . alii*; *quidam . . . alii*; — . . . the other, *alter alterum (of two)*, *alius alium* (e.g. *alter alterum* or *alius alium adjuvat*, = the — assists the other); *so inter se* (e.g. *timet inter se*, = they fear — another); if “other” refer to a substantive, repeat the substantive (e.g. *manus manum lavat*, = — hand washes the other; *so civis civi parat*); at — time . . . at another, *alias . . . alias* (e.g. *alias beatus, alias miser*); — and the same, *unus atque idem*, *unus idemque*; *uno eodemque tempore*, = at — and the same time; it is — and the same, *idem est, par est*; — . . . and other, *aliud . . . aliud*; to be — and the same, *nihil differre, nihil interesse*; labour and pain are not — and the same, *interest aliqd inter laborem et dolorem*; it is all — to me, *mea nihil interest*; — might have thought, *credere, putare*; — or the other, *alteruter*.

once, adv. **1**, as numeral, *semel*; — and for all, *semel*; — more, *iterum* (= again, for the second time), *denuo*, *de novo* (= anew, afresh); more than —, *semel atque iterum*, *semel iterumve*, *semel et saepius*, *non semel* (= not —, I at often, e.g. *poti aliqd*); — or, at all events, not often, *semel, aut non saepe certe*; not —, *non semel, ne semel quidem* (= not even —); at —, all at —, *repente, subito* (= suddenly, e.g. why has this been done all at —? *quid repente factum?*); *statim, illico simul* (= at the same time, e.g. *trium simul bellorum victor*, Liv.); all the people at —, *omnes simul* (= at the same time), (*omnes universi, cuncti* together); one at a time (or at —), *singuli*; many at —, *multi simul*; **2**, of time, *aliquando*, and after *ne* or *si* simply *quando* (= some time, past or future, which we are not able or willing to specify, e.g. did you — hear of him? *num ex eo audivisti aliquando?*); *quandoque* (= some time or other, e.g. he will — (i.e. some time) remember the kindness he received, *quandoque beneficii memor futurus est*); *quondam* (= some time past, e.g. that virtue — existed in this republic, *fuit ista quondam in hac republica virtus*), *olim* (= at some remote time past or future, opp. *nunc, nuper*; hence in fables or narratives = — upon a time); — at last, *tandem aliquando*; if —, *si quando*. **one-eyed**, adj. *uno oculo captus, luscus*. **oneself**, pron. *ipse*. **one-sided**, adj. see **UNEQUAL, UNFAIR**.

onion, n. *caepa* (caepe).

only, **1**, adj. *unus, solus, unicuique, solus, singularis* (also = distinguished); (he said that) he was the — person, etc., *who, unum se ex omni civitate Aeduarum quib.* **II**, adv. *solum, tandem*

(modo); not — . . . , but also, *non tantum (solum)* . . . , *sed etiam*.

onset, onslaught, n. *incurso*; see **ATTACK, ASSAULT**.

ontology, n. * *ontologia* (t.t.), or by circumloc. (e.g. *scientia illius quod per se ex(s)istit*). **ontological**, adj. * *ontologicus* (technical).

onward, adv. see **ON**.

onyx, n. *onyx* (Plin.).

ooze, v.intr. *manare*, † (*de*) *stillare*, † *sudare*, *emanare* (also fig.). **oozy**, adj. *uliginosus*.

opal, n. *opalus* (Plin.).

opaque, adj. *hauud pellucidus* or *translucidus*.

open, **1**, adj. **1**, = not closed, (*ad*) *apertus* (= not shut, not cloaked or covered, opp. *clavus, involutus*), *patens* (= standing —, wide —; also = extending far and wide), comb. *patens et apertus*; (*pro*) *patulus* (= lying —, free of access), comb. *apertus ac propatulus*; *hians* (= wide —, yawning); an — door, *fores apertae* (= not shut), *fores patentes* (= wide —); an — field, *campus apertus* or *patens* (with a distant view), *locus planus* or simply *campus* (= a plain); in the — street, *in aperto ac propatulo loco* (= in an —, public place), *in publico* (= in the middle of the street, in public); the — sea, *mare apertum* (poet. *aperta oceanus* = not surrounded by lands), *altum* (= the high sea); — eyes, *oculi patentes*; — mouth, *os hians*; to be, stand —, *apertum esse, patere* (= wide —; fig. his ear is — to the complaints of all, *patent aures ejus querulis omnium*); **2**, = accessible, e.g. anything is — to me, *patet mihi aliqd* (e.g. a post of honour); **3**, = manifest, *apertus, manifestus, clarus* (e.g. to catch anyone in the — act, *in manifesto facinore deprehendere, in re manifestâ tenere*); see **CLEAR**; **4**, = candid, *apertus, simplex, candidus*; see **CANDID**. Adv. *aperte, manifeste, simpliciter, candidè, palam, proptalam*. **II**, v.tr. **1**, *aperire* (= to uncover, unclothe), *patefacere* (= to lay —, both opp. to *operire*, *reserare* (= to unbolt, opp. to *obserare*), *recludere* (= to unlock, opp. to *occludere*; all these of a door, gate, etc.), (*expandere* (= to expand, — wide), *evolvere, revolvere* (= to unroll, e.g. a book); to — a letter, *litteras aperire, resignare, solvere; insecare, incidere* (= to cut —); to — one's hand, *digitos porrigere* (opp. *digitos contrahere*); to — one's eyes, *lit. oculos aperire; fig. meliora alqm docere*, = to teach anyone better; to — one's ears to flatterers (fig.), *aves patefacere assentatoribus*; to — a vein, *venam secare, incidere*; to — the entrance to anything, *adiitum ad alqd patefacere* (lit. and fig.); to — a way by force of arms, *iter sibi aperire ferro*; to — one's heart to anyone, *se or sensus suos alci aperire, se alci patefacere*; **2**, = to explain, etc., *aperire, detegere, reterege* (e.g. *conjuratorem, explicare, interpretari* (= to expound); see **EXPLAIN**; **3**, med. t.t., to — the bowels, *alvum de(j)icere, purgare*; **4**, to — a church, etc., *inaugurare, consecrare, dedicare*; **5**, = to begin, *exordiri*; see **BEGIN**. **III**, v.intr. *se aperire, aperiri* (in gen.), *patefieri* (of a gate), *pandi, se pandere* (= to — wide, to unfold oneself; also of blossoms, Plin.), *discedere* (of heaven, of the earth, etc.), *dehiscere* (= to burst —, of the earth); to — again (of wounds), *recrudescere*; to — out, *patescere* (e.g. *campus*); to — outside, *aperturam habere in exteriori partem*. **opening**, n. **1**, as an act, *apertio* (*patefactio* only fig. = public announcement); the — of the hand, *digitorum porrectio* (opp. *digitorum contractio*); also rendered by verbs (e.g. at the — of the body, *in apertendo corpore*); **2**, = aperture, *apertura* (in architecture), *foramen* (in gen.), *os, oris*, n. (= mouth of a river, etc.); to make

an — in anything, *alqd aperire* (in gen.), *alqd perforare* (= to make a hole through); to have an —, *patēre* (= to stand open), *hiare* (= to yawn); see **HOLE**, **BREACH**, **FISSURE**; **3**, the — of a church, etc., *consecratio, dedicatio*; **4**, = opportunity, *ocasio, opportunitas* (= opportunity); to see a good — in business, etc., *quaestum petere*; see **GAIN**; **5**, = beginning, *initium, exordium*; **6**, med. t.t. — of the bowels, *purgatio* (alvi). **openness**, *n. simplicitas* (rare in class. period), † *candor, animus simplex* or *candidus*.

opera, *n. drama* (-ātis, *n.*) *musicum* or *melicum*.

operate, *v.intr.* **1**, *vim habere ad alqd* or *in alqd re*; see **ACT**; **2**, in war, *rem agere*; **3**, in surgery, to — upon, *render by secare alqm* or *alqd* (= to cut a person or thing), *scalpulum admo-vere, adhibere alci rei* (= to apply the lancet to, e.g. a limb, *Cels.*). **operation**, *n. 1*, *res agenda, res gerenda* or *gesta* (= an act either to be performed or already performed), *negotium* (as an obligation undertaken); by the — of anyone, *per* with accus. (= by means of) or *a(b)* with ablat. (= by); see **PROCESS**; **2**, in war, *res bello gerenda*, or in the context *res gerenda* (when the — is not yet performed), *res bello gesta*, or in the context *res gesta* (when performed); plan of —s, *omnis* or *totius belli ratio* (in war); to draw up a plan of —s, *rei agenda ordinem componere, totius belli rationem describere*; **3**, in surgery, see **OPERATE**. **operative**, *1*, *adj.* see **PRACTICAL**.

II, *n.* see **WORKMAN**, **LABOURER**.

ophthalmia, *n. oculorum inflammatio* (*Cels.*), *lippitudo*.

opiate, *n. medicamentum somnificum* (*Plin.*).

opinion, *n. opinio, sententia, existimatio, iudicium* (= decision), *dogma, -ātis, n.*, *praeceptum* or *decretum* or *placitum* (of a philosopher, teacher, etc.); see **MAXIM**; a false —, *opinio falsa, pravum iudicium, error* (= error); false —s, *opiniones falsae, opinionum commenta* (= dreams); a firmly-rooted but false —, *opinio confirmata*; the general —, *opinio vulgaris* or *vulgi, sententia vulgaris*; the general — respecting anything, *omnium opinio de alqd re*; public —, *existimatio vulgi*; according to the general —, *ad vulgi opinionem, ex vulgi opinione*; in my —, *meum quidem opinionem, (ex or de) mea sententia, ut mihi quidem videtur, ut opinor, ut puto, quantum equidem iudicare possum* (= as far as I can judge); to have a correct — of anything, *vere* or *recte iudicare de alqd re*; to form an — of anything merely by guess, *de alqd re conjecturā iudicare*; to have a good — of anyone, *bene de alqo existimare*; to have a high — of a person or thing, *magnam de alqo habere opinionem, magna est alcijs de alqd re opinio*; to have a high (no mean) — of oneself, *multum sibi tribuere, se alqm esse putare, magnifice de se statuere*; to be of —, *opinionem habere, opinari*; that is indeed my —, *mihi vero sic placet, sic hoc mihi videtur*; to give one's —, *sententiam dicere, dare, sententiam ferre* (by voting tablets), *dico quod sentio, sententiam meam aperio, expono quae mihi videntur* (= I say what I think of a thing); to ask anyone his —, *quaerere quid alqs sentiat*; to speak in favour of anyone's —, *in alcijs sententiam dicere*; to turn a person from his —, *alqm de sententiā movere, deducere*; I bring someone over to my —, *alqm in sententiam meam adduco, alqm ad sententiam meam trado*; to get an — into one's head, *in sententiam venire*. **opinionated**, *adj.* *render by homo opinionibus inflatus*. **opine**, *v.tr.* see **THINK**, **IMAGINE**.

opium, *n. opium* (*opion*, *Plin.*).

opponent, *n. adversarius*, in speeches of an advocate *iste*; see **ANTAGONIST**.

opportune, *adj. opportunus* (in gen.), *commodus* (= convenient), *idoneus* (= suitable); *tempestivus*. *Adv. opportune, commode, tempestive*. **opportuneness**, *n. opportunitas, commoditas* (= advantage). **opportunity**, *n. opportunitas* (in gen.), *ocasio* (= unexpected —; *opp.* exists before an action and leads to it, whereas *occ.* presents itself during an action and facilitates it; *occ.* should therefore be used in speaking of the events of a war, etc.), *casus, -us* (= a casual —), *potestas, facultas, copia* (all three = suitableness for carrying out anything), *ansa* (lit. = handle, fig. = occasion, in the connexion *ansam prae bere* or *dare alcijs rei* or *ad alqd*; all these nouns are construed with gen. of the object); a good, favourable —, *opportunitas idonea, occasio comoda* et *idonea, occasio bona* et *optata, temporis opportunitas, tempus opportunum*, also simply *ocasio, opportunitas, tempus*; when the — serves, *per occasionem, occasione data* or *oblata, si occasio fuerit* or *tulerit*; at the first —, *ut primum occasio* or *potestas data est* (*erit*), *primo quoque tempore dato, ubi primum opportunum* (*Sall.*); to seek an —, *occasionem quaerere* or *circumspicere*; to find an — for anything, *alcijs rei (faciendae) causam reperire* (= to find a cause, e.g. for making a war, *bellandi*); to seize an —, *occasionem arripere*; to avail oneself of an —, *opportunitate* or *occasione uti*; to lose an —, *occasioni deesse, occasionem amittere, praetermittere, dimittere*.

oppose, *v.tr.* *alqd alci (rei) objicere* (lit. and fig. = to oppose anything to anyone or anything), *adversari alci, repugnare alci rei* or *contra alqd* (= to fight against a thing), *comb. adversari et repugnare, resistere* (= to resist), *obstistere* (= to place oneself against), *omnis* (= to strive against with all one's might), *obesse, obstaré* (= to stand in the way); (all the above with dat.); † *obluclari, † reluctari*; I don't — it, *per me licet, nihil impedit*; to be —d to each other, *repugnare inter se* (of two things that contradict each other), *obtracere inter se* (of two rivals in a state); to — in public disputation, *adversario respondere*. **opposer**, *n.* see **OPONENT**. **opposite**, *adj. 1*, *adversus, oppositus, obiectus*; an island — to Alexandria, *insula obiecta Alexandriae*; — to, *e regione* (with gen. or dat., e.g. *us, nobis*); on, to the — side of, *trans, ultra* (see **BEYOND**, **OVER**); **2**, see **ADVERSE**, **CONTRARY**. **opposition**, *n. 1*, = the act of opposing, *oppositio*, = difference, *repugnantia, discrepantia*; see **RESISTANCE**; without —, *nenime obloquente*; **2**, = the body of opposers, *pars adversa* (in gen.), or *factio adversa* or *adversaria* (during a revolution); where possible use special terms (e.g. *optimates*, -*ium*, pl. = the *Tory* —).

oppress, *v.tr.* *premēre, opprimēre, vexare, affligere*. **oppression**, *n. vexatio, infuria* (= injustice, e.g. of the authorities, *maistratum*); — in a state, *dominatio crudelis*; see **TYRANNY**. **oppressive**, *adj. molestus* (= troublesome), *magnum* (= great), *iniustus* (= unjust), *gravis* (= heavy), — cold, *frigorū vis*; to be burdened with an — debt, *aere alieno premi*; — government, *dominatus (-is) crudelis*. *Adv. moleste, graviter, inique*. **oppressor**, *n. qui dominatum crudelē exercet, tyrannus* (= sole ruler, may at times serve).

opprobrium, *n.* (*op*)*probrium*; see **IGNOMINY**. **opprobrious**, *adj. protrosus* (= disgraceful); see **IGNOMINIOUS**.

optative, *adj.*, the — mood, *modus optativus* (*Gram.*).

optics, *n.* *optice*, -*es*, *f.* **optical**, *adj.* in gen. by *oculus* (e.g. — deception, *oculorum mendacium*; — nerve, *nervus oculorum*). **optician**, *n. optices gnarus*.

option, *n.* *optio*, (*eligendi*) *optio et potestas, potestas optioque* (all = right of choice), *arbitrium* (= free-will); see CHOICE. **optional**, *adj.*, *render by alcijs rei eligendae optionem alci dare, alci permittère arbitrium alcijs rei, facere alci potestatem optionemque ut eligat, facere alci arbitrium in eligendo.*

opulent, *adj.* *opulentus*; see RICH, WEALTHY. **opulence**, *n.* *opulentia*; see RICHES, WEALTH.

or, *conj.* *aut* (excludes one or other of the suppositions expressed, e.g. here, soldiers, we must conquer — die, *hic vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est*); *vel* (implies that it is indifferent which of two or more than two things is chosen; considered by themselves they may be of the same or a different kind. If several ideas are proposed, *vel* generally denotes a climax, = "— even," e.g. — shall I say even, *vel dicam*; — rather, *vel potius*; — even indeed, *vel etiam*), *ve* (*enclit.*, generally separates single words, seldom sentences, and expresses that the nominal or real difference is not very great, e.g. merriment — laughter, *hilaritas risusve*; hence with numerals it is = "— at most," e.g. four — five each, *quaterni quintive*, *sive, seu* (arising from *vel* and *st*, always with a verb expressed or understood; implying that two or more expressions amount to the same, or that the speaker is undecided about them, and leaves the choice to others, e.g. the mother — the stepmother, *mater seu noverca*; be it accidentally — intentionally, *sive casu sive consilio*); in negative sentences the disjunctive particles are generally changed into *neque* or *neve* (e.g. laziness — idle dreaming is out of place here, *nilhil loci est segnitiae neque socordiae*); — not, *neve, neu* (after *ut* or *ne* and a verb); — at least, *aut certe* (or *aut* alone), *vel certe*; — rather, — more correctly, *vel ut verius dicam, atque adeo* (= nay even), or simply *aut*; either . . . , *aut . . . aut . . . vel . . . vel . . . sive* (with the distinction stated above), e.g. they thought either to induce the Allobrogians by persuasion, — to compel them by force, to allow, etc., *Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut patenterent*, etc. (i.e. it was indifferent to them which way they did it); the laws of the Cretans, whether given by Jupiter — Minos, educate youth by means of physical exercise, *Cretum leges, quas sive Juppiter sive Atinos sanxit, laboribus erudiunt juventutem*; respecting "—" in double questions, see WHETHER.

oracle, *n.* *oraculum* (in *gen.*), *sors oraculi* or, in the context, simply *sors* (lit. = by drawing lots, then in *gen.* = prophecy); *responsum oraculi* or *sorium*, or *responsum* alone in the context as answer to a question); to give an —, *oraculum dare* or *edere*; to pronounce anything as an —, *alqd oraculo edere*; to seek an —, *oraculum* or *responsum* (as answer to a question), *petere* (from someone, *ab aliquo*; to seek an — at Delphi (through ambassadors), *mittere Delphos consultum* or *deliberatum*; according to an —, *oraculo edito*; = the place where an — was given, *oraculum* (also *fig.* of any place we seek for obtaining advice, e.g. a lawyer's house is an — for the whole state, *domus juris consulti est oraculum totius civitatis*); god of an —, *deus qui oracula edit*. **oracular**, *adj.* *qui oracula edit*.

oral, *adj.* *praesens*; to have — communication, *coram sermonem cum aliquo habere*, or *praesens cum praesenti colloqui*.

orange, *n.* *malum aurantium* (Linn.).

oration, *n.* *oratio*, *contio* (before a popular meeting). **orator**, *n.* *orator*. **oratorical**, *adj.* *oratorius*. **oratory**, *n.* *1, doctrina dicendi*

(Cic.), *ratio dicendi, ars oratoria* (Quint.); see RHETORIC; 2, = house for prayer, *aedes sacra*.

orb, *n.* *sphaera, globus, orbis*. **orbed**, *adj.* *in orbem circumactus*. **orbit**, *n.* in astronomy, *orbis*, *-is, m.*, or less exactly *curvus, -us, circulus, ambitus, -us, comb. circulus et orbis*.

orchard, *n.* *pomarium*.

orchestra, *n.* *1*, = the place, *suggestus (-us) cantentium*; *2*, = the music, *symphonia*; = the singers, *symphoniaci*; to sing with the accompaniment of the —, *ad symphoniam canere*; the accompaniment of the —, *symphonia*.

orchid, *n.* *orchis* (Plin.).

ordain, *v.tr.* *1*, see DECREE, ESTABLISH, APPOINT, INSTITUTE; *2*, in *sacerdotum numerum recipere, ordinare* (Eccl.). **ordinance**, *n.* see DECREE, EDICT, RULE. **ordination**, *n.* *ritus quo aliquis in sacerdotum numerum recipitur, ordinatio* (Eccl.).

ordeal, *n.* *1*, **judicium Dei* (Med. Lat.); *2*, *fig.* by circumloc., one who has passed through many —s, *multis periculis spectatus*; see PROOF.

order, *I. n.* *1*, *ordo, -inis, m.*; the — of words in a sentence, *verborum quasi structura*; to set in —, *disponere, digerere*; to march in —, *compositos et instructos procedere*; to march without —, *sine ordine iter facere*; in, according to —, *ordine, ex ordine, per ordinem*; out of —, *extra ordinem* (generally = in an extraordinary way); = regular mode of proceeding, acting, *disciplina bona*; love, spirit of —, *bonae disciplinae studium*; — in one's mode of living, *certain vivendi modus ac lex*; to live according to —, *vitalis institutum* or *rationem servare, a vitae ratione non discedere*; — in one's affairs, *rerum suarum modus quidam et ordo*; to keep anyone in —, under strict discipline, *alqm severa disciplina coecere, alqm in officio continere* (in submission); *2*, = division, class; — in architecture, *columnarum genus, -eris, n.*; the Doric —, *columnae Doricae*; see CLASS, KIND, RANK; *3*, = rank, *ordo* (e.g. *senatorius, equestris*); = fraternity, *collegium*; an — of knights, *ordo equestris*; *4*, = command, *jussum, mandatum, imperatum* (= military —), *edictum* (= decree), *senatus consultum* (= — of Parliament), *irae ejum* (= maxim); to follow an —, *jussum exsequi*; to reject an —, *jussum spernere, abnuere*; to execute, accomplish an —, *jussum efficere, patrare, peragere*; see COMMAND, DECREE, PRECEPT; *5*, in business, *mandatum* (= commission), to give an — at a shop, *alqd emere*. "In — to or that" is rendered by *ut* or *qui* with subj. or by the fut. act. part., e.g. we eat in — to live, but we do not live in — to eat, *edimus ut vivamus, sed non vivimus ut edamus*; he sent an ambassador in — to make inquiry, *legatum misit qui rogaret*; by the gerundive, or by the gerundive in *di* with *caus(s)u*, e.g. Antigonus handed over the body of Eumenes to his friends in — to bury him, *Antigonus Eumenes mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit*; he sent off three legions (in —) to procure forage, *pabulandi caus(s)a tres legiones misit*; Gracchus marched out with the legions in — to devastate Celtiberia, *Gracchus duxit ad depopulandam Celtiberiam legiones*; by the supine in *um* after verbs of motion (e.g. they came in — to ask, *venerunt rogatum*); "in — not to" is rendered by *ne* with subj. (e.g. in — not to say, mention it, *ne dicam, ne commemorem*).

II. v.tr. *1*, = to arrange, *ordinare, componere, disponere*; see above; *2*, = to command, *jubere, praecipere* (= to enjoin), *imperare, praescribere* (= to direct, prescribe), *edictum* (= to decree); to

— ene army to any place, *exercitum in alqm locum indicere*; to — a person to prepare dinner, *cenam (caen-) alci imperare*; he —ed his soldiers not to, etc., *militibus suis fuisse, ne*, etc. (with subj.). **orderly**, **I.** adj. = well arranged (of things), *compositus, dispositus, descriptus* (= arranged with precision), *honestus* (= honourable), *modestus* (= unassuming), *diligens, accuratus* (= painstaking), *sobrius* (= temperate); see **METHODICAL**. **II.** n. perhaps minister (= servant), or better *optio* (= adjutant).

ordinal, **I.** adj., — number, *numerus ordinalis* (Gram.). **II.** n. *formula sacrorum*. **ordnance**, n. see **EDICT**, **DECREE**.

ordinary, **I.** adj. **1.** *usitatus* (= usual), *cotidianus* (quoti- = daily), *vulgaris, communis* (= belonging to all); **2.** = mediocre, *mediocris*; see **CUSTOMARY**, **COMMON**, **REGULAR**, **USUAL**. **II.** n. **1.** see **JUDGE**, **CHAPLAIN**; **2.** = meal, *cena*. **ordinarily**, adv. *serme, fere*.

ordnance, n. see **ARTILLERY**.

ordure, n. *stercus*, -ōris, n.

ore, n. *aes*.

oread, n. *oreas*.

organ, n. **1.** in anatomy; — of the voice, *vox*; interior —s of the body, *viscera*, -um; the — of speech, *lingua*; see **MEANS**, **INSTRUMENT**; **2.** in music, **organum pneumaticum* (the nearest class. equivalent is perhaps *lyra* = lyre). **organo**, adj. (e.g. — bodies, *animantia*, -ium, or *nascensia*, -ium; — disease, *vitiū naturae*, or *insitūm*); see **NATURAL**. Adv. *naturā, per naturam*. **organize**, v.tr. *ordinare, constituere, componere* (= to arrange); to — a state, *civitatis statum ordinare, describere, rempublicam constituere* or *componere, rempublicam legibus temperare*; a well —d state, *civitas bene constituta, civitas legibus temperata, civitas quae commodius rem suam publicam administrat*. **organisation**, n. *descriptio, temperatio*; — of the body, *corporis temperatio, natura et figura corporis*; — of the state, *republic, rempublicae forma*. **organism**, n. *compositus*, -is (= framework, e.g. *corporis*), *natura* (= nature), *figura, forma* (= form), comb. *natura ac figura*.

orgies, n. *bacchanalia*, -ium; see **REVELRY**.

Orient, n., **Oriental**, adj. see **EAST**, **EASTERN**.

orifice, n. see **HOLE**.

origin, n. *origo, ortus*, -ūs, *fons*, -ntis, m. (= source), *principium* (= first beginning), *caus(s)a, figura* (= cause), *unde fit alqd* (= whence a thing arises); to derive it — from, *ortum* or *natum esse ab alqd re*; the — of the soul is not of this world, *animarum nulla in terris origo inventiri potest*; see **BEGINNING**, **BIRTH**, **CAUSE**, **SOURCE**. **original**, **I.** adj. **1.** *primus, principalis* (= the first, e.g. cause, *caus(s)a*, meaning, *significatio*; *primigenitus*, ante and post class.), *pristinus* (= former), *nativus* (= natural, e.g. barrenness, sterility); **2.** = one's own, *proprius* or (*sui*) *ipsius*, = new, *novus*, or perhaps *mirus* (= wonderful); a history from — sources, *historia ab ipsi temporibus repetita*; **3.** = clever, *ingeniosus*; — genius, *ingenium*, *indoles*, -is. Adv. *initio, principio* (= at the beginning), *primum, primo* (= at first), *mirum in modum* (= wonderfully). **II.** n. Cic. uses ἀρχέτυπον, and Pliny archetypum; = text, *chirographum* (= the author's own manuscript), *exemplum* (= pattern in general); in a metaphysical sense, *species* (= an ideal, first in Cic. for the Platonic idea). **originality**, n. *render* in gen. by **ORIGINAL**; — of genius, *proprietas* (= peculiarity), *indoles*, -is (= natural

talent); see **ORIGINAL**, **I.** **originate**, **I.** v.tr. see **CREATE**, **PRODUCE**, **BEGIN**. **II.** v.intr. to — in or from a thing, (*ex*)*oriri ab alqd re, emanare* or *fluere de* or *ex alqd re, proficisci ab alqd re* (= to proceed, spring from), *feri* or *effici* or *sequi* or *consequi ex alqd re* (= to be the consequence of); to — with a person, *originem accepisse ab alqd*. **originator**, n. *auctor*; see **AUTHOR**.

orisons, n. *præces*, -um, f.

ornament, **I.** n. *decus*, -ōris, n. (= adorning by its innate beauty), *ornatus*, -us (= ornaments in gen., then of speech, *afferre ornatum orationi*, Cic.), *ornamentum* (by its lustre and costliness; both of persons and things), comb. *decus et ornamentum*, *insigne* (= honorary decoration, of things), comb. *insigne atque ornamentum*; *lumen* (lit. = light, fig. what constitutes the excellence, glory, i.e. of persons or towns), comb. *lumen et ornamentum*, or *decus et lumen*; the —s in the temples, *decora et ornamenta sanctorum*; Pompey, the — of the state, *Pompeius, decus imperii*; the —s of the republic, *lumina civitatis*; Corinth, the — of all Greece, *Corinthus, Graeciae totius lumen*; virtue is the only real —, *verum decus in virtute positum est*; to be the — of our age (of persons), *exornare nostrae aetatis gloriam*; to be an — to any person or thing, *alci* or *alci rei decori* or *ornamento esse*, *decus afferre alci* or *alci rei*. **II.** v.tr. (*ex*)*ornare, decorare*; see **ADORN**. **ornamental**, adj., *render* by verbs. **ornate**, adj. (*per*)*ornatus*; an — style, *nitidum quoddam verborum genus et laetum*; or *genus orationis pictum et expositum*. Adv. *ornate*.

ornithology, n. by *aves*, -ium, f. (= birds, e.g. a book on —, *liber de avibus scriptus*).

orphan, **I.** n. *orbus*, fem. *orba* (= bereft of parents), an — in respect of father, mother, *orbus (orba) patre, matre*; —s, *orbi*; to become an —, *orbari parentibus*; asylum for —s, *orphantrophium* (Jct.). **II.** adj. *orbus, orbatus*, *parentibus orbatus* (= bereft of parents).

orthodox, adj. *orthodoxus* (Eccl.), *veram Christi legem sequens, legis Christianae studiosus* (both of persons), *legi Christianae conveniens* (of things, e.g. doctrine). **orthodoxy**, n. *orthodoxia* (Eccl.), *in Christianum legem studium*.

orthoepy, n. *vera loquendi ratio*.

orthography, n. *recte scribendi scientia* (= knowledge of —), *formula ratioque scribendi* (as a system, Quint.).

oscillate, v.intr. **1.** lit. *agitari*; **2.** fig. see **DOUBT**, **HESITATE**. **oscillation**, n. **1.** *agitatio*; **2.** *dubitatio*.

osier, **I.** n. *vimen*. **II.** adj. *vimineus*.

osprey, n. *ossifragus* (Plin.).

osseous, adj. *osseus* (Plin.).

ossify, **I.** v.tr. *in os mutare*. **II.** v.intr. *in os mutari* or *transire*. **ossification**, n. *use verb*.

ostensible, adj. *simulatus, fectus* (= feigned). Adv. *simulate, fecte, per speciem*. **ostentation**, n. *sui jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio*. **ostentatious**, adj. *gloriosus, jactans*. Adv. *gloriose*.

ostler, n. *agrus*; see **GROOM**.

ostracism, n. *testarum suffragia*, -orum; of the Athenian custom; = expulsion, in gen. by *expelli*.

ostrich, n. *struthiocamēlus* (Plin.).

other, adj. *alius* (in gen.), *alter* (the — one of the two, opp. *utroque*, = both; also indefinitely = another, but only as a second party, e.g. if you enter into an agreement with an —, *si cum altero contrahas*), *ceteri, reliqui*, = the — (*ceteri* represents the — part as entering reciprocally with

the first; *reliquus* or *reliqui*, simply = remainder; the nom. sing. masc. *ceterus* not used, sing. in gen. rare; *secundus* (= second), *diversus* (= quite different), *alienus* (= belonging to someone else); — *s, alii*; the — *s, ceteri, reliqui*. If — = one of the same or a similar kind, we use *alter* or *novus* (e.g. another Hannibal, *alter Hannibal*; another Camillus, *novus Camillus*); all — *s, omnes alii, ceteri* (= all the remainder); on the — hand, *rursus* (= again), *e contrario* (= on the contrary). **otherwise**, adv. *aliter* (also = in the other case), *alioquin* (= in all other respects), *cetera, ceteroquin* (= in other respects), *quid nisi ita est or fit, quod nisi ita esset* (= if this be, were not so; in hypothetical sentences); see ELSE.

otter, n. *lutra* (lyt., Plin.).

ottoman, n. *lectus*; see COUCH.

ought, v.aux. *dehère*, or by gerund. or gerundive (e.g. *virtus colenda est*, = virtue — to be practised; *parandum est mihi*, I — to obey); by *oportet*, by *officium est* or *est* only with gen. (see MUST), or by *licet* (of persons, e.g. you — not to have done that, *non tibi licebat hoc facere*); you either — not to have commenced the war at all, or you — to have carried it on in a manner befitting the dignity of the Roman people, *aut non suscipi bellum oportuit, aut pro dignitate populi Romani geri*; you — to have taken this road, *haec via tibi ingredienda erat*; upon him whom you — to have honoured as a father, you have heaped all kinds of insults, *omnibus eum contumeliis onerasti quem patris loco colere debebas*; — to have been, etc., is expressed by past tense of *dehère* or *oportet* with pres. infin. (e.g. I — to have gone, *ire debui*); see MUST, OBLIGE.

ounce, n. *uncia*; half —, *semuncia*; two — *s, sextans*; three — *s, triens*; four — *s, quadrans*; five — *s, quincunx*; six — *s, semis*; seven — *s, septunx*; eight — *s, bes*; nine — *s, dodrans*; ten — *s, dextans*; eleven — *s, deuns*; twelve — *s, as*.

our, pron. adj. *noster*; — people, *nostri* (= those of — party, household, country, etc.); *nostrates* (= countrymen); — Cicero just mentioned, *hic, ille*; for — sake, *nostrâ* (or *nostri*) *caus(s)a, propter nos*; for — part, *per nos* (e.g. for — part, as far as we are concerned, it shall be allowed, *per nos licitum erit*), of — country, *nostra*. **ourselves**, pron. see WE, SELF.

ousel, n. *merula*.

out, I. adv. *extrinsecus* (opp. *intrinsecus*, = in, on the inside); — or — wards may be also rendered by *foris, foras, peregre*; to be —, *foris esse*; to go —, *exire foras* (= out of doors); to work —, *perficere*; to breathe —, *expirare, respirare*; to blow —, *efflare*; to break —, *ex loco, vinculo carceris rumpere*; to break — in anger, *stomachum, iram effundere*; a fire breaks —, *incendium oritur*; to break — into laughter, *in risu* or *cachinnos effundi*; to break — into reproaches, *ad verborum contumeliam descendere*; in comp. by *e(x)* (e.g. *excogitare*, to think —; *exire*, to go —); to spread —, *(ex)pandere*. II. of, prep. (denoting a coming forth from locally), *e* or *ex* (e.g. *exire ex navi*, to go — of the ship; *so ex urbe, e vitâ*; *extorquere arma e manibus*; *efficere alqm e civitate*; *milites ex eo loco deducere*), *extra* (properly = — side of, opp. *intra*, = within, e.g. *aut intra muros aut extra*; so *extra limen, ordinem, noxiam, teli factum* (= — of range), *consuetudinem, numerum*, etc.). Sometimes “— of” has no corresponding Latin term, the relation being indicated by the case (e.g. *navi egredi*, = to go — of the vessel; so with the names of towns, and with *domus*); —, as signifying the cause, *e, ex, a, ab*, also *propter* and *prae* (e.g. — of fear, *prae metu*), or by a participle and the ablative, *metu coactus* (so *pudore adductus*); to

be — of one's mind, *sui* or *mentis non compotem esse, non apud se esse* (Ter.); to be — of one's mind for joy, *laetitia exsultare, efferri*; from anger, *prae iracundia non esse apud se* from fight, *metu examinatum esse*; to put a person — of his mind, *perturbare alqm*; to be put — of one's mind, *perturbari*; to go — of the country, *peregre abire*.

outbid, v.tr. *licitatione vincere*.

outbreak, n. *eruptio* (= act of breaking forth), *initium, principium* (= beginning, e.g. *belli*, — of war), *seditio* (= sedition); — of illness, *morbo opprimi, affligi*.

outcast, n. *exsul, extorris, profugus*.

outcry, n. *clamor, vociferatio, voces*; expressing disapproval, *acclamatio*.

outdo, v.tr. *superare, vincere alqm*.

outer, adj. *externus* (*externae nationes*), *externus* (*res externae*, Cic.; so *externa, -orum*, = outer things, opp. *interiora*); see EXTERIOR, EXTERNAL.

outface, v.tr. *impudentiâ vincere*.

outflank, v.tr. *circumire, circumvenire*.

outgrow, v.tr. use *circumloc.* (e.g. he outgrew his clothes, *illi vestitus grandior jam opus erat*).

outhouse, n. *pars aedibus adjecta*.

outlandish, adj. *peregrinus, barbarus*.

outlast, v.tr. *diutius durare*.

outlaw, I. n. *proscriptus, relegatus, ex(sul)* (= exile). II. v.tr. *proscribere, aquâ et igni alci interdiciere*. **outlawry**, n. *proscriptio, aquae et ignis interdictio*.

outlay, n. *sumptus, -us*; see EXPENSE.

outlet, n. *exitus, -us, egressus, -us* (in gen.), *effluvium* (Plin., Tac.; rare), *emissarium, os, oris, ostium, caput* (of rivers).

outline, I. n. *lineamentum* (e.g. *tu operum lineamenta perspicis*, Cic.); the — *s* of a face, *lineamenta* (e.g. *similitudo oris vultusque ut lineamenta*, Liv.; compare *animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*); *adumbratio* (= sketch). II. v.tr. *describere, adumbrare* (lit. and fig.); see SKETCH.

outlive, v.tr. *alci superesse*.

outlook, n. 1, to have an — of a place, *ad, in* or *inter alqd spectare*; 2, to be on the —, *omnia circumspicere*; 3, fig. *spes* (e.g. *bona* = good —, *nulla* = poor —).

outlying, adj. *longinquus* (= far removed); — districts, *regiones quae circa alqm locum sunt*.

outnumber, v.tr. *numero* (*numeris*) or *computatione superare, multitudine superare*.

outpost, n. *statio* (of troops), *propugnaculum* (scil. *navium*; *propugnaculum oppositum barbaris*; *propugnacula imperii*).

outrage, I. n. *injuria, contumelia* (= affront). II. v.tr. *alci afferre injuriam, alqm injuriâ afficere, probis conficere*. **outrageous**, adj. *immanis, contumeliosus, immoderatus, indignus*; see MONSTROUS. Adv. *indigne, immoderate*.

outride, v.tr. *equitando alqm superare*. **outriders**, n. *qui alci equitando praeceunt* or *alqm equitando deducunt*.

outright, adv. *penitus, prorsus, omnino*.

outrun, v.tr. *alqm cursu superare* or *vincere*.

outsail, v.tr. *navigando superare alqm*.

outset, n. *initium*; see BEGINNING.

outside, I. adj. *externus*; as a noun, *ine* —, *externa, -orum, superficies* (= the surface; e.g. *aquae, testudinum, corporum*), *forma, species*

(=show; lit. and fig.). **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus, foris* (with verbs of rest; *foras*, with verbs of motion); on the —, *extrinsecus*.

outskirts, n. see **SUBURB**.

outsoken, adj. see **FRANK**.

outspread, adj. *passus*; with — sails, *passis* or *plenis velis*; with — hands (in entreaty), *supplicibus manibus*.

outstanding, adj. of debt, by *aes alienum*; see **DEBT**.

outstrip, v.tr. **1.** *alqm cursu superare* or *vincere, alqm † praevertere*; **2.** fig. see **EXCEL**.

outtalk, v.tr. *multiloquio vincere alqm*.

outvote, v.tr. *alqm suffragiis vincere*.

outwalk, v.tr. *ambulando alqm praevertere*.

outward, **I.** adj. *externus, externus*; an — show, *species*. **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus*; a ship — bound, *navis ad exterarum nationum destinata*; see **OUTSIDE, II.**

outweigh, v.tr. *graviorem esse alqd re* (lit.); *vincere* (fig. of opinions); Cato alone —s in my opinion hundreds of thousands, *unus Cato mihi pro centum millibus est*; *praeponderare* (lit. and fig.; rare).

outwit, v.tr. *circumvenire* (= to deceive); see **DECEIVE**.

outworks, n. *munimenta (exteriora)*.

oval, **I.** adj. *ovatus* (= like an egg, *Plin.*). **II.** n. *figura ovata*.

ovation, n. *ovatio* (= a Roman lesser triumph); fig. to receive an —, *magnis clamoribus excipi*.

oven, n. *furnus* (for baking), *clibanus* (= small portable —).

over, **I.** adv. *super, supra*; to be — (= remaining), *superesse, reliquum (relic) esse*; = to be done with, *actum esse de algo* or *alqd re*; when the battle was —, *confecto proelio*; — and — again, *etiam atque etiam*; —much, *praeter modum*; often expressed in comp., —timid, *timidior*; a little — or under, *haud multo plus minusve*. **II.** prep. *super, supra* with accus. (*super* also with ablat., but chiefly poet.), *trans* (= across) with accus., *amplius* (with numerals; e.g. — a hundred, *amplius centum*); *inter cenam* (coenae) — dinner; *per* with accus. (= through, of place); to make a bridge — a river, *pontem in flumine jacere*.

overawe, v.tr. *alqm metu complere, terrere, coercere, comprimere*.

overbalance, v.tr. *praeponderare*; see **OUTWEIGH**.

overbear, v.tr. *alqm vincere, superare, comprimere, coercere*. **overbearing**, adj. *arrogans, insolens, superbus*.

overbid, v.tr. *pluris licitari*.

overboard, adj. to throw anything —, *alcjs rei jacturum facere*; to fall —, *in mare excidere*.

overboiled, adj. (or part.) *nimis coctus*.

overbold, adj. *temerarius, audax*.

overburdened, adj. *praegravatus, nimio onere oppressus*.

overcast, adj. †(ob)nubilus (of the sky).

overcharge, v.tr. **1.** = to put too high a price, *nimio vendere*; **2.** = to load too heavily, *nimio pondere onerare*; to — the stomach, *se vino ciboque onerare*.

overcoat, n. *amiculum*; see **CLOAK**.

overcome, v.tr. (*de*)vincere, *superare, profigare*; not to be —, *inexpugnabilis* (both of place and persons), *insuperabilis, invictus*.

overdo, v.tr. *nimio labore se fatigare* (= pour-

self); to — a thing, *nimium laborem in rem conferre, modum excedere in alqd re*; = to overcook, *nimis coquere*.

overdraw, v.tr. **1.** see **EXAGGERATE**; **2.** to — an account, *aes alienum contrahere* or *conflare* (= to incur debt).

overdress, v.tr. *nimis splendide se ornare*.

overdrink, v.intr. *vino se obnuere*.

overdrive, v.tr. (*de*)fatigare.

overdue, adj. *pecunia quam alqs jam solvere debuit*.

overeat, v.reflex. *heluari* (= to be gluttonous).

overflow, v.tr. *supra modum implere*.

overflow, **I.** n. *inundatio fluminis*, (col)luvio; the river produces an —, *flumen extra ripas diffuit, flumen alveum excedit*. **II.** v.tr. *inundare*; the Tiber —ed the fields, *Tiberis agros inundavit*. **III.** v.intr. **1.** *effundit*, † *inundare*; the fountain —s, *fons exhalat*; **2.** fig. *alqd re abundare, suppeditare, redundare*.

overgrow, v.intr. **1.** see **OUTGROW**; **2.** to be —n with foliage, *frondibus contextum, obsitum esse*.

overhang, v.intr. *imminere, impendere*.

overhasty, adj. *praepropere*. Adv. *praepropere*.

overhaul, v.tr. see **EXAMINE, INSPECT**.

overhead, adv. *supra, desuper, insuper*; see **OVER, I.**

overhear, v.tr. *excipere, subruscultare*.

overheat, v.tr. *alqd nimis cal(e)facere*; to — oneself, *by sudare* (= to perspire).

overjoyed, adj. *laetitia affectus* or *exsultans*.

overland, adj. *terra* (opp. *maris*).

overlap, v.tr. *alci rei imminere* or *impendere* (= to overhang).

overlay, v.tr. **1.** = to smother, *incubando opprimere* or *suffocare*; **2.** = to spread over, *alqd alci rei inducere, † illinere*; to — with gold, *inaurare*.

overload, v.tr. *nimis* or *nimum onerare, onus nimis grave alci rei* imponere. **overloaded**, adj. *nimis oneratus, pondere nimis gravi oppressus*; to be — with business, *negotiis obrutum esse*; see **OVERCHARGE**.

overlong, adj. *praelongus*.

overlook, v.tr. **1.** = to oversee, *servare, observare* (= to watch), *custodire* (= to guard), *praeesse alci* or *alci rei* (= to superintend), *inquirere in alqd*, *scrutari, inspicere alqd* (= to examine thoroughly); **2.** = to command a view of, *alci rei imminere, alqd prospicere* (e.g. *ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem*); **3.** = to pardon, *alci rei* or *alcjs alci rei veniam dare* or *condonare*, *alci rei* or *alci alqd ignoscere, co(n)vivere in alqd re* (= to shut one's eyes, wink at); see **INDULGENCE, PARDON**; **4.** = to pass by inadvertently, *praeterire, omittere, praetermittere* (= to leave unnoticed; also of a fault, to let it pass unpunished). **overlooker**, n. *custos, -odus, m.* and *f.*, *curator, praeses, -idis, m.* and *f.*, *praefectus, exactor* (= one who sees that things are done carefully), *magister, rector* (= instructor), *curator viarum* (= surveyor of the public roads), *aedilis* (in Rome, = superintendent of the public buildings and police).

overmuch, **I.** adj. *nimius*. **II.** adv. *nimis, nimium*.

overnight, adv. *vesperi* (= in the evening).

overpay, v.tr. *plus quam debetur solvere*.

overpeopled, adj. use *circumloc.* (e.g. *tanta erat multitudo hominum quantae victus non suppediabat*).

overplus, n. see **SURPLUS**.

overpower, v.tr. *opprimere*, *frangere*, *profigare*, *vincere*, *debellare*. **overpowering**, adj. see **OVERWHELMING**.

overprize, v.tr. *pluris quam par est aestimare*.

overrate, v.tr. *nimium alci rei tribuere*; to — oneself, *immodicum sui esse aestimatorum*.

overreach, v.tr. *circumvenire*, *circumscribere*, *fraude capere alqm*; see **CHEAT**.

overripe, adj. *qui jam maturitatem excessit*.

overrule, v.tr. = to bear down, (*de*)*vincere*.

overruling Providence, n. *Providentia omnia administrans* or *gubernans*.

overrun, v.tr. **1**, = to outrun, *cursum praeterire*; **2**, = to swarm over, (*per*)*vagari*; **3**, to be — with (of plants), *alqd re oblitum esse*.

overscrupulous, adj. use compar., *diligentior*, etc.; see **SCRUPULOUS**.

oversee, v.tr. (*procurare*). **overseer**, n. *custos*, (*pro*)*curator*; = of the highways, *curator viarum*.

overshadow, v.tr. **1**, †*obumbrare*, †*inumbrire alqd*; **2**, fig. *alci rei officere*.

overshoes, n. *tegumenta calceorum*.

overshoot, v.tr. *jactu* or *sagittâ scopum transgredi*; to — oneself, *consilio labi*.

oversight, n. *error*, *erratum*, *incuria*; — of a business, *curatio*, *procuratio*, *cura*.

oversleep, v.intr. *diutius dormire*.

overspread, v.tr. **1**, *obducere*, *inducere*; see **OVERLAY**; **2**, see **OVERRUN**, **2**.

overstrain, v.tr. *nimis contendere*; to — one's strength, *vires nimis intendere*.

overt, adj. *apertus*, *manifestus*.

overtake, v.tr. *assequi*, *consequi*; = to surprise, *opprimere*, *deprehendere alqm*, *supervenire alci*.

overtaken, adj. *praeventus*; to be — with sleep, *sono opprimi*.

overtask, v.tr. *maius justo pensum alci injungere*.

overtax v.tr. *iniquis oneribus premere*.

overthrow, **I**. v.tr. **1**, = to cast down, *profigare*, (*de*)*icere*; **2**, = to demolish, *diruere*, *subvertere*, *denoliri*; **3**, = to defeat, (*de*)*vincere*, *prostrernere*, *opprimere*. **II**. n. *clades*, *-is*, *strages*, *-is*.

overtop, v.tr. *eminere*, †*supereminere*.

overture, n. **1**, *condiciones ad alqd agendum propositae*; — of peace, *pacis condiciones*; to make —s, *condiciones ferre* or *proponere*; **2**, to an opera, (*dramatis musici*) *exordium*.

overturn, v.tr. *evertere*, *subvertere alqd*.

overvalue, v.tr. *nimis magni aestimare*.

overweening, adj. *superbus*; see **PROUD**.

overwhelm, v.tr. *obruere*, *opprimere*, *demergere*, (*sub*)*mergere*. **overwhelmed**, part. *obrutus*, *mersus*, *demersus*, *submersus*; — with grief, *dolore* or *tristitiâ oppressus*.

overwhelming, adj. by superl. of *adfectus*. or *circumloc.* (e.g. — grief, *magno dolore affectus*).

overwise, adj. *qui peracutus videri vult*.

overwork, **I**. n. *labor immoderatus. **II**. v.intr. and reflex. *nimis laborare*; see **WORK**.*

overworn, adj. e.g. — with age, *aetate* or *senio confectus*.

overwrought, adj. or part. *nimis elaboratus* (= wrought too highly), *laboribus confectus* (= worn down by labours).

overzealous, adj. *nimis studiosus*.

owe, v.tr. *debere* (= to be in debt; to anyone,

alci); to — something to a person, *debere alci alqd* (in gen., of any kind of obligation, e.g. money, *pecuniam*; gratitude, *gratiam*; compassion, *misericiordiam*); to — much money, *aere alieno demersum* or *obrutum esse*; to — anyone a great deal, *grandem pecuniam alti debere* (lit.), *multa alci debere* (fig.); owing to, by per; it was owing to you, *per te stetit quominus* or *tibi alqd acceptum refero*, or *by propter* with accus. or *alci* *beneficio*. **owing**, adj. see **DUE**.

owl, n. *ulula*, *noctua*, *strix*, *-gis*, f., *bubo*; like an —, *noctivivus* (e.g. *oculi*, *Plaut.*).

own, **I**. adj. **1**, = belonging to one by nature or by one's course of action, *proprius*; but generally by *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, etc., or by *ipsius* or *meus ipsius*, etc. (e.g. it was written by his — hand, *ipstus* (or *sud ipstus*) *manu scriptum erat*, *ipse scripserat*); I saw it with my — eyes, *ipse vidi*, *hiscie oculis egomet vidi* (Com.); I quote the emperor's — words, *ipsa principis verba refero*; through my — fault, *meâ culpâ*; **2**, = what we have for our — use, *proprius* (opp. *communis* or *alienus*; in Cic. with genit., in other writers also with dat.), *peculiaris* (of what one has acquired for his — use), *privatus* (of private property, opp. *publicus*), *domesticus* (= relating to one's family or home), comb. *domesticus et privatus* (e.g. *domesticae et privatae res*, one's — private matters, opp. *publicae*), *privus* (= belonging to any one individual); my, your — people, servants, *mei*, *tui*, etc.; he has taken from us everything that was our —, *ademit nobis omnia quae nostra erant propria*. **II**. v.tr. **1**, see **ACKNOWLEDGE**, **CONFESS**; **2**, see **POSSESS**, **CLAIM**. **owner**, n. *possessor*, *dominus*; to be the — of anything, *possidere alqd*. **ownership**, n. *possessio* (in gen.), *dominium* (Jct.), *authoritas* (= right of possession), *manicupium* (= right by purchase); the obtaining of — by long use or possession, *usucupio*.

ox, n. *bos*, *bovis*, m. and f.; a young —, *juvencus*; a driver of —en, *bulbulcus*. **oxherd**, n. *armentarius*.

oyster, n. *ostrea*, †*ostreum*. **oyster-bed**, n. *ostrearium* (Plin.). **oyster-shell**, n. *testa*.

P.

pabulum, n. *pabulum*; see **FOOD**.

pace, **I**. n. *gradus*, *-us*, *passus*, *-us* (= the act of stepping out in walking; in the prose of the golden age only the step; as Roman measure of length = 5 Roman feet); *gressus*, *-us* (= the act of making strides, walk); to keep — with anyone, *alci gradus aequare* (lit.), *parem esse alci* (fig., = to be equal to anyone); at a quick —, *pleno* or *citato gradu*; at a slow —, *tardè*, *lente*; see **STEP**. **II**. v.intr. *gradi* (= to walk with an equal and bold step), *vadere* (quickly and easily), *incedere*, *ingredi*, *ambulare*, *spatiari* (= to walk about); see **MARCH**, **WALK**. **III**. v.tr. *passibus metiri alqd*. **pacer**, n. perhaps *Asturco* (= an Asturian horse).

pacific, adj. by *pacis* (e.g. — propositions, *pacis condiciones*), *pacificus*, †*pacifer*; see **PEACEABLE**. **pacification**, n. *pacificatio*, *compositio*, *pax*. **pacificator**, n. *pacificator*, *pacis auctor* (Liv.), *pacis reconciliator* (Liv.). **pacify**, v.tr. *placare* (= a man when angry); to — a country, *pacare*; = to restore peace (e.g. to a province), *sedare*, *componere*.

pack, **I**. v.tr. **1**, *imponere in alqd* (= to put or load into), *condere in alqd* or *alqd re* (= to put into

anything for the purpose of preservation); to — in a parcel with something else, *alqd in eundem fasciculum addere*; to — one's things for a journey, for a march, *sarcinas* or *sarcinulas colligere* or *expedire*, *sarcinas aptare itineri*, *vasa colligere* (in the camp, of soldiers); to give orders for the troops to — up, *vasa conclamare jubere*; to — goods, *merces in fasciculis colligere*; to — together, *colligere* (= to collect in a lump, in a bundle, e.g. one's things, baggage, furniture, *sarcinas, vasa*), *colligare*, *alligare*, *constringere* (= to tie together, e.g. one's knapsack, *sarcinam*; household effects, *vasa*), *stipare* (= to — closely); to — together in bundles or bale, in *fasciculis*, in *fascies colligare*; to — into a small compass, to crowd, *stipare*, (*coartare*, *comprimere* (= to fill); 2, to — a jury, a meeting, etc., *suor inter iudices coetum introducere*, etc. **II. n. 1.** = bundle, *fasciculus*, *sarcina*, *sarcinula*; — of cards, *chartae*; 2, = a crowd, (*magna*) *frequentia* (*hominum*); = a mob, *turba*, *grex*, *gregis*, m.; see CROWD; 3, of dogs, *canes*, —um. **pack-ass**, n. *asinus citellarius* (lit.), *homo citellarius* (fig. of men, = drudge). **pack-horse**, n. *equus citellarius*. **pack-saddle**, n. *citellae*. **pack-thread**, n. *linea*. **package**, n. *sarcina*, *sarcinula*, *fasciculus*; see PARCEL, BAGGAGE, LUGGAGE. **packer**, n. *qui algas res in sarcinam colligit*. **packet**, n. *fasciculus*; = a ship, *navis*; see PARCEL.

pact, n. *pactio*, *pactum* (= agreement entered into between two litigant parties; *pactio*, = the act; *pactum*, = the terms of the agreement); see COMPACT, CONTRACT.

pad, n. see CUSHION, BOLSTER.

paddle, I. n. *remus*; see OAR. **II. v.intr.** 1, *navem remo impellere*; 2, with the hand, etc., *aquam manu*, etc., *agitare*.

padlock, n. in the context, *claustrum*.

paean, n. † *paean*.

pagan, adj. *paganus* (Eccl.).

page, n. *puer ex aula*, *minister ex pueris regis*, *puer regius*, *puer nobilis ex regia cohorte* (at a king's court), *puer paedagogianus* (Imperial Rome).

page, n. of a book, *pagina*.

pageant, n. *spectaculum* (= show), *pompa* (= procession), *apparatus magnifici* (= great preparations at public processions, etc.). **pageantry**, n. see above.

pagoda, n. *templum* or *aedes*, —is, f. (= temple).

pail, n. *situla* (*situlus*); see BUCKET.

pain, I. n. *dolor* (in gen., of body and mind), *maestitia* (= grief), *desiderium* (= grief for the absent or the dead); violent —, *cruciatus*, —is (of body and mind); to cause —, *dolorem facere* (*efficere*, *afferre*, *commovere*, *excitare* or *incutere*; to anyone, *alci*). **II. v.tr.** *alqm cruciare* or *dolore afficere* (lit. and fig.). **III. v.intr.** *dolere*; see above. **painful**, adj. *vehemens* (= causing violent feeling, e.g. an evil, a wound), *gravis* (= serious, severe, i.e. complaint, wound), *acerbus* (= heart-felt, e.g. death); — sensation, *dolor*; wherever a man is, he has the same — feeling at the complete ruin both of public affairs and of his own private circumstances, *quocumque in loco quisquis est, idem est ei sensus et eodem acerbitas, ex interitu rerum et publicarum et suarum*; that is — to me, *hoc mihi dolet* (ante class.). Adv. *vehementer*, *graviter*, *acerbe*, *dolenter*, *summo* or *magno cum dolore*. **painless**, adj. *sine dolore*, *doloris expertus*, *dolore vacuus*, *vacans* or *carens*. Adv. by adj. **painlessness**, n. *indolentia*, or by circumloc. *dolore vacare* or *carere*, *non* or *nihil dolere* (e.g. — is, according to Epicurus, the

highest pleasure, *summa voluptas est, ut Epicuro placet, nihil dolere*, or *Epicuro placuit omni dolore carere summam esse voluptatem*, (Cic.). **pains**, n. = toil, *opera* (of one's own), *virium contentio* (= exertion of power), *labor*, *comb. opera et labor* (see LABOUR), *negotium* (from *nec* and *otium*, = absence of leisure, through work that we are executing, etc.); then the performance of the work, particularly of that which causes uneasiness of mind, trouble, *studium* (= zeal, assiduity); with a great deal of —, *non facile*; only with the greatest —, *aegerrime, viz* (= hardly); with great —, *multa opera, magno labore, multo labore et sudore, multo negotio*; with all possible —, *omni virium contentione, omni ope atque opera*; with very little —, without the least —, *facile*. generally *nullo negotio* or *sine negotio*; carefully, and with great —, *fide et opera*; to take —, *multam operam consumere*; to take — in order to, etc., *operam dare, niti, eniti, contendere, ut*, etc.; to take all possible — in order to, etc., *omni ope atque opera* or *omni virium contentione niti* (or *eniti*), *ut*, etc., *contendere et laborare, ut*, e.c., *eniti et contendere, ut*, etc., *eniti et efficere, ut*, etc.; see TOIL, TROUBLE, ANXIETY. **painstaking**, adj. *operosus*; see LABORIOUS, INDUSTRIOUS.

paint, I. v.tr. 1, *pingere* (intr. and tr.), *depingere* (tr., = to depict, with the pencil or with words, describe), *effingere* (= to portray, with the pencil); to — from nature, from life (in an absolute sense), *similitudinem effingere ex vero*; to — anyone's likeness, *alqm pingere*; to — anyone's likeness with a striking resemblance, *veram alci imaginem reddere*; to — anything in different colours and in light sketches, *varietate colorum alqd adumbrare*; 2, = to besmear with colour, *illinare alqd alqd re, sublinere alqd alqd re* (= to lay on a ground colour), *inducere alqd alqd re* or *alci rei* (e.g. *parietes minio*, = to — the walls red); with different colours, *coloribus* (*variare et*) *distinguere*; to — blue, *colorem caeruleum inducere alci rei*; all the Britons — their bodies with woad, *omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt*; to — white (to whitewash), *dealbare* (e.g. *parietem*), *polire albo* (e.g. pillars, *columnas*); to — the face, *ficare*. **II. n.** pigmentum, color, *fuscus* = cosmetic; see COLOUR. **paint-brush**, n. *penicillus*. **painter**, n. *pictor*; a — of houses, *qui parietes, etc. colore inducit*. **painting**, n. *pictura* (in gen. also = that which is painted), *ars pingendi* or *picturae* (= art of —, also *pictura*).

pair, I. n. *par* (of two persons or things in close connection), *jugum* (lit. = a yoke of oxen; then two persons joined together for an evil purpose, e.g. *jugum impiorum nefarium*, (Cic.), *bini* (= two at a time, two together, e.g. *binos scyphos habebam*; *jubeo promi utrosque*, I had a — (of glasses); I want this —); *utrique* (= this —, the — mentioned) — see COUPLE, BRACE. **II. v.tr.** (*conjungere*). **III. v.intr.** *jungi, conjungi, conjugere, coire* (= to copulate).

palace, n. *domus*, —is, *regia*, or simply *regia* (= royal mansion, *palatium* only in poetry and late prose), *domus*, —is, f. (house in gen., very often sufficient in the context).

palate, n. *palatium*; a fine —, *subtile palatum, doctum et eruditum palatum*; a very fine —, *palatum in gustatu sagacissimum*; he has a fine —, *sapit et palatum* (Cic.); — see TASTE, RELISH. **palatable**, adj. *jucundi saporis* (= of pleasant taste), *jucundus, suavis, dulcis* (= sweet, pleasant); see SAVOURY, RELISH. **palatal**, adj. *palatilis* (Gram. t.t.).

palatinate, n. * *palatinatus*.

palaver, n. *nugae*; see NONSENSE.

pale, I. adj. *pallidus, luridus* (= black and

blue), *albus* (= white), *decolor* (= discoloured); — colour, *pallidus color*, *pallor*; to be —, *pallere*; of colours, expressing shade by *sub* (e.g. *subflavus* = yellow, Suet.). **II.** *v.intr.* *palescere*; see above; to — before, *alqđ re* or *ab alqđ vinci*. **paleness**, *n.* *pallor*, *pallidus color*, *macula* *†alba* (= a white spot).

pale, *paling*, *I. n.* *palus*, *-udis*, *f.* (in gen.), *sudes*, *-is*, *f.* (= a stake to prop up trees; in fortification, a pile driven into the ground for defence), *stipes*, *-itis*, *m.* (= stem of a tree used as a stake), *vallus* (= pole for fortifying a rampart, etc., palisade); see **STAKE**, **POST**. **II.** *v.tr. ad palum alligare* (trees); to — the vine, *vites palis adjungere*; = to surround, *palis cingere*; see **SURROUND**. **palisade**, *n.* *vallum*, *palus*; to surround with a —, *vallō munire* or *cingere* or *circumdare*, *vallare*. **palisading**, *n.* *vallum*, *valli*; see **PALE**.

palette, *n.* *patella* or *discus colorum*.

palfrey, *n.* *equus* or *caballus*.

palimpsest, *n.* *palimpsestus*.

palinode, *n.* *palinodia* (better written as Greek *παλινωδία*).

pal, *n.* *I.* *pallium*; see **MANTLE**; **2.** = covering thrown over the dead, *tegumentum* or *involutum feretri*.

pal, *v.intr.* to — upon anyone, *alqm alcjs rei laedit*.

palladium, *n.* *palladium*.

pallet, *n.* = a small bed, *lectulus*, *grabatus*.

palliasse, *n.* *lectus stramenticius*.

palliate, *v.tr.* *alqđ excusare*, *extenuare*; to — anything with, *praetendere alqđ alcj rei*, *tegere* or *occulare alqđ alqđ re*, *excusatione alcjs rei tegere alqđ* (= to cover, varnish by means of an excuse, Cic.), *alqđ in alcjs rei simulationem conferre* (= to hide under pretence, Cæs.); see **EXCUSE**. **palliation**, *n.* use verb (e.g. the — of his fault, *culpam excusavit*).

pallid, *adj.* see **PALE**.

palma, *I. n.* *I.* *palma*; see **HAND**; **2.** a plant, *palma* (= — tree, also a branch of it worn in token of victory); to present the — to anyone (as token of victory), *dare alcj palmam*; adorned with —, *palmatus*. **II.** *v.tr.* to — off upon anyone, *centonem alcj sarcire* (Com.), *imponere alcj* (absolute), *alqđ alcj supponere*; he has —ed anything upon him, *verba illi dedit*; see **IMPOSE**. **palmary**, *adj.* *palmaris*. **palmer**, *n.* see **PILORIM**. **palmisty**, *n.* either use *χειρομαντεία* in Greek characters, or *ars eorum qui manuum lineamenta perscrutantur*. **palmy**, *adj.* *florens* (= flourishing), *optimus* (= best).

palpable, *adj.* *I.* lit. *quod sentire possumus*, *aspectabilis* (= visible), *tractabilis* (= that may be touched); see **PERCEPTIBLE**; *quod manu tenere possumus*, *quod manu tenetur*; **2.** fig. *quod comprehensum animis habemus*, *manifestus* (= manifest), *evidens* (= evident), *apertus* (= open, clear), *comb. apertus ac manifestus* (e.g. *scelus*). Adv. *manifesto*, *evidenter*, *aperte*.

palpitate, *v.intr.* *palpitare*; see **BEAT**. **palpitation**, *n.* *palpitatio* (Plin.).

palsy, *n.* see **PARALYSIS**.

paltry, *adj.* *vilis*; see **PETTY**.

pamper, *v.tr.* *alcj nimis indulgere*; see **FEED**, **GLUT**, **INDULGE**.

pamphlet, *n.* *libellus*. **pamphleteer**, *n.* *libellorum scriptor*.

pan, *n.* *sartago* (Plin.), *patina*, *patella*; see **DISH**. **pancake**, *n.* *laganum* or *placenta*.

panacea, *n.* lit. *panchrestum medicamentum* (lit. in Plin., fig. in Cic.); *panacea* (= a plant, the heal-all).

pandects, *n.* *pandectae* (Imperial Rome).

pander, *I. n.* *leno*. **II.** *v.intr.* to — to **1.** lit. *lenocinari*; **2.** fig. *alcj inservire*, or perhaps *blandiri*; see **FLATTER**.

pane, *n.* *vitreum quadratum* (square).

panegyric, *n.* *laudatio*, upon anyone, *alcjs* (of a speech, oration, and the praise contained in it), *laus*, *laudes*, upon anyone, *alcjs*; — upon one deceased, *laudatio (mortui)* in gen. **panegyrist**, *n.* *laudator* (in gen.); fem., *laudatrix*, *praedicator* (loud and in public).

panel, *n.* (in architecture) *tympānum* (= square — of a door), *abacus* (in wainscoting), *intertignium*, *intercolumnium* (= square compartment on the ceilings of rooms); a panelled ceiling, *lacunar*, *†laquear*.

pan, *n.* *dolor*, *doloris stimulus*; see **STRING**, **ANGUISH**, **AGONY**.

panic, *n.* *pavor*, *terror*.

pannier, *n.* *clitellae*.

panoply, *n.* see **ARMOUR**.

panorama, *n.* perhaps *tabula in modum circi picta*; see also **PROSPECT**.

pant, *v.intr.* of the heart; see **PALPITATE**, **BEAT**; to — for breath, *aegre ducere spiritum*, *anhelare*; to — for, fig. *vitae*, *concupiscere alqđ*.

panting, *n.* *anhelitus*, *-ūs*.

pantaloon, *n.* perhaps *sannio*, *scurra*, *m.*

pantheism, *n.* *ratio eorum qui deum in universā rerum naturā situm esse putant*. **pantheist**, *n.* *qui deum*, etc., *putat*; see above.

panther, *n.* *panthera* (Plin.), *pardus* (Plin.).

pantomime, *n.* *mimus*, *pantomimus* (Suet.).

pantry, *n.* *cella penaria*, *promptuarium* (where victuals are kept).

pap, *n.* **1.** *papilla*, *uber*, *-ēris*, *n.*; see **BREAST**; **2.** = soft food for infants, *puls*, *pulticula* (= gruel) (Plin.).

papa, *n.* *pater*; see **FATHER**.

papacy, *n.* **papatus* (= dignity of the Pope). **papal**, *adj.* **papalis*. **papist**, *n.* *sacra a pontifice Romano instituta sequens*, *legis pontificis Romani studiosus*.

paper, *I. n.* **1.** as material for writing upon, *charta* (made from the papyrus, then any kind of writing material), *†papyrus*, *f.*; **2.** = written on, writing, *charta*, *scriptum*; papers (i.e. written —), *scripta*, *-orum*, lit(*terae*, *epistolae* (epistol.), *libelli*, *tabellae*; public —, *tabulae publicae*; — money, currency, *pecunia chartacea*, or *syngrapha publica*; — hanging, *tapete*, *-is* (tapetum, = tapestry); = newspaper, *acta* (*diurna*), *-orum*. **II.** *v.tr.* to — a room, *conclavius parietes tapetibus ornare*. **III.** *adj.* *chartaceus* (Jct.). **paper-hanger**, *n.* *qui conclavius parietes tapetibus ornat*.

papyrus, *n.* *papyrus*, *f.* (*papyrum*).

par, *n.* (in gen.) see **EQUALITY** (in commerce) by *aequalis*; — of exchange, *vicissitudines rei argentariae aequales*, *pecuniae permutandae pretium aequale*.

parable, *n.* *parabōla* (class. = a comparison), or in pure Latin *collatio*, *translatio*, *similitudo*; see **ALLEGORY**, **SMILE**. **paraboli**, *adj.* *per similitudinem*, or *translationem* or *collationem*; to speak —ly, *ut similitudine utar*.

parade, *I. n.* **1.** in military affairs, *decursum*, *-ūs*, *decurso*; **2.** = show, *ostentatio*, *apparatus*, *-ūs*; see **SHOW**, **DISPLAY**. **II.** *v.intr.* (of troops), *decurrere*. **III.** *v.tr.* *ostentare*; see **DISPLAY**.

paradigm, *n.* in Gram., *paradigma*.

Paradise, *n.* **1.** *paradisus* (Eccl.); **2.** = a

very delightful spot, *locus amoenissimus*; **3**, = the blissful seat after death, *sedes* (-is, f.) *beatorum*.

paradox, n. *quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium*, in the pl. *quae sunt admirabilia*, etc., also simply *admirabilia* or *mirabilia* *quaedam*, in pl. *paradoxa*. **paradoxical**, adj. see above.

paragon, n. *specimen*; see **PATTERN**.

paragraph, n. *caput* (= section).

parallel, **I**. adj. **1**, *parallēlos*; **2**, fig. (*con-*) *similis*; a — *passage, locus congruens verbis et sententiis*. **II**. n. **1**, *linea parallela*; **2**, fig., perhaps *similitudo*; to draw a —, *alqd cum alqd re conferre*; see **COMPARE**, **COMPARISON**. **III**. v.tr. *alqd cum alqd re aequare, comparare, conferre*; see **COMPARE**. **parallelogram**, n. **parallogrammum*.

paralogism, n. (in logic) *falsa ratio*; to make a —, *vitiose concludere*; see **SOPHISM**.

paralysis, n. **1**, *paralysis* (Plin.), in pure Latin *nervorum remissio*; **2**, fig. perhaps by *impotens, invalidus*; see **POWERLESS**. **paralytical**, adj. *paralyticus* (Plin.). **paralyse**, v.tr. **1**, lit. *pede (manni, etc.) captum or debilem esse* (to be —d); see **LAME**; **2**, fig. *invalidum redde-re, affligere, percellere* (Cels.).

paramount, adj. and n. see **CHIEF**, **SUPERIOR**.

paramour, n. see **LOVER**, **MISTRESS**.

parapet, n. *pluteus, lorica* (milit. term.).

paraphernalia, n. *apparatus, -ūs*; see **DRESS**, **ORNAMENT**.

paraphrase, **I**. n. *circuitio, circuitus, -ūs*, *eloquendi, circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio* (all = circumlocution rather than verbal —), *paraphrasis, -is, f.* (Quint.). **II**. v.tr. and intr. *pluribus alqd exponere et explicare* (Cic., Quint.), *pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum alqd enuntiare* (Suet.), *circuitu plurium verborum ostendere alqd* (Quint.).

parasite, n. **1**, *parasitus, fem. parasita* (= a trencher friend), *assec uila, parasitaster* (= a wretched —); **2**, = a plant, *planta parasitica*. **parasitic**, **parasitical**, adj. *parasiticus* (*παράσιτικός*). **parasitism**, n. *parasitatio, ars parasitica* (Com.).

parasol, n. *umbella* (Juv.), *umbraculum*.

parboiled, adj. *semicoctus* (Plin.).

parcel, **I**. n. **1**, see **PART**, **PORTION**; **2**, see **QUANTITY**, **MASS**; **3**, = package, *fuscis, -is, m.*, *fasciculus* (= a bundle, containing several things together), *sarcina* (= burden, carried by a man or a beast); see **PACKET**. **II**. v.tr. *partiri* (= to divide), *dividere, distribuere, metiri* (= to measure); see **DIVIDE**.

parch, **I**. v.tr. (*ex*) *sicare, arefacere, torrefacere, (ex)urere*. **II**. v.intr. (*ex*) *sicari, succedere, areferi, aretere* (the latter two = to become dry); see **BURN**, **DRY**. **parched**, adj. *aridus*; see **DRY**.

parchment, n. *membrana*.

pardon, **I**. v.tr. *ignoscere alicui rei* or *alci alqd, venium alci rei dare alci*; to — an oath, *fursurjundi gratiam alci facere, solvere alqm sacramento* (= to free from the obligation); to — a debt, *pecuniam creditam condonare* or *remittere, creditum condonare, debitum remittere alci*. **II**. n. *venta, remissio* (e.g. the foregoing of a payment, *remissio tributii*); to ask —, *remissionem petere, venium praestitorem precari*; see **FORGIVE**, **INDULGENCE**, **OVERLOOK**. **pardonable**, adj. *excusabilis, cui alqd veniam dare potest*.

pare, v.tr. (*de*) *secare, rescare, circumsecare* (= to cut off in gen.), *subsecare* (= to cut off a

little), *circumcidere* (= to cut off all round). **parings**, n. *praeaequina, -um* (ante and post class.).

parent, n. see **FATHER**, **MOTHER**; *parens* (in gen.), *procreator* (= creator), *genitor*. **parentage**, n. *stirps, genus, -eris, n.*; see **EXTRACTION**, **BIRTH**. **parental**, adj. by the genit. *parentum*, e.g. — love, *parentum amor*. Adv. *parentum more*. **parentless**, adj. *orbatus* or *orbus* (*parentibus*).

parenthesis, n. *interpositio, interclusio* (*quam nos interpositionem vel interclusionem dicimus, Graeci παρενθεσιν vocant, dum continuationi sermonis medius alqs sensus intervenit, Quint.*); to put anything in —, *alqd continuationi sermonis medium interponere*. **parenthetical**, adj. a — remark, *verba (orationi) interposita*.

parhelion, n. *parelion, sol alter* or *'mago solis* (Sen.).

pariah, n. *unus e faece populi*.

parietal, adj. by circuml. with *paries*; see **WALL**.

parish, n. *paroecia* (*parochia*) (Eccl.).

parishioner, n. *parochianus* (Eccl.).

parity, n. see **EQUALITY**.

park, n. **1**, *vivarium* (= preserve, Plin.), *saeptum (sep-) venationis* (Var.) or perhaps *saeptum* alone (= enclosure); **2**, *horti* (= gardens), *viridarium* (= garden planted with trees).

parley, **I**. v.intr. *colloqui alqd cum alqo, gen. colloqui de alqd re* (= to speak with another about anything), *conferre alqd, consilia conferre de alqd re, communicare cum alqo de alqd re* (= to communicate about anything), *appropriately agere, disceptare cum alqo de alqd re* (= to confer on some point of mutual concern), *coram conferre alqd*; (in a military sense), to — (respecting the surrender of a town), *legatum or legatos de conditionibus urbis tradendae mittere*. **II**. n. *colloquium, sermo*.

parliament, n. (in England) *senatus, -ūs*; to convoke the —, *senatum convocare* or *cogere*; an act of —, *senatus consultum*; house of —, *curia*; member of —, *senator*. **parliamentary**, adj. *senatorius, quod ad senatum pertinet*.

parlour, n. see **Room**.

parochial, adj. **parochialis*; see **PARISH**.

parody, **I**. n. (of a poem) *poetae verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorta*, or Greek *παρῳδία*. **II**. v.tr. (a poem) *poetae verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorque-re*.

parole, n. (in military affairs) *fides (data)*; see **WORD**.

paroxysm, n. **1**, *febris accessio* (Cels.), or *accessus, -us*; **2**, fig. *vis* or *impetus*, or by part. (e.g. *ira impulsus*, = under a — of anger).

parricide, n. **1**, *parricida, m. and f.*, the person (*parentis sui*); **2**, the act, *parricidium*. **parricidal**, adj. see **MURDEROUS**.

parrot, n. *psittacus*.

parry, v.tr. and intr. **1**, in fencing, to — a thrust or stroke, *ictum (or petitionem) vitare, cavere, cavere et propulsare*, also simply *cavere, vitare* (with the sword), *ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione et corpore effugere*, also simply *ictum effugere* (by a movement of the body); to — well, *recte cavere*; to try to —, or to — anyone's thrust with the shield, *ad alcis conatum scutum tollere*; to — and strike again, *cavere et repelere*; —ing, *ictus propulsatio*; **2**, fig. to — an evil blow, etc., *amovere* (= to avert), *depellere, repellere, propellere, propulsare defendere* (= to ward

off), *deprecari* (lit. by entreaties); see FENCE, AVOID.

parse, v. tr. *sententiam* or *locum quasi in membra discernere*; to — words, *quae sint singula verba explicare*. **parsing**, n. use verb.

parsimonious, adj. (gen. in an ill sense, but sometimes in a good sense = frugal) *parcus* (= who is always afraid to give too much, esp. in expenditure, opp. *nimius*, who goes too far in anything, Plin.), *restrictus* (= who does not like to give, opp. *largus*), comb. *parcus et restrictus*, *tenax* (= tight, opp. *profusus*), also comb. *parcus et tenax*, *restrictus et tenax*; *malignus* (= niggard, who grudges everything); see MEAN. Adv. *parce*, *maligne* (= too sparingly, e.g. *laudare*, Hor.), *restricte*. **parsimony**, n. *parsimonia* *alcis rei* (= being careful with anything, then in avoiding expenditure; e.g. *parsimonia temporis*); too great —, *tenacius* (= being close, never coming out with anything, Liv.), *malignitas* (= niggardliness); see MEANNESS.

parsley, n. *apium*, *oreoselinum* or *petroselinum* (Plin.).

parsnip, n. **pastinaca* (Plin.).

parson, n. **presbyter*, **clericus*, or by *sacerdos*. **parsonage**, n. *aedes presbyteri*.

part, I. n. *pars*, *membrum* (= limb, e.g. of the body, of a discourse), *locus* (= important passage, point in a science, treatise); the middle, furthest, lowest, highest — of anything is rendered by *medius*, *extremus*, *infimus*, *summus*, in the same case as the thing itself (e.g. the middle — of a line of battle, *acies media*; the highest — of the mountain, *mons summus*); for the most —, *magnam partem*, *plerumque* (= in most cases, as regards time); in two, three —s, etc., *bisariam*, *trisariam*, *bipartito*, *tripartito*, etc.; the greater —, *aliquantum* with genit. (e.g. *viae*); the one —, the other —, *pars . . . pars*, *partim . . . partim* (also with genit. or with the prep. *ex*), *pars* or *partim . . . alii* (*-ae*, *-a*), *alii* (*-ae*, *-a*) . . . *alii* (*-ae*, *-a*) (all of persons and things); partly . . . partly, *partim . . . partim* (but the latter particles can only be used when we speak of a real division into parts), *quā . . . quā* (= on the one hand . . . on the other hand), *et . . . et*, *cum . . . tum*, *tum . . . tum* (= both . . . and); I for my —, *ego quidem*, *equidem* (= if I must give my own opinion, etc.; for which moderns often put badly, *quod ad me attinet*), *pro me parte* (= according to my power); to divide into —s, *in partes dividere* or *distribuere*; to receive a — of anything, *partem alcis rei accipere*; to have a — in anything, *alcis rei participem* or *in parte* or *in societate alcis rei esse*, *partem* or *societatem in alqd re habere* (in some good act), *alcis rei socium esse* (in some good and in some wicked action), *affinem esse alcis rei* or *alci rei* (in something that is bad); to take — in anything, *partem alcis rei capere* (e.g. in the government of a republic, *administrandae reipublicae*), *in partem alcis rei venire*, *interesse alci rei* (= to be present at anything, to take — in or exercise influence, e.g. in the battle, *pugnae*), *attingere* (by action, in a business transaction, in the carrying out of anything); to have no — in anything, *alcis rei expertem esse*, *partem alcis rei non habere*; to allow anyone to take a — in consultations, *alqm in consilium adhibere* or *ad consilium admittere*; in —, partly, *per partes*, *particulatim* (mostly post class.); *carptim* (= in pieces, when one — is taken now, and another at some other time, and so on, opp. *universi*, e.g. *seu carptim partes* [i.e. partly and in different lots], *seu universi* [con-venire] mallent, Liv.); *ex parte*, *alqd ex parte* (= in —, when only a — of the whole is taken at a time, or only a few parts at a time, etc., opp. *totus*, e.g. to conquer a town —, *urbem ex parte*

capere; to please —, *ex parte placere*; to be changed —, *alqd ex parte commutari*), *nonnulla parte* (inasmuch as the parts do not form a connected whole, but are isolated, "here and there," e.g. *summotis sub murum cohortibus ac nonnulla parte propter terrorem in oppidum compulsis*); to take one's — with one, or to take — with one, *in alcis partes transire*, *transgredi*, *alqm defendere*, *pro alcis salute propugnare* (the latter two = to defend, e.g. very eagerly, *acerrime*), against anyone, *stare cum alqo adversus alqm*; to take in good —, *in bonam partem accipere*; to act as a —, *agere alqm* or *alcis partes*, *alcis personam tueri*; on the — of . . ., *ab alqo* (e.g. on his — nothing will be done, *ab eo or ab illo nihil agitur*; on his — we have nothing to fear, *ab eo nihil nobis timendum est*, also by *alcis verbis*, *alcis nomine*, in anyone's name; see NAME); a — (musical), *modi musici compluribus vocibus descripti*; — singing, *complurium vocum cantus*; in these —s, *hac regione*, *hic*; good —s; see ABILITY, SPEECH. II. v. tr. *dividere*, *partiri*; see DIVIDE, SEPARATE. III. v. intr. *digredi*, *discedere*. **parting**, n. *digressio*, *digressus*, —s, *discessus*, —us. **parily**, adv. *partim*, (*alqd*) *ex parte*; see PART, I.

partake, v. tr., to — of, *participem esse alcis rei*; of food, see EAT; also PART, I. **partaker**, n. *socius*; — of or in anything, *particeps* or *socius alcis rei*, *affinis alcis rei* or *alci rei*; fem. *socia*, in anything, *particeps* or *socia alcis rei*, *affinis alcis rei* or *alci rei*.

parterre, n. perhaps *area floribus constita*.

parthenon, n. *Parthenon* (Plin.).

partial, adj. I. *alterius partis studiosus*, *cupidus* (= acting under the influence of one's passion), *ad gratiam factus* (= what is done to insinuate oneself), *iniquus* (= unfair); 2. = partly, *ex (alqd) parte*; see PARTLY. Adv. *cupide*, *inique*, *ex (alqd) parte*. **partiality**, n. *studium* (= the leaning towards one party), *gratia* (= favour shown to one party, e.g. *crimen gratiae*, i.e. accusation of —), *cupiditas* (= bias, esp. of a judge, etc.); to act with —, *cupidius agere*; to approve anything through —, *studio quodam comprobare alqd*.

participate, v. intr. and tr., by *particeps alcis rei* (= anyone who receives a share of anything or takes part in anything, e.g. *ejusdem laudis*; in a conspiracy, *conjuratiois*; in a pleasure, *voluptatis*), *socius alcis rei* (= who has joined with others, e.g. *socius seleris*), *affinis alcis rei* or *alci rei* (in anything, esp. in a bad action, e.g. *affinis facinori*, *noxae*, *culpa*), *compos alcis rei* (= who possesses anything, is in the possession of, e.g. anything pleasant, e.g. the consulate, praise), *alcis rei potens* (= who possesses a thing and is the master over it); to come to — in a thing, *participem* or *comptem fieri alcis rei*; to — in a crime, *se obstringere alqd re*. **participation**, n. *societas*, *communicatio*; in anything, *societas alcis rei* (= joint — in, e.g. belli). **participator**, n. *socius*, *affinis*, *socius*; see PARTICIPATE.

participle, n. *participium* (Gram.).

particle, n. I. *particula* (in gen.), *frustum* (= a little bit of food, otherwise rare); 2, in gram., **particula*.

particoloured, adj. *versicolor*, *varius*.

particular, adj. *separatus*; everyone has his own — place and his own table, *separate singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa* (Tac.); = peculiar to anyone, *proprius* (of which we are the only possessors, opp. *communis*); *praecipuus* (in possessing which we have an advantage over others), *peculiaris* (when one thing is to

be distinguished from another, of a thing peculiar in its kind, *singularis* (= single, isolated, excellent), *praecipuus* (= excellent), *eximius* (= exceeding; see EXCELLENT); = strange, wonderful, *stingularis*, *novus* (= new, what was never seen before), *mirus* (= striking); a — case, *mirus quidam casus*; see PECULIAR, EXACT, SINGULAR; = exacting, *diligens, accuratus*; a — friend; see INTIMATE, PRIVATE. **particularis**, n., in the pl., to go into —, *singula sequi*; *scribere de singulis rebus* (in letters); *rem ordine, ut gesta est, narrare*. **particularity**, n. *diligentia*. **particularize**, v.tr. *nominare* (= to name), *enumerare* (= to enumerate), *per nomina citare* (= to mention several persons by name). **particularly**, adv., by *quod curae* or *cordi est*; *gravis* (= important), or with the advs. *sedulo* (= assiduously), *studiose* (= with zeal), *diligenter* (= with care), *cupide* (= eagerly), *impense* (= urgently), *vehementer* (= vehemently, very much), *magnopere* (= with all one's mind), *praesertim, praecipue* (= especially), *maxime* (= chiefly, *imprimis* (in *primis* = above all), *etiam atque etiam* (= over and over), also *vehementer etiam atque etiam*; to court anyone's friendship most —, *cupidissime alcijs amicitiam appetere*.

partisan, n. *homo alcijs studiosus, futor*. **partisanship**, n. *studium, favor*.

partisan, n. a weapon, *bipennis*.

partition, n. 1, see DIVISION, SEPARATION; 2, a — in a house, *paries, -etis*, m. (= wall), *paries intergerinus* (*intergerivus*, Plin.), = common wall between neighbouring houses), *saeptrum* (*sep-*, = fence or place fenced off), *loculamentum* (used of the —s in an aviary).

partitive, adj. in Gram., *partitivus*.

partner, n. 1, lit., by verbs, see PARTAKER, ASSOCIATE; 2, in commercial business, *socius* (in every sense); 3, in marriage, *conju(n)x, -jugis*, m. and f.; see HUSBAND, WIFE. **partnership**, n. *consortio* (rare), *societas* (as society and persons united in —, Cic.), *socii* (= persons associated together); to form a —, *societatem facere*; to enter into — with anyone, *alqm sibi socium adiungere*.

partridge, n. *perdix*.

parturition, n. *partus, -us*.

party, n. 1, *pars*, or pl. *partes* (in gen.), *factio* (lit. = any number of persons who entertain the same sentiments, then esp. in a political sense), *secta* (prop. of philosophers or learned men in gen.); the opposite —, see OPPOSITION; to belong to anyone's —, *alcijs partis* or *partium esse*, *alcijs partes sequi*, *alcijs sectam sequi*, *cum alqo facere*, *ab* or *cum alqo stare*, *alcijs rebus stultere* or *favere*, *alcijs esse studiosum*; not to belong to either, any —, *neutrius partis* or *nullius partis esse* (see NEUTRAL); to favour different parties (of several), *aliorum (ulius) partes fovere*; to get anyone over to one's own —, *alqm in suas partes trahere, ducere*; to divide into two parties, *in duas partes discidere*, *in duas factiones scindi*; — zeal in the contest, *studium*; — leader, *dux* or *princeps partium*, *princeps* or *caput factionis*; in the context also simply *dux*, *caput*; — spirit (*partium*) *studium*; — struggle, — dispute, in the State, *certamen partium* or *factionum*; 2, = company, *aliquot* (= a few, in an indefinite sense), *compures* (= a large number); a large —, *copia, multitudo*, also by *alii-alii*; pleasure —, into the country, by *excurrere*; on the water, by *navigare*; to be one of the —, *una esse cum aliis*; he who is one of the —, *socius* (= who joins), *comes* (= companion); to be one of the — invited by anyone, to go with a — somewhere, *alci comitem se addere* or *adiungere*; a card —, *lusus, -us* (= game); see

CAUSE, COMPANY. **party-wall**, n. see PARTITION.

parvenu, n. *novus homo*.

paschal, adj. *paschalis* (Eecl.).

pasha, n. *satrapes, -ae* and *-is*, m.

pasquinade, n. *libellus famosus* (= a libel); see LIBEL; if a poem, *carmen probrosum, famosum*, *carmen maledicum*, *elogium* (= verses written at anyone's door, Plaut.); a — upon anyone's volubriousness, *versus in alcijs cupiditatem facti*.

pass, I. v.intr. 1, *transire, transgredi* (= to go past), *ire* or *venire per alqm locum* (= to — through a place), *alqm locum inire* or *ingredi* or *intrare* (= to enter into a place, of persons), *importari, invehi* (= to be imported, of things), *alqo loco exire* or *egredi* (from a place, of persons), *exportari, evehi* (= to be transported away from a place, of things), *alqm locum transcendere* or *superare* (= to — through, over a place which lies high, e.g. a mountain); to — through the gate, *porta exire* (in going out), *porta introire* (in going in); to — across a river, *flumen transire* or *tra(j)icere* or *transmittere*; to let the troops — across a river, *copias flumen* or *trans flumen tra(j)icere*; not to allow anyone to —, *alqm aditu prohibere* (in going past or in going in), *alqm egressione prohibere*, *alqm egressu arceri* (in going out); not to allow anyone to — backwards and forwards, *nec aditu nec reditu alqm prohibere*; see GO, etc.; 2, to — into possession of, see GET; 3, of the time, *transire, praeterire* (= to — by), *abire* (= to go away), *circumagi, se circumagere* (= to come round), *exire, praeterire* (= to elapse); the time —s quickly, *tempus fugit, aetas volat*; 4, *perferri* (= to be carried, of a law); see ENACT; 5, = to be tolerated, *probari* (of that which can be approved), *ferri posse* (of what can be tolerated); to let a thing —, *alqd non plane improbare* (= not to disapprove altogether), *alqd ferre* (= to bear); see ALLOW, PERMIT; 6, = to be considered, *haberi alqm* or *pro alqo* (the latter if we consider anyone to be a person of a certain character, etc.); to — as rich, *haberi divitem* (if the person really is so), *haberi pro divite* (if considered as such); 7, = to come to —, *accidere*; see HAPPEN; 8, in fencing, *alqm petere*; 9, as I —ed along, in —ing, *in transitu, transiens, praeteriens* (also fig. = by-the-by; the two former in a fig. sense only post-Aug. (e.g. Quint.), but *quasi praeteriens* in Cic.), *strictim* (fig., but superficially. after Seneca also *obiter*); to mention in —ing, *in mentionem alcijs rei incidere* (Liv.); 10, to — by, *praeterire* or *praetergredi*, a place, *alqm locum*; *transire alqm locum* (= to go beyond a place; to let none — by, go past, *neminem praetermittere*; to — to cease, *abire*; of time, *praeterire, transire*; to — through, *transire* (absol., or with the accus. of the place), *iter facere per* (with accus. of the place), *pervadere, penetrare* (= to penetrate), *transvehi, vehi per locum* (in a carriage, on board a vessel). II. v.tr. 1, = to go beyond, *transgredi* (only lit., e.g. *flumen*), *transire* or *egredi alqd* or *extra alqd* (lit. and fig., *excedere* (fig.); to — the boundaries, limits, *transire fines* (both in entering and leaving a country; then also fig. *alcijs rei*), *egredi extra fines* (lit., in leaving a country, *terminos egredi*, fig.); to — the fifth year, *egredi quintum annum*; see SURPASS; 2, of time, *degere, agere, transigere* (e.g. *diem, vitam*, or *artatem*); with anything or with a person, *ducere alqd re* (e.g. the night with interesting conversation, *noctem jucundis sermonibus*), *consumere* or *anteire alqd re* or in *alqd re* (in a good or bad sense), *absumere alqd re* (= to waste time, e.g. with talking, *tempus dicendo*); *extrahere alqd re* (when we talk instead of act

mg), *fallere alqd re*; to — whole days by the fireside, *totos dies iuxta focum atque ignem agere*; to — the night, *pernoctare*; see **SPEND**; 3, to — an examination, *alci satisfacere*; (= to satisfy), *probari* (= to be considered competent, *stare* (= not to fall through in carrying out anything); very honourably, *pulcherrime stare*, in a disgraceful manner, *turpem inveniri*; 4, of a business, to — accounts, *rationes ratas habere*; see **TERMINATE**, **SETTLE**, **DIVIDE**; 5, = to allow to —, *transitum dare alci* (a person), *transmittere*; 6, = to put through a narrow hole, *traficere, immittere, inserere* (the latter two = to put into, e.g. one's hand, the key into the keyhole); to — thread through a needle, *filum in acum inserere*; 7, = to — sentence, *sententiam dicere* (by word of mouth) or *ferre* (by votes); upon anyone, *iudicium facere de alio* (e.g. *optimum*); to — sentence of death upon anyone, *alqm capitis damnare*; see **SENTENCE**; 8, to — a law, *decernere* (of the Senate), *legem esse jubere* (of the people); see **ENACT**. — **away**, v.intr. 1, see **PASS**, I. 8; 2, see **DIE**. — **by**, v.tr. 1, see **PASS**, I. 10; 2, see **PASS OVER**. — **off**, I. v.tr. to — anyone or anything on anyone for anyone or anything, *dicere* (= to say), *perhibere* (= to call), *ferre* (= to bring forward), *mentiri* (= to say falsely); to — anyone, report as being dead, *fasum nuntium mortis alcis afferre*; to — anything as one's own, *suum esse alqd dicere*; to — as truth, *verum esse alqd dicere, simulare alqd esse verum*; to — anyone as one's father, *patrem sibi alqm assumere*; to — anyone (falsely) as the author of anything, *alqm auctorem esse alcis rei mentiri*; to — anyone by a false report as the founder, *alqm conditorem fama ferre*, to — oneself for, *se ferre alqm* (= to report up and down), *se profiteri alqm* (= to declare oneself to be so and so), *simulare, alqm se esse velle* (he will have it that he is so and so), to — himself on as a king, *regis titulum usurpare*. **II**. v.intr. *abire* (used by Cic. of sea-sickness); see **CEASE**. — **on**, v.intr. *pergere*; let us — (in speaking), *pergamus* (nd alqd). — **over**, I. v.tr. any person or thing in speaking (= not to remember), *praeterire* with or without *silentio, relinquere, comit. praeterire* ac *relinquere, mittere, omittere* (of one's own free will and with intent, e.g. *omitto jurisdictionem contra leges; relinquo caedes; libidines praetereo*); to — over, *trans. etc.*, *ut omittam, quod, etc.*, *ne dicam, quod, etc.*; —ing over all these circumstances, *omissis his rebus omnibus*; to be —ed over, *praeteriri* (in gen.), *rejusam ferre* or *accipere* (= to be rejected, in the election of an office); see **NEGLECT**. — **round**, v.intr. *trudere*. **III**. n. 1, = a narrow passage, *aditus, -us* = access in gen.), *angustiae locorum*, or simply *angustiae* (= narrow — a *fauces, -um* = narrow entrance and exit into a more open country), *saltus, -us* (= woody mountain-pass, e.g. near Thermopylae, *Thermopylarum*); 2, see **PASSAGE**, **ROAD**; 3, = an order to —, *libellus, -us*, qui *alci aditum aperiat*; 4, = condition, *eventum est ut*; see **CONDITION**. **passable**, adj. 1, *pervius, tritius* (= much frequented); or *transitu facilis*; 2, = tolerable, *tolerabilis, mediocris*. Adv. *mediocriter*. **passage**, n. 1, = the act of passing, *transitus, -us, transitio, transvectio* (= transit of goods); *transgressio, transgressus, -us, transmissio, transmissus, -us, tractio, tractus, -us* (the subst. in -io express the act, those in -us the condition, the — itself); — across a river, *transitus* or *transvectio fluminis*; in the — of such large sums of the royal treasure into Italy, *in tantâ pecuniâ regiâ in Italiam traficiendâ*; = to grant a — to anyone, *dare alci transitum* or *iter per agros urbesque, alqm per fines suos ire patri, alqm per fines*

regni transire sinere (to an army, to a general with the army through a country); a — across, *transitio, transitus, -us*; 2, = way, road, *iter, via, aditus, -us*; 3, — of a book, *locus, caput* (= chapter); bird of —, *avis advena*; see **MIGRATORY**. **passenger**, n. 1, on the road, *viator* (on foot), *vector* (on horseback, by carriage, ship); 2, after he has arrived, *hospes, -itis*. **passing**, n. 1, see **PASSAGE**; 2, in commerce, *permutatio* (= exchange), *venditio* (= sale). **passport**, n. by *facillus* (alcis *loci adeundi*) *data*. **password**, n. *tessera* (= a token). **past**, I. adj. and n., *praeteritus, ante actus* (or as one word, *anteactus*, = done before), *prior, superior* (= last, e.g. last week); the —, *praeterita, -orum*; the — time, tense, *tempus praeteritum*; pardon for what is —, *venia praeteritorum, rerum praeteritarum* or *ante actarum oblitio*; the — years, *anni praeteriti* (e.g. since one's birth, etc.), *anni priores* (= the last few years); during the — year, *priore* or *superiore anno*; during the time —, *tempore praeterito* (= the whole of it), *prioribus annis* (= during the last few years); during, in the — night, *nocte priore* or *superiore*. **II**. adv. *praeter* (gen. only in comp. with verbs; when in Lat. we form compounds with *praeter* and *trans*, *praeter* denotes the direction in which an object moves — another and at the same time removes from it, whilst *trans* expresses the direction from a certain point to the furthest end); to hurry —, *praetervolare*; to drive —, v.tr. *praetervehere* or *transvehere*, anything, *praeter alqd*; v.intr. *praetervehi* or *transvehi*, anything, *alqd*; the driving —, *praetervectio*; to fly —, *praetervolare*; to flow —, *praeterfluere*; to lead —, *praeterducere* (Plaut.), *transducere*, — any place, *praeter alqm locum*; to go — a place, *praeterire* or *transire alqm locum*; to let go —, to allow to pass, *praetermittere* (lit. persons and things, then = not to avail oneself of, through carelessness, e.g. an opportunity for, *occasionem alcis rei*; the day appointed, the term, *diem*), *transitum alcis rei exspectare* (= to wait until anything is over, e.g. a storm, *tempestatis*), *omittere* (fig. = to lose, e.g. an opportunity, *occasionem*), *dimittere* (fig. = to allow to pass, because one fancies he is not in want of it, e.g. an opportunity, *occasionem*, *occasionem fortunâ datam*), *amittere* (= not to heed, through carelessness, so as to be unable to make use of, e.g. *occasionem*; the favourable moment, *tempus*), *intermittere* (e.g. not a moment, *nullum temporis punctum*; not a day, without, etc., *nullum diem, quin, etc.*). **III**. as prep. *praeter*, *trans*, with accus.; see above **II**. **passtime**, n. *ludus* (= game), *oblectamentum, oblectatio*, *delectamentum* (rare).

passion, n. 1, = suffering, *perpassio, toratio* (Cic., both with the genit. of that which causes us to suffer); — of Christ, **passio* or **perpassio*; see **SUFFERING**; 2, = excitement, *animi concitatio, animi impetus, -us*; stronger, *animi perturbatio, motus, -us, animi turbatus* or *perturbatus* (= violent emotion in gen.; *animi affectio* = disposition; affection of the mind; *animi motus, commotio* or *permotio* = mental excitement in gen.), *cupiditas, cupido* (= longing), *libido* (lub., chiefly = sensual desire), *temeritas* (= rashness), *intemperantia* (= want of moderation, licentiousness, opp. *aequitas*); = anger, *ira, iracundia*; = fondness for, *alcis rei studium*; violent —, *acerimus animi motus, -us, vehemens animi impetus, -us*; disorderly, unruly —, *libidines, -um*; without —, *aequo animo*; to rule over one's —, to conquer —, *perturbatus animi motus cohibere, cupidales coercere, cupiditibus imperare, continentem esse* (esp. with regard to sensuality); to be free from —, *ab omni animi concitatione*

vacare, omni animi perturbatione liberum et liberatum esse; to act under the influence of —, *cupido agere*; to go so far in one's — as, etc., *studio sic efferrī*. **passionate**, *adj.* *cupidus* (= greedy, eager), *concito us incitatus* (= excited), *impulsus* (of one who cannot master his passion, always with the genit., e.g. *irae, laetitiae*; then that cannot be restrained, excessive, e.g. *laetitia, postulatū, vehemens, ardens, flagrans* (= eager, ardent), *iracundus, cerebrosus* (= hot-tempered, hasty), *studiosissimus alcjs rei* (= very much given to anything). *Adv.* *cupide, cupidissime* (= eagerly), *studiose* (= with zeal), *vehementer, ardentius, studio flagranti* (= with extreme zeal), *iracunde* (= hastily), *effuse* or stronger *effusissime* (= beyond all bounds); to be — fond of anything, *alci rei effuse indulgere* (beyond all bounds, e.g. feasting, *convivis*), *alcjs rei esse studiosissimum, magno alcjs rei studio teneri* (= to be a great admirer of anything), *alqd re maxime delectari* (= to be quite delighted in); to love anyone —, *effusissime alqm deligere* (as a friend, etc.). **passionateness**, *n.* *animi ardor, furor* (in a high degree); — in contending for anything, *ira et studium*. **passionless**, *adj.* *cupiditatis expers, omni animi perturbatione vacuus et liber*. **passive**, *adj.* *1.* by *pati* (e.g. *affectus*), *accipiendi et quasi patiendi vim habere* (= to have aptness to suffer, opp. *movendi vim habere et efficiendi, Cic.*); to remain —, *quiescere*; in anything, *alqd patienter ferre*; under an insult, *acceptā injuriā alci ignoscere*; one who remains —, *quietus*; *2.* — verb, *verbum patiendi* (opp. *verbum agens*, *Aul. Gell.*), *patiendi modus* (*Quint.*), *verbum passivum* (late *Gram.*). *Adv.* *aequo animo, patienter*; see **PASSIVE**, *1*; in *Gram.*, *passive*. **passiveness**, *n.* *patientia*; see **PATIENCE**.

Passover, *n.* * *Pascha*.

paste, *I.* *n.* *farina quā chartae glutinantur* (*Plin.*). *II.* *v.tr.* *farinā glutinare*.

pastor, *n.* *1.* see **SHEPHERD; *2.* * *pastor*; see **PREACHER**. **pastorship**, *n.* see **MINISTRY**. **pastoral**, *I.* *adj.* *1.* *pastoralis, pastoricius*; in wider sense, *agrestis, rusticus*; *2.* *quod ad pastorem pertinet*. *II.* *n.* = — poem, *carmen bucolicum*.**

pastry, *n.* *panificium* (= bread-making), *opus pistorium, crustum*; = meat-pie, *artocreas* (*Pers.*). **pastry-cook**, *n.* *crustularius* (*Sen.*); see **BAKER**.

pasturage, *n.* *1.* = business of feeding cattle, *res pecuaria* or *pecuaria*; *2.* see **PASTURE**.

pasture, *I.* *n.* *pascuum, locus pascuus* (in gen.), *ager pascuus* (= — land); common — land, *ager compascuus*. *II.* *v.tr.* *pascere* (lit. and fig.). *III.* *v.intr.* *pascum ire, pabulari* (= to graze), *pasci* (= to feed).

pat, *I.* *n.* *plaga lēvis*. *II.* *v.tr.* perhaps *permulcere* (= to soothe, of patting a horse). *III.* *adv.* *in tempore, opportune*; see **FIT**, **CONVENIENCE**.

patch, *I.* *n.* *pannus*. *II.* *v.tr.* (re)sarcire, *pannum alci rei assuere*. **patchwork**, *n.* *cento* (= a coat patched together; in modern writers also a written work patched together from different sources).

patent, *I.* *adj.* *1.* *manifestus, apertus, clarus, certus*; see **OPEN**; *2.* *res cui diploma datum est*. *II.* *n.* *1.* a letter —, = a public order, *edictum*; to issue a —, *edicere* or *edictum proponere*, with *ut* or *ne* (when anything is prohibited); *2.* for some new invention, use *diploma, -ātis*, or *libellus quo beneficium alqd datur* (e.g. *dare alci beneficium salis vendendi*), or *potestas alcjs rei faciendae or vendendae*. *III.* *v.tr.* by *n.* with *dare*; see above.

paternal, *adj.* *paternus, patrus* (= fatherly); — property, *res paterna, bona -orum* *paterna*, *patrimonium*; — disposition, *animus paternus in alqm* (so *animus maternus, fraternus*); — love, *amor paternus or patris*.

path, *n.* *via* (= way in gen.), *semita, rames, -itis*, *m* (= by-road), *callis*, *m.* and *f.* (= footpath through a wood, etc.); the — of life, *via vitae*; to stray from the — of virtue, *de viā decedere*; to follow the — of virtue, *virtutem sequi, virtuti operam dare*; to lead anyone away from the — of virtue, *alqm transversum agere* (in gen.) *alqm ad nequitiam adducere* (= to lead to extra vagances). **pathless**, *adj.* *invis*; see **WAY**, **PASSAGE**.

pathetic, **pathetical**, *adj.* *misericors* (= pitiful), *febilis, maestus, tristis* (= sad). *Adv.* *febiliter, maestē*. **pathos**, *n.* *maestitia, maeror, tristitia*; there was such — in his speech, *tanta maestitia inerat orationi*.

pathologist, *n.* *medicus qui valetudinis genera novit*. **pathology**, *n.* * *pathologia* (t.t.).

patience, *n.* *patientia, tolerantia* (= strength and perseverance in enduring calamity, etc.; generally with genit., e.g. *tolerantia doloris*, in enduring pain), *perseverantia* (if we shrink from no difficulties, however great), *aequus animus, aequitas animi* (= a quiet mind not disturbed by anything); to have — with anyone, *alqm* and *alcjs mores or naturam patienter ferre*; or simply *alqm ferre*; — ! i.e. wait! *expecta! mane!* see **PERSEVERANCE**. **patient**, *I.* *adj.* *patiens, tolerans, tolerabilis* (rare, not in *Cic.*, who, however, uses the *adv.* *tolerabiliter*), in anything, *alcjs rei, placidus*; to be —, *exspectare, manere* (= to wait), *quiescere* (= to be quiet). *Adv.* *patienter, tolerantius, tolerabiliter, aequo animo* (= with a calm mind, e.g. to put up with anything); to look at a thing —, *aequo animo spectare alqd*; to endure —, *patienter* or *toleranter ferre alqd*, *patienter* *alque aequo animo ferre*, and with *pati* *ac ferre, pati et perferre, perferre ac pati, perferre patique alqd*. *II.* *n.* *aeger* (= the sick person).

patois, *n.* *sermo rusticus*.

patriarch, *n.* *patriarcha* (*Ecc.*). **patriarchal**, *adj.* *1.* *patriarchalis* (*Ecc.*); *2.* *fig.* * *grandaeus*; see **OLD**.

patrician, *adj.* and *n.* *patricius* (opp. *plebeius*); the —s, *patricii*.

patrimony, *n.* *hereditas* (= inheritance), *patrimonium* (= inherited from the father).

patriot, *n.* *patriae* or *reipublicae amans, reipublicae amicus* (= who loves his own native country), *civis bonus* (= a good citizen, in general); to be a —, *amare patriam, bene de reipublica sentire*. **patriotic**, *adj.* *patriae* or *reipublicae amans*. *Adv.* *patriae causā* (s). **patriotism**, *n.* *patriae amor* or *caritas* (= love of one's own country), *pietas erga patriam*, in the context only *pietas* (= the duty which we have towards our own native country), *reipublicae studium*; if — is a crime, I have already sufficiently atoned for it, *si scelestum est patriam amare, pertuli paenarum satis*; to possess —, *patriam amare, bene de reipublica sentire*.

patriistic, *adj.* *patrum* or *quod ad patres pertinet*.

patrol, *I.* *n.* *circitores, circuitores* (late). *II.* *v.intr.* *circumire stationes* (= to examine and watch the outposts), *circumire vigiliās* (= to examine the sentinels), *circumire urbem* (= to go round the town).

patron, *n.* *1.* = protector, *patrōnus, fautor, cultor, amator, praeses, -idis*, *m.* and *f.* (= guardian); — of the learned, *doctorum cultor*. *2.* = a

superior, as a feudal lord, **dominus feudī*, or holder of church property, **patronus*; — saint, *praeses*, -idis, m. **patronage**, n. = the system of patron and client, *patrocinium*, *clientela*, *praesidium*, to be under the —, *sub alius fide et clientela esse*. **patroness**, n. *patrona*. **patronize**, v. tr. *alqd oratiū et auctoritate suā sustentare*.

patronymic, adj. and n. *patronymicum nomen* (Gram.).

patten, n. *lignea solea* (= mere wooden sole tied under the feet), *sculponea* (= a kind of higher wooden shoe).

patter, I. v. intr. *crepare*, *crepitare*, *crepitum dare* (= to clatter), *strépere*, *streptum dare* (= to rattle). II. n. *crepitus*, -ūs, *streptus*, -ūs.

pattern, n. 1, = example, *exemplum*, *exemplar*, *specimen*, *documentum*, *proplasma*, -ātis, n. (of a sculptor, Plin.); to set a —, *exemplum proponere ad imitandum*; a — of excellence, *excellētie specimen*; 2, = sample, *exemplum*.

paucity, n. *paucitas*, or by adj. *pauci*.

paunch, n. *abdomen* (proper term), *venter* (= stomach in gen.).

pauper, n. see **POOR**. **pauperism**, n. see **POVERTY**.

pause, I. n. *mora* (= delay), *respiratio*, *interspiratio* (= interval in speaking, in order to take breath), *distinctio* (in music, Cic.), *intervallum* (= interval, e.g. to make a pause in speaking, *intervallū dicere*, e.g. *distincta alias et inter puncta intervalla, morae respiratioesque delectant*, Cic.; but as regards music = stop), *intermissio* (when anything stops for a while), *intercapedō* (= interval, interruption, e.g. to make a — in writing letters, in one's correspondence, *intercapedinem scribendi facere*). II. v. intr. *moram facere* (= to make a delay), *intersistere* (= to stop for a while, during a speech, etc. Quint.); to — in anything, *moram facere in alqd re* (in paying, in solving), *intermittere alqd* (= to discontinue for a time), *alqd faciendi intercapedinem facere*; I do not — a single moment in my work during the night, *nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermititur*; see **CEASE**, **INTERMIT**.

pave, v. tr. *lapide* or *silice* (con)sternere or persternere (in gen.), *munire* (= to make a road).

pavement, n. *pavimentum*, *†strata viarum*, *via strata* (= paved road). **paving**, n. *stratura* (Suet.). **paving-stone**, n. *saxum quadratum*.

pavilion, n. *papilio* (= a tent erected for pleasure in summer; late); see **TENT**.

paw, I. n. *pes*, *pedis*, m. (= foot), *ungula* (= claw). II. v. tr. (*solum*, etc.) *pedibus ferire*.

pawn, I. n. *pignus*, -ēris, n.; see **PLEDGE**. II. v. tr. *alqd pignori dare* or *opponere*. **pawnbroker**, n. *pignerator* or *qui pignora quaestus causis occipit*. (The Romans had no system of pawnbroking.)

pawn, n. at chess, *latrunculus*, *latro*.

pay, I. v. tr. (*per*)solvere, *exsolvere*, *dissolvere*, *pendere*, *dependere* (= to weigh out), *pensitare*, *numerare*, *numeratoolvere* (in ready money); not to be able to —, *non esse solvendo* or *ad solvendum*; to — cash, *praesenti pecuniāolvere*, *reintegrare*; to — a penalty, *poenas dare* or *olvere*; to — for, = to give money for, *alqd pro alqd reolvere*; = to atone for, *luere*; to — for with one's life, *alqd capite luere*; see **ATONE**. II. v. intr. *fructum ferre*, *quaestuosum*, *fructuosum esse*. III. n. *merces*, -ēdis, f. (= wages), *stipendium* (of a soldier), *quaestus*, -ūs (= gain). **payable**, adj. *solvendus*; a bill is — at sight, *pecuniā ex syngraphā solvenda est*. **pay-day**, n. *dies quo merces solvenda est*, or *dies alone* if fixed by con-

text. **paymaster**, n. 1, in gen. *qui alqd solvit*; see **STEWARD**; 2, in the army, *tribunus acrius*. **payment**, n. *solutio*, *repraesentatio* (= ready-money —).

pea, n. *pisum* (Plin.), *cicer*, -ēris, n. (= chick-pea).

peace, I. n. *pax*, *otium* (= leisure), *concordia* (= agreement); in —, *in pace*; to treat for —, *agere de pacis conditionibus*; to enter on —, *intrare pacem*; to make —, *facere pacem*; to keep or preserve —, *pacis fidem servare*; to break —, *pacem frangere*, *violare*; to have no —, *turbare*, *vexare*, from someone, *ab alio*; to leave a person in —, *alqm non turbare*; to dismiss in —, *alqm cum pace demittere*; articles of —, *pacis leges, condiciones*; to bring —, *ferre*; to prescribe —, *dicere*; to accept —, *accipere*; love of —, *pacis amor*; one who studies —, *pacis amans*, *congruens*; to bind over to keep the —, *pecuniā de vi cavere*. II. interj. *tace*, *taceat*! **peaceable**, adj. *placidus*, *placabilis*, *concors*. Adv. *placide*, *concorditer*, *congruenter*. **peaceful**, adj. *pacatus*, *placidus*, *quietus*, *tranquillus*. Adv. *placide*, *quiete*, *tranquille*, *cum* (bonā) *pace*. **peacefulness**, n. **peacemaker**, n. see **PEACE**. **peace-offering**, n. *placulum*, *placamen*; see **TREATY**, **TRUCE**.

peacock, n. *pavo*.

peak, n. 1, generally by *summus* or *extremus* (= the uppermost or furthest part, etc., e.g. the — of the mountain, *summus montis jugum*); see **SUMMIT**, **TOP**; 2, = the end of anything that terminates in a point, *apex*; see **POINT**.

peal, I. n. *sonitus*, -ūs, *compararum* (of bells); — of laughter, *cachinnus*; — of applause, *plausus clamores*; — of thunder, *tonitrus*, -ūs, *fragor* (mostly poet.). II. v. tr. perhaps *campanas movere* or *ciere*. III. v. intr. *sonare*.

pear, n. *pirum*. **pear-tree**, n. *pirus*, f.

pearl, n. *margarita*. **pearly**, adj. *margaritum similis*.

peasant, n. *agricola*, m., *agricultor*, in the context also simply *cultor* (= countryman, in reference to his occupation; poetic, *rusticola*), *rusticus* (both in reference to his occupation and to his manners, hence = an uncultivated person, without refinement, in opp. to *urbanus*, a refined civilian), *agrestis* (in reference to his dwelling in the country; also with regard to his rude manners), *rusticanus* (= brought up in the country), *paganus*, *vicanus* (= villager, opp. *oppidanus*). **peasantry**, n. *rustici*, *agrestes*.

pease, n. see **PEA**.

pebble, n. *calculus*, *lapillus*.

peccadillo, n. *culpa*, *delictum*; see **FAULT**. **peccant**, adj. *peccans*.

peck, I. n. = a measure, perhaps *semodius*. II. v. tr. *rostrō tundere* (= to strike) or *caedere*. *vellicare*.

pectoral, adj. *pectoralis* (Cels.).

peculation, n. *peculatus*, -ūs (*publicus*); to commit —, *pecuniam auferre*, *peculatus*; to be accused of —, *peculatus accusari*; see **EMBEZZLE**.

peculiar, adj. 1, = belonging to a person, *proprius* (= both what belongs to anyone as his property and what is — to him, in Cic. only with genit.), *meus*, *tuus*, *suus* (= *proprius*), comb. *proprius et meus*, *pecuprius et proprius* (= particular and —), *peculiaris* (= what anyone possesses as his own, esp. of one's own earnings), comb. *peculiaris et proprius*, *privatus* (= what belongs to anyone as his own property, opp. *publicus*), *singularis* (= what belongs to anyone as his characteristic feature); this failing is not merely — to old people, *id quidem non proprium*

senectutis est vitium; it is — to man, etc., *est naturā sic generata hominis vis*, etc. (Cic.), to every man, *cujusvis hominis est* (e.g. to err, errare, Cic.); see PARTICULAR, SPECIAL; 2, = singular, *mirus, novus*; see STRANGE. Adv. *praesertim, maxime, imprimis (in primis), mirum in modum, mire*. **peculiarity**, n. *propietas* (= peculiar nature of anything), *natura* (= natural state, characteristic feature); what is a noble — in his style, *quod orationi ejus eximium inest*; everyone should as much as possible preserve his own —, *id quemque maxime deest quod est cujusque maxime suum*.

pecuniary, adj. *pecuniarius, praemium pecuniae* or *rei pecunariae*; to make large — rewards to anyone, *munera pecuniae magna alci dare, praemia rei pecunariae magna alci tribuere*.

pedagogue, n. *paedagogus* (= the slave who accompanied a child to school; used also by Plaut. in something of the modern sense of —); **magister** (= master); see PEDANT, EDUCATE, SCHOOL.

pedant, n. *homo ineptus (qui aut tempus quid posulet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum, quibuscum est, vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in alio genere inconcinuus aut multus est, is ineptus esse dicitur, Cic.)*; *homo putidus* (= who tries the patience of his hearers or readers to the utmost, through his pedantic manner). **pedantic**, adj. *ineptus, putidus, molestus*; to have nothing —, *nihil habere molestiarum nec ineptiarum*; see AFFECTED. Adv. *inepte, putide, moleste*. **pedantry**, n. *ineptiae (in gen.), jactatio putida* (= idle ostentation), *molestia* (= affectation), *morositas* (= niceness), *molestia* or (stronger) *molestissima diligenētia perversitas* (= unnecessary care and trouble, so as to be wearisome to others); exact, conscientious, but without —, *diligens sine molestia*; see AFFECTATION.

pedestal, n. of a column, etc., *basis, stylobates, -is, m.*

pedestrian, adj. and n. a —, *pedes, -itis, m.*; — tour, *iter pedestre*; to begin a — tour, *iter pedibus ingredi*; to make a — tour, *iter pedibus facere, conficere*.

pedigree, n. *stemma gentile* or simply *stemma* (Sen.); to repeat one's whole — off by heart, *memoriter progeniem suam ab avo atque atavo proferre*.

pedlar, n. *institor*.

peel, I. n. *cutis* (Plin.), *corium* (Plin.), *tunica, crusta* (e.g. *glandis*, Plin.), *putamen* (= shell of nuts, etc.). II. v.tr. *putamen, cutem*, etc., *alci rei detrahēre* (fruit, eggs); to — a tree, *corticem arbori in orbem (all round) detrahēre, de corticare arborem* or *delibrare arborem*. III. v.intr. *cutem (pau)(latim) (de)ponēre*. **peeling**, n. *decorticiatio*.

peep, I. v.intr. *prospicere*; to — forth, *enitere, emicare* (= to shine), *apparere, conspici*, *conspicuum esse* (= to be seen, the latter two esp. of objects that are very conspicuous); to — at anything, *alqd intueri, oculis percurrere*. II. n. 1, *ad(s)pectus, -us, conspectus, -us*; to take a — at, *alqd oculis percurrere, oculos in alqd con(s)picere*; see LOOK; 2, = beginning at — of day, *diluculo, primā luce*.

peep, v.intr., of chickens, *pipare, pipire*.

peer, n. 1, = equal, *par*; 2, = noble, *unus e patriciis* or *nobilibus*; house of —s, *senatus, -us*. **peerage**, n. by *gradus, -us* (e.g. to raise to the —, *alqm ad amplissimum gradum producere*). **peerless**, adj. *cui par inveniri non potest. unicuique*. Adv. *unice*.

peer, v.intr. (*per*)scrutari alqd; see EXAMINE.

peevish, adj. *stomachosus, morosus, difficultis, iracundus*; see ILL-TEMPER. Adv. *stomachose, morose, iracunde*; see SENSITIVE, IRRITABLE.

peevishness, n. *stomachus, morositas, difficultas, ira, iracundia*.

peg, I. n. *pacillus* (small, for driving into the ground), *cutellus ligneus*. II. v.tr. see FASTEN.

pelf, n. *lucrum*.

pelisse, n. *pallium* or *pallium ex pelibus factum*.

pell-mell, adv. *promiscue* (= promiscuously), *confuse, permixte* (= without order), *passim* (= in all directions); lying there —, *promiscuus, confusus, permixtus*; we may also form compounds with *per* or *cum* (e.g. to mix —, *miscere, permiscere, commiscere*), to mix — everything, *miscere omnia ac turbare*.

pellucid, adj. *pellucidus*; see TRANSPARENT.

pelt, v.tr. *lapides in alqm jacere, con(s)ficere, alqm lapidibus petere*. **pelting**, adj. (of rain) *maximus*, or less strongly *magnus imber*.

pen, I. n. 1, **penna* (scriptoria) (not in use till the 7th century), *calamus, stilus* (of metal); to dip a — in ink, *calamum intingere* (Quint.); 2, = fold, *saepium* (sep-). II. v.tr. 1, *scribere*; see WRITE; 2, = to fold, *saepis* (sep-) *includere*. **pen-knife**, n. see KNIFE. **penman**, n. *qui scribit*. **penmanship**, n. *ars bene scribendi*.

penal, adj. — law, *lex poenalis* (Jct.). **penalty**, n. *poena, damnum, multa* (*multa*) (the two latter = the — inflicted upon anyone, *damnum* as a punishment inflicted, *multa* = both the loss the person suffers, and the indemnification for the person aggrieved); to inflict a —, *alqm alqd re mulare*. **penance**, n. *satisfactio* (= penalty for injuries done, Eccl. term = penance), *multa* (*multa*) (= penalty), *poena* (in gen. = penalty paid by anyone), *piaculum* (= atonement); to order anyone to do —, *piaculum ab alqo exigere*. **penitence**, n. *paenitentia* (in gen.); see REPENTANCE. **penitent**, adj. *paenitens* (= repenting); Alexander was so — after he had murdered Clitus, that he was about to kill himself, *interempto Clito Alexander manus vix a se abstinuit, tanta vis erat paenitendi*. **penitential**, adj. (*quod*) *paenitentiam declarat*. **penitentiary**, n. *carcer, -eris, m.* (= prison), defining further sense by context.

pence, n., see PENNY.

pencil, n. 1, of painter, *penicillus* (or —); see PAINTER; 2, for writing, *stilus* (see PEN).

pendant, n. *stalagmium* (Plaut.), *inaures, -ium, f.* (= ear-ring).

pending, I. adj. 1, in law, *res delata est ad iudicem*; the matter is still —, *adhuc sub iudice lis est*; 2, in commerce, *nondum expeditus* or *confectus*. II. prep. *per* with accus. (= during), *nondum* with part. (e.g. — the decision of the court, *lis nondum iudicata*), *dum, donec* (= until, e.g. — his return, *dum redeat*).

pendulous, adj. *pendulus*.

pendulum, n., perhaps *perpendicularum* (not class.).

penetrability, n., by **penetrable**, adj. *penetrabilis, pervius* (where there is a roof through, opp. *invius*). **penetrate**, I. v.tr. *penetrare, permanare in* with accus., *pervadere per* or simply with accus. (to — all parts of the body; poison —s every limb of the body, *vene-*

num cunctos artus pervadit or *in omnes partes permanat*; the draught —s the veins, *potio venas occupat*; to — the mind, *penetrare in animos* (of a speaker's address, etc.); —d (with grief, joy, etc.), *commotus, lectus, percussus, peresus*. **II.** v.intr. (with an effect) *penetrare*, through a place, *per alqm locum*, to a place, *ad alqm locum* or *in alqm locum*; *pervadere alqm locum* or *per alqm locum* (= to go through a place, both of persons and things); *exaudiri* (= to be heard), *ad aures pervadere* (of the echo, e.g. *clamor urbem pervadit*), *transluere* (of the light), imperceptibly, *perferri in alqm locum* (= to spread as far as); with force, *irruere, irrumpere in alqm locum* (the latter two of a large number; all three of persons and things), *descendere in* or *ad alqd* (= to descend down to —, of persons and things); the cry —s into their ears, *clamorem exaudiri*; the cry —s into the camp, *clamor in castra perferitur*; to — into the future, *futuri temporis gnarum esse*; to — into a country, *progređi, procedere, prorumpere* (the latter = to rush forth with violence); *se insinuare* (by stealth, e.g. into the affections, etc., also lit.). **penetrating**, adj. 1, of cold, etc., *penetrabilis, penetrabilis, acutus, acer, maximus, gravis*; 2, fig. *sagax, acutus, astutus, callidus, solliers, perspicax*; see **SAGACIOUS**, **ACUTE**. **penetration**, n. *acies, acumen* (e.g. *ingenii*), *sagacitas, solliers, perspicacitas*. **penetrative**, adj. *gravis, vehemens* (of a sermon, etc.); see **IMPRESSIVE**. **penetrativeness**, n., the — of judicial pleadings, *aculei oratorii ac forenses* (Cic.).

peninsula, n. *peninsula*. **peninsular**, adj., by circuml. with *peninsula*.

penny, n. *as, nummus* (*sestertius*); not a — (I give, etc.), *ne nummum quidem*; to the last — (or farthing), *ad nummum* (i.e. to agree, *convenire*); to pay to the last —, *ad ossem solvere*.

pension, I. n. *annuum* (= yearly payment, Plin. Min., Suet., more usual in pl.). **II.** v.tr. *annuo*, etc., *alci praebere*. **pensioner**, n. *cui annua praebentur*.

pensive, adj. *in cogitatione* (or *cogitationibus*) *defixus, subtristis* (= somewhat sad, ante and post class.); see **THOUGHTFUL**. Adv. use adj. **pensiveness**, n. *cogitatio* (= thought), *tristitia* (= sadness).

pentagon, n. *pentagon(i)um* (or *pentagonion*, late). **pentagonal**, adj. *quinquangulus* (Gram.).

pentameter, n. (*versus*) *pentameter* (Quint.).

pentateuch, n. *pentateuchus* (Eccl.).

Pentecost, n. *dies pentacostes, pentacoste* (Eccl.).

penthouse, n. *tugurium parieti affixum*, as milit. term, *vinea*.

penultima, n. by *penultimus* (opp. *ultimus*, Aul. Gell.; *penultima*, sc. *syllaba*).

penurious, adj. *parcus, sordidus, avarus, lenax*; see **NIGGARDLY**. Adv. *sordide, avaro, parce, parce ac tenuiter*. **penuriousness**, n. *sordes*, —is, f. (usu. in pl.), *tenacitas, tenuitas victus* (in one's mode of living); see **NIGGARDLINESS**, **MEANNESS**, **PARSIMONY**. **penury**, n. *inopia, egestas* (*victus* or *rerum necessariorum penuria*); see **POVERTY**.

peony, n. *paeonia* (Plin.).

people, I. n. as a large number in gen., *vis* (=crowd, of men and animals), *copiae* (=troops, soldiers), *vulgus*, —i, n. (= the great mass of the —, in opp. to those of a higher position, e.g. the soldiers in opp. to the commissioned officers), *plebs*, —is, f. (= the common —); the —, *homines*

(= men in gen.), *homunculi, homunciones* (in a contemptuous sense); the young —, *adolescentuli*; the — of Greece, *Graeci*; the towns —, *oppidani* (= the inhabitants of the town), *cives* (= citizens); the — in the village, *vicani*; the — in the country, *rustici, pagani* (= peasants); before the —, *palam* (= not in secret), *coram omnibus* (= in the presence of all), *in oculis* or *ante oculos omnium*; very often in Latin the gen. term *homines* is left out with adjs., e.g. many —, *multi*; all the —, *omnes*; good —, *boni*; when *qui* follows, e.g. there are — who say, *sunt qui dicant*; there are — who believe, *sunt qui existiment*; when we make a wide and general statement, when “—” = “one,” e.g. — say, *dicunt*; — report, *narrant*; the —, = those who belong to anyone, anyone's household, or servants or relations, etc., *alcjs familia* (= anyone's servants, etc., all together, *Caes.*), *alcjs famuli, ministri* (= servants), *alcjs comitas, qui alqm comitantur* (= those who accompany anyone, attendants), *alcjs milites* (=soldiers); my, your, etc., —, *mei, tui*; *plebeula* (contemptuous), in the name of the —, *publice*; a man of the lower orders, of the —, *homo plebeius* (according to his descent), *homo de plebe* (according to his rank); the language of the common —, *sermo plebeius*; a number of — forming one body as it were, *gens, natio* (e.g. *exterae nationes et gentes*, Cic.); *populus* (forming a State, all the free-born citizens together who are united through the same form of government, e.g. *Scipio Hergetum gentem cum infesto exercitu invasisset, compulsi omnibus, Athanagiam urbem, quae caput ejus populi erat, circumsegit*, Liv.; where *gentem* = a — of the same origin or race, but which as a State, *populus*, had a capital; one *gens* may comprise several *populos*, in the pl. also comb. *populi nationesque*; when we speak of one particular — or nation, we may also render — in Latin by *nomen* (= name, i.e. anything, everybody who has or goes by that name, e.g. Hannibal the mortal enemy of the Roman —, *Hannibal inimicissimus nomini Romano*, Nepos), also comb. *gens ac nomen* (e.g. *Nerviorum*, *Caes.*); belonging to our —, nation, *nostras*; see **NATION**; a riot caused by the —, *tumultus*, —is; a decree of the whole —, *populi scitum, plebiscitum* (decreed by the great mass of the — [in opp. to a decree of the senate], and which had been adopted by majority, after it had been proposed by the presiding magistrate), *populi jussum* (inasmuch as the — collectively had the right of commanding the senate to confirm a decree adopted by them, after which every citizen was obliged to obey the same), comb. *populi scitum jussumque*; the power of the —, *populi or popularis potestas* (see **POWER**). **II.** v.tr. 1, *coloniam* or *colonus deducere* or *mittere alqd* (= to send out a colony), or *locum incolis frequentare* (in sense of filling a place with inhabitants); 2, fig. *compiere* (= to fill); 3, = **INHABIT**; see **POPULATE**. **peopled**, adj. see **POPULOUS**. **populace**, n. *plebs* (= commons), *vulgus*, —i, n. (= mob); dregs of the —, *populi faex* or *sentina*. **popular**, adj. 1, = belonging to the people, *popularis*; the — party, *populares*; 2, = a general favourite, *popularis* (rare), *populo* or *in vulgus gratus* or *acceptus*; to be —, *gratia multum apud alqm valere*, or *gratia plurimum posse*; to become —, *gratiam ab alqd* or *in* or *apud alqm inire*; 3, = suited to the common understanding, of style, etc., *ad commune judicium accommodatus*. Adv. *populariter*. **popularity**, n. *gratia* (= influence), *populi favor* or *studium*; breath of —, *aura popularis*; to gain —, *gratiam ab alqd* or *apud alqm inire*. **populate**, v.tr. *frequentare* (*incolis*); to — a place with settlers, *coloniam* or *colonus deducere, mittere alqd* (the former if the

person himself lead a colony anywhere); see PEOPLE II. **population**, n. 1, *colonomum deductio in locum* (when a colony is established anywhere); 2, *multitudo* (= multitude), *frequentia* = large multitude, *civium* or *incolarum numerus* (= number of resident inhabitants), *cives* (= citizens), *incolae* (= inhabitants); see PEOPLE; the town has a sufficient —, *urbi frequentia suppetit*. **populous**, adj. *frequens* (opp. *desertus*), *celeber* (of a place through which there is a heavy traffic, much visited, e.g. a street, etc., opp. *desertus*). **populousness**, n. *celebritas hominum* or *civium frequentia* (where there is a large attendance).

pepper, 1. n. *piper*, -*ëris*, n. — -*cruet*, — box, *pyxis piperis*. II. v. tr. *pipere condire*.

per, a Latin prep., which, as a prefix in English, means 1, = THOROUGH, THOROUGHLY, which see; 2, = by; *per annum*, a year, see ANNUAL; — week; see WEEKLY.

peradventure, adv. *forte, fortasse, forsitan*; see PERHAPS.

perambulate, v. tr. *transire, iter facere per alium locum* (= to travel through, *peragere* (= to wander through, in gen.), *obire* (= through a country, etc., in order to see it, on foot, *pedibus*), (*per*)*lustrare* (in order to look about), *percurrere* (quickly, also *percurrere celeriter*), *pervolare* (in a hurry), *circumire* (all round), *pervagari* (in a place). **perambulation**, n. *lustratio, praeagatio, transitus, -us* (= passage through, etc.).

perceivable, adj. *quod sentiri* or *sensibus percipi potest, sensibilis* (= what can be felt, the latter first in Vitruv.). **perceive**, v. tr. *sentire, sensibus percipere* (with the senses, in gen.), *auribus percipere, audire* (with the ears), *oculis percipere, videre* (= to see), *cernere* (= to see more distinctly); to — the course of the stars, *cursus stellarum notare*; fig. with the understanding, *animadvertere* (= to direct one's thoughts to a certain thing; with the part. when I — a thing in a particular state; with the accus. and infin. when I — through what I have heard, etc.), *cognoscere* (= to learn, to know; to obtain a clear perception of anything), *sentire* (= to feel, to see, *alqd* or *de alqd re*), *videre* (= to see, to understand); to — clearly, *perspicere, conspiciere* (= to behold), *observare* (= to observe), *intelligere* (*intellig-*) (= to comprehend). **perceptibility**, n. by **perceptible**, adj. *insignis, conspicuus* (= conspicuous), *manifestus* (= manifest); see CLEAR. Adv. *manifeste*; see CLEARLY. **perception**, n. gen. by verbs, by *percipere*; see SENSATION, NOTION, IDEA. **perceptive**, adj. by verbs.

perch, 1. n. 1, a measure of length = 5½ yards; *pericia* (very late); 2, for hens, *pericia (gallinaria)*. II. v. intr. *alci rei insidere* (= to settle on), *alci rei insidere* (= to remain on).

perch, n. = a fish, *perca* (Plin.).

perchance, adv. see PERADVENTURE.

percolate, 1. v. tr. see STRAIN. II. v. intr. *permanare*. **percolation**, n. *percolatio*, or by verb.

percussion, n. *ictus, -us* (= blow), *pulsus, -us* (= push); see SHOCK.

perdition, n. *exitium, interitus, -us, perniciës*.

peremptory, adj. 1, *confidens, arrogans*; to give — orders, *definite præcipere* or *diligenter mandare alqd*, or in a stronger sense, *arroganter præcipere*; 2, a — judgment, *iudicium plenum arrogantiae*; to judge in a — manner, *arrogantius iudicare*. Adv. *confidenter, arrogantius*; see ABSOLUTE, POSITIVE, DECISIVE.

perennial, adj. *perennis*. Adv. by adj. or *perpetuo*; see ALWAYS.

perfect, 1. adj. *plenus* (in gen. of anything that is neither deficient as regards the contents, nor in number or size), *integer* (= not mutilated, complete), *absolutus, perfectus, comb. absolutus et perfectus, perfectus atque absolutus, expletus et perfectus, perfectus cumlativusque, perfectus completivusque* (= having the highest perfection, completed), *verus, germanus* (= real, genuine); to make anything —, *alqd absolvère* (so that nothing can be said to be wanting, e.g. *beneficium, kindness*), *cumulare alqd* (= to crown, fig., e.g. the pleasure, *gaudium*). Adv. *plene, absolute, perfecte*, or by superl. in sense of “quite” (e.g. — right, *rectissime*. II. v. tr. *excolère* (= to develop further, e.g. the art of oratory, *orationem*), *conficere, perficere*; to — anyone in knowledge, *agere alqm scientiâ*. III. n. Gram. t. t. *praeteritum perfectum* (Quint.). **perfection**, n. *integritas* (= completeness), *absolutio, perfectio, absolutio perfectioque* (= highest degree of —; — of virtue, *virtus, -utis, perfecta cumlativusque*; to bring anything to —, *alqd absolvère* or *perficere*.

perfidious, adj. *perfidus, perfidiosus* (= faithless, opp. *fidelis*), *infidus* (= not trustworthy, opp. *fidus*). Adv. *perfidè, perfidiose*; see TREACHEROUS. **perfidy**, n. *perfidia* (= faithlessness, with which anyone breaks a solemn promise), *infidelitas* (= want of faith); to show —, *perfidè* or *fraudulenter agere*.

perforate, v. tr. = to bore through, *terebere* (with a borer, and also otherwise, e.g. an apple with the finger), *perterebere* (with the borer), *perforare* (= to make holes in, in gen.).

perforce, adv. *vi, per vim, necessario, or by invitus* or *compulsus, coactus*.

perform, v. tr. (*peragere* (= to do, e.g. business, *negotium*), *gerere* (= to be the support of anything, as it were, e.g. *negotium*), *obire* (= to undergo), *alqd praestare* (= to discharge, e.g. *officium*), (*per*)*fungi alqd re* (= to discharge, to discharge with zeal), *administrare* (= to administer), *exsequi* (= to carry out; all these, *negotium, munus*), *conficere* (= to accomplish, e.g. *negotium*); to — one's duties, *res suas obire, officia sua exsequi*; to — a business for anyone (at anyone's request), *negotium alcjs procurare*; to — a part, *partes agere, in scaenâ (scen-) esse* (on the stage); to — the part of an accuser, *partes accusatoris obtinere*; to — sacred rites, *sacra facere*; see DO, EXECUTE, ACCOMPLISH, DISCHARGE, FULFIL. **performance**, n. = the act of —, *actio, administratio* (= the administering), *confectio* (= the accomplishing), *perfunctio*; — of a business for another (at his request), *procuratio*; = the thing itself which is performed, *actio, negotium* (= business), *officium* (= duty), *ministerium* (= service); a — on the stage, *fabula* (= the piece played), with *agi* (e.g. during the —, *dum fabula agitur*); to give a —, *fabulam dare*. **performer**, n. 1, in gen. actor, auctor, confector, or by PERFORM; 2, *artis musicae peritus*, or, in gen. *alcjs rei artifex* (e.g. *canendi*), *alcjs rei peritissimus* (e.g. *cantandi*), *acroama, -atis*, n. (lit. = a concert, then also the person who gives it, singer, minstrel, player).

perfume, 1. n. *odor (odos), unguentum* (= ointment). II. v. tr. *odoribus perfundere* (with sweet smells); † *suffire* (by burning —). **perfumer**, n. 1, who perfumes, by verbs; 2, *qui merces odorum venditat, myropolu, -ae, m.* (Plaut.), *unguentarius*.

perfunctory, adj. *neglegens (neglig-)*; see NEGLIGENT.

perhaps, adv. *fortasse, forsitan, †forsam*

(*fortasse* also with numbers; the latter generally with subj.; *fortassis* is very little used, and *forsan* is poetical; we cannot say *forte* for *fortasse* in gen., as *forte* can in gen. only be used after *si*, *nisi*, *ne* [not after *num*], in which case we could not say *fortasse*, *haud scio an*, *nescio an* (= I don't know whether, etc.), to express a modest assertion, with which we must use *nullus*, *nemo*, *numquam* (*numq*), whilst according to the English "— someone, etc., or I don't know whether anyone, etc.," we might be led to say, *ullius*, *quisquam*, *umquam*; whether — someone, somebody, after the verbs "to ask (*quaerere*)" and "to search, explore (*percontari*)," by *ecquis* (*orecqui*), *equae* (*orequa*), *ecquid*; you ask whether — there be any hope? *quaeris equa spes sit?* — someone, — anyone, *forsitan quispiam*, *alge feru*; — may also be rendered by *aliquando* (some time, or *quando* after *si* or *ne*), *circiter*, *ferè*, or *ferme* (in approximate estimations as regards time and numbers; see *ALMOST*); *ferè* and *ferme* also in gen. when we speak in an uncertain manner, e.g. he spoke — in this way, in *hanc fere sententiam locutus est*; unless —, *nisi forte*, *nisi si*; if —, *si forte*; — because, etc.? *an quod*, *nisi* etc.? — not, etc.? (at the beginning of a principal sentence, in a direct question, which serves as an answer at the same time), *an*.

pericardium, n. **pericardium* (not class.).

peril, n. see DANGER, RISK. **perilous**, adj. see DANGEROUS.

period, n. 1, in astronomy, *ambitus*, *âs*, *circuitus*, *âs*; 2, = a portion of time, *tempus* (= time, space of time in gen.), or *tempora*, *tempestas* (= a time with regard to certain signs, circumstances, epoch), *aetas* (= age), *spatium temporis* (= space of time); no — of my life, *nullum aetatis meae tempus*; 3, in chronology; see TIME, EPOCH; 4, in gram. *periodus* (Quint.), in Cic. only in Greek, *περίοδος*, rendered by him by (*verborum*) *ambitus*, or (*verborum* or *orationis*) *circuitus*, or (*verborum*) *comprehensio* or *circumscriptio* or *continuatio*, or *verborum* or *orationis* *orbis*, or *circuitus et quasi orbis verborum*; a well-flowing and rounded —, *apta et quasi rotunda constructio*; structure of the —, (*verborum*) *compositio* (Quint.). **periodical**, adj. what returns at stated intervals, *sollemnis* (*sol*) (*annu*), e.g. — diseases, *morbi tempore certo* or *stato recurrentes*; — writings, papers, periodicals, *ephemerides*, *-um*; see JOURNAL; — winds, *venti qui magnam partem temporis in certis locis flare consueverunt*. Adv. *certis temporibus*.

peripatetic, adj. *peripateticus*; the —s, *Peripatetici*.

periphery, n. *perimetros* (Vitr.).

periphrasis, n. see PARAPHRASE.

perish, v.intr. *perire* (e.g. by illness, *morbo*), *interire* (stronger than *perire*, = complete annihilation), *cadere* (= to fall, principally in battle), *occidere* (= to die in the presence of others, e.g. in battle), *occidi*, *interfici*, *nevari* (= to be killed; see KILL); to — in the way, *bello cadere*, in *bello occidere*; *absumi* *alqd re* (= to be swept away through, etc., e.g. *fame*, *veneno*); through illness, through pestilence, *morbo*, *pestilentia*; more — from hunger than by the sword, *plures fames quam ferrum absumpsit*. **perishable**, adj. *quod corrumpi potest*, *fluxus* (= inconstant, e.g. *gloria*), *fragilis* (= frail), *comb. fluxus et* (or *atque*) *fragilis, caducius, infirmus* (= weak), *comb. caducius et infirmus*, *brevis* (= short, e.g. *omnia quae habent speciem gloriae continent, brevia, fugacia, caduca existima*, Cic.). **perishable-**

ness, n. *fragilitas*, *brevitas* (= shortness, e.g. of life), *infirmitas* (= weakness).

peristyle, n. *peristyl(i)um*.

periwinkle, n. a plant, *vinca pervinca* (or as one word, *vincapervinca*, Plin.).

perjure, v.tr. *fasum jurare* (in gen.), *pejorare* or *perjurare*, *perjurium facere*. **perjured**, adj. *perjurus*. **perjury**, n. *fasum iurandum* (in gen.), *perjurium*.

perky, adj. *protervus*; see SAUCY.

permanency, n. *perpetuitas* (= without interruption), *perennitas*, *diuturnitas*, *longinquitas* (= for a length of time), *stabilitas*. **permanent**, adj. by *permanere*, or by *perpetuus*, *perennis*, *diuturnus*, *longinquus*, *stabilis*; see CONSTANT. Adv. *perpetuo*.

permeability, n., **permeable**, adj. † *penetrabilis*; see PENETRATE.

permissible, adj. *licitus* (= allowed), *concessus* (= granted); to be —, *licitum esse*, *licere*. **permission**, n. *concessio* (= concession), *permissio* (very rare; the subssts. *concessus* and *permissus* only in the ablat. sing.); *potestas*, *coyia* (= power given anyone); *arbitrium* (= free will to do a thing), *licentia* (= entire liberty to do what one likes); to give anyone —, *veniam*, *potestatem*, *licentiam* *alci dare*, for or to, *alcis rei faciendae*, *potestatem* *alci facere*, *concedere*, *licentiam* *alci concedere*, *licentiam* *alci permittere* *ut*, etc., *alci* *alqd permittere*, *concedere* (see PERMIT); to give children — to play, *pueris ludendi* *licentiam dare*; to have the —, *mihi licet*, *permissum*, *concessum est*; with your —, *permissu et concessu tuo*, *si per te licitum erit*, *pace tua*; without anyone's — (to do a thing, etc.), *inijussu* *alcis*; contrary to my —, *me invito*. **permissive**, adj. by verbs. **permit**, v.tr. *sinere* (with infin.), *concedere* *alqd alci* or *ut* (= to concede, generally after a request has been made, opp. *repugnare*), *permittere* (dat. or *ut*, = to allow anything to be done, opp. *vitare*), *facultatem dare* or *potestatem facere* *alcis rei*, *alcis rei* *veniam dare* or *dare hanc veniam ut* (= to show indulgence in anything); see ALLOW.

permutation, n. (*per*) *mutatio*.

pernicious, adj. *perniciosus* (= ruinous), *exitiosus* (= leading to a tragical end, e.g. conspiracy), *exitialis*, *exitibilis* (of such a kind as to be likely to lead to a tragical end, e.g. war), *funestus* (= bringing grief over a great many, e.g. tribunship), *damnosus*, to anyone, *alci* (= causing injury, e.g. bellum). Adv. *perniciosè*, *exitiosè*, *funeste*. **perniciousness**, n. *vis nocendi*, also by circumloc. with *nocere*; who does not see the — of this thing? *quis non intellegit hanc rem nocere?*

peroration, n. *peroratio*, *epilogus*, *conclusio*.

perpendicular, adj. *directus* (ad *perpendiculum*).

perpetrate, v.tr. *alqd committere* or *in se admittere*; see COMMIT. **perpetration**, n. by verb. **perpetrator**, n. of a crime, *auctor facinoris* or *delicti*, in the context *auctor*; by circumloc. *qui, quae facinus* or *flagitium* or *scelus commisit*; *qui, quae facinus in se admittit*.

perpetual, adj. *perpetuus*; see CONTINUAL. Adv. *perpetuo*; see ALWAYS. **perpetuate**, v.tr. *alqd perpetuum reddere*, *continuuare* (= to carry on beyond the usual time). **perpetuation**, n. by verb. **perpetuity**, n. *perpetuitas*. — see DURATION, ETERNITY.

perplex, v.tr. 1, of matters; see CONFUSE; 2, of persons, *alcis mentem animumque perturbare*, *percutere*, *distrahere*, *sollicitare*, in *perturbationem con(j)icere*; with talking, *oratione*

differre. **perplexing**, adj. *difficilis, perplexus, impenetrabilis, anceps, dubius*. **perplexity**, n. *sollicitudo* (= anxiety), *dubitatio* (= doubt); see **DOUBT**.

perquisite, n. by *reditus extraordinarii, pecunia extraordinaria*, or in the plur. *pecuniae extraordinariae* (of a public functionary, Cic.), *peculium* (= the private property of a child or slave).

perry, n. *vinum ex piris factum*.

persecute, v.tr. *insectari* (= to pursue with hostile intentions), *insequi* (= to pursue close at one's heels), *vezare* (= to vex, to tease unceasingly); violently, *vehementem premere* or *vezare alqm*; to — with insults, *alqm verbis contumeliosis prosequi*, *alqm maledictis* or *contumeliosis insectari*, *alqm probris et maledictis vezare*. **persecution**, n. *insectatio* (= pressure), *vezatio* (= vexation). **persecutor**, n. *vezator* (= who teases), *insectator*.

perseverance, n. *perseverantia* (= not shrinking from any difficulty, however great), *permanens* (in *sententiâ*), *constantia* (= consistency, constancy), *assiduitas* (= assiduity), *pertinacia* (= pertinacity, in defending an opinion), *pervicacia* (= utmost — in trying to accomplish a thing or to gain a victory), *obstinatio*, *obstinatio voluntas*, *obstinatus animus* (= firm, obstinate in a resolution once formed; in a bad sense = obstinacy), *patientia* (= patience; e.g. in one's work, *laboris*), *virtus, -utis* (= in undergoing trouble in gen.). **persevere**, v.intr. *perseverare* (proper term), *constare* (with and without *sibi*, = to be always the same), *perstare*, *consistere*, *persistere* (= to insist upon), *permanere* (= to remain firm in; all these generally in *alqd re*), *pergere*. **persevering**, adj. *perseverans, constans, assiduus* (= who does not lose his hold, e.g. an enemy, an accuser), *tenax alci rei* (= clinging fast to anything), *pertinax, pervicax, obstinatus*. Adv. with pers., *perseveranter, constanter, firmiter, affirmato animo, pertinaciter, pervicacius, obstinate, obstinato animo*.

persist, v.intr. see **PERSEVERE**. **persistence**, n. see **PERSEVERANCE**.

person, n. 1, in widest sense, *homo*; in mere enumeration, or contemptuously, *caput*; *persona* (lit., = the mask of the dramatic actor, then fig., = the part which he acts; *persona* never = the individual); by the name of a — we understand that by which we denote his individuality, so that every — may have a peculiar nomination of his own, = *nomen est, quod unicuique personae apponitur, quo suo quaque proprio vocabulo appelletur* (Cic.); in his, etc., own —, *ipse* (= he himself), *praesens, coram* (= he himself being present, oral); e.g. he came in his own —, *ipse venit*; to be there in his own —, *praesentem* or *coram adesse*; —s of higher rank, *homines nobiles*; a handsome — (= woman), *mulier formosa*; 2, = body, *corpus, -oris, n.*, *species* (= exterior in gen.), *forma, facies*; 3, = a — represented on the stage, *persona* (lit. = mask), *partes, -ium* (= part); to appear in the — of, *alci personam ferre* or *sustinere* or *tueri* (not *agere*), *alci partes agere, obtinere* (all lit. and fig.); 4, = — in gram., *persona* (e.g. *tertia*, Quint.). **personage**, n. 1, = **PERSON**; 2, = great man, *homo nobilis*. **personal**, adj., **personally**, adv. *personalis, personaliter* (Imperial Rome, t.t.); a — verb, *verbum personale* (Gram.); in other instances than these we must render it by *ipse, per se* (= himself), or by *praesens, coram* (= present, in his own person, opp. *per litteras* (= by letter, and such like), or by *proprius* (= not in common with others, opp. *com-*

munis), or by *privatus* (= referring to one as a private individual, opp. *publicus*), or by other terms, e.g. he appeared —, *ipse aderat*; I have a — interview with anyone, *ipse* or *praesens cum alqo colloquor*; Caesar made a speech as his own — dignity and the respect of his ancestors required, *orationem habuit Caesar, sicut ipsius dignitas et majorum ejus amplitudo postulabat*; to know anyone —, *alqm ipsum nosse, alqd de facie nosse*; not to know anyone —, *alqm non nosse, alqm or alci faciem ignorare*; not to mind — offences, *omittere privatas offensiones*; in the sense of rude, see **RUDE** and **PERSONALITY**; 2, — occupations, *studia privata* (opp. *opera publica*). **personality**, n. 1, if = "existence as a person," or "the person itself," it must be rendered by circumloc. (e.g. in our days people deny the — of the devil, *recentiores diabolum esse negant*; he always mixes his own — up with it, *se ipse semper praedicat*); 2, = direct offensive application to a person, perhaps *contumeliae, privatae offensiones* (= personal offences, insults), *maledicta, -orum*. **personalty**, n. (*bona*) *sua*. **personate**, v.tr. *alci partes agere*, or *personam gerere, tueri* or *sustinere*; see **REPRESENT**, **COUNTERFEIT**, **FEIGN**, **RESEMBLE**. **personification**, n. *prosopopeia* (Quint.), pure Lat. *conformatio*, or *personarum fictio* or *confictio*, or *ficta alienarum personarum oratio*. **personify**, v.tr. a thing, 1, in a writing, as acting or speaking, *rem tanquam loquentem inducere, alci rei orationem (at)tribuere*; 2, to represent as a human being, *alqd humanâ specie induere, alqd alci rei tanquam vitam (at)tribuere*.

perspective, n. (= the science) *scenographia* (= theatrical drawing, Vitr.); pleasing —, *ars pictoris quâ efficit ut quaedam emînere in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus* (Quint.).

perspicacious, adj. lit. *perspicax* (= who can see everything at one glance), *sagax* (= sagacious), *acutus* (= sharp), comb. *acutus et perspicax, acer* (= keen). **perspicacity**, n. (with regard to the understanding) *perspicacitas, acies* or *acumen ingenii, ingenium acre* or *acutum*.

perspicuity, n. by adj. **perspicuous**, adj. (*di)lucidus, luculentus, clarus, evidens, illustris, perspicuus, apertus, distinctus, planus*; see **CLEAR**, **INTELLIGIBLE**. Adv. (*di)lucide, clare, evidenter, luculenter, perspicue, aperte, distincte, plane*.

perspiration, n. *sudor*; to be in a —, *sudare, sudorem emittere*; to be in a great —, *multo sudore manare, sudore madere* (in gen., Plin.). **perspire**, v.intr. *sudare* (also fig. = to work hard), *sudorem emittere* (lit.); I —, *sudor mihi erumpit*; to — a great deal, *multum sudare* (with fear), *multo sudore manare, sudore madere* (= to drop with perspiration).

persuade, v.tr. = to convince by argument, *persuadere alci de alqd re*, or with accus. and infin. (the accus. alone can only be used with *persuadere* when it is a pronoun in the neuter gender, such as *hoc, illud, nihil*); he can easily be —d, *facile adducitur ad credendum*; = to influence by entreaty, etc., *commotis verbis delentare, ut*, etc. (= to talk over), *persuadere* (with *ut* when we want to state the intention; with the infin. alone or with the accus. and infin. when this is not the case; with the accus. alone simply, when it is a neut. pronoun); *alqm impellere* (= to urge) or *adducere* (= to bring) or *inducere* (= to induce) *ad alqd* or with *ut*, *alci auctorem esse alci rei* or with *ut* (= to cause anyone to); they —d me to it, *persuadetur mihi* (not *persuadeor*); to allow oneself to be —d, *persuaderi sibi pati*; to — anyone to believe a thing, *fidem alci rei facere alci, alqm adducere ad opinionem*; to be easily —d to believe a thing, *facile induci ad credendum*: I am not

easily —d to believe, *non adduct possum, ut credam*; see **CONVINCE**. **persuasion**, *n.* *persuasio*; — was not difficult, *non difficilis persuasio fuit*; gift of —, *virtus ad persuadendum accommodata, vis persuadendi*; see **CONVICTION**, **BELIEF**. **persuasive**, *adj.*, **persuasive-ness**, *n.*, by circumloc. with the verb (e.g. a — speech, *oratio ad persuadendum accommodata*). **pert**, *adj.* *protervus, procaz*. **Adv.** *proterve, procaziter*. **pertness**, *n.* *protervitas, procazitas*.

pertain, *v.intr.* = to belong or relate to, *pertinere ad alqd, spectare ad alqd, referri, alqjs juris esse* (= to be his of right); with the genit. *nullius est artis, it —s to no art*; *proprium esse*; what —s to this, *quod pertinet or attinet ad hoc, or refertur, or referendum est*.

pertinacious, *adj.* *obstinatus, pervicax, pertinax*. **Adv.** *obstinatè, pertinaciter*; to act — in anything, *obstinato animo agere alqd*. **pertinacity**, *n.* *animi obstinatio, in a thing, alqjs rei* (= obstinacy, contumacy), *pervicacia, animus pervicax* (= great perseverance), *pertinacia* (in holding an opinion or entertaining a plan), *contumacia* (= contumacy).

perturbation, *n.* see **AGITATION**, **DISTURBANCE**.

perusal, *n.* *lectio, perfectio (pell-)*. **peruse**, *v.tr.* *perlegere, evolvere, perolvere, pervolitare*.

pervade, *v.tr.* 1, *lit.* *permanere, alqa re perveni*; 2, *fig.* *permanere, perfundere*; to — the mind, *ad animum descendere, in animum penetrare*.

perverse, *adj.* *perversus* (*lit.* = diverted; *fig.*, not as it ought to be), *pravus* (*fig.* = contrary to the object intended, e.g. meaning, *mens, opinio*). **Adv.**, *fig.* *perverse, perperam* (= not right, *opp. recte*); see **OBSTINATE**, **STUBBORN**. **perverse-ness**, *n.* *perversitas* (e.g. *hominum, opinionum, morum*). **perversion**, *n.* *corruptio* (= spoiling), *depravatio*; — of meaning, *verbi depravatio, verbum in pejus detortum* (Sen.). **pervert**, *I.* *v.tr.* 1, in gen. *depravare, corrumpere*; 2, as Theol. t.t., perhaps a *fide Christiani abducere*. **II.** *n.* perhaps *qui a fide Christiani abductus est*.

pervious, *adj.* *pervius* (of places, etc.), *†penetrabilis*; to the air, *aëri expositus*.

pest, *n.* 1, *lit.*, see **PESTILENCE**; 2, *fig.*, of anything or person very obnoxious, *pestis, perniciēs*, *comb. pestis ac perniciēs*; —house, *aedificium ad pestilentiae contagia prohibenda aedificium*. **pester**, *v.tr.* see **TROUBLE**, **DISTURB**, **ANNOY**.

pestilence, *n.* *lit.* *pestilentia* (as an epidemic disease), *lues, -is* (as obnoxious matter likely to spread disease), *morbus perniciosus* (= dangerous illness; also *fig.*). **pestilential**, *adj.* *pestilens* (*lit.*, *opp. salubris*), *foedus* (*fig.* = abominable, horrible, e.g. smell, *opp. suavi*).

pestle, *n.* *pilum, pistillum* (Plin.).

pet, *I.* *n.* *deliciae, amores, -um*; see **FAVOURITE**. **II.** *v.tr.* *fovere, in deliciis habere*.

petard, *n.* in phrase, he is hoist with his own —, perhaps in *suos laqueos ipse incidit*.

petition, *I.* *n.* 1, in gen. see **PRAYER**, **REQUEST**; 2, a formal —, *petitio* (= petitioning for, *alqjs rei*), *quae alqjs peti, lit(terae supplices) libellus (supplex)*; to sign a — (along with others), *libellum subscribere*; to grant a —, *alci petenti satisfacere, annuere*; to present a — containing a request that, etc., *libello oblato petere, ut, etc.* **II.** *v.tr.* *petere alqd ab alqo, rogare alqd, anyone, alqm or ab alqo* (= to demand anything as a favour), in an urgent manner, *implorare et exoroscere alqd, contendere ab alqo ut, flagitare or efflagitare alqm alqd* (= to request, to urge); to —

anyone for a person or thing, *ab alqo alqd alci petere*; to — an authority (e.g. parliament), *petere alqd per lit(teras)*. **petitioner**, *n.* *qui libellum affert, qui libello petit oblato, qui supplicat*.

petrify, *v.tr.* 1, *in lapidem (con)vertère, mutare*; to be petrified, *lapidescere* (Plin., rare); 2, *fig. alqm obstupefacere*; to be petrified (with astonishment, etc.), *obstupeocere, attonitum esse*.

petticoat, *n.* *tunica interior, corporis velamentum interius* (the Romans had no equivalent); — government, *imperium uxorium* or *muliebne*. **pettifogger**, *n.* *rabula, caudidicus rabiosus et ineptus*. **pettifogging**, *adj.* a — attorney, *caudidicus* (*opp. to orator*); in wider sense, see **PALTRY**. **petty**, *adj.*, see **LITTLE**, **TRIFLING**, **PALTRY**.

petulance, *n.*, see **PASSION**, **SAUCINESS**, **IMPUDENCE**. **petulant**, *adj.*, see **SAUCY**, **IMPUDENT**.

pew, *n.* *sedes quae est in aede sacrâ*.

pewter, *n.* see **TIN**.

phaeton, *n.* see **CARRIAGE**.

phantom, *n.* 1, *somnium, opinionis commenta, -orum*; they are mere —s, *et falsa et inania sunt*; 2, see **GHOST**.

Pharisee, *n.* *Phariseus* (Eccl.); *fig.*, see **HYPOCRITE**. **Pharisaical**, *adj.*, *lit.* by the gen. *Phariseorum* (Eccl.); see **HYPOCRITICAL**.

pharmacy, *n.* (*ars*) *medicamentaria* (Plin.).

phase, *n.* *status, -us, condicio* or *ratio*, or by circumloc. (e.g. the thing has passed into a new —, *res mutata est, or nova fit*).

pheasant, *n.* (*avis*) *Phasiana* (Plin.); *Phasianus* (Fas., Suet.).

phenomenon, *n.* in gen. *ostentum, prodigium, portentum, miraculum* (= any marvellous sight seen, and relating to some future event); in the sky, *phaenomenon* (very late, or as Greek *φαινόμενον*), *res mira or mirifica or nova* (= strange).

phil, *n.* see **BOTTLE**.

philanthropy, *n.* *caritas generis humani, humanitas*. **philanthropist**, *n.*, **philanthropical**, *adj.* *hominibus or generi humano amicus, humanus*. **Adv.** *humane*.

Philippic, *n.* 1, *lit.* (*oratio*) *Philippica*; 2, *fig.* *oratio in alqm habita*.

Philistine, *n.* 1, *lit.* *Philistinus*; 2, *fig.* *homo humanitatis expers*.

philologist, *n.* *grammaticus, philologus*. **philology**, *n.* *grammatica* (or *grammaticae*), *philologia* (= literary studies). **philological**, *adj.* *grammaticus*.

philosopher, *n.* *philosophus, fem. philosopha*; the true —, *sapiens* (i.e. a wise man); theoretical —, *qui in rerum contemplatione studia ponit*; practical —, *qui de vita ac moribus rebusque bonis et malis quaerit*. **philosophy**, *n.* *philosophia*. **philosophical**, *adj.* by the genit. *philosophiae, philosophorum*; = wise, *sapiens, prudens*; — writings, *philosophiae scriptae, libri qui sunt de philosophiâ*; — precepts, *philosophiae or philosophorum praecepta*; that is not a common, but a — term, *quod non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum*. **Adv.** *philosophorum more, sapienter, prudenter*. **philosophize**, *v.intr.* *philosophari* (*lit.*), *argumentari, ratiocinari* (= to argue), *disputare* (= to expound).

philtre, *n.* *philtrum, amatoris peculum, virus amatorium, or amatorium alone* (Plin.).

phlegm, *n.* 1, *pituita* (t.t.); 2, = *dulcoris, tarditas ingenti* or *animi*, also merely *the*

context *tarditas*, *patientia* (= indolence), *inertia* (= inertness), *lentitudo* (= indifference). **phlegmatic**, adj. *tardus*, *patiens*, *iners*, *lentus*. Adv. *patienter*, *lente*, or perhaps *aequo animo*.

phoenix, n. *phoenix*.

phonetic, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. *sonum verbi ipsam litteris exprimere*).

phosphorus, n. *phosphorus* = the morning star; also as scientific t.t., but not, in this sense, class. **phosphorescent**, adj., **phosphorescence**, n. by *lux in undis lucens* or *fulgens*.

photograph, n. use where possible *pictura* or *imago*; perhaps where closer definition is necessary *imago alqis per solis radios depicta*.

phrase, n. *locutio* (Aul. Gell.); these are mere —s, *verba sunt*. **phraseology**, n. *locutio*, *dicendi genus*, —*eris*, n.

phthisis, n. *phthisis* (Cels.). **phthisical**, adj. *phthisicus* (Plin.).

physic, I. n. see MEDICINE. II. v.tr. see PURGE, CURE. **physical**, adj. 1. = natural, must generally be rendered by the genit. *naturae* (if we speak of nature), or *corporis* (if we speak of the animal body); — complaints, *mala naturae*, *mala quae natura habet* (in gen.), *vitia corporis* (= bodily defects); — strength, *vires corporis*; to be of good — constitution, *corporis valetudine uti bonā*; 2. referring to science, *physicus*; — science, *physica* or *physice*, *physiologia* (the theory); see PHYSICS. Adv. *naturā*, *physice*. **physician**, n. see DOCTOR. **py-sis**, n. *physica*, —*orum*. **physiognomist**, n. *physiognomon*, by *qui se proficitur hominum mores naturaeque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, pernoscere* (Cic.). **physiognomy**, n. *oris habitus*, —*is*, *lineamenta*, —*orum*, n. (= features), comb. *habitus oris lineamentaque*, *os vultusque*, *os et vultus* (= countenance and features), *facies* (= face).

physiology, n. *naturae ratio*, *quam Graeci φυσιολογίαν appellant*, or *natura rerum quae Graece φυσιολογία dicitur*, or simply *physiologia*. **physiological**, adj. *ad naturae rationem pertinens*. Adv. *e rerum naturā*.

piacular, adj. *piacularis*.

piano, n. use some known instrument, *lyra*, *cithara*.

pick, I. v.tr. and intr. *rostris tundere* or *caedere alqd* (of birds); to — a bone, by *rodere alqd*; to — one's teeth, *dentes spinā perfodere* (with a tooth— of wood, silver, etc., Petron.); = to gather, *carpere*; see PLUCK; to — wool, *lanam carpere* or *purgare*; to — one's pocket, see ROB; to — a quarrel, see QUARREL; to — out, see SELECT, CHOOSE; to — up, *legere*, *colligere*, *bolere*, see GATHER, RAISE. II. n. —axe, *dolābra*; a —pocket, *sector zonarius* (Plaut.), or by *fur* = thief. **picked**, adj. *delectus* (of troops), *eximius*, *praestans*, etc.; see EXCELLENT. **picking**, n. see CHOICE; in the pl. see REMAINS.

pickle, I. n. *salsura*. II. v.tr. to — fish, *pisces murā condere*.

picnic, n. and v.intr. *symbola* (*συμβολή*, anic class.) = a contribution to a common feast (e.g. *aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeo in hunc diem ut de symbolā essemus*, = we went to a —, Ter.), or *excurrere* may be used (e.g. *excurro in Pompeianum*, Cic.).

piequet, n. *statio*; to post —s, *stationes disponere*.

pictorial, adj. and adv. *tabulis ornatus* or (*de*)*mictus*, *per tabulas*.

picture, I. n. *pictura*, *tabula* (*picta*); = likeness, *imago* (*picta*); word —, by circumloc. (e.g. *ita rem verbis exprimit ut paene ob oculos posita esse videatur*). II. v.tr. to — in the mind, *alqd mente*, *animo* or *cogitatione fingere* or *concupere*; in words, *depingere*, *expingere*, *exprimere*; see EXPRESS, PAINT. **picture-frame**, n. *forma in quā includitur pictura*. **picture-gallery**, n. *pinacotheca*. **picturesque**, adj. *graphicus* (= very beautiful, as if it had been painted, rare), *amoenus* (= delightful); to be —, *graphicam in aspectu efficere delectationem* (Vitr. = to present a most beautiful aspect); see BEAUTIFUL. Adv. *graphice*, *amoenē*. **picturesqueness**, n. see BEAUTY.

pie, n. see PASTRY.

piebald, adj. *† bicolor*.

piece, I. n. 1. part of a whole, *pars* (= part in gen.), *fragmentum* (poet. *framen* = a — broken off), *segmentum* (= a — cut off), *frustum* (= a bit), *truncus* (= a — cut off or struck off, e.g. a — of the same stone, *truncus ejusdem lapidis*), *crusta* (= a — of marble cut off, for mosaic work); a — (bit) of cloth, *pannus*; a pretty large — of anything (i.e. = a considerable quantity, a good deal), *aliquantum* with genit. (e.g. of land, *agri*); a very large — (i.e. much), *multum* with genit.; to tear into —s, *dilacerare*, *dilaniare*, *discerpere*; see TEAR; to fall to —s, *dilabi*; 2. = a single thing, which belongs to a whole species, in gen. *res* (thing in gen.); *pars* (= part, e.g. *plura de extremis loqui pars ignaviae est*, Tac., a — of cowardice); whenever we say a — of, the word — is not expressed, e.g. a — of money, *nummus* (a single coin), *alqd nummorum* (an indefinite sum of money); a — of land, *ager*, *dium*, *agellus*; a — of meat, *caruncula*; a — of wood, *lignum*; made out of one —, or into one —, *solidus* (= not interrupted, solid, massive [e.g. ring]); a boat made out of one — of timber, *linter ex una arbore excavatus*; = an artificial production, *opus*, —*eris*, n. (in gen.), *tela* (= a — of woven cloth), *pictura*, *tabula* (= a picture), *fabula* (= a theatrical —), *cantus*, —*is* (= a — of music), *tornementum* (= a field—); in —s, —meal, *minutulum* (lit. in small —s, then also fig. = by degrees), *membratim* (lit. = limb by limb, then fig. = one part after the other, e.g. to relate, *enumerare*, i.e. to enumerate), *carpitim* (= by detached parts, fig. = partly), *pedetentim* (*pedetent-*) (= one thing after the other, step by step, gradually); also by *singuli* (if = the single things); —work, by circumloc. (e.g. to pay by —, *ut res quaeque confecta est, solvere*). II. v.tr. *consuere*; to — a garment, by *assuere alqd alci rei*; see PATCH. MEND.

pied, adj. *maculosus*.

pier, n. 1. *pila* (*pontis*); see PILLAR; 2. *moles* (—*is*), (*opposita fluctibus*) *moles lapidum* (= mole).

pierce, v.tr. 1. see THRUST, DRIVE; 2. = to — through, *transfigere*; see STAB; 3. see ENTER, PENETRATE. **piercing**, adj. 1. of sounds, *acer*, *acutus*; see SHRILL; 2. of the mind, *acutus*, *acer*, *sagax*; see ACUTE.

piety, n. *pietas erga Deum* (= reverence and love to God, *religio* (= religious feeling), *sanctitas* (= holiness of life), *sanctimonia* (= virtuous sentiment, innocence). **pious**, adj. *pius erga Deum* (also *erga patriam*, *parentes*, etc.), *religiosus* (= conscientious), *sanctus* (= approved of God), *religiosus*, *sanctusque*, *sanctus et religiosus*. Adv. *pie*, *sancle*, comb. *pie sancteque*.

pig, n. *porcus* (Eng. pork), *sus*, *suis*, m. and f.; a small —, *porcellus*; a sucking —, *porcus lactens*, *porcellus*. **piggery**, n. *suile* (Col.), *hara*. **piggish**, adj. 1. *suillus*, *porcinus*; 2. fig. see

GREEDY. **piggishness**, *n.* *spurcitia*, *spurcitia* (= foulness); see also **GREEDINESS**. **pig-headed**, *adj.* see **OBSTINATE**.

pigeon, *n.* *columba* (a cock —, *columbus*), *palmes*, *-is* (*palmuba*); see **DOVE**; — house, *columbarium*; *turris*, *turricula* (= — tower).

pigment, *n.* see **PAINT**.

pigmy, *n.* see **DWARF**; the *Pigmies*, *Pigmaei* (Plin.).

pike, *n.* *hasta*; see **LANCE**.

pilaster, *n.* *parastāta* or *parastas*, *-ādis*, *f.*

pile, *I. n.* *strues*, *-is*, *f.* (of things collected in an elevated form), *cumulus*, *acervus* (= heap of things, in gen.); *rogus* (= funeral —, also — of wood); a — of books, *acervus librorum*; a — of buildings, see **EDIFICE**; a — driven into the ground (for building on), *sublita*; a bridge built on —s, *pons sublitus*; to drive down —s, *palos* or *stipites* or *sudes* *demittere*, *desigere*; see **HEAP**, **STAKE**. **II. v.tr.** (*coacervare*, *cumulare*, *congerere*; see **ACCUMULATE**); to — up, *facere struem* *alcis rei* (e.g. *lignorum*), *extruere* (e.g. *rogum*); see **HEAP**.

pilfer, *v.tr.* and *intr.*; see **STEAL**.

pilgrim, *n.* *viator* (= traveller in gen.), or *qui in loca sacra migrat*; —s staff, *baculum*. **pilgrimage**, *n.* *iter*, *itineris*, *n.* (= journey in gen.), or *iter in loca sacra*, *peregrinatio sacra*.

pill, *n.* *catapotium* (Plin.) (that which is swallowed), in pure Latin *pitula* (Plin.); *fig.* to give one a — to swallow, *alqm tangere* (Com.); he swallowed the —, *haec concocxit*.

pillage, *I. n.* *rapina*, *direptio* (implying destruction of property), *explotio* (for the sake of robbing), *depopulatio* (= laying waste). **II. v.tr.** *diripere*, *populāre* (= to lay waste), *compilare*, *ex-pillare*, *spoliare*. **III. v.intr.** *praedari*; see **PLUNDER**. **pillager**, *n.* *praedator*, *direptor*, *populador*; see **PLUNDER**.

pillar, *n.* *column* (*fig.* = foundation, e.g. *column reipublicae*), *pila* (= support of a bridge, etc.), *columna* (= column); see **COLUMN**, **POSTR**. **pillared**, *adj.* *columnatus*, *columnis instructus*.

pillory, *n.* *numella* (= fetter for criminals); to punish with the —, *alqm ad palam in altorum exemplum alligare*; *fig.* *alqm cruciāre*; see **TORMENT**.

pillow, *I. n.* *cervical* (Juv.), *pulvinus*. **II. v.tr.** (*suf*) *fulcire*; see **SUPPORT**.

pilot, *I. n.* *gubernator* (lit. and *fig.*). **II. v.tr.** *gubernare* (lit. and *fig.*).

pimp, *n.* *tēno*.

pimple, *n.* *varus* (Plin., on the face, Greek *τὸνός*), *pustula* (in gen., Plin.). **pimpled**, *pimpily*, *adj.* *pustulosus* (Cels.).

pin, *I. n.* *acus*, *-ūs*, *f.* **II. v.tr.** *alqd acu* (*af*) *figere*. **pin-cushion**, *n.* *thēca* (= case). **pin-money**, *n.* *peculium* (Jct.), or *pecunia uxori data*.

pinchers, *n. pl.* *forceps*. **pinch**, *I. v.tr.* *1.* = to nip, perhaps *alqd* or *alqm digitis comprimere*, *vellicare* (Quint.); *2.* *fig.* (*coarctare* = to crowd, to — for room, *urere* (of a shoe, frost, etc.)); to — oneself, *frādere* *se victu suo*; to —, of poverty, *urgere*. **II. n. 1.** lit. use verb; *2.* *fig.* *aculeus* (= sting), *morsus*, *-ūs* (= bite); see **STRING**; at a —, by circumloc. (e.g. he would only do it at a —, *coactus modo hoc fecerit*). **pinching**, *adj.* of poverty, etc., by *extremus*, *summus*, etc.; see **EXTREME**.

pinchbeck, *n. 1.* *aes fucticium*; *2.* *fig.*, see **SHAM**.

pine, *n.* *pīnus*, *f.*

pine, *v.intr.* *tabescere*, *confici alqd re*; to — for anything, *alqd desiderare*, or more strongly, *alcis desiderio tabescere*. **pinning**, *n.* *tabes*, *-is* (= wasting away); see also **SORROW**.

pinion, *I. n. 1.* of a bird, *penna* (*pinna*); see **WING**; *2.* *compes*, *-ēdis*, *f.*; see **FETTER**. **II. v.tr.** *manus post ierum religare*, *alci compedes in(j)icere*, *alqm (re)vincire*.

pink, *adj.* *punicus*; — colour, *color punicus*.

pinnacle, *n.* *navis actuaria* or *lembus*.

pinnacle, *n.* *fastigium* (lit. and *fig.*).

pint, *n.* perhaps *sextarius* (both as a measure of liquids and as the vessel containing it); half a —, *hemina*; a quarter of a —, *quartarius*.

pioneer, *n.* *qui primus alqd facit*.

pious, *adj.* *pius*, *sanctus*; see **PIETY**.

pip, *n.* *pituita* (= disease of chickens, Plin.).

pip, *v.intr.* *pipare*, *pipire* (Col.).

pip, *n.* of fruit, *semen*, *granum*, *nucleus* (Plin.), *acinus* (esp. of the grape).

pipe, *I. n. 1.* for water, etc., *tubus*, *tubulus*, *canalis*, *fistula*; *2.* = a musical instrument, *fistula*, *tibia*, *† arundo*, *† calamus*, *† avena*; *3.* for smoking, perhaps, if context is clear, *fistula* or *tubulus*, or adding *fumum edens*. **II. v.intr.** *fistula* or *tibia* *canere* or *cantare*. **pipe-clay**, *n.* *creta fig(u)lina*.

pipkin, *n.* *olla* (old form *aula*).

piquant, *adj.* *acutus* (lit. = stimulating to the senses; then also *fig.*, e.g. of the speaker, Quint.), *salsus* (lit. = seasoned with salt, — in taste; then *fig.* pertinent, to the point, interesting, esp. through wit, of persons, of things said or written, etc.); *facetus* (= facetious). **Adv.** *acute*, *salse*. **piquancy**, *n.* *sal*, *vis*. **pique**, *I. n.* *simultas*; see **ANGER**, **IRRITATION**. **II. v.tr.** see **OFFEND**, **IRRITATE**, **EXASPERATE**; to — oneself, *gloriari alqd re*, *jactare se de alqd re*.

piracy, *n.* *latrocinium maris*; to carry on —, *latrocinio maris vitam tolerare* (= to get one's living by —); to make the sea unsafe through —, *mare infestum facere navibus piraticis*; *latrocinis et praedationibus infestare mare*. **pirate**, *n.* *praedo* (*maritimus*), *pīrāta*. **piratical**, *adj.* *piraticus*; — State, *gens latrocinis assueta*.

piscatory, *adj.* *piscatorius*.

pistil, *n.* * *pistillum* (only as t.t.).

pistol, *n.*, where possible by *arcus*, *-ūs* (= bow), otherwise * *sclopetus minor*; see **GUN**.

piston, *n.* (in machines) *fundulus* (moving up and down, *fundulus ambulantis*), *embolus* (= sucker of a pump).

pit, *I. n.* *puteus* (in gen.), *fovea* (deep, open at the top, for catching wild beasts; then also *fig.* = a snare), *scrobs* or (small) *scrobiculus* (= a hole dug for planting a tree or for interring a dead body), *fossa* (= a long ditch for the defence of a place or for the purpose of drainage), *fodina*, *specus*, *puteus* (in a mine); to dig a —, *facere foveam* (Jossam), *fodere scrobem*, *specum sub terrā fodere*; to fall into a —, *in foveam incidere* (the latter also *fig.* = to fall into a snare); in the theatre, *cavea* (= the seats assigned to the spectators, *cavea ima* was reserved for the nobility, *cavea media* and *summa* more nearly = pit). **II. v.tr.** = to mark (e.g. with small-pox), *distinguere*; see **MARK**. **pit against**, *v.tr.* *alqm alci opponere*, *alqm cum alqo committere*. **pit-a-pat**, *adv.* to go —, *palpitare*. **pitfall**, *n.* *fovea*. **pitman**, *n.* see **MINER**.

pitch, *I. n.* *piz*; of —, *piceus*; as black as —, *piceus*, *pīcinus*, *omnium nigerrimus* (=

quite black, in gen.); — pine, *picea*; — dark, (*lenebris*) *obductus* (= quite covered with darkness, e.g. *nox*). **II.** v.tr. (*op*)picare. **pitchy**, adj. *picatus* (= besmeared with pitch).

pitch, **I.** n. 1. = degree, *fastigium*, *gradus*, *-us*, or by *summus*, *extremus*, or *ultimus* with n. (i.e. to the highest — of madness, *ad summam amentiam*); to this, that, what a — of, *huc*, *eo*, *quo* with gen.; 2. in music, *sonus*, *vox*; at the highest — of the voice, *vox summa*; a high —, *vox acuta*; medium —, *vox media*; low —, *vox gravis*. **II.** v.tr. 1. to — a tent, *tabernaculum statuere* or *constituere* or *collocare*, *tentorium statuere* or *ponere*, *tabernaculum tendere*, or simply *tendere*; 2. = to throw, *jacere*, *con(j)icere*; see **THROW**; 3. in music, to — a note, *cantando praefere*. **III.** v.intr. to — upon, *incidere*, *incurrere* in *alqm* or *alqd*. **pitchfork**, n. *furca*.

pitcher, n. see **JAR**.

piteous, **pitiable**, adj. *mi-ser, miserabilis*, *miserandus*, *dolendus*, *flebilis*, (*e*)*lamentabilis*. Adv. *misere*, *miserabiliter*, *flebiliter*, *miserandum in modum*. **piteousness**, n. use adj., or circuml. (e.g. the — of the story greatly moved me, *narratio mire me commovit*). **pitiful**, adj. 1. = full of pity, *clemens*, *misericors*; see **MERCIFUL**; 2. see **PITEOUS**; 3. = mean, *abjectus*, *vilius*, *humilis*, *contemptus*; see **CONTEMPTIBLE**. Adv. *clementer*, *misere*, *abjecte*, *humiliter*; see **CONTEMPTIBLY**. **pitifulness**, n. 1. *clementia*, *misericordia*; 2. see **PITEOUSNESS**; 3. by adj. (**PITIFUL** 3), or *humilitas*. **pitiless**, adj. *in-misericors*, *durus*, *ferreus*, *inhumanus*, *crudelis*, *saevus*; see **CRUEL**. Adv. *inmisericorditer*, *inhumane*, *inhumaniter*, *crudeliter*, *saeva*. **pitilessness**, n. *crudelitas*, *inhumanitas*, *saevitia*. **pity**, **I.** n. *misericordia* (*misericordia est aegritudo ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis*, Cic.), *miseratio*; out of —, *propter misericordiam*, *misericordiam capitis* or *permotus*; to feel —, *misericordiam habere*, *misericordem esse* (= to have a feeling heart), *se misericordem praebere* (= to show oneself merciful in one single case); to have — on anyone, *miseriari alcjs*, *miseret me alcjs*; it is a — that, etc., *dolendum est, quod*, etc., *incommodum accidit, ut*, etc.; it is a — that he died, *mors ejus dolenda est*; it is a — that the money was lost, *dolenda est jactura pecuniae*; it is a great —, it is a thousand pities, *valde, magnopere dolendum est*; deserving —, *miserandus*, *miseratione dignus*. **II.** v.tr. *misereri*, *miseret me alcjs*, *misericordia alcjs commotum* or *captum esse* (= to feel —). **pitying**, adj. and adv. see **PITIFUL** 1.

pith, n. *medulla* (lit. and fig.). **pthy**, adj. 1. lit. *medullus* (Cels.); 2. fig. *sententiosus* (= full of meaning), *nervosus* (= vigorous), *densus* (Quint.).

ptittance, n. *mercedula* (= door pay), *pecunia exigua*.

pivot, n. 1. lit. *cnōdax* (Vitr., rare); 2. fig. see **HINGE**.

placable, adj. *exorabilis*, *placabilis*. **placability**, n. *placabilitas*.

placard, **I.** n. *libellus*; see **ADVERTISEMENT**. **II.** v.tr. *libellum proponere*; see **ANNOUNCE**, **ADVERTISEMENT**.

place, **I.** n. = a free, open space, *locus*, *campus* (= open —, field, e.g. in the middle of a town), *area* (= a free, open — not occupied with buildings); the — in front of a dwelling-house, *propatulum* (in gen.), *vestibulum* (= entrance court); — of battle, *locus pugnae*; = an inhabited —, *locus oppidum* (= — surrounded with walls), *regio* (= district), *pagus*, *vicius* (= village); a fortified —, *locus munitus* (in gen.), *castrum*, *castellum* (= castle, fort); = natural

position, *seces*, *-is*; = a certain portion of space in gen., inhabited —, the —, *loca*; at this —, *hic*, *hoc loco*; at which —, where, *ubi*, *quo loco*; at what —? *ubinam?* from which —, whence, *unde*, a or *ex quo loco*; at every —, *ubique*, *omnibus locis*; from every —, *undique*, *ab omnibus locis*; at different —s, *passim*; at both —s, *utroque*; at another —, see **ELSEWHERE**; fig. — in a book, *locus* (pl. *loci*); this has been stated in another — (= in another part of the book), *alio loco dictum est*; about this in another —, *de quo alibi*; = a separate — allotted anywhere, lit. *locus* (in gen.), *sedes* (where one sits), *sputium* (= — which anything occupies); to assign, show to a person his or her — (in the theatre), *alqm sessum ducere* (Plant.); to give up one's — to a person, *alcj locum dare*, *cedere*; to take a — on the seats allotted (in front of the rostrum of the curia, etc.), *locum in subselliis occupare*; to sit in the first —, *in primā cavā sedere* (in the theatre), *summus* or *supra* or *superiorem accubare* (at table); in the last —, *in ultimā cavā sedere* (in the theatre), *infra* or *inferiorem accubare* (at table); to get up from one's —, (*ex*)*surgere* or (principally of several) *consurgere*; to rise from one's — before anyone (out of respect), *alcj assurgere*; to bring anyone from his — (= seat), *alqm loco movere*; description of —s (towns, etc.), *descriptio locorum* (Cic. uses *topotheca* = the stating of the locality of a —); commander of a —, *praefectus urbi*; = situation, office, *munus*, *-eris*, n., *magistratus*, *-us*; of a servant, use circuml. (e.g. to change a —, *in aliam familiam ingredi*); to appoint in — of, *alqm sufficere*; in — of, *loco alcjs*; in the first —, *primo*, *primum*; in the next —, *deinceps*; *primo* and *primum* are followed by *deinde*, *tum*, *praeterea*, *postremo*.

II. v.tr. *statuere* (lit., to make a thing stand, e.g. *vas in loco frigidū, juvenem ante aram*), *constituere*; to — in different spots, *disponere*; to — in line of battle, *ordinare*, *instruere*; to — anything round a thing, *cingere alqd alqj re* (e.g. watchmen round a house, *domum custodibus*); to — anything before, *alqd apponere alcj rei* or *ad alqd* (before the hearth, *foco*; before the fire, *ad ignem*), *proponere alqd alcj rei* (e.g. *igni*); to — oneself at or near a spot or anything, *consistere in alqo loco* (e.g. at the door, *in aditu*), by the side of, near anything, *consistere ad alqd* (e.g. *ad mensam*), *assistere ad alqd* (e.g. *ad fores*, near the door); to — one's money with anyone, *pecuniam collocare* or *occupare apud alqm*; to — behind, *postponere* or *posthibere* or *postferre alqd alcj rei*; to — over (i.e. in command of, *alcj rei* or *loco alqm praeficere*); to — round, *alqm* or *alqd alcj* (rei), or *alqm* or *alqd alqd re circumdare*; to — under, *alqd alcj* (rei) *sub(j)icere*; to — upon, *alqd alcj* (rei) *imponere*, *superponere*.

placid, adj. *placidus*; see **GENTLE**, **QUIET**, **CALM**.

plagiarism, n. *furtum* or by *auctorem ad verbum transcribere neque nominare* (= to copy a passage from an author without naming him), or by *alcjs scripta furantem pro suis praedicare* (i.e. in so doing to pass oneself off as the author of such a passage, etc.). **plagiarist**, n. *qui aliorum scripta compilat* (Hor.), *qui auctorem ad verbum transcribit neque nominat*.

plague, **I.** n. 1. lit. (as the disease) *pestis*, *pestilentia*; see **PESTILENCE**; 2. fig., *malum* (= evil in gen.); *pestis* (= pest); the — take you! *in malam crucem!* What the — is it? *Quid, malum, est?* to be a — to anyone, *molestia esse alcj*. **II.** v.tr. *vecare* (= to let anyone have no peace), *sol(lic)itare* (= to disquiet), *angere* (of cares, etc.), *exercere*, *cruciare*, (*ex*)*agitare*; with re-

quests, *alqm precibus fatigare*; with questions, *alqm obtundere rogando*; to — anyone to do, etc. (= to bother), *alci instare de alqd re* or with *ut*; see VEX, WORRY.

plain, **I**, adj. **1**, = smooth, *aequus, planus*; see FLAT; **2**, = manifest, *clarus, planus, apertus, perspicuus, evidens, manifestus*; see CLEAR, MANIFEST; **3**, = unadorned, *simplex, inornatus, incompus* (of dress), *(di)lucidus, inornatus, subtilis, pressus* = *pressus, distinctus, attenuatus* (of speech); **4**, = candid, *sincerus, liber*; see FRANK; **5**, = without beauty, perhaps *haud formosus* or *venustus*; see UGLY. Adv. = clearly, *clare, plane, aperte, perspicue, evidenter, manifeste*; = without ornament, *simpliciter, inornate* (of dress, etc.), *(di)lucide, subtiliter, (expresse, distincte, attenuate*; = frankly, *sincere, libere, aperte*. **II**, n. *planities* (= every —, also the — surface of a mirror); as an open country, *planities, aequus et planus locus* (wide, where one has unlimited view and a free scope, in opp. to hills and mountains), *campus* with and without *planus* or *apertus* (= an open field, in opp. to mountains); an extended —, *aequor* (also surface of the sea, often in the poets, but also in Cic.); of what is, grows, has its abode, is situate in the —, *campester* (e.g. *campestris urbs*).

plainness, **n**, **1**, = clearness, by *evidentia, perspicuitas*, or adj.; see PLAIN; **2**, = lack of ornament, *simplicitas* (of dress, etc.), or by adj. PLAIN, **3** (of style); **3**, of speech; see FRANKNESS; **4**, = lack of beauty; see UGLINESS.

plaint, **n**, see LAMENTATION, COMPLAINT, ACTION. **plaintiff**, **n**, *accusator* (if a female, *accusatrix*); *qui* (or *quae*) *accusat* (= accuser, who brings anyone up before the court in a criminal prosecution); *qui* (or *quae*) *petit* (= who makes a claim, in a civil action); to appear as the principal — against anyone, *suo nomine accusare alqm*; as the second — or jointly with another, *subscribens accusare alqm*; — in error, *appellator* (Cic.), *qui appellat* or *provocat*. **plaintive**, adj. *miserabilis, febilis, lamentabilis, queribundus, querulus* (mostly poet.). Adv. *miserabiliter, febiliter*. **plaintiveness**, **n**, by adj.

plait, **I**, **n**, **1**, *sinus, -is, ruga*, but both = fold rather than —; see FOLD; **2**, = a braid of hair, *gradus, -us* (Quint., Suet.). **II**, v.tr. **1**, see FOLD; **2**, to — the hair, *comam in gradus formare* or *frangere*.

plan, **I**, **n**, **1**, = a sketch drawn on paper, *forma, conformatio, figura, species* (= a draught), *imago* (= outline), *designatio* (= design), *forma rudis et impolita* (= rough sketch), *descriptio, ichnographia* (the former = first sketch, then like the latter = ground-plan); to draw a — of anything, *speciem operis deformare, imaginem* or *formam operis delineare*; of a building, *aedificandi descriptio*; **2**, in idea, *consilium, cogitatio* (as a mere idea which we hope to realize), *propositum* or *inceptum* (as intention, or as anything first begun, undertaken), *ratio* (= — and decision, wherein the means of doing it and the possible result are considered), *descriptio* (as regards all the particulars of it), *ordo* (= the order in which a thing is to be done); — of an operation, *rei agenda ratio*; **a** — agreed upon, *ratio rei compositae* (Liv.); — for carrying on a war, *totius belli ratio*; **a** decided —, *ratio stabilis ac firma*; without any decided —, *nullo consilio, nulla ratione*; to draw up, make a — for anything, *instituere rationem alqis rei* (e.g. *operis*), *describere rationem alqis rei* (e.g. *belli, aedificandi*); to conceive the — to, etc., *consilium capere* or *inire alqis rei faciendae*, or with inf. or with *ut*; concerning a thing, *consilium capere* or *inire de alqd re*. **II**, v.tr. **1**, = to form a draught, *speciem* or *imaginem alqis*

operis lineis deformare, formam alqis operis lineis describere, imaginem alqis operis delineare; see DESIGN; **2**, in idea, *alqd (exp)cogitare, moliri, consilium inire alqis rei faciendae*; see above, PLAN, **I**, **2**.

plane, **I**, **n**, **1**, = a geometrical figure, *forma plana*; **2**, = a tool, *runcina* (Plin.). **II**, v.tr. *runcinare*.

plane, **n**, = a tree, *platanus, f*.

planet, **n**, *stella errans, sidus, -eris, n*, *errans*; in pl. also *stellae quae errantiae et quasi vagae nominantur*; the five —s, *quinque stellae eodem cursu constantissime servantes*. (*Planeta, planetes*, is not found in good prose.)

plank, **I**, **n**, *tabula* (= board), *axis, -is, m*, (*assis*); to nail —s, *coazare* (*coass-*). **II**, v.tr. *contabulare, coazare* (*coass-*). **planking**, **n**, *contabulatio, coazatio* (*coass-* = boarded floor, etc.), or by pl. of PLANK.

plant, **I**, **n**, *herba* (in gen.), *planta* (= slip). **II**, v.tr. **1**, *serere, (de)ponere* (trees, etc.), *conserere, observare* (a place with trees, etc.); **2**, = to set up, *statuere, constituere, infigere* (e.g. *signum, a standard*); see SET UP; **3**, to — a colony, *coloniam deducere*. **plantation**, **n**, *plantarium* (= nursery garden), *seminarium* (= nursery garden, lit. and fig.), *arbutum* (= orchard, esp. the trees round which vines were planted), *vitularium* (= nursery for vines), *quercetum* (= oak wood), *locus arboribus constans* (gen. term). **planter**, **n**, *sator, qui serit*; —s of a colony, *coloni*. **plantng**, **n**, *satio, satus, -us* (= the act of —).

plash, **I**, **n**, *murmur, fremitus, -us* (e.g. *aequoris*, perhaps *sonus, sonitus, -us*). **II**, v.tr. *murmurare, fremere, fremitum edere*.

plaster, **I**, **n**, **1**, *gypsum, arenatum, tectorium*; see CEMENT, MORTAR; **2**, in medicine, *emplastrum*. **II**, adj. **a** — cast, *imago* (e) *gypso expressa*. **III**, v.tr. *gypsare* (Col.), *gypso illinere* or *obducere*. **plasterer**, **n**, = who whitewashes the walls, *tector*; see PAINT.

plastic, adj. *plasticus*.

plate, **I**, **n**, **1**, *bractea, lam(i)na* (lit. = a thin piece of metal; the latter stronger than the former, then also of wood, anything veneered); **2**, = a copper— print, *pictura linearis* or *imago per aeneam lam(inam) expressa, figura aenea*, or in the context merely *imago*; **3**, **a** — at table, *catillus, pl. catilla, -orum, n*, (a smaller one made of clay), *patella*; **4**, collectively, — used at table, *vasa* (*-orum*) *argentea* or *aurea* (silver or gold), *argentum*. **II**, adj. — glass, perhaps use *vitrum densatum*. **III**, v.tr. to — with silver, *argento inducere*.

platform, **n**, *suggestus, -us*.

Platonic, adj. *Platonicus, Academicus* (= pertaining to the Academy, i.e. the — philosophy, *academia, ἀκαδημία*). **Platonist**, **n**, *Platonicus philosophus*; the —s, *academici* (= the followers of the Academy).

platter, **n**, *catillus* (pl. *catilla*), *patella*.

plaudit, **n**, *plausus, -us*; see APPLAUSE.

plausible, adj. **1**, = probable, *veri similis* (or as one word *verisim-*), *probabilis*; **2**, in bad sense, *fuscatus, fucosus, simulatus, speciosus*. Adv. *veri similiter* (*verisim-*), *probabiliter, simulate, speciose* (Quint.), *ad speciem, in* or *per speciem, specie*. **plausibility**, **n**, **1**, *verisimilitudo, probabilitas*; **2**, *simulatio, species*.

play, **I**, v.intr. and tr. to — an instrument of music, *canere, modulari*, with the ablat. of the instrument played (e.g. on a stringed instrument, *fidibus*), *psallere* (on a stringed instrument, esp. the guitar, hence often comb.

cantare et psallere, *canere voce et psallere*, = to sing to the sound of the —; = to amuse oneself, *ludere* (either absol. or with the ablat. of the game); the fishes — in the water, *piscare in aqua ludunt*; to — at dice, *tesseris* or *talis ludere*, *alea* or *aleam ludere*; to — at cricket, ball, *pila ludere*; to — for anything, *ludere in alqd* (e.g. for money, *in pecuniam*, Jct.); = to act in any particular character, on the stage and in real life, *agere alqm* or *alcjs partes*, *alcjs personam tueri*; to — a piece (in the theatre), *fabulam agere*; not to let the actors — any longer, *histrionibus scenam interdicerè*; to — the fool with anyone, to — anyone a trick, *alqm ludere* or *ludificari*, *alci imponere*; to — the rogue with anyone, *fraudem* or *fallaciam alci facere*, *dolum alci necere* or *confingere*. **II.** n. = amusement, *ludus* (= game, see the word), *lusus*, *-us* (= playing), *lusio* (= the act), *ludicrum* (= a farce for amusement), *ludibrium* (= the carrying on a joke with anyone; the joke itself, sport), *spectaculum* (= a theatrical piece), *fabula* (dimin. *fabella*, = a piece at the theatre), *comœdia* (= comedy), *tragedia* (= tragedy); mere —, *ludus*, *jocus* (= joke); that is but — for him, *hoc ei ludus* or *jocus est*; = room for acting, *campus* (opp. *angustiae*; e.g. he has full — in his speech, *est campus, in quo ex(s)ultare possit oratio*, Cic.); to have —, *late vagari posse*; = action, *motus*, *-us*, *gestus*, *-us* (of the limbs, etc.), *vultus*, *-us* (= face), *argutiae* (= lively expression of the countenance); fair —, *ex aequo et bono* (e.g. to see —, *curare ut omnia ex aequo et bono fiant*). **play-bill**, n. *libellus*. **player**, n. **I.** (on a musical instrument) *canens* (both male and female), *psalles*, in pure Latin *fidicen*, on a stringed instrument; if a female, *psalltria*, in pure Latin *fidicina*, *citharista*, m., *citharoedus*; *cornicen* (= who blows a horn or cornet), *tibicen* (= a — on the flute, a piper), *tubicen* (= a trumpeter); for amusement in gen., *lusor*, a female, *ludens*; **2**, see **GAMBLER**; **3**, — on the stage, actor; see **ACTOR**. **playfellow**, **playmate**, n. *aequalis* (= of the same age). **playful**, adj. *lascivus*, *jocosus*. Adv. *jocose*. **playfulness**, n. *lascivia*. **playground**, n. *locus quo pueri ludendi caus(s)i conveniunt*. **playhouse**, n. see **THEATRE**. **playthings**, n. *quae pueris in lusu oblati sunt*; see **TOY**. **playwriter**, **playwright**, n. *qui fabulas scribit*.

plea, n. **1**, defendant's —, *defensio*, *oratio pro se* or *alqo habita* (= a speech made in one's own defence, or for others); to make a — in court, *orare* or *dicere pro se*, *se defendere*, *caus(s)am dicere* (for oneself), *orare* et *dicere pro alqo*, *defendere alqm* (for someone); *exceptio* (= exception taken by defendant to plaintiff's statement, and inserted in a praetor's edict); in a gen. sense, see **LAWUIT**, **CAUSE**, **APOLOGY**; **2**, = excuse, *excusatio*; see **EXCUSE**. **plead**, v.intr. **1**, in law, *caus(s)am agere*, *accitare* (frequentative), *dicere*, (*per*)*orare*, or *alqm se fecisse defendere*, *alqm defendere*, *versari in foro* (= to be a pleader); **2**, in gen. *alqd excusare*; see **BEQ**, **ALLEG**. **pleader**, n. *orator*, *causidicus* (term rather of contempt); see **ADVOCATE**.

pleasant, or **pleasing**, adj. *acceptus* (= that which you are glad to see or hear), *gratus* (= very —, *pergratus*, of value to us), *comb. gratus acceptusque*, *jucundus*, *suavis* (= lovely), *dulcis* (= attractive), *mollis* (= gentle), *carus* (= dear), *gratiosus alci* and *apud alqm* (= in favour with), *urbanus* (= polite), *lepidus*, *jucetus*, *festivus* (= humorous, witty), *laetus* (= joyous), *amoenus* (= charming, of place), *voluptarius* (= delightful), *commodus* (= suitable, e.g. *mores*); — conversation, *sermo festivus*, *venustus* et *urbanus*; — places, *ioca amœna* or *voluptaria*; to be —.

the eyes, *oculos delectare*; to be — to the ears, *aures* (*per*)*mulcere*, *aurebus blandiri*; to have a — taste, *jucunde sapere*. Adv. *jucunde*, *suaviter*, *dulce*, *dulciter*, *commode*, *lepidè*, *festive*, *facete*, *amœne* or *amœniter*. **pleasantness**, n. *jucunditas*, *dulcedo*, *amœnitatis*, *suavitas*, *commoditas* (ante class. in Ovid.), *lepos*, or by adj.; see also **LOVELINESS**. **pleasantry**, n. *facetiae*, *lepos*, *festivitas*, or by *jocus* (= joke). **please**, v.intr. *alci placere*, *alqm delectare*, *alci gratum*, *acceptum* or *cordi esse*, or *arridere*; it —, *placet* (of a decree of the senate); if you —, *vis* (*si vis*); to be —, *delectari*, *gaudere re*; to be dis—, *abhorre re*; I am —d with this, *hoc mihi gratum est*; this dis—s me, *displicet mihi hoc*; you are —d to say, *libet* (*libet*) *tibi dicere*; to — yourself, *gratificari sibi*; to — another, *gratificari alci*, *morem gerere alci*; eagerness to — (another), *immodica placendi cupiditas*. **pleasing**, adj., see **PLEASANT**. **pleasure**, n. *voluptas*; = will, *arbitrium*; *libido* (*lib-* = passion, caprice), *delectatio*, *oblectatio*, *deliciae* (= delight), *delectamentum* (rare), *oblectamentum* (= object of —); according to —, *ex libidine*, *ex arbitrio ejus* (or *suo*); to do his —, *gratum facere alci*; = gross pleasures (lust), *cupiditates*, *libidines* (*lib-*), *corporis voluptates*; it is the — of the gods, the senate, etc., *dis, senatui placet*; a journey of —, *gestatio* (Sen.); to take — in the country, *excurrere rus*, in the gardens, *horti*; to walk for —, *ambulare*.

plebeian, **I.** n. *homo plebeius*, *homo de plebe*; the —s, *plebei*, *plebs*; the order of the —s, *orda plebeius*, *plebs*; from the order of the —s, *de plebe*, *plebei* generis, *plebeius*. **II.** adj. *plebeius* (opp. *patricius*).

pledge, **I.** n. *pignus*, *-ëris*, n., *hypotheca*, *arrhâbo*, *-ônis*, m., *arrha*. **II.** v.tr. (*op*)*pignerare* or *obligare alqd*; to — your word, *fidem interponere* or *obligare*.

Pleiades, n. *Pleiades* or *Vergiliae*.

plenary, adj. see **FULL**, **ENTIRE**, **COMPLETE**.

plenipotentary, n. merely *legatus* (= ambassador); plenipotentiaries arrived from Sicily, *Siculi veniunt cum mandatis*.

plenitude, n. see **FULNESS**.

plenteous, **plentiful**, adj. *uber*, *abundans*, *copiosus*, *largus*, *affluens*, *optimus*; see **ABUNDANT**. Adv. *uberius*, *uberissime* (not in posit.), *abunde*, *abundanter*, *copiose*, *satis superque*, *large*, *cumulate*, *prolize*, *effuse*. **plenty**, n. *ubertas* (without reference to the use we make of it), *copia* (of anything, for a certain purpose, opp. *inopia*, Cic.), *abundantia* (= abundance, more than we wish), *affluentia* (= profusion), *magna vis* (great quantity); — of anything, *satis* with genit.; to have — of anything, *suppeditare* or *abundare alqo re*.

pleonasm, n. *pleonasmus* (late, or as Greek *πλεονασμός*), better use circumloc. (e.g. *nimîa abundantia verborum uti*). **pleonastic**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. *verba plura sunt quam pro re*).

plethora, n. *sanguinis abundantia*. **plethoric**, adj. *plenus sanguinis*.

pleurisy, n. *pleuritis*.

pliant, **pliable**, adj. **1**, *lentus*, *flexibilis*; **2**, fig. *mobilis*, *inconstans*, *mobilis*, *flexibilis*. **pliancy**, **pliability**, n. **1**, *lentitudo*, *lentor* (Plin.); **2**, *mobilitas*, *inconstancia*, *mobilitas*.

plight, **I.** n. see **CONDITION**, **STATE**. **II.** v.tr. see **PLEDGE**.

plinth, n. *plinthus*, *plinthis*, *-ëdis*, f.

plod, v.intr. **1**, = to go slowly, *tardius procedere*; **2**, = to toil, *omni ope atque operâ eniti*, *ut*, *te*, *contendere* et *laborare*, *suare* et *laborare*;

see TOIL. **plodding**, adj. *esse industria singulari* (of persons).

plot, **plat**, n. of ground, *agellus*, *area*.

plot, **I**. n. 1, *consensio*, *conspiratio*, *con-sensio* or *conspiratio* *globus* (in gen.), *con-juratio* (= conspiracy), *cœtio* (= a secret combination, esp. of two candidates for an office, for the purpose of getting rid of their competitors); to form a —, *consensiones* or *cœtiones* *jacere*, *con-spirare*; to form a — against anyone, in *alqm* *conspirare*, *contra alqm* *conjurare*, *ad alqm* *opprimendum* *consentire* (in order to oppress any-one); see CONSPIRACY; 2, in dramatic writings, *argumentum fabulae*. **II**. v.tr. and intr. see above and PLAN, DEVISE, CONTRIVE, CONSPIRE. **plotter**, n. see CONSPIRATOR.

plough, **I**. n. *araturum*; —boy, *bulbuleus*, in fig. sense a mere —boy, *agrestis*, *rusticus*; —man, *arator* (who tends the oxen); —share, *vomer*; —handle, *stiva*. **II**. v.tr. *arare* (absol. and with accus.), *inurare* (e.g. *semen*, = to cover by —ing), *excavare alqd* (= to dig up, to —), *aratro subigere* (= to break up, to till), *subvertere aratro alqd* (= to overturn with the plough); to — a field after it has been lying fallow, *proscindere*. **plough-ing**, n. *proscissio* (= first —, Col.).

pluck, **I**. v.tr. *vellere* (= to tear up or away); stronger, *vellicare*; to — out a hair, *pilum evellere*; to — flowers, *flores carpere*; see TEAR; to — up, *evellere*, *eruerē*; to — up courage, *animum recipere*. **II**. n. 1, = heart, liver and lights of a sheep, etc., *intestina*, —orum; 2, = courage, *animus*, *virtus*, —ātis, f.

plug, n. *epistonium*.

plum, n. *prunum*. **plum-tree**, n. *prunus*, f. (Col.).

plumage, n. *plumae*, *pennae* (pinnae). **plume**, **I**. n. *pluma*, *penna* (pinna). **II**. v. reflex. to — oneself on, *alqd ostentare*, *juctare*, *prae se ferre*. **plummy**, adj. *plumis obductus*, *plumatus*, *pennatus* (= winged, also of an arrow; *plumiger* and *penniger* are both poetic).

plumber, n. *artifex plumbarius*.

plummet, **plumb-line**, n. *linea*, *perpendiculum*.

plump, adj. *pinguis*; see FAT. **plumpness**, n. *pinguitudo*.

plunder, **I**. v.tr. *praedari*, *praedam facere*, *diripere* (the enemy's territory, etc., also = to destroy the enemy, to ransack; in good prose only as t.t. representing warfare), *compilare*, *expi-lare* (= to rob by —), *(de)spoliare*, *exspoliare* (in gen. = to rob), *nudare* (= to strip), *depeculati* (rare, = to embezzle, in a contemptuous sense = to —; all these of one person or thing, also of several, e.g. to — men, to — houses, etc.), *depopulari* (= to lay waste, districts, etc.); to — out and out, *exhaustire*, *exinanire*, *nudum atque inane reddere* (= to clear a house, etc.), *evertere et extergere* (= to sweep and wipe clean, jocular instead of — completely, to strip; a temple, Janum, Cic.). **II**. n. *praeda*, *rapina* (= act of —ing); to live by —, *rapto vivere*. **plunderer**, n. *direptor*, *spoliator*, *populator*, *praedator*, *expi-lator*.

plunge, **I**. v.tr. to — into, *mergere* in *alqd* or in *alqd re*, or merely *alqd re* (into anything liquid, e.g. into the water, in *aquam*, *aquā*; into the sea, in *marē*), *demergere* or *submergere*, *immergere* (in *alqd* or *alqd re*), into, in *alqd* or in *alqd re* or sub *alqd re*; to — a dagger, etc., see THRUST; to — anyone, a State, into difficulties, see PRECIPITATE, THROW. **II**. v.intr. to — into, *1*, (in) *mergere*, *demergere*, *submergere*; 2, fig. see *mergere* or *ingurgitare* in *alqd*.

pluperfect, n. *tempus plusquam perfectum* (Gram.).

plural, adj. in Gram., the — number, *numerus pluralis*, *numerus multitudinis*. **plurality**, n. by *plures* (= more) or *multitudo* (= a number).

ply, v.tr. *exercere*.

poach, **I**. v.tr. e.g. eggs, perhaps *fricare* (= to fry); —ed eggs, perhaps *ova assa* or *fricata*. **II**. v.intr. *furtim feras intercipere*. **poacher**, n. *fur* (= thief).

pocket, **I**. n. *sacculus* (= small bag, Juv.), *marsupium* (ante and post class.; = bag for holding money), *crumena* (= a purse for containing small coin, a bag worn over the shoulders); the ancients had no —s in their garments, but they used the folds in their toga, *sinus*, —is (lit. = bosom, in sense of —, poet. and post Aug.). **II**. v.tr. = to take away, *auferre*; to — dishonestly, *pecuniam avertere*. **pocket-book**, n. *pugillares*, —ium (Plin.). **pocket-handkerchief**, n. *sudarium*. **pocket-knife**, n. *cultus*; see KNIFE. **pocket-money**, n. *pecunia alci data*.

pod, n. *siliqua*.

podagra, n. *podagra*, *podagrae morbus*.

poem, n. *carmen* (= a short —, esp. a lyric —, a — composed according to metrical rules, such as the odes of Horace), *pœma*, —ātis, n.; to make a —, *carmen* (poema) *jacere*, *ingere*, *scribere* (in gen.), *carmen fundere* (= to make verses extempore, with ease). **poesy**, n. see POETRY.

poet, n. *pœta*, m., *carminum auctor*, *scrip-tor*, *conditor*, † *vates* (= inspired —). **poetaster**, n. *pœta malus*. **poetess**, n. *pœtria*. **poetical**, adj. *pœticus*. Adv. *pœtice*, *pœtarum more*.

poetry, n. *pœtica* or *pœticae*, *pœsis* (Quint.), or by poem; see POEM.

poignant, adj. *acer*; see KEEN.

point, **I**. n. 1, *acumen* (in gen.), *cuspis*, —ātis, f. (of a weapon, an arrow, etc.), *spiculum* (= head or point of a dart, pike-head, the dart or arrow itself, opp. *hastile* = shaft), *acumen*, *cumen*, *fastigium*, *vertex*, —icis, n. (= the highest — of anything, also by *summus*); see SUMMIT; 2, of land, *promontorium*; see CAPE; 3, in writing, see STOP; 4, a small particle (as regards space or time), *pars* (= part in gen.), *locus* (= spot), *punctum temporis* (= minute); to draw the troops together at one —, *copias in unum locum contrahere* or *cogere*; the highest — of the mountain, *summus mons*; I am on the — of, etc. (I am about to, etc.), in *eo est*, *ut*, etc., *prope est*, *ut*, etc. (= the time is near at hand, when, etc.); to be on the — of conquer-ing, *prope in manibus victoriam habere*; 5, = a circumstance, *res* (in gen.), *locus* (= a single subject of which we speak), *caput* (= main —, principal part, one particular portion, e.g. a *primo capite legis usque ad extremum*, *cardo*, —inis, m. (= main — on which anything hinges), *quaestio* (= the — in dispute), or *de quo agitur*, *nomen* (= an item in an account, outstanding debt); in this particular —, *haec in re*; the right —, *res ipsa*; to hit the right —, *rem acu tangere* (Plaut.); not to the —, *nihil ad rem*; an important —, *res magni momenti*; the most important —, *res maximi momenti*, *res gravissima*, *caput rei*. **II**. v.tr. and intr. 1, of sharp instruments, (*prae*) *acutere*; see SHARPEN; 2, with the finger at anyone or anything, *digito monstrare alqd* or *alqm*, *digitem intendere ad alqd* or *ad alqm* (= to stretch, hold out, etc.); see NOTICE; 3, see PUNCTUATE. **point-blank**, **I**. adj. *directus*; to give a — refusal, *alqd prorsus negare*. **II**. adv. *plane*, *prorsus*, *omnino*; see ALTOGETHER. **pointed**, adj. 1, (*prae*) *acutus*; 2, fig. of speech, *salsus*, *aculeatus* (= stinging), *ad alqd appositus* (= directed to); see CLEAR. Adv. *salse*, *apposite*. **pointer**, n. = a

dog, *canis* (venaticus). **pointless**, adj. 1, see BLUNT; 2, fig. *insulsius, frigidus, ineptus, inanis*.

poise, v.tr. librare.

poison, I. n. *venenum, virus*, -i, n. (= poisonous vegetable or animal juice or liquid); fig. *venenum*. II. v.tr. *alqd venenare* (rare), *alqd veneno imbuere*; to slay many, to — many, *multos veneno occidere*; to strangle the wife and — the mother, *laqueo uxorem interimere matremque veneno*; fig. to — the minds of the young, *animos adolescentium inficere malis libidinibus*. **poisoned**, adj. *venenatus* (= dipped in poison, mixed with poison, e.g. an arrow, javelin, sagitta, telum; meat, caro), *veneno necatus* or *absumptus* (= killed by poison); — words, perhaps *verba acerba* or *aculeata*. **poisoner**, n. *veneficus* (if female, *venefica*). **poisoning**, n. *veneficium* (= mixing poison, as a regular occupation, and as a crime). **poisonous**, adj. *venenatus* (in gen.), *veneno imbutus* or *infectus* or *tinctus* (= dipped in poison), *veneno illitus* (= besmeared with —).

poke, I. v.tr. anyone, *alqm fodere* or *fodicare*; to — the fire, *ignem excitare*. II. v.intr. to — about, *alqd rimari, perscrutari*. **poker**, n. perhaps *feramentum* (= iron tool) *quo ignis excitatur*.

pole, n. 1, = long rod, *contus, pertica, longurinus, asser, vectis*; 2, of the earth, *axis, cardo*, † *polus*, and † *vertex*; the south —, *axis meridianus*; the north —, *axis septentrionalis* (septemtr.). **polar**, adj. *septentrionalis* (septemtr.) (= northern). **poleaxe**, n. see AXE. **polecat**, n. *feles*.

polemical, adj. by circumloc., e.g. *qui cum alqd de alqd re disputat* or *conterat*, *qui alqd in controversiam vocat*. **polemics**, n. *disputationes*.

police, n. 1, matters relating to public security, no exact term, use *publicae* or *urbanae securitatis cura*; 2, = constables, etc., the aediles had charge of many of the functions of the police; in gen. *vi quibus publicae securitatis cura delata est* (= — officers). **policeman**, n. *unus e publicae securitatis custodibus*.

policy, n. *ratio rei publicae gerendae, civilitas* (in Quint. as trans. of *πολιτικός*), *disciplina reipublicae*; fig. *prudentia, calliditas, consilium*. **politic**, adj. *prudens, sagax, astutus, callidus, circumspectus, providus*; see CUNNING, WISE, PRUDENT. **political**, adj. referring to the State, *civilis* (as trans. of the Greek *πολιτικός*), which does not exist in Latin, = referring to the State or to State affairs; e.g. *oratio civilis*, *publicus* (= relating to public affairs), *politicus* (= relating to — science); — storms, *tempora turbulenta, turbulenta in civitate tempestates*; a — discussion, *sermo de republica habitus*; — writings, *scripta quae ad rempublicam gerendam pertinent*; — science in gen., *ratio civilis, reipublicae gerendae ratio*; see STATE. Adv., use adj. **politician**, n. *vir rerum civilium peritus, vir regendae civilis peritus* or *sciens*. **politics**, n. *republica*, or in pl. *res publicae* (e.g. *ad rempublicam accedere*, = to take up —). **polity**, n. *republica, genus, -eris, n.*, or *forma reipublicae, ratio civilis*.

polish, I. v.tr. (*ex*)*polire, perpolire* (lit. and fig., in fig. sense also *limare*). II. n. 1, lit. *nitid, candor*; see BRIGHTNESS; 2, fig. circumloc. with *lima* (his writings lack —, *scriptis ejus lima deest*); see POLITENESS. **polished**, adj. lit. by past part. of POLISH, I.; see also POLITE.

polite, adj. *urbanus, comis, humanus, affabilis, blandus, officiosus* (esp. towards superiors). Adv. *urbane, comiter, humane, humaniter, blande, officiose*. **politeness**, n. *urbanitas, comitas, humanitas, affabilitas*.

poll, I. n. 1, see HEAD; 2, = register of

heads, perhaps *index nominum*; 3, = entry of the names of electors, see VOTE, ELECT, REGISTER. II. v.tr. 1, lit. (*am*)*putare, praecidere*; 2, = to give votes, see VOTE. **pollard**, n. *arbor, -oris, f.*, (*am*)*putata*. **polling**, n. see VOTING. **polling-booth**, n. *saeptum, ovile*. **poll-tax**, n. to impose — *tributum in singula capita imponere*.

pollute, v.tr. *polluere*. **pollution**, n. *pollutio*.

poltron, n. see COWARD.

polygamy, n. to live in a state of —, *scilicet plures uxores habere* (of a man), *pluribus nuptam esse* (of a woman).

polyglot, adj. *pluribus linguis scriptus*.

polygon, n. **polygōnum*. **polygonal**, adj. *polygonius* (Vitr.), † *multangulus* (Lucr.).

polypus, n. *polypus, -ōdis, m.* (as animal, Plin., and as tumour in the nose, Cels.).

polytheism, n. *multorum deorum cultus, -ūs*. **polytheist**, n. *qui multos deos colit*.

pomatum, n. *capillare* (in gen., Mart.).

pomegranate, n. *mālum granātum* or *Punicum* (Col.).

pommel, I. n. of a saddle, *umbo sellae*. II. v.tr. see BEAT.

pomp, m. *apparatus, -ūs*; = show of magnificence, *venditatio, venditatio atque ostentatio* (= boasting, swaggering); — of words, *inanis verborum strepitus, -ūs, quaedam species atque pompa*; to speak with a show of —, in *dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam*. **pompous**, adj. 1, *magnificus, jactans, gloriosus, arrogans, insolens*; see BOASTFUL; 2, of style, *inflatus, tumidus*; see INFLATED. Adv. *magnifice, gloriose, arroganter, insolenter*. **pompousness, pomposity**, n. 1, *magnificentia, arrogantia, insolentia*; 2, of words, *insolentia verborum*, or by adj.; see INFLATION.

pond, n. *stagnum* (= any stagnant pool of water, also fish—), *piscina* (= fish—), *lacus, -ūs* (= a lake, whether by nature or artificial).

ponder, v.tr. and intr. *ponderare, secum reputare*; see CONSIDER. **ponderous**, adj. see WEIGHTY.

poniard, n. see DAGGER.

pontiff, n. *pontifex*; see PRIEST, POPE.

pontoon, n. *ponto*.

pony, n. *mannus, manulus* (of Gallic race, Plin. Min.), or *equus parvus*.

poodle, n. *canis*.

pool, n. *lacuna* (= a body of stagnant water), † *volutabrum* (= a muddy place in which swine delight to roll); see POND.

poop, n. *puppis*.

poor, adj. = in kind or nature, deficient in its proper qualities, *malus, vilis* (= of small worth), *mediocris* (= middling), *deterior* (= less good, superl. *deterimus*), *peior* (superl. *peissimus*); — living, *tenuis victus, -ūs*; — speech, *oratio jejuna*; — cottage, *casa exigua*; = barren, *inops aliejs rei* (or *alqd re* or *ad alqd re*), *sterilis* (= unproductive); — in words, *inops verborum*; = not rich, *pauper* (*pauperes*, opp. *dives*), *tenuis* (= of small means, opp. *locuples*), *egens, indigens* (= needy, wanting necessities, opp. *abundans*), *tenuis atque egens*; *inops* (= without resources, opp. *opulens*), *mendiculus* (= a beggar); somewhat —, *pauperculus*; the —, *pauperes, tenuis vitae homines* (= having a slender income), *capite censi* (so called because the poorest were in the census taken by numbers without regard to property), also *proci arvi* (from *arvō* = offspring); = wretched, *pitabundus, miser, infelix, miserandus*; a

~ fellow, *homo misellus*; — fellow! *vae, me (te) miserum!* **poorhouse**, *n.* *ptôchotrophium* (Jct.), or by circumloc. (e.g. *aedes publice pro indigentibus aedificatae*). **poor-laws**, *n.* *leges de indigentibus factae*. **poorly**, *I.* adv. *tenuiter, mediocriter, misere*. **II.** adj. see **ILL.** **poverty**, *n.* *paupertas, angustiae rei familiaris* (= narrow means), *difficultus domestica, tenuitas, egestas* (= want), *inopia* (= destitution), *mendictus* (= mendicity), in comb. *egestas ac mendicitus*; — of mind, *animi egestas, tenuis et angusta ingenii vena* (Quint.); — of words, *verborum inopia, inopia ac jejunitas, sermonis inopia*; — in your mother tongue, *egestas patrii sermonis*.

pop, *I.* *n.* *crepitus, -us*. **II.** v.intr. *crepare*; to — out, *evadere, exsilire*.

pope, *n.* **pontifex Romanus, *papa*. **popish**, adj. **papisticus*.

poplar, *n.* *pôpulus, f.*; of the —, *pôpuleus*.

poppy, *n.* *papâver, -ëris, n.*

popular, adj. in *vulgus gratus*; see under **PEOPLE**. **populate**, v.tr. see under **PEOPLE**.

porch, *n.* *vestibulum*; in a temple or church, *pronaos* (*πρόναος*).

porcupine, *n.* *hystrix* (Plin.).

pore, *n.* *foramen* (e.g. *foramina invisibilia corporis* (Cels.)). **porosity**, *n.* *raritas*. **porous**, adj. *fistulosus* (Plin., = full of holes), *spongiosus, rarus*.

porse, v.tr. to — over a book, in *libro algo haerere*; to — over, *totum se abdere in alqd.*

pork, *n.* (*caro*) *suilla* or *porcina*. **porker**, *n.* *porcus*.

porphyry, *n.* *porphyrites* (Plin.).

porpoise, *n.* *porculus marinus* (Plin.).

porridge, *n.* *puls, -tis, f.*; see **BROTH, SOUP, OATMEAL**.

porringer, *n.* see **PLATE**.

port, *n.* 1, *portus, -us*; see **HARBOUR**; 2, see **GAIT**.

portable, adj. *quod portari or gestari potest*.

portcullis, *n.* *cataracta*.

portend, v.intr. *portendere, augurari, significare, praemonstrare, praenuntiare*. **portent**, *n.* *portentum, ostentum, prodigium, monstrum, signum, omen, augurium, auspiciu, avis*. **portentous**, adj. *portentosus, monstr(u)osus, prodigiosus*. Adv. *monstr(u)ose*.

porter, *n.* 1, = keeper of a lodge, *janitor* (female, *janitrix*), *ostiarus*; see **DOOR-KEEPER, GATE-KEEPER**; 2, = one who carries burdens, *baillus*; 3, see **BEER**.

portfolio, *n.* *scrinium*.

porthole, *n.* *fenestra*.

portico, *n.* *porticus, -us, f.*

portion, *I.* *n.* *pars, portio*; see **PART, SHARE**. **II.** v.tr. see **DIVIDE**.

portly, adj. see **STOUT**.

portmanteau, *n.* *ridulus, averta* (= cloak-bag carried behind a horse, late Imperial Rome).

portrait, *n.* *imago (picta)*; anyone's —, *effigies ex facie ipsius similitudine expressa*. **portrait-painter**, *n.* *pictor qui homines coloribus reddit*. **portray**, v.tr. *depingere* (in words or colours); see **DESCRIBE, PAINT**.

position, *n.* *collocatio* (= mode in which anything is placed, e.g. of the stars, *siderum*, Cic.), *status, -us, habitus, -us*, or by *positum esse*; fig. = circumstances, *status, -us* (= state in which anything is), *conditio* (= condition, rank in society, circumstances), *locus* (= — in which a person is placed, Cæs.), *tempus, tempora* (= change in one's circumstances which from time to time takes

place; hence often = bad, difficult circumstances), *res* (= affairs, etc., in gen.), *fortuna* (= outward circumstances, fortune).

positive, adj. *a* — law, *lex scripta* (opp. *lex natu*); the — right, *ius civile* (opp. *ius naturale*), also merely *leges*; = certain, *certus*; *a* — statement, *affirmatio*; I make a — statement, *ato, affirmo*; the — degree, *positivus (gradus, -us)* (Prisc.). Adv. *affirmate, certo*; to know —, *certo* or *certis auctoribus compertisse*; to assert —, *affirmare, confirmare*. **positiveness**, *n.* = positive assertion, *affirmatio*; = certainty, by circumloc. (e.g. *alqd certum habere, alqd affirmare*).

possess, v.tr. *possidere* (*ingenium, magnam vim, etc.*), *alqd* or *possessionem rei habere* or *tenere*, in *possessione rei esse, habere* (*auctoritatem*), *tenere* (= to hold, e.g. *tu meum habes. tene, possides*), *alqd re praeditum, instructum, ornatum* or *affectum esse* (= to be gifted with), *inesse alci* or *in alqd*; with *est* and *genit.* or *dat.*, *virtus est virtutum* (= virtue — es strength), *est mihi liber* (= I — a book), or with the *ablat.* (e.g. *Hortensius erat tantâ memoriâ ut, etc.*, = Hortensius —ed such a memory, that, etc.); to — partitively, *alcjs rei participem esse*; all men cannot — all things, *non omnes omnium participes esse possunt*; not to —, *cavere re*; to — not at all, *alcjs rei expertem esse*; to — richly, *alqd re abundare* or *valere*. **possession**, *n.* *possessio*; a taking —, *occupatio*; = the object possessed, *possessio, bonu, -orum, res sua*. **possessive**, adj. *p-ssessivus (casus)* (Gram.). **possessor**, *n.* *possessor, dominus*.

possible, adj. *quod esse, fieri* or *effici potest*, *quod per rerum naturam admitti potest*; *a* — case, *conditio quae per rerum naturam admitti potest* or simply *conditio* (Cic.); if it is, were it —, if —, *si potest, si posset*; as much as —, *quantum potest (poterit, etc.)*; it is — that, etc., *fieri potest, ut, etc.*; as much as it is —, *quoad fieri potest* or *poterit*; as . . . as —, *quam with superl.* (e.g. as early as —, *quam maturime*; as quick as —, *quam celerrime*; as shortly as —, *quam brevissime*); he joined his colleague with his army in as rapid marches as —, *quantis maximis poterat itineribus exercitum ducebant ad collegam*; to show every — care, *omnem, quam possum, curam adhibere*; every —, often merely *omnis*. Adv. *fieri potest ut, etc.*; see **PERHAPS**. **possibility**, *n.* *conditio* (= possible case, Cic.), *potestas* or *facultas* or *copa alqd faciendi* (= possession; *potestas*, as permission, power; *facultas* and *copa* = the opportunities), *locus alcjs rei* (= opportunity given through circumstances; e.g. he denies the — of this idea, *negat esse posse hanc notionem*); also when — implies that a thing can be done, by *fieri* or *effici posse* (e.g. they deny the — of anything, *alqd fieri posse negant*).

post, *I.* *n.* 1, *postis* (of a gate, etc.); *arrectarii, -orum, n.* (lit. what stands erect, opp. *transversaria, Vitr.*); *palus* (= a stake), *ciprus* (esp. gravestone); 2, = military station, *locus* (= place in gen.), *statio* (= outpost, guard), *praesidium* (= any place taken by the troops, and which is to be defended); 3, = office, *lorus, munus, -ëris, n., partes, -ium, 4*; = system of public conveyance, *res veredaria, res vehicularia* (= the whole institution, Imperial Rome), *rei vehiculariae curatores* (= the persons connected with it); 5, system of conveyance of letters, *tabellarii* (= letter-carriers); to send through the —, *alqd per tabellarios mittere*; to put into the —, *alqd tabellario perferendum committit*. **II.** v.tr. 1, of travelling, letters, etc.; see **I. 4, 5**; 2, of troops, (*dis*)*ponere*, (*col*)*locare, constituere*; 3, = to affix a notice, etc., *propinere*. **postage**, *n.* *vecturae pretium*; to pay the —, *pro vectura solvere*. **post-chaise**, *n.* *vehiculum publicum*.

raeda cursualis (Imperial Rome). **postern**, *n. postica, posticum*. **posthaste**, *adv. summa celeritate* or *quam celeriter*. **postillion**, *n. see RIDER, GROOM*. **postman**, *n. tabellarius* (= private messenger); see **POST 1. 5**. **postscript**, *n. alqd epistulae additum*.

posterior, *adj. posterior*.

posterity, *n. posteritas* (in a wide sense, but only poetic for *progenies* or *stirps*), *posterī, † minores*.

posthumous, *adj. post patrem mortuum natus*.

postmeridian, *adj. postmeridianus* or *pomeridianus*, *postmeridie* (opp. *ante meridiem*), *tempore pomeridiano, horis pomeridianis*.

postpone, *v. tr. differre, proferre, re(j)icere*; see **DEFER**.

postulate, *n. sumptio*.

posture, *n. 1, of body, status, habitus, gestus* (all -ūs); **2**, = condition of affairs, *status, -ūs, res, condicio, ratio*; see **STATE**.

pot, *n. olla*; *small* —, *ollula*. **potbelly**, *adj. ventriosus*. **potherb**, *n. olus, -eris*.

pothook, *n. uncus*; in writing, *uncus quem dicunt*. **pothouse**, *n. caupona*. **potsherd**, *n. testa*. **pottage**, *n. jus, juris, n.*

potent, *adj. see POWERFUL, EFFICACIOUS*.

potentate, *n. res, tyrannus*; see **SOVEREIGN**.

potential, *adj. potentialis* (Gram.); see also **POSSIBLE**.

potion, *n. potio*; see **PHILTRE**.

potter, *n. figulus*; **a** —'s work, *opus figlinum, opera figlina* or *figilia*, *n. pl.* (of several pieces); —'s vessels, earthenware, (*opus*) *figlinum, opera figlina*; —'s wheel, *rota figularis* or *figuli*; —'s workshop, *figlina* (Plin.). **pottery**, *n. 1, the art, ars figularis*; **2**, = things made; see under **POTTER**.

pouch, *n. sacculus, saccus*; see **BAG**.

poultice, *n. cataplasma, -ātis, n.* (Cels.); *malagma, -ātis, n.* (= an emollient —, Cels.); **a** malady —, *stinctipismus*.

poultry, *n. aves cohortales* (kept in the yard) (Col.), *altiles, -ium* (= fattened —). **poulterer**, *n. qui altiles vendit*.

pounce, *v. intr. to — upon*; see **SEIZE**.

pound, **I. n. 1**, *libra, (libra) pondo* (in weight, of hard substances), *libra mensurā* (of liquids); **a** bowl the gold of which weighs five —s, *putera ex quinque auri (libris) pondo*; **2**, of money, use *libra Anglicana* as *t.t.*, but use *argentum* or *pecunia* where possible; **3**, = enclosure for stray animals, *saeptum publicum*. **II. v. tr.** (con-) *tundere, (con)terere*.

pour, **I. v. tr. 1**, *fundere*; **to — into**, *infundere in alqd*; **to — upon** or *over*, *superfundere alqd rei*. **II. v. intr. 1**, of rain, (*ef*) *fundi*; **2**, *fig. to — forth*, (*ef*) *fundi, or se (ef) fundere*; **3**, *to — along, ferri*; **4**, *to — off*, *defundere*. **pouring**, *adj. effusus* (of rain).

pout, *v. intr. perhaps frontem contrahere* (= to frown).

poverty, *n. see POOR*.

powder, **I. n.**, in gen., *pulvis, -eris*; as medicine, *pulvis medicatus*. **II. v. tr. 1**, *to reduce to —*, *in pulverem conterere* (Plin.); **2**, = *to sprinkle with —*, *pulvere conspergere*.

power, *n. if internal, potentia* or *vires, -ium*, (= strength); if external, *vis* (= force) or *potestas* (= authority from office), *jus, juris, n.*, *potestasque, potestas ac dicio* or *dicio alone* (= authority), *facultas alqis rei faciendae* (= —

of doing anything), *copiae, opes, -um, facultates, -um* (= resources), *robur, nervi, lacertī* (= physical —); **to strive with all one's —**, *omni ope eniti ut*; **it is in my —**, *est or positum or situm est in meā manu, or potestate*; **to reduce under one's —**, *suae dicionis facere*; **to be under the — of**, *sub alqis dicione atque imperio esse*; **to do anything by —**, *per vim facere alqd*; **to possess —**, *vim habere*; **to compel anyone by —**, *manus inferre alci*; **— over persons or a nation**, *potestas, imperium* (= military — or command); **unlimited —**, *dominatio, summum imperium, summa rerum*. **powerful**, *adj. 1*, physically, *validus, viribus pollens, robustus, valens, lacertiosus, firmus*; **2**, in influence, etc., *potens, valens, validus, gravis* (= weighty, of character); **3**, of medicine, *efficax, potens* (Plin.); **4**, of speech, *gravis, nervosus, validus* (Quint.). *Adv. valide* (not in Cic. or Caes.), *graviter, vehementer, valde* (= very —). **powerless**, *adj. invalidus, impotens, infirmus, imbecillus, languidus, irritus*; in political sense, *cui opes non succedunt*; see **WEAK**. **powerlessness**, *n. imbecillitas, infirmitas*; in political sense by circumloc. (e.g. he felt his —, *sensit sibi opes deesse*); see **WEAKNESS**.

practicable, *adj. quod fieri or effici potest, facilis* (= easy, opp. *difficilis*); anything is —, *res facilitatem habet*; it is not —, *fieri or effici non potest*. **practicability**, *n. facultas, potestas*. **practical**, *adj. in agendo positus, usu peritus, ipso usu perdoctus*; — knowledge, *usus, -ūs*; **to have a — knowledge of anything**, *alqd usu cognitum habere, alqd usu didicisse, alqis rei usum habere*; — use, *utilitas* (as regards public life). *Adv. (ex) usu*; **to learn a thing —**, *usu discere alqd*. **practice**, *n. 1*, = exercise, etc., *usus, -ūs, usus rerum* (= exercise and experience); *exercitatio, tractatio*, comb. *usus et exercitatio, usus et tractatio*; **to have more — than theory**, *minus in studio quam in rebus et usu versatum esse*; **we must combine theory and —**, *discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmes*; the — of an attorney, *caus(arum) actio*; of a physician, surgeon, *medicinae usus et tractatio*; **2**, = habit, mos, consuetudo; **to make a — of**, *solere*; see **CUSTOM**. **practise**, *v. tr. alqd facere, exercere, facitare, tractare*; see **PRACTICE**. **practioner**, *n. medicus*.

praetor, *n. praetor. praetorian*, *adj. praetorius, praetorianus* (Tac.). **praetorship**, *n. praetura*.

pragmatical, *adj. molestus, qui res alienas tractat*.

prairie, *n. campus*.

praise, **I. v. tr. laudare** (in gen.), *laudem alci tribuere, laudem alci impertire* or *laudem alqm impertire, laudem alqm afficere* (= to give — to), *collaudare* (with others), *dilaudare* (very much, almost too much), *praedicare alqm* or *de algo* (aloud and openly). **II. n. laus, -dis, f.** (in a subjective and objective sense), *laudatio* (= a laudatory oration), *praedicatio* (= the act of recommending one for a meritorious deed, esp. openly and in public, e.g. *quae praedicatio de meā laude praetermissa est*); they give — and thanks unto the gods, *diis laudes grutesque agunt*. **praiseworthy**, *adj. laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus, collaudandus, praedicandus*; **to be —**, *laudī esse*; **to be considered —**, *laude dignum duci, laudi duci*. *Adv. laudabiliter*.

prance, *v. intr. perhaps magnifice incedere* (of a person), *(ex)sultare* (of a horse).

prank, *n. to play —s, perhaps lascivia*.

prate, prattle, *v. see BABBLE, CHATTER*.

pray, *v. intr. and tr. 1*, *precari, preces or precationem facere* (generally: more poet, *prece*

penare), *supplicare* (humbly, upon one's knees); to God, *precari Deum* or *ad Deum*, *orare* or *invocare Deum* (= to invoke), *Deo supplicare* (= to entreat humbly); to — unto God that He, etc., *precari a Deo*, *ut*, etc.; to — for, *alqd a Deo precari* or *petere*; 2, = to entreat for, in more gen. sense, (*cf*) *flagitare*, *petere*, (*ex*)*poscere*, *implorare*, *rogare*, *orare* *alqd*; to — and beseech, *rogare atque orare*, *petere ac deprecari*. **prayer**, *n.* *precatio*, *supplicatio*, *preces*, *-um* (= the formula, book of common —), *votum nuncupatio* (in which we make promises). **prayerful**, *adj.* **prayerfully**, *adv.* *supplex*. **praying**, *n.* *precatio*, *preces*, *-um*, *supplicatio* (humble); a day of — and thanksgiving, *supplicatio et gratulatio*; to appoint —, *supplicationem decernere*.

preach, *v.tr.* and *intr.* **contionari* (the usual term in writers after the Reformation), **praedicare*, or *orationem (sacram) habere*, *e (sacro) suggestu dicere*, in *caetu Christianorum verba facere*, *de rebus divinis dicere*; to — about, in the context, *dicere de alqd re*, *oratione explicare alqd*. **preacher**, *n.* **praedicator*; — to deaf ears, *monitor non exauditus*.

preamble, *n.* *exordium*; see INTRODUCTION.

precarious, *adj.* *incertus*. *Adv.* *parum* or *non certo*.

precaution, *n.* *cautio*, or by verb *providere*, *praeavere*.

precede, *v.tr.* *anteire*, *antegredi*, *antecedere*, *praecire*, *praegredi*. **precedence**, *n.* *prior locus*; to have the — before anyone, *alci antecedere*; to let anyone have the —, *alci cedere*, *alqm priore loco ire jubere*. **preceding**, *adj.* *antecedens*, *praecedens*; = last, prior, superior; = the one immediately before, *proximus*. **precedent**, *n.* see EXAMPLE.

precentor, *n.* *praecantor* (late).

precept, *n.* *praeceptum* (beforehand, what and how it is to be done), *praescriptum*, *praescriptio* (= rule, made by a higher authority, and which we have to follow, e.g. *naturae*, *rationis*; the former the — itself, the latter the act of prescribing), *lex* (made into law).

preceptor, *n.* *magister*; see TEACHER.

precincts, *n.* *ambitus*, *-us*; see LIMIT, DISTRICT.

precious, *adj.* *magnificus*, *splendidus*, *egregius*, *eximius*, *pulcherrimus*, *jucundissimus*, *suvissimus*; — stones, *gemmae*.

precipice, *n.* *locus praepices*.

precipitate, *I. v.tr.* *praecipitare* (from, *ex* or *de* *alqo loco*, into, etc., in *alqm locum*, headlong, lit. and fig.), *de(j)icere*, from (*ab* or *de*) *alqo loco*, into, in *alqm locum*, *deturbare*, *de* or *ex* *alqo loco*, in *alqm locum*; to — oneself, *se praecipitare*, or merely *praecipitare*, or, in the sense of the middle voice in Greek, *praecipitari*, from, etc., *alqo loco*, *de* or *ex* *alqo loco*; into, in *alqm locum*; (e.g. into ruin, in *exitum*), over, *super alqm locum*, *se de(j)icere*, *se ab(j)icere* (= to throw oneself down from the wall into the sea, *e auro in mare se ab(j)icere*, *inferri* or *se inferre* in *alqd* (= to rush into, e.g. in *flammas*, in *medios ignes*, also fig., e.g. *se inferre in capitis periculum*). **II.** *adj.* *temerarius*, *praecipies*; see HASTY, RASH. *Adv.* *temere*. **precipitancy**, **precipitation**, *n.* *temeritas*; see RASHNESS. **precipitous**, *adj.* *praepices*, *praeruptus*.

precise, *adj.* (*de*)*finitus* (= marked out), *accuratus* (= accurate), *subtilis* (= accurate in the choice of words). *Adv.* *subtiliter*; = altogether, *plane*; by *ipse* (e.g. *ipso in tempore*, = — at the right time): see EXACT, ACCURATE. **preci-**

sion, *n.* *subtilitas*, *proprietas verborum*; see ACCURACY.

preclude, *v.tr.* see HINDER, EXCLUDE.

precocious, *adj.* *praecox* (lit. of fruit, and fig. post Aug. of talents); see PREMATURE.

preconceived, *adj.* *praeprejudicatus*. **preconception**, *n.* *sententia praeprejudicata*.

preconcerted, *adj.* *ex composito* (*factus*, etc.).

precursor, *n.* *praecursor* (lit., Plin.), *praenuntius*, fig.

predatory, *adj.* *praedatorius*.

predecessor, *n.* in office, *decessor* (*antecessor*, only by Jct.); he is my —, *succedo ei*.

predestination, *n.* *praedestinatio* (Eccl.). **predetermine**, *v.tr.* *praedestinare* (Liv.); in a theol. sense, *praefinire*.

predetermine, *v.tr.* *praefinire*.

predicable, *adj.* *quod alci rei attribui potest*.

predicament, *n.* an awkward —, *difficultas*.

predicate, *I. n.* *attributio*, *attributum*, *res attributa*, *id quod rebus or personis attribuitur* or *attributum est* (= to attribute). **II.** *v.tr.* *alqd de alqo re praedicare*, *dicere*; see SAY.

predict, *v.tr.* *praedicere*; see PROPHECY. **prediction**, *n.* *praedictio*; see PROPHECY.

predilection, *n.* see AFFECTION.

predispose, *v.tr.* *animum ad alqd praeparare* or *componere*. **disposed**, *adj.* *propensus* or *proclivis ad alqd*. **predisposition**, *n.* *animi ad alqd proclivitas*, *voluntatis inclinatio*, *studium*.

predominance, *n.* 1. = power, *potentia*; see POWER; 2, = greater number of, by *plures*. **predominate**, *v.intr.* 1. *dominari*; 2, *plures esse*. **predominating**, *adj.* see CHIEF.

preeminence, *n.* *praestantia*, *excellencia*. **preeminent**, *adj.* *praestabilis*, *praestans*, *excellens*, *praecipuus*, *summus*, *optimus*, *conspicuus*, *insignis*. *Adv.* *praecipue*; see ESPECIALLY.

preexist, *v.intr.* *ante exstare* or *esse*. **preexistence**, *n.* by verb.

preface, *I. n.* *prooemium* (= introduction), *praefatio* (in disputations, to ask permission or to apologise, etc.; then = written — to a book); — to a book, *prooemium libri* (not *ad librum*), *prooemium libro additum*. **II.** *v.tr.* *praefari* (= both to write a — and to make one in speaking), *praefationem dicere* (in speaking), *prooemium scribere* (= to write). **prefatory**, *adj.* to make a few — remarks, *pauca praefari*.

prefect, *n.* *praefectus*. **prefecture**, *n.* *praefectura*.

prefer, *v.tr.* 1, *praepondere*, *anteponere*, *praeferre*, *anteferre* (in gen.), *alqm potissimum diligere* (= to esteem very highly), *alqd alci rei posthabere* (= to hold one thing inferior to another); *praepotare* with *infin.* (= to wish rather), *malle* with *infin.* (to wish rather, e.g. *mori malui*); 2, see PROMOTE; 3, see ACCUSE. **preferable**, *adj.* *potior*, *praepotendus*, *praestabilior*, or by compar. of any *adj.* = excellent; see GOOD, EXCELLENT. *Adv.* *potius*. **preference**, *n.* by verb **PREFER**. **preferment**, *n.* by special name of office (e.g. *consulatus*), or by *honor* (= office).

prefix, *I. v.tr.* *praepondere*, *anteponere*; *praescribere* (in writing). **II.** *n.* *syllaba anteposita*.

pregnancy, *n.* *praegnatio* (of a female with child), *graviditas* (more advanced, Cic.). **pregnant**, *adj.* 1. *praegnans* (in gen. of women and

animals, *fig.* = full of anything), *gravidata* (in a more advanced state), *gravidata* (*fig.*); to be —, *gravidam* or *prægnatum* esse, *ventrem ferre*, *partum ferre* or *gestare*; to be — by anyone, *gravidam esse ex alqo*; 2, of language, *pressus* (concise); of events, *magni* or *maximi momenti*; see **IMPORTANCE**.

prehensile, *adj.* *quod adprehendendum* *ipsum* or *accommodatum est*.

prejudge, *v.tr.* *prius iudicare quam alqs alqd sciat*.

prejudice, *I. n.* *opinio præjudicata*, *alqd præjudicati*, *opinio præsumpta* (preconceived); *opinio pravi* (= wrong opinion), *opinio ficta* (= a false opinion, in the context often simply *opinio* = erroneous opinion), *opinionis commentum* (= fanciful dream); a — still more confirmed through the teaching of others, *opinio confirmata*; to have a — against anyone, *male de alqo opinari*; to come anywhere with a —, *alqd præjudicati afferre*. **II. v.tr.** *alqm alci suspectum reddere*, *alqm* or *alqis animum alienum reddere* or *alienare ab alqo*; to become —d against anyone, *ab alqo alienari*; to become —d, *ab alqo alienatum esse*, *ab alqo animo esse alieno* or *averso*, very much, *ab alqo animo esse aversissimo*. **prejudicial**, *adj.* see **INJURIOUS**.

prelate, *n.* * *episcopus*.

preliminary, *adj.* see **PREFATORY**.

prelude, *I. n.* 1, *proemium*; 2, *fig. pro-lusio*, *prælusio* atque *præcursorio* (Plin. Min.). **II. v.tr.** 1, perhaps *proemium canere* (fixing sense by context); 2, *fig. nuntiare*; see **ANNOUNCE**.

premature, *adj.* 1, *lit. præmaturus*, *præcox* (Plin.), *immaturus*; 2, *fig. præmaturus*, † *præcox*, *immaturus*, *præproperus*. *Adv.* *præmature*.

premeditate, *v.tr.* *præmeditari* (= to think over beforehand); —d act, *quod ex consilio fit*. **premeditation**, *n.* *præmeditatio*; see **PURPOSE**.

premier, *n.* = prime minister, perhaps *penes quem est summa reipublicæ*.

premise, *v.tr.* *præfari*. **premises**, *n.* *aedificium* (or in pl.), *domus*, —*us* (irreg.); see **HOUSE**, **BUILDING**.

premiss, *n.* *propositio* (major), *assumptio* (minor). **premisses**, *n.* *concesso*, —*orum*, or *ea quæ antecesserunt*.

premium, *n.* *praemium*.

premonition, *n.* *monitio*, *monitum*. **premonitory**, *adj.* *quod præmonet*.

preoccupy, *v.* *præoccupare* (= to seize beforehand), in pass. to be —ed, *totum alci rei deditum esse*. **preoccupation**, *n.* *præoccupatio* (lit.), *animus alci rei deditus* (*fig.*).

preparation, *n.* *præparatio* (in gen.) *apparatio* (= a getting ready everything), *præmeditatio* (= premeditation, e.g. *futurorum malorum*), *meditatio* (= the preparing of a lesson, etc.), *commentatio* (= the thinking over anything, e.g. a play, a speech); — for a war, *apparatus*, —*us*, *belli*; to make — for a war, *bellum (ap)parare*. **preparatory**, *adj.* *quod alqd parat*; see **PREPARE**. **prepare**, *v.tr.* *præparare* (for a future object), (*ap)parare* (= to get everything ready), *instruere* (= to provide everything necessary); to — oneself for, *se parare*, *se præparare ad alqd* (in gen.), (*ap)parare alqd* (= to make preparation for), *animum præparare ad alqd*, *se* or *animum componere ad alqd* (to — one's mind), *ante meditari alqd*, *præmeditari alqd* (= to think over, a lesson, etc.). *commentari alqd* (= to think over,

e.g. a plan, a sermon); to — for war, *se parare ad bellum*, *bellum parare* or *apparare*, *belli apparatus instruere*.

preponderance, **preponderate**, *n.*, *v.intr.*, see **PREDOMINANCE**, **PREDOMINATE**.

prepossess, *v.tr.* *capere* or *occupare* (= to preoccupy, to get the start of anything, to cause it to be in one's favour), *detinere*, *perculcere* (to win over); to — anyone's mind for anyone, *animum alqis conciliare ad benevolentiam erga alqm*. **prepossessing**, *adj.* see **AGREEABLE**. **CHARMING**. **prepossession**, *n.* *sententia præjudicata*; see **PREJUDICE**.

preposterous, *adj.* *præposterus*; see **PERVERSE**.

prerequisite, *n.* see **REQUISITE**.

prerogative, *n.* *quod alci proprium est*

presage, *I. v.tr.* *portendere* (= to foreshow), *præagere* (= to forebode); see **FORETELL**, **PROPHESY**, **FOREBODE**. **II. n. *præsagium*.**

Presbyter, *n.* * *presbyter*.

prescient, *adj.* † *præsciens*, or *sagus*; see **WISE**.

prescribe, *v.tr.* *præscribere* (= to order, and of a doctor). **prescription**, *n.* 1, = custom, *usus*, —*us*; 2, = medical, *medicamentum præscriptio*. **prescriptive**, *adj.* — right, perhaps *jus ex usu factum*.

presence, *n.* 1, *præsentia*; frequent —, *assiduitas*; in anyone's —, *coram alqo præseme* (but *apud alqm* when addressing anyone, e.g. *dicere*, *loqui*, *verba facere apud alqm*); 2, — of mind, perhaps *animus ad omnia paratus*. **present**, *I. adj.* *render* by circumloc., as *qui nunc est*, *qui hodie est*; the — Consul, *qui nunc Consul est*; my scholar and now my friend, *discipulus meus, nunc amicus*; the — state of things, *hic rerum status*. *Præsens*, = that which prevails and continues now in contrast with that which prevailed or will prevail at another time.

Instans, to signify that which is imminent or at hand; "the —" is represented by *hic*; *haec tempora*, = the — time; according to the — silly custom, *more hoc insolito*; at —, in *præsentia*; for the —, in *præsens* (*tempus*); the — tense, *præsens tempus* (Gram.); to be —, *adesse*, *interesse*. *Adv.* *mox* (= soon), *statim* (= immediately). **II. v.tr.** to — arms, *telum erigere honoris caus(æ)*; see **GIVE**, **INTRODUCE**. **III. n.** see **GIFT**.

presentiment, *n.* † *præsagium* (absolute or with gen.) and *præsentium* (absolute. as a faculty within us); see **FOREBODE**.

preserve, *I. v.tr.* 1, *sustinere*, *sustentare* (in gen. to keep up, e.g. the world, health), by anything, *alqd re*; *servare*, *conservare* (= to — so as to keep it, e.g. property, *rem familiarem com.*), = to save), *tueri* (= to have an eye upon, to guard from falling, also to keep a building in repair, also = to entertain, keep), *comb. tueri et conservare*, *alere* (through nursing; then in gen. = to keep), *comb. alere et sustentare*, *sustentare et alere*, one's health, *valetudinem tueri*; see **KEEP**, **SAVE**; 2, = to conserve, *condire*. **II. n.** = conserve, *fructus*, —*us*, *conditus*. **preserver**, *n.* (*conservator* (fem. *conservatrix*), *salutis auctor*). **preservation**, *n.* *conservatio*, *tutio* (= the act), *salus*, —*ilis*, *f.*, *incolumitas* (= safety); the desire of self — is innate in every being, *omni animali primus ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a naturâ datus est*, *se ut conservet* (Cic.).

preside, *v.intr.* *præsidere*; to — at, *alci rei præsidere*, *alci rei præseesse*. **presidency**, *n.* *præfectura* or in certain cases (e.g. the Indian Presidencies), *provincia*. **president**, *n.* *præses*.

Adis (= who presides), *princeps, caput* (= head); — at a trial, *qui iudicio praest.*

press, **I.** n. 1, = a machine for pressing, *pretum* (in gen. use it also for printing —), *torcular* (for wine, etc.); 2, fig. e.g. freedom of the —, *libertas* or *licentia* *alcis* *rei* *scribendae* or *edendae*. **II.** v.tr. 1, in a machine, *prelo* *premere*, *prelo* *alqd* *subjicere*; 2, = to squeeze, *premere*, *comprimere*; 3, = to urge, to — upon, *alqm* *urgere*, *premere*, *alci* *instare*, *alqm* *vezare* (= to worry), *propellere* (= to drive forward); his creditors —ed him, *ei* *instabant* *creditores*; to be —ed by business, *occupationibus* *distineri*; 4, = to persuade, *alci* *instare*, *alqd* *ab* *alqo* (*ex*) *petere*; 5, = to enlist by force, *navas* *vi* *comparare*. **III.** v.intr. to — forward, *contendere* (e.g. to the camp, *in* *castra*; to go to Rome, *Romam* *ire*); see **HASTEN**. **press-gang**, n. *qui* *navas* *vi* *comparant*. **pressing**, adj. *magni* or *maximi* *momenti*, *gravis*; see **IMPORTANT**, **URGENT**. **pressure**, n. 1, lit. *pressio* (Vitr.), *pressus*, —us, *compressio*, *impetus*, *nixus*, —us; 2, fig. by circumloc., e.g. under — of danger, *instante* *periculo* or *periculo* *coactus*.

prestige, n. *nomen* (= mere name), *gloria*, *fama*; see **FAME**, **REPUTATION**.

presume, v.intr. 1, = to take liberties, be arrogant, *sibi* *arrogare*, *sumere* *ut*; 2, = to assume (a thing to be true, etc.), *putare*; see **SUPPOSE**. **presumption**, n. 1, *arrogantia*; see **INSOLENT**; 2, = conjecture, *conjectura*; there is a — in favour of anyone, perhaps *hoc* *pro* or *ab* *alqo* *stat*. **presumptive**, adj. *quod* *ex* *conjectura* *cognitum* *est*, *opinabilis*. Adv. *ex* *conjectura*. **presumptuous**, adj. *arrogans*; see **INSOLENT**. Adv. *arroganter*. **presumptuousness**, n. see **PRESUMPTION**.

pretence, n. *simulatio*, *species*, *verba*, —orum (mere words, opp. to reality); without —, *sine* *falso* *ac* *fallacis*. **pretend**, v.tr. and intr. *simulare*; they —ed that they wanted to go hunting, and left the town, *per* *speciem* *venandi* *urbe* *egressi* *sunt*. **pretended**, adj. *simulatus*, *opinatus* (= imaginary), *fictus*; see **FALSE**, **IMAGINARY**. **pretender**, n. 1, *simulator*; 2, one who claims the throne, *qui* *regnum* *sibi* *arrogat*. **pretension**, n. 1, *postulatio*; just —, *ius*; 2, *ostentatio*; see **POMP**, **DISPLAY**.

preterite, n. *praeteritum* (*tempus*) (Gram.).

preternatural, adj. and adv. *quod* *praeter* *naturam*, *praeter* *modum* or *mirabili* *quodam* *modo* *fit*.

pretext, n. *caus(a)*, *praescriptio*, *titulus*, *nomen* (= title, false name), *simulatio* (= the pretending of something), *species* (when we make anything bad appear as if it was something very innocent); under the — of, *per* *causam* *alcis* *rei*, *nomine* or *simulatione* or *simulatione* *atque* *nomine* *alcis* *rei*, *per* *simulationem* *alcis* *rei*, *simulatio* *alqd* *re*, *specie* or *per* *speciem* *alcis* *rei*.

pretty, adj. *bellus* (proper term), *pulcher*, *patellus* (= rather —, both of persons and things), *formosus* (= well-shaped, of persons), *lepidus* (= neat, of persons and things), *venustus* (= charming, of persons and things), *festivus* (= graceful, elegant), *bonus* (= not inconsiderable, of a quantity). Adv. *belles*, *pulchre*, *formose*, *lepide*, *festive*, *venuste*. **prettiness**, n. see **BEAUTY**.

prevail, v.intr. *esse* (= to be), *obtinere* (*fama* *obtinuit*, Liv.), *adducere* *alqm* *ut* (= to persuade), *multum*, *paucis* *valere* or *poliere* (= to have much force), with anyone, *apud* *alqm*; *morbus* *crescit*, the disease —s; to — on oneself, *se* *ipsum* *vincere*; I cannot — on myself to, etc., *a* *me* *impetrare* *non* *possum* *ut* *faciam*, etc. (so *non* *possum* *adduci* *ut* *credam*; = I cannot be —ed upon to believe); to

— over, *superare*, *vincere*; to be —ed upon by entreaties, *precibus* *flecti* (Liv.); a —ing or prevalent opinion, *opinio* *vulgata*. **prevalent**, adj. (*per*) *vulgatus*, *communis*.

prevaricate, v.intr. *tergiversari*. **prevarication**, n. *tergiversatio* (= shift); see **LIE**.

prevent, v.tr. *prohibere* *ne* or *quominus* *impedire*, *obstare*; see **HINDER**. **prevention**, n. *prohibitio* (rare, or by verb). **preventive**, adj. *quod* *alqd* *impedit* or *alci* *rei* *obstat*.

previous, adj. see **PRECEDING**.

prey, **I.** n. *praeda*; beast of —, *fera*. **II.** v.intr. *praedari*; to — upon, *alqm* *bestiam* *venari*, *alqd* *bestia* *vesci* (= to feed upon); fig. *animam*, etc., (*ex*) *edere*, *consumere*.

price, **I.** n. *pretium*; *annona* (= — of corn); to fix the —, *pretium* *facere*, *indicare* (of the seller); the —asked with the abl.; so at a high, low —, *magno*, *parvo* (*pretio*), so too gen. *magni*, *parvi*, etc.; what is the —? *quanti* *indicas*? *quanti* *hoc* *vendis*? (when we ask the seller); *quanti* *hoc* *constat*? (= what does that cost? when we ask a person the value of anything); I agree with him about the —, *convenit* *mihi* *cum* *alqo* *de* *pretio*; the — has fallen, *pretium* *alcis* *rei* *jacet*; to raise the —, *pretium* *alcis* *rei* *efferre* or *augere*. **II.** v.tr. *pretium* *alci* *constituere*, *pretium* *merci* *statuere*, *pretium* *enumerare* or *pacisci*. **priceless**, adj. *inaestimabilis*.

prick, **I.** v.tr. *pungere* (of anything that stings, also gen. of sharp pain), *stimulare* (with a sharp-pointed stick, e.g. *bovem*), *moedere* (= to bite, of a pain, e.g. of a flea or a fly); to — with a needle, *acu* *pungere*; to — up one's ears, *aures* *erigere* or *arrigere*. **II.** n. *punctus*, —us (Plin.), or by verb. **prickle**, n. *aculeus*, *spina* (= thorn). **prickly**, adj. *aculeatus*, *spinosus*.

pride, n. *superbia* (= haughtiness), *spiritus*, —us (= high spirit), *insolentia* (= arrogance, insolence), *contumacia* (= obstinacy), *arrogantia* (= arrogance), *fastidium* (when we treat those around us with contempt), *fastus*, —us (= behaviour of a person towards one with whom he disdains to have any intercourse).

priest, n. *sacerdos* (in gen. also = priestess), *antistes* (also = priestess), *flamen* (of one particular god, e.g. *flamen* *Dialis*); high —, *pontifex*, *pontifex* *maximus*. **priestcraft**, n. *ratio* *sacerdotum*. **priestess**, n. see **FRIEST**. **priesthood**, n. *sacerdotium*. **priestly**, adj. by the genit. *sacerdotis* or *sacerdotum*. **priestridden**, adj. *sacerdotibus* *subjectus*.

prig, n. perhaps *qui* *se* *nimum* *jaclat*.

prim, adj. perhaps *de* *se* *nimum* *sol* (*licitus* or *de* *moribus* *diligenter*).

primal, **primeval**, adj. see **ANCIENT**.

primary, adj. *primus*, *principalis*; the — meaning of a word, *naturalis* *et* *principalis* *verbi* *significatio* (Quint.); = chief, *praecipuus*. Adv. *primo* (= at first), *praecipue* (= chiefly).

primate, n. *primas* (Eccl.).

prime, **I.** adj. 1, *primus* = first; 2, = excellent, *eximius*, *optimus*. **II.** n. 1, = the best of anything, *flos*; 2, — of life, *aetas* *vigens*. **prime-minister**, n. *is* *penes* *quem* *summa* *rerum* *est*.

primitive, adj. 1, = original, *priscus*, *antiquus*; 2, see **PRIMARY**.

primogeniture, n. *aetatis* *privilegium* (Jct.).

prince, n. 1, *adulescens* (*adol.*) or *juvenis* *regis* *generis*, *puer* or *juvenis* *regius* (= a young man of royal blood, son of a king, etc.), *filius* *principis*, *filius* *regis* or *regius*; 2, = king, *rex*;

see SOVEREIGN. **princess**, n. *mulier regii generis*, *mulier regii semine orta*, *regia virgo*; daughter of a king, etc., *filia regis* or *regia*.

principal, I. adj. *primus*, *princeps*, *principalis*, *praecepius* (= chief). Adv. *maxime*, *praecepius*, *ante omnia*, *imprimis*, *praesertim*, *maximam partem* (= for the most part). II. n. 1. = head of a school, *magister*; 2. = capital, opp. to interest, *caput*, *sors*, *pecuniae*, *nummi*. **principality**, n. *terra principis imperio subiecta*.

principle, n. 1. = beginning, *principium*, *elementum*, *primordia*, -orum; 2. = rule of conduct, *dogma*, *âsis*, n., *decretum* (in anyone's mode of action); *consilium* (= a rule to act upon, and which is based upon sound reasoning), *praeceptum* (= precept, rule, to serve as a guide in our actions, also of a philosopher, Hor.), *disciplina*, *institutum*, *institutio* (= what has become a — through habit), *comb. ratio et institutio mea*, *praecepta institutisque philosophiae*, *sententia* (= opinion), *iudicium* (= judgment), *regula alicui rei* or *ad quam aliquid dirigitur* (never without genit. of object, e.g. *eadem utilitatis quae honestatis est regula*), *lex* (= law); the highest moral —, *summum bonum*, *ultimum* or *finis bonorum*; a man of firm —, *homo constans* (= true to his character), *homo gravis* (always acting upon —, and according to what is right), *so gravis* = —; a man of vacillating —, *homo levis*; a man of strict —, *homo severus*; a man who acts according to his own —, *vir sui iudicii* (because it is his conviction), *vir sui arbitrii* (because he thinks fit); from —, *ratione* (= according to the adopted —), *iudicio*, *animi quodam iudicio* (= from a certain conviction), *doctrinâ* (as the result of one's studies, inquiries, etc., opp. *naturâ*, from a natural feeling); always to remain true to one's —, *sibi constare*.

print, I. n. = an impression, *impressio*. II. v.tr. *exprimere* aliquid re or in aliquid re; to — a book, *librum typis describere*, *exscribere*, *exprimere*. **printer**, n. *typographus*. **printing-press**, n. *prelum typographicum*.

prior, I. adj. *prior*; see EARLY, BEFORE, PRECEDING. II. n. (of a monastery), in gen. *antistes*, -itis, m., **prior*, or *magister*. **prior-ess**, n. *priorissa*.

prism, n. **prisma*, -âsis, n. (late). **prismatic**, adj. **prismaticus* (as t.t.).

prison, n. *custodia* (lit. = act of guarding; then the place), *carcer*, -eris, m. (= a public —), *ergastulum* (= a place commonly below ground, where slaves were made to work in chains), *vincula*, -orum, n. (= chains); to cast into —, *in custodiam* or *in vincula* or *in ergastulum mittere*, *in custodiam* (or *in vincula*) *mittere*, *tradere*, *condere*, *con(j)icere*, *in custodiam* (or *in carcerem*) *dare*, *includere*, *custodiae* or *vinculis* *mandare*; to take to —, *in custodiam* or *in vincula*, *(de)ducere*; to be (confined) in —, *in custodia esse* or *servari*, *custodiâ teneri*, *in carcere* or *in vinculis esse*. **prisoner**, n. *captus*, -a (in gen.); taken — (in war), *bello captus*, *captivus*, -a; by the police, *comprehensus*, -a.

pristine, adj. *pristinus*, *priscus* (= ancient), *prior* (= former).

prithoe! interj. (*dîe*) *quæso*, *tandem*, *cedo*.

privacy, n. *solitudo*; see SECRECY. **private**, I. adj. *privatus* (referring to a single individual, etc., opp. *publicus*), *proprius* (only referring to the person himself, not to all, opp. *communis*), *domesticus* (= domestic, opp. *forensis*), *comb. domesticus et privatus*, *secretus* (= secret, without witnesses, opp. *apertus*); — affairs, *res privata* or *domestica* or *domestica et privata*; *peculium*, *quod sui juris est* (Jct.); — enemy,

inimicus (opp. *hostis*); a — life, *vita privata* (in gen.), *historia vitae privatae* (= history of one's — life), *vita otiosa* (= having no business to attend to), *vita umbratilis* (= easy life in retirement). Adv. *clam*, *secreto*, *occulte*, *remotis arbitris* (= without spectators), *privatum* (= in a private capacity). II. n. in the army, *miles*. **privateer**, n. *navis (praedatoria)*. **privation**, n. *privatio* (= act of —), *inopia*, *egestas*, *paupertas* (= need); see POVERTY. **privative**, adj. *privativus* (Gram.).

privilege, n. 1. = a particular right, *privilegium* (granted by special authority), *beneficium*, *commodum* (= any right, whereby a person derives a particular benefit; *benef.* when it is granted, *comm.* when it has been obtained; all three Jct.); 2. = exemption from a burden, *immunitas*, *gratia*, *munus*, -eris, n., *beneficium* (= favour); see FAVOUR. **privileged**, adj. *privilegiatus* (Jct.); = exempt from, *immunis*.

privy, I. adj. see PRIVATE, SECRET. II. n. *sella familiarica*. **privy-council**, n. in imperial times *consistoriani*. **privy-purse**, n. *fiscus*.

prize, I. n. *praemium*, *palma*; to fix a —, *praemium (pro)ponere*. II. v.tr. *magni aestimare* or *facere*. **prize-fighter**, n. *qui praemio proposito contendit*, or *pugil* (= boxer).

pro and con, in *utramque partem*.

probable, adj. *probabilis*, *veri similis* (or as one word, *verisim-*). Adv. *probabiliter*, *verisimiliter* (*verisim-*). **probability**, n. *probabilitas*, *verisimilitudo* (*verisim-*).

probation, n. *probatio*; a time of —, *tempus ad alci facultates experientias constitutum*. **probationer**, n. *alumnus* (fem. -a).

probe, I. n. *specillum*. II. v.tr. see EXAMINE.

probity, n. *probitas*.

problem, n. *quaestio*. **problematical**, adj. *dubius*, *incertus*; see DOUBTFUL.

proboscis, n. *proboscis* (Plin.), *mannus*, -ûs, f. (of an elephant).

proceed, v.intr. 1. *progredi*; see Go; 2. = to come from, *oriri*; 3. = to act, *agere*, *facere*; see ACT; 4. to — against, *item alci intendere*. **proceeding**, n. *ratio*; legal —, *actio*; to commence —s, *actionem alci intendere*; = transactions, *acta*, -orum. **proceeds**, n. *reditus*, -ûs, *fructus*, -ûs.

process, n. *ratio* = course of proceedings, *actio* (= — at law); in — of time, (*procedente*) *tempore*.

procession, n. in gen. *pompa*; at a funeral, *pompa funebris*; to hold a —, *pompam ducere*.

proclaim, v.tr. *declarare* (e.g. public shows, *mûnera*), *edicere* (lit. of authorities = to make known a law, etc., but also = to decree in gen.), *promulgare* (= to make generally known, a law, etc.), *proponere* (= to placard, e.g. *edictum*, etc.), *praedicere* (through the herald), *pronuntiare* (= to announce). **proclamation**, n. 1. the act of —, *pronuntiatio*, *declaratio*, *praedicatio*; 2. = the thing proclaimed, *edictum*; *libellus* (= a written —).

proclivity, n. *proclivitas*, but better by circumloc. (e.g. he has a — to do anything, *est (sui) aliquid facere*).

proconsul, n. *pro consule* (also, but less often, *proconsul*). **proconsular**, adj. *proconsularis*.

procrastinate, v.tr., **procrastination**, n. see DELAY.

procreate, v.tr. *procreare*. **procreation**, n. *procreatio*.

procure, v.tr. (com)parare (= to see that anything is ready, for oneself or for others, e.g. *auctoritatem, gloriam, servos*, also money), *afferre* (= to bring, also of things, e.g. *auctoritatem, utilitatem, consolationem*), *acquirere* (after difficulty, e.g. *quod ad vitae usum pertinet, dignitatem, opes, divitias*), *conciliare* (= to collect together, e.g. *legiones pecuniâ, sibi benevolentiam alcis, alci favorem ad vulgus*), *expedire* (= to manage to get, e.g. *pecunias*), *prosperare* (= to provide for, e.g. *alci habitationem, alci maritum*); see GET, GAIN, OBTAIN. **procurator**, n. procurator; see MANAGE, MANAGER. **procurer**, n. leno. **procuring**, n. comparatio, conciliatio.

prodigal, adj. see EXTRAVAGANT. **prodigality**, n. effusio (as act), *sumptus effusi* or *profusi* (as luxury), *profusa luxuria* (= great luxury); see EXTRAVAGANCE.

prodigious, adj. ingens; see ENORMOUS. **prodigy**, n. res mira or mirabilis, miraculum.

produce, I. v.tr. 1, = to bring forward, *proferre, exhibere; edere* (= to publish); 2, = to bring into existence, (*pro*)creare (of living beings and of the earth; then = to cause, e.g. danger), *gignere, parere, generare* (= to bring forth, of living beings), (*ef*)ferre, (*ef*)fundere (of nature, also of the earth, of a field, etc.; *fundere, effundere*, always with the idea of abundance), *facere, efficere* (with the hand, by art and skill). II. n. of the earth, *quae terra gignit* or *parit, ea quae gignuntur e terra* (in gen.), *fructus, -us, reditus, -us*, by circumloc. *id quod agri efferunt* (of the fields). **product**, n. in arithmetic, *summa quae ex multiplicatione effecta est*; see also PRODUCTION. **production**, n. opus, -eris, n. (= work); of art, *opera et artificia*; whether this is a — of nature or of art, *sive est naturae hoc sive artis*. **productive**, adj. 1, *fertilis*; see FRUITFUL; 2, — of, *alcis rei efficiens*. **productiveness**, n. see FERTILITY.

proem, n. prooemium.

profane, I. v.tr. † *profanare*, *profanum facere, violare, polluere*. II. adj. *profanus* (opp. *sacrum*), *impius* (= impious); — history, *historia rerum a populis gestarum*. Adv. *impie*. **profanation**, **profaneness**, **profanity**, n. impietas.

profess, v.tr. *profiteri*; to — the Christian religion, *Christum sequi, doctrinam Christianam sequi*; to — to belong to a certain school, *persequi* with accus. (e.g. *Academicam*); = to assert that one is something that one is not, *se alqd esse simulare*. **professed**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. a — Christian, *qui se Christianum esse dicit*), or by manifestus, *apertus*; see MANIFEST. Adv. *per speciem, simulatione alcis rei* (= by pretence). **profession**, n. 1, = declaration, *professio* or *by se alqd (esse) profiteri* (e.g. *Christianum (esse)*); — in opp. to practice, *verbo* (opp. *re(vera)*); 2, = employment, *munus, -eris*, n. **professor**, n. *professor* (eloquentiae, etc., Plin., Suet.), better *qui alqd docet*. **professorship**, n. by PROFESSOR.

proffer, v.tr. *promittere*; see OFFER.

proficiency, n. by *scientia* (= knowledge), *facilitas* (= readiness). **proficient**, adj. *eruditus, doctus* (= learned), *sciens alcis rei* (= skilful); to be —, *multum, parum*, etc., *proficere*; see SKILFUL.

profile, n. *facies latus alterum, imago obliqua* (= likeness in —, Plin.); in the pl. also by the t.t. *catographa, -orum*, n. (*κατάγραφα* (= — portrait, Plin.)).

profit, I. n. 1, = material —, *lucrum, quaestus, fructus, reditus* (all -us), *emolumentum, compendium* (by saving); 2, fig. *compendium, fructus*,

quaestus (rare); to make much —, *multum proficere*; see PROGRESS. II. v.intr. 1, = to be serviceable to, *ad alqd proficere, alci (rei) prodesse, conducere, adesse* (of men = to support, so *alqm juvare*); 2, = to make progress, *proficere*; 3, = to make gain, *quaestuosum esse, fructum ferre*; see PROFITABLE. **profitable**, adj. 1, lit. *quaestuosus, fructuosus, lucrosus, frugifer* (of lands); see FRUITFUL; 2, fig. *fructuosus, frugifer, utilis*. Adv. *utiliter*. **profitless**, adj. = useless, *inutilis, vanus, inutilis, irritus*; see USELESS. Adv. *frustra, incassum* (= in vain).

profigacy, I. n. *animus perditus, nequitia, flagitium*; see VICE. II. n. *homo flagitiosus*, etc.; *homo sceleratus*, (com)sceleratus (= one who has committed crime), *homo perditus* or *profigatus* (= incorrigible). **profigate**, adj. *flagitiosus, vitiosus, malus, turpis, libidinosus, perditus, nequam, sceleratus, sceleratus*. Adv. *flagitiose, male, libidinose, perditè, nequiter, turpiter, nefarie, scelerate, scelerate*.

pro formâ, adv. *dictis causis* (s).

profound, adj. *altus, profundus* (lit. and fig.). Adv. *penitus, prorsus*; see ALTOGETHER.

profundity, n. *altitudo* (lit. and fig.).

profuse, adj. see EXTRAVAGANT, LAVISH.

progenitor, n. *parens*.

progeny, n. *progenies*; see OFFSPRING.

prognostic, n. *signum*; to be a — of, *alqd praenuntiare*. **prognosticate**, v.tr. see FOREBODE.

programme, n. *libellus*.

progress, I. n. 1, = journey, *iter, itineris*, n.; quite a royal —, *velut rex iter faciebat*; 2, = advance, *progressus, -us, progressio, processus, -us*; to make much or little —, *multum* or *parum proficere*. II. v.intr. 1, *progredi*; see ADVANCE; 2, = to improve, *proficere*. **progression**, n. *progressio, progressus, -us*; see PROGRESS. **progressive**, adj. *qui, quae, quod progreditur*. Adv. *gradatim, pedetentim* (pedetent-).

prohibit, v.tr. *vetare*; see FORBID. **prohibition**, n. *interdictum*; to issue a —, *interdicere alci alqd re* or *ne*. **prohibitive**, **prohibitory**, adj. *qui, quae, quod velat*.

project, I. n. *consilium* (= plan), *inceptum, propositum* (= proposal), *institutum*. II. v.intr. *prominere, eminere, exstare, pro(j)ici, projectum esse*. **projectile**, n. (*telum*) *missile*. **projection**, n. by verb. **projector**, n. *auctor*.

proletariat, n. *proletarii*.

prolific, adj. see FRUITFUL.

prolix, adj. *longus* (= long, opp. *brevis*, of persons and things), *copiosus* (= full), *verbosus* (= making too many words), *multus* (only of persons); see LONG. **prolixity**, by adj. **PROLIX**.

prologue, n. *prologus*.

prolong, v.tr. *prorogare, propagare* (= to — the time of, e.g. *imperium in annum*), *producere* (= to draw out), *extendere* (= to extend, e.g. *alqd ad nocem*), *continuare* (= to continue, e.g. *militiam, alci consulum magistratum*), *trahere* (= to — more than we should, e.g. *bellum*), *proferre* (= to put off, e.g. *diem*), *prolatum* (= to protract, e.g. *comitia*). **prolongation**, n. *productio* (in gen.), *prorogatio, propagatio* (e.g. *vitalis*), *prolatio* (e.g. *diet*). **prolonged**, adj. *longus, diuturnus*.

promenade, n. *ambulatio* (both of act and place).

prominence, n. 1, *prominentia, eminentia* (= a standing out); 2, fig. of rank, etc. *fama, gloria* or by *alqm alqd re praestare*; see SUR-

FASS. **prominent**, adj. and adv. by *prominere*, *eminere* (= to be raised above; also fig. = to distinguish oneself, e.g. *inter omnes*), *exstare* (= to stand out, lit. e.g. *capite solo ex aqua*), *excellere* (fig. = to excel in, *aliquid re* or *in aliquid re*), *praestare* or *superare aliquid aliquid re* (fig. = to be superior in).

promiscuous, adj. *promiscuus*. Adv. *promiscue*.

promise, **I.** v.tr. *aliquid aliquid* or *de aliquid re* *promittere*, *polliceri*, *aliquid* (*in se*) *recipere*; = to take upon oneself, *pollicitari* (frequent.), (*desponsare*) (formally, by being legally bound), *aliquid aliquid*; also comb. *promittere et spondere*, *promittere* (as reward, e.g. *servis libertatem*), *promittere* (publicly); "I — that," or "I — to," rendered in Latin by the accus. and infin. (gen. the fut. infin., seldom the pres. infin.), e.g. *promitto or pollicor me hoc facturum esse*. **II.** v.intr. = to be likely (e.g. he — to be a great speaker, *veri simile est eum futurum esse oratorem*). **III.** n. *promissio*, *pollicitio* (the act), *fides* (= word), *promissum* (= the thing promised); to give anyone a — to, etc., *aliquid promittere* or *polliceri*, with accus. and fut. infin.; to keep, redeem a —, *promissum or fidem facere* or *efficere* or *praestare* or *servare* or (*exsolvere* or *persolvere*, *promisso stare* or *satisfacere*, *quod promisi* or *pollicitus sum* or *quod promissum est* (*ob*) *servare* or *efficere*, *quod promissum est tenere*, *promissi fidem praestare*. **promising**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. a — pupil, *puer industrius*; a — crop, *seges fertilis*). **promis-sory**, adj. — note, *chirographum*.

promontory, n. *promontorium*, a small —, *lingua*, *littigula*.

promote, v.tr. (*ad*) *juvare aliquid* or *aliquid*, *adjuvare esse aliquid rei*, *adjutorem* or (*in the fem.*) *adjutricem esse aliquid rei* or *in aliquid re* (*in gen.* = to give any assistance; *aliquid rei esse* (*ad-*) *ministrum* (*in a bad sense* = to be an abettor), *augere aliquid* or *aliquid* (= to increase), *aliquid* or *aliquid rei* *favere*, *favere aliquid* (= to favour), *aliquid* or *aliquid rei* *consulere*, *prospicere* (= to take care of), *aliquid prodesse* (= to be of use), *consilio*, *studio*, *operâ adesse aliquid* (= to assist anyone by advice and by acting); to — anyone's interest, *servare aliquid commodis*, *rebus* or *rationibus aliquid consulere*, *prospicere*; to — the common interest, *saluti reipublicae consulere*, *republicam juvare*, *tueri*, *reipublicae salutem suscipere* (= to try to —); = to — in office, anyone, *tollere*, *augere*, *attollere* (anyone's reputation among his fellow-citizens), *favere* (by actually favouring him), *exornare* (= to distinguish), *gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare* (to raise through one's personal influence), *promovere ad dignitatem* (= to — to a higher rank), *promovere ad in manus* or *ad* (*superiorem*) *locum* (= to — to an office, Imperial Rome), *munerî praeficere* (= to appoint to an office, to set over); *transducere aliquid in ampliore ordinem* or *ex inferiore ordine in superiorem ordinem* (a military office). **promotor**, n. *auctor*, *adjutor*, *fautor*. **promotion**, n. — of our welfare, *amplificatio nostrarum rerum*; — to a higher office, *amplior honoris gradus*, —us, *dignitatis accessio*, *officium amplius*.

prompt, **I.** adj. *promptus*. Adv. *cito*; see QUICKLY. **II.** v.tr. *aliquid aliquid sub* *fieri*. **prompter**, n. *qui aliquid aliquid sub* *ficit*. **promptitude**, **promptness**, n. *celeritas*; see QUICKNESS, READINESS.

promulgate, v.tr. *promulgare*. **promulgation**, n. *promulgatio*.

prone, adj. **1.** = flat, *pronus*; **2.** = tending to, *pronus*, *proclivis*, *propensus ad aliquid*. **prone-ness**, n. *proclivitas* (rare), or by adj.

prong, n. *dens*, —tis, m. (of a fork).

pronoun, n. *pronomen* (Gram.)

pronounce, v.tr. letters, etc., *enuntiare*, *exprimere*, *dicere* (= to utter with the voice), *litteras sonis enuntiare*; to — one word after the other, *verba continuare*; it is difficult to —, *haurd facile dictu est*; = to utter formally, *efferre verbis*; *explicare*, *explanare verbis* (= to explain in words); to — a sentence, an opinion, *sententiam dicere*, *sententiam pronuntiare* (= to announce the verdict of the judge). **pronunciation**, n. *appellatio* (= the — of a letter, etc.); *pronuntiatio* (Quint., always = *actio*, i.e. the whole recitation); *locutio* (= the act of speaking), *vox* (= the voice of the person that speaks), *vocis sonus*, *in the context sonus* (= the tone of the voice).

proof, n. *tentamen* (= trial); = the act of proving, *probatio*, *demonstratio* (= a strict — of anything; also in mathematics, *argumentatio* (= by giving clear reasons); the — of it is difficult, *difficile est probatu*; = that by which anything is proved (sign in gen.), *signum*, *indictum*, *documentum*, *specimen* (the foregoing two = specimen, example, sample; but *specimen* never in the plur. in ancient writers); = reasons which serve as a —, *argumentum* (= reason founded upon facts); *ratio* (= reasonable grounds); to give —, *argumenta* or *rationes afferre*; to bring forward many —s for the existence of a Supreme Being, *multis argumentis Deum esse docere*; very often *argumentum* is left out in Latin when an adj. is used in English (e.g. the strongest — is, *firmissimum hoc afferri videtur*, *quod*, etc.). **prove**, **I.** v.tr. = to show, *significare*, *ostendere*, *declarare*, (*com-*) *probare*, *praestare* (= to perform what we are expected to do); to — anything by one's actions, *aliquid praestare re*, *aliquid comprobare re*; **to** — oneself as, etc., *se praebere aliquid*, *exhibere aliquid* (e.g. as a friend of the people, *exhibere virum civilem*), *se praestare aliquid* (= to — oneself really to be, etc.); = to show by reasoning, *docere*, (*argu-*) *mentis* *demonstrare* (= to show, demonstrate in every point, by logical reasons), (*con-*) *firmare*, generally *firmare* (= to assert, affirm by reason); *probare aliquid* (= to — to anyone the possibility of a thing), *efficere* (= logically to — that anything can be done), *evincre* (= to — beyond all doubt); this is —d by showing that, etc., *eius rei testimonium est*, *quod*, etc.; this —s nothing, *nullum verum id argumentum*; the result —d it, *exitus approbavit*: the mode of proving anything, *probationis genus*, —ris, n., *argumentationis genus*, *via*, *ratio probandi* (= way in which anything can be —d), *argumentatio* (= argumentation), *ratio* (= manner in which we proceed in proving anything, Cic.). **II.** v.intr. = to turn out, *fieri*, *evadere*. **proven**, p. part. e.g. not —, *non liquet*.

prop, **I.** n. **1.** lit. *adminiculum* (*in gen.*), *pedamen(tum)* (for vines), *statumen* (for vines, etc.); **2.** fig. *adminiculum*, *firmamentum*, *subsidium*, *praesidium*; see HELP. **II.** v.tr. **1.** lit. *fulcire* (*in gen.*); **2.** fig. *aliquid adesse*, to be —ped by, *aliquid (re) niti*; see SUPPORT.

propagate, v.tr. **1.** applied to plants; **to** — by layers, *propagare*; **to** — by grafting, *inserere*; = to produce, *gignere*; **2.** fig. *gignere* (cf. *propagare*), *serere* (= to sow). **propagation**, n. **1.** by layers, *propagatio*; **2.** of a report, etc., *rumorem serere*.

propel, v.tr. *propellere*.

propensity, n. *proclivitas* or *animus proclivis ad aliquid*; see INCLINATION.

proper, adj. **1.** *proprius* (= peculiar, opp. *communis*), *verus* (= true, real, opp. *falsus*, *germanus* (= genuine)); if we add — in order to lay a stress upon the noun, we use *ipse* (e.g. *ipsti Argentini*); the — word, *verbum proprium* (opp.

(*verbum translatum*); the — *Metellus, verus et germanus Metellus*; 2, = becoming, *decōrus, honestus*; = suitable, *aptus, idoneus, accommodatus* ad alqd. Adv. *proprie, vere*, comb. *proprie verique, germane*. **property**, n. 1, *dominium* (Jct.), = the — or the legal title to anything, different from *possessio*, possession, *patrimonium* (= *patrimony*); also fig. with *tamquam* before it, of mental, etc., qualities, *peculium* (= the stock or money which a son with the consent of his father, or a slave with the consent of his master, had of his own; private —), *possessio* (= lauded —), *bona, -orum*, n., *fortuna* (= effects); *census, -us* (in gen.); by *res* (sing. or plur.) in a gen. sense (e.g. *moveable —, res moveables, res quae moveri possunt*); or by *proprius, -a, -um*, also comb. with *poss.* pron. *proprius meus* (yours, etc.), and often by *poss.* pron. alone (e.g. that is my —, *hoc meum* or *hoc meum proprium est*); to consider anything as one's —, *eam alqd ducere*; 2, = peculiarity, *proprius, quod alcijs (rei) proprium est*. **property tax**, n. *tributum ex censu collatum*. **proprietary**, adj. by *proprius*. **proprietor**, n. *possessor, dominus*. **proprietorship**, n. *dominium, possessio*.

prophecy, n. 1, as the act, *praedictio* (e.g. *verum futurarum*), *vaticinatio*; 2, that which is prophesied, *praedictum, vaticinium*. **prophecy**, I. v.tr. *praedicere, praenuntiare* (in gen. = to foretell), *vaticinari, canere, augurari* (= to augur). II. v.intr. *future praedicere or praenuntiare, vaticinari* (= to act the part of a vates, to — by divine inspiration). **prophet**, n. *vates, -is*, n. and f., † *vaticinator, f. fatidicus*. **prophetess**, n. *vates, -is*. **prophetic**, adj. *divinus, praesagens, fatidicus, vaticinus* (= concerning prophecies, e.g. writings). Adv. *divinitus, caelesti quodam instinctu mentis, instinctu divino afflatuque* (all = inspired).

propinquity, n. *propinquitās* (= relationship), *affinitas* (= by marriage).

propitious, adj. *propitiū, aequus, secundus, faustus* (of things). Adv. by adj. **propitiousness**, n. by adj. **propitiate**, v.tr. see *CONMILATE*. **propitiation**, n. *placatio* (e.g. *deorum*). **propitiatory**, adj. by verb.

proportion, I. n. *proportio, commensus, -ūs*, (= measure or size of a thing in — to another, *Vitr.*), *symmetria* (*Vitr.*); in a general sense it is best rendered by *ratio* (= the relation of one thing to another), or by *comparatio* (when two or more things are in a certain relation to each other); an arithmetical, geometrical —, *ratio arithmetica, geometrica*; in — to, *pro portione alcijs rei, pro rata parte, pro with abl.* (e.g. *pro viribus*, in — to one's power); see *PROPORTIONATE*. II. v.tr. *alqd dirigere ad alqam rem*. **proportional, proportionate**, adj. *pro portione, pro, prae with abl.*, or by *ad with acc.*, or by *ut est* with the object compared in the nomin. (e.g. *pro viribus, prae alijs, pro numero, ad cetera, ut tum erant tempora*); see *PROPORTION*.

proposal, n. = what anyone proposes, *condicio*; — of a law, *legis latio* (in the forum), *rogatio* (in the comitia to be accepted by the assembly of the people); to vote for a — in the senate, *pedibus ire in alcijs sententiam*; = suggestion, plan, *consilium, ratio, propositum*; to make a —, *condicionem ferre or proponere*; to make the — of anything, *alqd proponere* (= to move), *alqd suadere* (= to try to recommend, to advise), *alqd commendare* (= to recommend). **propose**, v.tr. 1, *proponere*; to — a law, *legem ferre or rogare, rogationem or legem ferre*; 2, in marriage, perhaps *alqam in matrimonium petere*:

3, *sa. PURPOSE, INTEND*. **proposer**, n. of a law, (*legis*) *lator*, in gen. *auctor alcijs rei*. **proposition**, n. 1, see *PROPOSAL*; 2, in logic, *thesis* (Quint.); in a wider sense *propositum*.

propriety, n. *convenientia, decōrum, honestas*.

prorogue, v.tr. *prorogare*. **prorogation**, n. *prorogatio*.

proscribe, v.tr. *proscribere*. **proscription**, n. *proscriptio*.

prose, n. *prosa (oratio)* (Quint.), *oratio soluta* (in opp. to *oratio astricta, devincta*), or merely *oratio* (in opp. to *poemata*). **prosaic**, adj. *jejunnus, frigidus*.

prosecute, v.tr. 1, = to carry out, *gerere, facere, exsequi, perficere*; see *Do*; 2, = to bring an action against, *alqm accusare, reum facere de alqd re, alqm postulare*. **prosecution**, n. 1, use verb *PROSECUTE*; 1; 2, *accusatio*. **prosecutor**, n. *accusator*.

proselyte, n. *discipulus*. **proselytism**, n., **proselytize**, v.tr. *alqm discipulum facere*.

prosody, n. *versuum lex et modificatio* (Sen.).

prospect, n. 1, = view, *prospectus, -ūs, conspectus, -ūs*; to have a —, *spectare ad or in alqm locum*; 2, = hope, *spes* (e.g. *mercedis*); some —, *specula*. **prospective**, adj. *futurus*; see *FUTURE*. Adv. *in futurum*.

prospectus, n. *libellus*.

prosper, v.intr. *crescere* (lit. and fig. = to grow), *provenire* (lit. and fig.), *bonā fortunā uti*. **prosperity**, n. *res secundae or prosperae or florentes, copiae (rei familiaris)* (= good circumstances); general —, *salus, -utis, communis, omnium felicitas*. **prosperous**, adj. *secundus, prosper(us), fortunatus*. Adv. *secunde, prospere, fortunatē*.

prostitute, I. n. *mulier impudica* (= any unchaste woman), *amica, meretrix, prostibulum*. II. v.tr. 1, *publicare*; 2, fig. *alqd re abuti*. **prostitution**, n. 1, *vita meretricia*; 2, use *PROSTITUTE*, II. 2.

prostrate, I. v.tr. 1, = to throw down, (*pro*) *sternere*; 2, to — oneself before anyone, *ad pedes alcijs procumbere* or *se ab (j)icere* or *se submittere* or *prosternere*, *ad genua alcijs procumbere, supplicem se ab (j)icere alci* (as a suppliant); 3, fig. *alqm or animum affligere, percellere, frangere*. II. adj. by part. of verb, to lie —, (*humis*) *jacere*. **prostration**, n. by the verb.

protect, v.tr. *tuēri, tutari, defendere* (= to ward off, ab alqd re, contra alqd); (*pro*) *legere* (= to cover, ab alqd re, contra alqd), *munire* (= to fortify), *custodire* (= to guard), *praesidere alci rei, praesidēse alcijs rei, alci praesidio esse, prohibere alqd* (= to keep off) or *prohibere alqd ubi alqo or alqm ab alqd re*. **protection**, n. *tutela, praesidium, defensio, patrocinium, clientela* (= relation of patron and client), *fides, aux, portus, -ūs, pērfugium*; to take under your —, *alqm in fidem recipere* (as a lord or sovereign), *alcijs patrocinium suscipere* (as a defender at law). **protective**, adj. use verb. **protector**, n. *defensor, tutor* (rare), *propugnator* (e.g. *quasi propugnator patrimonii sui, Cic.*), or by verb.

protest, I. v.intr. *asseverare* (= to affirm with assurance), *affirmare* (= to assure), *adjurare* (upon oath); by the gods, (*ab*) *testari deos*; = to — against, *intercedere, intercessionem facere* (esp. of a magistrate), against anything, *alci rei intercedere* (= to interfere in a thing by virtue of one's office, officially), *interpellare* (= to interrupt a speaker). II. n. *interpellatio* (= interruption of a speaker), *intercessio* (by the authorities, etc.),

Protestant, adj. and n. * *a lege pontificis Romani abhorrens*. **Protestantism**, n. * *Protestantismus*.

protocol, n. *tabulae, commentarii* (in sen.).

prototype, n. *exemplum*.

protract, v.tr. *producere*; see **DELAY**, **PROZONG**.

protrude, I. v.tr. *protrudere*. II. v.intr. *protrudi, prominere*; see **PROJECT**.

protuberance, n. *tuber, gibber* (Plin.). **protuberant**, adj. *eminens, prominens* (= projecting).

proud, adj. *superbus, arrogans, fastidiosus* (= disdainful), *contumax* (= stubborn); to be —, *algā re inflatum* or *elatum esse* or *tumēre*; — flesh, (med. t.t.) *caro fungosa* (Plin.). *Adv. superbe, arroganter, contumaciter, fastidiose*.

prove, v.tr. see **PROOF**.

provenider, n. *pabulum*; **FORAGE**, **FOOD**.

proverb, n. *proverbium, verbum* (= word); to become a —, *in proverbii consuetudinem venire, in proverbium venire, eedere*; according to the —, *ut aiunt*. **proverbial**, adj. *proverbii loco celebratus* (= well known, e.g. *versus*), *quod proverbii locum obtinet, quod in proverbium or in proverbii consuetudinem venit* (= what has become —); see **PROVERB**. *Adv. proverbii loco* (= as a proverb), *ut est in proverbio, ut proverbii loco dici solet*; see **PROVERB**.

provide, I. v.tr. *instruere* or *ornare* alqm *alqā re* (= to — with), *alci rei providere, alqā (com)parare, praeparare, alqā alci praebere* (= to give). II. v.intr. 1, = to order, *jūbere, edicere* (of an edict); 2, = to — for anyone, *alci consulere, providere* (= to consult the interests of); = to make adequate provision for, *alqm re familiari or opitis or pecuniā instruere*; he is —d for, *habet unde vivat*; to — against, (*providere, praecavere ne quid fiat*). **provided**, I. adj. — with, *algā re instructus, ornatus, praeditus*. II. conj. — that, (*dum*) *modo* with subj., *ed lege or condicione ut or ne*. **providence**, n. = forethought, *providentia*; = divine —, *deorum providentia* (*providentia* alone in Quint., Sen.), or *use deus or dei (di(i))*. **provident**, adj. *providus, diligens* (= careful); see **CAREFUL**. *Adv. diligenter, or by adj.*; see **PROVIDENT**. **providentially**, adv. *dis faventibus, divinitus*. **providing that**, conj. see **PROVIDED**. II. **provision**, I. v.tr. to — a town, *oppidum cibo or rebus necessariis instruere*. II. n. 1, to make — for; see **PROVIDE**. II. 2; 2, = stipulation, *condictio*; see **STIPULATION**. **provisional**, adj. by adv. use *ad or in tempus*.

provisions, n. *cibus, cibaria, -orum, alimentum, victus, -us, commectus, -is, frumentum, res frumentaria* (the last three esp. of — for an army).

province, n. 1, = duty, *provincia, officium*; 2, = district, *regio* (in gen.), *provincia*. **provincial**, adj. *provincialis* (= belonging to a province); — (manners), etc., *rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus*.

proviso, n. see **PROVISION**, II. 2.

provocation, n. **provocative**, adj. by **PROVOKE**.

provoke, v.tr. 1, = to call forth, (*com*) *movēre* (e.g. *iram*), *ciere, concitare*; 2, = to make angry, *alci stomachum movēre or facere*; see **VEX**, **IRRITATE**; 3, to — to anything, *alqm ad algā incitare, concitare, impellere, irritare*; see **URGE**.

provoking, adj. *molestus*. *Adv. moleste*.

provost, n. *praeses, -idis, m., or alci rei praepositus*.

prow, n. *prora, pars prior navis*.

prowess, n. *virtus, -utis, f.*; see **VALOUR**.

prowl, v.intr. *vagari, peragrarē*; to — for plunder, *praedari*.

proximate, adj. by *proximus*; see **NEAR**. **Next**. **proximity**, n. see **NEARNESS**.

proxy, n. = agent, *procurator, vicarius*; by —, *per procuratorem*; to vote by —, perhaps *per alium suffragium ferre*.

prude, n. *mulier putida* (= affected).

prudence, n. *providentia* (= foresight), *cautio, circumspectio, prudentia, diligentia, gravitas* (as moral characteristic). **prudent**, adj. *providus, cautus, circumspectus, consideratus, prudens, diligens*. *Adv. provide, caute, circumspecte, considerate, diligenter*; see **WISDOM**.

prune, v.tr. 1, to — trees, *arbores (amputare* (= to lop off), *tondere* (e.g. hedges), *purpare, intervellere* (Col., = to tear off branches here and there), *pampinare* (of vines); 2, fig. *amputare, rescare*. **pruner**, n. of trees, *putator, frondator*. **pruning-hook**, n. *falx*.

prurience, n. see **LUST**.

pry, v.tr. and intr. to — into, *alqā rimari, investigare, scrutari*.

psalm, n. *psalmus* (Eccl.). **psalmist**, n. *psalmista, m.* (Eccl.). **psalter**, n. *psalterium* (Eccl.). **psaltery**, n. *psalterium*.

pshaw! interj. *phui!*

psychical, adj. *de animā* (e.g. — research, *investigatio quae de animā fit*).

psychology, n. * *psychologia* (as t.t.), or *investigatio quae de animo or mente fit*. **psychological**, adj. * *psychologicus*; see above. **psychologist**, n. *humani animi investigator*.

puberty, n. *aetas puber*.

public, I. adj. 1, before everyone's eyes, *quod in aperto ac propatulo loco est or fit* (= in an open place), *quod palam or coram omnibus fit* (= before everybody's eyes), *publicus*; not to appear in —, *publico carere or se abstinere*; a — house, *caupona* (cop.), *deversorium*; 2, concerning the State, etc., *publicus* (in gen., opp. *privatus*), *forensis* (referring to — life, opp. *domesticus*); at the — expense, *sumptu publico, de publico, publice, impendio publico*; by — measures, *publico consilio, publice*; the — credit, *fides publica*; the — opinion, *vulgi opinio*. *Adv. aperte, palam, coram omnibus, in propatulo, in publico, foris*. II. n. the —, *homines* (= the people in gen.), *populus* (= all the people), *vulgus, -i, n.* (= the great mass), *spectatores* (= spectators), *auditores* (= the audience), *lectores* (= the readers). **publican**, n. 1, *publicanus* (= farmer of the public taxes); 2, = innkeeper, *caupo* (who keeps a public-house). **publication**, n. *editio libri* (Plin.); = the book itself, *liber*. **publicity**, n. e.g. of proceedings, *consilia palam or coram omnibus inita*; to shun —, *celebritatem odisse or fugere homines* (= not to like to go out), *lucem fugere* (in gen. = to shun the light of day, fig. not to like to appear before the public). **publish**, v.tr. a work, etc., (*in lucem*) *edere, emitte, foras dare*. **publisher**, n. of a book, *qui librum edendum curat*.

pudding, n. *placenta* (= cake).

puddle, n. see **POOL**.

puerile, adj. *puerilis* (= both childlike and foolish).

puff, I. v.tr. *inflare* (lit. and fig.); to — up with pride, to be —ed up, *superbiere, tumescere*. II. v.intr. 1, = to blow, *flare, spirare*; see **Blow**; 2, = to pant, *anhelare*. **puffy**, adj. *inflatus*.

pugilism, n. *pugilatus, -is, pugilatio*. **pugilist**, n. *pugil*.

pug-nosed, adj. *simus*.

pull, I. v.tr. 1. = to tweak, *vellere* (e.g. *aurem*, to — the ear), *vellicare* (Plaut., Quint.); 2. = to drag, *trahere*, *ducere*, *vehere*; to — down, *demoliri*, *disjicere*, *diruere*; to — out, (*evellere*, *eripere*). II. n. *tractus*, -*ūs* (mostly poet.), *nissus*, -*ūs*, *vis*, *impetus*, -*ūs*, or by verb.

pullet, n. *pullus gallinaceus*.

pulley, n. *trochlea*, *machina tractatoria* (Vitr.).

pulmonary, adj. *quod ad pulmones pertinet*.

pulp, n. *caro* (Plin., of fruits).

pulpit, n. in the context merely *suggestus*, -*ūs*.

pulsate, v.intr. *palpitare*, *agitari*, *moveri*.

pulsation, n. *palpitatio*, *motus*, -*ūs*; see MOVEMENT. **pulse**, n. *arteriarum* or *venarum pulsus*, -*ūs* (Plin., = the beating of the —), *venae* (the — itself); the — does not beat equally, *venae non aequis intervallis moventur*.

pulse, n. as a vegetable, *legumen* (or in pl.).

pulverize, v.tr. 1. *in pulverem redigere*; 2. fig. *percellere*.

pumice, n. *pumex*.

pump, I. n. *antlia*, *tympanum*. II. v.intr. *antlia exaurire*; to — a ship, *sentinam ex-haurire*.

pumpkin, n. *pepo* (Plin.).

pun, n. *logi* (λόγος, Cic. in Non.), *facetiae*.

punch, n. = a drink, *cal(i)dum* (= hot water and wine).

Punch, n. see PUPPET.

punch, I. n. 1. = drill, *terebrā*; 2. see BLOW. II. v.tr. 1. *terebrare*; 2. *trudere*, *rodere*.

punctilio, n. perhaps *diligentia* (= carefulness), *dubitatio* (= doubt, where — keeps from action), *fastidium* (= pride), *sol(i)licitudo* (= anxiety). **punctilious**, adj. *sol(i)licitus* (= anxious), *diligens* (= careful), *accuratus* (= exact). Adv. *diligenter*, *accurate*. **punctiliousness**, n. *sol(i)licitudo*, *diligentia*, *religio* (in religious matters).

punctual, adj. *diligens* (= exact, careful); to be — to an appointment, *ad or in tempus advenire*. Adv. *diligenter*, *ad tempus* (= at the appointed time), *ad diem* (= on the day appointed). **punctuality**, n. *diligentia* (care).

punctuate, v.tr. *notis distinguere*, *interpungere* (Sen.). **punctuation**, n. *interpunctio*; — mark, *interpunctum*.

puncture, I. n. *punctum* (Plin.). II. v.tr. *pungere*, *compungere*.

puigent, adj. *acer*, *acutus*, *acerbus*, *mordax*, all lit. and fig. Adv. *acriter*, *acute*, *acerbe*.

punish, v.tr. *punire*, *poena afficere* (= to inflict punishment), *in alim animadvertere*, *multare*, *castigare* (= to correct, chastise, *verbis*, *verberibus*); to — anything, *alqd vindicare* (= to avenge), *alqd ulcisci*, *persequi*, or comb. *ulcisci et persequi*; to — anyone very severely, *gravissimum supplicium de algo sumere*; to — anyone with exile, fine, or imprisonment, *exilio*, *pecunia*, or *vinculis multare*; to — any infringement of the law, any violation of one's rights, *delicta*, *violata jura exsequi*; to be —ed, *puniri*, also *poenas dare*, *solvere*, *pendere*, *expendere* by anyone, *alqd*, for anything, *alejs rei* (= to pay). **punishable**, adj. *poena dignus*. **punisher**, n. *castigator*, *vindex* (= avenger), *ultor* (= revenger). **punishment**,

n. 1, the act, *castigatio*, *multatio*, *animadversio* (e.g. *vitiū*); 2, the — itself, *poena* (as an atonement), *noxa* (as loss or injury) *multa* (more particularly = fine: the latter the act), *damnum* (= penalty), *supplicium* (= cruel —, torture, violent death), *animadversio* (= reproof, in order to correct anyone), also comb. *animadversio et castigatio*; — by confiscation of property, *multatio bonorum*; capital —, *poena vitae* or *capitis*, *supplicium capitis*, *ultimum supplicium*, *extremum supplicium*; fear of —, *metus*, -*ūs*, *poenae* or *animadversionis*; to inflict — on anyone, see PUNISH; to suffer —, *poenam* or *supplicium* (*de*)*pendere*, *expendere*, *solvere*, *persolvere*, *dare*, *subire*, *perferre*, *luere* or *ferre*.

puny, adj. *pusillus* (e.g. *animus*); a man of — stature, *homo brevi saturā*; a — fellow, *homuncio*.

pupil, n. 1, *pupula*, *pupilla*, *acies* (= a sharp eye); 2. at a school, etc., *alumnus* (m.), *alumna* (f.), *discipulus*, *discipula*. **pupillage**, n. *status*, -*ūs*, or *condicio pupilli*.

puppet, n. *neurospaston* (Aul. Gell.) (better written as Greek *νευρόσπαστος*); see DOLL.

puppy, n. 1, *canulus*, *catellus*; 2, fig. *adulescentulus ineptus*.

purchase, I. v.tr. 1, lit. (co) *emere*, *mercari*; 2, fig. *emere*, *redimere*, *mercari*. II. n. 1, act of —, *emptio*; 2, thing bought, *merx* (= merchandise), *quod emptum est* (in gen.). **purchaseable**, adj. *venalis*. **purchaser**, n. *emptor*.

pure, adj. see CLEAR; 1, = free from moral guilt, *purus*, *integer*, comb. *purus et integer* (= without a stain in his moral character, etc.), *castus* (= chaste), comb. *purus et castus*, *castus purusque* (e.g. body, mind), *integer castusque*, *sanctus* (= pleasing to God, holy), *insons* (= free from guilt, whose conscience does not accuse him of any crime, etc., innocent, opp. *sons*), comb. *purus et insons*, *emendatus* (= spotless, perfect, e.g. morals, a man), *incorruptus*; — virgin, *virgo casta*; 2, = not mixed with anything, lit., *purus* (in gen.), *merus* (= mere, not mixed with, opp. *mixtus*); — water, *aqua pura*; — wine (vinum) *merum*; — gold, *aurum purum* (*putum*); 3, fig. *purus*, *sincerus*; — language, *sermo purus* or *rectus* or *bonus* or *emendatus*; — joy, *sincerus gaudium*; = clean, *mundus*, *purus*. Adv. *pure*, *integre*, *caste*; = entirely, etc., *prorsus*, *plane*; — spiritual, *ab omni concretione mortali segregatus* (e.g. a being, mens, Cic.); the — spiritual state of the soul, *is animi status in quo sevocatus est a societate et contagione corporis* (Cic.). **purity**, n. fig. *castitas*; — of a language, *sermo purus* or *emendatus* or *purus et emendatus*; — of expression, *incorrupta integritas*, *quasi sanitas* (i.e. healthy vigour), *sanitas* (Quint.); *munditia verborum*, *mundities orationis* (= free from foul language, Aul. Gell.); moral —, *castitas* (as quality), *castimonia* (= abstinence from that which is bad, chiefly in a religious sense), *sanctitas* (= holiness, as virtue), *sanctimonia* (= innocence of character), *integritas* (= integrity), *innocentia* (= disinterestedness, opp. *avaritia*), *gravitas* (= dignity). **purify**, v.tr. (*re*)*purigare*, *expurgare*, *purum facere* (in gen.); *purificare* (Plin.); *lustrare* (= to — by offering an expiatory sacrifice), *emulare* (= to — from faults); to — the language (from bad words, etc.), *expurgare sermonem*, *emendare*, *consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purā et incorruptā consuetudine emendare*. **purification**, n. *purgatio* (in gen.), *lustratio* (= — by an expiatory sacrifice); festival of —, *Februa*, -*orum* (on 15th Feb.). **Purism**, n. in *scribendo* (or *dicendo*) *elegantia*. **Purist**, n. in

scribendo or dicendo diligens. **Puritan**, n., **Puritanism**, n. qui de sacris diligentior or religiosior est. **Puritanically**, adv. severius; see STRICTLY.

purgatory, n. **purgatorium** (Ecel.). **purgation**, n. **purgatio**, **lustratio**. **purgative**, adj. and n. **medicina alvum purgans**, **inaniens**, **bonam faciens**, **movens**. **purge**, v. tr. and intr. **1**, of the medical man, **alvum purgare**, **bonam facere**, **movere**, **de(f)icere**; **2**, see PURIFY.

purl, v. intr. **murmurare**, **sonare**, **surrare**.

purloin, v. tr. **avertère**; see EMBEZZLE, STEAL.

purple, **I**. n. **1**, = purple colour, **purpura**, **ostrum** (= the liquor of the shell-fish used for dyeing purple), **conchylium** (= purple proper), **color purpureus**; **2**, **purpura**, **vestis purpurea** (= garments, covering, etc.). **II**. v. intr. to grow —, † **purpurare**.

purport, **I**. n. see MEANING, OBJECT. **II**. v. tr. see MEAN.

purpose, **I**. n. **propositum**, **consilium**, **institutum**, **sententia**, **animus**, **mens** (our "mind"), **voluntas** (= wish), or by **velle** (e.g. my — was to go, **ire volui**), with this —, **eo consilio**, **ut**, or by **ad** with gerund or gerundive (e.g. I was sent for the — of seeking him, **ad eum petendum missus sum**); on —, **consulito**, **de industria**, **dedit opera**; to what —, **quo consilio**; see WHY; to no —, without —, **nullo** or **sine consilio**, **temere**; to the —, **ad rem**, **apposite**. Adv. **consulito**; see ON PURPOSE, PURPOSE. **I**. **II**. v. tr. **statuere**; see INTEND. **purposeless**, adj. **vanus**, **inanis**, **irritus**, **cassus**, **inutilis**.

purrr, v. intr. perhaps **sonitum edere**, or **gavidium sonitu exhibere**.

purse, n. **marsupium**, **zona**, **crumena**, **sacculus**. **purse-proud**, adj. **pecuniâ superbus**.

pursuant, prep. — to, in pursuance of, **secundum alqd** (e.g. of a law, **ex lege**, **ex decreto**).

pursue, v. tr. **alqm persequi**, **prosequi**, **consecrari**, **insequi**, **insecudari**, **alci insistere**, **instare**, all lit. and fig. **pursuit**, n. **studium**, **cupiditas** (= desire for anything), **ars**, **questus**, **-us**; to make a — of anything, **alqd faciliare** or **exercere**.

purveyor, n. **obsonator**, or by **providere**.

pus, n. **pus** (Cels.). **pustule**, n. **pustula** (Cels.).

push, **I**. v. tr. **pellere**, **trudere**, **offendere**, **pulsare**, **alqm**, with, **alqd re** (e.g. **capite**, **cubito**, **pede** aut **genu**), **foedere alqm** or **alqd**, with, **alqd re**; to — forward, **propellere**, **impellere**; to — back, **repellere**; to — down, **depellere**. **II**. v. intr. to — on, **contendere**, **instare**; see HASTEN. **III**. n. (**im**)**pulsus**, **-us**, **impetus**, **-us**; to make a —, **instare**. **pushing**, adj. **acer**; see EAGER.

pusillanimous, adj. **timidus**, **abjectus**, **humilis**, **demissus**, **fractus**. Adv. **timide**, **abjecte**, **humiliter**, **demisse**, **animo abjecto**, etc. **pusillanimity**, n. **timiditas**, **formido** (= fear), **animus timidus**, etc. (see above), **animi demissio**, **infractio**, or **imbecillitas**.

put, v. tr. in gen., **ponere** (e.g. **calcutum**), to — to or near, **appondere alqd alci rei** or **ad alqd**, **proponere alqd alci rei**, **admoveere alqd alci rei**, **referre alqd ad alqd**; to — a thing in its proper place, **alqd suo loco ponere**; to — away, **abdere**, **ponere** (the latter fig. = to lay aside); to — upon, **alqm** or **alqd imponere** or **inferre in alqd** (e.g. **puerum in equum**), **collocare alqd in alqd re**, seldom **in alqd** or merely **alqd re**, **alqd accommodare alci rei** or **ad alqd**; to — before anything, **proponere alqd alci rei**; to — anything anywhere, **ponere** (in gen.), (**col**)**locare** (at a certain place);

to — on one side, to — by, **seponere**, **reponere**; to — down, **deponere**, **demittere** (= to let down); fig. **de(f)icere**, **ex(s)tinguere**; see DESTROY; to — forward, **producere** (e.g. a candidate, **afferre** (s proof); to — off, **differre**; see DELAY; to — off a dress, **ponere**, **eruerè**; to — on, **induerè**; to — out, **ex(f)icere**, **extrudere**, **expellere** (= to expel) **ex(s)tinguere** (= to quench); to — over, **imponere**, **superponere** (lit.), **praeficere** (fig. of office). (to) — under, **alqd alci rei supponere** or **sub(f)icere**; to — the horses to, etc., **equos curru jungere** or **carpentis subiungere**; to — to flight, **fugare**; to be — to flight, **fugere**, **se in fugam dare**; to — to death, **interficere**; see KILL; to — up at, **devertère**, or **deverti**, at anyone's house, **ad alqm**, at a place, **ad** or **in** with accus. of the place (e.g. **ad hospitium**, and **ad alqm in Albanum**, and **ad** or **in villam suam**); to — up with, see BEAR, TOLERATE; to — in, **appellere**, **portum petere**; see ENTER; to — out to sea, **navem** or **classem solvere**; see LEAVE.

putative, adj. **falsus** or **qui dicitur esse**.

putrefaction, n. by verb PUTREFY, **I**. **putrefy**, **I**. v. tr. **putrefacere**. **II**. v. intr. **putrescere**, **putrid**, adj. **putridus**, **puter** (**putris**). **putridness**, n. **putor** (ante and post class.).

putty, n. **gluten** (**vitreariorum**).

puzzle, **I**. n. **1**, a game, **nodus quidam in lusum oblatas, questio lusoria** (Plin.), **aenigma**, **-atis**, n.; **2**, a difficulty, **nodus**. **II**. v. tr. **animum distrahere**, **impedire**. **III**. v. intr. **in alqd re haerere**, **in angustiis esse**. **puzzling**, adj. **difficilis**, **ambiguus**.

Pygmy, n. **pygmaeus** (= one of the Pygmies, Plin. etc.); = dwarf, **nanus** (Juv.).

pyramid, n. **pyramis**, **-idis**, f. **pyramidal**, adj. in **pyramidis formam factus**.

pyre, n. † **pyra**, **rogus**. **pyrites**, n. **pyrites**, **-ae** (Plin.).

pyrotechnics, **pyrotechny**, n. as t. t. **ars pyrotechnica**.

pyrrhic, adj. **1**, in **metre pes pyrrhichius** (Quint.); **2**, — victory, perhaps **victoria**, **ut aiunt**, **Pyrrhi regis modo incassum relata**.

pyx, n. **pyxis** (Ecel.).

Q.

quack, **I**. n. **1**, of a duck, by verb QUACK, **II**; **2**, an itinerant seller of medicine, **pharmacopola circumforaneus**; **3**, see IMPOSTOR. **II**. v. intr. **teintrinire**. **III**. adj. **falsus**. **quackery**, n. **ars pharmacopolurum**.

quadrangle, n. **1**, a figure, * **quadrangulum**; **2**, a courtyard, **area** (Plin. Min.). **quadrangular**, adj. **quadrangulus** (Plin.).

quadrennial, adj. **quattuor annorum**.

quadrille, n. **saltatio**.

quadrupartite, adj. **quadrupartitus**.

quadruped, n. **quadrupes**.

quadruple, adj. **quadruplex**.

quaff, v. tr. see DRINK.

quag(mire), n. **palus**, **-udis**, f.; see BOG **quaggy**, adj. **paluster**; see BOGGY.

quail, n. (a bird), **coturnix**.

quail, v. intr. **animo deficere**; see TREMBLE.

quaint, adj. *lepidus* (= pretty); see **CURIOUS**, **AFFECTED**; *insolitus*, *novus*, *mirus* (= new, strange), *facetis*, *argutus* (= witty); see **STRANGE**, **HUMOROUS**. Adv. *novus* or *insolito* or *mito* *quodam modo*, *mire*, *facile*, *argute*. **quaintness**, n. use adj.

quake, v.intr. *tremere*; see **TREMBLE**. **quaker**, n. *unus ex iis qui se amicos appellant*.

qualify, v.tr. 1, *instituere*, *instruere*, *figere* (of men); to — oneself, *se praeparare*; 2, = to modify a remark, etc., *extenuare*, *attenuare*, *deminuere*; see **LESSEN**. **qualification**, n. *ius, juris*, n. (= right), *potestas* (= power), *comib. ius potestasque* (e.g. *provinciae administrandae*, for administering a province); in gen. sense = fit, by adj. **QUALIFIED**. **qualified**, adj. *idoneus*, *accommodatus*, *aptus*, *utilis*, *opportunus* *ad alqm rem*, *dignus alqd re* (e.g. *honore*).

quality, n. 1, *proprietas*, *proprium* (= peculiarity), *natura* (= natural condition), *genus*, *-eris* (= kind), *ratio*, *vis* (= state, condition), *qualitas* (*ποιότης*) = particular condition, coined by Cic. as a metaphysical t.t., *res quae est alcijs rei propria* (= what is the peculiar nature of anything, Cic.); often by *esse* with the genit. of the noun which possesses the — we mention (but *proprium* must be added when we speak more emphatically), it is one — of a good orator, etc., *est boni oratoris*, etc.; one — of a wise man is to do nothing he may repent, *sapientis est proprium, nihil quod poenitere possit, facere*; or by the neut. gen. of an adj. instead of the genit. (e.g. one — of a human being is, *humanum est*); of what —, *qualis*; of such a — or kind, *talis*; a good, noble —, *virtus*, *-utis*; a bad —, *malum*, *vitiū*; 2, = kind, sort, *nota* (e.g. wine of good —, of the best —, *vinum bonae, optimae notae*; of the second —, *secundae notae*; of different —, *diversae notae*).

qualm, n. 1, *lit. defectio* (*virium*, Plin., = faintness), *fastidium* (= loathing); 2, fig., use circuml. (e.g. I have a — of conscience, *mens mihi angitur*).

quantity, n. 1, *numerus* (= number), *copia* (= plenty), *aliquot* (= a few, several, a considerable number); a great —, *multitudo*, *magnus numerus*, *aceruus* (= a heap, mass), *turba* (= a confused mass of things or people), *nubes*, *-is* (= a cloud of things, e.g. *pulveris*), *silva* or *quasi silva* (= an abundance, esp. with regard to literary objects, e.g. *silva rerum et sententiarum*), *vis* (= a large —, of persons and things, in an emphatic sense), *pondus*, *-eris*, n. (= —, according to weight, e.g. *pondus auri*); a very large indefinite — is expressed by *sescenti* (e.g. I received a great — of letters all at one time, *sescentas literas uno tempore accepi*); 2, time of syllables in prosody, **mensura*, **quantitas* (Gram.).

quantum, n. *portio*; see **PORTION**, **SHARE**.

quarantine, n. *tempus valetudini spectandae praestitum*.

quarrel, I. n. *gurgium*, *rixza*, *altercatio*. II. v.intr. *gurgare* (with one, *cum alqno*), *rixari*, *altercari*; see **DISPUTE**. **quarrelsome**, adj. *rixis deditus*.

quarry, I. n. = a stone —, *lapicidinae*, *laurum* or *lauromia* (Plaut.). II. v.tr. *caedere*, *excidere*.

quarry, n. = game, *praeda*.

quart, n. (as a measure) *duo sextarii*.

quartan, n. *febris quartana*.

quarter, I. n. 1, = fourth part, *quarta pars* (post Aug., also *quarta* alone; every — of a year, *tertio quoque mense*; 2, = part, district, *vicius*; 3, = mercy, e.g. to grant a person —, *alcijs*

vitaē parcere, *alci (victo) vitam dare*. II. v.tr. 1, *quadrifariam dividere* or *dispartire* (in gen., = to divide into four parts); to — a man (as a punishment), *in quat(tuor) partes distrahere* (den.); 2, *collocare in alqo loco* or *apud alqm*; to — the troops, *milites per hospitia disponere* or *in hospitia dividere* or *in hospitia deducere* (upon the ratepayers); *milites per oppida dispartire*, *milibus hospitia in oppidis praestare* (upon the towns). **quarter-day**, n. perhaps *dies constitutus*, *dictus* or *certus*, or by exact date. **quarter-deck**, n. *puppis*. **quartering**, n. *milites per hospitia dispositi* or *in hospitia divisi* (as to the troops), *milites tecto (tectis) or ad se recepti* (as to the person upon whom the troops are quartered). **quarterly**, adj. and adv. *trimestris*; money to be paid —, *pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda*. **quarters**, n.pl. *habitatio* (in gen.), *teum* (= roof, shelter), *deversorium* (= a lodging-place for travellers, an inn), *hospitium* (= place where strangers were entertained, guest-chambers), *mansio* (Plin., place to stop at for the night); my — are at Mr. So-and-so's, *by habitare apud alqm*; of troops, *castra*, *-orum*; to place the troops in the winter —, *copias in hibernis collocare*; to be in winter —, *in hibernis esse*; —, in the usual military sense, *stativa*, *-orum*; to take up —, *stativa ponere*; to be in —, *in stativis esse*; close —, *cominus*; to come to —, *manum conserere*.

quash, v.tr. 1, see **SQUEEZE**, **CRUSH**; 2, in law, to — an indictment, etc., *rescindere*.

quaver, I. v.intr. 1, in gen., see **TREMBLE**, **VIBRATE**; 2, in music, **vibrare*. II. n. *octava* (with or without *pars*); a semi- —, *pars sextadecima*.

quay, n. *margo*, *-inis*, m., *crepido*.

queen, n. *regina* (also fig.); — bee, *rex apium*. **queenly**, adj. *reginae similis*, *†regius*.

queer, adj. *novus*, *insolitus*; see **STRANGE**, **HUMOROUS**.

quell, v.tr. *opprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*), *comprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*, *seditionem*); see **CONQUER**.

quench, v.tr. *sedare* (e.g. *sitim*, *iram*), *restringere*, *ex(s)tinguere*, *explere*, *reprimere*, *depellere*.

querimonious, **querulous**, adj. *queribundus*, *querulus*, or by the verb (*com*) *queri* (*alqd* or *de alqd re*).

query, v.intr., *querist*, n. see **QUESTION**.

quest, n. to go in — of, see **SEEK**, **SEARCH**.

question, I. n. 1, *interrogatio* (= the act of asking a —, and the — itself); (*inter*) *rogatum* (= the — asked); *quaestio* (= strict inquiry, and esp. a search, in literature, or a judicial inquiry or trial); *controversia* (esp. = legal controversy); *lis* (= lawsuit), *res, caus(-a)* (= the matter in dispute), *percontatio* (= inquiry), *disceptatio* (= a debate on a disputable point, in order to arrive at the exact truth); to ask anyone a —, *interrogare alqm de alqd re* (see **INTERROGATE**); a short —, *interrogatiuncula*, *rogatiuncula*, *quaestiuncula*; a — about morals, etc., *de moribus*, etc.; a captious —, *captio*, *interrogatio captiosa*; to bother, confuse anyone with —s, *rogitando alqm obtundere*; to answer a —, *ad rogatum respondere*; there is no — about, *non est dubium quin* or *accus. and infin.*; without —, *sine dubio*, *procul dubio*, *certe*, *certo*; the — arises, *quaeritur*, *oritur disputatio*, *existit quaestio*; now the — is, *nunc id agitur*; it is a very important —, *magna quaestio* (i.e., which it will take a long time to settle, Cic.); 2, = torture, *quaestio*; to put the —, *de alqo in alqm quaerere* (e.g. *de servo in dominum*, to torture the slave respecting his

master; *quaestionem de algo habere* (the object of the inquiry in the genitive case). **II.** v.tr. (*inter*)rogare, *exquirere*, *quaerere*, *percontari*; to — anything, *ad incertum revocare*; to — anyone, *alqm interrogando urgere*, *alqm rogitando obtundere* (in a troublesome manner); see **ASK**, **EXAMINE**. **questionable**, adj. *is or id de quo or ea de quâ quaeritur or quaestio est, incertus, anceps, dubius*. **questioning**, n. (*inter*)rogatio, *percontatio, quaestio*.

quibble, **I.** n. *captio, cavillatio* (esp. in Quint.), *ambages, -is; calumnia*. **II.** v.intr. (*avillari*). **quibbler**, n. *cavillator*. **quibbling**, adj. *captiosus*.

quick, **I.** adj. **1**, see **LIVE**, **ALIVE**; **2**, see **FAST**, **SPEEDY**; **3**, *acer, alacer, promptus* (= active and ready); **4**, = sharp, *subtilis*; see **SHARP**, **ACUTE**; **5**, — with child; see **PREGNANT**. Adv. **1**, *cito, celeriter*; see **FAST**; **2**, *moz, mature*; see **SOON**. **II.** n. to cut to the —, *ad vivum rescare* (lit.), *mordere* (fig.). **quicken**, v.tr. **1**, *animare* (poet., also fig.); **2**, see **ACCELERATE**; **3**, = to stimulate, *accendere, incendere, inflammare* alqm. **quicklime**, n. *calx viva*. **quickness**, n. **1**, *velocitas, pernicitas*; see **SPEED**; **2**, of intellect, *perspicacitas, sollicitudo, validitas, ingenii alacritas, celeritas*. **quick-sand**, n. *syrtis* (lit. and fig.). **quick-scented**, adj. *sagax*. **quick-sighted**, adj. *perspicax* (lit. and fig.). **quick-sightedness**, n. *perspicacitas, ingenii acies or acumen*. **quick-silver**, n. *argentum vivum*. **quick-tempered**, adj. *iracundus*; see **IRRITABLE**. **quick-witted**, adj. *acer, acutus, argutus, perspicax*.

quiescent, adj. by *quiescere*. **quiescence**, n. see **QUIETNESS**.

quiet, **I.** adj. *quiētus* (= abstaining from exertion), *tranquillus* (= with little motion, esp. of the sea), comb. *tranquillus et quietus, pacatus* (= reduced to peace and obedience, esp. of countries), *sedatus* (= not excited, calm, e.g. *gradus, tempus, placidus* (= placid, undisturbed), *otiosus* (= free from business); a — life, *vita quieta* or *tranquilla* or *tranquilla et quieta, vita placida, vita otiosa*; to lead a — life, *vitam tranquillam* or *placidam* or *otiosam degere, quiete vivere, otiose vivere, vitam umbratilem colere*; a — province, *provincia quieta* (in gen.), *provincia pacata* (= reduced to a peaceful state). Adv. **1**, *tacite, silentio* (= in silence); **2**, *quieto animo, tranquille, quiete, placide, sedate, otiose*. **II.** n. **1**, (*requies*, -ētis, f., *tranquillitas, remissio* (the two latter after exertion), *otium* (= freedom from business), *silentium* (= silence); **2**, fig. *quies*, -ētis, *otium, tranquillitas* (of mind), *pax* (= peace, only polit.). **III.** v.tr. *quietum reddere, tranquillare* or *sedare* or *pacare* (= to calm), *pacare* (= to pacify). **quietness**, n. see **TRANQUILITY**, **QUIET**, **II.**

quill, n. **1**, = pen, *penna*; **2**, of a porcupine, etc., *spina*; **3**, of a musical instrument, *plectrum*.

quilt, n. *stragulum*.

quinquennial, adj. *quinquennis, quinque annorum* (in gen. = lasting five years), *quinquennalis* (= done every five years, also = lasting five years).

quinsy, n. *cynanche* (Cels.), in pure Latin *ingina*.

quintessence, n. *flos, floris*, m. (the proper term); *medulla* (= marrow).

quintette, n. *cantus (-ūs) e quinque symphonicis editus*.

quip, n. *facetia*.

quire, n. *scapus* (Plin., with the ancients = 20 sheets).

quirk, n. see **QUIBBLE**, **I.**

quit, v.tr. see **LEAVE**, **DESERT**.

quite, adv. *prorsus, plane, omnino* (= altogether, perfectly), *plane, in or per omnes partes, per omnia* (= in every respect), *penitus, funditus* (= entirely, completely); *satis* (= enough, e.g. *satis scio*, = I am — certain), *valde* (= very), *mag-nopere* (= greatly); that is — wrong, *falsum est id totum*; I am — in love, *totus in amore sum*; to be of — a different opinion, *longe aliter sentire*; — right! *ita est!* (as answer); — certain, *haud dubie* (= no doubt); not —, *minus* (e.g. not — so many); *parum* (= too little).

quits, adv. *render by fidem suam solvisse*; we are —, *nihil vel(i)quid est*.

quiver, **I.** n. *pharetræ*; wearing a —, † *pharetratus*. **II.** v.intr. † *trepidare, tremore*.

qui-vive, n. on the —, by *alacer*; see **ALERT**.

quoit, n. *discus*.

quota, n. (*ratâ*) *pars* (usu. *pro ratâ parte*).

quote, v.tr. *afferre, proferre* (= to bring forward), *referre* (= to report), *laudare* (with praise), *(re)ponere* (as an example), *notare* (with censure), *(com)memorare* (= to mention), *transcribere* (= to copy off); to — an instance, *exemplum afferre; commemorare*; from which letters I have —d a few passages as an example, *ex quibus li(ter)is pauca in exemplum subjecti*. **quotation**, n. **1**, = act of quoting, *prolatio, commemoratio*; **2**, = passage quoted, *locus al-latus*, etc.; see **QUOTE**.

quoth, v.intr. *inquit, ait*.

quotidian, adj. *cot(i)idianus*.

R.

rabbi, n. *rabbi.

rabbit, n. *cuniculus*.

rabble, n. *sentina reipublicæ* or *urbis* (= the lowest of the people), *faex populi* (= the dregs), *colluvio, quisquilæ* (= refuse), *turba* (= crowd); see **MOB**.

rabid, adj. *rabidus*; see **MAD**. Adv. *rabide*.

race, n. *gens, -ēris*, n. (also = *gens*, more particularly when we speak of the — to which a certain tribe belongs); *gens* (in a more gen. sense = all who belong to a certain tribe; in a more narrow sense, all who bear the same generic name [*nomen*] in opp. to *familia*, i.e. the subdivisions of a *gens*); *stirps* (= the lineage of a family descended from a *gens*); *progenies* (lit. = descent; then also = posterity); *prosapia* (= stock), *semen* (lit. = seed, meton. for *gens*), *proles*, -is, f. (= progeny), *nomen* (= name), † *propago*, † *sanguis*; see **BREED**, **KIND**. **raci-ness**, n. *sucus*, comb. *sucus et sanguis, sapor vernaculus* (= idiomatic —). **racey**, adj. *habens quemdam saccum suum; habens nescio quem saporem vernaculum*; *salsus* (= pungent).

race, **I.** n. = contest, *cursus, -us, certamen* *curriculum*; to hold —, *cursu certare*; horse —, *cursus, -us, equorum* or *equester*. **II.** v.intr. (*cursu*) *certare* or *contendere, pedibus contendere* (on foot). **race-course**, n. *curriculum* (in gen.), *stadium* (the ancient *στάδιον*), *circus* (= *circens*), *hippodromos*. **race-horse**, n. *equis, celes, -ēlis*, m. **racer**, n. on foot, *cursor*; = a horse, *equis*.

rack, **I.** n. **1**, = manger, *faliscæ*; **2**, an instrument of torture, *equivaleus, tormentum*.

quæstio (= examination by torture); to put to the —, *in æqualeum alqm imponere, equaleo torquere, dare alqm in quæstionem*. **II.** v.tr. 1, lit., see above; 2, fig. *torquere, vezare*; see **TORMENT, VEX.**

racket, n. 1, = a bat, *reticulum* (not class.); 2, = noise, *strepitus, -ūs*; see **NOISE.**

racquets, n. by *pilâ ludere*; see **BALL.**

radiance, n. *fulgor* (= brightness), *claritas, andor, splendor, nilor*. **radiant**, adj. 1, = bright, *clarus, candidus, splendidus, nitens, nitidus, fulgens*; 2, of expression of face, *felix, lætus*; see **HAPPY, GLAD.** Adv. *clare, splendide, nitide, feliciter, læte*. **radiate**, v.tr. and v.intr. *radiare*. **radiation**, n. *radiatio* (Plin.).

radical, adj. and n. 1, = innate, *insitus*; it is a — fault, *culpa hominibus naturâ est insita*, or by *præcipuus* (= chief), *maximus* (= very great); see **THOROUGH**; 2, Gram. — word, *verbum nativum, primumgenum, primumum*; 3, in politics, *novarum rerum cupidus* or *studiosus*; a red —, *novarum rerum avidus*. Adv. *radicibus, funditus, penitus, prorsus, omnino*; see **ALTOGETHER.**

radish, n. *raphanus* (Plin.).

radius, n. *radius*.

raffle, I. v.intr. *aleâ ludere*; to — for, *de lqâ re aleæ jactu contendere*. **II.** n. *alea*.

raft, n. *ratis*.

rafter, n. *canterius, tignum transversarium, transtrum, diim, transtillum*.

rag, n. *pannus*. **ragamuffin**, n. *homo pannosus* or *nequam*. **ragged**, adj. (of men) *pannosus* (Cic.), *pannis obsitus* (Ter.).

rage, I. n. *rabies, furor, sævitia, ira, iracundia* (see under **MADNESS**); *aleis rei cupiditas, cupido, studium, aviditas* (= violent desire for, e.g. *gloriæ*). **II.** v.intr. *furere* (of men, in poets also of personified objects), *sævere* (= to be cruel, also fig. of things, e.g. of the wind); against anyone or anything, in *alqm* or in *alqd.* **raging**, adj. see **VIOLENT.**

rail, I. n. = bar, *tignum transversum*; on a railway, *ferrum*; see **BAR.** **II.** v.tr. to — off, *sæptis claudere, (con)sæpire*. **railing**, n. *palis* (= stake, fence), *clathi* (= trellis-work); see **FENCE.** **railway**, n. *via ferro strata*; to construct a —, *viâ ferro sternere*.

rail, v.intr. *conviciis* or *contumeliis uti*; to — at, *alqm conviciis consecrari, alci maledicere, maledicta in alqm dicere* or *conferre*. **rallery**, n. *jocus, cavillatio*.

raiment, n. *vestis, vestitus, -ūs, vestimentum, cultus, -ūs, ornatus, -ūs, habitus, -ūs* (esp. in Suet.).

rain, I. n. *pluvia, imber, nimbus* (with storm); —bow, *arcus pluvius* (Hor.); in prose, gen. *sælestis arcus, -ūs*, and in the context simply *arcus*. **II.** v.impers. it —s, *pluit*; it —s fast, *magnus effunditur imber, magna vis imbrium effunditur*. **rainy**, adj. *pluvius, † aquosus, † imbrifer*.

raise, v.tr. 1, (at) *tollere*; 2, *erigere* (e.g. *natum*); 3, see **ERECT, BUILD**; 4, to — the price, etc., by *effere* (e.g. *pretium alcis rei*), *carius vendere alqd*; 5, — the salary, *stipendium augere*; see **INCREASE**; 6, = to cause to grow, *educere* (e.g. *flores semine sparso*); 7, = to elevate anyone in condition, *augere, ornare, producere ad dignitatem* or *ad honores*; to a high condition, *amplis honoribus ornare* or *decorare*; 8, = to stir up, *excitare* (e.g. *animos*), *erigere, recreare*; 9, = to bring together, *colligere, (com)-*

parare, (con)scribere; see **COLLECT**; 9, = to — the voice, by *tollere* (e.g. *clamorem*); 10, = to — a siege, *oppugnatione desistere, oppugnationem relinquere*.

raisin, n. *acinus passus, † racemus passus*, in pl. *uvæ passæ* (Col.).

rake, I. n. 1, *pecten, rastrum, rastellum, irpex* (to break clods or to pull up weeds); 2, = good-for-nothing fellow *ganeo, nepos, -ëtis, m.* (= prodigal), *homo dissolutus* or *perditus*. **II.** v.tr. *pectine verrere* (hay, etc.), *radere* (= to — the ground). **rakish**, adj. *perditus, profligatus, dissolutus*.

rally, I. v.tr. 1, to — troops, *aciem* or *ordines restituere, milites in ordinem revocare*; 2, = to banter, *alqm ludere, irridere*. **II.** v.intr. 1, of troops, *se colligere*; 2, in gen. *se reficere, colligere, convalescere* (from illness); see **RECOVER.** **III.** n. use verb.

ram, I. n. *aries, -ëtis, m.* (both of sheep and battering —). **II.** v.tr. *alqd fistucâ adigere, fisturare*. **rammer**, n. *fistuca, pavicula*.

ramble, I. v.intr. *errare* (lit. and fig.), about, *circum alqd* (having lost the right road), *vagari, palari, a proposito aberrare* (fig.). **II.** n. *ambulatio*; to go for a —, *ire ambulatum*. **rambler**, n. *homo vagus, erro* (= vagrant). **rambling**, adj. *vagus* (lit. and fig.).

ramification, n. 1, lit. by *ramis diffundi*; 2, fig. pars. **ramify**, v.intr. *dividi*; see also **EXTEND.**

rampant, adj. in gen. *ferox, superbus* (= proud); to be —, *superbire*; in heraldry, *erectus* or *arrectus*.

rampart, n. 1, *vallum* (properly speaking), *agger, -ëris, m.* (= a mound, mole); 2, fig. *vallum, propugnaculum, praesidium*.

rancid, adj. *rancidus*.

rancour, n. *odium* (occultum); see **HATRED**. **rancorous**, adj. *iratus, iracundus* (= angry), *malevolus, malignus* (= spiteful), *invidus* (= envious), *infectus, inimicus* (= hostile). Adv. *irate, iracunde, maligne, infeste, inimice*.

random, adj. in *casu positus, fortuitus*, or by adv. at —, *temere*, or *comb. temere ac fortuito* (e.g. *agere* or *facere alqd*).

range, I. v.tr. 1, see **RANK**, II. 2; 2, see **ROAM**. **II.** n. 1, *ordo, series* (in gen.), *montes continui* (= of mountains), *telii jactus, -ūs, or connectus, -ūs* (= of missiles); 2, — of thought, etc., by *circumloc.* (e.g. *sententiarum varietate abundantissimum esse*); — of subjects, *rerum frequentia*.

rank, I. n. 1, of troops, *ordo, -ints, m.*; the —s, *ordines militum*; to break through the —s, *ordines perrumpere*; to throw the —s into confusion, *ordines (con)turbare*; in their —, *ordinati* (of troops), *ordinatim*; 2, degree in military affairs, *ordo (militandi)*, or by *gradus honoris* or *dignitatis* (e.g. *gradu honoris* or *dignitatis*, and merely *honore superiorem esse alqm*); to reduce to the —, in *ordinem cogere*; 3, in civil life = degree, *locus honoris* or *dignitatis*, *dignitas* (= position in society); a Spaniard of —, *Hispanus nobilis*. **II.** v.tr. 1, to — the soldiers, *ordines* or *aciem instruere*; 2, = to place in a particular class, *ordinare, disponere* (= to arrange), (in numero) *habere* (= to consider, e.g. *alqm in amicorum numero*); see **CONSIDER**. **III.** v.intr. by in *ordinem redigi*; to — with, *eodem loco esse cum alqm* (in gen.), *pares ordines ducere* (of two military officers).

rank, adj. of plants, *lucuriosus*; of smell, *† graveolens, foetidus*; = very great, *magnus, maximus*.

rankle, v.intr. perhaps *mordere* (= to bite), or *pungere* (= to prick).

ransack, v.tr. **1**, a house, *exhaustire*, *exin- anire*, *nulum* *atque* *inane* *reddere*; a temple, *fanum* *evertère* *et* *extergere*, *spoliare* *expilareque*, *nudare* *ac* *spoliare*; **2**, = to search thoroughly, *rimari*, *scrutari*.

ransom, **I**. n. **1**, = the money paid as —, *pecunia* *quibus* *alijs* *redimitur*, or by *pretium*, *pecunia* (e.g. *alqm sine pretio dimittere*, *reddere*); **2**, = release from captivity, *redemptio*. **II**. v.tr. *redimere* (*pecunia*).

rant, **I**. n. *sermo* *tumidus*, *turgidus*, *inflatus*. **II**. v.tr. perhaps *sermone tumido uti*, or simply *declamare*. **ranter**, n. *orator* *tumidus*, *turgidus*, *inflatus*.

rap, **I**. v.intr. at the door, *pulsare* (*fores*). **II**. n. *pulsatio*.

rapacious, adj. *rapax*, *furax* (= thiefish). **rapacity**, n. *cupiditas* *rapinarum* or *praedae* or *praedae* *rapinarum*, *spoliandi* *cupido*, *rapacitas* (the latter as inherent quality).

rape, n. *stuprum* *mulieri* *oblatum*.

rapid, **I**. adj. *rapidus* (of wind), † *rapax*; see SWIFT, QUICK. Adv. *rapide*. **II**. n. *vertex*, *gurgis*, *-itis*, m. **rapidity**, n. *rapiditas*; see SPEED, QUICKNESS.

rapier, n. *gladius* (= sword).

rapture, n. *summa* *voluptas*. **rapturous**, adj. *beatus* (= blessed), *felicissimus* (= very happy); see HAPPY.

rare, adj. *rarus* (= not often met with), *inusi- tatus* (= unusual), *infrequens* (= that is not often met); = thin, *rarus*, *tenuis*, *singularis*, *eximius* (= exceedingly fine, etc.). Adv. *raro*; I am — at Rome, *Romae sum infrequens*. **rarefaction**, n. use adj. (e.g. the — of the atmosphere, *aer extenuatus*). **rarefy**, v.tr. *extenuare*. **rarity**, n. *raritas*, *res rara*, *res rara visu* or *inventu*.

rascal, n. *homo* *sceleratus*, *sceleratus*. **rascality**, n. *scelus*, *-eris*, n. **rascally**, adj. *sceleratus*, *turpis*, *sceleratus*; see BASE.

rase, v.tr. = to level with the ground, *solo* *aequare* or *adaquare*.

rash, adj. *praeceps*, *praecipitatus* (= headlong, etc.), *inconsultus* (= inconsiderate, e.g. *certamen*), *temerarius* (= thoughtless). Adv. *inconsulte* (*inconsulto*), *inconsiderate*, *temere*, *nimis* *festinanter*, *praeproperè*; to act —, *festinantius agere*. **rashness**, n. *temeritas*.

rash, n. *eruptio* (*nes*) (Plin.), *scabies* (= itch).

rasher, n. of bacon, *lardi* *offula*.

rasp, **I**. v.tr. *scobina* *radere*. **II**. n. *scobina*.

raspberry, n. *morum* *Idaeum*.

rat, n. *mus*. **rat-trap**, n. *muscipula* (Phaed.).

rate, **I**. n. **1**, at the —, *pro modo*, *pro ratione*, but generally *pro*; to buy at a high or low —, *magno* or *parvo* *emere*; — of interest, *usura*, *fenus*, *-oris*, n.; **2**, = tax, *vectigal*, *tributum*; to lay a —, *vectigal*, *tributum* *imponere* *alci* (= to — anyone) and *alci rei*, *tributum* *indicare* *alci*; **3**, = manner, *modus*; at this —, *in hunc modum*; at any —, *certe*, *utique*; — of going (of a watch), *motus*, *-us*. **II**. v.tr. **1**, *astimare* *alqd*, *astimationem* *alci* *rei* *facere*; see ESTIMATE; **2**, *alci* *imponere* *tributum*; see TAX; **3**, = to scold, *increpare*; see SCOLD. **rateable**, adj. *cui* *vectigal* *imponi* *potest*.

rather, adv. **1**, *potius* (if we select), *prius* (= before), *multo magis* (= so much the more, in a higher degree), *quin etiam*, *quin potius*, *quin immo* (when we substitute something still

stronger, etc.), *immo* (= nay even; also comb. *immo potius*, *immo vero*, *immo enimvero*, *immo etiam*); and not —, *ac non potius*, *alce ac non*; I did not . . . , — . . . (or in similar phrases), *tantum abest*, *ut . . . ut*; I would —, by *male*, with *infin.*; **2**, = somewhat, *aliquantum*, *aliquanto*.

ratification, n. *sanctio*, or by **ratify**, v.tr. a treaty, *sanctare* *pactum*, *fidem* *foederis* *firmare*, *foedus* *ratum* *facere*.

ratio, n. *pro* *ratâ* *portione*; see PROPORTION.

ratiocination, n. see REASONING.

ration, n. *demensum*, *cibus* or *victus*, *-us* *diuturnus* (= daily allowance of food).

rational, adj. **1**, = having reason, *rationis* *praeditus* or *aliens*, *rationis* *particeps*; **2**, = agreeable to reason, (*rationi*) *consentaneus*. Adv. *ratione*; to act —, *ratione* *uti*, *prudenter* or *considerate* *agere*. **rationalism**, n. *opinio* *eorum* *qui* *in* *investigatione* *veri* *ratione* *sud* (*neque* *divinâ* *quiddam* *lege*) *utendum* *esse* *putant*. **rationalist**, n. *qui*, etc., *putet*; see above **rationality**, n. *ratio*.

rattle, **I**. v.intr. **1**, *crepare*, *crepitum* *dare* (= to make a crackling, clattering noise), *strepere* *strepitum* *dare* (= to make a loud noise), *sonare* (= to sound); **2**, *blaterare* (= to talk idly). **II**. v.tr. to — the chains, *vincula* *movere*; see before. **III**. n. **1**, *crepitus*, *-us*, *strepitus*, *-us*, *sonitus*, *-us*, *frago* (of thunder); **2**, a child's plaything, † *crepitaculum*. **rattlesnake**, n. *serpens*.

ravage, **I**. v.tr. *vastare*, *populari*. **II**. n. *vastatio*, *populatio*.

rave, v.intr. *furere*, *insanire*, *baechari*, *delirare*, comb. *delirare* *et* *mente* *captum* *esse*; = to talk irrationally, † *ineptire* (= to do and say things which are irreconcilable with common sense), † *ariolari* (lit., = to prophesy, then = to talk nonsense; ante class.); *rugari* (= to talk and do silly things), † *hal(l)ucinari* (= to blunder, to talk as if one were dreaming).

raven, n. *corvus*.

ravens, adj. *rapax*, *vorax*, *edax*. **ravenous**, adj. **1**, see RAVING; **2**, = very hungry, *avidus*. Adv. *summâ* *cibi* *aviditate*, *vora-* *citer*. **ravenousness**, n. *cibi* *aviditas*, *vora-* *citas*, *edacitas*.

ravine, n. *angustiae* *viarum* (in gen. = narrow passage, path), *fauces*, *-ium* (= defile), *sal-* *tus*, *-us* (= mountain pass).

raving, adj. see RAVE, MAD.

ravish, v.tr. **1**, *alqm* (*per vim*) *stuprare*; **2**, = to charm, *oblectare*; see DELIGHT. **ravisher**, n. *raptor*, or by verb. **ravishing**, adj. *dulcis*, *sua-vis*; see DELIGHTFUL.

raw, adj. *crudus* (opp. *coctus*, also of wounds), *incoctus* (= not yet boiled, opp. *coctus* ante Aug.); half —, *subcrudus*. *rudis* (of anything in its natural state), *impolitus* (= unpolished, e.g. stone), *incultus* (= not manufactured, worked up, cultivated, e.g. field, vine); — gold, silver, *aurum*, *argentum* *infectum* (opp. *argentum* *factum*); — hands, troops, *rudis*; of weather, *frigidus* (= cold), *humidus* (= damp).

raw-boned, adj. see THIN.

ray, n. *radius*; a — of hope, *spes*, *specula* or by *lux* (e.g. *lux* *quaedam* *civitatis* *affluisse* *visa* *est*).

ray, n. a fish, *raia* (Plin.).

razor, n. *cultus* *tonsorius*, *novacula*.

reach, **I**. v.tr. and intr. **1**, see EXTEND; STRETCH; **2**, = to touch by extending, *contin-* *gere*, *attingere*; **3**, = to deliver with the hand, *porrigere*, *praebere*; **4**, = to arrive at, *pervenire* *ad* or *in* with accus. (in gen.), *attingere* *locum*

capere *alqm locum* (esp. by sea); to — the harbour, *portum capere*, in *portum pervenire*, *pervehi*; 5, = to arrive at by effort, *assequi*; 6, of reports, *pervenire*, *accedere*, *referri ad alqm*. **II.** *n.* within —, *quod manu rehendi*, *quod contingi potest*; out of — of gunshot, *extra telum factum* or *conjectum*.

reach, reach, *v.intr.* *nauseare*. **reaching**, *n.* *nausea*.

react, *v.tr.* 1, to — a play, *fabulam iterum* or *denuo dare* (of the author), or *edere* (of the manager of a theatre), or *agere* (of the actors); 2, to — upon, *alqm agere* (with adv. of the manner in which the affection takes place). **reaction**, *n.* *commutatio* (= change).

read, *v.tr.* and *intr.* *legere* (in gen.; lit. = to pick up, gather, e.g. *spicas*), *recitare* (= to — aloud, recite), *praeire* or *praeire voce* (= to — to anyone in order that he may repeat it after him); to — anything often, *lectitare*; to — anything in a cursory manner, to glance at, *pervolare*, *pervolitare*; fig. to — in the future, *praesagire futura*; to — the future in the stars, *e siderum postitu et spatiis conjecturam facere de rebus futuris*; to — it in anyone's looks, by *alqd in alqis vultu* or *ex toto ore eminet* (e.g. *pigrum et desperatio in omnium vultu eminet, toto ex ore crudelitas eminet*); a person that is well —, *homo satis lit(eraturus, eruditus, disertus)*; fairly well —, *tinctus lit(teris)*; to be much —, in *manibus esse*. **readable**, *adj.* *facundus*; see **DELIGHTFUL**. **reader**, *n.* *lector*, *recitator* (= one who reads aloud), *anagnostes* (= a slave who reads aloud). **reading**, *n.* *lectio*, *pellectio*, *recitatio* (aloud to anyone = recital); want of —, *inscitia lit(erarum)*; worth —, *dignus qui legatur, legendus*; a true or false — in an author, *vera* or *falsa lectio*. **reading-desk**, *n.* perhaps *pulpitum*.

ready, *adj.* 1, *instructus, paratus* (ad *alqd* or with *infin.*), *promptus* (= quick, ad *alqd* or in *alqd* or in *alqd re*), *comb.* *promptus et paratus*, *expeditus* (= always prepared, in readiness); — to do a thing, *paratus facere alqd* or *ad alqd faciendum*; simply with the part. fut. act. (e.g. *moriturus, periturus*); to be —, ad *manum esse*, *praesto adesse*, *for*, ad *alqd*; at anybody's command, ad *nutum alqis expeditum esse*; to get or make —, *parare, instruere alqd*; to get oneself — for, *se parare ad alqd*, *se expedire ad alqd*, (*comparare, instruere alqd*); = finished, perfectus, absolutus; — money, *pecunia praesens* or *numerata*; to pay — money, *pecuniam representare*; 2, = obliging, officious, *facilis*. Adv. *prompte, prompto* or *parato animo, libenter, libentissimo animo* or (of several) *libentissimis animis*; = easily, *facile*. **readiness**, *n.* 1, to be in —, *paratum, promptum, promptum paratumque, expeditum esse* (of persons), *sub manibus esse* (of servants, etc., at hand, etc.), ad *manum esse* (of persons and things), in *promptu esse, paratum* or *provisum esse, suppetere* (= to be in sufficient quantity, of corn, etc.); to hold in —, *habere paratum, in expedito*; 2, *animus promptus* or *paratus, facilitas, officium, studium*.

real, *adj.* 1, = not fictitious, *verus* (= true, e.g. *gloria, laus*), *certus* (= certain), *sincerus* (= unalloyed), *germanus* (= true, e.g. brother); hence = genuine, e.g. *Stoicus, patrius*; a — scholar, *vere doctus*, sometimes by *ipse* (e.g. the — man, *homo ipse*); 2, in law, *quod ad rem* or *res spectat*, ad *res pertinentes*; a — estate, *solum, fundus*. Adv. = truly, *vere, re, revera* (or as two words, *re vera*), *profecto, (enim)vero*; ironically *scilicet*, in question, *itane vero?* **reality**, *n.* *quod est seu quod esse potest* (Vitr.), *res, res verae, verum*. = realities, facts, what really exists: *opp. res*

fictae, veritas, natura (both these words in an abstract sense); in —, *re, re verà, reapse*; to become a —, *feri, effici, ad effectum adduci*. **realize**, *v.tr.* 1, = to carry into effect, *facere, efficere, perficere, ad effectum adducere* or *perducere, ad verum perducere*; 2, = to grasp mentally, *intellegere (animo)*, *repraesentare, ante oculos* or *sibi proponere*; 3, of money, *pecuniam redigere* or *alqd algo pretio vendere*. **realization**, *n.* *effectus, -tus, inventio et excoagitatio* (= discovery), or by *mente concipere*.

realm, *n.* *civitas, respublica* (= state), *regnum* (= kingdom).

ream, *n.* of paper, *viginti scapi* (*scapus* = a cylinder on which twenty sheets were rolled).

reanimate, *v.tr.* 1, lit. perhaps *alqm a morte revocare* or *mortuo vitam reddere* or *restituere*; 2, fig. to — anyone's hope, ad *novam spem alqm excitare* or *erigere, novam spem alci ostendere*.

reap, *v.tr.* 1, (*de*)*metere*; 2, *prov.*, as you sow, so you will —, *ut sementem feceris, ita metes*; to — where we have not sown, *alienos agros metere*, *sub arbore quam alius conseruit legere fructum* (Liv.); fig. = to gain, *fructum capere, percipere*, the fruit of, *ex alqd re, fructum alqis rei ferre*. **reaper**, *n.* *messor*. **reaping-hook**, *n.* *fala*.

reappear, *v.intr.* *redire* (= to return).

rear, *n.* *agmen extremum* or *novissimum, acies novissima* or *extrema*; the — of the enemy, *hostes novissimi, postremi*; to form the —, *agmen claudere, cogere*.

rear, *I. v.tr.* 1, see **RAISE, LIFT**; 2, to — up, plants, etc., *alere* (in gen.); children, *educare, educere*; see **EDUCATE**; 3, fig., see **EXALT, ELEVATE**. **II. v.intr.** of horses, *ex(s)ultare, tollere se arrectum*.

reason, *I. n.* 1, = cause, *principium, initium, fons, -ntis, m.* (= source, origin), *causa* (= cause), *comb. causa et semen* (e.g. belli), *ratio*; to state a —, (*causam* or *rationem*) *afferre* (e.g. *cur credam, afferre possum, firmissimum argumentum afferri videatur*); not without a —, *non sine causa, cum causâ*; for this —, that, etc., *propterea* (quod), *quod, quoniam, quomodem, quapropter, quare, idcirco, itaque*; by — of, *ex alqd re*; there is no —, I have no — to, etc., or why, etc., *non est, nihil est, quod* or *cur*; *non habeo, nihil habeo, quod* or *cur*, with subj. (e.g. you have no — to make yourself uneasy, *nihil est quod te moveat*); I have — to feel ashamed, *est quod me pudeat*; what — has he (to say, etc.)? *quid est quod, etc.*? I have more — to congratulate you than to request you, *magis est quod tibi gratuler, quam quod te rogem*; = fact, proof, argumentum, *res* (generally in the pl., *opp. verba*); 2, *ratio* (as that which calculates), *mens* (= understanding), *prudencia, consilium* (= prudence); void of —, *ratione carens, rationis expertus*; 3, see **RIGHT, JUSTICE**; 4, = moderation, *aequitas* (also = feeling of justice), *justitia, fas* (of what is right according to the voice of anyone's conscience), *moderatio, liberalitas*; in —, *ex aequo, sicut aequum est, ut par est*. **II. v.intr.** *ratiocinari* (in gen.), *disputare* or *disserere* de *alqd re* (about anything, animo or *secum reputare* (with oneself); see **ARGUE**. **reasonable**, *adj.* 1, *rationis particeps* (= rational), *modestus* (= unassuming), *rationi conveniens, consentaneus* (= in accordance with reason); 2, = moderate, *aequus* (= according to — demands), *justus* (= according to what is right, both of persons and things), *meritus* (= rightly deserved, e.g. praise), *modicus* (= moderate, in price, etc.); to buy at a — cost, *bene emere*. Adv. *rationi convenienter*,

merito, jure, bene, parvo pretio (= cheaply). **reasonableness**, *n. ratio*; = moderation, *aequitas, justitia, moderatio, modestia*; see **REASON**. **reasoner**, *n. disputator*, or use verb. **reasoning**, *n. ratiocinatio, argumentatio*; see also **REASON**.

reassemble, *I. v. tr. recolligere. II. v. intr. iterum cogi or convenire*; see **ASSEMBLE**.

reassert, *v. tr. 1. = to repeat, iterare, iterum confirmare*; see **ASSERT**; **2. = to re-establish, restituere** (= to restore), *vindicare* (= to claim).

reassume, *v. tr. recipere*.

reassure, *v. tr. confirmare, recreare, erigere*.

rebel, *I. v. intr. seditionem movere* (= to cause a revolt), *imperium auspicumque abnuere* (= to refuse obedience, of soldiers), *rebellare, rebellionem facere* (of a tribe recently subdued), *imperium alcis detrectare* (= to refuse to obey anyone), *deficere ab alqo or ab alcis imperio, desciscere ab alqo* (= to desert anyone). **II. n. homo seditiosus, novorum consiliorum auctor. rebellion**, *n. seditio, motus, -us, tumultus, -us, rebellio. rebellious*, *adj. seditiosus, turbulentus, novarum rerum cupidus or studiosus. Adv. seditiose, turbulenter*).

rebelow, *v. intr. reboare, resonare*.

rebound, *v. intr. repeluti, repelli* (= to be driven back), *residere* (= to fall back, of persons and things), *resilire* (= to jump back), *resultare* (= to leap back, of things); of echo, *resonare, vocem reddere or remittere, voci respondere*.

rebuff, *I. v. tr. repellere, re(j)icere. II. n. repulsa* (of a candidate; only poet. in wider sense), or by *repelli*; see **REFUSAL**.

rebuild, *v. tr. alqd totum denuo or de integro aedificare, restituere, reficere. renovare* (= to beautify).

rebuke, *I. v. tr. alqm reprehendere de or in alqd re, alqm vituperare de alqd re, alqm objurare de or in alqd re, alqm (verbis) castigare, alqm or alqd increpare, alqm increpare, alqm alcis rei incusare*; see **BLAME**. **II. n. reprehensio, vituperatio, objuratio, convictum** (= scolding), *castigatio. rebuker*, *n. reprehensor, castigato, objurator*.

rebut, *v. tr. redarguere, repellere, refellere*; see **CONFUTE**.

recall, *I. v. tr. 1. revocare* (the proper term, e.g. an opinion, *sententiam*; a promise, *promissum*), *retractare* (= to recant, e.g. words, *dicta*), *alqd irritum esse jubere* (e.g. *largitiones*), *rescindere* (= to rescind, e.g. a decree, a will), *mutare* (= to change, e.g. one's opinion, *sententiam*); **2. = to call back, revocare (verbally and in writing, lit. and fig.), *alqm reverti jubere* (= to order anyone to return); to — an ambassador, *alqm e legatione revocare*; to — troops from the battle, *signum receptui dare*; to — to their (the people's) minds, *memoriam alcis rei renovare or redintegrare*; to — to anyone's mind, *alci alqd in memoriam redigere or reducere, alqm in memoriam alcis rei revocare or reducere*; to — to one's mind, *memoriam alcis rei repetere or revocare. II. n. revocatio*, or by verbs, *receptus, -us* (= signal for — of troops).**

recant, *v. tr. se sententiam revocare dicere. recantation*, *n. use verb.*

recapitulate, *v. tr. enumerare, referre* (= to relate) or more exactly *colligere et commonere quibus de rebus fecerimus breviter. recapitulation*, *n. enumeratio, rerum repetitio et congregatio*.

recapture, *I. v. tr. recipere. II. n. by verb.*

recast, *v. tr. 1. lit. recoquere, confare* (= to melt down); **2. fig. totum denuo facere (lit. = to**

mould all anew, *Plaut.*), *fungere or formare in aliud* (lit. = to make into something quite different), *recoquere* (lit. and fig.), *commutare* (= to transform, e.g. *rempublicum*), *renovare* (= to give a new shape, e.g. *alqd in legibus*); see **TRANSFORM**.

recede, *v. intr. recedere, retro cedere*.

receipt, *n. 1. acceptio*, or by circumloc. with *accipere* (e.g. after the — of the money, etc., *pecunia accepta*; after the — of your letters, *lit(t)eris tuis acceptis or allatis*); to acknowledge the — of, *testari se accepisse alqd*; to sign the — in a book, *acceptum referre alqd*; **2. of money**, a —, *apocha* (Jct., ἀποχή) or *accepti latio* (or as one word *acceptilatio*, when the money has really been paid; *ac. lat.* = a discharge, *Ulp. Dig.*), *antapocha* (= a written acknowledgment by the party who paid the money, to the effect that he paid it and got a — for it, Jct.); to enter the — of anything, *alqd habere acceptum*; to give a — for, *acceptum alqd testari* (= to acknowledge to have received); **3. = a recipe**, a medical prescription, *praeceptum*; to make up a — (of the druggist), *medicamentum ex medici formulâ diluere. receive*, *v. tr. 1. accipere* (in the widest sense; also = to take a drink, medicine, poison, etc.), *ferre, nascisci* (of good and evil, accidentally or by chance, without any effort on our part); **2. to — a person**, *accipere, excipere, salutare* (= to greet, welcome), *recipere*; to — kindly, *benigne or benigno vultu excipere, benigne salutare*; to — one who arrives (in going to meet him), *alci obviam venienti procedere*; to — anyone in a ship, carriage, to take in, *tollere alqm*; **3. in one's house**, *recipere* (as a benefactor), *excipere* (as a friend), *hospitio accipere or excipere tecto, ad se (domum) recipere*; **4. anywhere**, to — as citizen, *ad(d)iscere in numerum civium, facere civem*; in a family, *in familiam assumere*; among the patricians, *inter patricios or in numerum patriciorum assumere*; into a society, etc., *cooptare* (in collegium et in ordinem); among (the number of) one's friends, *in amicitiam recipere, accipere, ad amicitiam ad(d)scribere, amicum sibi ad(j)ungere*; not to —, *re(j)icere*; **5. to —, take anything said or done in a certain manner**, *accipere, excipere, interpretari* (= to put an interpretation upon it); well, *in bonam partem accipere, boni or aequi bonique facere, boni consulere*; not well, badly, ill, *in malam partem accipere*; aegre, graviter, moleste, indigne *ferre, male interpretari. receiver*, *n. 1. qui alqd accipit, receptor* (esp. in bad sense, of thieves, etc.); **2. exactor** (of taxes), *portitor* (of customs). **receptacle**, *n. receptaculum* (= any place where things may be deposited or kept), *cella, cellula* (= store-room, cellar), *horreum* (= store-room, barn), *apotheca* (= repository for wine), *armarium* (for clothes), *claustrum* (for wild beasts), *piscina* (for fish; also in gen. = water reservoir), *cavea* (for birds). **reception**, *n. 1. in gen. acceptio*, or by verbs; **2. receptio, hospitium** (in anyone's house and at his table), *aditus, -us* (= access to anyone), *cooptatio* (into a body, society, etc.); to meet with a good, bad —, *bene, male accipi, benigne, male excipi, at, ab alqo. receptive*, *adj. aptus ad discendum, docilis. receptiveness, receptivity, n. docilitas recipient*, *n. qui accipit*.

recent, *adj. recens* (of what came only recently of late, into existence, fresh, = young, opp. *antiquus*, i.e. what existed in former times), also comb. *recens ac novus* or *novus ac recens* (of a thing that is but new, as well as of that which has but lately begun to exist). **Adv. nuper, recens** (ante and post class.).

receptacle, see under **RECEIVE**.

recess, *n. 1. = retired place, r. cessus, -us*

accessus, -ūs, *penetrare* (usu. pl. and mostly poet.); -- in a room, perhaps *angulus*; **2**, = holidays, *feriae*.

recipe, n. see **RECEIPT**, **3**.

reciprocal, adj. *mutuus*. Adv. *mutuo*, *in vicem*. **reciprocate**, v. tr. *inter se dare*. **reciprocity**, n. *vicissitudo* (= alternation), or by verb.

recital, n. *enumeratio*, *narratio*, *commemoratio*. **recite**, v. tr. **1**, = to repeat aloud, *pronuntiare*, *recitare*; **2**, = to narrate, *enumerare*, (*com*) *memorare*, *dicere*, (*en*) *narrare*, *referre*, *exponere*; see **NARRATE**, **SAY**. **recitation**, n. *lectio*, *recitatio*. **recitative**, n. *recitatio notis signisque composita*. **reciter**, n. *recitator*.

reckless, adj. **1**, = rash, *neglegens*, *temerarius*, *incautus*, *imprudens*; **2**, = of anything, *neglegens* alqs. Adv. *neglegenter* (= carelessly), *temere* (= rashly), *imprudenter* (= inconsiderately). **recklessness**, n. *imprudentia*, *scordia*, *neglegentia*, *temeritas*; see **RASHNESS**, **CARELESSNESS**, or by verbs.

reckon, v. tr. **1**, *computare*, *computare rationem rei*; **2**, see **CONSIDER**. **reckoning**, n. *ratio*; to form a —, *rationem habere rei*, *aestimare rem*, *rationem intrare*; by my —, *mea opinione*; to run your pen through the —, *alci rationes conturbare*; to find your — in, *quaestum facere in re*.

reclaim, v. tr. **1**, *repetere* (by request), *reposcere* (imperatively), *erigere* (= to collect money that is owing, e.g. *credita*, anything lent), *alqd repetere* (= to recover), *alqm* or *alqd* ab *alqd* re *vindicare*; **2**, fig. to call back from error, vice, etc., *alqm* *revocare ad virtutem* (a *perditā luxuriā*, etc.), *alqm* *ad officium reducere*.

recline, I. v. tr. *reclinare*; to — the head upon the elbow, *niti* or *inili cubito*, *inili in subitum*. **II**. v. intr. *jacere* (= to lie), *accumbere*, *recubare* (at table). **reclining**, adj. (*re*) *supinus* (on the back).

recluse, n. *homo solitarius*; see also **HERMIT**.

recognise, v. tr. **1**, *a(d)gnoscere*, (*re*) *cognoscere* (= to make the acquaintance of anyone a second time); to — anyone by anything, *nosciare alqm* *alqd* re (e.g. *facie*, *vocē*); **2**, = to acknowledge, *cognoscere* (in gen.), *appellare alqm* with accus. of the title (= to declare anyone), (*com*) *probare* (= to approve), *acceptere* (= to receive). **recognition**, n. **1**, in gen., see **RECOGNISE**; **2**, *comprobatio*. **recognizance**, n. *sponsio*, *vadimonium*; to enter into —s, *vadimonium facere*.

recoil, v. intr. *repercuti*, *resilire* (lit. and fig.), *† resultare*, *recellere*; to — at, *refugere et reformidare alqd*.

recollect, v. tr. *alqs rei* (*com*) *meminisse*, *meminisci*, *alqd recordari*, *comb. reminisci et recordari*, or by *memoria* *alqs rei tenere* or *habere*, *memorem* or *haud immemorem esse alqs rei* (all = *meminisse*), *memoriam alqs rei repetere*, *revocare*, *renovare*, *redintegrare*, *memoriā repetere alqd*, *subit animum alqs rei memoria*, *alqd mihi in memoria*, *venit mihi in mentem alqd*, *alqs rei*, *de alqd re* (all = *reminisci*); to — anything quite well, *commemminisse* with *genit.*; I cannot — it, *memoriā alqd excessit*, *delapsus est*, *e memoriā alqd mihi exiit*, *excidit*, *ex animo alqd effluxit*, *fugit* or *refugit alqd meam memoriā*. **recollection**, n. *memoria* (= memory, *reminbrance*), *recordatio* (the act), *comb. recordatio et memoria*, *memoria ac recordatio*; to bring to one's —, *in memoriā redigere*, *reducere*, *revocare*.

recommence, I. v. tr. *de integro instaurare* (= to set on foot again), (*red*) *integrare* (= to

begin afresh), *renovare* (= to renew), *iterare* (= to begin a second time), *repetere* (= to repeat, after an interruption). **II**. v. intr. *renasci*, or by *pass.* of verbs given above.

recommend, v. tr. *commendare*, to — oneself, *gratum esse*, *placere*, *probari* (all of persons and things), to anyone, *alci*; by, *se commendare alqd re* (of persons), *commendari alqd re* (of things). **recommendable**, adj. *commendandus*, *commendatione dignus*, *commendabilis*. **recommendation**, n. *commendatio*, *laudatio*, *suffragatio* (by voting in favour); to give anyone a — to anyone, *alqm commendare alci*, *ad alqm de alqd scribere*; his — is of great use to me with, *maximo usui mihi est alcis commendatio apud alqm*; a letter of —, *lit(t)eræ commendaticius*; to give anyone a letter of — to, *alqm commendare alci per lit(t)eras*. **recommendatory**, adj. *commendaticius*.

recompense, I. n. *pretium*, *merces*, *ēdis*, *f. remuneratio*, *munus*, *ēris*, n.; see **REWARD**. **II**. v. tr. *compensare*, *remunerari*; see **REWARD**.

reconcile, v. tr. **1**, *placare* (by reconciliatory means, in gen., e.g. *numen divinum*), *expiare* (anything polluted by a crime, e.g. *numen*, *manes*); to — a person with anyone, *alqm cum alqm* or *alqm* or *alcis animum alci reconciliare* or *reducere* or *restituere in gratiam*, also *alqm in alcis gratiam reconciliare* or *restituere*; to — oneself with, to anyone, *reconciliari alci*, *reconciliare sibi alqm* or *alcis animum* or *alcis gratiam*, *in gratiam cum alqm redire* or *reverti*; **2**, = to make congruous, *alqd ad alqd* or *alci rei accommodare*, *facere ut alqd cum alqd re conveniat* or *congruat*; fig. of things, to be —d together, *congruere*, *congruentem esse alci rei*, *aptum esse alci rei*, *non alienum esse ad alqd re*, both with *genit.* (e.g. *sapientis est*); **3**, = to submit to, *se sub(j)icere*, *obtemperare* or *parere*, with *dat.*, *alqd subire* or *perferre*; see **YIELD**. **reconcilable**, **reconciliatory**, adj. **1**, *placabilis*; **2**, *qui (quæ, quod) alci rei accommodari potest*. **reconciler**, n. *reconciliator gratiæ*. **reconciliation**, n. **1**, *reconciliatio concordiae* or *gratiæ*; **2**, see **ATONEMENT**; **3**, = agreement of things seemingly opposite, by verb **RECONCILE**, **2**.

recondite, adj. *reconditus*.

reconduct, v. tr. *reducere*.

reconnoitre, v. tr. to — a locality, etc., *cognoscere qualis sit natura alqs loci*, *naturam alqs loci perspicere* (accurately), *situm alqs loci speculari* (= to explore), *visere alqd* (in gen. = to inspect anything, e.g. *copias hostium*), *explorare alqd* (= to spy out, e.g. *itineraria hostium*); one sent out to —, *explorator*. **reconnoitring**, n. by verbs.

reconquer, v. tr. *recipere*, *reciperare* (*recup.*).

reconsider, v. tr. *denuo*, *rursus* or *iterum considerare*, *reputare*, etc.; see **CONSIDER**.

record, I. v. tr. *referre in tabulas*, *libellum*, etc., *lit(t)eris* or *memoriae mandare*. **II**. n. *lit(t)eræ*, *tabulae*, *historia*, *monumentum*, *memoria alqs rei*. **records**, pl. *annales*, *-ium*, m. (= annals), *acta* (*publica* or *diurna* or *urbana*, = journal), *fasti* (= calendar), *tabulae* (*publicae*) (= official state —), *acta Senatus* (= — of the Senate). **record-office**, n. *tabularium*. **recorder**, n. = keeper of records, *chartularius* (legal, *Jct.*) *componendis patrum actis electus* (Tac., of records of the Senate); = a judge, *iudex*.

recount, v. tr. *referre*; see **RELATE**.

recourse, n. to have — to anyone or to anything, *confugere* or *perfugere ad alqm* or *alqd* (lit. and fig.), *alcis rei perfugio nti* (fig. e.g. *aquarum*), *decurrere ad alqm* or *alqd*, *se ad alqm con(f)erre*; in bad sense, *ad alqd descendere*.

recover, I. v.tr. *recipere*, (e.g. *res amissas*) *reciperare*, *reparare*, *repetere*; to — one's debts, *evinde* (Jct.), *nomina sua exigere* (e.g. *amissa*).

II. v.intr. **1.** *convalescere*, *sanescere*, *sanitatem recipere* or *reciperare*, *restitui in sanitatem*; to — from illness, *convalescere e morbo*; **2.** in gen. = to regain a former condition, *se* or *animum colligere*, *se reficere*, *se* or *animum recipere* with and without *ex* (a) *pavore*, *se recreare ex timore*, *respirare a metu*, *respirare et se recipere* (from fright), *se* or *animum erigere* (from a desponding state of mind), *vires*, *auctoritatem*, *opes recipere*, *pristinam fortunam reparare* (= to regain influence, etc.); in law, see above.

recoverable, adj. *quod restitui* or *reparari*, etc., *potest*, † *reparabilis*; in law, *quod evinci potest* (Jct.). **recovery, n. 1.** in gen. *recuperatio*; **2.** *sanitas restituta*, *valetudo confirmata*; to have, to entertain, no hopes for anyone's —, *alqm* or *alcjs salutem desperare* (Cic.); all the medical men doubt of his —, *omnes medici diffidunt*; **3.** in law, *evictio* (Jct.).

recreant, n. 1. = apostate, apostata (Eccl.); **2.** see COWARD.

recreate, v.tr. 1. = to create anew, *renovare*, *recreare*; see RENEW; **2.** = to amuse, etc., *one*-self, *requiescere* (= to rest), *animum relaxare*, *remittere*, *mentem reficere et recreare* (= to revive).

recreation, n. *requies*, *-ēis* (= rest); — of the mind (after hard work, care, etc.), *animi remissio*, *relaxatio*, *oblectatio*, *requies*; for —, *laxandi levandique animi gratia*; to allow oneself a few moments' —, *aliquantum sibi parcere*.

recriminate, v.intr. *culpam*, *crimen*, etc., in *alqm* *regerere*. **recrimination, n.** *acusatio mutua* (Tac.).

recruit, I. v.tr. and intr. **1.** one's strength, *se* or *vires recreare*, *reficere*; **2.** to — the army, *supplere*, *explere*, *delectum supplere*, *supplementum scribere* *alcj*, *reficere*, *militēs conscribere*, *delectum habere*. **II.** *n. novus miles* (in gen.), *vir* (not drilled), *opp. vetus miles*, *veteranus*; the —s, *militēs thrones*, *militēs in supplementum lecti*, also *supplementum* (= reserve); a —ing officer, *conquisitor*. **recruiting, n.** *conquisitio*, *delectus*, *-us*.

rectangle, n. *figura orthogōnia*. **rectangular, adj.** *orthogonios*.

rectification, n. *correctio*, *emendatio*. **rectify, v.tr.** *corrīgere*, *emendare* (mistakes in writing, copying, printing); see CORRECT.

rectilineal, adj. (di) *rectus*.

rectitude, n. *aequitas*, *probitas*, *integritas*, *honestas*, *simplicitas*, *ingenuitas* (in one's actions), *animus ingenuus*.

rector, n. of a grammar-school or college, *scholarum*, *gymnasii*, *academicae*, *rector* or *moderator*; to be — of, etc., *praeesse*, *praefectum esse* *alcj rei*; of a parish, *parociae* *rector*, or, where possible, *sacerdos* (= priest).

recumbent, adj. (re) *supinus*, † *reclinis*, or by *reclinari*; see RECLINE.

red, adj. *ruber*, *rubens* (= bright —), *rufus* (= light —, *auburn*), *rutilus* (= fire-red); *rubicundus* (= ruddy), *rubidus* (= dark —), *purpureus* (= purple —), *† sanguineus* (= blood —), † *flammeus* (= flame-coloured); — hair, *capillus rufus* or *rutilus*; the — sea, *Sinus Arabicus*. **redde[n]t, I.** v.tr. † *rufefacere*. **II.** v.intr. (e) *rubescere* (= to blush). **red-hot, adj.** *caudens*, *fervens*. **red-head, n.** *minium*. **redness, n.** *rubor*, *pudor*.

redeem, v.tr. *redimere*, *liberare* (= to set free); a pledge, *repingere* *quod pignori datum est* (Jct.); see also FREE. **redeemer, n.** *liberator*, *-index*, from anything, *alcjs rei* (= deliverer), *redemptor* (by ransom: * *mundi redemptor*, the — of

the world), * *servator*; see SAVIOUR. **redemption, n. 1.** *redemptio*, *liberatio* (= deliverance); **2.** in theology, * *salus* (= salvation), * *redemptio*.

redolent, adj. *alqd redolens*.

redouble, v.tr. *reduplicare*, † *ingeminare*.

redoubt, n. *castellum*, *propugnaculum*.

redound, v.intr. *redundare*; to anyone's credit, *esse* with double dat. (e.g. it —s to my credit, *est mihi honor*). **redundancy, n.** *redundantia*. **redundant, adj.** *redundans*, *supervacaneus*.

redress, I. v.tr. = to amend, *corrīgere*, *emendare*, *restituere*, *alcj rei mederi*, *alcj satisfacere de alqd re*; to — a wrong, *injuriā sarcire*. **II.** *n. satisfactio*, *remedium*, or by verb.

reduce, v.tr. 1. = to bring to any state, to — to order, in *integrum reducere* (civil affairs, etc.); to — a man to poverty, *alqm ad inopiam redigere*; to — to ashes, *incendia delere* (a house, town, etc.), *incendiis vastare* (e.g. *omnia*); to — one to despair, *alqm ad desperationem adducere* or *redigere*; **2.** = to diminish in length, quantity, etc., (im) *minuere*, *diminuere* (in gen.); to — the price of, *pretiā alcjs rei* (im) *minuere*; **3.** = to conquer, *vincere*, *expugnare* (of a stronghold). **reduction, n. 1.** by verbs; **2.** *expugnatio*; **3.** in arith. and logic, *reductio*.

reduplication, n. *reduplicatio* as gram. t. t.

reecho, v.intr. *resonare alqd* or *alqd re* or *remittere*, *alqd re resulare*.

reed, n. *carex* (= sedge, shear-grass), *arundo* (= cane), *canna* (= small —), *calamus*. **reedy, adj.** *arundineus*.

reef, I. n. 1. *scopuli*, *saxa* (= rocks); see ROCK; **2.** = portion of a sail, *velum*. **II.** v.tr. *vela subducere*.

reek, v.intr. *fumare*.

reel, I. n. 1. = a winder, *glomus* (= ball, e.g. *lini*); **2.** = a dance, *saliatio*. **II.** v.intr. *tēdē* bare, *vacillare*.

reelect, v.tr. *reficere*.

reestablish, v.tr. *restituere*, *reficere*. **re-establishment, n.** *restitutio*, *refectio*; see RENEWAL.

refectory, n. *cenaculum*.

refer, I. v.tr. **1.** = to direct, etc., anyone or anything to another person, *alqm* or *alqd delegare ad alqm* or *ad alqd*, *revocare alqm ad alqm* or *ad alqd* (e.g. *alqm ad Graecorum poetarum fabulas*), *re(j)icere* or *remittere alqd ad alqm* (e.g. *causam ad senatum*); **2.** fig. to — anything to a thing, *referre* or *deferre alqd ad alqd*; anything to another matter, *alqd ad aliam rem transferre*; everything to sensual pleasure, *omnia ad voluptatem corporis referre*. **II.** v.intr., to anyone or to anything, *spectare ad alqd* (intended), *pertinere*, *referri ad alqd* (really), *alqm* or *alqd attingere* or *perstringere*, *alcjs rei mentionem facere*; it —s to this, that, etc., *hoc ec speciat, ut, etc.*; it —s to those who, etc., *hoc illis dictum est, qui, etc.*; to — a speech, a sermon, etc., to anyone, *oratione designatur alqs*; = to appeal to anyone, *provocare ad alqm*, *appellare alqm* and *alqd* (both also = to appeal to a higher tribunal), *alqm testari*, *alqm testem citare* (= to — to anyone as a witness), *delegare*, *re(j)icere alqm ad alqd* (for better information), *afferre alqd* (= to — to, as a proof), *alcjs rei excusationem afferre*, *alcjs rei excusatione uti* (= to — to anything, as an excuse for, etc.). **referable, adj.** *quī* (quae, quod) *ad alqm* or *alqd referri potest*. **referee, n.** *arbitr*.

reference, n. 1. to anyone, by verbs; **2.** allusion to books, persons, etc.; see QUOTATION; **3.** = relation, by * *atio*; to have — to

perlinere, referri ad alqd; having no — to the matter, *alienus ab alqd re*; with — to, etc., by *quod attinet ad* (e.g. *quod ad librum attinet quom tibi filius dabit*, Cic.), or by *ad* (e.g. *adornatum ad specimen magnifico ornatu*, Cic.); or by *de* with *abl.* (= on account of, concerning, e.g. *recte non credis de numero militum*, Cic.).

refili, v.tr. *replere*.

refine, v.tr. **1.** *liquare* (vinum), *purgare* (Plin., gold, silver, etc.); **2.** fig. (*ex*)*polire*, *excolere*. **refined**, adj. (*ex*)*positus*, *urbanus*, *comis* (= courteous), *humanus*, *liberalis*, *elegans*; **a** — palate, *palatum subtile*; — torture, *exquisitum supplicium*. **refinement**, n. **1.** of liquids, etc., by verb **REFINE**, **1.**; **2.** of manners, etc., *urbanitas*, *comitas*, *humanitas*, *elegantia*; of language, etc., *subtilitas*, comb. *subtilitas et elegantia*, *argutiae*.

reflect, **I.** v.tr. to — the rays of light, *radios reperculere, regerere*. **II.** v.intr. **1.** of the mind, *remittere*; the mind is —ed in the face, *mens in facie tanquam in speculo cernitur*, or *imago mentis est vultus*; to — on, *secum in animo considerare*, or simply *considerare alqd* or *de alqd re* (= to dwell on), *commentari alqd* or *de alqd re* (= to think over in private); *alqd* or *de alqd re* *secum meditari*, *alqd* *secum reputare*, *alqd* (*re*)*colere*, *memoriam alqis rei repetere* or *revocare*; see **THINK**; **2.** to — upon, *culpae*; see **BLAME**. **reflection**, n. **1.** of rays, etc., *reperculusus*, — *us* (Plin.); **2.** = image reflected, *imago*; **3.** = thought, *meditatio*, *commentatio*, *cogitatio*, *consideratio*, *deliberatio*, *reputatio*; **4.** = quality *mens*, *ratio*, *consilium*; **5.** = blame, *reprehensio* see **BLAME**. **reflective**, adj. **1.** *magni consilii*; see **THOUGHTFUL**; **2.** Gram. *reciprocus*.

reflux, n. *recessus*, — *us*.

reform, **I.** v.tr. **1.** = to make anew *renovare*, *restituere*; of scattered troops, *ordines restituere*; **2.** = to amend, *corrigere*, *emendare*. **II.** v.intr. *se corrigere*, *mores suos mutare*, *in viam redire*. **III.** n. *correctio*, *emendatio* (in gen.); of manners, *morum mutatio*. **reformation**, n. **1.** see **REFORM**, **III.**; **2.** Eccl., *reformatio*. **reformatory**, n. by circuml. (e.g. *carcer ad sceleratos corrigendos destinatus*), or, where context allows, by *carcer alone*. **reformer**, n. *correc-tor*, *emendator*.

refract, v.tr. *radit infringuntur* or *refringuntur*. **refraction**, n. *refractio radiorum*. **refractory**, adj. *contumax* (= contumacious), *imperius detrectans* (= refusing to obey, of soldiers, subjects), *detrectans militiam* (= of soldiers). **refractoriness**, n. *contumacia*.

refrain, v.tr. (*se*) *abstinere*, *se continere ab alqd re*, (*sibi* or *animis*) *temperare ab alqd re* or *quin* or *quominus*; to — from tears, *lacrimas tenere*, *temperare a lacrimis*.

refresh, v.tr. *refrigerare* (= to cool), *recreare*, *reficere* (= to revive, to renew one's physical strength), comb. *reficere* et *recreare*, *recreare et reficere*: to — anyone by giving him something to eat, *cibo juvare alqm*; to — with meat and drink, *cibo ac potione firmare alqm*; to — oneself, *animum reparare*, *relaxare*, *integrare* (in gen.); by mental recreation, *animo relaxari*. **refreshing**, adj. *reficiens*, *recreans*, *suaavis*, *dulcis*. **refreshment**, n. **1.** *refectio* (as act), *id quod corpus reficit* (= what refreshes the body), *delectatio* (= delight, as a condition), *laxamentum* (for the mind); **2.** — *s*, *cibus*.

refrigerate, v.tr. *refrigerare*.

refuge, n. *perfugium*, *refugium*, *asylum* (= an asylum for everybody gen. a sacred grove or

temple), *recessus*, — *us*, *secessus*, — *us* (= retreat), *receptaculum* (= a place where one may find shelter from prosecution, etc.), *portus*, — *us* (lit. = harbour; hence fig. = any place of shelter), comb. *portus et perfugium*, *praesidium*, comb. *perfugium et praesidium salutis*; to seek a — at a place, (*con*) *fugere* or *perfugere* or *refugere* ad or *in alqm locum*, *alqo loco perfugio uti*; to have a —, *perfugium* or *receptum habere*. **refugee**, n. *fugitivus* (= a runaway slave, or a deserter), *exul*, *extorris*, *profugus* (= exile).

refulgent, adj. see **BRIGHT**.

refund, v.tr. *reddere* (e.g. ad *assen. Vci impensum*, (*dis*)*solvere* (e.g. a debt, *nomen*: to — a sum of money lent, *asse alienum*), *rescribere* (= to pay money by bill).

refuse, **I.** v.tr. *alqd recusare* (or with accus. and *infin.*, *quin* or *quominus* = to — to do any thing), *alqd detrectare*, *repuliare*, *renuere*, *respuere*; to — anything to anyone, *alqd alci recusare*. **II.** n. *ramentum* (Plin., = shavings, etc.), *scobis* (= sawdust, smaller than *ramentum*), *retrementum* (of olives, metals, etc.), *intestimentum* (of metals, etc., in melting), *purgamentum* (= dirt swept off), *foex* (= dregs, lit. and fig.), *quisquilae* (= sweepings, usu. fig.), *sentina* (= bilgewater; also fig.). **refusal**, n. *recusatio*, *repudiatio*, *repulsa* (= rejection of a candidate); to give anyone the — of anything, *alci potestatem alqis rei emendae facere*.

refute, v.tr. *refellere* (anyone's opinion by arguments, a person or thing), *redarguere* (= to convince of the contrary, a person or thing), comb. *refellere et redarguere*, *convincere* (= to convince anyone that he is wrong, to prove the fallacy of anything, e.g. *errares*), *revincere* (= to prove the contrary of an assertion), *confutare*, e.g. *argumenta Stoicorum*, *diluere* (= to weaken, e.g. crimes), comb. *refutare ac diluere*, *diluere ac refellere*, *diluere alqd et falsum esse docere*, *dissolvere*; to — anything by testimonies, evidence, *alqd testimoniis regulare*. **refutation**, n. *confutatio*, *refutatio*, *responsio*.

regain, v.tr. *recipere*, *reciperare*.

regal, adj. see **ROYAL**.

regale, v.tr. see **ENTERTAIN**; to — one self, see **FEAST**.

regalia, n. *ornatus*, — *us*, *regius*, *insignia regia* (pl.).

regard, **I.** v.tr. **1.** *animum intendere in alqd* or *alci rei*, *alqd animadvertere* (or *animum advertere*, = to direct one's attention to), *observare alqd* (= to notice), *intueri* (*in*) *alqd* (= to look at), *respicere alqd* (= to mind), *spectare alqd* (= not to lose sight of); as — *s* so-and-so, by *pertinere ad*, etc. (= to concern), *attinere ad*, etc. (= to belong to), *spectare alqd* or *ad alqd* (= to refer to), *attingere alqm* (= to have reference to anyone); not to —, *neglegere*; **2.** = to care for, *alqm* or *alqd carum habere*, *colere*, *diligere* (= to esteem), *magni alqm aestimare*; **3.** = to consider, *ducere*, *habere*; see **CONSIDER**. **II.** n. **1.** *respectus*, — *us* (lit., = the looking back; hence consideration of thoughts and sentiments), *ratio* (= reference), *cura* (= care); to have — to, etc., *respectum habere ad alqm*, *respicere alqm* or *alqd*, *rationem habere alqis* or *alqis rei*, *rationem ducere alqis rei*; for oneself, *suam rationem ducere*, *de se cogitare*; out of — for, in Latin often by the dative of the person, e.g. *animadvertentem et supplicium remittere alci*; with — to anything, see **REFERENCE**; **2.** = esteem, *alqis caritas*, *studium*, *amor* (= love), *pictus erga alqm* (= dutiful affection); to see **AFFECTION**; kind — *s* (*etiam alqis etiam*) *vale* (*valet*); Cicero sends his *s*, *Cicere tibi salutem plurimam dicit*. **regardful**, adj.

see ATTENTIVE. **regardless**, adj. in quo nullius ratio habetur, in quo delectus omnis et discrimen omittitur, negligens; see CARELESS. Adv. neglegenter, nullius ratione habitâ, delectu omni et discrimine omisso.

regatta, n. see RACE.

regency, n. regni administratio, interregnum (= interreign), procuratio regni (= the office of a viceroy); to entrust anyone with —, administrationem regni in alqm transerre.

regent, n. procurator regni or imperii, interrex.

regenerate, v.tr. regenerare; to be —d, renasci. **regeneration**, n. regeneratio (Eccl.).

regicide, n. 1. = murder of a king, regis caedes, —is, f., in the context also parricidium (regis); to commit —, regem interficere; 2. = the murderer, regis interfecto or percussor or patricida.

regiment, n. legio (of infantry), turma equitum (of cavalry).

region, n. regio (in gen.), tractus, —us (= tract of a country, referring to the distance), plaga (only of the — of the sky, also plaga caeli), ora (lit. = tract on the coast), pars (= part, district, also of the sky), loca, pl. (places, gen. with an adj. expressing the nature of the soil, e.g. loca amœna).

register, I. n. liber (as note-book), tabulae (= tables), album (= an official account, report, e.g. of the judges, suitors, applicants, etc.); to enter in a —, in album referre. II. v.tr. in acta publica referre (of public —s), in tabulas referre (in gen.). **registrar**, n. in gen. qui alqd in acta publica refert. **registration**, n. use verb.

regret, I. n. (com)miseratio (= the giving vent to one's compassion), dolor (= grief), desiderium (= longing), paenitentia (= repentance). II. v.tr. dolere, aegre or moleste ferre, lugere (= to mourn); it is to be —ted, dolendum est quod; I —, doleo; hence = to repent, paenitet or piget me alqs rei; = to feel the loss of, desiderare, desiderio alqs teneri.

regular, adj. ordinatus (= ordered), omnibus membris aequalis et congruens (of the — shape of the human body, also of a — building), omnibus partibus absolutus et perfectus (= perfect in gen.), aequalis (= equable), constans (= not deviating from the — course, e.g. the course of the stars); certus (= fixed), rectus (= correct); —troops, milites legionarii (in the ancient sense, opp. velites, = light troops); = legitimate, ordinary, justus (in gen.), legitimus (= legitimate); a — battle, justa pugna; in — array, acie (in battle), composito agmine (of line of march); the — consuls, consules ordinarii; — revenue, income, status redditus, —us (opp. redditus extraordinarius). Adv. ordine, constanter (e.g. cursus suos servare), recte, ordinate, compositè, justè, aequaliter, legitime. **regularity**, n. ordo, constantia, aequalitas, symmetria (= proportion, Vitr.), apta compositio (of words in a sentence). **regulate**, v.tr. ordinare, componere, dirigere, formare, fingere; to — oneself by anything, se ad alqd accomodare; see ARRANGE. **regulation**, n. ratio, ordo, —inis, m., mos, consuetudo, institutum (of what is customary), lex (of what has become almost a law); domestic —, victus cultusque, privatae vitae ratio; = order, jussum, praeceptum, edictum (= edict); —s, instituta et leges; to make a few fresh —s, quaedam nova instituire; a few useful —s, quaedam utilia instituere, also quaedam utilitates instituere; it is a wise — in nature that, etc., salubriter a naturâ institutum est, ut or quod.

rehabilitate, v.tr. anyone's character, culpâ alqm liberare.

rehearsal, n. meditatio (= previous study); to have a —, praeludere fabulas of the actor). **rehearse**, v.tr. see above; praeludere conceptui (of the orchestra and the singer).

reign, I. v.intr. regnare (as a king), imp.rium tenere, imperare, imperium alqs terrae obtinere. II. n. regnum, dominatio, principatus, —us, imperium; in the — of, regnante or rege alqd; see RULE.

reimburse, v.tr. see INDEMNIFY, REFUND. **reimbursement**, n. see INDEMNITY.

rein, I. n. habena, frenum (lit. and fig.), lorum, pl. frena or freni; to pull the —s, habenas adducere (lit. and fig.); to loosen the —s, frenos dare (lit. and fig.); to take the —s of government, clavum imperii tenere. II. v.tr. frenare (lit. and fig.); to — in, habenas adducere.

reindeer, n. reno.

reinforce, v.tr. amplificare (= to cause to be of greater extent, strength, e.g. a tone), augere (= to increase, e.g. an army); to — an army, auxiliis confirmare, copiis firmare; to — one's army (of the commander), novis copiis se renovare (after the army had been reduced in numbers). **reinforcement**, n. supplementum, novae copiae (= new forces), auxilium (= allies), subsidium (= reserve); somebody receives —, copia alci augetur, subsidium alci mittitur.

reins, n. renes, —um, m.

reinstale, v.tr. in (regnum, etc.) reducere, or by restituere (= to restore).

reinvigorate, v.tr. see REFRESH.

reiterate, v.tr. see REPEAT.

reject, v.tr. rejficere, improbare, reprobare (the two foregoing = to disapprove), repudiare (= to repudiate), respuere (= to spit out), spernere, aspernari (= to throw away, asp. implies disdain), contemnere (= not to consider worth having); to — entirely, omnino non probare, funditus repudiare, legem suffragiis repudiare (different from legem abrogare, i.e. to rescind); a condition, a proposal, condicionem repudiare or respuere; to — prayers, preces avversari. **rejection**, n. rejectio (e.g. judicium), improbitio, repudiatio, aspernatio, repulsa (of a candidate).

rejoice, I. v.intr. gaudere (= to be glad), laetari (= to be merry), gestire (the strongest expression, when we manifest our joy in our looks, etc.), subridere (= to smile as a sign of joy); to — at anything, gaudere, laetari alqd re (the latter construction is used to denote that the joy continues; the simple accus. only with a neuter pron. with accus. and infin., and gaudere also with quod), delectari alqd re; very much, gaudere vehementerque laetari; very much at, magnam laetitiam voluptatemque capere (or percipere) ex alqd re, magnae laetitiae mihi est alqd, alqd re gaudio exultare (= to jump with joy); with anyone, una gaudere, gaudio alqs gaudere; see GLAD. II. v.tr. (ex)hilarare, hilarem facere (= to cheer up), laetificare (e.g. sol laetificat terram), laetitiam afficere, laetitiam el voluptate afficere, laetitiam alci offerre or offerre (= to fill with joy). **rejoicing**, n. voluptas, delectatio, gaudium, laetitiam.

rejoin, v.intr. 1, see RETURN; 2, see ANSWER.

relapse, I. v.intr. recidere (in gen., of illness, in graviorem morbum); to — into, recidere in alqd (e.g. into former slavery), relabi. II. n. use verb.

relate, v.tr. 1, = to tell in detail, alqd (e)narrare, dicere, (com)memorare, referre, prodere, tradere (= to hand down); see TELL; 2, = to pertain to, spectare, attingere ad, cor'ingere alqm, or

by impersonals *attinet*, *pertinet ad*, *med*, *tud* *refert*, etc.; see **NARRATE**. **related**, adj. **1**, = connected by birth, marriage, etc., *propinquus* *alci*, *necessarius*, *cognatus*, *agnatus* (only on the father's side), *affinis* (by marriage), *consanguineus*, *consanguinitate propinquus* (= near by blood), *non alienus sanguine alci*; to be most nearly —, *proximum esse*; **2**, fig. *cognatus*, *propinquus*. **relation**, n. **1**, = connexion, *ratio*, *conjunctio*; in — to, *ad alqm* or *alqd*, *quod ad alqm* or *alqd attinet*, *prae alqd* or *alqd re*; **2**, relative, person connected with you by birth, marriage, etc., *propinquus*, *genere proximus*, *necessarius*; comb. *propinquus* et *necessarius*, *propinquus* et *cognatus*, *propinquus* et *affinis*, *cognatus* atque *affinis*; a near —, *artā propinquitatem* or *propinquā cognatione conjunctus*; **3**, see **NARRATION**. **relationship**, n. **1**, *necessitudo*, *propinquitas* (in gen.), *cognatio* (by birth), *agnatio* (on the father's side), *affinitas* (by marriage), *germanitas* (of brothers and sisters, or cities springing from the same mother city), *consanguinitas* (by blood); **2**, fig. *cognatio*, *conjunctio*; to have — with anything, *alci rei finitimum esse*. **relative**, **I**, adj. opp. to absolute, *quod non simpliciter et ex sua vi consideratur*; *quod in comparatione (rerum, etc.) positum est*, *quod ad alqd refertur* or *spectat*. Adv. *comparatē*, *ex comparatione (rerum, etc.)*. **II**, n. **1**, see **RELATION**; **2**, *relativum* (Gram.).

relax, **I**, v.tr. **1**, (re)laxare, remittere, concedere; **2**, in medicine, see **OPEN**. **II**, v.intr. = to remit in close attention, (re)languescere, se remittere, remitti, animum remittere or relaxare, requiescere curamque animi remittere (after hard work), *alqd remittere* (e.g. *industriam*); to for a little while, *alqd intermittere*; in anything, *desistere* or (de) *alqd re* (e.g. *incepto*; in a contest, *de contentione*). **relaxation**, n. **1**, *solutio* (principally of the parts of the body); **2**, see **MITIGATION** (of the law); **3**, = remission of application, *animi relaxatio*, *remissio* (of the mind), *oblectatio* (= amusement), *oblectamentum* (= anything to amuse oneself with or to while away the time). **relaxing**, adj. *gravis*.

relay, n. *equi recentes* or *per viam dispositi*.

release, **I**, v.tr. **1**, anyone, *dimittere alqm* (= to let anyone go), *libertatem alci dare*, *largiri* (= to set anyone at liberty), *manu mittere alqm* (a slave), *emancipare* (= to emancipate, to free anyone from one's power, e.g. a son), *mittere* or *missum facere alqm*, *missionem alci dare*, *exauctorare* (= to dismiss from the service, soldiers), *vinculis exsolvere*, *e custodia emittere* (from prison, a state prisoner); to — anyone from anything, *solvere alqm alqd re* (e.g. from service, *militia*), *liberare alqm alqd re* (e.g. *servitute*); **2**, = to free from obligation, (*ex*)solvere, *liberare alqd re*; *remittere*, *condonare alci alqd*, *gratiam alci rei facere alci* (from the payment of a sum of money, penalty, etc.); *gratiam facere* in Sall.). **II**, n. *missio* (= dismissal), *liberatio*, *remissio* (e.g. *poenae*), *apocha* (= receipt for money, Jct.).

relent, v.intr. *molliori* or *moventi pati*. **relentless**, adj. *immisericors*, *saevus*, *durus*, *crudelis*; see **CRUEL**. Adv. *saevē*, *crudeliter*. **relentlessness**, n. *saevitia*, *crudelitas*.

relevant, adj. *quod ad rem est*.

reliance, n. see **RELY**.

relics, n. *reliquiae* (= remains). **relict**, n. *vidua*; see **WIDOW**.

relief, n. fig. (al)levatio, sublevatio (= the — given), *levamen(tum)*, *allevamentum* (= the — which one gets), *remedium* (= remedy), *auxilium* (= help), *subsidium* (of soldiers), *delenimentum* (= anything calculated to soothe, e.g. *vitae*),

laxamentum (= relaxation), *diminutio* (= diminution of taxes, *onerum*), *beneficium* (= — in money); — of a sentinel, see **RELIEVE**, below; in painting, *eminentia*, *asperitas*; high —, alto *relievo*, *imago ectypa* (Sen., as *imago*). **relieve**, v.tr. *exonerare* (= to exonerate, to ease), *levare*, *allevare* (fig. = to ease), *sublevare* (fig. = both to mitigate and to support), *laxare* (fig. = to relax, to soften), or *adesse alci*. (de)minuere (= to lessen, e.g. taxes, *onera*), *subvenire* (= to assist, e.g. *necessitatibus*); to — a sentinel, *revocare* (= to recall, e.g. *vigilias*, *militēs ab opere*), *deducere* (e.g. *militēs ab opere*); of the soldiers themselves, *alqos excipere*, *alqis succedere*.

religion, n. *religio* (= reverence towards the holy, the sentiment of — and the consequent services), *pietas erga Deum* (in the sense of the ancients, *erga deos* = fear of the gods), *res divinae* (= divine things), *caerimonia*, *caerimoniae* (= prescribed observances), *sacra*, *-orum* (= external rites), *lex* (= religious law or doctrine, as *lex Christiana*); a man without —, or irreligious, *homo impius erga Deum* or *deos*, *homo neglegens deorum*, *religionum omnium contemptor*, *religionum neglegens* (= inattentive to outer usages); to change your —, *sacra patria deserere*. **religious**, adj. *pius* (= reverent) *erga Deum*, *sanctus*, *religiosus* (= conscientious); — observances, *ritus*, *religiones*, *caerimoniae*. Adv. *pie*, *sancte*, *religiose*; to be — brought up, *sanctissimo modo educari*.

relinquish, v.tr. *relinquere*; see **ABANDON**.

relish, **I**, n. **1**, a — for (i.e. a disposition to taste), *gustus*, *-is*; he has no — for, *abest desiderium alci rei*; **2**, something tasty, *promulsis*, *-idis*, *f.*, *condimentum*. **II**, v.tr. see **ENJOY**.

reluctance, n. **I** have a great — to anything, *magnum alci rei odium me cepit*; with —, *coactus* or *inritus*, *animo invito* or *averso*. **reluctant**, adj. *invitus*, *coactus*.

rely, v.intr. (*confidere alci rei* or *alqd re* (= to trust in), *niti alqd re* (= to depend on); —ing upon, *fretus alqd re*, *nixus (nisus) alqd re*, *ferox alqd re* (= boldly trusting, e.g. *ex parte virum*). **reliance**, n. *fides*, *fiducia*; see **CONFIDENCE**.

remain, v.intr. (*permanere*, *durare* (= to endure), *stare* (= to stand or stay); to — in health and uninjured, *salvum atque incolumem conservari*; to — faithful, *fidem manere*; to — in your opinion, *in sententia tua permanere* or *perseverare* (opp. to a *sententia decedere*); to — unchanged in your custom, *in consuetudine perseverare*; to — unchanged in your plan, *institutum suum tenere*; to — faithful to your promise, *promissis stare*; to — a secret, *tacere*, *tacitum tenere*; let that — with yourself, *haec tu tecum habeto*, *hoc tu tibi soli dictum puta*. "It —s" (used as the final result of an argument), *manet*; to — snug, *nidum servare* (= to keep in your nest, Hor.); to — in the camp, *castris se tenere*; to — to be left, *reliquum esse*, *relinqui*, *superesse* (= to survive); *ex multis filiis hunc unum fortuna reliquum esse voluit*, fate allowed only this one son — out of many; = to be left, to be over and above, *restare*, *superare*, *superesse*. **remainder**, n. *residuum*, *reliquum*, *quod restat*; to get the — by adding and subtracting, *addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui summa est*. **remaining**, adj. *reliquus*, *residuum*. **remains**, n. **1**, of anything, *reliquum*, or pl. *reliqua* or *reliquiae*; of eatables, *reliquiae ciborum*, in the context merely *reliquiae*; "the remainder of anything" is also rendered by *quod superest* or *restat* or *reliquum est* (e.g. *quod membrorum reliquum est*); **2**, a dead body, *cadaver*, *-eris*, n. (= corpse), *cineres*, *-um* (= ashes).

remand, **I**, v.tr. **1**, = to send back, *remittere*; **2**, in law, *comperendinare reum* (= to

defer the sentence until the third day and further), *ampliare rem* (= to adjourn a trial). **II.** *n. comperendinatio* (or *-ātus, -ūs*).

remark, I. *v. tr.* 1, see OBSERVE, PERCEIVE; 2, = to express in words, etc., *dicere*; see SAY. **II.** *n.* 1, see OBSERVATION; 2, a — expressed, *dictum* (= anything that is said, an opinion), often merely by a pron. in the neuter gender, e.g. that — of Plato's is excellent, *praeclarum illud Platonis est*; or by the adj. in the neuter gender, e.g. I must first make a few introductory —s, *pauca ante dicenda sunt*. **remarkable**, *notabilis, mirus* (= wonderful), *notandus, memorabilis* (= worth noticing), *memoratu dignus, commemorabilis, commemorandus* (= worth mentioning), *insignis* (= very —, lit. distinguished, of persons and things); *conspicuus* (= striking), *singularis* (= especial), *illustris* (= illustrious), *egregius, optimus* (= excellent); nothing happened that was very —, *nihil memorabile dignum actum*. Adv. *mirè, insigniter, singulariter, egregie, optime*; = very, *valde*, by superl. (e.g. — beautiful, *pulcherrimus*); see VERY.

remedy, n. 1, in medicine, *medicina* (lit. and fig.), *medicamentum* (lit., e.g. *dare contra alqd*), *remedium* (= — against, for, lit. and fig.); to apply a — for a complaint, *morbo medicinam adhibere*; 2, in gen., for counteracting an evil, *remedium*, for, to, against anything, *alcjs rei, ad* or *adversus alqd* (lit. and fig.), *medicina*, for, *alcjs rei* (lit. and fig.), *auxilium, subsidium*, against, *alcjs rei* (to effect a — in case of anyone being placed in a difficult position, in distress, etc.); *auxilium* also of persons being ill), *lenimen* (= soothing —). **remedial**, adj. *quod ad remedium pertinet*; *salutarius*; — measures or legislation, perhaps *leges salutes*. **remediless**, adj. *† insanabilis*.

remember, v. tr. *meminisse aljs, alcjs rei, de alqd re, accus.* and *infin.*, *rel. clau.* or *subj.*, *alqd* or *de alqd re recordari, alqd (memoriā) repetere, alcjs or alcjs rei memorem*, or *haud immemorem esse*; I don't — it, *memoriā delapsus est, e memoriā alqd mihi exiit, excidit, ex animo alqd effuxit, (refugit) alqd meam memoriam*; he won't — it (implying intention), *nulum alcjs rei adhibet memoriam*; to — anyone, anything with a grateful heart, *grato animo alcjs nomen prosequi, gratissimum alcjs nomen retinere, gratā memoriā prosequi alqd*; to — anyone with a kind feeling, *memorium alcjs cum caritate et benevolentia usurpare*; as far as I can —, *ut mea memoria est, quantum memini, nisi animus or memoria me fallit*. **remembrance, n.** *memoria, recordatio*; see RECOLLECTION, MEMORY.

remind, v. tr. (*admonere, commovere, commonefacere, alqm alcjs rei or de alqd re*; to — one to do anything, *adhortari, admonere ut*. **remiscence, n.** see REMEMBRANCE.

remit, v. tr. = to send back, *remittere*; to — money, etc., *mittere, emittere, condonare alci alqd, gratiam alcjs rei facere alci*; to — an oath, *iurjurandi gratiam facere, solvere alqm sacramento*; to — a sum of money, *pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere, creditum condonare, debitum remittere alci*; to — taxes, *vectigalia omittere*; to — a part of a sum, *remittere alci de summa*; to — a punishment, *poenam remittere*; to — sins, *peccata or delicta alci ignorare, peccata alci concedere*. **remiss, adj.** see CARELESS, NEGLIGENT. **remission, n.** *remissio* (of tribute, tribute); to seek —, *remissionem petere*; to seek — for the past, *veniam praeteritorum precari*; see PARDON, SIN. **remittance, n.** by *pecunia*.

remnant, n. see REMAINDER.

remodel, v. tr. see ALTER, RENEW.

remonstrance, n. (*admonitio, monitus,*

-ūs. remonstrate, v. intr. alqm de alqd re (admonere, commovere, or with ut or ne, etc. (= to warn), agere cum alqd de alqd re (in gen. = to treat, speak with anyone about).

remorse, n. *peccati dolor*; to feel —, *conscientiā (peccatorum) morderi, conscientiā animi (ex)cruciari, cruciari conscientiā seclerum suorum*; see also SORROW. **remorseless, adj.** *im-misericors*; see FITLESS.

remote, adj. 1, *remotus, amotus, semotus, disjunctus* (= isolated), *longinquus* (= a long way off); 2, fig. *ab alqd re remotus, disjunctus, alienus*; see DISTANT. Adv. *remote, procul* (= far), *vix* (= hardly). **remoteness, n.** *longinquitas*.

remount, v. tr. and intr. *equum iterum conscendere*.

remove, I. *v. tr. amovere* (= to carry, to move away, further), *avellere* (in a cart, ships, by horses, etc.), *abducere* (living beings), also *de portare* (then = to — an exile under military escort, esp. also of bringing anything from the provinces), *asportare* (= to carry away), *demovere, removere, submovere* (on one side, persons and things), *tollere, auferre* (= to take away, things; *tollere* also = to erase, e.g. *maculas, eluere* (= to wash out, e.g. *maculas*), *depellere* (= to drive away, e.g. a complaint, pains, etc.); *subportare* (= to carry to a place), *subtrahere* (e.g. baggage belonging to an army, *impedimenta*); to — the things (after a meal), *tollere, auferre* (e.g. *mensam*); to — anyone, *transducere* (e.g. *populum Albanum Romam*), *collocare in alqd loco* (= to assign another residence, e.g. *gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis hujus urbis*), *rescribere ad with accus.*, *transscribere* in with accus. (= to place into another class, e.g. *peditem ad equum rescribere, equitum turmas in funditorum alas transcribere, alqm alii muneri praeficere or praeporare* (to another office, situation, etc.); to — anything to a distance, *amovere, removere, abducere, deducere, ablegare* (= to send anyone away, in order to get rid of him, under a pretence), *amandare, relegare* (anyone on account of some misdemeanour, the latter to a certain spot; but both imply something disgraceful), *amotiri* (anyone or anything, when it causes great difficulty), *avertere* (of what is unpleasant to the senses), *subducere, submovere* (by degrees), *depellere, rejellere, propulsare* (by force), *emovere* (e.g. *multitudinem e foro*, esp. in Liv.). **II.** *v. intr.* 1, in gen. *se (a)movere*; = to go away, *abire, discedere*; to = to go out of one's sight, *ex oculis or e conspectu abire, e conspectu recedere*; from a place, *excedere, evadere, se subducere* (imperceptibly, also with the addition of *clam*, e.g. *de circulo*); 2, = to change the place of residence, (*e)migrare (ex) loco*, *demigrare, commigrare, transmigrare, de or ex loco, to, in locum* (= to emigrate to another place, in *alium locum* or *in alia loca*), *migrare, emigrare domo or e domo* (from a house), *secedere in locum* (in a spirit of rebellion), *proficisci*. **III.** *n. gradus, -ūs* (= step). **removal, n.** 1, in gen. *deportatio* (in gen., and in particular the — of an exile to the place of his destination, *Jet.*), *depulsio* (= the removing a pain, *doloris*), *amandatio* (= the sending anyone away, in order to get rid, etc.), *relegatio*, or rarely *ablegatio* (= banishment), *amotio* (= a complete removing, e.g. *omnis doloris*), *remotio* (the repelling, e.g. *criminis*); 2, to — to another place or house, *migratio, demigratio* (= emigration, Liv., Nep.; of a whole order of the plebeians, Liv.), *projectio* (= starting).

remunerate, v. tr. *referre, reddere alqd* (in gen.), *remunerari alqm* (in a good sense), for anything with, by, (*com)pensare alqd alqd re* (= to weigh one against the other, e.g. *beneficia bene*

ficiis, merita beneficiis, *rependere alqd alqd re* (= to weigh back, fig. = to repay, e.g. *damnum alqd re*). **remuneration**, *n.* *remaneratio, compensatio*; for a —, *pretio* (for money); without any —, *sine pretio, gratis, gratuito*; see **REWARD**.

rend, *v. tr.* (*dis*)*scindere* (= to tear), (*dis*)*rum-äre* (lit. and fig.), (*dis*)*lacerare* (= to lacerate, lit. and fig.), *distrahere, divellere* (= to pull in pieces, lit. and fig.), *diripere* (= to tear asunder). **rending**, *n.* *dissidium, disruptio, distractio, laceratio*. **rent**, *n.* = tear, use verb.

render, *v. tr.* 1, *reddere, referre* (= to return, e.g. *gratius* = thanks), *præbère, dare, præstare, tribuere* (= to give); to — service, *operam alci navare*; to — an account, *rationem reddere* or *referre*; 2, = to make, *facere, efficere, reddere*, or by special verbs, e.g. *augere* (= to — greater), *minuere* (= to — less); 3, see **TRANSLATE**. **render up**, *v. tr.* see **SURRENDER**. **rendering**, *n.* 1, by verb; 2, see **TRANSLATION**.

rendezvous, *n.* *constitutum* (= an appointment made), *locus ad conveniendum* (= the place appointed for the —); to appoint a — with, *tempus locumque constituere cum alqo*.

renegade, *n.* *qui sacra patria deserit* or *deseruit, apostata* (Eccl.); = a deserter, *is qui deficit, desciscit ab alqo, transfuga*, *m.* and *f.*

renew, *v. tr.* (*re*)*novare*; = to restore, to repair, *reconcinnare, reficere* (more particularly by rebuilding); = to begin afresh, to repeat, *renovare, renovare et instaurare, instaurare (de integro), integrare, redintegrare* (= to begin quite from the beginning), *repetere* (= to repeat), *iterare* (= to do a second time), *refricare* (= to excite again), *referre* (= to bring back), *reconciliare* (*pacem, gratiam*, etc.); to — the war, *bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare, rebellare, rebellionem facere, bellum reparare, restituere* (two foregoing only of a conquered nation, without any odious meaning); to — the friendship, *amicitiam renovare*, with anyone, *se restituere in alcis amicitiam*; to — the remembrance of anything in one's mind, *memoria alqd repetere*. **renewable**, *adj.* *qui (quæ, quod) renovari potest*. **renewal**, *n.* *renovatio, instauratio, redintegratio*; of a war, *rebellio*.

renounce, *v. tr.* *renuntiare alqd* or (post class.) *alci rei, se alqd re abdicare* (e.g. *magistratu*), *alqm* or *alqd ejurare, re(j)icere, repudiare* (= to reject), *remittere alqd* (that is, to let it go), *decedere* or *desistere alqd re* or *de alqd re* (= to stand away from); to — an opinion, *sententia* or *de sententia decedere*; to — your right, *de jure suo cedere* or *decedere, jus demittere* or *remittere*; to — honour and glory, *honorem et gloriam ab(j)icere*. **renunciation**, *n.* *cessio* (= the yielding of a thing to another), *repudiatio, rejectio*.

renovate, *v. tr.* see **RENEW**. **renovation**, *n.* see **RENEWAL**.

renown, *n.* *fama* (chiefly in a good sense), *gloria, laus, nomen, claritas, claritudo*. **renowned**, *adj.* *clarus, illustris*; see **CELEBRATED, FAMED, FAMOUS**.

rent, *I. n.* 1, = profits derived annually from lands, etc., *questus, -us* (= what we can gain by anything), *reditus, -us, fructus, -us* (= profit), *vectigal* (= tax, then of private rent), *merces, -edis, f.* (= the — which the property brings in); 2, — of a house, *merces habitatiois, habitatio*; what — does he pay? *quanti habitat?* to pay much —, *magni habitare*. **II. v. tr.** 1, to let out, *locare*; 2, = to hire, *conducere, redimere*; cheaply, *parvo conducere, bene redimere*; dear, *magno conducere, male redimere*. **rental**, *n.* see **RENT, I.**

reobtain, *v. tr.* *recipere, recipere*.

reopen, *I. v. tr.* *iterum recludere* (in gen.) **II. v. intr. of wounds, *recrudescere* (also fig.).**

repair, *I. v. tr.* *reficere, reparare, (re)sarcire, restituere, restaurare, reconcinnare*. **II. n.** to keep in good —, *alqd sartum tectum tueri*. **repairs**, *pl.* use verb **REPAIR**.

repair, *v. intr.* *se alqo conferre* or *recipere*; see also **GO**.

reparation, *n.* see **INDEMNIFICATION, SATISFACTION**.

repaste, *n.* perhaps *alqd acute responsum, or quod alqd salsi* or *salis habet* see **WIT**.

repast, *n.* see **MEAL**.

repay, *v. tr.* *reddere, referre, reponere, solvere*; to — anyone what is due, *alci satisfacere, alci debitum* or *pecuniam debitum solvere*; fig. *pensare* or *compensare alqd alqd re, rependere alqd alqd re* (e.g. *damnum alqd re*); with the same coin, *par pari referre*; see **PAY**. **repayment**, *n.* *solutio (pecuniae alci creditae), or by verb*.

repeal, *I. v. tr.* *rescindere* (e.g. a decree, a will), *toltere* (= to do away with), *abolere* (= to abolish), *abrogare* (= a law, a decree, also a power), *derogare legi* or *alqd de lege* (partly), *obrogare legi* (= to substitute one law partially for another). **II. n.** *abrogatio, derogatio, obrogatio*.

repeat, *v. tr.* 1, *repetere* (in the widest sense). *iterare* (= to do, to say a second time, e.g. *sæpe eadem*), *redintegrare* (= to do, bring forward, say quite afresh), *retractare* (= to go through again what has been learnt, read), *decantare* (gen. in bad sense, = to keep repeating); 2, = to recite, of lessons, etc., perhaps *alqd memoria pronuntiare*; to — with the same words, *alqd isdem verbis reddere*.

repeated, *adj.* *repetitus, iteratus*. **Adv.** *iterum atque iterum, sæpenumero, etiam atque etiam, identidem*. **repeater**, *n.* a watch, *horologium sonis tempus indicans*. **repetition**, *n.* 1, *repetitio, iteratio, redintegratio* (all three e.g. verbs); — of the same word at the end of a sentence (in rhetoric), *conversio, regressio* (of the same words in different clauses, Quint.); 2, of a lesson, see **REPEAT, 2**.

repel, *v. tr.* *repellere, propulsare* (= to drive away by force), *re(j)icere* (= to throw back), *deterere* (= to deter, e.g. *verberilis*), *fugare* (= to put to flight); to — an accusation, *culpam a se amovere, crimen dissolvere* or *diluere, suspicionem a se propulsare*.

repent, *I. v. intr.* *mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad virtutem redire* or *revocari, ad bonam frugem se recipere*. **II. v. tr.** 1 —, *paenitet me alci rei*, or with infin., or with *quod* and subj., *subpaenitet me alcis facti* (a little). **repentance**, *n.* *paenitentia* (in gen.). **repentant**, *adj.* *paenitens*.

repertory, *n.* *thesaurus*.

repetition, *n.* see **REPEAT**.

repine, *v. intr.* to — at, (*con*)*queri alqd* or *de alqd re*. **repining**, *n.* *maeror* (= sorrow), *querela* (= complaint).

replace, *v. tr.* 1, = to put back, *reponere*; 2, to put in place of, *alqm alci, alqd alci rei substituere, alqm in alcis locum sufficere* (= to elect in place of another magistrate).

replant, *v. tr.* *reserere*.

replenish, *v. tr.* *implere* (in gen. what is empty, hollow), *explere* (so that no space remains empty), *complere* (= to fill quite full), *replere* (= to fill to the brim), *implere* (= to cover a surface by filling up; also to fill to the top, so that it will not hold any more).

replete, *adj.* see **FULL**. **repletion**, *n.* *satietas*.

reply, I. v.intr. *respondere* (to a thing, *alci rei*); to — to a charge, *criminibus respondere, se defendere, or purgare*; to — by letter, *rescribere*; but I —, simply *ego autem or ego vero*.
II. n. *responsio, responsum* (in gen.), *excusatio, defensio, purgatio* (to a charge), *oraculum, sors* (of an oracle).

report, I. v.tr. *nuntiare* (= to announce), *renuntiare* (= to send back information, both *alci alqd*), *certiorem alqm facere de alqd re* (= to inform), *afferre, deferre, referre ad alqm de alqd re* (= to give information, etc., more particularly to an authority), *per lit(ter)as significare* (= to inform in writing), *(e)narrare* (in gen. = to relate), *memoriae tradere or prodere*; *ferre, perhibere* (= to say); *renuntiare alci* (in consequence of an order to that effect, or in reply to information received); it is —ed, *dicitur, dicuntur*, etc., with personal subj., or simply *prodere* (of the historian); to — the whole proceedings, *omnem rem ordine enarrare, ordine edocere omnia* (orally), *omnia perscribere* (in writing). **II.** n. **1.** *relatio* (= formal — to the senate; in gen. sense post Aug.), *narratio* (= narration), *rei gestas expositio, renuntiatio* (of an ambassador), *lit(ter)ae* (in the form of a letter); **2.** = rumour, *fama, rumor, auditio*; I know it by —, *auditu illud accepi*; **3.** = noise, *fragor, crepitus, -us*; see NOISE. **reporter**, n. *qui defert ad alqm* (= who makes a report to anyone), *auctor rerum* (= voucher, authority), *notarius* (= shorthand writer, Plin. Min.).

repose, I. v.tr. *repouere*. **II.** v.intr. *quiescere*. **III.** n. *quies, -etis, f.*; see REST. **repository**, n. *receptaculum*; see RECEPTACLE.

reprehend, v.tr. *reprehendere*; see REBUKE. **reprehensible**, adj. *culpā dignus, reprehendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus*. **reprehension**, n. *reprehensio, vituperatio, culpa*.

represent, v.tr. I. *representare* (= to place clearly before one's eyes, Plin.), *exprimere, (e)ffingere* (= to express, picture, of the plastic art), *pingere, depingere* (= to paint, of the painter), *adumbrare* (= to sketch), *imitari, + simulare* (= to imitate), *indicare, signficare* (= to indicate); **2.** = to describe in words, *(de)pingere* (= to paint, of the painter; then also of the orator, etc., = to picture, illustrate), *(e)ffingere* (of the sculptor, also of the orator, writer), *eloqui* (= to utter, of the speaker, e.g. *cogitata*), *dicendo effingere, alci rei imaginem exponere, adumbrare alqd or speciem et formam alci rei* (= to shade, sketch, of the painter and speaker), *describere* (= to describe in its characteristic features); to — anyone in a bad, wrong light, *deformare alqm* (Cic.); to — anything in a clear, lively manner, *alqd paene sub aspectum sub(j)icere, alqd sub oculis sub(j)icere*; = to show by reasoning, *alqm de alqd re monere with ut or ne* (= to warn), *alqm alqd docere* (= to inform), *ostendere alci alqd*, or with accus. and infin. (= to show in words), *memorare with accus. and infin.* (= to mention); to — the advantage of, *alqm docere quanta sit alci rei utilitas*; **3.** = to show by action, *agere*; to — a person, *alci partes agere, alci personam induere or suscipere or gerere* (all both on the stage and in daily life); to — a person of rank, *nobilem virum agere*; to — a drama, *fabulam dare*; **4.** = to supply the place of another, to — one's country, *gerere personam civitatis atque ejus decus et dignitatem sustinere*. **representation**, n. **1.** = the act of describing, by the verb; **2.** = that which exhibits by resemblance, image; see IMAGE, LIKENESS, PICTURE; **3.** = an exhibition of the form of a thing, *representatio* (t.t. of the elder Pliny); **4.** of a play, *actio* (= the act), *fabula* (= the play); **5.** = exhibition of a character in a play, by *agere*; see PART; **6.** = verbal description, *expli-*

catio, descriptio (in gen. in words, *descriptio* most particularly = a characteristic —), *adumbratio* (= sketch), *narratio* (of the state of things, how a matter stands, in a speech), *oratio, sermo* (= diction); **7.** in politics, by the verb; **8.** = the standing in the place of another, by circumloc. (e.g. by *aliud vice fungi*, or by *senatores a civibus delecti*). **representative, I.** adj. by *vice alci or officio*; — government, *civitas per quosdam a civibus delectos cives administrata*. **II.** n. *vicarius* (= substitute, deputy), *procurator*; a parliamentary —, *senator suffragiis civium delectus*.

repress, v.tr. *opprimere, comprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*).

reprise, I. v.tr. **1.** = to respite after sentence of death, perhaps by *vitam alci prorogare*; **2.** fig. = to relieve for a time from suffering, by *differre, proferre* (= to postpone), *prolatere* (= to delay), *prorogare* (= to delay, put off). **II.** n. by *temporis intervalum, spatium* (= space of time, period in gen.), *prolatio* (= the act of —), *mora* (= delay).

reprimand, I. v.tr. *alqm reprehendere de or in alqd re, alqm vituperare de alqd re, alqm objurgare*. **II.** n. *reprehensio, vituperatio, objurgatio* (= blame), *convictum* (= scolding); see BLAME.

reprint, I. v.tr. a book, *librum denuo typis exscribendum curare*. **II.** n. see EDITION.

reprisal, n. 1. see RETALIATION; **2.** —, *vis vi repulsa*; to make —, *vim vi repellere, par pari referre*.

reproach, I. n. as act, *maledictio* (rare), *exprobatio, animadversio*; the actual —, *opprobrium* (not in Cic. or Caes.); *probrum, maledictum, convictum, vox contumeliosa, verbum contumeliosum, contumelia*. **II.** v.tr. *convictum facere, alqm increpare or incusare, in alqm invehi, alci maledicere, alqd alci ob(j)icere, obiectare*; see REPROVE, BLAME, REVILE. **reproachful**, adj. *contumeliosus* (= abusive), or by verb. Adv. *contumeliose*, or by verb.

reprobate, I. adj. *perditus* (= lost to virtue or grace), *profligatus* (= morally ruined), comb. *profligatus et perditus, damnatus* (lit. = condemned; hence meton. = criminal, e.g. *quis te misertor? quis te damnator?*), *sceleratus, scelerosus* (= burdened with crime). **II.** n. *homo perditus, etc.* **reprobation, n. 1.** see CONDEMNATION; **2.** Eccl. *damnatio, reprobatio*.

reproduce, v.tr. *denuo generare or ferre*; to — a piece, *fabulam iterum referre* (Ter.). **reproduction, n.** *reproductiva*, adj. by verb.

reproof, n. as act, or actual —, *vituperatio, culpa, castigatio, reprehensio, objurgatio, contumelia, animadversio, exprobatio*; to be a ground of —, *opprobrio or crimini esse alci*; to be open to the — of treachery, *in (summā) perfidiae infamia esse*; see BLAME. **reprove, v.tr.** *alqm vituperare, reprehendere, exprobrare alci alqd or de alqd re, objurgare alqm de alqd re, alqm increpare, increpitare, incusare*; to — severely, *alqm graviter accusare*; to make a thing a ground to —, *crimini dare alci alqd, vitio dare or vertere alci alqd*. **reprover, n.** *reprehensor, vituperator, objurgator, castigator*.

reptile, n. *animal reptans, or*, where possible, *by serpens* (= serpent).

republic, n. *civitas libera et sui juris, respublica libera*, in the context also merely *respublica* (= a free constitution and a state which has such). **republican, I.** adj. generally by the genit. *republicae liberae* or simply *republicae* (e.g. a — government, *republicae (liberae) forma*);

to give a country a — constitution, *reipublicae formam civitati dare, a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicare rempublicam* (if the State was a monarchy before) **II.** *n. reipublicae liberae civis* (= citizen of a republic), *reipublicae liberae studiosus, communis libertatis propugnator* (= one who is or speaks in favour of a — government).

republish, *v.tr.* *librum denuo edere*. **republication**, *n.* **1.** as act, use verb; **2.** the book itself, *liber (denuo editum)*.

repudiate, *v.tr.* see **REJECT**. **repudiation**, *n.* *repudiatio* (in gen., but rare); of a son, *abdicatio filii* (= disowning and disinheriting); *divortium, repudium* (of a wife); see **REJECTION**.

repugnant, *adj.* *pugnans, repugnans* (of things), *diversus* (= quite contrary), *aversus, alienus* ab *aliqua re*, *alci rei contrarius, odiosus* (= hateful); see **CONTRARY**. **repugnance**, *n.* *repugnancia rerum* (= incompatibility), *odium* (= hatred); to feel —, *abhorreere ab aliqua re, aliquam fastidire, spernere, aspernari*.

repulse, **I.** *v.tr.* *repellere* (= to drive back), *froni*, etc., *ab*, etc., *propulsare* (away), *reflicere* (= to throw back). **II.** *n.* **1.** by the verbs; of a candidate, *repulsa*; **2.** see **REFUSAL**. **repulsive**, *adj.* *odiosus* (= hateful), *putidus* (= affected), *intolerabilis* (= unbearable); see **DISGUSTING**.

repurchase, *v.tr.* *redimere*.

reputable, *adj.* see **RESPECTABLE**.

reputation, *n.* *bona fama*, generally merely *fama*, *bona existimatio*, in the context simply *existimatio*, *gloria* (= glory), *laus* (= praise), *nomen* (= name), *honor* (= esteem); bad —, *mala fama, infamia*. **repute**, *n.* see **REPUTATION; to be in good —, *bene audire*; to be in bad —, *mala audire*, in *infamia* esse, *infamem* esse, in *invidia* esse, *invidiam habere*. **reputed**, *adj.* *qui (quae, quod) dicitur, fertur*.**

request, **I.** *n.* *preces, -um* (= the act and the thing itself), *rogatus, -is* (only in ablat. sing.), *rogatio* (as act), *supplicium* (= humble —, praise to God), *postulatio* (= urgent —, demand); at your —, *te petente, te auctore*; at my —, *rogatu meo, a me rogatus*; what is your —? *quid petis?* **II.** *v.tr.* *precari* (absolute), anything of anyone, *aliquid ab aliquo, aliquid ut*, etc., *orare, rogare*, anything of anyone, *aliquid aliquid* (= to apply for), *aliquid petere*, *poscere* (of a formal application, = to demand), *contendere ut* (urgently, = to insist), *flagitare, efflagitare* (violently, *aliquid ab aliquo*), *precibus exposcere* (= to violently demand, anything, *aliquid, e.g. pacem*), *deprecari* (= to — on behalf of, anything, *aliquid*), *implorare* (= to implore anyone, *aliquid*; anything, *aliquid*), *supplicare*; anyone on behalf of, *aliquid pro aliqua re*, *petere*, *postulare suppliciter*; anything of anyone, *aliquid ab aliquo*, *orare aliquid suppliciter* (all = humbly, on one's knees); stronger by comb. *rogare aliquid orare, petere et contendere, orare obtestarique, orare aliquid obsecrare, implorare aliquid obtestari, obsecrare aliquid obtestari, obtestari aliquid obsecrare, precari aliquid orare, petere ac deprecari*; = to invite, *invitare, vocare*.

requiem, *n.* *missa defunctorum* (= mass for the dead, Eccl.).

require, *v.tr.* *poscere, postulare, requirere, desiderare* (= to demand, to consider necessary), (= to need, *esse* with genit. of a noun along with an adj., e.g. *multi laboris est*), *egere aliquid re, ferre* (= to bring about necessity), *imperare*, from anyone, *alci* (= to command), *exigere* (= to exact, e.g. *vehicula*); to be —, *ad, opus esse*; if circumstances —, *si res* or *tempus postulat, cum res postulat, si res cogit*; as time may —, *si tempus postulaverit, pro rerum statu* or *conjunctione*.

requirement, *n.* *postulatio, postulatium*, or by verbs. **requisite**, **I.** *adj.* *necessarius*; to be —, *necessarium esse, opus esse* (= to be necessary), *requiri, desiderari* (of what would be missed).

II. *n.* *necessitas* (= necessity), *usus, -us* (= use), *res necessaria*; a principal — for anything, *res maxima necessaria ad aliquid*; the first — is that, etc., *primum est, ut*, etc. **requisition**, *n.* *petitio, rogatio, imperatum, quod imperatur*.

requite, *v.tr.* *reddere, referre* (= to give back), *aliquid aliquid re compensare* or *rependere*; to — like for like, *par pari referre*. **requital**, *n.* use verb.

rescind, *v.tr.* *rescindere, abrogare, tollere, abolere, legi aliquid derogare* (= to partly —), *abrogare* (= to — by substitution of another law); see **REPEAL**, **ABOLISH**.

rescript, *n.* *responsio, responsum* (= answer in gen.; the former, the act; the latter, the contents of the answer), *sententia* (= a lawyer's decision), *decretum* (= decree), *res iudicata* (= decision arrived at in reference to a matter), *rescriptum* (of the emperor, prince, etc.), *codicilli* (= Ministerial decree, order of the Cabinet, Imperial Rome).

rescue, **I.** *v.tr.* *liberare aliquid re* or *ab aliquid re*, *exsolvere aliquid re, servare ex aliquid re* (e.g. *periculo* or *ex periculo*), *aliquid alci rei* or *ab*, etc., *aliquid re eripere*; to — one's country from slavery, *patriam in libertatem vindicare*. **II.** *n.* *liberatio*, or by circumloc. with (con)servare.

research, *n.* *eruditio* (= learning), *investigatio* or *cognitio* (rerum, = inquiry); a man of much —, *vir eruditissimus*.

resemblance, *n.* *similitudo, convenientia, congruentia, analogia* (in reference to words and ideas, in Cic., written in Greek *αναλογία*, or rendered by *proportio*), *congruentia morum* (in manners); — with, etc., *similitudo* with genit. (e.g. *morborum, animi*). **resemble**, *v.tr.* *similem esse* with genit. or dat., *ad similitudinem alci rei accedere* (instead of which we also find *prope, propius*, = nearer; *proxime*, = nearest), *accedere ad aliquid* (of interior and exterior likeness), *facile alci similem esse*, or *vultumque alci referre* (as regards the countenance and the looks), *mores alci referre* (in character).

resent, *v.tr.* *aegre* or *molesse ferre*, in *malam partem accipere*. **resentful**, *adj.* *iracundus, iratus* (= angry). Adv. *iracunde*. **resentment**, *n.* *ira, iracundia, stomachus*.

reservation, *n.* *condicio, exceptio*; with this —, that, etc., *hac lege* or *hac condicione* or *cum hac exceptione ut*, *his exceptis*. **reserve**, **I.** *v.tr.* *retinere* (= to keep back), *aliquid excipere* (= to except), *aliquid reservare, aliquid reponere* (= to store up). **II.** *n.* **1.** in gen., *copia*; **2.** = troops, *subsidia, -orum, coepae subsidiariae, cohortes subsidiariae, (milites) subsidiarii* (in gen.); to keep in —, *lit. in subsidio ponere* or *collocare*, fig. *aliquid recondere*; **3.** see **RESERVATION**; **4.** in manners, *verecundia* (= bashfulness), *modestia* (= modesty), *taciturnitas* (= silence), *cautio* (= caution); without —, *aperte, simpliciter* (= straightforwardly, openly), *sincere, libere, ingenuus* (= freely). **reserved**, *adj.* *taciturnus* (= taciturn), *occultus, tectus* (= secret), *comb. occultus et tectus, modestus* (= modest), *verecundus* (= bashful), *cautus* (= cautious), towards anyone, *tectus ad aliquid*. **reservoir**, *n.* *lucus, -us* (= a large receptacle for water, lake), *castellum* (= — of an aqueduct), *cisterna* (= a hollow place under ground for holding rain-water, Plin.), *viscina* (= pond), *aquae receptaculum* (Vitr.).

reside, *v.intr.* **1.** *habitare* (locum, in loco, apud aliquid, etc.), *sedem* or *sedem ac domicilium habere aliquo loco*; see **LIVE**; **2.** fig. *esse* or *versari*

in alqd re, alci inesse rei. **residence, n. 1.** **habitu** (= the residing); if for a time, **mansio, commoratio**; **2.** **domus, -ūs, f.** (irreg.), **domicilium, aedis, -ium, f.** (= house). **resident, n. 1,** by verbs; **2.** = a minister at a foreign court, perhaps **procurator rerum or legatus.**

residue, n. **pecunia residua, quod residuum** or **reliquum est.** **residuary, adj.** — **legatee, heres, -edis, n.** and **f.**

resign, v.tr. 1. an office, **deponere** (provinciam, dictaturam, etc.), of an officer of state, **abdicare se magistratu**, (a consul) **consulatu**, (a dictator) **dictaturā, etc.**; also **abdicare magistratum (consulatum), abire magistratu (consulatu, etc.), decedere** (provincia or ex or de provincia, = to retire after the expiration of the term of office); **2.** = to give up, (**concedere, deponere, omittere**; to — oneself to, to be —ed, **alqd aequo animo ferre or pati, se ad alqd submittere.** **resignation, n. 1.** **abdication, ejuratio** (dictaturae, etc.); **2.** morally, **animus submissus or demissus** (in opp. to **animus elatus**).

resin, n. **resina** (Plin.). **resinous, adj.** **resinaceus, resinosus** (Plin.).

resist, v.tr. **alci resistere, obstare, repugnare, obistere, adversari, obniti**; to — the enemy, **hostibus resistere, hosti se opponere**; to — bravely, **fortiter repugnare or resistere**; anyone's request, **proces alcijs respuere or rr (jicere or repudiare.** **resistance, n.** **pugna, certamen** (= contest, fight), **defensio** (= defence); to render —, **resistere** (a person or thing, with arms or in words), **repugnare** (see above), **se defendere** (in battle); to prepare for —, **ad resistendum se parare.** **resistless, adj.** and **adv.** **cui nullo modo resisti potest.**

resolute, adj. **fortis** (= brave), **firmus, constans, stans, obstinatus, obfirmatus, promptus** (= ready), **gravis** (= serious). **Adv.** **fortiter, praesenti animo, firme, firmiter, constanter, obstinate, graviter.** **resoluteness, n.** **animi praesentia**; see **RESOLUTION, 2.** **resolution, n. 1.** = dissolution, (dis)solutio, **dissipatio** (of a whole into parts), **explicatio** (= explanation); **2.** = determination, as quality, **constantia, stabilitas, firmitas, firmitudo, gravitas, obstinatio**; **3.** = purpose, **sententia, consilium, propositum**; **4.** — of a deliberative body, **sententia, decretum, scitum** (of a popular assembly, esp. **scitum plebis or plebiscitum**). **resolve, v.intr.** **decernere** (of magistrates, then in gen.), **consilium capere**; **statuere, constituere**; **destinare, animo proponere** (in one's own mind); **censere, placet alci** (of the senate); **sciscere, jubere, comb. sciscere jubereque** (= to make a law, decree, of the people).

resonant, adj. **resonans.**

resort, I. v.intr. **locum celebrare, frequentare, ad locum ventitare, se conferre, commorare**; = to use, **uti**; to — to extremes, **ad extrema decurrere.** **II. n. 1.** **convenienti locus, locus ubi conveniunt**; **2.** = recourse, use verb.

resound, v.intr. **resonare, vocem reddere or remittere.**

resource, n. **auxilium, subsidium, praesidium, adjumentum.** **resources, n.** = means for an object, **facultates, opes, pl., pecunia** (= money), **bona, -orum** (= goods), **res familiaris** (= private property), **fortuna** (= prosperous condition), **patrimonium** (= inheritance), **census, -ūs** (= property legally valued).

respect, I. v.tr. 1. **alqm suscipere, vereri** (= to fear), **revereri** (ante and post class.); **colere, observare, magni aestimare**; **2.** = to pay attention to, **alcijs rationem habere, alci morem gerere**; **3.** = to relate; see **RELATE, 2.** **II. n.** **observantia** (= esteem), **reverentia** (= reverence), **honor** (= esteem); to have, feel — for, **alqm vereri**; in every

—, **omnio, ab omni parte, omni ex parte, in omni genere, omnibus rebus**; in — to, **de alqd re**; see **REGARD, II.** **respectable, adj.** **honestus, spectatus** (= tried), **bene moratus** (= moral), **vir bonae existimationis**. **Adv.** **honeste, bene.** **respectability, n.** **dignitas, honestas.** **respectful, adj.** **observans, venerabilis.** **Adv.** **reverenter** (Plin.). **respecting, adj.** **de with abl.**; see **ABOUT.** **respective, adj.** and **adv.** **proprius, suus, etc.** (e.g. our — brothers, **nostri fratres**), or by **quisque** (e.g. each has his — duties, **sua cuique sunt officia**); by **alter . . . alter, hic . . . ille.**

respire, v.intr. **respirare**; see **BREATHE.** **respiration, n.** **respiratio, respiratio, -ūs, spiritus, -ūs.** **respiratory, adj.** **qui (quae, quod) ad respiratum pertinet**; — **organs, pulmones, pl.** (= lungs).

respite, n. and **v.tr.** see **REPRIEVE.**

resplendent, adj. **splendidus**; see **BRIGHT.**

respond, v.intr. **response, n.** see **ANSWER.** **respondent, n.** **reus** (in a criminal trial), **is unde petitur** (in a civil); see **DEFENDANT.** **responsible, adj.** by **alci ratio reddenda est**; to be —, **alqd praestare** (= to guarantee for); to make oneself — for anyone, **alqd in se recipere.** **responsibility, n.** by the **adj.** **responsive, adj.** **aperius** (= open), by circumloc. (e.g. **qui amorem pro amore reddit**, = to affection; not —, **taciturnus**); see also **FRANK.**

rest, I. n. 1. = quiet, **tranquillitas, (re)quies, -ētis, f., otium, † pax**; **2.** see **PROP. II.** **v.intr. 1.** (**con**)**quiescere** (in gen.); = to sleep, (**con**)**quiescere, requiescere, quieti se dare or tradere, acquiescere, cessare** (= to be unemployed); **2.** to — upon, **alqd re (in)nit, suffulciri**; **fig.** in **alqd re niti**, in **alqo or alqd re positum**, or **situm esse**; see **DEPEND. III.** **v.tr.** see **PROP. SUPPORT.** **resting-place, n.** **tranquillus ad quietem locus** (from the troubles of life), **deversorium** (= inn, also **fig.**), **sepulcrum** (= grave). **restive, adj.** **contumax.** **restless, adj.** **inquietus, commotus, sollicitus** (= anxious), **turbidus, turbulentus, tumultuosus** (of the sea, etc.). **Adv.** use **adj.** **restlessness, n.** **inquietus, -ētis** (Plin.), **commotio** (e.g. **animi**, = — of mind), **sollicitudo.**

rest, n. = remainder, **quod restat, reliquum, residuum.** **restitution, n.** use verb. **restoration, n.** **refectio, reconciliatio** (e.g. **gratiae**), or by verb. **restorative, adj.** and **n.** **medicina.** **restore, v.tr.** **restituere, reficere** (in gen.), **reducere** (= to bring back, e.g. **regem**), **reddere** (= to give back); to — to health, **sanare, sanum facere, sanitatem alci restituere**; see **RENEW.** **restorer, n.** **restituitor, reconciliator** (e.g. **gratiae**).

restrain, v.tr. **reprehendere** (= to seize behind), **retrahere** (= to pull back, **fig.** to detain anyone against his will), **tenere** (lit. = to hold in one's hand), **retinere** (= to keep back a person or thing, e.g. **naves tempestatibus retinentur**), **continere** (= to hold fast on all sides), **retardare** (= to retard the progress of a person or thing, lit. and **fig.**), **arcere alqm or alqd** (= to refuse access to a person or thing), **cohibere** (= to hinder the free motion of a person or thing, hence **fig.** to check, e.g. **iram**), **comprimere** (lit. = to press together, hence **fig.** violently to suppress, put a stop to, actions, intentions, passion), **reprimere, supprimere** (= to repress, hence = violently to check, e.g. **scitum**), **refrenare** (= to bridle), **circumscribere** (= to restrict), (**de**)**finire** (= to set bounds to); to — anyone from, by **cohibere alqd ab alqd re, defendere alqd or alqm ab alqd re, arcere alqm (ab) alqd re** (e.g. **hostes Galliā, homines ab injuriā poena arceat**), **alqm re vocare ab alqd re** (e.g. **a scelere**); to — oneself, **se tenere, se continere** (= to check oneself), **se cohibere** (e.g. in affliction). **restraint n.** **moderatio**

imperatio, modestia, continentia (opp. *luxuria*), **impedimentum, mora** (= hindrance), **modus** (= measure).

restrict, v.tr. *coercere, reprimere, circumscribere, (de)finire, restringere*; see **RESTRAIN**. **restriction**, n. see **RESTRAIN**. **LIMIT. restrictive**, n. *qui (quae, quod) coercet*.

result, I. v.intr. *oriri* (in gen.), *fleri, evenire, evadere* (= to turn out), *consequi* (alqd or ut), *proficisci, nasci, gigni, exsurgere, ex alqd re*. II. n. *exitus, -us, eventus, -us, effectus, -us, consequentia*; to lead to a —, *exitum habere*; general —, *summa*.

resume, v.tr. see **RECOMMENCE**. **resumption**, n. use verb.

resurrection, n. *a morte ad vitam revocatio, *resurrectio* (Eccl.).

resuscitate, v.tr. *resuscitare, alqm ab inferis excitare*; see **REVIVE**.

retail, v.tr. *divendere, distrahere*. **retailer**, n. *propola*.

retain, v.tr. *tenere, retinere, obtinere*, (con-)servare. **retainer**, n. 1, *cliens* (= client), *unus e suis* (= one of a bodyguard); 2, = fee, *arr(h)u(bo)*.

retake, v.tr. *recipere, recipere*; to — from, *alqd alci auferre*.

retaliate, v.tr. *par pari referre*. **retaliation**, n. use verb.

retard, v.tr. (re)morari, (re)ardare (all of a person or thing, and of the person or thing that is the cause), *detinere* (a person or thing, e.g. *naves tempestatibus detinebantur*), *producere, differre, proferre* (= to protract); to — from one day to the other, *alqd procrastinare*.

retire, v.intr. *recedere* (persons and things), *concedere, abcedere, excedere, secedere* (all with a, etc.), *decedere de or ex (provincia, etc., of a magistrate), se subtrahere* (imperceptibly), *recedere in otium, se removere a negotiis publicis, se subtrahere a curia et ab omni parte reipublicae* (from public business); to — to a place, *alqd recedere, secedere, se rejerre* (= to go back), *se abdere in alqm locum* (= to conceal oneself from anything), *recedere ab, etc.* (in gen.), *se recipere ab, etc.*, *se removere ab, etc.*, *se retrahere ab alqd re* (e.g. from a banquet, a convivio). **retired**, adj. *secretus, remotus, reductus, solitarius*; a — life, *vita umbratilis*. **retirement**, n. *solitudo, vita a rebus publicis remoti, vita otiosa, umbratilis, privata ac quieta*. **retiring**, adj. see **MODEST**.

retort, I. v. *regerere alqd alci*. II. n. *quod alqs alci regerit*; see **REPLY**.

retrace, v.tr. = to seek again, *alqd ab alqd re repetere*; to — one's footsteps, *pedem referre*; see **RETURN**.

retreat, I. n. 1, *reditus, -us* (= return), *receptus, -us* (of soldiers, etc.), *fuga* (= flight); 2, = place of refuge; see **REFUGUE**. II. v.intr. *se recipere* (of soldiers and others), *pedem or gradum referre* (in fighting), *castra referre* (e.g. in tutiora loca, of the general), *exercitum or copias reducere alqd* (e.g. in castra, ad mare).

retrench, v.tr. *sumptus minuire, circumcidere, contrahere*. **retrenchment**, n. use verb.

retribution, n. *poena* (= punishment). **retributive**, adj. *pro poena* (= in place of punishment).

retrieve, v.tr. see **RECOVER**. **retriever**, n. *canis*.

retrograde, I. v.intr. 1, = to retire, *se recipere, pedem referre*; 2, = to grow worse, in pejus mutari, *deteriorem fieri*. II. adj. *peior, deterior* (=

worse); a — movement, use **retrō** (= backwards). **retrogression**, n. *recessus, -us, regressus, -us*.

retrospect, n. *respectus, -us* (lit. = looking back), (*praeteritorum*) *memoria*. **retrospective**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) alqd respicit*; to have a — effect, *ad praeterita pertinere*. Adv. by *retrō*.

return, I. v.intr. *reverti* (in the perfect and pluperfect, *reverti, reverteram, seldom reversion sum, etc.*; but as part. *reversus* with active meaning), *redire* (of persons and things, e.g. of ships, rivers), *reducere esse* (of persons and things, e.g. ships, etc.), *revenire* (e.g. domum), *remeare* (= to wander back), *alqd repetere* (= to seek again); *recurere, revolare* (= to fly back). II. v.tr. *reddere, restituere*. III. n. 1, = going back, *reditus, -us, regressus, -us, reversus* (before a journey is finished); 2, formal —, *renuntiatio, professio*; to make a —, *renuntiare, profiteri*; 3, = giving back, by verb, see II. 4, see **PROFIT, INCOME**. **returned**, adj. *redus*.

reunite, v.tr. 1, lit. *iterum conjungere*; see **UNITE**; 2, fig. *reconciliare alqm cum alqd or alci*. **reunion**, n. *reconciliatio* (= reconciliation); see also **ASSEMBLY**.

reveal, v.tr. *patefacere, manifestum reddere, aperire, retegere* (rare before Aug.), (*in medium or lucem*) *proferre, evulgare, divulgare*; see **DISCLOSE, BETRAY, PUBLISH**. **revelation**, n. *patefactio, or by verb; Eccl. revelatio, the book of —, Apocalypsis*.

revel, I. v.intr. 1, *comis(s)ari*; 2, see **DELIGHT**. II. n. and **revelry**, n. *comis(s)atio*. **reveller**, n. *comis(s)ator*.

revenge, I. n. *ultio* (= the act of —), *vindicta* (by the gods, the law, magistrates, and others through the law), *ulciscendi cupiditas, ira, iracundia*. II. v.tr. *ulcisci alqm or alqd, vindicare alqm or alqd in alqm* (of laws and magistrates), *comb. ulcisci et persequi, poenas capere pro alqd or alcis rei, poenas alcis rei expetere* (= to claim — for anybody or anything).

revengful, adj. *ultionis cupidus, iratus* (= angry). Adv. *irato animo*.

revenue, n. *vectigal, reditus, -us*.

reverberate, I. v.tr. to — the rays, *radios repercutere, reperere*. II. v.intr. see **REBOUND, reverberation**, n. *repercussus, -us* (Plin., Tac.).

reverence, I. n. 1, *observantia, reverentia, veneratio, verecundia* (stronger than *reverentia*); religious —, *religio or pietas erga Deum*; as a title use in gen. *vir reverendus*; of a king, *augustus*; 2, to make a —, (*reverenter*) *alqm salutare*. II. or **revere**, v.tr. *alqm observare, colere et observare, or vereri et colere, alqm revereri, reverentiam adversus alqm adhibere, reverentiam alci habere or praestare*. **reverend**, adj. *reverendus* in gen. (or Eccl.). **reverent**, adj. *verecundus* (= shy, modest), *religiosus, venerandus* (= devout), *pius* (= dutiful). Adv. *verecunde, religiose, pie*; they went — into the temple, *venerabundi templum inire* (Liv.).

reverie, n. *cogitatio* (= thought); lost in a —, *in cogitatione defixus, nescio quid meditans*.

reverse, I. v.tr. *invertere, (com)mutare, convertere*; see **CHANCE**. II. n. 1, = change, (*com*)*mutatio, vicissitudo, viciis* (gen.), pl. *vices* more common (mostly poet.), *conversio*; 2, = contrary, *contrarium*; 3, = defeat, *clades, -is, f.*; see **DEFEAT**; 4, = hind part, *pars aversa*. **reversible**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) facile inverti potest*. **revers on**, n. 1, see **REVERSE**, II.; 2, legal *tert. hereditas*. **revert**, v.intr. *redire ad alqm, cedere alci*.

review, I. v.tr. *inspicere, perspicere, cognos-*

cere, recensere, recensere, corrigere; to — an army, recensere (i.e. to number), inspicere (e.g. the legions, arma, viros, equos cum cura, singulos milites), numerum alcijs inire (e.g. troops), comb. alqd recensere et numerum inire, lustrare (of the censor, then the army by the general, with religious rites), oculis lustrare, oculis obire (with a glance); to — a book, perhaps de libro iudicium exprimere. **II.** n. 1, conspectus, -us, or by verbs; 2, of troops, recensio (with a view to numbering), lustratio (= rites at beginning of a —), in gen. simulacrum pugnae, ludicrum certamen, imago pugnae, iusta belli species (all in Liv. xl. 6); 3, see JOURNAL. **reviewer**, n. qui de libro iudicium suum exprimit.

revile, v.tr. conviciari, convicium alci facere, alqm conviciis consecrari or incessere, alci maledicere, alqm maledictis insectari, maledicta in alqm dicere or conferre, probris et maledictis alqm vexare, maledictis or probris alqm increpare, contumeliosis verbis alqm prosequi. **reviler**, n. conviciator, maledictus. **reviling**, n. maledictio, verborum contumelia, probrum, convicium.

revise, **I.** v.tr. see REVIEW, CORRECT. **II.** n. plagula de prelo emendanda, or by verb. **revision**, n. lima (lit. = file), emendatio, correctio; see CORRECTION.

revisit, v.tr. revisere.

revive, **I.** v.intr. reviviscere, ad vitam redire (lit. and fig., of persons and things), renasci (fig. of things), revirescere, recreari, respirare. **II.** v.tr. vitum alcijs restituere, vitam alci reddere.

revoke, v.tr. irritum esse jubere, abrogare, rescindere (legem, etc.); see ABOLISH, RESCIND. **revocable**, adj. † revocabilis, qui (quae, quod) facile mutari potest. **revocation**, n. revocatio (in gen.), abrogatio, rescissio (of a law); see ABRIGATION.

revolt, **I.** v.intr. seditionem movere, imperium auspiciumque abnuere (= to refuse obedience, of soldiers), rebellare, rebellionem facere, imperium alcijs detrectare, deicere ab alqo or ab alcijs imperio, desciscere ab alqo. **II.** n. seditio, defectio, rebellio, tumultus, -us. **revolter**, n. (homo) seditiosus, qui ab alqo desciscit. **revoluting**, adj. tacter (tet-), nefandus, foedus, turpis; see DISGUSTING.

revolution, n. 1, = turning, conversio, orbis, anfractus, -us (solis), ambitus, -us; 2, political —, novae res; see also REVOLT. **revolutionary**, adj. lit. seditiosus, novarum rerum studiosus or cupidus; fig. novissimus (= very strange). **revolutionist**, n. (homo) novarum rerum cupidus. **revolutionize**, v.tr. commutare (lit. and fig.).

revolve, **I.** v.intr. se (re)volvère or (re)volvi, se circumagere or circumagi, circumverti. **II.** v.tr. alqd animo volvere or volutare. **revolver**, n. see PISTOL.

revulsion, n. (com)mutatio; see CHANGE.

rew rd, I. v.tr. praemium alci dare, tribuere, (per)solvere, pretium alci deferre, praemio alqm ornare or decorare, remunerari alqm praemio. **II.** n. remuneratio, for, alcijs rei; (= the thing itself, praemium or pretium, fructus, -us (= fruit). **rewarder**, n. qui alci praemium dat, etc.

rewrite, v.tr. iterum scribere.

rhapsody, n. perhaps dictum granatiloquum, or ampullae (i.e. ampullae et sesquipedalia verba).

rhetoric, n. rhetorica or rhetorice (ῥητορικὴ), pure Latin ars orandi or bene dicendi scientia (Quint.). **rhetorical**, adj. rhetoricus (ῥητορικὸς), oratorius. Adv. rhetorice.

rheum, n. gravedo, humor. **rheumatism**, n. cruciatus, -us, or dolor in gen.

rhinoceros, n. rhinoceros (rhin.).

rhubarb, n. radix pontica (Cels.).

rhyme, **I.** n. extremorum verborum similia sonitus, -us. **II.** v.intr. versus extremis verbis inter se consonantes, or versus qui extremis verbis similiter sonant, facere.

rhythm, n. numerus or in the pl. numeri, modus, modi, pl. rhythmus (Quint.; Cic. uses Greek ῥυθμός). **rhythmical**, adj. numerosus. Adv. numerose.

rib, n. costa; of a ship, statumen.

ribald, adj. obscenus; see FILTHY. **ribaldry**, n. sermo obscenus, obscenitas.

riband, **ribbon**, n. redimiculum (= anything to tie round the head, forehead), taenia, fuscia (= small bit of cloth, etc., for a head-dress), lemniscus (for garlands, also for an order). **vitta** (= head-band), **infula** (= fillet, also badge of honour).

rice, n. oryza; as a dish, by puls ex oryza cocta.

rich, adj. dives (dis, opp. pauper), locuples (= having much property and in a flourishing condition), opulentus (= who has means, money, influential), copiosus, copius dives or locuples (= rich in provisions of all kinds, copiosus also of a fertile mind), pecuniosus, magnae pecuniae, bene nummatus, argenteo copiosus (= having much money), fortunatus (= fortunate, wealthy), beatus (= who has everything he can wish for), abundans (= who has so much that he can give unto others; also of a fertile mind, opp. inops), optimus (= rich, abundant, e.g. booty, profit, kingdom, etc.), amplus (= considerable, splendid in a gen. sense, e.g. reward, funeral), uber (= ample, in large quantities, or yielding a great deal), opimus (= sumptuous), pretiosus (= costly), lautus (= luxurious); — in, dives alqd re (poetic with gen.), opulentus alqd re, uber alqd re or alcijs rei, ferax alcijs rei (= yielding, etc., of countries, fields, etc.), frequens alqd re (where anything exists in large numbers, e.g. Nilus feris et beluis frequens). Adv. copiose, beate (= with all blessings, abundantly, ample (often in superl. amplissime), pretiose (= expensively), laute (= well, luxuriously). **riches**, n. divitiae (= large fortune), opulentia (= ample means, as regards money, property, etc.), opes, f. pl. (= means wherewith to accomplish a thing), fortunae (= blessing of Providence), facultates, -um, pl., copiae (= means of all kinds). **richness**, n. copia, abundantia, ubertas (of soil, etc.); see ABUNDANCE, FERTILITY.

rick, n. meta (Col.).

rid, get rid of, v.tr. alqm liberare, expellere alqd re, alqm eripere ex or ab alqd re (all three = to free from danger, and esp. from any unpleasant position, etc.), alqd deponere (= to lay aside), dimittere (= to dismiss); to have got — of, solutum, vacuum esse alqd re (e.g. fear); see FREE, DISMISS. **riddance**, n. liberatio; good —, abi (abite).

riddle, **I.** n. aenigma, -ätis, n., ambages -um, f. (= ambiguity in speech or action); you talk in —, ambages narras. **II.** v.intr. enigmate loqui. **riddled**, adj. e.g. — with wounds, graviter vulneratus, multis vulneribus oppressus.

ride, v.intr. equitare, equo vehi (in gen.); to — up to, equo vehi ad alqm or ad alqd, aequitare ad alqm or ad alqd, obequitare alci rei; to — quickly, equo concitato (of several, equis citatis) advehi or alvolare, equo admisso (equis admissis) accurrere; to — at anchor, in ancoris consistere. **rider**, n. eques, -itis, m.; to be a very good —, equitandus

perilissimum esse. **riding**, *n.* equitatio, equitatus, -us (Plin.). **riding-master**, *n.* qui alqm equitare docet.

ridge, *n.* montis dorsum, jugum.

ridicule, *I. n.* (de)ridiculum; see MOCKERY. **II. v.tr.** anyone or anything, irridere, deridere alqm or alqd, in risum vertere (e.g. cognomen); see Mock. **ridiculous**, *adj.* ridiculus, ridendus, deridiculus, perridiculus, subridiculus; see ABSURD. **Adv.** (per)ridicule, subridicule, joculariter, deridendus, jocularis (= facetious). **ridiculousness**, *n.* by *adj.*

rife, *adj.* to be — (e.g. a report), fertur, fama or res percrebrescit or percrebuit.

rifle, *n.* see GUN.

rifle, *v.tr.* see PLUNDER.

rift, *n.* rima; see CRACK.

rig, *v.tr.* armare. **rigging**, *n.* armamenta, -orum.

right, *I. adj. 1.* (in geometry) rectus; — angled, orthogonius; see STRAIGHT; = not left, dexter (opp. sinister); the — hand, (manus) dextra; 2, = morally —, aequus, rectus, verus (= true), accuratus, diligens (= careful, accurate), justus; it is —, fas (jusque) est; it is not — of you to, etc., non recte jecisti quod, etc.; it serves me —, fure plector (Cic.); it serves you —, merito tibi accidit; 3, = correct, rectus, verus (true), justus (just as it should be, e.g. measure, size), often also by ipse; the — word for anything, verum rei vocabulum; to go the — road, rectam viam ingredi (lit.); to go the — way about it, rectam rationem inire (= to choose the — remedy); I have got to the — house, ad eam ipsam domum pervento quo tendo; at the — time, in tempore, opportune, opportuno tempore (= convenient), tempore suo, tempore ipso (= in due time); ad tempus (= at the right moment); to make the — use of anything, recte or bene or sapienter uti alqd re; you are —, res ita est ut dixisti, sunt ista ut dicis; to do what is —, recte agere. **II. adv.** recte, vere, juste, rite (= duly), jure, merito (= deservedly), bene (= well), diligenter, accurate (= accurately), plane, prorsus (= altogether, I do not — understand, non satis or plane intellego). **III. n. —** to do anything, jus, potestas alqis rei (= power, as a —, to do so); I have a — to do it, jus est alqd facere, potestatem habeo alqd faciendi; fas (= the divine law, what is — in the sight of God, hence, what is in the course of nature, what our conscience allows us to do); contrary to all —s, contra jus fasque, contra jus ac fas; by —s, jure, suo jure (= from his own personal —), merito (= deservedly); with the greatest —, justissime, justo jure, optimo jure, merito atque optimo jure, jure meritoque, jure ac merito, merito ac jure. **righteous**, *adj.* bonus, probus, sanctus, aequus, justus. **Adv.** bene, probe, sancte, juste. **righteousness**, *n.* probitas, sanctitas. **rightful**, *adj.* legitimus, justus, debitus (= due), or quo de jure est. **Adv.** lege, legitime, juste, jure; see LEGALLY, RIGHT, II.

rigid, *adj.* rigidus, rigens (lit., = stiff with cold; then fixed in gen., e.g. eyes, hair; rigidus also fig. inflexible, unsociable, e.g. mores rigidi), immobilis (= immovable, of persons and things), durus (= without grace, delicacy, opp. mollis), severus (= severe). **Adv.** rigide, dure, severe. **rigidity**, *n.* rigor. **rigorous**, *adj.* see RIGID. **rigour**, *n.* rigor (opp. clementia, also of a thing, e.g. animi, veteris disciplinae, mostly post Aug.), severitas, duritia.

rill, *n.* rivus (rivulus very late, except in fig. sense).

rim, *n.* labrum (≠ lip), ora (of a shield, etc.); see EDGE.

rime, *n.* pruina.

rind, *n.* cortex (of trees), liber (= the inward bark); see SKIN.

ring, *I. n.* circulus, orbis, -is, *m.* (in gen.), an(n)ulus (= — on a finger, of curtains, chains, hair), inaurēs, -ium, *f.* (= ear —s), = circle, fig. corona, orbis, -is, *m.*, circulus. **II. v.tr.** and *intr.* tinnire; to — at the door, pulsare fores or januam (= to knock), to — for anyone, (ueris) tinnitu alqm arcessere (lit.), digitis concrepare (= to snap with the fingers, as the Romans did when they wished to call a slave; of bells, sonare (intr.); to — the bells, campanam pulsare; = to resound, resonare; to — the changes, alqd iterare; = to surround, circumdare; see SURROUND. **ring-dove**, *n.* columba (= blue rock), palumbes, -is, *m.* and *f.* (= stock-dove). **ringing**, *I. adj.* † sonorus, canorus. **II. n.** + tinnitus, -ūs, or by sonus. **ringleader**, *n.* auctor, princeps, caput, dux, fax (lit. = torch), tuba (lit. = trumpet). **ringlet**, *n.* cirrus; see CURL. **ringworm**, *n.* lichen (Plin.).

rinse, *v.tr.* eluere, colluere, perluere.

riot, *I. n.* 1, seditio, motus, -ūs, concitatio (e.g. plebis contra patres), tumultus, -ūs (of slaves, peasants, allies against the Romans themselves), vis reipentina (= sudden rising); 2, = extravagant conduct, comissatio (= leasting), rixa (= brawling). **II. v.intr. 1, seditioem (tumultum, etc.) movere or concitare; 2, = to run riot, comissari (= to revel), bacchari (= to rave), luxuriare (= to live riotously). **rioter**, *n.* (homo) seditiosus, turbulentus, etc. **riotous**, *adj.* 1, seditiosus, rerum evertendarum or rerum novarum cupidus, rerum mutationis cupidus, turbulentus, comb. seditiosus ac turbulentus (e.g. civis); 2, comissabundus; — living, luxuria. **Adv.** turbulente, seditiose, luxuriose.**

rip, *v.tr.* 1, scindere, divellere (= to tear) see LEAR, CUT; 2, dissuere (a seam; rare).

ripe, *adj.* maturus, tempestivus (lit. and fig.), coctus; a — old age, senectus, -utis; — judgment, judicium. **ripen**, *I. v.tr.* maturare (lit. and fig.). **II. v.intr. maturari, maturescere, ad maturitatem pervenire, maturitatem assequi or adipisci. **ripeness**, *n.* maturitas (lit. and fig.), maturitas tempestiva (lit.), tempestivitas (lit. and fig.).**

ripple, *I. v.intr.* perhaps leni murmur defluere, or delabi, susurrare, leniter sonare. **II. n.** perhaps unda; the — of the waves, lenedundarum murmur.

rise, *I. v.intr.* 1, = to get up, (ex)surgere, consurgere (esp. of a number of people), assurgere (esp. as a mark of honour to anyone, alci); to — in the morning, exurgere (= to awake), (e) lectulo or lectulo alone surgere; from table, a cenā; to — from illness, e morbo assurgere; of the sun, stars, etc., of sunrise, (di)lucescere, illucscere, (ex)oriri; of the wind, tempest, etc., consurgere, cooriri; 2, = to increase, surgere, increbescere, crescere; to — in the air, (in) sublime ferri; of a river, nasci (Plin.), † roscisci, gigni, (ex)oriri; to — from beneath, emergere; of thoughts, subire mentem or animum, alci succurrere; of prices, augeri, crescere, ingravescere; to — in dignity, in the world, etc., ad honores ascendere, altiore dignitatis gradum consequi; 3, = to rebel, cooriri (e.g. ad bellum); see REBEL; to — again, resurgere (Eccl.). **II. n.** and **rising**, *n.* (ex)ortus, -ūs (of the sun, etc.), a (di)scensus, -ūs (= place where one ascends); — of a hill, so clivus leniter assurgens (of a gentle —); = origin, ortus, -ūs, caus(a), fons, -ntis, *m.*, origo; to give — to, locum alci rei dare or praebere, efficere; see CAUSE; — in price, annona carior (of corn), in gen. use verb; = insurrection; see REBELLION. **rising**, *adj.* of ground, (collis) paul(ulum) ex planitie editus or assurgens

fig. perhaps *qui gratis (in dies) augetur* (of reputation, etc.); see PROSPEROUS.

risible, adj. *quod ad ridendum pertinet*. **risibility**, n. by *ridere* (e.g. I have nothing to excite my —, *non habeo quod rideam*).

risk, **I.** n. *periculum* (= danger), *discrimen*, *alea* *alcjs rei* (= danger, uncertainty in anything); at my —, *meo periculo*; to take anything at one's own —, *alqd periculi sui facere*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd in aleam dare*, *alqd in periculum* or *discrimen* *adducere* or *vocare*; to — one's life, *committere se periculo mortis*.

rite, n. by *ritus*, —us; see CEREMONY. **ritual**, **I.** adj. *de ritu*. **II.** n. *liber* or *formula sacrorum*. **ritualist**, n. *homo de sacris (rite faciendis) diligentissimus*.

rival, **I.** n. *aemulus*, fem. *aemula* (in gen.), *rivalis* (as a lover), *competitor* (political). **II.** adj. *aemulans* *cr'm alqd*. **III.** v.tr. (*con*) *certare* or *contendere* *cum alqd* (= to contest), *aemulari* *alqm* or *cum alqd* (= to strive for anything which another tries to gain). **rivalry**, n. *aemulatio*.

river, **I.** n. *fluvius*, *flumen*, *amnis*, *rivus* (= rivulet, any small river which flows), *torrens* (= torrent); the — flows quickly, *fluvius citatus* (or *incitatus*) *fertur*; slowly, *fluvius placide* *mandat*; the — is rapid, *fluvius violentus* *invehitur*; is low, *amnis tenui* *fuit aqua*; a swollen —, *rivus inflatus*; to direct a — into another channel, *ammem in alium cursum deflectere*. **II.** adj. *fluvialis*, *fluvialilis*, *fluvialis*. **river-basin**, n. *locus ubi omnia flumina in unum defluunt*. **river-god**, n. *numen fluminis*. **river-horse**, 1. *hippopotamus* (Plin.).

river, **I.** v.tr. *clavus* (of) *figere*. **II.** n. *fibula ferrea*, *clavus* (nail).

road, n. **I.** *via* (= the way for going or travelling), *iter* (= the going, or the — itself); on the —, *in* or *ex itinere*; a — goes to, *iter fert alqd*; 2, fig. the right —, *via*; the wrong —, *error*. **roads**, n. pl. = anchorage for ships, roadstead, *statio*. **roadside**, adj. *by* *in itinere*. **roadster**, n. *cuballus*.

roam, v.intr. *palari* (e.g. *per agros*), *vagari*. **roaming**, adj. *vagus*.

roan, adj. *badius albis maculis sparsus*.

roar, **I.** v.intr. of beasts, *rugire* (of an ox, also of thunder, etc.), *rudere* (= to bray like an ass, also of lions, stags, etc.), *rugire*, *fremere* (of lions), *vociferari* (of men). **II.** n. *mugitus*, *ruditus*, *rugitus* (all —is), *vociferatio*.

roast, **I.** v.tr. *assare*, *torrere*, *frigere* (the two foregoing = to fry). **II.** adj. *assus*; — meat, *assum*, *caro assa*, *assa*, n. pl. (several pieces); — beef, *assum bubulum*; — veal, *assum vitulinum*.

rob, v.tr. *rapere*, *latrocinari* (= to — on the highway); *alqm alqd re* *depeculari* (men, temples, etc., rare), *alqm alqd re* *(ex)spoliare*, *despoliare*, *expiare*, *compilare* (= to strip temples, the public treasury, etc., the latter also *alqd alqd re*), *fraudare* *alqm re* (by cheating), *alqd alqd eripere* (= to snatch away), *adripere*, *auferre* (= to take away); to — of children, *orbare*.

robber, n. *ereptor* (plunderer), *praedo* (= who seeks after booty both by sea and by land), *latro* (= burglar), *pirata* (= pirate), *fur* (= thief); band of —s, *latronum* or *praedonum* *globus*, *latronum* or *praedonum* *turba*, or simply *latrones*, *praedones*, or *latrocinium* (Cic.), and fig. of Catiline and his associates. **robbery**, n. *rapina*, *spoliatio* (the act), *latrocinium* (= highway —; *latrocinium* alone or *latrocinium maris* also = piracy), *praedatio* (= taking booty); robberies of all kinds, *latrocinia* et *rapitus*; to commit —, *rapere*, *rapinas* *facere*, *latrocinari*, *piraticam* *facere* or *exercere* (by sea).

robe, **I.** n. *vestis* (= dress in gen.), *amictus*, —us (= anything thrown over), *stola*, *palla* (= dress for the Roman ladies), *trabea* (= robe of state); see DRESS, GOWN. **II.** v.tr. *vestire*.

robust, adj. *robustus*; see STRONG.

rock, n. *saxum* (= any mass of stones), *rupes*, —is (= steep —, on the land and in the sea), *scopulus* (in prose, = dangerous — in the water, cliff), *cautes*, —is, f. (= ragged —, crag), *comb. saxa* et *cautes*; fig. *arx* (= castle, —, e.g. *arx est illa spei salutis nostrae*). **rocky**, adj. *scopulosus*, *saxosus*, *saxeus* (= made of —).

rock, **I.** v.tr. *movere*, *qualere*. **II.** v.intr. *movere*.

rocket, n. by *radius pyrius*.

rod, n. *virga* (in gen.), *ferula* (= fennel-giant, for chastising children), *arundo* (cane), *decempeda* (in land-surveying).

roe, n. of fish, *ova*, *orum*, pl.

roe, n. = female deer, *caprea*. **roebuck**, n. *capreolus*, *caprea*.

rogation, n. *rogatio* (= the proposal of a law; Eccl. = prayer), *supplicatio* (= prayer).

rogue, n. (*homo*) *perfidus*, *nequam*, *sceleratus*, *sceleratus*, *fraudulentus*, *veterator*, (*tri*) *furcifer* (Com.). **roguey**, n. *fraus*, —dis, f., *dolus*.

roughish, adj. **1.** *perfidus*, *fraudulentus*; see under ROGUE; **2.** = saucy, *protervus*, *lascivus*. Adv. *perfidie*, *nequiter*, *scelerate*, *scelerate*, *fraudulenter*, *proterve*, *lascive*.

roll, **I.** v.tr. *volvère*, *devolvère* (down), *evolvère* (out), *provolvère* (forward), *convolvère* (together), *volutare*, *versare* (over and over); to — round anything, *alqd alci rei circumvolvère*, *involvère*. **II.** v.intr. *convolvì*, *se volutare*, *volu tari*; tears — down his cheeks, *lacrimae pegenas manant*. **III.** n. *orbis*, *cylindrus* (= cylinder); = what is rolled up, *volumen* (of paper); = a — of bread, *panis*; — of a drum, *tympani pulsatio* (= beating), or *sonus* (= sound); = list, *album* (e.g. *senator*, —um, Tac.). **roller**, n. *cylindrus* (for rolling things round, or for levelling ground), *phalange* (put under ships). **roll-call**, n. *album*; to answer to the —, *ad nomina respondere*.

Roman Catholic, adj. * *Catholicus*, * *qui fidei Romanae Ecclesiae tenet*.

romance, **I.** n. *fabula*. **II.** v.intr. *fabulari*. **romantic**, adj. *factus* (= feigned), *mirus*, *novus* (= wonderful), *amoenus* (= pretty, of a place). Adv. *ut* *in fabulis* *fit*, *fictè*, *mirè*, *amoenè*.

romp, v.intr., see PLAY.

roof, **I.** n. *tectum*, *culmen*; buildings without —, *aedificia hypaethra*; to receive under your —, *hospitio excipere alqm*. **II.** v.tr. to —, *tectò tegere*; to unroof, *nudare tecto*. **roofless**, adj. *hypaethrus*, *nudatus*; = homeless, *sine tecto*.

room, n. **1.** *locus*, *spatium* e.g. to make —, *viam* or *locum* *dare*, *locum* *dare* et *cedere*; *populum* or *turbam* *submovere* (e.g. for the consul by the lictors), *partem sedis* or *subsellii* *vacuum* *facere* (= to give up one's seat); see SPACE; **2.** = apartment, *conclave*, *cubiculum* (= chamber, bed—); *hospitalia*, —ium, n. (= guest chambers); dining—, *cenaculum*; (all the —s above the ground-floor were *cenacula*); *cenatio*; a small —, *cenatiuncula*; bed—, *cubiculum* (see Smith, "Dict. Antiq. Art.", *Domus*). **roomy**, adj. *spatiosus*; see SPACIOUS.

roost, **I.** n. *peritica gallinaria*. **II.** v.intr. *stabulari*.

root, **I.** n. **1.** *radix* (= — of a tree: then — of the tongue, hair, feather, mountain, hill, etc.); fig. = origin); by the —s, *radicitus*, *radicibus*; **2.** fig. *stirps*, *fons*, —ntis, m., *causa* (a = cause,

origin, source); with the —, *radicinus, radicibus*. **IL** v.intr. *radicare* (lit. Col.), *radices capere* or *mittere* (lit.), *inhaerescere in mente* (fig. of that which one does not forget), *radices agere* (= to take —, also fig. = to gain a firm footing), *insidère, inveterascere* (both fig., the former of a superior, the latter of a habit, an evil, etc.). **III** v.tr. *fovere, alere* (fig. = to foster); to — up, *evellere*. **rooted**, adj. *inveteratus, confirmatus* (fig.); deeply —, fig. *penitus defixus*.

rope, n. *restis* (= a thin —), *funis, -is*, m. (= a thick —), *rudens* (= a cable), *retinaculum* (of a ship), *funis ancorarius, ancorale* (= anchor —), *funis extenitus* (= tight —).

rosary, n. **1**, = garden of roses, *rosarium, rosetum*; **2**, = beads, *rosarium* (Eccl.). **rose**, n. *rosa*. **rosy**, adj. *roseus*.

rosemary, n. *ros marinus*.

rosin, n. *resina*.

rostrum, n. *rostra, -orum*.

rot, **I** v.intr. *putrescere, putrefieri, tabescere*. **II** n. *tabes, -is*. **rotten**, adj. *putrefactus, putridus*.

rotate, v.intr. *se volvere, volvi, se circumagere, circumagi*; see REVOLVE. **rotation**, n. *ambitus, -us, circuitus, -us, circumactio* (e.g. *rotarum*), *circulatio* or *circinatio* (of the planets), *cursum, -us* (= course); in —, *ordine*; see SUCCESSION. **rotatory**, adj. *†versatilis*.

rotundity, n. *figura rotunda, rotunditas* (Plin.).

rouge, **I** n. *fuscus*. **II** v.intr. *ficare*.

rough, adj. *asper* (e.g. road, places, climate, voice, life or mode of living, man), *salebrosus* (= rugged, uneven), *confragosus* (= craggy, stony), *hirsutus* (lit. = shaggy; then of thorns, etc.), *asper, gravis* (of weather), *tribudus* (of weather or wind); see STORMY; *horridus* (= standing on end; hence void of refinement, of things and persons, e.g. *verba*), *raucus* (= hoarse); of character, *inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus*; see SKETCH. Adv. *asperè, dure, duriter, inhumane, inurbane, rustice*. **roughen**, v.tr. (*ex*) *asperare* (lit. and fig.). **roughness**, n. *asperitas* (in gen., e.g. of the climate, *caeli, animi*), *duritia*; of manners, *inhumanitas, inurbanitas, rusticitas*.

round, **I** adj. *rotundus, globosus* (= globular), *orbiculatus* (lit. = orbicular, like a disk; then — like a ball, — in gen.), *teres* (rounded), *comb. teres et rotundus*. **II** v.tr. **1**, *rotundare, curvare, conglobare*; **2**, fig. *polire, concludere*. **III** n. **1**, see CIRCLE; **2**, in fighting, *certamen*; in music, *cantus, -us* (song); to go the —s, *vigilias circumire*. **IV** adv. and prep. *circa, circum* (alqd). **roundabout**, adj. and adv. *devious*; a — way, *ambages, -um, circuitus, -us*. **rounded**, adj. *teres* (lit. and fig.), *rotundatus, rotundus, conglobatus*; of style, *quasi rotundus, concinnus*. **roundelay**, n. see SONG. **roundly**, adv. *plane, prorsus* (= altogether).

rouse, v.tr. *excitare*.

rout, **I** v.tr. to — the enemy, *hostes dissipare* or *hostes in fugam dissipare*. **II** n. see MOB, LEFEAT.

route, n. see WAY, ROAD, JOURNEY.

routine, n. *habitus, -us* (= any art or virtue in which we feel at home, as it were), *usus, -us* (= practice), *ordo* (= order).

rove, v.intr. see RAMBLE. **rover**, n. *qui errat*, etc.; = pirate, *pirata, m., praedo*.

row, n. *ordo, -inis, m., series*; first, second, etc. — of seats, *sedilia prima, secunda*, etc.; as a —, (*ex*) *ordine, in ordinem, deinceps*.

row, n. **1**, see QUARREL; **2**, see NOISE.

row, **I** v.intr. *remigare*; to — with all one's might, *remis contendere*. **II** v.tr. *remis propellere*.

royal, adj. *regius*, or by the gen. *regis* (= belonging to a king), *regalis* (= according to the dignity of a king). Adv. *regie, regaliter, regio more*. **royalist**, n. *qui regis partibus studet*.

royalty, n. **1**, *regia potestas*; **2**, on a book, *fructus, -us, reditus, -us*.

rub, v.tr. *terere* (= to — off, to — to pieces), *alterere* (= to — against), *conterere* (= to pound), *fricare* (e.g. a floor), *dennulcère, permulcère* (= to stroke); to — out, *delere*.

rubber, n. at whist, by *paginis ter contendere*.

rubbish, n. **1**, *rudus* (= rubble); see REFUSE; **2**, *nugae, gerrae*; see NONSENSE.

rubble, n. *rudus*.

rubric, n. *rubrica* (Eccl.).

ruby, **I** n. *carbunculus* (Plin.). **II** adj. *purpureus*.

rudder, n. *gubernaculum, clavus*.

ruddy, adj. *rubicundus*. **ruddiness**, n. use adj. (e.g. color *rubicundus*).

rude, adj. *rudis* (= inexperienced); — verses, *versus inconditi* or *incompositi*; = unmannerly, *agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus, inhumanus*; = insolent, *insolens*. Adv. *incondite, incomposite, rustice, inurbane, inhumane, insolenter*. **rudeness**, n. *rusticitas, inhumanitas, inurbanitas, insolentia, mores rustici*, etc.

rudiments, n. pl. *rudimenta*; see ELEMENTS. **rudimentary**, adj. *inchoatus*.

rue, n. *ruta*.

rue, v.tr. see REGRET, REPENT. **rueful**, adj. see SORROWFUL. **ruth**, n. see PITY.

ruff, n. see COLLAR.

ruffian, n. *latro* (= bandit), *sicarius* (= assassin), *homo nefarius*, etc. **ruffianly**, adj. *nefarius, nequam, perditus, sceleratus*; see WICKED.

ruffle, v.tr. **1**, *agitare*; to be —d, *inhorrescere* (also of a hen, to — her feathers, *gallinae inhorrescunt edito ovo, excutuntque sese*, Plin.); **2**, fig. see EXCITE, IRRITATE.

rug, n. *stragulum*. **rugged**, adj. see ROUGH, UNEVEN.

ruin, **I** n. **1**, —s, *ruinae, parietinas* (e.g. *Corinthis*), *muri diruti* (= walls partly destroyed); **2**, *ruina* (lit. = the falling in, then fig.), *interitus, -us, exitium*; the — of one's fortune, *ruina fortunarum*; that was his —, *hoc ei exitio fuit*; see DESTRUCTION. **II** v.tr. *pessumdare* (lit. and fig.), *perdere, alqm or alqd praecipitare* (e.g. the State), *conficere* (= completely to wear out, exhaust, e.g. *partem plebis tributo*), *prostrernere alqm or alqd* (e.g. the enemy), *affigere* (e.g. the State, etc.), *profigare* (entirely, a person, the State, one's health), also *comb. affigere et perdere, affigere et prostrernere, affigere et profigare* (all = *funditus perdere* or *evertere*). **ruinous**, adj. **1**, see PERNICIOUS; **2**, = very great (of expense), *maximus, effusus*.

rule, **I** v.tr. and intr. **1**, *regere, civitatem regere, imperium tractare, regnare, rempublicam regere* or *moderari, reipublicae praeesse*; see REIGN; **2**, to — passions, *alqd or alci rei temperare*; see RESTRAIN. **II** n. *lex* (e.g. *leges dicendi*), *praescriptum, praecceptum, ars, ratio, regula* (= a ruler or instrument for ruling lines or deciding cases, as *regula sermonis, regula ad quam alqd dirigitur*), *norma*; to give a —, *legem dare, scribere, praecceptum dare* or *tradere*; to lay down as a —,

praecipere, praescribere; in a court of law, *edictare*. **ruler**, *n. l.* *rector, moderator, qui alci rei praest*; 2, for drawing, *regula*.

rumble, *v. intr.* (*insonare, mugire, murmurare*).

rum'nate, *v. intr.* *ruminare* or *ruminari* (*tr.* and *intr.*, *lit.* and *fig.*), *remandere* (*tr.* and *intr.*, *Plin.*); see **MEDITATE**. **ruminant**, *adj.* *ruminalis* (*Plin.*). **rumination**, *n.* *ruminatio* (*lit.* and *fig.*).

rummage, *v. intr.* *alqd perscrutari*.

rumour, *I. n.* *rumor, fama, sermo* (= talk), *opinio* (= opinion), *auditio* (= what we know by hearsay), *comb.* *rumor* (or *fama*) *et auditio*. **VI. v. tr.**, it is —ed, *fertur*, (*res, fama, etc.*) *percrebescit*.

rump, *n.* *clunes, -ium, m.* and *f.*

rumple, *v. tr.* *immundum* (*in gen.*), *incomptam* (of hair) *facere*.

run, *I. v. intr.* (*decurrere*) (from a higher place to one that lies lower, *ab, de* = down from, *ex* = out of, *per*, with *accus.* or the simple *accus.* = through, *ad* = as far as), *cursum ferri, aufugere* (= to — away), *cursum tendere alqd* (= to — anywhere), *occurrere* (= to — up to), *percurrere* (= to — to a place), *procurrere* (= to — out of), *se proripere* (= to dash forth, *e.g.* into the street, *in publicum*; out of the house, *foras*), *effundi, se effundere* (of a large crowd, *e.g.* in *castra*), *transcurrere alqd* (= to — over anything; then absolute = to — across to, over to anyone, *e.g.* *ad alqm*), *circumcurrere, circumcursare alqm locum* (= to — about in a place), *cursum, trepidare* (= to — about), *pervagari alqm locum* (= to ramble about in a place); to — against each other, *inter se concurrere*; to — a race, *cursum certare, certatum currere*; to — against anyone, *incurrere* or *incurrere et incidere in alqm*; against anything, *impingi alci rei, se impingere in alqd*, so of a ship, *scopulo, etc.*, = to — aground; to — down, *fig.* see **DECAY**; to — after anyone, *cursum effuso tendere* or *currere ad alqm*, *cupide appetere alqd* (*fig.* = to long for); of rivers (= to flow), *inferri, influere in alqd*; to — into, *influere in, etc.*, *effundi, se effundere* (*e.g.* in *mare*); to — into = to enter, *intrare alqd, alqm locum* (*e.g.* *portum*); to — out of, *exire* (*ex*) *alqd loco* (*e.g.* of ships, carriages); to — round, *ferri, moveri, circa alqd* (*e.g.* *circa terram, of the sun*); tears — over his cheeks, *lucrinae manant per genas*; to — over, *equum, etc.*, *agere in alqm* = to treat lightly, *alqd* (*oratione, etc.*) *percurrere, perstringere*; to — to seed, *in semen ire*. **II. n.** *cursum, -us, citatus* or *effusus*. **runaway**, *n.* *fugitivus*. **runner**, *n.* *cursor*. **running**, *I. adj.* — water, *aqua viva*. **II. n.** see **RUN**, **II.**

rupture, *I. n. l.* *fractura* (*e.g.* *ossis*); 2, *fig.* *discordia* (= disagreement); *dissidium*. **II. v. tr.** *frangere, confringere, diffringere*; see **BREAK**.

rural, *adj.* *rusticus, agrestis* (= in the country; also = simple, plain, *etc.*), *rusticus* (= peculiar to the country, *e.g.* — life).

rush, *n.* *juncus, scirpus*; made of —, *juncus* or *juncinus, scirpeus*; full of —es, *juncosus*; a place covered with —es, *junctum*. **rushlight**, *n.* see **LAMP**.

rush, *v. intr.* see **RUN**.

rusk, *n.* perhaps *panis tostus*.

russet, *adj.* *fuscus* (= dusky).

rust, *I. n.* *robigo* (*rub.*, in *gen.*; also in reference to corn), *situs, -us* (= mould, mustiness), *ferrugo* (= — of iron), *aerugo* (= — of copper). **II. v. intr.** *robiginem trahere* or *sentire, robigine obduci, robigine infestari* (all in *Plin.*), *fig.* *corrumpi*. **III. v. tr.** *alqd robigine obducere, etc.* (*Plin., Quint.*). **rusty**, *adj.* *robi-*

ginosus (*rub.*, in *gen.*), *aeruginosus* (*in Sen., of brass and copper*).

rustic, *adj.* *rusticus, rusticus, agrestis*.

rusticate, *I. v. tr.* perhaps *rus relegare*. **II. v. intr.** *rusticari, rure vivere* or *degere*.

rustle, *I. v. intr.* *crepare, crepitum dare* (of a clattering noise), *strepere, strepitum dare* or *edere* (loud), *sonare* (= to sound loud); to — (of leaves), perhaps *†susurrare* (= to whisper). **II. n.** *crepitus, -us, strepitus, -us, sonus*.

rut, *n.* *orbita*.

ruth, *n.* see **RUE**.

rye, *n.* *secale* (*Plin.*).

S.

Sabbath, *n.* *sabbata, -orum*.

sable, *adj.* *niger, ater*; see **BLACK**.

sabre, *n.* *acinaces, -is*.

saccharine, *adj.* by *dulcis*.

sacerdotal, *adj.* *quod ad sacerdotes* or *sacerdotium pertinet*.

sack, *I. n. l.* *saccus*; — of leather, *culeus*, see **BAG**; 2, see **PLUNDER**. **II. v. tr.** see **PLUNDER**. **sackbut**, *n.* *buccina*. **sackcloth**, *n.* by *toga sordida*; in — and ashes, *sordidatus*.

sacrament, *n.* *sacramentum* (*Eccl.*).

sacred, *adj.* *sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus, religiosus, augustus*; nothing is more — to me than, *etc.*, *nilhil antiquius est quam, etc.*; to declare —, *sancire*. *Adv.* *sancte, religiose, auguste*. **sacredness**, *n.* *sanctitas*, or by *reliquo*.

sacrifice, *I. n.* *sacrificium, sacra, -orum, n.*, *res divina* (the act), *victima, hostia* (= the victim); = loss, *jactura, damnum*. **II. v. tr. l.** *sacrificare, (sacra, or rem divinam) facere* with *ablat.* of victim, *hostiam immolare, litare* (under favourable auspices), *caedere* (= to slaughter); 2, *fig.* *alci rei jacturam facere, alqd alci dare, dedere* (= to give up); to — one's life for, *pro alqd re* or *alqd occumbere, vitam profundere*. **sacrificer**, *n.* *immolator* (rare), or by *verb.* **sacrificial**, *adj.* by *genit.* of *sacrificium*, *†sacrificialis*.

sacrilege, *n.* *sacrilegium*. **sacrilegious**, *adj.* *sacrilegus*. *Adv.* by *adj.*

sacristan, *n.* *aedituus*. **sacristy**, *n.* *sacrorium*.

sad, *adj. l.* = sorrowful, *maestus, tristis, maerens, afflictus* (= cast down); 2, = causing sadness, *gravis, acerbus, tristis, miserabilis, miserandus, luctuosus*. *Adv.* *maeste, †triste, miserabiliter, luctuose*. **sadden**, *v. tr.* *maestitia, dolore, etc.*, *alqm afficere*. **sadness**, *n.* *maestitia, tristitia, dolor* (= pain), *maeror, aegritudo, aegrimonia, miseria* (often in *pl.*); see **SORROW**.

saddle, *I. n.* *ephippium*. **II. v. tr.** *equum sternere*; to — anyone with anything, *alqd alci imponere, infungere*. **saddle-bags**, *n.* *hippoperae* (*Sen.*). **saddle-horse**, *n.* *equus*. **saddler**, *n.* *ephippiorum artifex*.

safe, *I. adj.* *tritus* (*ab alqd re*), *salvus sospes* (= — and sound), *integer* (= whole), *incolumis* (= unharmed), *periculo vacuus* (= free from danger). *Adv.* *tuto, tute*. **II. n.** *cella penuria*. **safe-conduct**, *n.* *fides* (*publica*). **safeguard**, *n.* *propugnaculum*; see **PROTECTION**. **safety**, *n.* *salus, -utis, f., incolumitas*; in —, *tutus, etc.* **safety-valve**, *n. l.* *lit.* perhaps *foram n. per quod vapor calidus emittitur*; 2, *fig.* *saluti certa via atque ratio*.

saffron, I. n. *orocro*. II. adj. *croceus*.

sagacious, adj. *sagax*, *prudens*, *perspicax*, *rationis et consilii plenus*. Adv. *sagaciter*, *prudenter*. **sagacity**, n. *sagacitas*, *prudencia*, *perspicacitas*.

sage, n. *salvia* (Plin.).

sage, I. adj. see **WISE**. II. n. *sapiens*.

sail, I. n. *velum*; to set —, *vela dare*; = to set out —, (*navem*) *solvere*; to furl —, *vela subducere*. II. v.intr. *navigare*; to — over, *transvehi*, *transmitti*; to — past, *praetervehi*; to — round, *circumvehi*. **sailing**, n. *navigatio*. **sailor**, n. *navita*, m.

saint, n. (*vir*) *sanctus*, (*femina*) *sancta*, *beatus*, *beata* (Eccl.). **saintly**, adj. *sanctus*.

sake, n. for the — of, ob, *propter*, *per* (with accus.), *prae*, *pro*, *de* (with ablat.), *caus(s)a* or *grati(a)* (with genit.), and more rarely *ergo*, which follows the genit., or by part. *motus*, *affectus*, *coactus* alq(a) re.

salaam, n. by *corpus humi prostrernere*.

salad, n. *acetaria*, *-orum* (Plin.).

salamander, n. *salamandra* (Plin.).

salary, I. n. *merces*, *-edis*, f. II. v.tr. *mercedem alci dare*; to be *salaried*, *mercedem accipere*.

sale, n. *venditio* (in gen.), *hasta* (= auction); to offer for —, *alqd venum dare*. **saleable**, adj. *vendibilis* (= on sale), *quod facile vendi potest*. **salesman**, n. *venditor*.

salient, adj. *praecipuus* (= chief); see **PRINCIPAL**.

saline, adj. *salsus*.

saliva, n. *saliva*.

sallow, adj. *pallidus*.

sally, I. v.tr. *erumpere*, *eruptionem facere*. II. n. 1, *eruptio*; 2, fig. *alqd argute dictum*.

salmon, n. *salmo* (Plin.).

saloon, n. *atrium*, *exedra*, *oecus*.

salt, I. n. *sal*. II. adj. *salsus*. III. v.tr. *sale condire*, *salire*. **salt-cellar**, n. *salinum*, *concha salis*. **salt-mine**, **salt-pit**, **salt-works**, n. *salifodina*, *salinae*. **saltiness**, n. *salsitudo*.

salubrious, adj. *saluber*, or *salubris*. Adv. *salubriter*. **salubriousness**, n. *salubritas*. **salutary**, adj. *salutaris*; see **USEFUL**.

salute, I. v.tr. *salutare*, *consalutare* (of several); in letters, *alci multam* or *plurimam salutem dicere*, *impertire*, *a(d)scribere*; of sending a message, *so salutem nuntiare*, or simply *salutem*. II. n. 1, see **KISS**; 2, milit. t.t. perhaps by *tela alci erigere honoris caus(s)a* (= by presenting arms), *missilibus effusis alqm excipere* (= by discharge of guns). **salutation**, n. *salutatio*, *salus* (see above), *alqm salvere jubere*.

salvation, n. *salus*, *-utis*, f., *conservatio* (in gen.).

salve, I. n. *unguentum*; for the eyes, *collyrium*. II. v.tr. (*in*)*ungere*.

salver, n. see **DISH**.

salvo, n. with this —, *hoc excepto*, *hac lege* or *condicione*.

same, adj. *idem*, *eadem*, *idem*; = — as, followed by et, ac, que ut, qui (quae, quod), quam, quasi, cum with ablat. (alci rei), unus et idem, ipse, ipsa, ipsum (=self), ejusdem generis (=of the same kind); it is not the — whether, *multum interest utrum . . . an*; it is the — to me, *mea nihil interest* or *refert*; in the — way, *eodem modo*; at the — time, *eodem tempore*; in the — place, *ibidem*; to the — place, *eodem*. **sameness**, n. see **MONOTONY**.

sample, n. *exemplum*, *specimen*, *documentum*; see **EXAMPLE**.

sanatory, adj. *quod alci rei medetur*; see also **SALUTARY**.

sanctify, v.tr. (*con*)*secrare*, *dedicare* (= to consecrate), *sanctificare* (Eccl.). **sanctification**, n. *sanctificatio* (Eccl.). **sanctimonious**, adj. perhaps by *qui se sanctissimum esse simulat*. **sanction**, I. n. *confirmatio*, *auctoritas*, *fides*; with, without the — of, *jussu*, *injussu* alcijs. II. v.tr. *sancire*, *ratum facere*, *ratum esse jubere*; see also **ALLOW**. **sanctity**, n. *sanctitas* (both as moral quality and sacredness of a thing, in which latter sense also *caeremonia* and *religio*). **sanctuary**, n. *templum*, *penetrabilia*, *-rum*, *delubrum*, *janum*, *† adytum*, *asylum* (in the sense of refuge).

sand, n. *arena*, *sabulum* (*sabulo*, coarse), *saburra* (for ballast). **sand-bank**, n. *syrtis*. **sand-glass**, n. *clepsidra*. **sand-heap**, n. *acervus arenae*. **sandstone**, n. *lofus*. **sandy**, adj. *arenosus*, *sabulosus* (= full of sand).

sandal, n. *sandalium* (very rare), *crepida*, *solea*; wearing —s, *crepidatus*, *soleatus*.

sane, adj. *sanus*, *sanus et salvus*, *mentis compos*, *animi integer*; to be —, *mentis compotum esse*; not to be —, *mente captum esse*, *mente alienari* or *alienatum esse*, *nullius consilii esse*. **sanity**, n. use adj.

sanguinary, adj. *sanguinem sitiens* (= thirsting for blood), *cruentus*, *† sanguineus* (= bloody); see **CRUEL**, **BLOODY**. **sanguine**, adj., **sanguineness**, n. see **HOPE**, **HOPEFULNESS**.

sap, I. n. *sucus*. II. v.tr. 1, = to undermine, *cuniculos agere*; 2, fig. *corrumpere* (= to spoil), *haurire* (= to drain away). **sapless**, adj. 1, lit. *suco carens*; 2, fig. *exsucus* (Quint.). **sapling**, n. *arbor novella*. **sapper**, n. *qui cuniculos agit*.

sapient, adj. *sapiens*, *sapientia praeditus*; to be —, *sapere*.

sapphire, n. *sapp(h)irus* (Plin.).

sarcasm, n. *facetine acerbae* or *dictum aculeatum*. **sarcastic**, adj. *acerbus*. Adv. *acerbe*.

sarcophagus, n. *sarcophagus* (Juv.).

sardonyx, n. *sardonyx* (Plin.).

sash, n. *cingulum*; see **BELT**; a — window, *fenestra ex ligned compage confecta*.

Satan, n. *Satānas*, *-ae*. **satanic**, adj. see **DEVILISH**.

satchel, n. *pera*, *sacculus* (Plin.).

satellite, n. *satelles*, *-itis*, m. and f.

satiato, v.tr. (*ex*)*satiare*, *explere*, *saturare*; to — oneself with food, *cibo satiari*. **satiation** or **satiety**, n. *satietas*, *saturitas*.

satin, n. *pannus sericus densior ac nitens*.

satire, n. *satira* (*sutura*), *carmen satiricum*, *carmen probrosum*, *carmen famosum*, *carmen maledicens*, *carmen refertum contumeliis*, *versus in alcijs cupiditatem facti*. **satirical**, adj. *acerbus*; see above. Adv. *acerbe*. **satirist**, n. *qui libellum* or *libellos ad infamiam alterius edit*, *satiriarum scriptor*, *satirici carminis scriptor*. **satirize**, v.tr. *alqm perstringere*, *acerbis faciliis alqm irridere*, *carmen probrosum facere in alqm*, *carmen ad alcijs infamiam edere*.

satisfaction, n. *satisfactio* (originally = payment of a creditor, then amends to anyone injured), *expletio* (= fulfilment), *voluptas* (= pleasure), *poena* (= penalty). **satisfactory**, adj. *idoneus* (= suitable); see **GOOD**, **EXCELLENT**. Adv. *bene*, *ex sententia*. **satisfy**, v.tr. *satisfac-*

cœre alci, placere alci, ex(s)pectationem or desiderium explere.

satrap, *n.* *sutrapes*, -ae and -is, *m.*

saturato, *v. tr.* see **SOAK**.

Saturday, *n.* * *dies Saturni*.

Saturnalia, *n.* *Saturnalia*, -ium, *n.*

satyr, *n.* *satyrus*.

sauce, *n.* *jus, juris, n.*, *embamma*, -ātis, *n.* (Plin.), *condimentum*.

saucepan, *n.* *vas ad condimenta paranda accommodatum*.

saucer, *n.* *patella*; see **PLATE**.

saucy, *adj.* *petulans, insolens, protervus, proax, immodestus. Adv. petulanter, insolenter, proterpe, procaciter, immodeste. sauciness*, *n.* *impudentia, os impudens, insolentia, protervitas, procacitas*.

saunter, *v. intr.* *ambulare, morari*; to — about, *vagari*; see **LOITER**.

sausage, *n.* *tomaculum* (Juv.), *farcimen, hilla*.

savage, *adj.* *ferus, agrestis, indomitus, effertus* (= wild), *incultus, vastus* (= waste), *ferax, immanis, saevus, trux, atrox* (= cruel), *incultus ferusque. Adv. ferociter, immaniter, saepe, atrociter. savageness*, *n.* *feritas, ferocitas, immanitas, saevitia, atrocitas*.

save, *I. v. tr.* *1.* = to preserve, (con)servare; *2.* = to deliver, liberare, vindicare alqm ab aliq re; see **FREE**; *3.* to — money, compendium (opp. dispendium) facere; to — time, sequi compendium temporis; to — health, parcere valetudini; to — labour, laborem diminuire; God — you, solve, ave, salvare te jubeo (at meeting), solve et vale (at parting); — d or laid by, repositus, sepositus. **II.** prep. and conj. see **EXCEPT**. **saving**, *adj.* *parcus, frugi* (indecl.). **savings**, *n.* *quod alqs parsimonid collegit, peculium* (= the — of a slave; what a father gives to sons and daughters). **savings-bank**, *n.* *by mensa publica apud quam alqs pecuniam collocat*. **savingness**, *n.* *parsimonia* (= sparingness), *frugalitas*. **saviour**, *n.* (con)servator, liberator; of Christ, *Salvator* (Eccl.).

savour, *I. n.* *sapor* (= taste), *odor* (= smell); an ill —, foetor; to be in ill —, male audiri; to be in good —, bene audiri. **II.** *v. tr.* *sapere* (= to have a taste), *alqd redolere* (= to smell of). **savoury**, *adj.* *suavis*.

saw, *n.* = saying, *dictum, verbum, vox, sententia, proverbium*.

saw, *I. n.* *serra*; a tooth of a —, *dens serrae*. **II.** *v. tr.* *serrā* (dis)secare. **III.** *v. intr.* *serram ducere*. **sawdust**, *n.* *scobitis*. **sawed**, *adj.* *serratus*. **sawing**, *n.* *serratura*.

say, *v. tr.* *dicere, (e)loqui, (e)narrare, profiteri, fari, praedicare, asseverare*; to — that not, negare; I — yes, aio, affirmo; I — no, nego; to — not a word, tacere; they, people —, dicunt, tradunt, ferunt (with accus. and infin.), or dicunt, tradunt, fertur (with nomin. and infin.); I will not —, ne dicam; — I, inquam (so inquit, ait, —s he); as they, people —, ut aiunt, ut dicunt. **saying**, *n.* *dictio* (= act of —, and in Quint., the thing said), *verbum, proverbium, sententia, dictum, quod aiunt, illud*.

scab, *n.* *scabies*. **scabby**, *adj.* *scabiosus*.

scabbard, *n.* *vagina*.

scaffold, *n.* *machina, catasta* (= a place where slaves were exposed for sale); to come to the —, *ad mortem duci*; see **EXECUTION**.

scald, *I. v. tr.* *aquā ferventē perfundere* (= to burn). **II.** *n.* use verb.

scale, *I. n.* *1.* of a fish, *squama*; *2.* of a

balance, *lana*; pair of —s, *lora, trutina*. **II.** *v. tr.* to — a fish, *desquamare*. **III.** *v. intr.* = to weigh, † *pendere*. **scaly**, *adj.* *squamosus*.

scale, *I. n.* *1.* = gradation, *gradus, -ūs*; on the — of, (ad) *instar aleis rei*; on a larger, smaller —, *major, minor*, with noun; *2.* in music, *diagramma, -ātis, n.* **II.** *v. tr.* (*postis scalis*) *a(d)scendere, scalas monibus applicare* or *ad movere*; see **CLIMB**. **scaling-ladder**, *n.* *scalae*.

scallop, *I. n.* *pecten*. **II.** *v. tr.* see **SCOOP**.

scalp, *I. n.* *cutis capitis*. **II.** *v. tr.* *cutem capiti detrahēre*.

scalpel, *n.* *scalpellum*.

scamp, *n.* see **KNAVE**. **scamper**, *v. intr.* see **HURRY**.

scan, *v. tr.* *1.* *inspicere, (per)scrutari, contemplari*; see **EXAMINE**; *2.* in prosody, *pedibus versum metiri* (Gram.). **scansion**, *n.* use verb.

scandal, *n.* *1.* see **DISGRACE**; *2.* see **SLANDER**. **scandalize**, *v. tr.* see **SHOCK, HORRIFY**. **scandalous**, *adj.* *mali or pessimi exempli, probrosus, turpis*; see **DISGRACEFUL**.

scant, **scanty**, *adj.* *angustus, artus* (= narrow), *exiguus, parvus*; see **SMALL**. *Adv. anguste, arcte, exigue. scantiness*, *n.* *angustiae, exiguitas*.

scar, *n.* *cicatrix*.

scarce, *adj.* *rarus, singularis. Adv. vix, aegre. scarcity*, *n.* *raritas, res rara, paucitas, inopia, penuria, difficultas* (e.g. = of money, *difficultas nummaria*); — of provisions, *caritas* (= dearth) *re. frumentariae* (so vini, *nummorum*).

scare, *v. tr.* *terrere*; see **TERRIFY**. **scarecrow**, *n.* perhaps *formido*.

scarf, *n.* *fascia, mitella*.

scarlet, *I. adj.* *coccineus* (Plin.). **II.** *n.* *coccum. scarlet-fever, n.* *febris* (= fever).

scathe, *v. tr.* = to harm, *laedere, nocere, damno esse alci, detrimentum afferre*; of words, *mordere, pungere*; a scathing remark, *verba quasi aculei, verba aculeata. scatheless*, *adj.* *sine damno, salvus, incolumis*.

scatter, *I. v. tr.* *1.* = to throw about, *spargere, serere* (= to sow, of seeds); *2.* = to drive away, *dispergere, dis(j)icere, dissipare, dispellere, discutere, fundere* (of an army). **II.** *v. intr.* *dis(sipari, dilabi, difugere)*.

scavenger, *n.* *qui vicos urbis purgare solet*

scene, *n.* *scena* (properly = the stage; hence in scenam prodire, in scenā esse, scenam tenere = to be master or chief of the stage); the place before the —, *proscenium*; belonging to —s, *scenicus* (used with artifices, actores, poetae); = place of action, *locus ubi alqd agitur*; fig. *res spectaculum, rerum status, -ūs*; to be behind the —, *alqd penitus novisse or exploratum habere. scenery*, *n.* *1.* of a theatre, *apparatus, -ūs ad scenam pertinens*; *2.* = prospect, *locus* (or pl. *loci*).

scent, *I. n.* *1.* = sense of smell, *odoratus, -ūs*, or by *nasus* (nose); of dogs, *navium sagacitas*; keen-scented, *sagax*; *2.* = an odour, *odor, nidor*; to get — of, *alqd* (e.g. *nummum olfacere*); to put on the wrong —, *alqm in errorem inducere*; *3.* = a perfume, essence, *unguentum. II.* *v. tr.* = *1.* to find by —, *alqm or alqd odorari* (of dogs, etc.), *olfacere*; see **SMELL**; *2.* = to perfume, *odoribus perfundere. scent-bottle, n.* *arcula* (= box for scents); see **BOTTLE**. **scented**, *adj.* *odoratus*.

sceptical, *adj.*, **sceptic**, *n.* *qui se de omnibus rebus dubitare dicit. scepticism, n.* *dubitatio de omnibus rebus*.

soepte, n. *scottrum*; to wield the —, *regnare*; see **REIGN**.

schedule, n. *libellus*; see **LIST**.

scheme, **I**. n. *consilium*, *ratio*; to form a —, *rationem inire*; see **PLAN**. **II**. v.intr. see above and **PLAN**.

schism, n. *schisma*, *-ātis*, n. (Eccl.) **schismatic**, n. * *schismaticus*.

school, **I**. n. *schola*, *ludus* *lit(terarum)*, *ludus discendi*; to go to — to anyone, in *alcis scholam ire*, *alcis scholam frequentare*; **2**, fig. that is a — of patience, in *hac re tentatur patientia nostra*; philosophy, the — of life, *philosophia duæ vitæ*, *et officiorum magistra*; a — of wisdom, *sapientiae officina*; **3**, = body of disciples, *schola*, *secta*; = teaching, *disciplina*. **II**. v.tr. *docere*; see **TEACH**, **TRAIN**. **school-fellow**, n. *condiscipulus*. **school-master**, n. *magister*. **school-mistress**, n. *magistra*. **scholar**, n. *discipulus*, *alumnus*, *auditor* (= a listener), *tiro* (= a beginner); *niy* —, *alumnus disciplinae meae*; *alqm magistrum habere*, *alqm audire*. **scholarly**, adj. *eruditus*. **Scholarship**, n. **1**, = learning, *lit(terarum)*, *doctrina*, *eruditio*; **2**, = prize, *praemium*.

science, n. *scientia*, *notitia*, *cognitio* (= knowledge), *ars*, *doctrina*, *disciplina* (= system of knowledge); the — of music, grammar, etc., *musica*, *grammatica*, *-orum*. **scientific**, adj. *quod in artibus versatur*; — principles, *artis praecepta*; = learned or taught, *doctrinæ eruditus*. Adv. *erudite*, or by some special noun (e.g. to treat music —, *e musicorum rationibus disserere*).

scimitar, n. *acinâces*, *ensis falcatus*; see **SABRE**.

scintillation, n. *scintilla* (= spark). **scintillate**, v.intr. *scintillare* (e.g. *scintillant oculi*).

sciolist, n. *semidoctus* (e.g. *apud doctos et semidoctos ipse percurro*, Cic.).

scion, n. **1**, of plants, *surgulus*; **2**, fig. progenies.

scissors, n. *forfices* (= shears, barber's —, Mart.), *forficulae* (= small shears or —, Plin.).

scoff, **I**. n. *ludibrium*; see **MOCK**. **II**. v.tr. to — at anyone or anything, *alqm* or *alqd* in *ludibrium vertere*, *ludibrio habere*; to be —ed at, *alci ludibrio esse*; see **MOCK**. **scoffer**, n. *irrisor*; see **MOCKER**. **scoffing**, n. *ludificatio*, *carillatio*; see **MOCKERY**.

scold, **I**. v.tr. *iurgare cum alqo*, *objurgare*, *inoculare alqm*. **II**. n. *objurgator*; of a woman, *iurgis addicta*. **scolding**, n. *objurgatio*, *convicium*.

scop, **I**. n. see **LADLE**. **II**. v.tr. (*ex*)*care*.

scope, n. **1**, = the purpose or drift, *propositum*, *consilium*; **2**, = room or space, *spatium*; **3**, = liberty, *copia*, *potestas*.

scorch, **I**. v.tr. *amburere*, *adurere*, *torrere*, *torrefacere*. **II**. v.intr. *torreri*, *arescere* (e.g. *herbae arescunt et interficiuntur*, Cic.). **scorched**, adj. *torridus*. **scorching**, adj. *torridus*; see **Hot**.

score, **I**. n. **1**, = account, *ratio*, *nomen*; on the — of friendship, *amicitiæ nomine*; to pay a —, *pecuniam solvere*; to quit —s, *par pari referre*; **2**, in music, *xantileva cum musicis notis annexis*; **3**, in number, *viginti*. **II**. v.tr. *notare*, *signare* (= to mark); see also **RECKON**; = to underscore, *lineas sub verbis ducere*.

scorn, **I**. n. *contemptus*, *-ūs*, *contemptio*, *fastidium*. **II**. v.tr. *contemnere*, *fastidire*, *spernere*, *aspernari*. **scorn**, n. *contemptor*, *animus*

contemptor. **scornful**, adj. *fastidiosus* also **PROUD**, **INSOLENT**. Adv. *fastidiosè*.

scorpion, n. *scorpio*, *scorpius*.

scot, n. **1**, in reckoning, *symbola* (ante and post class.); **2**, in law, — and lot, *rectigal*; — free, *immunis*, *inultus*.

scoundrel, n. *homo nefarius*, *nequam*; see **RASCAL**.

scour, v.tr. (*de*)*tergere*, *tergere* (or *tergere*), (*ex*)*purgare* (= to cleanse); to — the land, *pervagari*, *percurrere*, (*de*)*vastare* (in war).

scourge, **I**. n. = whip, *flagrum*, *flagellum*, *lora*, *-orum*; = plague, *pestis* (lit. and fig.); see **PLAGUE**. **II**. v.tr. *virgis* or *verberibus* *caedere*, *verberare*. **scourging**, n. by verb.

scout, n. *explorator*, *speculator*.

scowl, **I**. v.intr. *frontem contrahere*, *corrugare*. **II**. n. *frons*, *-ntis* f., *asperior*, *vultus*, *-ūs*, *torvus*, *truculentus*.

scraggy, adj. *strigosus*; see **THIN**.

scramble, v.tr. = for anything, *alqd certatim arripere*; to — up, *manibus pedibusque* (*ad*)*scendere*.

scrap, n. *frustum*, *fragmentum*; the —s, *frusta*, *rel(ig)iquiae* (of food, cibi).

scrape, **I**. n. *angustiae*, *difficultas*; to be in a —, *in angustis esse*. **II**. v.tr. *radere*; to — off, *abrādere*, *defringere*; to — together, *congerere*. **scrapper**, n. *flesh* —, *strigil* or *strigilis*.

scratch, v.tr. *scabere*, *scalpère*, *fricare*, *radere*; to — out, *delere*.

scrawl, **I**. n. *litterae male factae*. **II**. v.tr. = to scribble, *lit(teris)* male *factis* *scribere*.

scream, **I**. n. *clamor*, *vociferatio*, *ululatus*, *-ūs*; of an infant, *gagitus*, *-ūs*. **II**. v.intr. *clamare*, *clamitare*, *vociferari*, *ululare*, *vagiri* (of children).

screech, v.intr. *ululare*; — owl, *ulula* (*scif. avis*). **screeching**, n. *ululatus*, *-ūs*.

screen, **I**. n. *umbraculum* (= a shady place; a parasol), *praesidium* (= a protection). **II**. v.tr. *defendere* (= to ward off, e.g. *defendere ardores solis*, Cic.); see **PROTECT**.

screw, **I**. n. *cochlea* (for drawing water); *clavus* (= nail). **II**. v.tr. *clavis* *odigere* *alqd*.

scribe, n. *scriba*, m., *librarius*.

scrip, n. see **PURSE**, **WALLET**.

scripture, n. (*sancta*) *scriptura* (Eccl.), *libri divini*, *lit(terae)* **scriptural**, adj. *ad normam librorum divinatorum*, *libris sacris conveniens*.

scrivener, n. *scriba*, m.; see **NOTARY**.

scrofula, n. *struma*. **scrofulous**, adj. *strumosis* (Col.).

scroll, n. *volumen*.

scrub, v.tr. (*de*)*fricare*, (*de*)*tergere*, *tergere* (*tergere*).

scruple, **I**. n. **1**, as a weight, *scrupulum*; **2**, = hesitation or difficulty, *dubitatio*, *hesitatio*, *cunctatio*, *religio*, *scrupulus*. **II**. v.intr. *animo haerere*, *haesitare*, *suspensus esse animo*; to — to, *dubitare* with *indm*.; not to —, *non dubitare quin*; see **HESITATE**; in stricter sense *religione ac metu teneri*, *religione obstrictum esse*, *alqd religioni habere*; he —s to, *religio ei obstat ne*. **scrupulous**, adj. *religiosus*, *soll(icitus)*, *anxius*, *accuratus*, *diligens*. Adv. *religiose*, *anxie*, *accurate*, *diligenter*, or sometimes by superl. (e.g. — clean, *mundissimus*).

scrutiny, n. *scrutatio*. **scrutineer**, n. *scrutator*. **scrutinize**, v.tr. *scrutari*; see **EXAMINE**.

scud, v.intr. see **HASTEN**.

scuffle, *n. rixa*.

scull, *I. n.* (of the head) *calvāria* (Plin.); = an ear, *remulus, palma*. **II. v.intr.** *remigare*.

sculler, *n. remex*.

scullery, *n. culina* (= kitchen). **scullion**, *n. puer culinaris*.

sculpture, *I. n. 1.* *ars fingendi* (as a science), *sculptura, sculptura* (for distinction see Smith's "Dict. Antiq.," art. Sculptura); **2.** = work carved, *opus, -ēris, n., signum, marmor*. **II. v.tr.** = to work in statuary, *sculpere, sculptare*. **sculptor**, *n. sculptor, statuarius artifex*.

scum, *n. 1.* *spuma* (= foam; so of silver, Plin.), *scoria* (Plin.), = of metals; **2.** *fig. faex, sentina* (reipublicae, r'c.).

scurf, *n. furfuf, furfures* (Plin.), *porrigo*. **scurfy**, *adj. porriginosus* (Plin.).

scurrilous, *adj. contumeliosus, probrosus, scurrilis*. *Adv.* *contumeliose, scurriliter* (Plin.). **scurrility**, *n. contumelia* (or in pl.), *scurrilitas* (Quint.).

scurvy, *I. n.* by *ulcus, -ēris, n.* **II. adj.** *humilis, ignobilis, obscurus, infimus*.

scutcheon, *n. insigne* (or in pl.).

scuttle, *n. arca, cista* (= box).

scuttle, *v.tr.* and *intr.* *navem perorare*.

scythe, *n. falx*.

sea, *I. n. mare* (in gen.), *oceanus, pelagus, -i, n., pontus, -aq̄uor*; the high —, *altum* (= the "deep"); the open —, *salum*; the Mediterranean —, *Mare Magnum, *Mare Mediterraneum*; the Black —, *Pontus (Euxinus)*; the Adriatic —, *Adriaticum*; the Red —, *Sinus Arabicus*; the Dead —, *Lacus Asphaltites*; lying on or near the —, *maritimus*; beyond the —, *transmarinus*; an arm of the —, *aestuarium*; —breeze, *afflatus, -ūs, maritimus* (Plin.); —calf, *phoca*; —coast, *ara (maritima)*; —faring, *maritimus*; —fight, *pugna navalis*; —girt, *circumfluvius*; —green, *†thalassinus, thalassicus* (Plaut.); —gull, **larus* (Linn.); —man, *nauta*; —manship, *ars navigandi*; —sand, *arena (maritima)*; —sickness, *nausea*; —water, *aqua marina* (Plin.); —weed, *alga*. **II. adj.** *marinus, maritimus, maritū-*.

seal, *I. n. signum*. **II. v.tr.** (con)signare, obdesignare alqd; —ing-wax, *cera*.

seal, *n.* (an animal) *phoca*.

seam, *n. sutura*. **seamstress**, *n. quae acu victum quaeritat*.

sear, *I. adj. aridus* (= dry), *serus* (= late). **II. v.tr.** *arescere* (ante and post class., = to dry), (*ad*)*urere* (= to burn).

search, *I. n. indagatio, investigatio, inquisitio, exploratio, inspectio*. **II. v.tr.** *investigare, inquirere, explorare, indagare, scrutari, quaerere, (ex)petere, sequi, persequi, sectari, captare, aucupari, studere rei*; see **SEEK**.

season, *I. n.* (e.g. anni, of the year) *tempus, tempestus* (= time), *ocasio, opportunitas, locus* (= occasion). **II. v.tr.** *condire*. **seasonable**, *adj. tempestivus, opportunus, ad tempus*. *Adv.* *tempestive, opportune*; not —, *non opportune, alieno tempore*. **seasoning**, *n. condimentum* (= the material employed), *conditio* (= the act).

seat, *I. n. sellu, sedile, cathedra* (= chair); —at the theatre, etc., *subsellia*; = dwelling, *domicilium, sedes, -is*; to have a — in the royal council, *omnibus consiliis principis interesse*; to put a — for anyone, *sellam alicui apponere*. **II. (or set)**, *v.tr.* *ponere, statuere, collocare, constituere*; to — yourself, *considerare, assidere, subsidere*; to — yourself on, *assidere in re*; to — yourself on horseback, *conscendere equum*;

see **SER. III. (to be seated or to sit)**, *v.intr.* *sedere*; to be — on anything, *sedere in re*; to be — on the soil, *humo sedere*; to be — in school, *in schola sedere*. **seated**, *adj.* = rested, *penitus deficius, inveteratus*.

secede, *v.intr.* *abire, decedere, secedere* (e.g. *secedant improbi, Cic.*; *secedere in sacrum montem, Liv.*); so as to take up another opinion, *secedere et aliā parte considerare* (Sen.), or by *sententiam mutare*. **seceder**, *n. transfuga, m. secession*, *n. secessio*.

seclude, *v.tr.* *secludere, segregare, removere, excludere, eximere, excipere*. **secluded**, *adj.* see **LONELY**. **seclusion**, *n. solitudo*; a life of —, *vita umbratilis*.

second, *I. adj. secundus, alter* (e.g. — father, *alter parens*); in the first place, in the —, *primum, deinde*. *Adv.* *secunde, deinde*. **II. n. 1.** in a fight, *qui alicui adest*; **2.** of time, *momentum (temporis)*. **III. v.tr. 1.** = to support, *alici adesse, auxilio esse, subvenire*; **2.** = to help, *adiuvare*; see **HELP**; **3.** to — a motion, *in alcijs sententiam dicere*; *alci adesse*. **secondary**, *adj. secundarius* (in rank or position), *inferior, minoris momenti*. **second**, *n. suasor* (e.g. legis). **second-hand**, *adj. usu inferior factus*. **second-rate**, *adj. inferior*. **second-sight**, *n. praesagium*.

secrecy, *n.* perhaps *taciturnitas* (= strict silence), or *solitudo* (= solitude); to keep anything in —, *rem occultam* or *abditam* or *secretam habere*.

secret, *I. adj. 1.* = hidden, *arcanus* (of plans, etc.), *secretus, abditus, lectus, occultus, absconditus, latens* (all of places, etc.); **2.** = furtive, *clandestinus, furtivus*. *Adv.* *clam, furtim, secreto, in occulto, occulte*. **II. n.** *res occulta* or *arcana*, in pl. *arcana, -orum*; *mysterium* (e.g. *epistulae nostrae tantum habent mysteriorum, Cic.*). **secrete**, *v.tr.* see **HIDE**. **secretion**, *n. excrementum* (Plin.).

secretary, *n. scriba, m. secretaryship*. *n. scribae munus, -ēris*.

sect, *n. secta, schola, disciplina*. **sectary**, **sectarian**, *n. homo sectae studiosus*.

section, *n. pars, portio*.

secular, *adj. saecularis* (= occurring every age, also *Eccl.* = temporal, for which in gen. use *civilis*). **secularize**, *v.tr.* *profanum facere, or ad profanum usum redigere, exaugurare* (of a temple, or anything consecrated).

secure, *I. adj. 1.* = careless, *securus* (i.e. *sine curā*), *incautus*; to be — or free from care about anything, *alqd non timere*; **2.** = safe, *tutus*; see **SAFE**. *Adv.* *secure, incaute, tuto*. **II. v.tr. 1.** = to make safe, *tutum reddere*; see **PRESERVE**; **2.** = to strengthen, *confirmare*; **3.** = to tie up, etc., see **FASTEN**; **4.** = to arrest; see **SEIZE**. **security**, *n. 1.* = safety, *salus, -utis, f., incolumitas*; see **SAFETY**; **2.** = pledge, *pignus, -ēris, n., cautio, satisfactio, vadimonium* (= bail); to give —, *satis dare, cavere*.

sedan, *n. lectica*.

sedate, *adj. sedatus, placidus, gravis*; to be —, *quietum esse, animo esse tranquillo*. *Adv.* *sedate, placide, graviter*. **sedateness**, *n. gravitas*. **sedative**, *n. sedatio* (e.g. animi), of a medicine, *medicina quae dolorem compescit*.

sedentary, *adj. sedentarius*; see **SEAT**, **Sir**.

sedge, *n. ulva*. **sedgy**, *adj. ulvis obductus*.

sediment, *n. faex, sedimentum* (Plin.).

sedition, *n. seditio*; to raise —, *seditionem concitare, concitare* or *conflare*; to put down —, *seditionem sedare* or *componere*. **seditious**, *adj. seditiosus*; see **REBELLIOUS**. *Adv.* *seditiose*.

seducere, v. tr. **1**, = to lead astray, a rectâ viâ abducere, corrumpere, sollicitare (= to tamper with), in errorem inducere; see **PERVERT**; **2**, to — a woman, stuprum cum alqđ, or alci facere. **se-ducer**, n. corruptor, or by verb. **seduction**, n. stuprum, corruptiô (of women, etc.); = charm, illecebrae, lepos. **seductive**, adj. = pleasant, amoenus, qui (quae, quod) alqm corrupit, etc.

sedulous, adj. sedulus, assiduus, industrius, acer, diligens, accuratus. Adv. sedulo, assidue, industrie, acriter (= eagerly), diligenter, accurate. **sedulity**, n. sedulitas, assiduitas, industria, diligentia.

see, n. bishop's —, * diocesis.

see, **I**. v. tr. vidēre, cernere, a(d)spicere, conspiciere, spectare, intelligere (= to understand); to — anything from, cognoscere or intelligere alqd ex re; to let a person —, ostendere alqd, se ostendere, conspici; not to let oneself be — n in public, in publicum non prodire; = to understand, perspicere, intelligere. **II**. v. intr. = to have the faculty of sight, vidēre, cernere; to — further (in mind), plus vidēre; to — to, alci rei prospicere, consulere (or ut, ne). **seeing** that, conj. see **SINCE**. **seer**, n. vates, -is.

seed, n. semen; to run to —, in semen exire (Plin.); fig. semen, stirps. **seed-plot**, n. seminarium, lit. and fig. **seed-time**, n. sementis. **seedling**, n. arbor novella.

seek, v. tr. quaerere, petere, (in)vestigare, indagare; to — to do, studere, cupere, operam dare ut, etc.; to — out, exquirere; = to endeavour, conari; to — a person's ruin, alci insidias struere or parare. **seeker**, n. indagator, investigator. **seeking**, n. indagatio, investigatio.

seem, v. intr. vidēri, used personally, e.g. i — s that you are good, videris bonus; to — good, fit, vidēri (e.g. eam quoque, st videtur, correctionem explicabo). **seeming**, **I**. n. species. **II**. adj. fictus, speciosus, falsus. Adv. in speciem, specie, ut videtur. **seemly**, adj. decens, decorus, honestus; not —, indecens, indecorus; it is —, decet; it is not —, dedecet, non decet, indecorum est.

seethe, v. tr. coquere; see **BOIL**.

segment, n. segmentum (Plin.).

segregate, v. tr. segregare, seponere, se-movere, removere, sejungere. **segregation**, n. segregatio, sejunctio.

seignior, n. dominus; see **LORD**.

seize, v. tr. (ap)prehendere, comprehendere (= to arrest), rapere, arripere, corrumpere; = to fall on and take, occupare, invadere; to be —d by illness, morbo affici; to be —d with fear, timore percelli; to be —d with anger, ira incendi. **seizure**, n. comprehensio; of illness, tentatio.

seldom, adv. raro.

select, **I**. v. tr. legere, eligere, deligere; see **CHOOSE**. **II**. adj. delectus. **selection**, n. electio, delectus, -us, optio (= choice); = a number chosen, res selectae; — of passages, ecloga.

self, pron. se, ipse, ipse se; I my —, egomet (so tute, ipsemet); of him —, suamet sponte; we ourselves, nos ipsi, nosmet, nosmet ipsi; by one —, solus; he is beside him —, mente est captus; — command, imperium sui, moderatio, continentia; to possess — command, in se ipsum habere potestatem; — deceit, error; — denial, animi moderatio, temperantia; — destruction, mors voluntaria; to be guilty of — destruction, manus sibi inferre; — evident, (quasi) ante oculos positus; by — exertion, sua ipsius manu; — love, amor sui; to have — love, se ipsum amare; — preservation, tutio sui, corporis nostri tutela; — seeking, cu-

piditas. **selfish**, adj. and adv. suarum rerum cupidus. **selfishness**, n. cupiditas mea (tua, etc.), privatae utilitatis studium, avaritia. **self-willed**, adj. suae opinioni addictus, pertinax; see **OBSTINATE**.

sell, v. tr. vendere, dividere (by retail), venditare (= to live by selling), vendundare (venum dare); to be sold, vendi, venire, venum ire; to — yourself, se venditare, se vendere alci (= to take a bribe), pecuniam accipere ab alio; to — at a dear rate, vendere alqd alci grandi pretio; he —s cheaper than others, vendit minoris quam alii; how much do you — that for? hoc quanti vendis? **seller**, n. venditor, institor, negotiator, nundinator, mercator, propola. **selling**, n. venditio; see **SALE**, **AUCTION**.

semblance, n. species, imago; see **APPEARANCE**.

semicircle, n. hemicyclium. **semicircular**, adj. by noun.

seminary, n. schola (= school), seminarium (= seed-plot, fig.).

senate, n. senatus, -us. **senate-house**, n. curia. **senator**, n. senator. **senatorial**, adj. senatorius.

send, v. tr. mittere, legare, ablegare, amandare; to — across, transmittere; to — away, ablegare, amandare, relegare, dimittere; to — back to, remittere; to — for, arcessere, (ac)cire; to — out, edere, emittere; to — for soldiers from their winter quarters, milites ex hibernis evocare; to — forward, praemittere; I have nobody to —, neminem habeo quem mittam; to — us word with all speed, fac nos quam diligentissime certiores (Com.); God — him health, salvus Deum quæso ut sit (Com.).

senior, adj. prior, superior, grandior (natu, = older), major (natu); to be a person's —, alci ætate anteire, antecedere. **seniority**, n. by adj.

sensation, n. **1**, = a feeling, sensus, -us, or by some special noun (e.g. — of pain, dolor; — of joy, gaudium); to have no —, omni sensu carere, nihil sentire; **2**, = an excitement, perhaps (animi) commotio; to make a —, alci admirationem movere. **sensational**, adj. mirificus, mirus, admirabilis. Adv. mire, nitifice, admirabiliter. **sense**, n. **1**, sensus, -us (= the faculty, properly of feeling, that is facultas or vis sentiendi); — of sight, sensus videndi or visus; the —s, sensus; — of taste, gustatus, -us; — of hearing, auditus, -us; — of smell, odoratus, -us; **2**, = mental or moral feeling, iudicium, conscientia, prudentia, sapientia; **3**, = faculty of will, mens, voluntas; **4**, = meaning (of a word), vis, significatio, sententia; to ascribe a — to a word, verbo notionem sub(ficere). **senseless**, adj. **1**, lit. (omni) sensu carens; **2**, rationis expertus; see **FOOLISH**, **MAD**. **sensible** or **sensuous**, adj. **1**, quod sensibus percipi potest, sub sensus cadens, perspicuus, evidens; **2**, = having sound or good sense, e.g. a — man, animus or homo sapiens, prudens. Adv. ita ut sentiri possit, sapienter, prudenter. **sensitive**, adj. **1**, = **SENSIBLE**, **1**; **2**, fig. of quick feeling, perhaps acer (= eager), anxius, sollicitus (= anxious), accuratus, diligens (= scrupulous, i.e. in discharge of duty), tener (= delicate). **sensitiveness** or **sensibility**, n. **1**, physical, quod alqd facile sentit; **2**, moral, anxietas, sollicitudo, diligentia, or by adj. **sensitive-plant**, n. aeschynomene (Plin.). **sensual**, adj. cupiditatibus serviens, libidinosis. Adv. libidinose. **sensuality**, n. libido; see **LUST**. **sentient**, adj. see **SENSIBLE**, **1**.

sentence, **I**. n. **1**, = logical statement, sententia (lit. = opinion; then also the words in

which it is expressed); 2, = a judicial decision, *judicium, decretum, sententia*; to pronounce —, *sententiam ferre de alqo, sententiam pronuntiare*, alqm *damnare, condemnare, iudicium facere de re, de alqo*. **II.** v.tr. see above. **sententiosus**, adj. *verbosus* (= prolix), *sententiosus* (= pithy), *opinionibus inflatus* (= conceited). Adv. *perverse, sententiose*.

sentiment, n. 1, = opinion, *sententia, opinio, iudicium*; see **THOUGHT**; 2, = feeling, *sensus, -ūs, animus*; a pleasurable —, *voluptas*; an unpleasant —, *dolor*; to have a —, *sentire alqd*; without —, *sensu carens*. **sentimental**, adj. *mollis, effeminatus*, comb. *mollis ac effeminatus*.

sentinel or **sentry**, n. *excubitor, vigil, statio, miles stationarius*; to stand —, *excubias* or *vigilias agere, in statione esse*; to place —, *stationes disponere*; to relieve —, *in stationem succedere*; see **GUARD**.

separable, adj. *separabilis, dividuus, qui (quae, quod) separari potest*. **separate**, I. v.tr. *separare, sejungere, disjungere, secernere, discernere, dividere*; we are —d by a great distance, *magno locorum intervallo disjuncti sumus*. **II.** adj. and adv. *separatus, etc.*, or by proprius, *suus, viritum, separatim* (e.g. each had his — place, *stationem propriam* or *suam habuit*; *stationes viritum datae sunt*). **separation**, n. *separatio, disjunctio*. **separatist**, n. *qui a publicis ecclesiae ritibus secedit*.

September, n. (*mensis*) *September*.

septennial, adj. *qui (quae, quod) septimo quoque anno fit*.

sepulchre, n. *sepulchrum*. **sepulchral**, adj. *sepulchralis*. **seppulture**, n. *sepultura, funus, exsequiae* (= rites of burial).

sequel, n. *quod sequitur, eventus, -ūs, exitus, -ūs*. **sequence**, n. *ordo, series*.

seraph, n. *seraphus* (Eccl.).

serenade, I. v.tr. *alqm concentu honorare*. **II.** n. *concentus, -ūs (nocte factus)*.

serene, adj. 1, see **CLEAR**; 2, see **TRANQUIL**.

serf, n. *servus*. **serfdom**, n. *servitus, -itudo, f.*

serge, n. *pannus*.

serious, adj. 1, = grave, *serius* (of things), *gravis, severus, austerus, tristis* (= sad); 2, = important, *magni* or *maximi momenti*. Adv. *graviter, severe, triste*. **seriousness**, n. 1, *gravitas* (= moral weight), *severitas, tristitia* (= sadness); 2, see **IMPORTANCE**.

sermon, n. * *contio*, or *oratio de rebus divinis facta*.

serpent, n. *serpens*; see **SNAKE**.

serried, adj. *densus, confertus*.

serve, v.tr. 1, = to do or render service to, *servire alci, deservire alci, operam alci navare* or *praestare*; 2, = to wait at table, *famulari, ancillari* (ante and post class.), *ministrare*; to — meat, *inferre cibos, instruere mensam cibis*; to — wine to the company, *praebere pocula convivis*; to — as a soldier, *mereri, stipendia facere, militare*; to — under, *sub duce mereri*; to — God, *Deum colere*; = to benefit, *ad alqm* or *alci conluere, proficere*. **servant**, n. *servus, famulus, verna* (= slave), *ancilla* (= a waiting-woman), *assecta* (= contemptuous term), *minister, mancipium* (= bought slave), *pedis(e)quus* (= a footman), *servitium* (collective term, = slaves), *puer*. **service**, n. *opera, servitium, ministerium, obsequium, officium, obsecrantia, cultus, -ūs*; — of God, *cultus Dei, pietas erga Deum*; to confer a — or kindness on a person, *in alqm officia conferre*. **serviceable**, adj. *opportunus, utilis, aptus rei* or *ad rem*, *ad unum comparatus, accommodatus*; see **USEFUL**.

servile, adj. 1, *servilis*; 2, fig. see **ABJECT**, **LOW**, **MEAN**. **servility**, n. *adulatio*; see also **MEANNESS**. **servitude**, n. *servitudo, servitium, servitus, -utis, f.*; to free anyone from —, *in libertatem alqm vindicare, servitute alqm eximere*.

session, n. — of Parliament, *sessus, -ūs* (e.g. during a —, *cum sessus habetur*). **sessions**, n. pl. *cum de alq re quaeritur*.

set, I. v.tr. 1, = to place (*imponere, statuere, sistere*; 2, = to plant, *serere* (e.g. *arbores*; see **PLANT); to — in order, *parare* (= to prepare); see **ARRANGE**; to — jewels, *† auro includere*; to — about, *incipere*; see **BEGIN**; to — anyone against another, *inimicitias inter alqos serere*; to — apart, *seponere*; to — aside, see **REJECT**; to — forth, *exponere* (= to expose for sale, etc., and explain); to — on, see **INCITE**; to — on fire, *incendere* (lit. and fig.); to — over, *alci (rei) praeficere*. **II.** v.intr. of the sun, etc., *occidere*; to — out, *proficisci*; to — forward, see **PROMOTE; to — off, see **EMBELLISH; to be — over, *praeesse*; to — up, see **ERECT**, **APPOINT**. **III.** adj. *status, constitutus* (= settled), *praescriptus* (= prescribed); a — speech, *oratio*; of — purpose, *consulto*. **IV.** n. see **NUMBER**, **COLLECTION**, **COMPANY**. **settee**, n. *lectulus*. **setting**, n. *occasus, -ūs* (e.g. *solis*).******

settle, I. v.tr. 1, = to fix or determine, *statuere, constituere, definire*; 2, = to fix your abode in, *sedem et domicilium collocare alqo loco*; 3, = to put an end to, *dirimere* (e.g. *jurgium* or *iras*, a dispute, quarrel; so with *controversiam, praetium, bellum*); to — accounts, *rationes conficere*; to — a debt, etc., *solvere, expedire*; 4, = to put in order, e.g. to — the State, *republicam componere*. **II.** v.intr. 1, *considerare, consistere, sedem habere, se collocare*; 2, see **SINK**; 3, see **ALIGHT**. **settlement**, n. *constitutio*; — of a daughter, *filiae collocatio*; = agreement, *pacum, foedus, -eris, n.*; = of a colony, *coloniae deductio*; = fixed abode, *domicilium, aedes, -ium* (of private persons), *colonia* (= colony); = of a debt, *use verb.* **settler**, n. *advena, n. and f., colonus*.

seven, adj. *septem, septeni, -ae, -a* (= each); of — years, *septennius, septem annorum*; — years old, *septem annos natus*; — times, *septies* (n.s.). **seventh**, adj. *septimus, seventhy* (n.s.). **seventeenth**, adj. *septendecimus, de cem et septem* or *decem septem* or *septem et decem, septeni deni* (= each); — times, *septies* (n.s.). **seventeenth**, adj. *septimus decimus, de cem et septem* or *decem septem* or *septem et decem, septeni deni* (= each); — times, *septies* (n.s.). **seventy**, adj. *septuaginta, septuageni* (= each); — letters, *septuaginta litterae*, not *septuaginta* (i.e. — alphabetical letters); — times, *septuagies* (n.s.). **seventieth**, adj. *septuagesimus*; the — time, *septuagesimum*.

sever, v.tr. *dividere, dirimere, separare, secernere, disjungere*.

several, adj. *nonnulli, plures, aliquot*. Adv. by *unusquisque*, or by *si(n)gillatim*; — may also be rendered with the aid of the distributive numerals (e.g. *uxores habent dent duodenique inter se communes*, = sets of ten or twelve have — wives in common), also by *quisque* (e.g. *prout quisque monitione indigerent*, as they — required admonition), and lastly by *singuli* (e.g. *duodena describit in singulos homines jugera*, he allotted to the men — twelve acres), so too *viritum*.

severe, adj. *severus, austerus, durus, acerbus* (the two last of winter, also in gen.), *gravis*. Adv. *severe, rigide, austere, dure, duriter, acerbè, graviter*. **severity**, n. *severitas, gravitas* (of climate and in gen.), *duritia*.

sew, v.tr. *suere*. **sewing**, n. *suendi ars*.

sewer, n. *cloaca*.

sex, n. *sextus, -ūs*; male —, *virilis sexus*; female —, *muliebris sexus*. **sexual**, adj. *quod ad sexum pertinet*; — intercourse, *coitus, -ūs*.

sexagenarian, *adj.* *sexagenarius*; see SIXTY.

sexton, *n.* *aedituus*.

shabby, *adj.* 1, *obsoletus, sordidus* (e.g. *amicus, homo*); 2, *fig.* see MEAN. **shabbiness**, *n.* 1, *use adj.*; 2, *sordes, -itum* (of conduct).

shackles, *n.* *vincula, catenae, compedes, -um*; — for the feet, *pedicae*; for the hands, *manicae*. **shackle**, *v. tr.* *vinculis colligere, catenis vincire*; *fig.* *impedire, impedimento esse*.

shade, *I. n.* *umbra*; in the —, *in umbrā*; under the —, *sub umbrā*; to be afraid of —, *umbras timere*; *fig.* "shadow," = a mere appearance or pretext, *umbra* (e.g. *gloriae, libertatis, honoris*; *sub umbrā foederis acquiri servitutem pati*); *umbra* also = — in painting (*opulumen*); further, a person's shadow or companion is in Latin *umbra*, "shade," = ghosts, *† umbrae*; in pl., *manes*. **II. v. tr.** *† umbrare*; see DARKEN. **shady**, *adj.* *umbrosus, opacus* (= dark). **shadow**, *I. n.* *umbra*. **II. v. tr.** see SHADE. **II. shadowy**, *adj.* 1, = SHADY; 2, see VAIN, UNREAL.

shaft, *n.* 1, = arrow, *sagitta*; 2, = handle, *hastile*; 3, in architecture, *truncus*; 4, of a carriage, *temo* (= pole), or *byra* (= reins); of a mine, etc., *puteus* (Plin.).

shake, *I. v. tr.* *quātere, tremefacere, labefacere, quassare* (= to — often); to — hands, *jungere dextrās*; they — the foundations, *labefactant fundamenta reipublicae*; to — off, *excutere*. **II. v. in tr.** *quissari, agitari, tremere*. **shaking**, *n.* *quassatio* (in act. sense), *tremor* (in pass. sense).

shallow, *I. adj.* *tenus*; —s or shoals, *radiorum*, pl.; full of —, *radicosus*; *fig.* *parum subtilis*. **II. n.** *vadum*.

sham, *I. n.* *fallacia, dolus*; without —, *sine fūco ac fallaciis*. **II. v. in tr.** *simulare* (to pretend); see FEIGN, PRETEND. **sham-fight**, *n.* *simulacrum pugnae*; see REVIEW.

shambles, *n.* *laniēna*.

shame, *I. n.* 1, = modesty, *pudor, verecundia*, comb. *pudor et verecundia*; *pudicitia*, comb. *pudor et pudicitia*; to have lost the sense of —, *pudorem posuisse*; he who has lost his sense of —, *pudoris oblitus*; 2, = moral turpitude, *turpitudo* (baseness), *ignominia*, comb. *ignominia et turpitudo*; *infamia*, comb. *turpitudo et infamia*; *dedecus, -ōris, n.*, comb. *ignominia et dedecus, dedecus et infamia, macula* (= a spot or brand) *et dedecus*; *probrum*, comb. *probrum et dedecus*; *flagitium* (= a crime), comb. *flagitium et dedecus*; to our —, *cum nostro dedecore*; — I *proh pudor!* *o indignum facinus!* it is a — to say that, *hoc est turpe dictum*. **II. v. tr.** *pudore, etc.*, *alqm afficere, shamfaced*, *adj.* see MODEST. **shameful**, *adj.* *turpis, foedus* (in gen.), *obscenus* (= obscene), *ignominiosus, probrosus, inhonestus* (= dishonourable), *flagitiosus, nefarius* (= criminal). *Adv.* *turpiter, foede, obscene, ignominiose, inhoneste, flagitiose, nefarie*. **shamefulness**, *n.* *turpitudo, foeditas, obscenitas, ignominia*. **shameless**, *adj.* *impudens, impudicus* (= unchaste), *inverecundus*; a — (or brazen) face, *os impudens* (so *durum, ferreum*). *Adv.* *impudenter*. **shamelessness**, *n.* *impudentia, impudicitia*.

shank, *n.* *crus, cruris, n.*, *tibia*.

shape, *I. n.* *forma, figura, species*; to give — to, *formare, fingere alqd.* **II. v. tr.** (*con*)*formare, figurare, fingere, alqd in formam rei redigere*; to — itself differently, *mutari*. **shapeless**, *adj.* *informis, deformis*. **shapely**, *adj.* *formosus*. **shapeliness**, *n.* see BEAUTY. **shaping**, *n.* (*con*)*formatio*.

share, *I. n.* 1, *pars, portio, sors*; 2, of a

plough, *vomer*. **II. v. tr.** *partiri* (e.g. *partiuntur inter se*; so *partiri praedam in socios, bona cum alio, curas cum alio, copias inter se*), *sortiri*, *dare* (e.g. *perinde ut cuique data sunt*), *dividere* (e.g. *dividere equitatum in omnes partes*), *alqd cum alio communicare*. **sharer**, *n.* *participes, socius, consors*; in a thing, *alcijs rei*.

shark, *n.* *pristis*; spelling also *p(r)ist(r)is*, *p(r)ist(r)is*.

sharp, *adj.* 1, *lit. acutus*; — to the taste, *acutus, acer, acerbum*; 2, *fig.* = working strongly on the feelings, *acer, acerbus, severus*; there is — fighting, *acriter pugnatur*; 3, = penetrating, *acutus, sagax*; — eyes, *oculi acuti*; — nose, *nasus sagax*; 4, of mental faculties, *acer, acutus, subtilis* (e.g. *ingenium acre*); 5, of words, *iracundus, mordax* (= biting), *severus, gravis* (= severe); — witty, *perspicax, sagax*. *Adv.* *acute, acriter, sagaciter, subtiliter* (= wisely), *iracunde, severe, graviter* (= severely). **sharpen**, *v. tr.* (*ex*)*acuerē* (*lit. and fig.*). **sharper**, *n.* *veterator, fraudator, praestigiator*. **sharpness**, *n.* 1, of edge, by *adj.*, *acutus*; 2, *fig. severitas*; see STERNNESS; 3, — of intellect, (*ingenii*) *acus, -ūs, f.*, *acumen, ingenium acutum, perspicacitas, subtilitas*.

shatter, *v. tr.* 1, *frangere, confringere, diffringere, discutere, elidere, quassare*; 2, *fig. frangere, quassare*.

shave, *v. tr.* (*ab*)*radere, barbam alcijs tondere* (= to clip); to get —d, *tondere, shavings*, *n.* *scob(is)* (= sawdust), *assulae, schidiae* (= chips).

shawl, *n.* see MANTLE.

she, as a personal pronoun, is expressed only when emphasis requires it (e.g. *illa, ista, haec, ea*); as an adjective, is expressed by the feminine (e.g. *a — friend, amica*; *a — wolf, lupa*).

sheaf, *n.* *manipulus* (= a handful), *fascis*.

shear, *v. tr.* *tondere* (e.g. *ovēs*). **shearer**, *n.* *qui tondeat*. **shearing**, *n.* *tonsura*. **shears**, *n.* *forfices* (Mart.).

sheath, *n.* *vagina*; to draw a sword from its —, *gladium e vaginā educere*. **sheathe**, *v. tr.* *in vaginam recondere*.

shed, *n.* *tugurium, taberna*; as military term, *plateus, vinea*.

shed, *v. tr.* (*dis*)*fundere, effundere, profunderē*; to — tears, *lacrimas profunderē, lacrimare*; to — blood, see KILL. **shedding**, *n.* *effusio, profusio*; — of tears, *fletus, -ūs*; — of blood, *caedes, -is*; — of leaves, by *decidere*.

sheep, *n.* *ovis* (ōis). **sheep-fold**, *n.* *ovile*. **sheepish**, *adj.* *insulsus*; see STUPID; a — fellow, *ovis* (Plaut.). **sheepishness**, *n.* *insulitas, nimia verecundia*. **shepherd**, *n.* *pastor*.

sheer, *adj.* 1, see STEEP; 2, *merus*; — folly, *meru* or *maxima stultitia*.

sheet, *n.* 1, of a bed, *lodix* (= blanket, Juv.); 2, a — of paper, *scheda, sc(h)ida, schedula, plaga* (Plin.); 3, a — of lead, (*plumbi*) *lamina*; 4, of a sail, *pes*. **sheet-anchor**, *n.* *ancora*. **sheet-lightning**, *n.* *fulgur, fulmen*.

shelf, *n.* *plateus* (Juv.), *pegma, -ātis, n.* **shell**, *n.* *testa, concha* (of fish), *putamen, cortex* (of fruit, etc.). **shell-fish**, *n.* *concha, conchylium*.

shelter, *I. n.* 1, = covering, *teg(imen)*; 2, = protection, *perfrugium, asylum, patrocinium, defensio*. **II. v. tr.** 1, *tegere, defendere*; 2, *tutari alqm, defendere, auctoritate tueri, in suam fidem et clientelam suscipere, protegere, receptum tutum praebere alci*; see PROTECT.

shelving, *adj.* *declivis*; see SLOPING.

shepherd, *n.* see under SHEEP.

sheriff, *n.* perhaps by *praetor*, in mediæval Latin by **vicecomes* or *geraia*.

show, *v.tr.* = to bring forward, *edēre*, *ostendēre*, *explicare*; to prove or explain, *demonstrare*, *declarare*, *ostendēre*, *exponere*, *narrare*; to — mercy, *alci misericordiam impertiri*.

shield, *I. n. 1.* *scutum*, *clipeus*, *parma*, *pelta*, *ancile* (esp. of the sacred — which fell from heaven); *a* — bearer, *armiger*; *2.* fig. see **PROTECTION**. **II. v.tr.** *scolo defendēre*, *clīno* *protēgere*; to — from danger, *a periculo defendēre*; see **PROTECT**.

shift, *I. n. 1.* = refuge or resource, *effugium*, *ambāges*, *um*, *remedium*, *ratio*, *consilium*, *lutebra*; *a* dishonest —, *fraus*, *doli* (pl.), *ambāges*; everyone made — for himself, *sibi quisque consulebat*; *2.* = an under-garment, *tunica intima*. **II. v.tr.** = to change, (*per*)*mutare*; to — one's clothes, *mutare vestem*; to — off, *eludēre*, *evitare*, *subterfugere*; see **CHANGE**. **shifty**, *adj. 1.* see **CUNNING**; *2.* see **CHANGEABLE**.

shilling, *n.* *quadragesima octo asses*.

shin, *n.* *tibia*, *crus*, *cruris*, *n.*

shine, *v.intr.* (*col*)*lucēre*, *splendēre*, *fulgēre*, *nitēre*, *micare* (= to glitter); to — forth, *elucēre*, *fulgēre*; to — upon, *alci affulgēre*; it —s with *a* borrowed light, *luce lucret aliena*.

ship, *I. n.* *navis*, *navigium* (used of smaller vessels), *navis longa* or *rustata* (= *a* — of war), (*navis*) *biremis* (= — having two banks of oars, so *triremis*, *quadremis*, *quinqueremis*, having three, four, five), *navis praedatoria* or *piratica* (= *a* pirate vessel); belonging to *a* —, *navalis*, *nauticus*; shipping, *naves*, pl.; —wreck, *navisfragium*; one who has suffered —wreck, *navisfragus*; to suffer —wreck, *navisfragum facere*; *a* —s captain, *navarchus*; *a* —owner, *navicularius* (who lets out —s); —s crew, *remigium classicum milites*; master of *a* —, *magister*. **II. v.tr.** *in navem* (*naves*) *imponere*.

shire, *n.* *provincia*, *ager*, **comitatus*.

shirt, *n.* *subucula*.

shiver, *I. v.tr.* = to break in pieces, *frangere*, *confringere*, *diffringere*, *elidere*. **II. v.intr.** = to tremble, *tremere* (with fear), *algere* (= to be cold).

shoal, *n. 1.* *vadum*, *vada*, pl.; see **SHALLOW**; *2.* = *a* large quantity or number, *turba*, *grex*, *cetera*.

shock, *I. n. 1.* in battle, etc., *impetus*, *concursum*, *congressus*, all —s; to bear the —, *sustinere impetum*; at the first —, *ad primum impetum*; *2.* fig. of the feelings, etc., *offensio*; see **OFFENCE**; *3.* of corn, *frumenti manipularum aceruus*. **II. v.tr.** *offendēre*, *commovēre*; to be —ed, *commoveri*. **shocking**, *adj.* *quod offensionem est*, *quod offensionem habet* or *affert*, *odiosus*; *a* — life, *vita turpis*; see **DISGUSTING**; to be —, *offensioni esse*. *Adv.* = very badly, *pessime*, or by superl. (e.g. *pessimus* = — bad).

shoe, *I. n.* *calceus*, *calceamentum*, *solea* (= sandal); horse —, *solea ferrea* (—s nailed were unknown); —s that fit, *calcei apti ad pedem*; the — pinches, *calceus urit*. **II. v.tr.** *calcare*; to — *a* horse, *affigere equo soleus ferreus*. **shoe-black**, *n.* *puer qui calceos deterget*. **shoemaker**, *n.* *sutor*.

shoot, *I. n.* = sprout, † *germen*, *sarculus*, *planta*, *virga*, *propago* (= layer). **II. v.intr. 1.** to — out, as ears of corn, *spicas*, *sarculos*, etc., *emittere*; *2.* of pains, etc., *angere* (= to torture), or *angi* (= to be tortured); of stars, *volare*. **III. v.tr.** = to cast forth, *jaculari*, *emittere*, *jacere*; to — arrows out of *a* bow, *arcu sagittas* (*emittere*; to — at, *sagittis* or *telis petere*; see **FIRE**. **shooting-star**, *n.* see **METEOR**.

shop, *I. n.* *taberna*, *officina* (= work—); *2.* bookseller's —, *libraria*; *a* barber's —, *taberna tonsoris*. **II. v.intr.** to go *a*-shopping, *concursare circum tabernas*, or by *emere* (= to buy). **shopkeeper**, *n.* *qui aliquid vendit*, in pl. *tabernarii*.

shore, *I. n. 1.* *litus*, *-ōris*, *n.*, *ora*, *acta* (*ἀκτῆ*), *ripa* (= the declining bank or margin), *arena* (= sand); *2.* = support, *fulcrum*. **II. v.tr.** *fulcire*.

short, *adj.* *brevis*, *concisus* (= pruned), *angustus* (= within a small space), *contractor* (= somewhat drawn in), *compressus* (= squeezed together), *paucioribus verbis expressus* (of *a* writing); — of stature, *humilis* (opp. *procerus*); *a* — cut, *compendium*, *via compendiarie* (lit. and fig.); to be —, *ac ne multa, ut in pauca referam, ne multis, ne plura*; in —, *summam, ad summam*, *summa illa sit, in brevi*; cut it —, *verbo dicās*; *a* — syllable, *syllaba brevis*; — hair, *capilli tonsi*; *a* — memory, *memoria hebes*; the —est day, *dies brumalis*, *bruma*; the —est night, *nox solstitialis*. **short-legged**, *adj.* *cruribus brevibus*.

short-sighted, *adj.* *myops* (Jct.), *qui oculis non satis prospicit*; fig. *stultus*, *imprudens*.

shortcoming, *n.* *delictum*. **shorten**, *v.tr.* *praecidere*, *breviorem facere* or *reddere*; to — *a* syllable, *syllabam corripere*; see **CONTRACT**.

shorthand, *n.* *notae*. **shortly**, *adv. 1.* = compendiously, *summam, strictim*, *compre-*, *paucis verbis*, *brevis*; *2.* = within *a* short time, *brevi*, *propediem*, *paucis diebus*, *exiguo spatio*; — before, *brevi ante*, *paulo ante*, *prope, nuper*; — after, *brevi post*, *paulo post*, *non ita multo post*; — before *a* person's death, *haud multum ante* (so post) *alci mortem*.

shortness, *adj.* *brevitas*, *exiguus*, *angustiae*, *compendium*, *contractio* (= *a* drawing in).

shot, *n.* *telum* *jactus*, *-ūs*, or *conjectus*, *-ūs*, *ictus*, *-ūs*, (*telum*) *missile* (= what is fired), *glans* (= ball); to fire *a* —, *telum emittere*; they were now within —, *jam ad telum jactum pervenerant*; out of —, *extra telum jactum*.

shoulder, *I. n.* *humerus*; —blade, *scapula*. **II. v.tr.** *aliquid in humeros tollere*.

shout, *I. n.* *clamor*, *vociferatio*, *vox*, *acclamatio*; to raise *a* —, *clamorem tollere*. **II. v.tr.** (*con*)*clamare*, *vociferari*.

shove, *I. v.tr.* *trudere*, *impellere*. **II. n. *impulsus*, *-ūs*.**

shovel, *I. n.* *pala*, *batillum*. **II. v.tr.** *batillo tollere*.

show, *I. n. 1.* = *a* exhibition, *spectaculum*, *pompa*, *ludi* (= games); *2.* *ostentatio* (= display), *species* (= appearance); to make — of or pretend, *simulare*, *prae se ferre*; for some time there was some — of fight, *exiguum temporis aliquid forma pugnae fuit*; under *a* — of friendship, *per simulationem amicitiae*. **II. v.tr.** *proponere*, *ostentare* *aliquid*, *prae se ferre*; to — off, *se ostentare*; see **SHOW**. **showy**, *adj.* see **BEAUTIFUL**, **OSTENTATIOUS**.

shower, *I. n.* *pluvia* *repentina*, *imber*, *pluvia*; *a* plentiful —, *largus imber*; *a* — of stones, *lapidum imber*. **II. v.tr.** *effundere*. **showery**, *adj.* *pluvius*, *pluvialis*.

shred, *I. n.* *frustum* (= *a* scrap), *segmentum* (Plin.). **II. v.tr.** *minutatum dissecare* or *concidere*.

shrew, *n.* *mulier jurgiosa* *dedita*. **shrewd**, *adj.* *prudens*, *sol(i)ders*, *callidus*, *astutus*, *perspicax*, *sagax*. *Adv.* *callide*, *astute*, *sagaciter*, *sol(i)ter*, *prudenter*. **shrewdness**, *n.* *calliditas*, *astutia*, *perspicacitas*, *sagacitas*, *prudencia*, *sol(i)ertia*. **shrewish**, *adj.* see **QUARRELsome**. **shrew-mouse**, *n.* *sorex*.

shriek, *I. n.* *ejulatus*, *-ūs*, *ululatus*, *-ūs*. **II. v.intr.** *ululare*. **III. v.tr.** *clamare*; see **SOREAM**.

shrift, *n.* a short —, *confestim alqm necare*; see also **CONFESSION**, **SHRIVE**.

shrill, *adj.* acutus, argutus. *Adv.* acute, argute.

shrimp, *n.* 1. *cancer pagurus (Linn.); 2, fig. see **DWARF**.

shrine, *n.* aedícula, delubrum, sacellum.

shrink, *v.intr.* se contrahère; to — through fear, pedem referre; to — from duty, abhorrere, recedere (ab officio nunquam recedemus, Cic.); to — from fight, pugnam detrachere. **shrinking**, *n.* 1, alcijs rei contractio; 2, see **FEAR**.

shrive, *v.tr.* peccata sua sacerdoti fateri (= to confess), peccata confitentem absolvere (= to absolve).

shrivel, *I. v.tr.* rugosum facere. **II. v.intr.** (cor)rugari, contrahi.

shroud, *I. n.* mortui vestimentum. **II. v.tr. involvere, velare, tegere, mortuum vestimento induere.**

shrub, *n.* frutex. **shrubbery**, *n.* arbutum.

shrug, *v.tr.* to — the shoulders, humeros movere.

shudder, *I. n.* horror, tremor. **II. v.intr.** horrere, tremere; to — greatly, perhorrescere.

shuffle, *I. v.tr.* 1, = to mix, (com)miscere; to — cards, paginas (per)miscere; 2, = to act deceitfully, fraudare. **II. v.intr.** tergiversari (of conduct), claudicare (= to limp). **shuffler**, *n.* fraudator, homo fallax. **shuffling**, *n.* fraus, -dis, f., dolus, tergiversatio.

shun, *v.tr.* (de)fugere, vitare, declinare, aver-
sari. **shunning**, *n.* devitatio, fuga, declinatio, vitatio.

shut, *v.tr.* claudere, operire; to — the eyes, oculos operire; to — the hand, manum comprime-
re; to — in, includere; to — out, excludere.
shutter, *n.* (for a window), foricula, valvae.

shuttle, *n.* radius (textorius). **shuttle-
cock**, *n.* pila pennata.

shy, *I. adj.* timidus, pavidus, verecundus (= modest); to be — of expense, sumptibus par-
cere. **II. v.tr. of a horse, terri, saltum in contra-
raria facere. *Adv.* timide, verecunde. **shyness**,
n. timor, pavor, verecundia, pudor.**

sibilant, *adj.* sibilans.

sibyl, *n.* sibylla. **sibylline**, *adj.* sibyllinus.

sick, *adj.* aeger (used of disorders of mind and body; see **ILL**); to rise from a — bed, assurgere ex morbo; a — man, aeger, aegrotus; to feel —, nauseare; to be —, vomere, fig. by impers. toedet alqm alcijs rei; see **ILL**. **sicken**, *I. v.tr.* see **DISCUST**. **II. v.intr.** in morbum incidere. **sickly**, *adj.* morbosus; see **ILL**. **Weak**. **sickness**, *n.* = sensation of —, vomit-
ing, nausea, vomitus, -us (= illness), morbus (= disorder), aegrotatio (= condition of —), valetudo (properly = state of health or strength; used alone = —, or with adversa, infirma, etc.); a contagious —, contagio, lues, -is, f. (= the im-
pure cause of the disease); an epidemic, = pestilentia.

sickle, *n.* falx.

side, *I. n.* latus, -eris, *n.* (of the body, a hill, etc.), pars (= part, party), regio (= district), pagina (= — of a leaf); on that —, illinc, ultro; on this — and on that, citra ultroque; on all —s, quo-
quoque, omnibus partibus; towards all —s, in omnes partes; on this —, hinc; on both —s, utrimque; on each of two —s, utrobique; on his — nothing takes place, ab eo nihil agitur. **II. adj.** obliquus, transversus, -is, f. (= blow, ictus obli-
quus; to give anyone a — blow, gladio alqm ob-

lique petere. **III. v.intr.** to — with, alcijs partibus or alci favere, studere, alcijs studiosum esse. **side-
board**, *n.* abacus. **sidelong**, *adj.* obliquus. **sideways**, *adv.* oblique, ab obliquo, ex obliquo.

sidereal, *adj.* by gen. siderum, sideralis (Plin.).

siege, *n.* oppugnatio, obsessio, obsidio.

sieve, *n.* cribrum. **sift**, *v.tr.* cribrare (Plin.)
cribro secernere; fig. investigare, (per)scrutari,
explorare.

sigh, *I. n.* suspirium. **II. v.intr.** suspiria
ducere, suspirare. **sighing**, *n.* suspiratus,
-us.

sight, *I. n.* 1, visio, visus, -us, videndi facultas,
oculus, conspectus, -us (= view), ad) spectus, -us;
— of the eye, oculi acies; at first —, primo ad) spectu;
2, = spectacle, species (= an appearance),
spectaculum (= a show); in —, in conspectu, ante
oculos, in or sub oculis; he was in —, sub oculis
erat; to take out of —, oculis subducere, ex homi-
num conspectu subtrahere; I knew him by —, de
facie novi; to pay at —, pecunias representare;
to catch — of, conspicere. **II. v.tr.** conspici,
conspicere.

sign, *I. n.* signum, significatio, indicium,
vestigium (= footprint), nota (= mark), insigne
(= badge), natus, -us (= nod); the peculiar —
of a thing, proprium alcijs rei (= characteristic);
it is the — of a wise man, est sapientis; —
of the future, signum, omen, ostentum, porten-
tum; a good —, omen faustum; a bad —,
omen sinistrum. **II. v.tr.** 1, to — a document,
(con)signare alqd, alci rei (nomen) subscribere,
as witnesses, scribendo adesse; 2, see **SIGNAL**.

signal, *I. adj.* insignis, notabilis, maximus,
insignatus, egregius. *Adv.* insigniter, notabiliter,
maxime, insignite, egregie. **II. n.** signum, symbol-
um; to give the — for an attack, signum dare;
for battle, classicum canere, tuba signum dare.

III. v.tr. see above, **SIGNAL**, **II. signalize**,
v.tr. declarare (= to show), alci or alci rei decori
esse (= to be an honour to), insignire (= to make
remarkable, e.g. tot facinoribus foedum annum
etiam dii tempestatibus et morbis insignivere,
Tac.); to — yourself, se carum reddere. **signa-
ture**, *n.* nomen, -inis, *n.*, subscriptio, nomen sub-
scriptum. **signet**, *n.* signum (= seal). **signi-
ficance**, **signification**, *n.* significatio; see
MEANING. **significant**, *adj.* see **EXPRESSIVE**.
signify, *v.tr.* significare (= to make signs),
valere (= to be equivalent, e.g. verbum quod idem
valet), velle (= to wish); see also **MEAN**, **AN-
NOUNCE**, **PORTEND**.

silence, *n.* silentium, taciturnitas (= not
speaking); to keep —, tacere, conticere, conti-
cescere, obticere, obmutescere. **silent**, *adj.* tacitus,
silens, taciturnus (= taciturn); to be —, silere,
tacere, linguis favere (at religious rites); to be —
about, celare, silentio praeterire alqd; be —!
quin taces! *Adv.* tacite, silentio.

silk, *n.* bombyx (Plin.), or vestis serica.
silk-worm, *n.* bombyx (Plin.). **silken**, *adj.*
sericus, bombycinus (Plin.). **silky**, *adj.* see
SMOOTH.

sill, *n.* limen.

silly, *adj.* stultus, fatuus, stolidus, infacetu-
absurdus, exors, vecors, ineptus, insulsus, amens,
ridiculus (= exciting laughter). *Adv.* stulte,
stolide, infacete, absurde, inepte, insulse, ridi-
cule. **silliness**, *n.* stultitia, fatuitas, stoli-
ditas, ineptiae, vecordia, amentia, insulsitas,
ridiculum.

silt, *I. n.* limus. **II. v.tr.** limo opplere.

silver, *I. n.* argentum; wrought —, argentum
factum. **II. adj.** and **silvery**, argentus; plated
with —, argentatus; — mine, argenti metalla,

-orum, n.; — foil, bractea argentea, argenti fodina (or as one word), argentaria (fodina); — money, nummi argentei; — plate, argentum (factum), vasa argentea, pl. **III.** v.tr. alqd argento inducere.

similar, adj. similis (used with the genit. of internal bodily or mental relations, with dat. otherwise, e.g. non tam potuit patris similis esse quam ille fuerat sui, Cic.). Adv. similiter. **similarity**, n. = resemblance, similitudo (est homini cum Deo similitudo, Cic.; habet honestatis similitudinem; similitudines, = similar objects). **simile**, n. similitudo, translatio, collatio. **similitude**, n. = comparison, similitudo; see **LIKE**, **SIMULATE**.

simmer, v.intr. fervere, lente bullire.

simony, n. simonia (Eccl.).

simper, v.intr. subridere, stultide ridere.

simple, adj. simplex (in gen.); = harmless, innoxius; = sincere, sincerus, probus, integer, sine furo; = silly, stolidus, insulsus; = without ornament, simplex, sine ornatu; = sheer, vernus. Adv. simpliciter; see also **ONLY**. **simples**, n. pl. herbae (medicinales). **simpleton**, n. homo crassi ingenii, stultus, fatuus, ineptus; see **FOOL**. **simplicity**, n. simplicitas (in gen.), stultitia (= folly), innocentia (= guilelessness). **simplify**, v.tr. explicare, simplicem reddere.

simulate, v.tr. = to imitate or pretend, simulare (e.g. mortem, lacrimas, simulavit se furere). **simulation**, n. simulatio (e.g. fallax imitatio simulationeque virtutis).

simultaneous, adj. quod uno et eodem tempore est or fit. Adv. eodem tempore, simul, una.

sin, I. n. peccatum, delictum (= omission), flagitium, nefas; to commit a —, peccare, delinquere, peccatum committere. **II.** v.intr. peccare (in se, erga alqm, in re; multa peccantur, delinquere. **sinful**, adj. pravis cupiditatibus delictus, impius, improbus, flagitiosus. **sinless**, adj. integer, sanctus. **sinlessness**, n. vitae sanctitatis. **sinner**, n. qui peccavit, peccator (Eccl.).

since, I. adv. abhinc (e.g. he died two years —, abhinc annos duos, or annis duobus, mortuus est); long —, jamdudum, jampridem. **II.** prep. by e, ex, a, ab, post (e.g. — the foundation of the city, post urbem conditam); — that time, ex eo tempore; many years —, multis abhinc annis; — when, ex quo; a long time —, jamdiu; — childhood, a pueritia, a puero. **III.** conj. I. of time, cum (quom, quum), postquam (or as two words); this is the third day — I heard it, tertius hic dies quod audiui; it is a long time — you left home, jamdudum factum est cum abiisti domo; — he died this is the three-and-thirtieth year, cujus a morte hic tertius et trigessimus annus; 2, of cause, may be rendered by cum with subj., or quanoquidem, quia, quoniam with indic., thus frequently in Cic. quae cum ita sint, — this is so, but observe quanoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas (in the indic., Cic.); so urbs quae, quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur (Cic.); quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est; — may also be rendered by the relative with a causal force, and so requiring the subj., e.g. malivinus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, Cic.; so too quippe qui with indic. or subj. (all these conj. follow the ordinary rules of mood); see **BECAUSE**.

sincere, adj. sincerus (opp. fucatus, simulatus), integer (e.g. te sincerum integrumque conserves, Cic.), probus, purus, candidus, verus; see **HONEST**. Adv. sincere, integre (= justly), prole, pure, candide, vere, ex animo, simpliciter; yours —, in letters, vale (valete). **sincerity**, n. sinceritas, candor, integritas, probitas, veritas (= truthfulness), simplicitas.

sinecure, n. munus omni labor vacuum.

sineu, n. nervus; the —s, as = strength, nervi. **sineuwy**, adj. nervosus.

sing, v.tr. and intr. canere, cantare, modulari; to — much, cantitare; to — to the harp, ad citharam canere; to — in harmony, servare modum, ad numerum canere. **singer**, n. + cantor, cantrix, cantator, canatritrix. **singing**, n. cantus, —us, concentus, —us (of a number of persons).

singe, v.tr. ustulare, umbrere, adurere.

single, I. adj. unus, solus, singularis, unicus; a — or unmarried man, caelebs (a bachelor); — combat, certamen unius cum uno. Adv. singillatim. **II.** v.tr. to — out, eligere; see **SELECT**. **singular**, adj. 1, as opp. to plural, singularis; the — number, numerus singularis (gram.); see **SINGLE**, I.; 2, = out of the common way, singularis (= very superior, e.g. Aristoteles meo judicio in philosophia prope singularis, = almost standing alone, Cic.; also in a bad sense, e.g. singularis crudelitas, nequitia), unicus (= unique), egregius, eximius, praestans (= excellent), maximus (= very great); 3, = strange, mirus, mirificus, mirabilis, novus, inusitatus, insolens. Adv. singulariter, unice, egregie, eximie, praestanter, insolenter, maxime, mire, mirifice, mirabiliter, nove, inusitate. **singularity**, n. insolentia, praestantia (= excellence), or use adj.

sinister, adj. sinister (lit. = left-handed; fig. with mores, natura, interpretatio, etc.), infastus (= unlucky); see **ILL-O-MENED**, **CORRUPT**.

sink, I. v.tr. (sub)mergere, demergere, immergere, deprimere. **II.** v.intr. (considere, desidere, residere, submergi, demergi, immergi; to — in ruins, collabi, corruiere, mergi; to — morally, in (omnia) flagitia se ingurgitare; w — into sleep, somno opprimi; the price —s, pretium imminuitur; his courage —s, animus cadit; to let one's courage —, sibi diffidere; to — into the mind, in animum penetrare; to be sunk in debt, ere alieno obrui. **III.** n. sentina.

sinuous, adj. sinuosus.

sip, I. v.tr. (primis labris) degustare, sorbulare (ante and post class.). **II.** n. use verb.

sir, n. 1, as title, dominus; 2, in addresses, vir optime.

sire, n. 1, pater, genitor; see **FATHER**; 2, see **SIR**.

siren, n. siren.

sirocco, n. auuster.

sister, n. soror, germana; father's —, amita; mother's —, matertera; grandfather's —, amita magna; grandmother's —, matertera magna; — in-law, glos, gloris, f. (Jct.). **sisterhood**, n. sororum societas (Eccl.). **sisterly**, adj. ut sorores solent.

sit, v.intr. sedere, alqd re insidere, considerare (= to — down); to — near, assidere rei or alci; to — on, sedere in re; to — at table, accumbere, discumbere, recumbere; to — above at table, superior accumbere; of a court, haberi (e.g. conventus), sedere (of the magistrates), we sat up talking till late at night, sermonem in multum noctem produximus (Cic.); he —s up till daylight, usque ad incem vigilat; of fowls, (ovis) incubare (Plin.); as milit. term, to — down before a place, oppidum circumsedere. **sitting**, n. sessio (lit. of a court), consessus, —us (of a court, etc.); to break up the —, consessum, etc., dimittere.

site, n. situs, —us. **situate**, adj. situs, positus, collocatus; to be — near, adiacere. **situation**, n. 1, = position, situs, —us, sedes, —us, locus; if he were in that —, si eo loco esset; 2, = office, munus, —eris, n.; see **OFFICE**.

six, adj. *sex, seni* (= — each); — or seven, *sex septem, sex aut septem*; to throw — (at dice), *senonem mittere*; — times, *sexies*(n)s. **sixth**, adj. *sextus*; the — time, *sextum*. **sixteen**, adj. *sedecim* (*sexad*), *decem et sex, seni deni* (= — each); — times, *sedecies*(n)s. **sixteenth**, adj. *sextus decimus*; one —, *pars sexta decima*. **sixty**, adj. *sexaginta, sexaginti* (= — each); — times, *sexagies*(n)s. **sixtieth**, adj. *sexagesimus*; the — time, *sexagesimum*; sixty thousand, *sexaginta milia*; the — thousandth, *sexagies*(n)s *millesimus*.

size, n. **1**, = measure, *mensura, amplitudo* (= largeness), *parvitas* (= smallness), *proceritas* (= tallness), *altitudo* (= height), *ambitus, -us* (= girth), *spatium* (= extent of surface); to take the — of (*dimetiri*); of the — of, (*ad*) *instar alius rei*; of great, small —, etc., *mag-nus, parvus*; **2**, = glue, gluten (*glutinum*).

skate, **I**, n. *solea ferrata*. **II**, v.intr. *soleis ferrolis glaciem transcurrere*.

skein, n. *filia volumen* or *florum glomus*.

skeleton, n. *ossa, -ium, n.*, *ossium compages*; he is a mere —, *vix ossibus haeret*.

sketch, **I**, n. *adumbratio*; see **OUTLINE**. **II**, v.tr. *describere, designare, adumbrare* (esp. fig.).

skewer, n. *veru* (= spit).

skiff, n. *scapha, cymba, navicula*.

skill, n. *peritia, scientia, ars, artificium, sol- (per)itia, calliditas, prudentia, habilitas*. **skilful**, adj. *peritus rei, arte insignis, exercitatus in re, dexter, sol (l)ers, sciens, callidus, habilis* (= handy), *prudens* (= with insight), *bonus* (= good); — in the law, *juris consultus*. Adv. *perite, dexte(re), calide, scienter, prudenter, habilit(er), bene*.

skim, **I**, n. *spuma*; to form —, *spumescere*; full of —, *spumosus*. **II**, v.tr. **1**, *despumere, spu-mam eximere*; **2**, = to read quickly, *alqd (legendo) percurrere*. **III**, v.intr. *volare* (= to fly).

skin, **I**, n. *cutis, pellis, membrana, corium* (= hide); to get off with a whole —, *integrum abire*. **II**, v.tr. *corium detrahère, pelle* or *corio exuère*; to — over, *ciatricem inducere, (ob)ducere*. **skin-deep**, adj. *levis*. **skinny**, adj. see **THIN**.

skip, **I**, n. *saltus, -us*. **II**, v.intr. *salire* (= to leap); to — with joy, *exsultare*. **III**, v.tr. = to pass over, *transilire, praeterire*. **skipping-rope**, n. *restitis*.

skipper, n. *navis magister*; see **CAPTAIN**.

skirmish, **I**, n. *praelium leve*. **II**, v.intr. to engage in —es, *praeliis parvulis cum hoste con-tendere*. **skirmisher**, n. *veles, -itis, m.* (= light-armed soldier, or by verb).

skirt, **I**, n. *limbus, ora*. **II**, v.tr. to — the hore, *legere oram*; to — or border on, *affinem* (see (e.g. *gens affinis Mauris*)).

skittish, adj. *protervus, lascivus*; to be —, *lascivire*. Adv. *protervus, lascive*. **skittish-ness**, n. *protervitas, lascivia*.

skulk, v.intr. *latere*.

skull, n. *calvaria*.

sky, n. *caelum*; a bright —, *caelum serenum*, an open —, *caelum patens*; under the open —; sub *divo*, in *publico*; from the —, *de caelo, caelestis*. **skylark**, n. *alauda*. **skylight**, n. *fenestra*.

slack, adj. *laxus, fluxus, remissus* (= loose), *lentus, tardus* (= slow), *segnis, piger* (= idle); — in duty, *neglegens*. **slacken**, v.tr. *laxare*; to — the reins, *laxare habenas*; to — work, *opus remittere*. Adv. *lente, tarde, segnit(er), negle-genter*. **slackness**, n. *segnitia, pigritia* (= laziness), *neglegentia* (= negligence); — of reina etc., b' *laxus, remissus*.

slake, v.tr. *stim ex(s)tinguere* or *explere, stim depellere* or *sedare*; to — lime, *calcem mucare*.

slander, **I**, n. *calumniā, (falsa) criminatio, falsum crimen, obtractatio, maledictio*. **II**, v.tr. *calumniari, criminari, diffamare, alci obtractare, maledicere, alqm calumniis* or *ignominia* afficere, *insectari, alci probrum, convicium, contumeliam, etc., facere*. **slanderer**, n. *obtractator*. **slander-ing**, n. *criminatio, obtractatio*. **slanderous**, adj. *maledicus, famosus*. Adv. *maledice, per calumniā*.

slant, adj. *obliquus, transversus*. Adv. *oblique*.

slap, **I**, n. *alapa* (Juv.). **II**, v.tr. *palma percutere*.

slash, **I**, n. *incisura* (= incision, Col.), *vul-nus, -eris* (= wound), *ictus, -us* (= blow). **II**, v.tr. *caedere, incidere, gladio percutere* (with a sword).

slate, **I**, n. to write on, use *tabula*; for a roof, *tegula* (= tile, usu. in pl.); a — quarry, *lapidis fissilis fodina*. **II**, v.tr. *legulis obtegere* or *consnere*.

slattern, n. *mulier sordida*.

slaughter, **I**, n. *caedes, -is, f.* (= a cutting down), *occidio, occisio, clades* (fig. = discomfiture, severe loss), *strages, -is, f.* (fig. = overthrow, destruction); a general —, *internecio*; *trucidatio* (= butchery), *nex* (= violent death); man —, *homicidium*. **II**, v.tr. *caedere, concidere* (of a number), *jugulare* (= to cut the throat), *maculare* (= to slay a victim); see **SLAY**; *trucidare*. **slaughter-house**, n. *laniēna*. **slaughterer**, n. *lanius*.

slave, n. *servus* (considered as property), *ancilla* (= female —), *verna* (= a slave born in the house), *famulus* (= household —), *mancipium* (= one obtained by war or purchase); the —s, *servitium, servitia, corpora servilia, familia*; to sell as a —, *sub coronā vendere*; a — of lusts, *servus libidinum*; to be a — to anything, *alci rei obodire, inservire*. **slave-dealer**, n. *venalicius, mango* (Quint.). **slave-labour**, n. *opus servile*. **slave-market**, n. *forum* or *lapis* (e.g. *de lapide emptus, Cic.*).

slavery, n. *servitus, -itatis, f.*, *servitudo, servitium*; to be in —, *in servitute esse*. **slave-trade**, n. *venditio* (= selling) or *emptio* (= buying) *servorum*. **slave-war** or **-rising**, n. *tumultus, -us, servilis, bellum servile*. **slavish**, adj. *servilis* (lit. and fig.), *vernilis* (lit. and fig., esp. in Tac.). Adv. *serviliter, verniliter*.

slaver, **I**, n. *sputum* (Cels.). **II**, v.intr. *salivam ex ore demittere, salivā madere*.

slay, v.tr. *interficere, occidere, interimere, tollere, ferire, percutere, absumere, ex(s)tinguere, trucidare, jugulare, necare* (= to put to death). **slayer**, n. *interceptor, occisor, percussor*; — of men, *homicida, m. and f.* (so *tyrannicida*, etc.).

sledge, n. *traha* (= a drag).

sledge-hammer, n. *malleus*.

sleek, adj. *lēvis* (= smooth), *nitidus* (= shining); to be —, *nitere*.

sleep, **I**, n. *somnus* (= sleep), *sopor* (= heaviness), *quies, -ētis* (= rest); — falls on me, *somnus me opprimit*; to fall to —, *dormitare*. **II**, v.intr. *dormire, quiescere*; to go to — or bed, *cubitum ire, se somno dare*. **sleepiness**, n. *veternus* (of the lethargy of the aged), or by adj. **sleepless**, adj. *insonnis, exsomnis, vigilans, vigilans*. **sleepless-ness**, n. *insonnia, vigilia, vigilantia*. **sleepy**, adj. *semisomnus* (= somnolent), *somni plenus, somno gravis, veternus, somniculosus* (= sluggish). Adv. *somniculose*, or better by adj.

sleet, n. *nix grandine mixta*.

sleeve, n. *manica*; to laugh in one's —

furim rudere; in sinu gaudere (= to rejoice in secret).

sleight, *n.* ars, artificium, dolus; — of hand, praestitigiae.

slender, *adj.* tenuis (lit. and fig.), gracilis (lit.), exilis (lit. and fig.); — provision, victus, —us, tenuis. *Adv.* tenuiter (= poorly), exiliter. **slenderness**, *n.* tenuitas, exilitas (lit. and fig.), gracilitas (lit.).

slice, *I. n.* — of bread (panis) frustum. *II. v.tr.* concidere, secare.

slide, *I. v.intr.* labi. *II. n.* — on ice, by in glacie labi.

slight, *I. adj.* levis (in gen. of clothing, etc., also fig.), parvi momenti (= of little account), tenuis, gracilis, exilis (= slender), by diminutive (e.g. opusculum, = — work). *II. v.tr.* parvi, flocci facere, nullam curam alci habere, contemnere.

slim, *adj.* exilis; see **SLENDER**. **slimness**, *n.* exilitas.

slime, *n.* limus. **slimy**, *adj.* limosus.

slime, *I. n.* funda; — for the arm, fascia, mitella (Cels.); to have the arm in a —, brachium mitella involutum habere. *II. v.tr.* mittere, torquere; to — at, fundâ petere.

slink, *v.intr.* to — away, sese subducere.

slip, *I. n.* 1. lit. lapsus, —us; 2. fig. lapsus (rare), culpa (= fault), error (= mistake); there's many a — between the cup and the lip, inter os et offam (sc. multa intervenire possunt); 3. of a plant, succulus; see **SHOOT**. *II. v.intr.* vestigio falli, labi; to — away, aufugere; to let —, amittere, omittere; to — from the memory, de memoria excidere. **slipper**, *n.* solea, crepida. **slippery**, *adj.* lubricus.

slit, *I. n.* fissura (= a split, Plin.), rima (= an opening or leak), scissura (= a slit, Plin.). *II. v.tr.* incidere (= to cut into), findere (= to cleave), scindere (= to tear).

sloe, *n.* prunum silvestre (Plin.); — tree, prunus, t., silvestris (Cöl.).

sloop, *n.* see **SHIP**.

slop, *n.* and *v.tr.* see **WET**.

slope, *I. n.* declivitas (downwards), acclivitas (upwards). *II. v.intr.* vergere, se dimittere. **sloping**, *adj.* declivis, acclivis.

sloth, *n.* desidia, inertia, segnitia, segnitias, ignavia, socordia, pigritia. **slothful**, *adj.* desidiosus (rare), iners, ignavus, segnis, socors, piger. *Adv.* inerte, segniter, ignave.

slouch, *v.intr.* discinctum esse.

slough, *n.* palus, —adis, f.; (for swine), volutabrum; — of a snake, vernatio (Plin.).

sloven, *n.* homo sordidus, discinctus. **slovenliness**, *n.* sordes (= filth), incuria, negligentia (= carelessness).

slow, *adj.* tardus, lentus, segnis, piger, serus (= late); — to learn, tardus ad discendum. *Adv.* tarde, lente, segniter, parv(ul)atim, pedetentim (pedetent-). **slowness**, *n.* tarditas, segnitias, pigritia; — of a river, lentitas.

slug, *n.* limax (Plin.). **sluggard**, *n.* homo ignavus. **sluggish**, *adj.* segnis, piger, socors. *Adv.* segniter, socorditer. **sluggishness**, *n.* pigritia, ignavia, socordia.

sluice, *n.* emissarium.

slumber, *n.* and *v.* see **SLEEP**.

slur, *I. n.* macula, labe, —is, dedecus, —oris, *n.* *II. v.tr.* to — over, extenuare.

slut, *n.* mulier sordida, immunda.

sly, *adj.* raser, subdolos, astutus, versutus; — old fellow, veterator. *Adv.* vafre, subdole, astute, versute. **slyness**, *n.* dolus, astutia.

smack, *I. n.* a taste, sapor, gustus, —us. *II. v.intr.* to — of, sapere (e.g. mella herbam can sapient, = the honey —s of the grass).

smack, *I. n.* = a blow, alapa. *II. v.tr.* alapum alci ducere (Phaedr.).

small, *adj.* parvus, exiguus, minutus, tenuis (= thin), gracilis (= slender), angustus (= narrow); a — soul, animus pusillus; that betrays a — mind, illud pusilli est animi; too —, justo minor, parum magnus; as — as, how — quantulus.

smallness, *n.* parvitas, exiguitas, tenuitas, gracilitas, angustiae.

small-pox, *n.* * variolae, or by pestilentia.

smart, *I. n.* dolor, morsus, —us, cruciatus, —us. *II. v.intr.* dolere; to — for, paenas alci pendere, paenas dolere, perferre or liere. *III. adj.* 1. = keen, acer, acerbus, gravis, acutus; 2. = active, impiger, callidus (= clever); 3. = witty, salsus; see **WITTY**; 4. = dressy, lautus, nitidus. **smartness**, *n.* 1. = wit, sal; 2. dressiness, use *adj.* **SMART** *III.*, 4.

smatter, *n.* homo leviter lit(ter)is imbutus. **smattering**, *n.* levis artis alci scientia.

smear, *v.tr.* (t)linere.

smell, *I. n.* odoratus, —us (the sense), odoratio (the act), odor (the result); an ill —, foetor; to have a bad —, male (good, bene) olere. *II. v.intr.* to — of, (re)dolere alqd; to —, or have the sensation, odorari, olfacere. **smelling-bottle**, *n.* vasculum olfactorium.

smelt, *v.tr.* fundere, coquere (Plin.), liquere, facere.

smile, *I. n.* risus, —us; with a —, subridens. *II. v.intr.* (sub)ridere, irridere alci rei; fortune —s on me, fortuna mihi effulget.

smirk, *I. n.* by risus, —us, contortus. *II. v.intr.* vultum ad alqd componere.

smite, *v.tr.* ferire, percutere.

smith, *n.* faber ferrarius (= a blacksmith). **smithy**, *n.* officina ferraria.

smoke, *I. n.* fumus. *II. v.intr.* fumare, vaporare, exhalare. *III. v.tr.* to — (tobacco), herbae Nicotianae fumum ducere; see **FUMIGATE**.

smoky, *adj.* fumosus (= full of smoke, discoloured by smoke).

smooth, *I. adj.* levis, teres; of words, etc., blandus; of the sea, etc., tranquillus, placidus; of the temper, aequus, aequabilis, aequalis. *Adv.* in gen. by *adj.*; of words, etc., blande; of the sea, etc., tranquille, placide; of the temper, aequo animo, aequabiliter, aequaliter. *II. v.tr.* levare, levigare (in gen.), limare (with file), runcinare (with plane); of the sea, tranquillare, sedare; fig. to — a person's way, aditum alci ad alqm dare. **smoothness**, *n.* levis, tranquillitas, aequanimitas; — of diction, aequabilitas.

smother, *v.tr.* suffocare, animam intercludere; fear —s his voice, metus vocem praecudit; see **STRANGLE**.

smouldering, *adj.* fumans.

smuggle, *v.tr.* merces furim or portoris non solito importare or invehere. **smuggler**, *n.* qui merces velitis importat.

smut, *n.* fuligo, robigo (= blight). **smutty**, *n.* fumosus (= smoky).

snack, *n.* pars, portio, gustus, —us (= a taste).

snaffle, *n.* frenum.

snail, *n.* cochlea. **snail's-shell**, *n.* cochleae testa.

snake, *n.* anguis, serpens, coluber, viperis, draco. **snaky**, *adj.* + viperis, + anguineus.

snap, *I. v.intr.* crepitum edere, crepare; = to break asunder, frangi, diffringi; = to scold,

alga increpare. **II.** v.tr. *frangere*, (*prae*)*rum-*
pere, *diffingere*, *infringere*; to — the fingers,
igitis concupere; to — at, lit. and fig. *petere*, *ur-*
ripere; to — up, see **SEIZE**. **III.** n. *crepitus*, -*us*.
snappish, adj. *morosus*, *difficilis*, *mordax*, *ira-*
cundulus. Adv. *morose*, *iracunde*.

snare, **I.** n. lit. and fig. *laqueus*, *plaga*, *in-*
sidiae, -*arum*; to set a — for anyone, *alci insidias*
facere; to get one's head out of a —, *se expedire*
(*ex laqueo*). **II.** v.tr. lit. and fig. *illaqueare*,
irretire.

snarl, v.intr. **1.** lit. *frēmēre*; **2.** fig. (sub-
ringi.

snatch, v.tr. and intr. *rapere*, *corripere*; to
— away, *surripere*; to — at, *captare*; see **SEIZE**.

sneak, **I.** v.tr. *irrepere*; to — into anything,
e.g. *ad amicitiam reptare* (= to creep); to — away,
furtim se subducere. **II.** n. *homo nequam*, *ab-*
tectus; see **CONTEMPTIBLE**.

sneer, **I.** n. *derisus*, -*us*, *irrisus*, -*us*. **II.** v.tr.
deridere, *irridere*.

sneeze, v.intr. *sternuere*. **sneezing**, n.
sternutamentum.

sniff, n. and v.tr. and intr. see **SMELL**.

snip, v.tr. *circumcidere*, *amputare*.

snipe, n. *scolopax* (late).

snob, n. *homo putidus*.

snore, v.intr. *stertere*.

snort, **I.** v.tr. *frēmēre*. **II.** n. *fremitus*, -*us*.

snout, n. *rostrum*.

snow, **I.** n. *nix*, *nivis*; a — ball, *nivis gle-*
bula (late); — flake, *nix*; — storm, *nivis casus*,
-*us*, or *nives*. **II.** v.tr. *ning(u)ere*, gen. *impers*;
it — a, *ningit*. **snowy**, adj. *nivosus*; — white,
niveus, *colore niveo*.

snub, **I.** v.tr. **II.** n. see **REBUKE**. **snub-**
nosed, adj. *simus*.

snuff, **I.** n. **1.** of a candle, *fungus*; **2.** = com-
minuted tobacco, *pulvis sternutatorius*; — box,
pyxis. **II.** v.tr. *candelae fungum demere*; to —
out, *ex(st)inguere*; to — up anything, *alqd nari-*
bis haurire. **snuffers**, n. *forfices* (scissors,
Mart.) *candelarum*. **snuffle**, v.intr. *vocem nari-*
bis proferre.

snug, adj. see **COMFORTABLE**.

so, adv. *sic*, *ita*, *hunc in modum*, *hoc modo*,
ut . . . *sic*, *ut* . . . *ita*, *tam* . . . *quam*; —
then, *itaque*, *ergo*; see **THEREFORE**; — that (= in
order that), *ut*; — not, *ne*, or by rel. *qui*,
quae, *quod* with subj.; — that, of consequence,
ut; — not, *ut non*; — much, *tam valde*, *tam*
vehementer, *tantum*, *tantopere*, *adeo*; twice —
much, *bis tanto*, *alterum tantum*; not — much,
minus, *non ita*; — much . . . as, *tantopere* . . .
quantopere; — great, *tam multus*, *tantus*, *tantum*;
— great . . . as, *tantum* . . . *quantum*; — again,
alterum tantum; — many, *tot*; — many . . . as,
tot . . . quot; just — many, *totidem*; — far, *eo*,
eo usque, *in tantum*, *quoad*, *hactenus*; to carry a
thing — far, *rem eo adducere*; — far as I can look
back, *quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere*;
— little food, *tantulus cibis*; — few, *tam pauci*;
as, *et . . . et*, *tum . . . tum*, *tam . . . quam*,
vel . . . vel; not — . . . as, *non tam . . . quam*;
is it — ? *itane? scicne?* — quickly, *tam cito*,
tam celeriter; — quickly as possible, *quam pri-*
mum, *primo quoque tempore*, *simul ac*, *ut pri-*
mum; as that was painful, — this is pleasant,
ut illud erat molestum, *sic hoc est jucundum*
(Cic.); — uncivil as, *tam inurbanus ut* (Cic.);
did you think me — unjust as to be angry with
you? *adeone me injustum esse existimasti ut tibi*
irascerer? (Cic.); — far from, *tantum abest ut*
. . . *non*; — often, *totie(n)s* . . . *quotie(n)s*; grant
it —, *fuo ita esse*; if it had been done (— *cou-*

teous are you), you would have written it,
et si esset factum (quae tua est humanitas),
scripsisses; — called, *quem, quam, quod dicunt*,
qui, etc., *dicitur*. **so-so**, adv. *mediocriter*.

soak, v.intr. *macerare*; to — up, *bibere*; to
— through, *permanare* (= to trickle through),
madejacere (= to wet). **soaking**, adj. of rain,
effusus.

soap, **I.** n. *sapo* (Plin.). **II.** v.tr. *sapone*
illinare.

soar, v.intr. *sulhime ferri*, *se tollere* (lit. and
fig.), *subvolare* (of birds, etc.).

sob, **I.** n. *singultus*, -*us*. **II.** v.intr. *singul-*
tire.

sober, adj. *sobrius* (opp. *vinolentus*, used lit.
and fig.), *temperans*, *temperatus*, *modestus*, *modi-*
cus, *moderatus* (all = moderate in desires),
severus (= grave). Adv. *sobrie*, *temperate*, *mo-*
deste, *modice*, *moderate*, *severe*. **sobriety**,
soberness, n. *sobrietas*, *temperantia*, *modera-*
tio, *modestia*, *severitas*.

sociable, adj. *sociabilis*, *comis*, *affabilis*; see
COURTEOUS, **FRIENDLY**. **social**, adj. *socialis*,
communis, *civilis* (in political sense), *sociabilis*,
congregabilis (= disposed to meeting together,
of bees), *facilis* (= easy of approach, as a quality
of character); — life, *vita societas*, *communis*
vita. Adv. *quod ad societatem vitae pertinet*.
socialism, n. by forma civitatis in quā sum-
ma aequalitas inter cives existat. **socialist**, n.
qui summam inter cives aequalitatem appetit.
sociality, n. *societas*, *mores faciles* (= socia-
bility). **society**, n. = the union of several
persons for a common end, *societas* (of learned
and commercial men), *sodalitas* (= a brotherhood
or fraternity), *factio* (= a union which makes a
party, esp. in a bad sense), *collegium* (= a corpora-
tion of merchants, artisans, priests); to form —
with someone, *societatem cum alio facere*, *inire*,
coire, *rationem cum alio communicare* (= to make
common cause), *societatem contrahere cum alio*;
to take into —, *alqm in societatem assumere* (*ad-*
scribere, *alqm in collegium cooptare* (by election));
= to the associated persons, *socii* (of a craft),
grex (= a band, e.g. a company of actors); =
society in general, *societas humana* (*hominum*
or *generis humani*); civil —, *societas civilis*; =
as an assemblage, *coetus*, -*us*, *conventus*, -*us*
(*virorum* *feminarumque* or *mulierumque*), *circulus*
(= a circle or gathering, whether in the streets
or in houses, a club); to go into —, *in circulum*
venire; to avoid —, *vitare coetus*, *hominum*
conventus fugere, *hominem fugere*, *abstinere*
congressu hominum, *se a congressu hominum* *segre-*
gare.

socket, n. see **STOCKING**.

socket, n. of a candlestick, *myza*; of the
eye, * *avum oculi*.

Socratic, adj. *Socraticus*.

sod, n. *caespes*, -*itis*, m.; a green —, *caespes*
viridis or *viridis*.

soda, n. *nitrum*.

sodden, adj. *madidus*.

sofa, n. *lectulus*.

soft, adj. *mollis*, *lenis* (= gentle), *effeminata*
(= effeminate). Adv. *molliter*, *leniter*, *effeminatē*.

soften, **I.** v.tr. (*emollire*, *mitigare*, *lenire* (lit.
and fig.)) **II.** v.intr. *molliri*, *molliescere*. **soft-**
ness, n. *mollitia* or *mollitias*.

soho, interj. *heus! heus tu! che!*

soil, **I.** n. *solum*; a good —, *solum pingue*;
poor —, *solum exile*. **II.** v.tr. *inguinare*, *pol-*
luere, *maculare*; see **DEFILE**.

sojourn, **I.** v.intr. *cum alio* or *in alqd terrā*
commorari (= to tarry), *sedem habere in loco*, *pere-*

grinari in urbe or in gente (as a foreigner). **II.** n. *morā, commoratio, peregrinatio*. **sojourner**, n. *hospes* (= guest), *peregrinus* (= foreigner), *vivens*, m. and f. (= alien).

solace, **I.** n. *solatium, solatio* (= the act), *† solamen, levamen(tum)* (= an alleviation). **II.** v.tr. *alqm (con)solari, alci solatium præbere, dare, afferre*.

solar, adj. *solaris*, or by genit. *solis* (= of the sun).

solder, **I.** n. *ferrumen* (Plin.). **II.** v.tr. *conferruminare* (Plin.), (*im*)*plumbare*.

soldier, n. *miles, -itis*; common —, *miles gregarius, manipularis*; foot —, *pedes*; horse —, *eques*; to serve as a —, *stipendia facere, merere or mereri*, with genit. or dat. **soldierly**, adj. *militaris, rei militaris peritus*. **soldiery**, n. *militis*, or as collect. *miles*.

sole, adj. *solus, unus, unicū*; — survivor, *superstes, -itis*, m. Adv. *solum (modo), tantum (modo)*. **solitary**, **I.** adj. *solus, solitarius* (of persons), *solus, desertus, avius, devius, secretus* (of places). **II.** n. see **HERMIT**. **solitude**, n. *solitudo* (both as state and lonely place).

sole, n. of the foot (*pedis*) *planta, solum*; — of a shoe, (*calcei*) *solea* (= a sandal), *solum*.

sole, n. = fish, *solea*.

solecism, n. *solecismus* (= offence against grammar); see also **IMPROPRIETY**.

solemn, adj. *sol(lemnis)*, originally = yearly or annual, and hence festal and customary, but not solemn in our sense, which may be expressed by *summā religione imbutus*, and by *sacetus, religiosus*. Adv. *sol(lemniter, sancte, religiose)*. **solemnize**, v.tr. *celebrare*. **solemnization**, n. *celebratio*. **solemnity**, n. 1, *sol(lemne* (e.g. *sollemne clavi figendi*, Liv.; *rusticum illud sollemne servemus*, Cic. = an established custom); = profound religious sentiment, reverence; 2, see **GRAVITY, SERIOUSNESS**.

solicit, v.tr. *sol(l)icitare, poscere, deposcere, expetere*, comb. *deposcere atque expetere, obsecrari, orare alqm alqd*. **solicitation**, n. *preces, -um, (eff)flagitatio, rogatio, obsecratio*; at the — of, *alci rogatus, alqd rogante, precando*. **solicitor**, n. 1, *qui rogat, qui poscit*; 2, *advocatus*; see **ADVOCATE**. **solicituous**, adj. *sol(l)icitus* (= concerned, moved with anxiety), *anxius*; see **ANXIOUS**. Adv. *sol(l)icite, anxie*. **solicitude**, n. *sol(l)icitudo, cura, anxietas*; to be an object of —, *curae esse alci*.

solid, adj. *solidus* (in most senses of the English, = firm, lasting), *stabilis, firmus*; see **STABLE**; — food, *cibus, caro* (= meat). Adv. *solide, stabiliter, firme*; — ground, *solidum, n.*; — bodies, *solida, -orum*. **solidity**, n. *soliditas*.

soliloquy, n. *meditatio* (= meditation), *cum alqs secum loquitur*. **soliloquize**, v.tr. *ipsum secum loqui*.

solitary, adj. see under **SOLE**.

solo, n. *unius cantus, -us*; on an instrument, *quod alqs solus solum, etc., canit*.

solstice, n. *solstitium* (= summer —), *bruma* (= winter —); relating to the —, *solstitialis, brumalis*.

solve, v.tr. (*dis*)*solvere* (properly = to loosen, and hence to — knotty points), *enodare* (= to undo a knot); see **EXPLAIN**. **solubility**, n. use verb. **soluble**, adj. 1, *lit. quod dissolvi potest*; 2, *fig. quod explanari potest*. **solution**, n. 1, = act of dissolving (*dis*)*olutio*; 2, = what is dissolved, *dilutum* (Plin.); 3, = explanation, *enodatio, expositio, (dis)solutio, explicatio*. **solvent**, **I.** adj. *qui solvendo (par) est*. **II.** n. *quod ad alqd dissolvendum vim habet*.

some, adj. used with nom. *aliquis (aliqua, aliquod)*, *quis* (after *si*, e.g. *si quis hoc dicit*), *aliquot* with gen. (e.g. *aliquot hominum*); — . . . others, *alii . . . alii, quidam . . . alii*; —one, *aliquis, quispiam, quisquam*; when the relative follows, *aliquis* is dropped (e.g. *habeo quem mittam*); —one, I know not who, *nescio qui or quis*; — (as a softening term), e.g. — fifteen, etc., *homines ad quindecim Curionē assenserunt*; *ab hinc menses decem fere*, = — ten months ago; *nactus equites circiter triginta*, = having obtained — thirty horsemen; in — way or other, *quācumque*; there is — reason, *non sine caus(s)a*; it is — comfort to me, *non nihil me consolatur* (Cic.); for — time, *ali quando, aliquandū*. **somehow**, adv. *nescio quomodo, nescio quo pacto*. **something**, n. see **SOME**; when emphatic, *aliquid, nonnihil*. **sometimes**, adv. *aliquando, nonnunquam, subinde, interdum*. **somewhat**, n. *aliquantu(lum), nonnihil*. **somewhere**, adv. *alib, alio loco, nonnusquam*. **somewhither**, adv. *aliquo*.

somersault, n. *saltus, -ūs* (= leap); to turn a —, *dare saltus*.

somnambulist, n. *qui in somnis ambulat*.

somniferous, adj. *† somnifer, somnificus*.

somnolent, adj. see **SLEEPY**.

son, n. *filius, + natus*; a little —, *filioles*; foster —, *alumnus*; a — in-law, *gener*; a step —, *privignus*; —s and daughters, *liberi*.

song, n. *cantus, -ūs, canticum, cantilēna* (contemptuously, e.g. *eodem cantilēna*, = the same old —), *carmen, modus*. **songster**, n. *cantor, vocis et cantus modulator*; f. *cantrix, poetria*.

sonorous, adj. *sonorus, canorus, clarus*; see **CLEAR**. Adv. *sonore, canore, clare*.

soon, adv. *cito*; *brevi tempore* (= in a short time), *mox, jam, propediem*; very —, *extempore* (= straightway); — alter, *pauc(ō) post, non ita multo post*; —, *mature* (= shortly), *mane*; too —, *ante tempus*; to do —, *maturate alqd facere*; as — as possible, *quam maturissime*; as — as, *quam primum, simul ac or atque, ut (primum)*; as — as, *simul ac*. **sooner**, adv. = rather, *potius, libentius*; I had — er, *mallem*.

soot, n. *fuligo*. **sooty**, adj. *fuligine oblitus*.

sooth, n. *verum, veritas*; in —, *vere, certe*; for —, *sane, profecto*. **soothsay**, v.tr. *praedicere*. **soothsayer**, n. (*h)urispex, m.*; see **PROPHET**. **soothsaying**, n. *auguratio, augurium*.

soothe, v.tr. *mulcere, lenire, placare, sedare, levare, mitigare, tranquillare*. **soothing**, adj. by part. or by blandus. Adv. *blande*.

sop, **I.** n. *frustum, offa (panis)*. **II.** v.tr. *macerare* (= to soak).

sophism, n. *sōphisma* (Sen.), *captio*. **sophist**, n. 1, *sōphista, m.*; 2, *fig. homo captiosus*. **sophistical**, adj. *captiosus*. Adv. *captiose*. **sophistry**, n. *ars sophistica, fallaces dicend. artes*.

soporific, adj. *† soporifer, soporus, somnificus* (Plin.).

sorcerer, n. *veneficus*. **sorceress**, n. *venefica, maga, saga*. **sorcery**, n. *ars magica*.

sordid, adj. *sordidus* (= un'lean, mean), *abjectus, humilis* (= despicable), *avarus* (= greedy); see **MEAN**. Adv. *sordide, abjecte, humiliter, avaro*. **sordidness**, n. *sordes, avaritia*.

sore, **I.** n. 1, *ulcus, -ēris, n.*; see **ABSCESS**; 2, *fig. molestia*. See **TROUBLE**. **II.** adj. *quod alqm dolore afficit*; *fig. to be — about anything, alqd graviter ferre*. **III.** adv. *aegre, graviter, moleste*; — wounded, *compluribus confectus vulneribus*.

sorrel, *n.* *cr.* *cr.*

sorrel, *adj.* *spadix*.

sorrow, *I. n.* *dolor, aegritudo, maestitia, molestia, tristitia, acerbitas, puenitentia* (agere *puenitentiam rei*, = to have — for), *desiderium* (= longing), *luctus*, *-us* (= mourning). **II. v.intr.** *dolere, muerere, dolore affici, lugere, desiderare, contristari, alqm pueniret alqis rei*. **sorrowful**, *adj.* *tristis, maestus, lugubris, dejectus, afflictus, molestia affectus*; to be —, *dolere, aegritudine affici, se maerori tradere, contristari*. *Adv.* *maeste*; see **SADLY**.

sort, *I. n.* *mos, modus, ratio, genus, -eris, n.* (= kind or manner); after a —, *quodammodo*; after the same —, *similiter*; in what —? *quomodo*? in like —, *pari ratione*; of what —? *cujusmodi*? *qualis*? of this —, *hujuscemodi*; of that —, *ejusmodi, istiusmodi*; he is not the — of man to, *non est est qui with subj.* **II. v.tr.** (in genera) *digerere*; see **SEPARATE**. **III. v.intr.** = to be suitable, *aptum esse*; see **SUIT**. **sorting**, *n.* *diribitio*.

sortie, *n.* *excursio, eruptio*; to make a —, *erumpere*.

sot, *n.* by *homo ebriosus*. **sottish**, *adj.* *ebriosus, vinulentus*.

soul, *n.* *anima* (= the living principle), *animus* (= the emotional nature), *spiritus*, *-us* (= breath, spirit), *mens* (= the intelligence); by my —, *ita vivam ut, etc.*, *ne vivam si, etc.*; from my —, *ex animo*; with all my —, *toto animo*; — (as a living being), *anima, caput, homo*; not a —, *nemo*.

sound, *adj.* (as opposed to unsound or rotten) *sanus* (= in a natural state, hence our sane, opp. insane), *salvus* (= safe), *incolumis* (= uninjured), *sopes* (= escaped from peril), *integer* (= entire, whole), *firmus, robustus* (= strong), *saluber* (locus), *salutaris* (herba, ars), *comb.* *sanus et salvus*; to be — in health, *bona or prospera valetudine uti, bene valere*; = deep, of sleep, *altus, artus*; of knowledge, etc., *altus, accuratus*. *Adv.* *sane, salve, integre, firme, robuste, alte, arte, accurate*. **soundness**, *n.* *sanitas, bona or firma or prospera valetudo* (of health), *salus, -utis* (in gen.), of argument, *gravitas*.

sound, *I. n.* = noise, *sonus, sonitus, -us, vox, clamor, strepitus, -us, fremitus, -is* (= din); a high —, *sonus acutus*; deep —, *sonus gravis*; soft —, *sonus levis*. **II. v.tr.** *sonare* (in gen.); to — a trumpet, *tubam inflare*; to — an alarm, *tubā signum dare*; to — a march, *(vasa) conclamare*; to — a retreat, *receptū canēre or signum dare*. **III. v.intr.** *sonare, sonitum edere, canēre* (of trumpets).

sound, *v.tr.* = to test depth, perhaps *tentare quae sit altitudo* (maris, fluminis, etc.); fig. see **EXAMINE**.

sound, *n.* = strait, *fretum*; see **STRAIT**.

soup, *n.* *jus*.

sour, *I. adj.* *acidus* (= sharp), *acerbus, amarus* (= bitter), *acer*; somewhat —, *subacidus*; to be —, *acere*; to turn —, *acescere*. *Adv.* *acere, acide, acriter, morose*. **II. v.tr.** *alqm excacerbare*; see **EMBITTER**. **sourness**, *n.* *acerbitas, amaritudo* (lit. and fig.), *morositas* (fig.).

source, *n.* *fons, -ntis, m., caput*; to take its — in, *profuere ex algo loco, fig. fons, caus(s)a, principium, stirps*; see **FOUNTAIN**.

south, *n.* *meridies, plaga* (or regio) *australis* or *meridiana, pars meridiana, regio in meridie spectans*; — wind, *ventus meridianus, ventus australis* (opp. to *ventus septentrionalis*), *auster* (= the — wind properly); the — east, *regio inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans*; — east wind, *euronotus* (= — — east), *velturnus* (= — — east one-third —); — western, *inter occasum bru.*

mal. m. et meridiem spectans; — west wind, *africus*; — — west, *inter meridiem et occasum solis spectans*; — — west wind, *libonotus* (Plin.); west — west wind, *subvesperus*. **southern**, *adj.* *meridianus* (in later writers *meridionalis* or *meridialis*), *in meridiem spectans, australis*. **southwards**, *adv.* *in or ad meridiem*.

southernwood, *n.* *abrotonum* (*abrotonus*).

sovereign, *I. adj.* *sui juris, alii non subiectus*; — remedy, *remedium efficacissimum*. **II. n.** *rex, dominus, princeps, imperator, tyrannus*. **sovereignty**, *n.* *summa rerum or imperii, (summu) imperium, dominatio, dominatus, -us, principatus, -us, regnum, tyrannis, -idis, f.*; to rise to the —, *rerum potiri*.

sow, *n.* *sus*.

sow, *v.tr.* *serere* (lit. and fig.), *semen spargere, seminare* (from *semen*, = a seed); as you —, so shall you reap, *ut semen feceris, ita metes*. **sower**, *n.* *sator*. **sowing**, *n.* *satio, satus, -us, sementis*.

space, *n.* *spatium, locus*; fig., to give — to, *locum dare, indulgere rei*. **spacious**, *adj.* + *spatiosus, amplus*. **spaciousness**, *n.* *amplitudo*.

spade, *n.* *pala*.

span, *I. n.* *palmus* (Plin.); the — of life, *exigua vitae brevitatis*; the — of the arch was 20 ft., *arcus viginti pedes latus erat*. **II. v.tr.** *jungere* (e.g. *flumen ponte*, = to — the river).

spangle, *I. n.* *bractea*. **II. v.tr.** (*bracteis*) *distinguere*.

spaniel, *n.* by *canis*.

spar, *n.* *lapis (-idis) specularis* (= a stone, Plin.).

spar, *n.* *vectis, m.*; see **STAKE**.

spar, *v.intr.* *pugnare certare*.

spar, *n.* *obex, vectis, m.*

spare, *v.tr.* *alci or alci rei parcere*.

spark, *n.* *scintilla, igniculus*; a — of hope, *spes exigua, specula*. **sparkle**, *v.intr.* + *scintillare, fulgere, nitere*; see **GLITTER**. **sparkling**, *n.* *nitore*.

sparrow, *n.* *passer, -eris, m.*

spasm, *n.* *spasmus, spasma, -atis, n.* (Plin.); *tetanus* (of the neck). **spasmodic**, *adj.* by *adv.* = by fits and starts, perhaps *haud uno tenore*.

spatter, *v.tr.* *adspargere*.

spawn, *I. n.* *piscium ova, -orum*. **II. v.tr.** *ova gignere*.

speak, *v.intr.* *fari, loqui, dicere, sermocinari* (= to converse); to — Greek, *Graecā linguā uti, Graece loqui*; = to make a speech, *dicere, loqui, verba facere, orationem habere contionari*; to — of, *alqm or alqd dicere, de alqd re, = to — about*; to — to, *alqm affari, appellare, compellare, alloqui*; to — together, *colloqui*; to — for, or to, something, *testem esse alci rei*; to — for and against, *in utramque partem disputare*. **speaker**, *n.* *orator* (= orator), *qui dicit* (= person speaking). **speaking**, *I. n.* *locutio, sermo*. **II. adj. (e.g. a — likeness, *vera alci imago*). **speech**, *n.* *1, oratio*; the faculty of —, *oratio* (whence *ratio et oratio*); *2, = a set —, oratio*; *contio* (before a popular assembly). **speechless**, *adj.* see **DUMB**.**

spear, *I. n.* *hasta*; see **LANCE**. **II. v.tr.** *hasta transfigere*.

special, *adj.* *praecipuus, eximius, egregius* (= excellent), *proprius, peculiaris* (= — to anyone or anything). **speciality**, *n.* *quod alci or alci rei proprium est*. **specially**, *adv.* *praecipue, eximie, egregie, imprimis* (in primis), *maxime, prae ceteris, praesertim, valde*, or by superl. (e.g. — good, *optimus*).

specie, n. *aurum* or *argentum signatum*.

species, n. *genus*, *ëris*, n., *species*; the human —, *genus humanum*. **specific**, I. adj. *proprius*, *peculiaris*; — charges, etc., *singuli* (= one by one). II. n. see **REMEDY**.

specify, v.tr. *si(n)gillatim enumerare, denotare*. **specification**, n. *enumeratio*.

specimen, n. *specimen*, *documentum*, *exemplum*.

specious, adj. having a fair appearance, *speciosus*, *fucatus*, *simulatus* (= feigned).

speck, n. *macula* (= a spot), *labes*, *-is* (= a stain), *nota* (= a mark); = a fault, *vitium*. **speckle**, v.tr. (com) *maculare*, *maculis* alqm *conspargere*. **speckled**, adj. *maculis distinctus*, *maculatus*.

spectacle, n. *spectaculum*. **spectacles**, n. perhaps *vitrea ad (oculorum) aciem adjuvandum apta*.

spectator, n. *spectator*.

spectre, n. see **GHOST**.

speculate, v.intr. 1. *cogitare, quaerere, inquirere de alqâ re*; see **INQUIRE**; 2. in business, *quaestui servire*. **speculation**, n. 1. *cogitatio* (= thought); to be sunk in —, *in cogitatione defixum esse*; scientific —, *rerum contemplatio*; philosophical —, *philosophia*; 2. — in business, *negotium*; to be absorbed in —, *emendi et vendendi quaestui et lucro duci*. **speculative**, adj. e.g. *philosophy, philosophia contemplativa* (Sen.). **speculator**, n. *qui quaestui servit, quaestuosus*.

speech, n. see **SPEAK**.

speed, I. n. *celeritas, velocitas, properatio, festinatio*. II. v.tr. see **PROSPER**. **speedy**, adj. *celer, veloc, properus*. **speedily**, adv. *cito, celeriter, velociter, propere, festinanter, festinans*.

spell, I. n. *incantamentum, carmen*. II. v.tr. *syllabas lit(terarum) ordinare*. **spell-bound**, adj. *defixus, stupens, stupefactus*. **spelling**, n. *ars lit(terarum) recte ordinandarum*.

spend, v.tr. *pecuniam erogare* (esp. of public money), *(in)sumere* (in alqm rem), *in alqâ re sumptum* or *impensam facere*; to — time, *tempus, diem, aetatem, etc., agere, degere, consumere, conterere* (= to waste); to — the night, *pernoctare*; I spent three days with him, *triduum cum eo fui*; fig. to — oneself, *alci rei dedidum esse*; to — itself, see **ABATE**. **spendthrift**, n. *nepos*.

spew, v.tr. (e) *vomere*. **spewing**, n. *vomitus, -us*.

sphere, n. *sphaera, globus*; fig. = an office, *munus, -ëris*, n., *officium* (= duty); to keep in one's own —, *se rerum suarum finibus continere*. **spherical**, adj. *globosus*.

sphinx, n. *sphinx, -ngis, f.*

spice, I. n. *condimentum* (lit. and fig.); a — of anything (e.g. of the Devil), *nonnihil alcijs rei*. II. v.tr. *aromatibus* or *aromatibus condire*. **spicy**, adj. 1. *(aromate) conditus*; 2. fig. *salsus*.

spider, n. *aranea*. **spider's-web**, n. *aranea* (Plaut.), *texta aranea* (Plin.).

spike, I. n. *clavus* (= nail), *cuspis, -idis, f.* (= head of a weapon). II. v.tr. (e.g. cannon), *tormenta bellica clavibus adactis inutilia reddere*.

spikenard, n. *nardus* (Plin.).

spill, v.tr. *effundere*. **spilling**, n. *effusio*.

spin, I. v.tr. 1. *nere, † stamina ducere, texere telam*; 2. *versare* (= to turn), *circumagere, in orbem agere*. II. v.intr. *circumagi*. **spinning**, n. use verb. **spinner**, n. *qui or quae stamina net*. **spindle**, n. *fusus*.

spine, n. *spina* (properly = a thorn, then the backbone). **spinal**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) ad spinam pertinet*.

spinster, n. *innupta, virgo*.

spiral, adj. *tortuosus* (of a line); see **CROOKED**.

spire, n. *turris*; a — on a tower, perhaps *fastigium* (= gable).

spirit, n. *spiritus, -us* (properly = breath or air), = animation or vigour, *spiritus, sanguis*; = soul, *animus, mens, spiritus, ingenium*; a lofty —, *animus excelsus*; of little —, *homo parvi animi*; = the prevailing feeling, *mens*; = the peculiar tone of thought, *ingenium, natura*; = temper, disposition, *animus, studium, indoles*, *-is, f., ingenium*; — of the age, *horum temporum* or *hujus aetatis ratio, or mores, -um, m.*; = meaning, *sententia, voluntas*; = strong drink, *vinum* or *liquor acrior*; to understand the — of a writer, *mentem scriptoris assequi*; a disembodied —, *anima*; the Holy —, **Spiritus Sanctus* or *Sacer*; an evil —, *daemon*; the —s of the departed, *manes, -um*. **spirited**, adj. *animosus, generosus, fortis*; see **BRAVE**. **spiritless**, adj. *ignavus, demissus, fractus*; = empty, *inanis*; see **COWARDLY**. **spiritual**, adj. (not sensuous) by the gen. *animi* or *ingenii*; = without body, *corpore carens, ad omni concretione mortali segregatus*; — mind, *animus religiosus, pius erga Deum*; opp. to secular, **ecclesiasticus*. Adv. *animo, mente*; = religiously, *caste, religiose, pure, pie*. **spiritualism**, n. by *credere animas mortuorum cum hominibus communicare*. **spiritualist**, n. *qui inter mortuos ac vivos commercium esse putat*. **spirituality**, n. *animus rerum divinarum studiosus*. **spiritualities**, n. *reditus ecclesiastici*.

spit, n. (= utensil to roast meat on), *veru*.

spit, v.intr. (ex) *spuere*. **spittle**, n. see **SALIVA**.

spite, I. n. *odium occultum, simulata obscura, malevolentia, livor*; to have or show a —, *succensere alci, odium occultum gerere adversus alqm*; in — of, *adversus, or in with aecus, or by cum* (e.g. *vit cum manere illi liceret*), or by abl. abs. (e.g. in — of the laws, *legibus contemptis*). II. v.tr. see **ANNOY**. **spiteful**, adj. *malignus, malevolus, lividus*. Adv. *maligne, malevole*.

splash, v.tr. *a(d)spargere*.

spleen, n. *lien, splen*; fig. *odium, livor, invidia*. **splenetic**, adj. 1. *lienosus*; 2. *malevolus, malignus*.

splendid, adj. *splendidus, splendens, fulgens, nitens, nitidus, (prae)clarus*. Adv. *splendide, nitide, magnifice, (prae)clare*. **splendour**, n. *splendor, fulgor, nitro*; lit. and fig. *apparatus, -us* (= pomp).

splice, v.tr. *partes inter se texere*.

splint, n. *canalis, ferulae* (Cels.). **splinter**, n. *ossis fragmentum* (of a bone), *ligni assula* or *fragmentum* (of wood).

split, I. n. *fissura* (Plin.), *scissura* (Plin.). II. v.tr. (*diffindere, scindere*. III. v.intr. (*diffindi, dissilire* (= to leap apart).

spoil, I. n. *praeda*; the — of war, *spolia, -orum*; — taken from the person of an enemy, *exuviae*. II. v.tr. 1. *spoliare*; see **PLUNDER**; 2. = to injure, *corrumpere*; see **DESTROY**; 3. = to indulge too much, *nimis alci mortifieri*. **spoiler**, n. *praedator, spoliator*. **spoiling, spoliating**, n. *spoliatio, expulatio, direptio*.

spoke, n. (of a wheel), *radius* (rotae).

spondee, n. *spondëus* (scil. pes).

sponge, I. n. *spongia*. II. v.tr. *spongiâ abstergere*. **sponge-cake**, n. *plucenta*. **spongy**, adj. *spongiosus* (Plin.).

sponsor, n. *sponsor*.

spontaneous, adj. *libens*. Adv. *ultro, sponte* (sua), *suo motu*. **spontaneousness**, **spontaneity**, n. *libertas*.

taneity, *n.* by *arbitrium* (e.g. *quod alcis arbitrio factum est*).

spoon, *n.* *cochlear* (*cochleare, cochlearium*, Plin.), *tigula* (= ladle). **spoonful**, *n.* *cochlear*.

sport, *I. n.* 1, *ludus* (= game), = to hunting, *venatio*; 2, = mockery, *ludibrium*; to make — of, *alci illudere*; see **Mock**. **II. v.intr.** *ludere*; to — about, *lascivire*. **sportive**, *adj.* *lascivus* (= playful), *jocosus* (= jocular); see **PLAYFUL**, **JOCOSE**. **Adv.** *lascive, jocosae*. **sportiveness**, *n.* *lascivia, jocus*. **sportsman**, *n.* *venator*.

spot, *I. n.* 1, *macula* (lit. and fig.), *nota* (= mark; also = disgrace); see **STAIN**; 2, = place, *locus*. **II. v.tr.** *notare* (lit.), *maculare, inquinare* (fig.). **spotless**, *adj.* *sine maculis, castus, purus, sanctus, integer*. **Adv.** *sine maculis, caste, pure, sancte, integre*. **spotted**, *adj.* *maculosus*.

spouse, *n.* *maritus* (the husband), *uxor* (the wife), *co(n)jux* (the husband or the wife).

spout, *I. n.* *os*; = pipe, *fistula*. **II. v.intr.** *erumpere, exsilire*.

sprain, *n.* and *v.tr.* *pernaps* by *convellere* (Col.), *manare, serpere* (fig.).

sprawl, *v.intr.* *humī prostratum jacere*.

spray, *n.* of the sea, *spuma* (= foam).

spray, *n.* of a tree, perhaps *virgula*; see **SPRIG**.

spread, *I. v.tr.* (*ex*)*pendere* (= to lay open), *explicare* (= to unfold), *extendere* (= to stretch out), *sternere* (= to lay out or flat), *spargere* (= to scatter), *serere, disseminare* (= to sow seed broadcast), *differre, diffulgare* (= to make common), *dilatare* (= to stretch out). **II. v.intr.** *patere, extendi* (lit.), *percrebescere, increbescere, (di)vulgari* (fig.). **spreading**, *adj.* † *fatulus*.

sprig, *n.* *surculus, virgula*.

sprightliness, *n.* *alacritas* (= eagerness), *facetiae, sal, -is, in.* (= wit); see **EAGERNESS**, **WIT**. **sprightly**, *adj.* *alacer, facetus, salsus*.

spring, *I. n.* 1, = origin, *origo, ortus, -ūs, fons, -ntis, m.* (= source), *principium, caus(s)a*; = fountain, *fons, scaturigo* (rare); 2, = first season of the year, *ver, tempus vernum*; the — of life, *iniens aetas*; 3, = — in machinery, perhaps by *machinatio* (e.g. *machinatio quādam moveri, Cic.*). **II. v.intr.** *sulire* (= to leap); to — down, *desilire*; to — forward, *prosilire*; to — from, to take origin in, *ex alqo or alqā re (ē)nasci, (ex)oriri, proficisci*; to — out, *prosilire, prorumpere*; to — up, *crebescere* (= to grow), *surgere* (= to rise, of winds, etc.). **III. v.tr.** to — a leak, *rimas agere*; to — a mine, *cuniculum igni explodere*. **spring-tide**, *n.* *aestus, -ūs, maximus*.

sprinkle, *v.tr.* *alqm alqā re spargere, (ad-)spargere, conspergere*.

sprite, *n.* *faunus* (= faun), or *nympha* (= nymph).

sprout, *I. n.* *surculus*; see **SHOOT**. **II. v.intr.** *germinare* (Plin.).

spruce, *adj.* *comptus, bellus, ornatus, concinnus, nitidus, elegans*. **Adv.** *compte, belle, ornate, nitide, eleganter*.

spur, *I. n.* *calcar* (lit. and fig.). **II. v.tr.** *quo calcaria subdere or equum calcaribus concitare or stimulare*.

spurious, *adj.* *adulterinus, falsus*.

spurn, *v.tr.* *fastidire, aspernari, repudiare*; to — with the foot; see **KICK**.

spurt, *I. v.intr.* *summā vi contendere*. **II. n. *nisus, -ūs*; see **EFFORT**.**

sputter, *v.tr.* *spuere*; to — out, *balbutire* (= to stammer).

spy, *I. n.* *explorator, speculator, emissarius*.

II. v.intr. *explorare, speculari*.

squabble, *I. n.* *rixa, altercatio*. **II. v.intr.** *rixari*.

squadron, *n.* *equitum turma, ala*; — of ships, *classis*.

squalid, *adj.* *sordidus, squalidus, spurcus*; see **DIRTY**.

squall, *I. n.* *subita tempestas*; = crying, *vā-gitus, -ūs*. **II. v.intr.** *vagire*.

squalor, *squalidity, squalidness*, *n.* *sordes, -is, f., usu. in pl., squalor, spurcitia, spurcicies*. **Adv.** *sordide, squalide, spurce*.

squander, *v.tr.* *profundere, effundere, perdere, dissipare*. **squanderer**, *n.* *nepos, -ōtis, m.*

square, *I. adj.* *quadratus*. **II. n. *quadratum, n.* **III. v.tr.** *quadrare*.**

squash, *v.tr.* see **CRUSH**.

squat, *I. v.intr.* *subsidere*. **II. adj. *habitu corporis brevis atque oheus*.**

squeak, *I. n.* *stridor*. **II. v.intr.** *stridere*.

squeamish, *adj.* *fastidiosus, delicatus*. **squeamishness**, *n.* *fastidium*.

squeeze, *I. n.* *compressio*. **II. v.tr.** *premere, comprimere*; to — out, *exprimere*.

squib, *n.* see **LAMPOON**.

squint, *v.intr.* *limis or perversis oculis esse, limis spectare, strabonem esse*; to — at, *limis oculis inuerti alqd or alqm*.

squire, *n.* * *armiger*.

squirrel, *n.* *sciurus* (Plin.).

squirt, *n.* and *v.tr.* see **SYRINGE**.

stab, *I. n.* *ictus, -ūs* (= a blow), or *vulnus, -ēris, siqd factum*. **II. v.tr.** (*con*)*nodere, or siqd or pugione ferire, siqd conficere* (= to slay by stabbing, etc.). **stabber**, *n.* *scartus*.

stable, *I. adj.* *stabilis, firmus*; fig. *constans, propositi tenax*. **II. n.** *stabulum* (= stall, or in pl.). **III. v.tr.** *stabilare*. **stability**, *n.* *stabilitas, firmitas, constantia*.

stack, *I. n.* *meta* (of hay), *cumulus, acervus, strues, -is, f.* **II. v.tr.** *cumulare*; see **PILE**.

staff, *n.* *baculum, bacillum, scipio* (carried before officials), *fustis, m.* (= cudgel); an augur's —, *lituus*; the — of a spear, *hastile*; shepherd's —, *pedum*; herald's —, *caduceus*; to lean on a —, *baculo inniti*; — of officers, *legati et praefecti et tribuni militum*; any other —, (of assistants) *socii*, (= colleagues) *adjuutores, ministri*.

stag, *n.* *cervus*.

stage, *n.* 1, of a theatre, *proscenium, scena* (lit. = the wall which closed the — behind); 2, fig. *scena* (e.g. to go upon the —, *in scenam prodire*); 3, = degree, *gradus, -ūs*; = part of a journey, *iter, itinēris, n.* **stage-coach**, *n.* *vehiculum publicum*.

stagger, *I. v.intr.* *titubare, vacillare, incertis ire pedibus*. **II. v.tr. *animum movere, percutere*. **staggers**, *n.* *vertigo*.**

stagnant, *adj.* 1, *stagnans*; 2, fig. see **SLOW**. **stagnate**, *v.intr.* 1, † *stagnare*; 2, perhaps *hebescere, languere*.

staid, *adj.* see **SOBER**.

stain, *I. n.* 1, *macula, labe, -is, decoloratio* (the act); 2, fig. *macula, labe, -is, f., nota* (= mark), *dedecus, -ōris, n.*; see **SHAME**. **II. v.tr.** 1, see **DYE**, **DIRTY**; 2, fig. *maculare, foedare, polluere*; to — a reputation, *alcis estimationem violare, alcis famae or alcī notam turpitudinis inurere, alqm infamia (ad)spargere*; = to discolour, *decolorare*; = to dye, *tingere, inficere*. **stainless**, *adj.* *purus*; see **PURE**.

stair, *n.* *gradus*, -ūs; a — case, *scalae* (*scalis* *habito* *tribus*, = I dwell up three pair of —).

stake, *I. n.* *palus*, *stipes*, -ītis, *m.*; as instrument of punishment, *palus* (= — to which criminals were bound; where burning is implied, better use *igni interficere*); a — at play or gambling, *pignus*, -ēris, *n.* (= a bet), *quod ponitur*; to be at —, *agi*, *periclitari*, *in discrimen adduci*; my honour is at —, *fama agitur mea*. **II. v.tr.** *(de)ponere*.

stale, *adj.* *vetus*, *obsoletus*, *exsoletus* (= worn out); to become —, *obsolescere*.

stalk, *I. n.* *caulis* (of a herb), *caudex* (of a tree), *scapus*, *culmus* (= green stalk), *calamus* (= reed); see **STEM**. **II. v.intr.** (*magnifice*) *incedere*, *†spatiari*.

stall, *I. n.* *stabulum*; = a little shop, *taberna*; = a seat in a choir, *sella*. **II. v.tr.** *stabulare*.

stallion, *n.* (*equus*) *admissarius*.

stamen, *n.* *stamen*.

stammer, *I. v.intr.* *balbutire*. **II. n. use verb.**

stamp, *I. n.* *nota*, *signum*, *imago* (*impressa*); persons of that —, *ejusmodi homines*; the — or blow of the foot, (*pedis*) *supplodio*. **II. v.intr.** *pedibus calcare*, *pulsare*, *pedem supplodere*. **III. v.tr.** to — under foot, *conculcare*; = to mark, *signare*, *notare*, *signum* or *notum* *imprimere*; to — money, *nummos signare* or *cutere*.

stanch, *v.tr.* see **STAUNCH**.

stand, *I. n.* *mora* (= delay), *locus*, *statio* (= place for standing); = prop, *statumen*, *adminiculum*; = sideboard, etc., *abacus*; to come to a —, *subsistere*; to make a — against, *resistere*; to take a —, *locum capere*; to be at a —, *haerere*, *antri pendere*. **II. v.intr.** *stare*, *consistere*; to let a thing —, *non movere aliquid*; it —s written, *litteris conscriptum est*, *legimus*; to — good, *obtinere*; to — against, *alci resistere*; to — still, *quiescere*; to — aside, *recedere*; to — by anyone, *alci adesse*; to — fast, *consistere*; to — for an office, *munus petere* or *ambire*; to — good in law, *lege valere*; to — on ceremony, *cum alio comiter sed* *humd familiariter agere*; not to — on ceremony, *cum alio amicissime agere*; to — in the way, *alci ob stare*; to — out, *eminere*, *prominere*; to — out to sea, *vela dare*; to — up, *surgere*, *erectum stare*, *horrere* (= to bristle); to — before a person, *assurgere* (or of several, *consurgere*) *alci*. **III. v.tr.** see **ENDURE**. **standing**, *I. adj.* or part. *stans*; = lasting, *diuturnus*, *perpetuus*; — erect, *erectus*; — water, *aqua stagnans*; — camp, *castra stativa*; — army, *militēs*. **II. n. *gradus*, -ūs, *locus*, *ordo*; see **RANK**; of long —, *vetus*; of short —, *recens*. **standstill**, *n.* to be at a —, *haerere*.**

standard, *n. 1.* = flag, *vexillum*; to raise a —, *vexillum tollere*; to hoist or display a —, *vexillum proponere*; *aquila* (i.e. the eagle of the legion); 2, = measure, *regula*, *norma*. **standard-bearer**, *n.* *vexillarius*, *signifer*, *aquilifer*.

stanza, *n.* *versuum series*.

staple, *I. n. 1.* *emporium* (= market); 2, see **Hook**. **II. adj.** = commodities, by *res alcijs terrae propriae*.

star, *n.* *astrum*, *sia* *as*, -ēris, *n.* (= a collection of —s, also = *astrum*), *signum* (= a sign in the skies), *stella*; = a distinguished person, e.g. *Africanus sol alter*, = a — of the first magnitude; the —s of the State, *lumina civitatis*; = a critical sign or mark, *asteriscus* (Gram.); the — under which one is born, *sidus natalicium*. **star-gazer**, *n.* *astrologus* (= interpreter of stars). **starlight**, *adj.* *sideribus illustris* (Tac.). **starry**, *adj.* *stellifer*, *astris distinctus et ornatus*.

starboard, *adj.* and *n.* *latus navis dextrum*.

starch, *n.* *amylum* (Plin.).

stare, *I. n.* *obstitutus*, -ūs. **II. v.intr.** *obstitutum in re figere*, *conspicari*, *intueri*, *stupere* (with astonishment).

stark, *adj.* *rigens* (with cold); see **STIFF**.

starling, *n.* *sturnus* (Plin.).

start, *I. n. 1.* *saltus*, -ūs (= jump); by fits and —s, *hunc uno tenore*; 2, see **BEGINNING**, **COMMENCEMENT**; 3, = setting out, *profectio*; to get the — of anything, *alqm antecedere* (lit.), *alqm superare* (fig.). **II. v.intr. 1, *trepidare*, *expavescere*; 2, see **BEGIN**; 3, = to set out, *profectisci*. **III. v.tr.** *initium alcijs rei facere*, *alqd instituire*.**

startle, *v.tr.* (dim. of **START**) *alci metum in* (*jicere*, *alqm improviso*, *de improvviso*, *imprudenter* or *necopinantem* *opprimere*. **startling**, *adj.* *mirandus*, *mirificus*.

starve, *I. v.tr.* *fame* or *inediā necare*, *consumere*. **II. v.intr.** *fume* or *inediā necari*, *consumi*.

state, *I. n. 1.* *status*, -ūs. *condicio*, *locus*, *res*, *fortuna*; a good —, *res secunda*; a bad —, *res adversa*; 2, = rank, *homo mei loci atque ordinis*; 3, = a city or commonwealth, *civitas*, *respublica*, *respublicum*, *imperium*; at the cost of the —, *sumptus publico*; a maxim of —, *ratio civilis*; a minister of —, *socius* or *administer* *respublicae gerendae*; council of —, *consilium publicum*; 4, = grandeur, *cultus*, *ornatus*, *apparatus* (all -ūs), *magnificus*. **II. v.tr.** *narrare*, *praedicare*, *dicere*, *proferre*, *affirmare*, *confirmare*, *asseverare*.

stately, *adj.* of carriage, *erectus* (= upright), *nobilis* (noble); of banquets, etc., *latus*, *magnificus*. **stateliness**, *n.* use *adj.* **statesman**, *n.* *vir respublicae peritus*. **statesmanship**, *n.* *ars respublicae regendae*. **station**, *I. n. 1.* see **POSITION**; 2, see **RANK**. **II. v.tr.** see **PLACE**, **SET**. **stationary**, *adj.* *stativus* (*stativa castra*), *immobilis*, *immutus*, *quod non movetur*, *fixus*. **stationer**, *n.* *chartarius* (= a paper-seller; very late). **stationery**, *n.* see **PAPER**.

statistics, *n.* by *res* (*singulae*), (of details); *omnia* (of information collectively).

statue, *n.* *statua*, *simulacrum* (= likeness), *signum*, *imago*. **statuary**, *n.* see **SCULPTOR**, **SCULPTURE**.

stature, *n.* *statura*; a man of low, etc., —, *homo parvae, magnae, procerae staturae*.

statute, *n.* *lex*. **statutable**, *adj.* *legitimus*.

staunch, *I. adj.* *firmus*, *solidus*, *bonus*; a — friend, *amicus certus*, *fidus*, *fidelis*. **II. v.tr.** *sanguinem sistere*, *cohibere* (Cels.).

stay, *I. v.tr. 1.* = to prop, *fulcire*, *fulcire et sustinere*, *statuinare* (by a post or beam), *adminiculari* (as the vine is trained on supports); to — yourself on, *niti* (or *inniti*) *alqd re* (in *alqd re*, in *alqd* (in *alqm*)); 2, = to stop, arrest, (*ie*) *morari*, *detinere*, *cohibere*; see **CHECK**. **II. v.intr.** = to abide or tarry, *commorari*, *manere*, *versari*; to — with, *apud alqd manere*; to — much anywhere, *locum frequentare*. **stays**, *n.* use *mamillare* (Mart.).

stead, *n.* in — of, *pro*, *loco*, *vice*, in *locum*, in *vicem* *alcijs*; in — of, etc., *tantum abest*, *ut*, etc., *non modo non . . . sed etiam*; in — of the consul, *pro consule*; to be in — of a father, *pro patre esse alci*, *cum debeat* or *deberet* (e.g. in — of going, he did this, *hoc facit*, *cum ire deberet*).

steady, **steadfast**, *adj.* *stabilis*, *firmus* (lit. and fig.), *constans*, *gravis*, *fidus*, *fidelis* (fig.). Adv. *firme*, *graviter*, *firmiter*, *constanter*, *fide*, *fideliter*. **steadiness**, **steadfastness**, *n.* *stabilitas*, *firmitas*, *constantia*, *gravitas*, *sobrietas* (in regard to drink).

steak, *n.* *offella, offula*; a beef—, *offula carnis bubulae*.

steal, *v.tr.* *furtum facere, furari, surripere* (subr.), *avertere, intercepte*; to — out of the city, *clam se urbe subducere*; to — over anyone (of sleep, etc.), *aliquem subire*. **stealer**, *n.* *fur*. **stealthy**, *n.* by —, *furtim, clam*. **stealthy**, *adj.* *furtivus* (e.g. amor), *clandestinus, occultus, tectus*. Adv. *furtive, furtim, clam, occulte, tecte*.

steam, *I. n.* *vapor, nidor* (from anything cooked), *fumus* (= smoke). **II. v.tr.** *vaporare*. **steamboat**, *n.* *navis vi vaporis (neque velis) impulsus*. **steam-engine**, *n.* *machina vi vaporis impulsus*.

steed, *n.* *equus*.

steel, *I. n.* *chalybs*; = sword, *ferrum*. **II. v.tr.** see **HARDEN**.

steep, *I. adj.* *praeceptus, praeceps, arduus*. **II. n.** *locus praecipuus*. **III. v.tr.** *aquâ macerare ut molliere*; see **SOAK**. **steepness**, *n.* use *adj.*

steeple, *n.* *turris* (= tower), perhaps *fastigium turri superpositum* (for a — on a tower). **steeplechase**, *n.* see **RACE**.

steer, *v.tr.* *gubernare, regere*; to — a ship, *navem gubernare* (so *gubernare rempublicam*). **steerage**, *n.* and *adj.* *puppis* (e.g. — passengers, *qui in puppi vehuntur*). **steering**, *n.* *gubernatio*. **steersman**, *n.* *gubernator* (so *republicae*), *rector* (fig.).

steer, *n.* = young bull, *juvencus*.

stem, *I. n.* *arboris stirps* or *truncus* (of a tree), *caulis, calamus* (of a plant); = race, *progenies, stirps, prosapia, familia, genus, éris, n.* **II. v.tr.** *cohibere, sistere, coercere, reprimere*; to — the tide, *aestum marinum sistere*; to — the sedition, *seditionem sedare, compescere*; see also **RESIST**.

stench, *n.* *foetor, putor* (ante and post class.).

step, *I. n.* = a stair, *gradus, -us*; = a pace, *gradus, passus, gressus, all -us*; to take —s, *agere, agere et moliri, consilium capere*; extreme —, *ultima experiri*; to keep — with, *aliquis gradus accipere*; fig. *parem esse alci*; — by —, *gradatim, pedetentim*. **II. v.intr.** *gradi, vadere*; to — forwards, *progredi, pergere*; to — over, *transire, superare aliquid*. **step-brother**, *n.* *filius vitrici* (on the father's side), *filius novercae* (on the mother's). **step-daughter**, *n.* *privigna*. **step-father**, *n.* *vitricus*. **step-mother**, *n.* *noverca*. **step-sister**, *n.* *filia vitrici* or *novercae*. **step-son**, *n.* *privignus*.

stereotype, *n.* *formae litterarum fixae*. **stereotyped**, *adj.* *tritus*; see **TRITE**.

sterile, *adj.* *sterilis* (lit. and fig.). **sterility**, *n.* *sterilitas* (lit. and fig.).

sterling, *adj.* *verus, bonus*.

stern, *adj.* † *torvus, durus, severus, austerus*. Adv. *dure, duriter, severe*. **sternness**, *n.* *severitas*.

stern, *n.* *puppis* (= poop).

stew, *I. v.tr.* *carnem (igne lento) coquere*. **II. n. *caro (igne lento) cocta*.**

steward, *n.* *procurator, curator, dispensator, administrator, villicus* (of the farm); — of the house, *rerum domesticarum curator*. **stewardship**, *n.* *cura, procuratio, dispensatoris manus, éris, n.*, *administratio*.

stick, *I. n.* *baculum, bacillum, radius* (= wand), *virga* (= rod), *clava, fustis, -is* (= cudgel), *palus*. **II. v.intr.** **1.** *haerere, adhaerere, cohaerere* (= to — together); **2.** fig. *haerere, haesitare, dubitare*. **III. v.tr.** (a) *figere* (= to — to), *defigere, praefigere* (= to — before), *insigere*; see **STAB**. **sticking-plaster**, *n.* *implastrum* (Plin.). **stickle**, *v.intr.* *summo studio in or ad aliquid in-*

cumbere. **stickler**, *n.* *qui summo studio in aliquid incumbit*. **stickly**, *adj.* *lentus, tenax*.

stiff, *adj.* *rigidus, rigens, durus*; — in character, *perinax, inexcusable, rigidus*; in manners, perhaps *rusticus, agrestis, parum comis*; to be —, *rigere*. Adv. *rigide, dure, duriter, pertinaciter, rigide, rustice, parum comiter*. **stiffen**, *v.tr.* *durare, indurare, rigidum facere*. **stiffness**, *n.* *rigor, rigiditas* (lit. and fig.) *rusticitas* (fig.).

stifle, *v.tr.* **1.** *suffocare, spiritum intercludere*; **2.** fig. *opprimere, extinguere*.

stigma, *n. nota*. **stigmatize**, *v.tr.* *notam (turpitudinis) inurare alci*.

stile, *n.* *claustra, -orum* (= barrier).

still, *I. adj.* *tranquillus, quietus, placidus, sedatus, tacitus, silens, lenis* (= gentle), *inmotus* (= motionless); — night, *nox tacta*; be —, *taceas, quiesco! quiesce!* **II. v.tr.** *sedare, reprimere, restringere, extinguere, lenire, permulcere*; to — hunger, *famem explere*. **III. Adv.** **1.** = up to this time, *adhuc, etiam, etiamnum* (or *etiamnum*); **2.** with compar. (e.g. — more), *etiam magis*; = especially, *praesertim*; **3.** see **NEVERTHELESS**. **stilling**, *n.* *sedatio*. **stillness**, *n.* *silentium, tranquillitas, quies*.

still, *n.* * *alembicum*.

stilt, *n.* *grallae*. **stilted**, *adj.* see **INFLATED**.

stimulant, *n.* *vinum* (= wine). **stimulate**, *v.tr.* *stimulare, excitare*; see **ENCOURAGE**. **stimulus**, *n.* *stimulus, incitamentum, irritamentum* (mostly in pl.), *calcar* (= spur).

sting, *I. n.* *aculeus*; the wound from a —, *ictus, -us*. **II. v.tr.** *pungere* (lit. and fig.). *aculeos infigere*. **stinging**, *adj.* *mordens, mordax, acerbus, aculeatus*.

stingy, *adj.* *parcus, sordidus, tenax, malignus*. Adv. *parce, sordide, maligne*. **stinginess**, *n.* *parsimonia, tenacitas, malignitas*; see **MEANNESS**.

stink, *n.* and *v.intr.* see **SMELL**.

stint, *I. n.* *inopia*; see **NEED**. **II. v.tr.** *aliquid alci parce dare*; *aliquid aliquid re privare* (= to deprive of).

stipend, *n.* see **SALARY**. **stipendiary**, *adj.* *mercenarius, stipendiarius*.

stipulate, *v.intr.* *stipulari, pacisci*. **stipulation**, *n.* *stipulatio, pactum, condicio*.

stir, *I. n.* *motus, -us, tumultus, -us, turba, strepitus, -us*; to be in a —, *moveri, agitari*. **II. v.tr.** (com) *movere*; to — oneself, *moveri*. **III. v.intr.** *moveri, progredi*; see **GO, ADVANCE**.

stirrup, *n.* perhaps *lorum ad pedem sustinendum ex ephippio pendens*. (The Romans rode without stirrups, see Smith's "Dict. Antiq.", art. *Ephippium*.)

stitch, *I. n.* — in the side, *lateris dolor*. **II. v.tr.** (con) *suere*.

stock, *I. n.* (arboris) *truncus, stirps, stipes, -ilis, m.*; —s for ship-building, *navalia, -ium* (= a dock); the —s (as instrument of punishment), by *pedicae* (= fetters); a — or family, *gens, stirps*; descended from a noble —, *claro* or *honesto loco natus*; = quantity, *magna copia*; — of money, *ingens numerus(m)orum vis*; — dove, *palumbes, -is, m.* and *f.*; — jolber, *argentarius*. **II. v.tr.** *instruere*; see **PROVIDE**. **III. adj. see **COMMON, TRITE**. **IV. adv.** — still, *inmotus*.**

stockade, *n.* *vallum*.

stocking, *n.* *tibiale, -is, n.* (Suet.).

stoic, *adj.* and *n.* *stoicus*. **stoical, stoically**, *adj.* and *adv.* *stoico, ut aiunt, more*. **stoicism**, *n.* *ratio stoicorum*.

stomach, I. n. 1. *stomachus*; 2. = anger, *stomachus*. **II.** v.tr. *stomachari*, alqd indigne ferre. **stomacher, n.** *manillare* (Mart.).

stone, I. n. *lapis*, -idis, m., *saxum*; — in the human body, *calculus* (Cels.); — of fruit, *nucleus*, see **KERNEL**; precious —, *gemma*; to throw — at, *lapides con(j)icere in alqm*; a — breaker, *lapicida*, m.; — quarry, *lapicidinae*; a —-throw, *lapidis jactus*, -ūs. **II.** v.tr. *lapides in alqm con(j)icere*. **stoning, n.** *lapidatio*. **stony, adj.** *lapideus* (of stone), *saxeus*, *lapidosus*, *saxosus* (= abounding in stones). **stonyhearted, adj.** *durus, ferreus*.

stool, n. *scabellum*.

stoop, v.intr. *se inclinare, proclinare, se demittere*. **stooping, I.** n. *corporis inclinatio*. **II.** adj. *pronus, inclinatius*.

stop, I. v.intr. *(con)sistere, resistere, subsistere, gradum sistere* (= to stay), in a place, alqd (or in alqd) loco, *versari in alqd loco, morari*; = to cease, *ab alqd re cessare, alqd omittere*. **II.** v.tr. *sistere*; = to hinder, *prohibere, inhibere, coercere, impedire*; a sedition, etc., *ex(st)inguere, compescere*; = to block up, *viam intercludere*, a bottle, etc., *obturare, ocludere*; = to punctuate, *interpungere* (Sen.). **III.** n. *impedimentum, mora*; see **HINDRANCE**; — (in printing), *interpunctum*; without —, *sine morā*. **stoppage, n.** *obstructio, impedimentum, retentio* (= holding back), of the bowels, *alvus ad(st)stricta* (Cels.). **stopper, n.** *obturamentum* (Plin.).

store, I. n. *copia, magna vis, abundantia* (= plenty); to have a —, *abundare, affluere* re; — of provisions, *commentus*, -ūs (for the army), *alimenta*, -orum; *annona*; — house, *apotheca, horreum* (= granary); — room, *cella promptuaria* or *penaria*. **II.** v.tr. *coacervare, reponere, condere, instruere, ornare* re; to — yourself with, *sibi comparare alqd, providere rei*.

storey, n. *tabulatio, tabulatum*.

stork, n. *ciconia*.

storm, I. n. *tempesta, procella*; fig. *tempesta, factus*, -ūs; = a violent attack, *impetus*, -ūs, *vis*; a — cloud, *nimbus*. **II.** v.tr., e.g. *urbem vi oppugnare, expugnare*; to take by —, *vi capere*. **III.** v.intr. *furere, saevire*; see **RAGE**. **storming, I.** n. *expugnatio*. **II.** adj. — party, (*militis*) *ad urbem oppugnandam missi*. **stormy, adj.** 1. lit. *turbidus, procellosus*; 2. fig. *iratus* (= angry), *tumultuosus*. Adv. *irate, turbide*.

story, n. *res, narratio, narratiuncula, fabula* (= fable); to tell a —, *narrare*; a — falsehood, *mendacium*; a — teller, *narrator, mendax* (= liar).

stout, adj. *crassus, obesus* (= fat), *vastus, amplus* (= large), *fortis, constans, virilis, valens, validus, firmus, robustus, potens* (= strong); see **FAT, STRONG**. Adv. *fortiter, constanter, acriter, pro viribus suis, valide, robuste*. **stoutness, n.** 1. see **COUPLENCE**; 2. see **COURAGE, ENDURANCE**.

stove, n. *focus, caminus*.

stow, v.tr. see **STORE**. **stowage, n.** *locus*.

straddle, v.intr. *varicare* (ante and post class.). **straddling, adj.** *varicus*.

straggle, v.intr. *vagari, deerrare, palari*.

straight, I. adj. (*directus, erectus*) (= upright); a — line, *linea directa*; a — way, *recta via*. **II.** adv. — way, *recto itinere, statim, confestim* (= immediately), *protinus* (= both — forward and immediately). **straighten, v.tr.** *corrigere* (lit. and fig., in former sense mostly ante and post class.). **straightforward, adj.** *simplex*; see **FRANK, UPRIGHT**.

strain, I. n. *intentio, contentio* (corporis,

nervorum; opp. *remissio*); = tune, see **TUNE**; in this —, *ita, sic* (= thus), or by rel. sentence (e.g. *quae cum dixisset, abiit*, having spoken in this —, he went off). **II.** v.tr. (*intendere, intentare, contendere* in or ad alqd, *contra alqm* or alqd; = to sprain, see **SPRAIN**; = to filter, see **FILTER**.

strait, I. adj. *artus* (*arctus*), *angustus, strictus* (= bound up). **II.** n. *fretum*; the — of Gibraltar, *fretum Gaditanum*; — of Constantinople, *Bosporus Thracicus*; = a narrow path, *vicum* or *locorum* or *itineris angustiae*; = a difficulty, *angustiae*; = poverty, *inopia, res durae* or *angustae*. **straiten, v.tr.** in *angustias adducere*.

strand, I. n. *litus*, -oris, n., *ripa, acta*. **II.** v.tr. *navem vadis* or *litoribus illidere* or *impingere, in litus e(j)icere*.

strange, adj. 1. = foreign, *perēgrinus, externus* (= outward, the first, of persons and things, opp. *intestinus*; the second, of persons, esp. with *gentes* and *nationes*, as opp. to *socii*), *extraneus* (= not belonging to the family), *adventicius* (= coming from abroad, opp. *vernaculus*), *barbarus* (= not Roman); 2. = unversed in, a stranger to, in alqd *re peregrinus* or *alienus*, *hospes*, or *rudis*; — in this city, *ignarus hujus urbis*; 3. = unusual, *insolitus, insolens, novus, mirus*; that seems — to me, *mirum hoc mihi videtur, miror, admiror hoc*; 4. = not belonging to one, *alienus*; to fall into — hands, *in alienas manus incidere*; 5. = unsuitable, adverse, *alienus*; to be —, *alienum esse, abhorrere* ab. Adv. *mirum in modum, mirifice, mirabiliter, inusitate*. **strangeness, n.** *novitas, insolentia*, or by adj. **stranger, n.** *hospes*, -itis, m. (in gen.), *externus* (opp. *civis*), *alienigēna*, m. (opp. *indigena*), *advena*, m. and f. (= incomer), *barbarus*.

strangle, v.tr. *strangulare, laqueo interimere, gulam laqueo frangere*.

strap, I. n. *lorum* (of leather). **II.** v.tr. *loris (con)stringere* (= to bandage).

stratagem, n. *ars, dolus, consilium, astus*, -ūs, *insidiae*. **strategic, adj.** *quod ad prudentem ducem pertinet*. **strategist, n.** *dux prudens* or *peritus*. **strategy, n.** *ars belli gerendi*.

stratum, n. perhaps *stratum* as t.t., or by circumloc. (e.g. *genus aliud alci impositum*). **stratify, v.tr.** perhaps by *digerere, disponere*.

straw, I. n. *stramentum*. **II.** adj. *stramenticius*. **strawberry, n.** *fragum*.

stray, v.intr. (*aberrare, vagi, palii*).

streak, I. n. *linea, nota* (= mark). **II.** v.tr. *linere* or *varitis coloribus distinguere*.

stream, I. n. *flumen* (= flowing water); down the —, *flumine secundo*; up the —, *flumine adverso*. **II.** v.intr. *fluere, effundi in rem*; to — together, *undique convenire*.

streamer, n. *vexillum, signum*.

street, n. *via, vicus* (= the street as running between two lines of houses), *platea* (= the broad open roads or promenades in a city), *angiportus*, -ūs (= narrow crossways, streets, or alleys); a public —, in contrast with the homes, was called *publicum*; in *publico* (opp. to *in privato*; = in public, on the high road); to remain all night in the —, *jacere et pernoctare in publico*.

strength, n. *vis* (or in pl. *vires*), *nervi, robur*, -oris, n., *opes* (= resources), as passive quality, — of resistance, *firmitas*; to feel your —, *sibi confidere*; to have — in, *multum valere re, excellere in re*. **strengthen, I.** v.tr. *corroborare, (con)firmare*; to — yourself, *se reficere*. **II.** v.intr. by

pass. corroborari, etc.; see also INCREASE. **strengthened**, adj. confirmatus. **strengthening**, n. confirmatio (e.g. perpetuae libertatis, animi).

strenuous, adj. strenuus (opp. iners, ignavus), impiger, acer; see ACTIVE. Adv. strenue, impigre, acriter. **strenuousness**, n. (g)navitas, studium.

stress, n. rei momentum, vis, vis et pondus, -ēris, n.; with —, cum vi, graviter; to lay — on, alqd re niti or confidere, in re spem or fiduciam ponere; — of weather, tempestas, procella.

stretch, I. v.tr. (ex)tendere, contendere, intendere; to — forth or out, protendere, porrigere; to — the iron under the hammer, ferrum producere incutere. II. v.intr. see REACH. III. n. contentio, intentio, nisus, -ūs (= effort); at a —, uno tenore; — of land, campus. **stretcher**, n. see LITTER.

strew, v.tr. sternere (= to lay on the ground), spargere (= to scatter).

strict, adj. 1, = accurate, accuratus, diligens; to tell in — confidence, alqd alicui in aures dicere; 2, severus, rigidus; see SEVERE. Adv. = truly, re verā, reapse; = accurately, accurate, diligenter; = severely, severe, rigide. **strictness**, n. accuratio, diligentia, severitas; see SEVERITY. **stricture**, n. animadversio, reprehensio; see BLAME.

stride, I. n. ingens gradus, -ūs. II. v.intr. ingentes gradus ferre.

strife, n. certatio, certamen, contentio (in gen.), disceptatio, controversia, altercatio (= dispute), jurgium, rixa (= quarrel); — in a lawsuit, lis. **strive**, v.intr. (e)miti, coniti, contendere, operam dare, conari, studere, ut; to — after, (co)miti, contendere ad alqd, (ex)petere, affectare, captare alqd, rei studere, sequi or persequi alqd; to — against, obniti, resistere; to — with or against, configere, concertare. **striving**, n. see EFFORT; — after, alcjs appetitio, contentio.

strike, v.tr. ferire, percutere, pulsare, verberare (= to lash), caedere; to be struck, vapulare; to — (as a clock), sonare; to — twelve, horologium indicat horam duodecimam; to — a flag or yield, vexillum demittere; the lightning —s, de caelo tangitur alqd; to be struck blind, captum esse oculis; to — a coin, cudere; see COIN; to — the mind, percutere, percillere (= to shock); to — a bargain, pactisci; to — against, alqd offendere, in alqd incurere; to — against rocks (of a ship), saxis illidi. **striking**, adj. see REMARKABLE.

string, I. n. linum, linea, filum, funiculus or vinculum (= cord); — of leather, shoe —, corrigia; a bow —, nervus; — of a dart, amentum; — of a musical instrument, chorda, nervus, fides, -ium. II. v.tr. to — an instrument, lyræ, citharæ, etc., nervos aptare; to — together; see BIND. **stringent**, adj. see SEVERE.

strip, I. v.tr. spoliare, nudare, denudare, ecutere, alicui vestem detrahere; to — a person of his wealth, alqm opibus spoliare. II. n. pars; — of paper, scidula chartæ; — of cloth, lacinia.

stripe, I. n. 1, see STREAK; 2, see STROKE. II. v.tr. see STREAK.

stripling, n. adulescens.

stroke, I. n. 1, verber; see BLOW; 2, see LINE; 3, of lightning, fulmen; 4, of fortune, etc., eventus, -ūs (felix = lucky, etc.); = artifice, ars (e.g. a master —, summa ars); to put the finishing — to, alqd ad finem perducere. II. v.tr. alqm perculere, demulcere.

stroll, I. n. ambulatio. II. v.intr. ambulare; see WALK, WANDER.

strong, adj. valens, validus, firmus, robustus, lacertosus, fortis; to be — (in influence), pollere. Compare Etruria tantum pollens terræ marique, Liv.; pollere pecuniâ, scientiâ, armis, gratiâ, nobilitate; comb. potens pollensque, Sall.; a — wind, ventus vehemens; of arguments, gravis, firmus; — memory, memoria (alcjs rei) tenax; a — position, locus munitus. Adv. valide, firme, firmiter, fortiter; = very, valde or vehementer, or by compound (e.g. moveri, = to be moved; commoveri, = to be — moved).

strophe, n. strophæ (late).

structure, n. aedificium, aedes, -is, f., opus, -ēris, n., monumentum (= a building), structura (= the kind of building; structura parietum, structurae antiquae genus, Liv.; also = the substance); fig. structura verborum or vocum; — of a sentence, forma, ratio.

struggle, I. n. luctatio; see CONTENTION. II. v.intr. luctari; to — with each other, luctari inter se; to — with the difficulty, luctari cum difficultate; see CONTEND, FIGHT.

strumpet, n. scortum, meretrix.

strut, v.intr. superbe incedere.

stubble, n. stipulae.

stubborn, adj. pertinax, perversus, obstinatus, contumax. Adv. pertinaciter, perversiciter, obstinate, contumaciter, obstinato animo. **stubbornness**, n. pertinacia, perversicia, contumacia, obstinatio (usually of a good quality), obstinatus animus.

stucco, n. see PLASTER.

stud, I. n. bulla; = button, fibula (= clasp); = a number of horses, equi, equaria. II. v.tr. alqd re distinguere.

study, I. n. studium, studia, meditatio (= thought); = room for —, conclave. II. v.tr. lit(teris) studere, lit(teris) tractare; to — something, alci rei studere, incumbere or operam dare. **student**, n. alcjs rei studiosus. **studio**, n. conclave (pictoris, of a painter, etc.). **studious**, adj. lit(terarum) studiosus, in studiis literarum versatus. Adv. summo studio.

stuff, I. n. materia, materies; = baggage, impedimenta, -orum, sarcinae; household —, suppellex, lectilis, f.; kitchen —, culinaria; = — gown, etc., textile; as an exclamation, nugae! gerrae! II. v.tr. (re)ferre, replere; see FILL. **stuffing**, n. fartum (Plin., of food), tomentum (of cushions).

stultify, v.tr. alqm stultitiae coarguere or convincere.

stumble, v.intr. offendere. **stumbling**, n. offensio; to cause or be a — block to, esse offensioni alicui; things which are — blocks, quae habent offensionem (Cic.).

stump, n. caudex, stipes, -itis, truncus.

stun, v.tr. 1, lit. perhaps alqm sensu privare; 2, fig. obtundere, stupefacere, perterrere, percillere. **stunned**, adj. 1, sensu privatus; 2, fig. stupefactus.

stunt, v.tr. alcjs incrementum impedire.

stupefy, v.tr. stupefacere, sopire, torporem afferre, habetare; to be stupefied, torpescere, stupefcere, torpere, stupere. **stupefaction**, n. stupor, torpor.

stupendous, adj. ingens, immanis; see WONDERFUL.

stupid, adj. stupidus, stolidus; see FOOLISH. Adv. stupide, stolidè. **stupidity**, n. stupiditas animus stolidus, or stupidus. **stupor**, n. stupor, torpor.

sturdy, adj. 1, see **STRONG**; 2, see **CONFIDENT**.

surgeon, n. *acipenser*.

stutter, v.intr. *balbutire*; see **STAMMER**.

sty, n. *hara, suile*.

style, I. n. 1, in gen. *genus, -oris*, n., *ratio, habitus, -us* (of dress, etc.), *mos* (= custom); 2, in language, *dicendi* or *scribendi* *genus, orationis* or *sermonis* *genus, oratio, sermo, elocutio*; the — is the man, *qualis est ipse homo, talis est ejus oratio*. II. v.tr. *appellare*; see **NAME**. **stylish**, adj. *speciosus, elegans, nitidus, laetus, magnificus*. Adv. *speciose, eleganter, nitide, laute, magnifice*. **stylishness**, n. *elegantia, magnificentia, laetitia*.

suave, adj. *urbanus, blandus*; see **COURTEOUS**. **suavity**, n. *urbanitas*; see **COURTESY**.

subaltern, I. adj. *inferioris loci*. II. n. perhaps *subcenturio*.

subcommissioner, n. *procurator, vicarius*.

subdivide, v.tr. *iterum dividere*; see **DIVIDE**. **subdivision**, n. *pars*.

subdue, v.tr. *in imperium alcis redigere, dicioni suae sub(j)icere alqm, sui juris facere, subjungere, domare*.

subject, I. v.tr. *sub(j)icere*; to — yourself, see **impero** *alcis sub(j)icere*; see also **EXPOSE**. II. n. 1, *civi* or *regi* *subjectus*, or by *civis*; 2, in grammar or logic, *subjectum*; 3, = matter discussed, etc., *res, questio, argumentum*. III. adj. *impero* or *dicioni* *alcis subjectus, parens, obnoxius alci*; to be —, *esse in alcis dicione*; to become —, *sub alcis imperium cadere*. **subjection**, n. *servitus, -utis, f*; to hold in —, *alqm in officio retinere, alqm oppressum tenere*. **subjective**, adj., according to one's own view, e.g. viewed —ly to myself, *meo quidem iudicio*; *sotuo* or *ejus* or *eorum quidem iudicio*; as opposed to objective, *opinio, opp. to res*. **subjectivity**, n. *quod in opinione constat, or quoad per hominum iudicium perspicitur potest*.

subjoin, v.tr. *sub(j)icere, subjungere*.

subjugate, v.tr. *domare, in dicionem suam redigere*; see **SUBDUE**.

subjunctive, adj. — mood, *modus subjunctivus* or *conjunctivus* (Gram., and in Quint. fig.).

sublime, adj. *sublimis, elatus, excelsus*; see **LOFTY**. Adv. *sublime* (usually lit.), *elate, excelse*. **sublimity**, n. *sublimitas* (Quint.), *elatio, excelsitas*.

sublunary, adj. *infra lunam positus*.

submarine, adj. *quod sub mari (positum) est*.

submerge, v.tr. *submergere*. **submer-**
sion, n. use verb.

submit, v.tr. *submittere*; *submittere* se *alci*, se *alcis imperio sub(j)icere, in alcis potestatem se permittere, alci cedere* or *concedere, alci dare manus*. **submission**, n. *obsequium* (as act), *animus submissus* (as state). **submissive**, adj. see **OBEDIENT**.

subordinate, I. adj. *inferior, alci subjectus*. II. v.tr. 1, see **SUBDUE**; 2, to give an inferior place to, *alqd alci rei posthabere*. **subordination**, n. 1, = obedience, *obsequium, disciplina* (of soldiers); against —, *contra morem obsequii*; want of — among the soldiers, *intemperantia militum*; see **OBEDIENCE**; 2, = placing below, *alqd alci rei posthabere*.

suborn, v.tr. *subornare*.

subpœna, n. *denuntiatio testimonii*.

subscribe, v.tr. *subscribere*; = to agree to,

assentiri; = to give one's name or support to, *nomen profiteri*. **subscriber**, n. *subscriber* (= one who writes under), *qui se alqd daturum proficitur* (to a charity, etc.). **subscription**, n. *scriptio* (= that which is written under), *stips* (= aims), *collatio* (= collection).

subsequent, adj. (*sub*) *sequens*. Adv. *postea*; see **AFTERWARDS**.

subserve, v.tr. *alci subservire, alci esse usui, auxilio esse alci, adjuvamento alci esse, alci obtemperare*. **subservience**, n. *obtemperatio, obsequium*.

subside, v.intr. *residere, considere, remitti, cadere* (= to fall).

subsidy, n. *subsidiium, vectigal, tributum* (= tax).

subsist, v.intr. *subsistere, stare in re*; to — on, *vesci* (e.g. *lacte et carne, Sall.*). **subsistence**, n. *victus, -us, alimentum, -orum*.

substance, n. *natura, corpus, -oris*, n., *res*; = property, *res, bona, -orum*. **substantial**, adj. *verus, solidus, gravis, magni momenti* (= important), *aliquid* (e.g. — victory, *aliquid victoriæ*). Adv. *magnâ ex parte*. **substantiate**, v.tr. see **PROVE**. **substantive**, n. *nomen* (Gram.).

substitute, I. n. *vicarius*. II. v.tr. *alqm in alterius locum substituere, sufficere* (of the election of a magistrate as —). **substitution**, n. use verb.

substruction, substructure, n. *substructio*.

subterfuge, n. *deverticulum, latebra, ars, tergiversatio*.

subterranean, adj. *subterraneus*.

subtle, adj. *subtilis, tenuis* (= thin, slender); *argutus, acutus*; see **CLEVER, CUNNING**. Adv. *subtiliter, tenuiter, argute, acute*. **subtlety**, n. 1, = fineness, *tenuitas, subtilitas*; 2, of intellect, etc., *acies, acumen, subtilitas, captio*. **subtleties**, n. *argutiae*.

subtract, v.tr. *deducere* (e.g. *addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqua summa fiat*). **subtraction**, n. by *deducere*.

suburb, n. *suburbium* (very rare). **suburban**, adj. *suburbanus*.

subvert, v.tr. *subvertere*. **subversion**, n. *versio*; see **DESTRUCTION**.

succeed, v.intr. *alci succedere*; so *in locum alcis, in paternas opes*; (also in time, *aetas aetati succedit*), *alqm (sub)sequi*; = to have success, *succedere, bene, prospere, optime cedere, evenire*. **success**, n. *exitus, -us, bonus, res secundae, felicitas, prosperitas, successus, -us*. **successful**, adj. *felix, faustus, comb. felix faustisque*. Adv. *felicitate, fauste, prospere, bene, ex sententiâ*. **succession**, n. *successio* (in office, etc.); = order, series, *continuatio*; in —, *ex ordine*. **successive**, adj. *alii post alios, continuus*. Adv. (ex) *ordine, in ordinem, deinceps*. **successor**, n. *successor*.

succinct, adj. *brevis*. Adv. *brevis, breviter*.

succor, I. n. *auxilium, subsidium*. II. v.tr. *auxiliari alci, juvare alqm, auxilio alci esse* or *venire alci, succurrere*; see **HELP**.

succulent, adj. *sucosus* (Plin.), *suci* (*succi*) *plenus*.

succumb, v.intr. *succumbere alci rei* (e.g. *somno, senectuti, labori*).

such, adj. *pron. talis* followed by *qualis, ejusmodi, ejus generis ut, etc.*; — is your courtesy, *quae tua est humanitas*; nor am I — a fool, *ne tam sum stultus* (Cic.); are you — a stranger as thou . . . ? *adeone es hospes hujusce urbis ut . . .*

sic nos et sumus qui esse debemus (= if we are — as we ought to be); *videndum est ut ad liberalitatem utamur quae prosit amicis, noceat nemini* (= we must take care to use — liberty as may benefit our friends and injure none).

suck, *I. v. tr.* *sugere, bibere* (= to drink). **II. v. tr.** *sucus, -us* (as act); to give —, *mammam alci praebere, ad ubera admittere* (of animals). **sucker**, *n.* *surculus, planta*. **suckle**, *v. tr.* *mammam alci dare* or *praebere*. **suckling**, *n.* (*infans*) *lactens*. **suction**, *n.* *suctus, -us*.

sudden, *adj.* *subitus, repens, repentinus, inopinatus, necopinatus*. *Adv.* *subito, ex tempore, inopinato, necopinato, improviso, de improviso*; to attack anyone —, *opprimere imprudentem*. **suddenness**, *n.* use *adj.*

sue, *v. tr.* *postulare, citare, litem alci intendere, iudicio alqm persequi, in jus vocare* (at law); = to make suit for, *ambire*; to — for an office, *ambire magistratum*; to — for the consulship, *petere consulatum*; = to entreat, *sollicitare, efflagitare*; see **ENTREAT**, **BEG**; to — for payment, *nomina exigere*.

suet, *n.* *sebum* (= tallow); beef —, *sebum bovillum* (so *ovillum*, etc.).

suffer, *I. v. tr.* *pati, sufferre, perferre, tolerare, sustinere* (= to bear); = to permit, *permittere, sinere, concedere*; see **ALLOW**, **PERMIT**; to — grief, *e dolore animi laborare, angere animo*; to — loss, *detrimendum cupere* or *pati*; *damnum, detrimentum, or iacturam facere*; to — shipwreck, *navfragium facere*; to — pain, etc., *dolorem accipere*; to — a disgrace, *dedecus (in se) admittere* (Caes.); to — harm or inconvenience, *alqo officii incommode*; to — or undertake many labours, *multos subire or adire labores*; I — for my rashness, *do poenas temeritatis meae* (Cic.). **II. v. intr.** *dolorem ferre* or *pati, dolore affici, (ex)cruciari, poenas dare* (as punishment), *laborare, aegrotare* (= to be ill).

sufferance, *n.* *patientia*; see **PATIENCE**. **sufferer**, *n.* *aeger, aegrotatus* (in illness), *qui alqd patitur* (in gen.). **suffering**, *n.* *dolor* (= pain), *miseria* (= misery), *res adversae, casus, -us, calamitas*.

suffice, *v. intr.* *sufficere* (e.g. *non sufficiebant muri, nec vires sufficere cuiquam*); *satis esse alci rei* or with *infin.*, *suppeditare alci ad alqd*. **sufficient**, *adj.* *satis, quantum satis est*; it is —, *satis est* (so *satis superque habere*); — for, *ad, e.g. ad dicendum temporis satis habere*. **sufficiency**, *n.* *quod satis est*.

suffocate, *v. tr.* *suffocare*.

suffrage, *n.* *suffragium* (alci for anyone); to give one's —, *ferre suffragium* (= to vote), *suffragium inire*; = the right of —, *suffragium*.

suffuse, *v. tr.* *suffundere*.

sugar, *n.* *saccharum* or *saccharon* (Plin.); — candy, *saccharum crystallinum*; — plum, *cup(p)edia, -orum*.

suggest, *v. tr.* *monere alqm alqd, or with ut, subjungere alqd alci*; see **MENTION**. **suggestion**, *n.* *admonitio, monitum, consilium*. **suggestive**, *adj.* *qui (quae, quod) alqd repraesentat* (of what recalls something else); see **SUGGEST**.

suicide, *n.* *mors voluntaria*; to commit —, *manus sibi inferre, sibi mortem or necem consciscere*.

suit, *I. n. 1.* *actio, lis, caus(s)a*; see **ACTION**; 2, of clothes, *vestis, vestitus, -us*; of cards, *chartae* or *paginae ejusdem generis*; 3, = petition, *rogatio*; in love, use verb **WOO**. **II. v. tr.** *congruere*; they —, *bene illis inter se convenit*; or *hy deest, convenit, impers.* **suitable**, *adj.* *congruens, idoneus, aptus, accommodatus, consentaneus, conveniens, alii with ad and accus., etc.*,

dignus with *abl.*, or *qui* with *subj.*; of time, *opportunus*; see **APPROPRIATE**. **suitableness**, *n.* *congruentia, convenientia, opportunitas* (of time). *Adv.* *congruenter, idonee, apte, accommodate, convenienter, digne, opportune*.

suite, *n. 1.* of persons, *comitatus, -us, comites, -um*; 2, of rooms, *conclavia, -ium*; see **ROOM**.

suitor, *n. 1.* see **CANDIDATE**; 2, see **LOVER**.

sulky, **sullen**, *adj.* *morosus, contumax, tetricus*. *Adv.* *morose, contumaciter*. **sulkiness**, **sullenness**, *n.* *morositas, contumacia*.

sully, *v. tr.* *maculare, inquinare*.

sulphur, *n.* *sulfur*; dipped in —, *sulfuratus*.

sultan, *n.* *imperator Turcicus*.

sultry, *adj.* *aestuosus*. **sultriness**, *n.* *aestus, -us*.

sum, *I. n.* *summa*; of money, *pecunia*, once in Cic. *summa pecuniae*; for a large, small, etc., —, *magni, parvi* (pretii), *magno, parvo* (pretio); this is the — of what I have to say, *haec summa est*. **II. v. tr.** *summam facere, computare, rationem alci rei inire, ducere, of speech, etc.*, to — up, *brevier repelere*. **summary**, *I. n.* see **EPITOME**. **II. adj. 1.** *brevis*; see **CONCISE**; 2, = hasty, arrogant, *inconsideratus, arrogans*. *Adv.* *brevier, sine mora, inconsiderate, arroganter*.

summer, *adj.* and *n.* *aestas, tempora, -um, aestiva*; at the beginning of —, *aestate ineunte*; at the end of —, *aestate extremâ*; — house, see **ARBOUR**.

summersault, *n.* see **SOMERSAULT**.

summit, *n. 1.* *cacumen* (= peak), *culmen, vertex*, also by *summus* (e.g. *summus mons*); 2, *fig. culmen, fastigium*, or by *summus* (e.g. *summa gloria*); = the — of glory).

summon, *v. tr. 1.* *alqm appellare, citare, diem alci dicere*; see **CITE**; 2, in gen. (*advocare, convocare, arcescere, citare*; to — to surrender, *invitare ad deditionem*; to — up one's courage, *animum colligere*. **summons**, *n.* by verb or in *abl.*, *arcessitu, accitu* (= at the — of); as legal t.t. use verb.

sumptuary, *adj.* *sumptuarius*. **sumptuous**, *adj.* *sumptuosus* (Cic.); see **COSTLY**, **MAGNIFICENT**. *Adv.* *sumptuose*. **sumptuousness**, *n.* (*magnus*) *apparatus, -us*; see **MAGNIFICENCE**, **LUXURY**.

sun, *n.* *sol, -is, m.*; the rising —, *sol oriens*; setting —, *sol occidens*; rising, setting of the —, *ortus, -us, occasus, -us, solis*; from — rise to — set, *ab orto usque ad occidentem solem*; the — rises, *sol exoritur, dies appetit*, or by *impers.* *lucescit, dilucescit, illucescit*; the —'s disk, *orbis solis*. **sunbeam**, *n.* *radius solis*. **sunburnt**, *adj.* *adustus*. **Sunday**, *n.* *Dies Dominica* (Eccl.). **sundial**, *n.* *solarium*. **sunrise**, **sunset**, *n.* see under **SUN**. **sunshine**, *n.* *sol*. **sunny**, *adj. 1.* *lit. apricus*; 2, *fig. hilaris, felix*.

sunder, *v. tr.* *separare, disjungere*; see **SEVER**.

sundry, *adj.* *diversi, -ae, -a, plures, nonnulli*.

sup, *v. tr.* *sorbere*; = to take supper, *cenare*.

superable, *adj.* *superabilis*.

superabound, *v. intr.* *superare, superesse*.

superannuate, *v. tr.* *alqm loco suo senectutis cursu movere, rule donari*. **superannuated**, *adj.* *ob senectutem muneribus exsolutus*.

superb, *adj.* *magnificus, lautus*; see **SPLENDID**.

supercilious, *adj.* *superbus* (= proud), *fasti-*

diosus (= diadainful); see HAUGHTY. **super-ciliousness**, *n.* *fastus*, *-ūs*, *superbia*.

supererogation, *n.* *quod alqs sponte suū (neque officio coactus) facit* (= work of —).

superficial, *adj.* *exterior*, *externus*; = poor or inconsiderable, *lēvis*, *parvi momenti*; = inaccurate, *parum diligens*. *Adv.* *strictim*, *ēviter*; a man — learned, *homo lēviter lit(t)eris imbutus*. **superficiality**, *n.* *lēvitas*.

superficies, *n.* *summus* with a noun; *uperficies* (*aquae*, *testudinis*, *corporum*).

superfine, *adj.* *subtilissimus*, *tenuissimus* (= very fine).

superfluous, *adj.* *supervacaneus*, *supervacuis* (mostly post Aug.); to be —, *superesse*.

superfluity, *n.* *quod supervacaneum est*.

superhuman, *adj.* *divinus*, *major quam pro homine*; a — task, *opus quod ultra hominis vires est*; — size, *humanā specie amplior*.

superintend, *v.tr.* *alqd (pro)curare*, *prae-esse alci* or *alci rei*. **superintendence**, *n.* (*pro*)*curatio*, *administratio alci rei*. **superintendent**, *n.* *qui rebus praeest*; (*pro*)*curator*; see AGENT.

superior, *adj.* *superior*, *praestantior*, *melior* (e.g. comp. of good); see GOOD, EXCELLENT. **superiority**, *n.* *prior locus*, *priorēs partes*.

superlative, *adj.* *superlativus* (*gram.*), *excellens*, *praestans*, *praestantissimus*, *optimus* (e.g. *superl.* of good); see GOOD, EXCELLENT.

supernal, *adj.* †*supernus*, *caelestis*; see HEAVENLY.

supernatural, *adj.* *naturarū superius*, *supra naturae leges* or *vires positur*, or by *caelestis*, *divinus*; to happen by — agency, *divinitus fieri*. *Adv.* *divinitus*. **supernaturalism**, *n.* *ratio eorum qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicunt*.

supernumerary, *adj.* in gen. *justum numerum superans* or *excellens*; of soldiers, *(ad)scriptivus*, *(ad)scripticius*, *accensus*.

superscribe, *v.tr.* *inscribere in alqd re*. **superscription**, *n.* *inscriptio* (also = the title of a book).

supersede, *v.tr.* *in locum alcijs substitui*, *alci succedere*.

superstition, *n.* *superstitio*. **superstitious**, *adj.* *superstitiosus*, *superstitione imbutus*, *superstitutioni obnoxius*. *Adv.* *superstitiose*.

superstructure, *n.* *aedificium*; see BUILDING.

supervene, *v.intr.* see FOLLOW, SUCCEED.

supervise, *v.tr.* (*pro*)*curare*; see SUPERINTEND. **supervision**, *n.* (*pro*)*curatio*.

supine, *I. n.* *supinum* (*gram.*). **II. adj.** *1.* *supinus* (on the back); *2.* = indolent, *socors*, *neglegens*. *Adv.* *socorditer*, *neglegenter*. **supineness**, *n.* *socordia*, *neglegentia*.

supper, *n.* *cena*.

supplant, *v.tr.* *1.* lit. *supplantare*; *2.* fig. *in alterius locum irrepere*.

supple, *adj.* *molis*, *flexibilis*, *lentus*.

supplement, *n.* *supplementum* (quite class. only of — to troops), in gen. *id quod additum est*.

suppliant, *adj.* and *n.* *supplex*. **supplicate**, *v.tr.* *supplicare*, *obsecrare alqm*. **supplication**, *n.* *supplicatio* (only of formally decreed state —), *obsecratio*.

supply, *I. v.tr.* *supplere*, *suppeditare* (= to furnish); see FURNISH. **II. n. *subsidium*, *supplementum* (of troops); in gen. *copia*, *suppeditatio*; — of provisions, *commeatus* *-ūs*.**

support, *I. v.tr.* *1.* = to bear up, *sustinere*, *ferre*, *fulcire*; see PROP; *2.* = to keep, to feed, etc., *alere*, *sustinere*, *sustentare* (quite class. in this sense); *3.* = to help, *alci adesse*; see HELP; *4.* at an election, *alci suffragari* (= to vote for), in wider sense, *alci favere*. **II. n.** *1.* lit. see PROP; *2.* = maintenance, *sustentatio* (as act), *alimentum*, *victus*, *-ūs* (= food, etc.); *3.* = help, *adjumentum*, *auxilium*; see HELP; *4.* at an election, *suffragium*, in wider sense, *favor*. **supporter**, *n.* *adjuvator*; at an election, *suffragator*, in wider sense, *fautor*; see HELPER, PARTISAN.

suppose, *v.tr.* *ponere* (= to lay down), *opinari*, *opinione praecipere*; — it is so, *ponere* or *fac ita esse, esto*; — the soul to die, *fac animam interire*; *1* — he is drunk, *ebrius est, ut opinor*; see also BELIEVE, IMAGINE, THINK. **supposing that**, *conj.* *fac ita esse*; see ABOVE. **supposition**, *n.* *opinio*, *conjectura*. **supposititious**, *adj.* *subditus*.

suppress, *v.tr.* *supprimere*, *reprimere*, *abolere*; to — sedition, *restinguere seditionem*. **suppression**, *n.* use verb.

suppurate, *v.intr.* *suppurare*. **suppuration**, *n.* *suppuratio* (Plin.).

supreme, *adj.* *supremus*, *summus*; the — Being, *Deus*, *Optimus*, *Maximus*. **supremacy**, *n.* *principatus*, *-ūs* (in gen.), *regnum* (= kingship), *imperium* (= supreme power), *dominatus*, *-ūs*, *dominatio* (= lordship); see POWER. *Adv.* *praecipue*, *maxime*.

sure, *adj.* *certus* (= certain), *tutus* (= safe), *securus* (= free from apprehension), *firmus* (= trustworthy), *fidelis* (= faithful); it is —, *constat*; *I am —, certo scio*; who is — of it? *quis est cui exploratum sit?* to be —, he had the rods, *fascēs certe habebat*; are you — of it? *satin hoc certum, persuasum est vobis, exploratum* or *compertum habetis*; *I am —, compertum est mihi*. *Adv.* *certe*, *certo* (= certainly), *nimirum*, *profecto*, or more strongly *im(m)o* (*enim*) *vero* (= really), *saltem* (= at least). **surety**, *n.* *vas*, *-dis*, *n.*, *praes*, *-dis*, *m.*, *sponsor* (of a person), *fidumonium* (= money given as bail).

surf, *n.* see FOAM, WAVE.

surface, *n.* *superficies* (Plin.), or by *summus* with noun (e.g. — of water, *summa aqua*).

surfeit, *I. n.* *satietas*, *fastidium* (lit. and fig.), *comb.* *satietas et fastidium, crapula* (= — after a debauch); = too much food, *nimius cibus*. **II. v.tr.** *1.* *fastidium alci alcijs rei movere*; to — oneself, *se ingurgilare*; *2.* fig. *satiare, saturare*.

surge, *I. n.* *fluctus*, *-um*. **II. v.intr.** *fluctuare*, lit. and fig.

surgery, *n.* *chirurgia* (Cels.). **surgeon**, *n.* *chirurgus*, *vulnerum medicus* (Plin.).

surly, *adj.* *morosus*; see ILL-TEMPERED. *Adv.* *morose*. **surliness**, *n.* *morositas*.

surmise, *I. n.* *conjectura*, *praesagium* (*item pestalis futurae, malorum*). **II. v.tr.** *suspiciari*, *augurari*, *praesagire*.

surmount, *v.tr.* *transcendere* (lit.), *superare* (lit. and fig.). **surmountable**, *adj.* (*ex*)*superabilis*.

surname, *n.* *cognomen* (as Cicero in Marcus Tullius Cicero); he has a —, *alci cognomen Flacco* or *Capitoni est*.

surpass, *n.* *alci* or *alqm antecellere*, *excellere*, *alqm* (*ex*)*superare*, *alqm* or *alci praestare* (lit. and fig.).

surplice, *n.* *vestis sacerdotalis*.

surplus, *n.* *rel(ly)quum*, *quod superest*.

surprise, *I. n.* (*adm*)*iratio*; of a sudden attack, *subitū incursio*, *adventus*, *-ūs*, *repentinus*.

II. v.tr. *alqm nec pinantem oppr.* *timere*, *alqm de proviso excipere*; see also **ASTONISH**. **surprising**, *adj.* see **WONDERFUL**.

surrender, **I. v.tr.** *se dare, se dedere in alcis fulem, se trahere*. **II. n.** *editio*; to make a —, (*opyidi*) *deditionem hosti* or *ad hostem facere*, *in deditionem venire* (so *alqm in deditionem accipere*); = giving up, *traditio*.

surreptitious, *adj.* *furtivus, subrepticus* (Plaut.). *Adv.* *furtive, furtim, clam*.

surrogate, *n.* *vicarius*.

surround, *v.tr.* *circumdare* (e.g. *exercitum castris, brachia collo, alqd alqd re, regio circumdata insulis*, Cic.; *amiculo circumdatus*); *circumvenire, circumcludere, circumvallare* (in a siege); *fig.* *alcis pueritiam robore circumdare*.

survey, **I. v.tr.** *spectare, contemplari, considerare, intueri, intueri et contemplari, contueri* (with fixed attention), *oculis collustrare* or *perlustrare* (= to — carefully, to go over), (*invisere*) (= to look closely at, esp. things which interest us), *perspicere* (= to look at in all its parts), *contueri perspicereque, circumspicere* (= to look all round a thing); to — hastily, *oculis percurrere*; to — in mind, *contemplari animo* or *animo et cogitatione, considerare secum in animo*, or merely *contemplari* or *considerare, contemplari et considerare*; *perlustrare animo* or *mente animoque, circumspicere mente, expendere, pendere* (= to weigh); = to measure land, *agrum metiri*. **II. n.** *complotatio, observatio, conspectus, -tis*; see **VIEW**. **surveyor**, *n.* (of land) *decempedator, metator*.

survive, *v.intr.* *superstitem esse*. **survival**, *n.* *use verb.* **survivor**, *n.* *superstes, -ilis*.

susceptible, *adj.* *capax* (e.g. *capax amicitiae, animus ad praecepta capax*), *inclinatus, pronus, proclivis* (mostly in bad sense), *ad alqd, comb.* *inclinatus et pronus*. **susceptibility**, *n.* *use adj.*

suspect, **I. v.tr.** *susplicari* (*alqd de alqo, alqm*), *susplicare* (*usu. in past part.*). **II. n.** *alci suspectus*. **suspicion**, *n.* *suspicio*. **suspicious**, *adj.* *suspiciosus* (= causing suspicion and ready to suspect). *Adv.* *suspiciose* (= in a way to excite suspicion, = with suspicion, *use adj.* or *curiosus* (= inquisitive).

suspend, *v.tr.* *suspendere* (*nidum tigno, columbam ab alqo malo, alqd collo or e collo or in collo*); to — oneself, *se suspendere*; = to interrupt, delay, *differre*; to — anyone from office, *alqm alqo loco (sub)movere*. **suspense**, *n.* *dubitatio, haesitatio*; to be in —, *in dubio esse, animo fluctuare*. **suspension**, *n.* *dilatio* (= delay); — of hostilities, *indutiae*.

sustain, *v.tr.* *sustinere* (= to support, *ager hominum quinque millia sustinere potest*, Cic.); *re frumentaria alii et sustinere*; see **SUPPORT**.

sustenance, *n.* *alimentum, victus, -us*. **sutler**, *n.* *liza*.

swaddle, *v.tr.* *fasciis involvere*. **swaddling-bands**, *n.* *fasciae*.

swagger, *v.intr.* *gloriarī, se jactare*.

swain, *n.* *agrestis, rusticus, colonus*.

swallow, *n.* *hirundo*.

swallow, *v.tr.* *sorbere* (*fig.* † *odia, alqd antio*), (*de*) *vorare* (*lit. and fig.*).

swamp, **I. n.** *palus, -idis, -ilgo*; —s, *palustris, -ium*. **II. v.tr.** (*de*) *mergere, immergere*. **swampy**, *adj.* *paluster, -tris, -tre, and palustris, -e, -ilginosus*.

swan, *n.* *cygnus*.

sward, *n.* see **GRASS**.

-swarm, **I. n.** *conventus, -us, frequentia*; — of *ees, examen, agmen apium*. **II. v.intr.** *con-*

fluere; to — as bees, *examinare* (Col.); see **ASSEMBLE**.

swarthy, *adj.* *fuscus, furvus, adustus*.

sway, **I. n.** *imperium, dominatio, dominium, dictio*. **II. v.tr.** *regere, imperare, imperium habere* or *exercere*; see **RULE**.

swear, *v.tr. and intr.* *jurare, iurjurandum, jurare* or *dare*; to — falsely, *falsum jurare* (au oath I do not think binding), *pejorare, perjurare*. **swearing**, *n.* *exsecrationes, maledicta, -orum*.

sweat, **I. n.** *sudor*. **II. v.intr. and tr.** *sudare*.

sweep, **I. v.tr.** 1, *verrere*; 2, *fig.*, see **EXAMINE**. **II. v.intr.** to — along, *verrere, percurrere*. **sweeper**, *n.* *qui scopis convellit*. **sweepings**, *n.* *quisquiliae, -arum, f.*

sweet, *adj.* *dulcis* (= — to the taste, e.g. *dulcor melle, Ov.*), *suaavis* (= agreeable to the smell, e.g. *odor suavis et jucundus*), *jucundus, blandus* (= pleasant). *Adv.* *dulciter, dulci, suaviter, jucunde, blande*; to taste —, *dulce est sapore*. **sweeten**, *v.tr.* *dulcem reddere*. **sweetheart**, *n.* *deliciae, sweetness, n.* *dulcedo, dulcitus, suavitas, jucunditas*.

swell, **I. v.intr.** (*in*) *tumescere, turgescere, crescere, augeri* (= to increase); to be swollen, *tumere*. **II. v.tr.** *inflare* (e.g. *spem alcis inflare*), *tumescere*; to — the sails, *vela tendere*. **swelling**, *n.* *tumor, struma* (= scrofulous —), *tuber* (Plin., both natural, as lump on camel, and of disease), *panus* (Plin.), *scirrhomata, -atis*, *n.* (Plin.).

swerve, *v.intr.* *declinare de or a* (a proposito, a malis, opp. *appellere bona*).

swift, *adj.* *citus, properus* (= making haste, hurrying), *velox* (= brisk, fast; e.g. *pedites velocissimi*), *celer* (= active, expeditious), *pernix* (= brisk), *alacer* (= sprightly). *Adv.* *cito, citius gradu, celeriter, rapide, perneciter*. **swiftness**, *n.* *celeritas, rapiditas, velocitas, pernecitas*.

swill, *v.tr.* *ingurgitare* (*se, se vino*; so *fig. se in flagitia*).

swim, *v.intr.* *nare, natare*; to — over, *transare*. **swimmer**, *n.* *natator, nandi peritus*. **swimming**, *n.* *natatio, ars natandi, scientia natandi*.

swindle, *v.tr.* *fraudare* (*alqm pecunia*). **swindler**, *n.* *fraudator*. **swindling**, *n.* *fraudatio*.

swine, *n.* *sus, porcus* (= pig); — herd, *subulcus, suarius* (Plin.).

swing, **I. v.tr.** *agitare, vibrare, jactare*. **II. v.intr.** *agitari, vibrari, jactari*. **III. n.** *funiculus quo se jactat alqs*. **swinging**, *n.* *use verb.*

switch, *n.* *virga, vimen*.

swoon, *v.intr. and n.* *animo cingui*; see **FAINT**.

swoop, **I. n.** *impetus, -us*. **II. v.intr.** to — upon, *impetum in alqm or alqd facere*.

sword, *n.* *gladius, ensis* (mostly used in poetry), *acinaces* (= a Persian —); to have a — at one's side, *gladio succinctum esse*; to draw the —, *gladium (e vagina) educere*; to sheathe the —, *gladium in vaginam recondere*; to put to the —, *interficere*; see **KILL**.

sympohant, *n.* *delator* (Tac.; = an accuser), *assentator, adulator* (= a flatterer). **sympohancy**, *n.* *sympohantia, assentatio, adulatio*.

syllable, *n.* *syllaba*.

syllogism, *n.* *syllogismus, ratiocinatio* (Sen.). **syllogistic**, *adj.* *syllogisticus* (Quint.).

syllan, *adj.* *silvester*.

symbol, *n.* *symbolum, signum, imago*; see **SIGN**. **symbolic**, *adj.* *by circumloc.* (e.g. *quod per imaginem alcis rei fit*).

symmetry, *n.* *symmetria*, *proportio*, congruentia, aequalitas; — of the limbs, *apta membrorum compositio*; — in style, *concinntas*. **symmetrical**, *adj.* *par*, *similis*, *aequalis*, congruens. *Adv.* *pariter*, *similiter*, *congruenter*, *aequaliter*.

sympathy, *n.* **1.** = attraction of bodies, etc., *sympathia* (= agreement among things, in Cic. always written as Greek *συμπαθεια*), *consensus*, *-us*, or *concordia rerum*; **2.** as mental feeling, *societas* (e.g. *laetitia cum alio*, with anyone's joy), *animus dolore*, *laetitia*, etc., *alcis affectus*. **sympathetic**, *adj.* and *adv.* *dolore* or *laetitia alcis affectus*. **sympathize**, *v.intr.* and *gaudere et dolere, eadem sentire*.

symphony, *n.* *symphonia*.

symptom, *n.* *alcis morbi nota* or *indicium* or *signum*.

synagogue, *n.* *synagoga* (Eccl.).

synchronism, *n.* *aequalitas temporum*.

syncope, *n.* see FAINT.

syndicate, *n.* *societas*; see COMPANY.

synod, *n.* *synodus* (Eccl.).

synonym, *n.* *vocabulum idem significans* or *declaratans*. **synonymous**, *adj.* *idem significans* or *declaratans*.

synopsis, *n.* *synopsis* (Jct.); see EPITOME.

syntax, *n.* *syntaxis* (Gram.), *orationis constructio*, *verborum quasi structura*. **syntactical**, *adj.* *quod ad orationis constructionem pertinet*.

syringe, **I.** *n.* *sipho* (Suet.). **II.** *v.tr.* *per siphonem inficere*.

syrup, *n.* *potio dulcis*.

system, *n.* *formula* or *descriptio* (e.g. *philosophiae, reipublicae*), *instituta*, *praecepta*, *-orum* (= rules). **systematic**, *adj.* *ad artem deductus*, *perpetuis praeceptis ordinatus*. *Adv.* *ordinate*, (*ex*) *ordine*, *composita*. **systematize**, *v.tr.* *in artem redigere*; see ARRANGE.

T.

tabby, *adj.* *maculosus*; see also GREY.

tabernacle, **n.** **1.** see TENT, HABITATION; **2.** *tabernaculum* (Eccl.).

table, *n.* **1.** *tabula* (= a board for various purposes, e.g. with an account, a will, a law, etc., written upon it; a list of things to be sold by auction, and which were written on boards, and hung outside the stalls of money-changers); **2.** = an article of furniture, *mensa* (= — for holding dishes and for other purposes; then meton., the contents of the dishes, the fare, meal, e.g. the Emperor's —, *mensa principis*), *monopodium* (*μονοπόδιον*, = a — with only one foot of ivory, generally made of the wood of the citrus of Africa); to set or lay the —, *mensam (apponere)*; to sit down at —, *acubare*; to rise, get up from —, *surgere a cenâ*; and —, *apud mensam*, *super mensam*, *inter cenam*, *super cenam*, *inter epulas*; **3.** = fare, *cenâ*, *viçtus*, *-us*; a good —, *lauta cenâ*, *latus viçtus*; a bad —, *tenuis viçtus*; for general arrangement of — at feasts, see Smith "Dict. Antiq.," art. *Triclinium*; at the head of the —, *medius* (= the middle position, *medius* seems to have been the highest); above or below anyone, *supra*, *infra alqm*; foot of the —, *pes mensae*; — cover, — cloth, *linteum in mensâ ponendum* or *positum*; — linen, *mappa* (= — napkin); — service, *vasa*, *-orum*; — talk,

sermo; **4.** = tablet, *tabula*; — of laws, *legis* or *legum tabula*; **5.** the Lord's —, * *mensa Domini*; see SACRAMENT, SUPPER, COMMUNION, ALTAR; **6.** = many particulars, *index*. **table-land**, *n.* *planities magna* et edita. **tableau**, *n.* see PICTURE. **tablet**, *n.* *tabula*, *tabella* (also = voting —), *cera* (= smeared with wax), *aes* (of bronze), *pugillares*, *-ium* (Plin.), *codicilli* (= — consisting of several leaves, a kind of memorandum-book). **tabular**, *adj.* = set down in tables, *per indices expositus*; to give a — view of anything, *per indices exponere alqd*.

tacit, *adj.* *tacitus* (both of persons and of things); see SECRET. *Adv.* *tacite*. **taciturn**, *adj.* *taciturnus*. **taciturnity**, *n.* *taciturnitas*.

tack, **I.** *n.* **1.** = a small nail, *clavulus*; see NAIL; **2.** = plan, *consilium*, *ratio*; to try a fresh —, *novum consilium experiri*. **II.** *v.tr.* see NAIL. **III.** *v.intr.* *navem flectere*. **tackle**, *n.* for fishing, *instrumenta piscatoria*, *-orum*. **tackling**, *n.* *armamenta*, *-orum*, *n.*; see RIGGING.

tact, *n.* *dexteritas*; see CLEVERNESS, TALENT. **tactics**, *n.pl.* *res militaris*. **tactician**, *n.* *rei militaris peritus*.

tadpole, *n.* *ranunculus*.

taffety, *n.* *pannus sericus*.

tail, *n.* *cauda*; to wag the —, *caudam movere*; — of a comet, *stellae crines*, *-ium*.

tailor, *n.* *sartor*.

taint, **I.** *v.tr.* **1.** in gen., *imbuere alqd re*; **2.** = to impregnate with something obnoxious *corrumpere*, *inquinare*; *vitiare* (fig.; e.g. corn frumentum). **II.** *v.intr.* *corrumpi*, *vitiari* (e.g. the atmosphere, *aurae*; meat, fruit), *putrescere* (= to become bad). **III.** *n.* **1.** = tincture, *color* (e.g. *veritatis*, *urbanitatis*, *antiquitatis*), *fucus* (e.g. *alcis rei fuco illitus*, *tinctus*), *species* (e.g. *alci rei species imponere*, *inducere*); **2.** *contagio* (lit. and fig.); see CORRUPTION. **tainted**, *adj.* *vitiatu*, or by *putrescere*.

take, **I.** *v.tr.* *sumere* (= to — anything in order to make use of it), *capere* (= to lay hold of, to seize); then to — possession of anything in order to keep it; hence = to storm, e.g. a town), *rapere* (= to seize quickly), *arripere* (= to — up, to snatch away), *accipere* (= to accept, receive), *tollere* (to — up, to lift up, in order to — a thing away from its former place), (*de*)*promere* (= to —, fetch anything from a place where it had been kept hitherto), *auferre* (= to have carried away, —n up, away), *eripere* (= to — by force), *expugnare* (= to storm, always with the idea of the victory being obtained after resistance); not to — anything, *alqd non accipere*, *deprecari* (e.g. *manus*); to — anyone on one side, *alqm secretum adducere*; to — money from one (i.e. a person is bribed), *pecuniam ab alqo accipere*; to — from, = to quote, *transferre*; this passage I have —n verbally from Dicaearchus, *istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli*; to —, lay hold of anyone, *alqm medium arripere* (= to put one's arm round anyone's waist and hold him fast); to — anyone round the neck, *in alcis collum invadere* (= to embrace him); to — anyone in custody, *alqm comprehendere*; = to receive, *recipere* in *alqd* (e.g. in *ordinem senatorium*), *assumere* in *alqd* (e.g. in *societatem*); to — anyone in, into one's house, *alqm ad se* or *ad se domum*, or simply *alqm domum suam recipere*; = to accept, claim from anyone, *accipere ab alqo*, *poscere ab alqo*; to — anything or anyone to, for, as (i.e. to fabricate anything from a material), *facere* or *figere* or *effigere* or *exprimere alqd ex alqd re*; anyone as, for (i.e. to appoint), *alqm*, with the accus. of the office to which anyone is elected (e.g. *alqm arbitrum*, *alqm imperatorem*),

sumere accipere, eligere, habere; to — back again, *reducere*; to partake of, *sumere* (something) to eat or to drink, e.g. *cibum potumque*, *potare* or *bibere* (= to drink, e.g. *medicamentum*), *accipere* (when it is given); to — (= to understand) the word (term) in various meanings, *verbum in pluribus partes accipere*; — n as a whole, *omnino*, or by *universus*; to — in good part, in *bonum partem accipere*, *belle ferre*, *boni or aequi bonique facere*; to — it ill, *amiss*, in *malam partem accipere*, *aegre* (or *graviter* or *molestè* or *inuligne*) *ferre*, *male interpretari*; to — anyone's part, *ad alius partes transire*, *sequi alium*, *facere cum alio*; to — to be true, as such, *ponere* (= to state), *sumere* (= to — for granted, admit, in speech, in a disputation), *velle*, with *accus*, and *infin.* (= to be of opinion, to mean); to — for certain, *sumere* or *habere* or *putare pro certo*, *ingere*, *facere* (the foregoing two = to suppose, to — a case); to — away, *aliquid auferre*, *eripere*; to — down (in writing), *litteris consignare*, *litteris mandare*, *scripturam persequi*; to — off, *aliquid alci* or *alci rei* or *ex aliqua re detrahere* (e.g. *tegumentum humeris*); to — oneself off, *furtim degedi*, *clam se subducere* (secretly), *se abripere*, *se proripere* (quickly); to — out, *eximere*, out of, *alci rei*, *de* or *ex aliqua re* (out of a place), *exipere de* or *ex* (= to — away from a place), *promere ex* (e.g. arrows out of the quiver, money out of the public treasury, medicine out of a box, etc.), *educere* *ex*; fig. = to select, *excerpere ex*, etc. (e.g. *verba ex orationibus*); to — up, *tolere*; to — upon oneself, *subire* (anything dangerous), in *se recipere* (= to — the responsibility for anything). **II.** v.intr. to — to, *se conferre*, *concedere aliquid* (= to retreat); to — to books, *litteris studere*, *urgere aliquid* (e.g. *studia*, = eagerly to be engaged in); see **APPLY**, **RE-SORT**, **LIKE**; to — after, see **IMITATE**, **RESEMBLE**; to — up with, *satis habere*, *contentum esse aliquid rei* (= to be contented with), *acquiescere in aliqua re*. **†aking**, n. *expugnatio* (of a city).

tale, n. *narratio* (= the act of telling, and the — itself), *historia* (= narrative), *memoria* (= recorded event), *expositio* (= exposition, description; concise, *circumcisa*; short, *brevis*), *fabula* (= a short fable, brief tale, or story). **talé-bearer**, n. *delator* (= informer), *sycophanta* m. (= sycophant) **tell**, **I.** v.tr. (*enumerare aliquid alci*, *referre* (= to report), (*com-memorare* (= to mention), *dicere* (= to say), *enumerare* (= to recount), *prodere* (memoriae), *posteris tradere*, *scriptum relinquere* (= to hand down to posterity, of historians), *alci rei auctorem esse* (= to vouch for the truth), *exponere*, *explicare* (= to describe), *persequi* (from beginning to end); = to count, *numerare*. **II.** v.intr. = to have effect, *valere*; a telling speech, etc., *oratio gravis*. **teller**, n. **1.** = anyone who tells anything, *narrator*, *auctor rerum gestarum*; **2.** = one who numbers, *qui alias res numerat*.

talent, n. **1.** = a weight and a coin, *talentum*; **2.** = mental faculties, *ingenium* (= natural gift), *indoles*, -is (= — s in a moral sense, inasmuch as they may be improved by dint of exertion, etc.), *virtus*, -utis, f. (= cleverness, skill), *comb. ingenium et virtus*, *facultas* (= power, capability of doing a thing), more clearly defined *ingenii facultas*; who has —, *ingeniosus*, *eritii ingenii*, *nagno ingenio praeditus*. **talented**, adj. a very — man, a great genius, *homo ingeniosus*, *homo eritii ingenii*; to be —, *ingenio abundare*, *incredibili magnitudine consilii atque ingenii esse*.

talisman, n. *amuletum* (Plin.).

talk, **I.** v.intr. familiarly, of several, *sermocinari*; together, *loqui* or *colloqui inter se*, (*con-fabulari* (mostly ante class.)); to — nonsense, *garrere* (= to — too much, familiarly and in a

contemptuous sense), *blaterare* (= to — incessantly, making many words about nothing), (*h)urilari* (like a soothsayer), *alacuri* (without thinking), *nugari* (= to — foolery; all these generally in a transitive sense, with *accus.*); to — over, see **DISCUSS**. **II.** n. = familiar conversation, *sermo*, *colloquium*, *sermonis cum alio communicatio*; foolish =, *gerae*, *nugae*, *ineptiae*. **talkative**, adj. *garrulus*, *loquax*. Adv. *loquaciter*. **talkativeness**, n. *garrulitas*, *loquacitas*. **talker**, n. (*homo*) *garrulus* or *loquax*.

tall, adj. of a man, *longus* (opp. *brevis*), *procerus*, *procera statura*, (*ex)celsus*; a — man, *homo magni corporis*, *homo grans*, *homo statura procera*. **tallness**, n. *proceritas*, or by *adjs.*

tallow, n. *sebum*; a — candle, *sebacus* (late).

tally, v.intr. *convenire alci rei*; see **FIT**, **SUIT**.

Talmud, n. * *Talmudum*.

talon, n. *unguis*.

tamarisk, n. *tamārix* (Col.).

tambourine, n. *tympānum*.

tame, **I.** adj. **1.** *civir* (by nature, of animals), *mansuetus*, *mansuetus* (= tractable, of animals and of men), *placidus* (= mild, gentle, peaceable, of men and of animals), *mitis* (= meek, who easily yields, of men and animals); to grow —, *mansuescere*, *mansuescere*, *mitescere* (opp. *feritatem servare*); **2.** fig. *demissus*, *abjectus*, *ignavus* (e.g. *animus*); of language, etc., *jejunus*, *frigidus*. Adv. *demisse*, *abjecte*, *ignave*, *jejunè*, *frigide*.

II. v.tr. *mansuescere*, *mansuetum facere* or *reddere*, *domare* (= to subdue wild beasts and tribes; then also fig. passions), *frangere* (lit. = to break; then fig. = to break, weaken the strength, force, of a person or passions), *frenare* (lit. = to bridle; hence fig. = to curb, rule passions), *refrenare* (lit. = to check with the bridle; thence fig. to restrain persons and passions, e.g. *juventutem*), *coercere* (fig. = to keep within bounds, persons and passions, e.g. *juventutem*), *comprimere*, *reprimere* (lit. = to press together or back, repress; fig. forcibly to restrain passions), *compescere* (= not to allow to become too strong, to check, *querelas*, *moderari alci rei* (fig. = to moderate), *placidum reddere* (= to make gentle, men and beasts), *mitem reddere* (= to soften), *mitem reddere* et *mansuetum* (= to make tractable, the two foregoing of men), *delevire* (= to soothe, to gain, e.g. *aliquid argento*, *plebem munere*). **tameness**, n. by *adjs.* and verbs. **tamer**, n. *domitor*, fem. *domitrix*. **†taming**, n. *domitus*, -us (of animals).

tamper, v.intr. see **MEDDLE**; = to tempt, *solicitare*.

tan, **I.** n. *cortex coriarius*. **II.** v.tr. to — skins, *subigere*, *depsere* (= to knead, work anything well till it is soft), *conficere* (= to get up, ready); to — (of the sun), *colorare*. **tanner**, n. *coriarius* (Plin.).

tangent, n. *linea circulum contingens*.

tangible, adj. fig. *quod manu tenere possimus*, *quod manu tenetur* or *prehenditur*, *tractabilis*.

tangle, **I.** v.tr. see **ENTANGLE**. **II.** n. *nexus*, -us, *nodus*.

tank, n. see **RESERVOIR**.

tantalize, v.tr. see **TEASE**.

tantamount, adj. as regards the quantity, *totidem*; as regards the value, *tantidem*, *tantandem*; see **SAME**.

tap, **I.** n. = a light blow, *plaga levis*. **II.** v.intr. *leviter ferire*.

tap, **I.** n. of a cask. *obturamentum* (Plin.,

= stopper. **II.** v.tr. (*vinum*, etc.) *de dolio promēre, dolium reinēre* (= to take the pitch off).

taphouse, n. *taberna*.

tape, n. see **RIBBON**.

taper, n. *cereus*.

tapestry, n. *pictura acu facta, stragulum pictum* or *aulacum, velum* (= curtain).

tapis, n. to bring on or upon the —, by commemorative alqd, mentionem alcjs rei facere, in medium proferre.

tar, n. *pix liquida* (Plin.).

tardy, adj. *tardus, lentus*. Adv. *tarae, lente*.

tardiness, n. *tarditas*.

tare, n. a vetch, *vicia*.

target, n. 1, see **SHIELD**; 2, a — to shoot at, *scopos, -i* (Suet.).

tariff, n. *formula (ex qua portoria [= harbour dues, etc.] exiguntur)*.

tarnish, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *inquinare*; see **STAIN**; 2, fig. *inquinare, obscurare*; to — one's honour, *nominis* or *decori officere*. **II.** v.intr. of metals, *inquinari*.

tarpsulin, n. *linteum pice munitum*.

tarry, v.intr. *cunctari* (from fear), *cessare* (from idleness), *morari, commorari, moram facere* (when one ought to proceed), *tergiversari* (= to try to evade, make evasions), *comb. cunctari et tergiversari, dubitare* (when one is undecided), *haesitare* (from timidity, perplexity, or on account of difficulties, to hesitate); we must not —, *nulla mora est, maturato opus est* (= no time is to be lost); without —ing, *sine mora, propere, festinanter*.

tart, n. *scribita, crustulum*.

tart, adj. 1, of the taste; see **SOUR**; 2, of the temper, *acerbus, amarus, morosus, stomachosus*. Adv. see **SOURLY**; *acerbe, morose, stomachose*. **tartness**, n. 1, see **SOURNESS**; 2, *acervitas, morositas, stomachus*.

tartar, n. in chemistry, **tartarus*; salt of —, **sal tartari*.

task, I. n. = what is imposed by another, *pensum* (lit. of women spinning wool, then in gen.), *opus, -eris*, n. (= work); it is a difficult —, *res magna est*; = lesson, *pensum*, see, however, **LESSON**; to take anyone to — on account of, *rationem alcjs rei ab alio (re)petere* or *repscere*. **II.** v.tr. *pensum alcj dare* or *imponere*; to — oneself with, *alqd faciendum sibi proponere*. **task-master**, n. *operis exactor*.

tassel, n. perhaps *fimbriae* (= fringe).

taste, I. v.tr. = to try by eating a little, *gustula explorare, gustare* (= to take a little of anything); then fig. to become acquainted with, e.g. *suavitatem vitiae*, of anything, (*degustare alqd, gustare de alqd re* (a little off the top); then fig. to — the pleasures of anything, e.g. *degustare vitam, honorem*); to — first, before, **p praegustare* (lit.), (*de)libare alqd* (lit. and fig.). **II.** v.intr. *sapere, alqd sapore esse*; to — like, of, *sapere* or *resipere alqd* (lit.), *redolere alqd* (fig., e.g. of the school, *doctrinam, Cic.*); bitter, *amaro esse sapore*; pleasant, *juvande sapere*.

III. n. 1, objectively, lit. as quality of things, *sapor*; anything loses its —, *alcjs rei sapor non permanet*: fig., e.g. good —, *elegantia* (e.g. in a poem); bad —, *insulsius*; 2, subjectively, lit. the ability to —, *gustatus, -us, gustus, -us* (however, *Cic.* only uses *gustatus*, mostly post class.); = sense of beauty, delighting in that which really is beautiful, *gustatus*, for, *alcjs rei* (*Cic.*), *elegantia* (= refined — for what is fine, inasmuch as it shows itself by the outward appearance), *venustus* (= grace in anyone, *Plin.*), *judicium* (= judgment in matters of

—), *intellegentia* (of one who is a great judge in matters of —), also *auris, -ium*, and *comb. aures et judicium alcjs* (as far as the — depends upon the ear, e.g. *alcjs* or *temporis auribus accommodatus*); a good, correct, refined —, *elegantia* (in gen.), *subtile* or *exquisitum* or *positum judicium* (= acute judgment), *judicium intellegens* (of a connoisseur); without —, *homo parum elegans*; with —, *scite*; *commode* (e.g. to dance, *saltare*), *scienter* (e.g. *tibis cantare*); according to my —, *quantum ego sapio, quantum equidem judicare possum*. **tasteful**, adj. *politus* (= refined, e.g. judgment, letter, man), *elegans, venustus* (= graceful; both the foregoing of persons and things). Adv. *polite, eleganter, venuste*. **tasteless**, adj. 1, lit. *nilhil rapidus* (of wine, *Col.*), *sine sapore*; anything is —, *alcjs rei sapor nullus* is; 2, fig. *inelegans, insulsius, infacilis* (*infic-*); see **RUDE**. Adv. *ineleganter, insulse, infacile* (*infic-*). **tastelessness**, n. 1, lit. *cui nullus sapor est*; 2, fig. *insulsius*.

tatter, n. *pannus*, see **RAO**. **tattered**, adj. *pannosus*.

tattle, I. v.tr. *garrire*. **II.** n. *sermunculus* (rare), or perhaps *sermo stultus*. **tattler**, n. *homo garrulus*.

tattoo, v.tr. *notis compungere*.

taunt, I. v.tr. *alqd* or *de alqd re alcj ob(f)icere, conviciari, cavillari alqm* (= to satirize). **II.** n. *convicium*; see **INVECTIVE**. **taunting**, adj. *contumeliosus*. Adv. *contumeliose*.

tautology, n. *ejusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio* (Quint.). **tautological**, adj. *idem verbum aut eundem sermonem iterans*.

tavern, n. *caupona*. **tavern-keeper**, n. *caupo*.

tawdry, adj. *speciosior quam decet* (= too showy); see also **VULGAR**.

tawny, adj. *fulvus*.

tax, I. n. *vectigal, tributum*; to lay on a —, *vectigal, tributum imponere alcj* and *alcj rei, tributum indicere alcj*; to collect a —, *vectigal* (etc.) *exigere*; to exempt from a —, *tributis vindicare alqm, tributis liberare alqm*; exempt from a —, *imminis tributorem*, in the context *immunus* (opp. *vectigalis*). **II.** v.tr. *tributum* (= income. — or poll-) or *vectigal* (= property-) *imponere alcj* or *alcj rei*; to — every individual, *tributa in singula capita imponere*. **taxable**, adj. *vectigalis*. **taxation**, n. *tributorum in singula capita distributio*. **tax-gatherer**, n. *vectigalium exactor*.

tea, n. the plant, **thea* (Linn.; necessary as t.t., not class.).

teach, v.tr. anything, (*e)docere* (in gen., also = to show, explain, prove), *praecipere, praecepta dare de alqd re* (= to give precepts), *tradere* (= to lecture upon, to —, e.g. history, the rules of an art, etc.), *profiteri* (= to profess, to — publicly what we profess), *ostendere, declarare* (= to show, declare); to — anyone, *alqm instituere, instruere, erudire, (e)docere alqm alqd* or *de re, instituere, erudire alqm alqd re, in alqd re, tradere alcj alqa* (see before), *imbuere alqm alqd re*. **teachable**, adj. *qui (quae) doceri potest, docilis*. **teachableness**, n. *docilitas*. **teacher**, n. *doctor, magister* (= master, in reference to the influence, authority which he has over his pupils), *praeceptor* (giving instruction, *Cic.*), *auctor* (*aljs rei*), *explicator alcjs rei* (of one who explains), *professor* (= a public —, Quint., Suet.), *hudiimagister*, or as two words, *hudi magister* (= schoolmaster, principal of a school), *comb. magister atque doctor, praeceptor et magister, dux et magister*. **teaching**, n. *doctrina, eruditio, institutio, disciplina, professio* (= public —).

tear, n. *jugum*.

tear, n. *lacrima, flētus, -ūs* (= weeping, constant flowing of —); with many —s, *cum* or *non sine multis lacrimis, magno (cum) flētū*; to shed —s, *lacrimas effundere* or *profundere, lacrimare, flere* (= to weep). **tearful**, adj. *lacrimans, lacrimosus, flebilis*. Adv. *flebiliter, multis cum lacrimis, magno (cum) flētū*. **tearless**, adj. *siccus* (e.g. eyes), *sine lacrimis*.

tear, I. v.tr. to — into pieces, (*dis*)*scindere, conscindere* (very rare), *concerpere, discerpere, (di-)scindere, (di-)lacerare* (= to lacerate), *vellere, eruiere* (e.g. oculus, = to — up by the roots), *convellere, divellere* (= to — in pieces), *distrahere, differre* (= to — in different directions), *diripere, eripere* (= to — away from, *alqd alci*; see *SEIZE*); to be torn by passion, etc., *differri, distrahi*, or by special verb (e.g. to be torn by anguish, *angui*; by apprehension, *sol(d)icium esse*); = to — down, *rescindere*; to — open, *resignare* (= to — open a letter), *rescindere* (lit. and fig.), *diripere, dirumpere* (= to break in two, forcibly). II. v.intr. see *HURRY*, *RUSH*.

tease, v.tr. *alqm fatigare* (= to plague), *vexare* (= to worry), *negotium alci facessere, alqm alqd re* (e.g. *rogitando*), *obtundere*.

teasel, n. *dipsacus* (*dipsacos*, Plin.).

teat, n. *mamma*.

technical, adj. a — term, *artis vocabulum, vocabulum apud artifices usitatum*; — terms, language, terminology, *vocabula quae in quaque arte versantur*; Zeno and the Peripatetics differ merely in their new — terms, *inter Zenonem et Peripateticos nihil praeter verborum novitatem interest*. **technicality**, n. use adj. **technology**, n. *ars officinarum*.

tedious, adj. *longus, longinquus* (of what lasts long and hence becomes troublesome), *molestus, taedium plenus* (= wearying), *lentus* (= slow; of a war, *lentum et diuturnum*); it would be —, *longum est*; not to be —, *ne longus sim*. Adv. *molestè, lente, cum taedio*. **tediousness**, n. of anything, *molestia quam* (or *taedium quod*) *alqd alci affert*.

teem, v.intr. *urgere* (= to swell); to begin to —, *urgescere*; *plenum esse alci rei* (e.g. *succi*, as a human body, *Ter.*), *discentis esse alqd re* (= to be extended as it were through anything, e.g. *lacte*, as an udder); see *ABOUND*. **teeming**, adj. see *FRUITFUL*.

teethe, v.intr. *dentire* (Plin.); see *TOOTH*.

teetotal, etc. *vino exempli caus(s)â* (se) *abstinerè*; see *ABSTAIN*, *ABSTINENCE*.

telegraph, n. as t.t. *telegraphum quod dicitur*.

telescope, n. * *telescopium*.

tell, v.tr. see under *TALE*.

temerity, n. *temeritas*.

temper, I. v.tr. *temperare* (lit. and fig.); to — with anything, *alqd alqd re miscere* (lit. and fig.); see *MIX*. II. n. 1. = character, *ingenium* (= peculiar disposition of the mind), *natura* (of the body, of the mind), *animus* (= character); 2. = anger, *ira, iracundia*; to be in a —, *irasci, iracundum esse*. **temperament**, n. *temperatio*; see *TEMPER*, *DISPOSITION*. **temperance**, n. *continentia* (= abstaining), *temperantia* (= being moderate in the enjoyment of sensual pleasure, both in opp. to *libido, libidines*, *moderatio, modestia, frugalitas* (= moderation), *abstinentia* (= abstinence from anything). **temperate**, adj. *temperans, temperatus, continens* (= moderate in the enjoyment of anything), *comb. moderatus ac temperans, temperatus moderatusque, continens ac temperans, moderatus, modestus* (= moderate), *sobrius* (= sober), *frugi* (= frugal), *abstinens* (= abstinent), *abstemius* (= abstemious); of climate.

temperatus. Adv. *temperanter, temperale, continenter, moderate, modeste, sobrie, frugaliter*. **temperateness**, n. *temperantia*; see *TEMPERANCE*. **temperature**, n. *temperatio* (= the blending of —, so, mild —, *aeris, caeli, etc.*), *temperies* (e.g. of the atmosphere, *aeris*), or by *caelum* (e.g. *salubre, serenum*, or with noun, *caeli clementia, etc.*). **tempered**, adj. good —, *mitis*; ill —, *morosus*.

tempest, n. *tempestas* (= unfavourable weather, boisterous weather in general, storm on the land and on the sea; then also fig.), *procella* (= hurricane, storm on the sea; also fig. of storms in a State); a — arises, *tempestas* (or *procella*) *venit* or *oritur* or *cooritur*; a — threatens, *tempestas* (or *procella*) *imminet* or *impendit*, *alci* (lit. and fig.). **tempestuous**, adj. *procellosus* (lit.), *turbidus, turbulentus* (lit. and fig.), *violentus* (lit., e.g. weather, *tempestas*; then fig. = violent, e.g. attack, *impetus*; character, *ingenium*; homo, *vehemens* (= vehement, violent, having a high degree of inward strength, e.g. *ventus*; then of man = passionate). Adv. *procellose* (lit.), *turbide, turbulente, violenter, vehementer*. **tempestuousness**, n. *violencia* (e.g. *venti, maris*); then = roughness, boisterous manners, *vehementia*.

templar, n. * (*eques*) *templarius, -is, f.*

temple, n. *aedes sacra* (of a god; *aedes* alone can only be said if the genit. of the deity is added, or if it is sufficiently clear from the context), *templum, fanum, delubrum, aedicula, sacrarium* (= shrine); in poetry sometimes the name of a god stands for his — (e.g. *Jupiter, Vesta*), *sacellum* (surrounded with a wall and containing an altar; used as a place of refuge).

temples, n. (part of the head) *tempora, -um*.

temporal, adj. = pertaining to this life, *externus* (referring to the world without), *humanus* (referring to a man and man's destiny; *terrenus* and *terrester*, Eccl.); — affairs, *res externae*; — things, *res, fortunae, res familiaris, opes, -um, f.*; — welfare, *hujus vitae felicitas*; if opposed to "spiritual," *profanus* (opp. *sacer*), in gram., — augment, *augmentum temporale*. **temporality**, n. *res externa*.

temporary, adj. *temporarius* (very rare before Aug.), *temporalis*, better by ad or in *tempus*. **temporarily**, adv. ad or in *tempus* (= for the time being). **temporize**, v.intr. *temporibus inservire*.

tempt, v.tr. anyone, *alqm* (*al*)*tentare, alcijs sententiam tentare* (= to sound anyone, what his opinion is), *sol(d)licitare alqm* or *alcijs animum* (= to try to persuade anyone to do a certain thing, e.g. *pretio* or *pecuniâ*), *alqm* ad or in *alqd invitare, illicere, pellicere, allicere, vocare, adducere* or *inducere*. **temptation**, n. *tentatio* (= the act of trying anyone or a thing), *sol(d)licitatio* (= the act of tempting anyone to, etc.), *corruptelarum illecebrae* (= allurements wherewith to tempt anyone); to lead anyone into —, *alqm in discrimen vocare* or *adducere, alqm sol(d)licitare, pellicere*. **tempter**, n. *tentator* (Hor., and Eccl. of the Devil).

ten, adj. *decem*; *deni, -ae, -a* (= — each, also = — at once); containing —, *denarius*; the number —, *decussis*; — o'clock, *hora quarta*; of — years, *decennis* (Plin.); — times, *decies* (also = as in English, I have told you — times, *decies dixi*). **tenth**, adj. *decimus*.

tenable, adj. *quod teneri potest*.

tenacious, adj. *tenax alcijs rei* (lit. and fig., mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose); see *FIRM*. Adv. *tenaciter*. **tenaciousness**, **tenacity**, n. *tenacitas*.

tenant, I. n. *conductor, incola, m. and f., habi-*

tator (in gen.), *inquillinus* (of a house). **II.** v.tr. see **INHABIT.** **tenancy**, n. *alcis rei conducendae conditio*. **tenantry**, n. use pl. of **TENANT**, of clients, -ium.

tend, v.tr. *curare*, *colère*.

tend, v.intr. **1.** = to go, *tendere*; see **Go**; **2.** = to relate, *ad alqd pertinere, spectare, tendere*. **tendency**, n. *inclinatio, proclivitas ad alqm, studium alcis rei*; see **INCLINATION.** **tender**, v.tr. and n. see **OFFER.**

tender, adj. *tener, mollis, delicatus* (= delicate), *misericors* (= —-hearted), *amans* (= affectionate), *indulgens* (= indulgent). Adv. *molliter, delicate*, comb. *delicate ac molliter, indulgenter*. **tenderness**, n. **1.** = softness, etc., *teneritas, mollitia* (mollities); **2.** = affection, *indulgentia, amor*.

tendon, n. *nervus* (Cels.).

tendril, n. *clavicula, caulis, pampinus*, m. and f. (of a vine), *viticula* (Plin.).

tenement, n. see **HOUSE.**

tenet, n. *praeceptum, placitum, decretum*; the —, *disciplina, ratio* (Stoicorum, etc.).

tennis, n. *pila*. **tennis-court**, n. *locus quo pila luditur*.

tenour, n. *tenor* (= uninterrupted course, e.g. *vitae, consulatus*), *sententia* (= meaning); see **MEANING.**

tense, n. *tempus, -oris*, n. (Gram.).

tension, n. *intentio*.

tent, n. *tentorium, tabernaculum* (often = a hut), *contubernium*; general's —, *praetorium*; to pitch a —, *tabernaculum collocare, ponere, constituere*.

tentacle, n. *corniculum* (in gen., Plin.).

tentative, adj. and adv. *experientia, probatio, tentatio* (e.g. *tentatione usus*), or by verb *qui (quae, quod) tentat*.

tenterhooks, n. to be on —, *ex(s)pectatione angui*.

tenuity, n. see **THINNESS.**

tenure, n. *possessio* or *possidère*.

tepid, adj. *tepidus, tepens*; to become —, *tepecere*; to be —, *tepere*; to make —, *tepefacere*. Adv. *tepede* (Plin.). **tepidness**, n. *tepor* (also fig. = lukewarmness, e.g. in writings; Tac.).

tergiversation, n. *tergiversatio*.

term, **I.** n. **1.** see **LIMIT, BOUNDARY**; **2.** = limited time, *dies* (in gen., in this sense generally feminine), *dies certa, dies stata* or *statuta* or *constituta* (or in masc.); a time named, fixed, e.g. to fix a —, *diem statuere* or *constituere* (by mutual appointment, e.g. when a sum is to be paid), *diem dicere* (for settling a law dispute); **3.** in Gram., see **EXPRESSION, WORD**; **4.** the arts, see **TECHNICAL**; **5.** see **CONDITION**; to be on good —s with anyone, *cum alqo familiariter vivere, alcis familiaritate uti*. **II.** v.tr. see **NAME.** **terminal**, adj. *quod certis diebus fit*. **terminate**, **I.** v.tr. see **LIMIT, END.** **II.** v.intr. *finiri, terminari*; see **END.** **termination**, n. *confectio, finis, -is, exitus, -us*. **terminology**, n. *artis vocabula, -orum*; — of a sect, etc., *verba, -orum* (sua or alcis propria).

termagant, n. *mulier jurgis addicta*.

terrace, n. *pulvinus* (= flower-bed raised in the form of pillows, a plantation that gradually rises), *solarium* (= a place on the top of the house for basking in the sun), *ambulatio* (= a covered or open place for walking).

terrestrial, adj. *qui (quae, quod) terram incolit, ad terram pertinens, terrestris, terrenus* (= of the earth, opp. to *caelestis*, e.g. of animals, etc.);

as opp. to heavenly, *terrestris* (Eccl.), better expressed by *humanus* (opp. to *divinus*).

terrible, adj. *terribilis* (= exciting terror), *terrificus, horribilis, horrendus* (= horrible), *atrox* (= fearful, e.g. man, deed, bloodshed), *immanis* (= monstrous, unnatural, cruel), *dirus* (= portentous), *formidulosus* (= causing fear), *foedus* (= detestable, abominable, e.g. plots, wars, fire), *incredibilis* (= incredible, not to be believed, imagined, e.g. *stupiditas*). Adv. *terribilem* or *horrendum in modum, atrociter, foede, foedum in modum*. **terrific**, adj. see **DREADFUL, TERRIBLE.**

terrify, v.tr. *alqm* (per) *terrere*, see **FRIGHTEN.** **terror**, n. *terror* (in a subjective sense = fear, in an objective sense, that which causes —); also in the pl. *formido, metus, -us, pavor* (all in subjective sense); with —, *terrore percussus, terrore coactus*.

territory, n. *territorium* (= field belonging to a town); in a wider sense = boundaries, dominions, etc., by *ager, terra, regio*. **territorial**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) ad agrum pertinet*.

terse, adj. e.g. style, by *pressus, brevis, angustus, densus* (e.g. *densior hic, ille copiosior, Quint.*), *strictus* (Quint.), or by *pauca verbis* (ut, etc.). Adv. *presse, breviter, paucis verbis*. **terseness**, n. *brevitas*, or by *oratio pressa*, etc.

tertian, n. (*febris*) *tertiana*.

tessellated, adj. *tessellatus*.

test, **I.** n. see **TRIAL, EXAMINATION.** **II.** v.tr. *tentare, experiri, periclitari alqd* (also *alqm*), *periculum facere alcis rei* (also *alcis*), *explorare*; to be —ed, to stand the —, *usu* or *re probati*.

testaceous, adj. *testaceus* (Plin.).

testament, n. **1.** *testamentum* (= will); see **WILL**; **2.** the New —, *Testamentum Novum*; the Old —, *Testamentum Vetus* (Eccl.). **testamentary**, adj. by *testamento institutus*, etc., *testamentarius* (in Cic. *lex test.* = a law about wills, in Plin. *adoptio test.*). **testator**, n. *testator* (Suet. and Jct.), or *is qui testamentum facit*. **testatrix**, n. *testatrix* (Jct.). **testify**, v.tr. *testari* (in gen.), *testificari, testimonio confirmare* (= to confirm by testimony), *testimonio esse, testem esse* (= to be a witness; the former of a thing, the latter of a person), *affirmare* (= to affirm, or *testificari* in this sense). **testimonial**, n. perhaps by *testimonium honorificum*; *litterae commendaticiae*, = letters of recommendation; see **CERTIFICATE.** **testimony**, n. *testimonium*.

testy, adj. *morosus*; see **PEEVISH.**

tether, v.tr. and n. see **TIE.**

tetrameter, n. *tetrametrum* (very late).

tetrarch, n. *tetrarcha*, m. **tetrarchy**, n. *tetrarchia*.

text, n. **1.** = the words of a writer, *verbum* (= the words of an author quoted a commentator); **2.** — of Scripture, *exemplum Sacrae Scripturae propositum*.

textile, adj. *textorius*. **textual**, adj. *quod ad verba scriptoris pertinet*. **texture**, n. *textura, textum, textus, -us* (both poet. and post Aug.); see **WEB.**

than, conj. after a comparative and after verbs containing the idea of a comparison (e.g. after *malo*, I would rather; *praestat*, it is better), *quam*; or by the ablat., e.g. *virtus est praestantior quam aurum* or *praestantior auro*; if there is a number before the noun, — after the comps. *amplius* and *plus*, *minus*, *minor*, *major* is left out altogether, and the numeral is still expressed in the same case as if it had been used, e.g. *amplius sunt sex menses, plus ducentos milites desideravit* (= more —, etc.), *minus trecenti*

— less —) *perierunt*; more (less) — eight years old, major (minor) *quam* octo annos natus, *major (minor)* octo annos natus, *major (minor)* octo annis natus, *major (minor)* octo annis, *major (minor)* octo annorum; = that, *quam* *ut* or *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) with subj. (e.g. the pain was greater — he could bear, *dolor major erat quam quem ille ferre posset*); — one could expect from, etc., considering, etc., expressed by Liv. and later writers simply by *quam* *pro* (which we however never read in Cic. and Caes.), e.g. *praetium atrocius erat quam pro pignuntium numero*; in negative and interrogative sentences, also when we state anything the words “nothing else —,” by *praeter*, *praeterquam*, *excepto* (with n. as abl. abs.), *nisi*, e.g. *praeter illum vidi neminem*, *tibi nihil deesse arbitror praeter voluntatem*, *philosophi negant quicquam esse bonum nisi sapientem*; — here may be rendered either by *nisi* or *quam*, but *nisi* implies that everything else is excluded, whilst *quam* is only used in a comparative sense, e.g. *erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio* (i.e. history was this only and nothing else besides, Cic.), *virtus nihil aliud est quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura* (i.e. as much as, the same as, Cic.).

thane, n. *dominus*; * *thanus* (medieval term).

thank, v.tr. *gratias alci agere*; nat, for, by *quod* or *qui*, not *pro* *alqd* re; *gratiam habere*, *persolvere*, *referre*, *reddere*, *tribuere*, *gratiam habere*, *gratum esse erga alqm*, *beneficium memortam conservare*, *memori mente gratiam persolvere*, *gratā memoriā beneficium (beneficia) prosequi* (in one's heart), *re ipā atque animo esse gratum* (by deed, and in one's own heart); heartily, most sincerely, *maximas*, *incredibiles*, *singulares gratias agere alci*, also *amplissimis* or *singularibus verbis gratias agere alci*; — you! (in accepting) *benigne dicis!* I have to — you for it, *alci alqd debere* (something good), *alci alqd acceptum referre*; no, — you! *benigne (dicis)!* *benigne ac liberaliter!* also *recte!* [all right! no! as answer to a question]; I — you for your kind invitation, *bene vocas*; *jam gratia est*; the act of —ing, *gratiarum actio* (words). **thankful**, adj. *gratus*; see GRATEFUL. Adv. *grate*, *grato animo*. **thankfulness**, n. *animus gratus*; see GRATITUDE. **thankless**, adj. *ingratus* (= both ungrateful and bringing no thanks). Adv. *ingrate*. **thanks**, n. *gratiae* (often in the pl. with *agere*); to return —, *gratias agere* or *gratiam persolvere* *quod* or *qui*, *gratiam alci referre*, *reddere*, for, *pro alqd* re; — God! *est diis gratia!* **thanksgiving**, n. *gratiarum actio* (in gen.), *supplicatio*, *supplicium* (= public — for victories, for deliverance from sickness). **thankworthy**, adj. *laudabilis*, *gratia* or *laude dignus*, *gratus*.

that, I. demonstr. pron. *ille*, *illa*, *illud*, *iste*, *ista*, *istud* (*ille*, without being in opp. to *hic*, often used when we speak of something very well known, very celebrated, of any thing or person remote as regards time or place, but present in the mind of the speaker; *iste* = —, often when we speak of a third person or thing, with the idea of contempt or disapproval, — man there), *alter* (= the other of two; pl. *alteri*, if we speak of several on the other side); *is*, *ea*, *id*, *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*; those who, *illi qui* or (the relative clause preceding) *qui*, *ii*; — or, the word — not expressed, e.g. *jacet corpus dormientis ut mortui* (= as — of a dead man); — is my father, *hic est meus pater*; — only is true friendship, *haec demum est amicitia firma*; often by *sic*, e.g. — is his way, *sic est ingenium ejus*; = such a one, etc., *is*, *ea*, *id*; of — age, *id aetatis*; at — time, *id temporis*; we are at — age, *id jam aetatis sumus*. II. rel. pron. *qui*, *quae*, *quod*; see

WHO. III. conj. to connect the main clause, A, when the sentence with — contains the subject of the copula in the main sentence; 1, when the sentence with — conveys a general idea, rendered by the inf., e.g. *officiū est*, etc., or by another noun, e.g. *nihil suavius est quam amari* or *amor*, = nothing is more pleasing than — one should be loved; 2, use the accus. and inf., after “it is pleasing, grievous, probable, clear, manifest, evident, true, it appears, it is useful, right, reasonable, necessary, lawful, it is allowed —”; after several of these impersonal verbs, use also *quod* and *ut*, see under C and D (e.g. it is pleasing to hear — you are well, *gratum est te valere*); 3, than —, as —, inf. with an adv. or another noun with an adj. or part., e.g. *nulla res tanto erat damno*, etc., *quam* (a noun with an adj. or part.). B, when the sentence with — contains the object of the verb of the main clause, use acc. and inf.; 1, this is the case after *alīa verba sensuum et affectuum*, to which belong also “to know, conceive, remind, expect, hope, fear, believe,” etc.; then also after *fac*, when it is = *inge*, fancy —, etc., *fac qui ego sum esse te*; after the verb “to hope, swear, promise, threaten,” we use the accus. and fut. infin., only after “to hope” we use the accus. and pres. infin. when we speak of anything referring to the present time, and the accus. and perf. infin. when we speak of anything past; 2, after the so-called *verba declarandi*, as “to say, tell, indicate, remember, convince, teach, prove (*efficere*),” etc.; 3, also after “to fix, determine, wish, forbid, suppose, concede (that anything is so),” etc., the infin., if the sentence with — declares the object, whilst if it contains a wish or intention, we use *ut*; after “they,” “the people say,” “it is reported,” etc. (*dicunt*, *tradunt*, *ferunt*, *produunt*, *perhibent*), either by accus. and infin., or the nom. and indic. (of the passive voice), e.g. *dicunt Romulum primum regem Romanum fuisse*, or *Romulus primus rex Romanorum fuisse dicebatur*; *dicunt vos adfuisse*, or *vos dicebamini adfuisse*; after *dubito*, in the sense “I doubt not,” we find in Cic. always *quin*. C, when the sentence with — contains a description of anything or a circumst., 1, of the subject, when we can put “which” instead of “—,” by *quod*, as after “there is reason,” or “there is no reason,” (which, etc.), *est (habeo)*, *non est*, *nihil est quod* (we may also use *cui*, as in English); also after “it is pleasing, rejoicing, I am glad, it is painful,” etc. (e.g. *nihil est quod* [i.e. *illud quod*] *timeas*); also after “we must add (eo or huc accedit),” where we use *quod* when we speak of a matter of fact, and *ut* when we refer to anything that is only in progress, always when the thing is only about to happen; 2, of the object when — = “because;” also by *quod* after “to be glad, rejoice (*gaudere*), to feel sorry, grieve (*dolere*), to wonder (*mirari*),” etc., where we use *quod* when we speak of a definite fact, but *si*, if we speak of something merely imaginary or as we suppose it; 3, when — stands for “inasmuch as, inasfar as.” D, always *ut* or *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) when the sentence with — expresses the purpose, condition, aim, effect, surmise, permission, encouragement, wish or command, as subject or object, or as additional clause; after *is sum*, *non is sum*, *talis*, *qualis*, *is* (such a one), *ejusmodi*, etc.; also *qui*, etc. (*ut is*, etc.), after *tam*, *tantus*, generally after negations, after *quis*? and after comparatives with *quam*, when these words express the degree, measure, up to which anything is said to possess a certain quality; and after nouns to express a purpose (e.g. Caesar sent messengers — they might say, *Caesar nuntios misit qui dicerent*); but *ut is*, etc., to express result; — not, after “to fear, to be afraid,” etc., *ne nom.* seldom *ut*, and — alone,

ne; only — not, — by any means, *ut ne* (*ne* being placed before — which is prevented), e.g. *ut hoc ne facerem* (= he took care —, etc.); I say — . . . not, etc., by *nego* with accus. and infin., e.g. *he asserts — there are no gods, deos esse negat*. **E**, — in exclamations, **1**, when we express a wish, oh — ! *ut ! utinam ! o si* (see **Oh**); God grant —, etc., *facit Deus, ut, etc.*; — not ! *utinam ne !* **2**, in general exclamations, by accus. and infin. (which apparently is not governed by any preceding verb), e.g. *me miserum ! te in tantas aerumnas propter me incidisse !*

thatch, *n.* stramentum. **thatched**, *adj.* — house, *casa stramento tecta*.

thaw, **I. v. tr.** (*dis*)solvere, liquefacere. **II. v. intr.** (*dis*)solvī, liquefieri, liquescere, et tabescere calore, glaciem tepefactam moliri. **III. n.** use verb.

the, *def. art.* not expressed in Latin; but if we speak emphatically, sometimes by the demonstr. pron. *hic, haec, hoc; ille, illa, illud; iste, ista, istud* (see **THAT**); — more, etc., . . .

more, etc, quo . . . eo or hoc, quanto . . . tanto, eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto, e.g. *homines quo plura habent, eo amplius cupiunt*, = — more they have, — more they want; in general sentences we use the superlative with *ut quisque* . . . *ita*, e.g. *ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspiciat* (= — better a man is, with — more difficulty he suspects, etc., . . .); sometimes in sentences of the latter kind the connecting particles *ut* and *ita* are altogether omitted, e.g. *sapientissimus quisque aequissimo animo moritur*; — sooner — better, *quam primum, primo quoque tempore* or *die*; — with an *adj.* or *adv.*, e.g. — better, *hoc, eo, tanto*; so much — greater, *eo or hoc major*; so much — better *tanto melius*.

theatre, *n.* theatrum, scena. **theatrical**, *adj.* scaenicus, theatralis (= belonging to the theatre; very late = also low, vulgar), (e.g. *dress, habitus, venustus*, in this sense), also by the *genit.* *histrionum* (in reference to the actors), e.g. — gestures, *histrionum gestus inepti*. **Adv.** more *histrionum*.

theft, *n.* furtum. **thief**, *n. fur*. **thieve**, *v. intr.* see **STEAL**. **thievish**, *adj.* furax. = **Adv.** *furaciter*.

their, *poss. pron.* *suus* (if referring to the main subject in the sentence), *eorum, illorum* (if referring to any other subject); on — account, for — sake, *suā causā(s), eorum causā(s), propter eos* (see before). **theirs**, *poss. pron.* *suus* or *illorum*.

them, *pers. pron.* *eos* or *eas, illos* or *illas, ipsos* or *ipsas*; = to them, *eis* or *eis, etc.* **themselves**, see **SELF**.

theme, *n.* = subject to write or speak on, *propositio, propositum, id quod propositum est, quaestio, id quod quaerimus* (= question proposed, leading idea for a metaphysical inquiry), *argumentum* (= material, contents, e.g. *epistulae*).

then, *adv.* *tunc* (corresponds to *nunc*, now), *tum* (denoting continuity, as *jam* in the present; — that is at that time, after something foregoing), *illo (eo) tempore*.

thence, *adv.* *illinc* (*illim*), *istinc*, *abinc* (= from that place; *hinc* et *illinc*, hence and —, hither and thither). **thenceforth**, *adv.* *inde, ex ea tempore*.

theocracy, *n.* regnum quo Deus ipse rex habetur, or theokratia.

theogony, *n.* deorum generatio.

theology, *n.* theologia (Eccl.), or rerum divinarum scientia. **theologian**, *n.* theolōgus or *litterarum sanctarum studiosus*. **theo-**

logical, *adj.* theologicus, or by the *genit.* *litterarum sanctarum*.

theorem, *n.* perceptum (translation of the Greek θεωρημα, Cic.).

theory, *n.* ratio (= science of anything in gen., e.g. *belli*), doctrina (= literary or theoretical knowledge), ars, praecepta, -orum (= rules); — of moral duties or obligations, conformatio officiorum (Cic.); — and practice, ratio ad prae usus, -us; to combine —, doctrinam ad usum adjungere. **theoretical**, *adj.* quod in cognitione versatur, in speculatione or in cognitione et aestimatione positus (Quint.), quod ab artis praeceptis proficiscitur (= according to the rules of art, analogous to, Cic.); — knowledge, ratio (e.g. *belli*); to possess — of, alqd ratione cognitum habere; to have a — and practical bearing, ad cognoscendi et agendi vim rationemque referri. **Adv.** ratione, ex artis praeceptis. **theorist**, *n.* qui artem ratione cognitam habet.

theosophy, *n.* * theosophia (as t.t.). **theosophist**, *n.* * theosophus.

therapeutics, *n.* ars medendi, medicina.

there, *adv.* = in that place, *tibi; illic, isthic*; to be —, adesse; to stand —, adstare; — where, *ibi ubi, illic ubi*; — you have, — you see, not rendered, but simply habes, accipe, vides (e.g. *librum*); = thither, *illuc*; see **THITHER**. **thereabouts**, *adv.* prope (= near), ferme, fere (= nearly). **thereafter, thereupon**, *adv.* (ex)inde (exin), deinde (dein), statim (= immediately); see **AFTERWARDS, THEN**.

therfore, *adv.* igitur, itaque, ergo (igitur never at the beginning), ideo, eo, idcirco, propterea (= for that reason), proinde (= hence), quare, quomobrem, quapropter, quocirca (= wherefore). **therein**, *adv.* in eo, in eis (iis), etc.

thermometer, *n.* * thermometrum (as t.t.).

thesis, *n.* see **THEME**.

they, *pers. pron.* *ei* or *eae, illi* or *illae, ipsi* or *ipae*; but it is only expressed in Latin when we speak emphatically.

thick, *adj.* crassus (= stout, compact, opp. *tenuis* (= thin) and *macer* (= meagre)), pinguis (= fat, stout, opp. *macer*), optimus (= who looks like one that lives well, opp. *gracilis*), obesus (= well-fed, opp. *gracilis* and (of animals) *strigosus*), corpore amplo (= of large-sized body), turgens, turgidus (= swollen, e.g. eyes, etc.), densus (= dense, opp. *rarus*, = single, scarce, solitary), spissus (= impenetrable, of the soil, of darkness, etc., opp. *solutus*, loose), confertus (= crowded, of a mass, opp. *rarus*), concretus (= curdled, of milk, also of air); when we express the measure of anything, — is either rendered by *crassus* with accus., or by *crassitudine* with the *genit.* of the measure (e.g. *quatuor pedes crassus, quatuor pedum crassitudine*); reher, frequens (= many); a — voice, vox obtusa (Quint.); — skin, med. callosus (lit.), durus (fig.). **Adv.** dense, spisse, confertim, crebro, frequenter. **thicken**, *v. tr.* densare, spissare. **II. v. intr.** densari, spissari, concrecere (= become like one mass, to curdle, e.g. of milk, etc.). **thicket**, *n.* dumetum, fruticetum, or locus sentibus obsitus. **thickness**, *n.* crassitudo, spissitas (so as to become impenetrable), obesitas (= fatness, opp. *gracilitas*), corpus amplum, crebritas, frequentia. **thick-set** *adj.* see **THICK, STOUT**.

thief, *n.* see **THEFT**.

thigh, *n.* femur.

thimble, *n.* digiti munimentum.

thin, **I. adj.** tenuis (opp. *crassus*), subtilis (= fine, tender, e.g. of leather), gracilis, exilis, macer (= meagre, opp. *obesus*), strigosus (= lean, of animals), rarus (= not close together, e.g. hair,

opp. *densus*), *angustus* (= narrow), *liquidus* (of anything liquid), *dilutus* (= diluted, e.g. wine, colour). **II.** v.tr. *atenuare*; of trees, *collocare* (of clearing the ground of trees, post-Aug. of a single tree); *interlocare* (Plin.). Adv. *tenuiter*, *graciliter*, rare. **thinness**, n. *tenuitas*, *exilitas*, *gracilitas* (= slenderness), *rartas* (= looseness of texture), *macies* (= leanness).

thine, pron. *tuis*.

thing, n. 1, = event, *res*, *negotium*; —s, *res*, *rerum natura*; —s, with an adj. before it, often rendered merely by the adj. n.pl. (e.g. wonderful —s, *mira*), or by some noun (e.g. foolish —s, *nugae*, *ineptiae*); a tiresome —, *lentum* (= slow), *molestum negotium*; above all —s, *ante omnia*, *imprimis* (in *primis*), *praecipue*; 2, = any substance, *res*, *suppellex* (= household furniture), *vasa*, -orum (= vessels, pots, also of soldiers), *sarcinae* (= effects which we carry with us when travelling); = clothes, *vestis*, *vestitus*, -us.

think, v.mtr. and tr. 1, abs. = to have ideas and to be conscious of it (in an absolute sense), *cogitare*, *intelligere* (= to have clear ideas); 2, with an object, anything, *alqd cogitare*, *alqd cogitatione comprehendere* or *percipere* or *complecti*, *alqd cogitatione et mente complecti*, *alqd mente concipere*, *alqd cogitatione* or (*de*)*pingere* (= to picture anything in one's mind); — about, *de alqa re cogitare*; 3, = to suppose, *opinari*, *putare*, *arbitrari*, *censere*, *credere*; 4, see **PURPOSE**; 5, = to judge, *iudicare*, *sentire* (= to have a certain opinion), *comb. sentire et iudicare*, *statuere* (= to fix). **thinker**, n. = a speculative, philosophical —, *philosophus* (in this sense always in Cic.); a deep —, *subtilis disputator*, *homo acutus ad excogitandum*. **thought**, n. *cogitatio* (= the act of —, what we have been thinking of), *cogitatum* (= what we have been thinking about), *mens* (=disposition, then = opinion, view), *memoria alqis rei* (= memory), *sententia* (= opinion), *† sensus*, -us, *mens*, *animus* (= mind), *notio* (= notion), *opinio* (= opinion, founded upon conjecture), *suspicio* (= conjecture as suspicion), *consilium* (= view, plan), *conjectura* (= conjecture), *dictum* (= — as expressed); —s, *cogitata mentis*, or by circumloc. *quae mente concipimus*, *quae animo cogitamus*, *sentimus*, *versamus*, or often simply by the neut. pl. of the pron. or adj. (e.g. *ista tua*); to be in deep —, *in cogitatione defixum esse*. **thoughtful**, adj. *in cogitatione defixus* (= lost in thought), *sapiens*, *prudens* (= wise). Adv. *sapienter*, *prudenter*. **thoughtfulness**, n. see **THOUGHT**. **thoughtless**, adj. *securus* (= who does not think), *stupidus* (= slow from stupidity), *inconsultus*, *neglegens*, *indiligens* (= neglectful), *imprudens* (= without foresight), *temerarius* (= rash). Adv. *inconsulte* or (*inconsulto*), *neglegenter*, *indiligenter*, *imprudenter*, *temere*. **thoughtlessness**, n. = *cordia* (= slowness to think), *stupiditas* (= stupidity, habitual), *neglegentia*, *indiligentia*; see **CARELESSNESS**.

third, adj. see **THREE**.

thirst, I. n. *stis* (lit. and fig.). **II.** v.intr. *stire* (also of plants, fields, etc.); fig. to — after, *stire alqd*. **thirsty**, adj. *stiens* (lit. and fig.; after, *alqis rei*). Adv. *stienter* (fig.).

thirteen, adj. *tredecim*, more frequently (always in Cic.) *decem et tres* or *tres et decem*; — each, *terni deni* or *deni terni*; — times, *tredecies*(n). **thirteenth**, adj. *tertius decimus* or *decimus et tertius*. **thirty**, adj. *triginta*; — each, *triceni*, -ae, -a; — times, *tricies*(n), *trigesies*(n). **thirtieth**, adj. *trigesimus* (*tric.*), a, -um.

this, dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hoc* (or *qui*, *quae*, *quod* at the beginning of a new sentence. *is* —

refers to persons or things, in "and —, for —, but —, hence —, — therefore, now —," etc.; the conjs. are left out when we use *qui*; — one, *hicce*, *haecce*, *hocce*; —... that, *uter*... after (of two); this... that? *uter*... *uter* (of two), *hic*... *ille* or *iste*; on — side, *cis*, *contra*; what is on — side, *citerior*.

thistle, n. *carduus*.

thither, adv. *eo*, *in eum locum*, *ad id loci*, *huc* (= hither), *illuc*, *illo*, *isthuc*, *isto*; hither and —, *huc et (atque) illuc*.

thong, n. *lorum*; see **STRAP**.

thorax, n. *thorax* (Plin.); see **CHEST**.

thorn, n. *spina* (= — of plants, also — bush), *sentis*, -is, m. and f., *vepres*, -is, m. (= — bush); — bushes, *sentietum* (ante class.), and in the pl. in this sense, *vepres*, *sentes* (= hedge of —), *dumetum*, *dumi* (= a place full of brambles, a thicket). **thorny**, adj. *spinosis* (lit., fig. = of perplexed meaning), *† sentus* (= rough with thorns), *laboriosus*, *arduus*, *aerumnosus* (fig.); — path, etc., of the Stoics, *dumeta Stoicorum* (Cic.).

thorough, adj. see **COMPLETE**. Adv. *penitus*, *prorsus*, *omnino*, *plane*, *funditus*; see **COMPLETELY**. **thoroughbred**, adj. *generosus*.

thoroughfare, n. by *transitus*, -us, *transvectio* (= a passing through), *iter* (*pervium*), *via* (*pervia*, = road), or by the verbs *transire*, *transire*.

thou, pers. pron. *tu*, *tute* (emphatic).

though, conj. see **ALTHOUGH**.

thousand, adj. *mille* (properly speaking a noun, not declined in the sing., but used only as nom. or accus.; as a noun, it governs the genit. (e.g. *mille passuum*); but *mille* is also considered as an adj., which however is not declined), *mil(l)ia*, -ium; several —s, the pl. of *mille*, and declined; with the cardinal or distributive numerals (e.g. 2,000, *duo* or *duo mil(l)ia*; 10,000, *decem* or *dena mil(l)ia*), the noun in the genit. (e.g. 30,000 armed men, *trecenta mil(l)ia armatorum*), except when we say 3,300, and so on (e.g. *habuit tria mil(l)ia trecentos milites*); = innumerable, *mille* (= 1,000) or *sescenti* (secc., = 600; both = immense); a — times, *mil(l)ies*(n)s.

thousandth, adj. *mil(l)iesimus*.

thrall, n. see **SLAVERY**, **BONDAGE**, **SERVITUDE**.

thrash, v.tr. to — corn, *e spicis grana excutere* or *exterere*, *frumentum delerere* (Col.), *messem perticis flagellare*, *spicas baculis excutere* (with long sticks); = beat; see **BEAT**. **thrashing**, n. *tritura*. **thrashing-floor**, n. *area*, or more explicitly, *area in qua frumenta deleruntur*. **thrashing-machine**, n. *tribulum*.

thread, I. n. 1, lit. *filum*, *linea*, *linum*, *licium*, *† subtemen*, *stamen*; 2, fig. of a narrative, *filum* (= quality, kind), better use *narratio*. **II.** v.tr. to — a needle, *filum per acumen con(j)icere*; to — one's way; see **GO**. **threadbare**, adj. *obsoletus* (of clothes), *tritus* (of topics, etc.).

threat, n. (*com*)*minatio*, *denuntiatio*. **threaten**, v.tr. *minas jacere*; to — anyone with, *alci alqd minitari*, (*com*)*minari*, *denuntiare alci alqd* (in words, e.g. war, murder); it —s to, etc., *in eo est ut*, etc., or by the periphrastic conjugation, with part. fut. act. (e.g. *odia in novas pugnas eruptura sunt*); to — = to be near at hand (of war, etc.), (*im*)*minere*, *impendere*, *instare*, *ingruere* (poet. and in Tac.). **threatening**, adj. *minax*, *minabundus* (lit. of persons), *instans*, *imminens* (= near at hand, e.g. war, danger), *prorens* (= near. e.g. persecution, danger). Adv. *minaciter*.

three, adj. *tres, tria*; *trini, trinae, trina* (= three together); a period of — days, *triduum*; — fold, *triplex*; — footed, *tripes*; — hundred, *trecenti*; — thousand, *tria mil(l)ia*. **threefold**, **triple**, adj. *triplex, triplex, tripartitus* (pert.) *in tres partes divisus*. **thrice**, adj. *ter*; twice or —, *bis terque, iterum ac tertium*; — more, *triplo plus*. **third**, I. adj. *tertius*; a — time, *tertium, tertio*; in the — place, *tertio*; there is no — course, *nihil tertium est, nihil habet ista res medium*. Adv. *tertio*. II. n. *tertia pars*; heir to a —, *heres ex triente*; two —s, *e tribus duae partes, bes, dessis* (= two —s of a whole (e.g. the as) consisting of twelve parts, consequently 8–12ths or 2–3rds, e.g. *alqm relinquere heredem ex besse*).

threshold, n. *limen* (lit. and fig.).

thrift, n. *frugalitas, parsimonia*. **thrifty**, adj. *frugi, parvus*. Adv. *frugaliter, parce*.

thrill, I. v.tr. *commovere*. II. v.intr. 1, of notes, *resonare*; see **REOUND**; 2, — with joy, etc., *exsultare, (laetitia) gestire, efferrī, commoveri*. **thrilling**, adj. 1, see **SHRILL**; 2, = exciting, *mirificus, mirus, horrendus*; see **WONDERFUL**.

thrive, v.intr. by *crescere*; see **PROSPER**.

throat, n. *jugulum, guttur*; to cut any one's —, *alqm jugulare*.

throb, I. v.intr. by *salire, palpitare*; see **BEAT**. II. n. *cordis palpitatio* (Plin.).

throe, n. *dolor*.

throne, n. *solum* (lit. = an elevated seat, — in gen., in particular = the royal —), *suggestus, -us* (= elevated seat, elevation in gen.), *sedes, -is, f., or sella regia* (lit. = the king's —), *regnum* (fig. = royal dignity, reign), *imperium* (fig. = the highest power); to sit on the —, *sedere in solio* or *in sede regia* (lit.), *regem esse, regnare* (fig. = to reign, to be king); to ascend the —, *regnum occupare* (fig.), *regnum or imperium adipisci* (= to come upon the —).

through, I. n. *frequentia*. II. v.tr. *frequentare*; see **CROWD**.

throistle, n. *turdus*.

throttle, I. n. see **WINDPIPE**. II. v.tr. *suffocare, animam or spiritum intercludere*.

through, prep. *per* with accus. of place and time (e.g. *per tres dies, or tres dies aloe*, = — three days; *per Africam*, = — Africa; *per te*, = — you); as denoting the instrument or means, it was — you (i.e. on account of), *propter te erat or te auctore*; — and —, *penitus, prorsus, omnino*; see **ALTOGETHER**. **throughout**, I. prep. see **THROUGH**. II. adv. see **THROUGH AND THROUGH** above; see **By**.

throw, I. v.tr. *jacere, jactare* (repeatedly or constantly), *mittere* (= to let go), *con(j)icere* (= hurl), *in(j)icere* (= to — into) *alci rei or in alqd*; — anything at anyone, *petere alqm alqd re* (e.g. *alqm malo*); to — stones at anyone, *lapides mittere or con(j)icere in alqm, lapidibus petere alqm, lapidibus alqm prosequi*; to — dice, *talos or tesseras jacere*; let the die be thrown (fig.), *jacta alea esto*; to — about, *jactare* (e.g. *tempestate jactari in alto*); to — anything, *spargere, dispergere*; to — across, *trans(j)icere alqd trans alqd or double accus.* (e.g. *exercitum* (trans) *Rhodanum*); to — a bridge across a river, *flumen ponte jungere*; to — away, *ab(j)icere*; to — oneself *it to, se alci rei dedere, alci rei studere*; to — open, *patefacere*; to — out; see **REJECT, REMARK**; to — up; see **BUILD, VOMIT**. II. n. *jacus, -us* (in gen. and of dice), *conjectus, -us* (in gen.), *alea* (= — of the dice, *πύρι*), *missus, -us* (of stones, etc.). **thrower**, n. *jaculator*. **throwing**, n. *† con(j)ectio*; see **THROW**, II.

thrust, I. v.tr. see **PUSH, DRIVE, PIERCE**; to — oneself; see **INTRUDE**. II. n. *ictus, -us, plaga* (= blow), *petitio* (= attack).

thumb, I. n. (*digitus*) *pollex*. II. v.tr. *pollice terere*. **thumbscrew**, n. by circumloc. (e.g. to apply the —, *pollicem* (*paul(l)atim*) *contendere*).

thump, I. n. see **BLOW**. II. v.tr. see **BEAT**.

thunder, I. n. *tonitrus, -us, tonitruum, -i, fragor* (of any loud noise, e.g. *fragor caeli or caelestis*); (= noise, clamor, *sonitus, -us*. II. v.intr. (*in*)*tonare* (impers., trans., and intr.) also fig. of a strong voice). **thunder-bolt**, n. *fulmen*; struck by a —, *de caelo tactus*. **thunder-storm**, n. *iconitrua et fulmina, tempestas cum tonitribus*. **thunder-struck**, adj. *obstupefactus*.

Thursday, n. * *dies Jovis*.

thus, adv. *ita, sic* (in this manner); see **So**.

thwart, I. v.tr. see **HINDER**. II. n. *transstrum*.

thy, pron. *tuis*; see **YOUR**.

thyme, n. *thymum*.

tick, **ticking**, I. n. of a clock, *sonus or sonitus, -us* (*aequalibus intervalis factus*). II. v.intr. perhaps *tempus sonitu indicare, sonare*.

ticket, n. *tessera* (Suet.), probably the best word for a ticket for theatre, etc. (Admission to Roman theatres was free).

tickle, v.tr. *titillare alqd* (also fig. e.g. *sensus*; but Cic. always says *quasi titillare*); *quasi titillationem adhibere alci rei* (e.g. *sensibus*); to — the palate, *palatum terere* (Hor., of anything we eat). **tickling**, n. *titillatio*. **ticklish**, adj. 1, lit. *titillationis minime patiens*; 2, fig. of persons; he is very — in that respect, *hac re facile offenditur*; of things, *lubricus at anceps*.

tide, n. 1, *aestus, -us* (*maritimus*), or in pl., *marinorum aestuum accessus et recessus* (both —is), *aestus maritimi mutuo accedentes et recedentes*; the — comes in twice every twenty-four hours, *bis affluunt bisque remeant aestus maris vicenis quaternisque semper horis* (Plin.); 2, fig. *mutatio* (= change), or by *crescere ac decrescere*. **tidal**, adj. *quod ad aestum pertinet*; — wave, *unda (aestu facta)*.

tidings, n. *nuntius alci rei*; see **NEWS**.

tidy, adj. *nitidus*; see **NEAT**.

tie, I. v.tr. see **BIND**; to — a knot, *nodum facere, in nodum colligere*. II. n. 1, *nodus* (= knot), *vinculum*; 2, of friendship, etc., *vinculum, nodus, conjunctio, necessitudo* (also of kinship).

tier, n. *ordo, -inis, m.*; see **ROW**.

tiger, n. *tigris*.

tight, n. *strictus, adstrictus* (= fitting —), *angustus, artus* (= narrow); a — shoe, *calceus urens* (when it hurts); — rope, *funis contentus*. **tighten**, v.tr. *stringere, adstringere* (e.g. *chain, vinculum*; a shoe, *calceum*). *intendere, contendere* (= to bend, draw —, what was loose before, e.g. *arcum intendere or contendere*; the skin, *cutem intendere*, comb. *contendere et adducere*; to — the reins, *habenas adducere* (opp. *remittere*). Adv. and **tightness**, n. use adj.

tile, n. *tegula, imbrex* (for roof), *tessera* (for paving).

till, I. prep. 1, to express the limit, *ad, usque ad* with accus. (= to a certain point), *in, usque in* with accus. (= about as far as), *tenuis* with ablat. (put after the noun to fix the end); 2, as regards the time, *ad, usque ad, in, usque in*; — when? *quo usque* (continuing)? *quem ad finem* (= — what time)? — to-day, *usque ad*

hunc diem, hodie quoque; — to-morrow, in *crastinum*; — late at night, *ad multam noctem*; — daylight, *ad lucem*. **II.** conj. *dum, donec, quoad* (= as long as; but *quoad* defines the time more precisely); not —, *non prius quam, non ante quam*; see UNTIL.

till, v.tr. *arare* (= plough), *colère* (= cultivate); see CULTIVATE. **tillage**, n. *aratio, cultus, -ūs, cultura*. **tiller**, n. *arator* (= ploughman), *agricola, (agri)cultor*.

till, n. = money —, *arca*. **tiller**, n. *clavus*.

tilt, n. see COVER.

tilt, **I.** v.tr. *invertere*. **II.** v.intr. = fight, by *hastis ex equis pugnare*; see TOURNAMENT.

timber, n. *materia* or *materies*; to fell —, *materiam caedēre, materiari* (once in *Caes.*).

time, **I.** n. 1, *tempus, -ōris, n. dies* (= the day), *spatium* (= — as a period) *taeum, intervallum* (= interval), *aetas* (= age), *tempestas* (= season), *saeculum* (= a long —, a generation), *otium* (= leisure), *ocasio, opportunitas* (= opportunity); the most celebrated general of his —, *clarissimus imperator suae aetatis*; in our —, *nostrā memoriā*; at the right —, *tempore (tempori, tempore) ad tempus, tempestive, opportune, in tempore*; in ancient —, *antiquitas*; from the — when, *ex quo (tempore)*; at every —, *omni tempore*; from — to —, *interdum* (= now and then); for all —, *in omne tempus*; in good —, *mature* (e.g. to rise, *surgere*); against the —, *sub* or *ad tempus*; in the mean —, *interea, interim*; according to — and circumstance, *pro tempore et pro re, ex re et tempore*; to require — for, *tempus postulare* *ad*; it is — to go, *tempus est ut eamus* or *ire*; eight — a eight, *octo octies multiplicata*; 2, in music, *tempus, numerus, modus*; to beat —, *manu intervalia signare*; in —, *numero*. **II.** v.tr. *tempus observare finem serio tempore alci rei imponere*. **timely**, **I.** adj. *maturus* (of fruits, etc., fig. *aevi maturus, Verg.*), *tempestivus, opportunus*. **II.** adv. *maturo, tempestive, opportune*. **timepiece**, n. see CLOCK. **time-server**, n. *adulator, assenator* (= flatterer).

timid, adj. *timidus, pavidus, trepidus, verecundus* (= bashful), *formidinis plenus* (= full of fear), *ignavus* (= cowardly); to be —, *timidum, etc., esse, metuere, timere*; don't be —, *omitte timorem*. Adv. *timide, pavidè, trepidè, verecundè, ignavè*. **timidity**, n. *timiditas, pavor, trepidatio, ignavia*. **timorous**, adj. see TIMID.

tin, n. *plumbum album, stannum* (Plin.).

tincture, n. (in med.) *liquor medicatus*; = a slight colouring, color, *fucus* (lit. and fig.).

tinge, v.tr. *imbuere, colorare, inspicere, tingere* *alqd alqd re, alqd alci rei inducere*.

tinder, n. *formes, -itis, m.*

tingle, v.intr. 1, in the ears, *aures tinnire*; 2, see IRCH.

tinker, n. a(h)enorum *refector*.

tinkle, v.intr. *tinnire*; see RESOUND. **tinkling**, n. † *tinnitus, -ūs*.

tinsel, n. 1, lit. *dracina* (= metal leaf); — cloth, *pannus auro intextus*; 2, fig. *fucus, species*.

tip, **I.** n. *cacumen, summa, ultima pars*; see POINT. **II.** v.tr. (*prae*)*acutere* (= sharpen), *alqd alci rei praefigere*; — over, *invertere*; see OVERTURN. **tiploe**, n. 1, lit. *in digitis erecti* (from Quint.); 2, fig. (*ex*)*spectatione, etc.*) *intentus*.

tipple, v.intr. see DRINK. **tippler**, n. *potor*; see DRUNKARD. **tipsy**, adj. *temulentus, ebrius*. Adv. *temulenter*, or by adj.

tire, **I.** v.tr. (*de*)*fatigare*. **II.** v.intr. (*de*)*fatigari*. **tired**, adj. (*de*)*fatigatus, defessus*,

lassus, lassitudine confectus. **tiresome**, adj. *importunus, molestus* (lit. and fig.), *lentus* (= slow). **tiring**, adj. *quod (de)fatigat*, or by *laboriosus*; see LABORIOUS.

tiro, n. *tiro*; *rudis et tiro*.

tissue, n. 1, † *textus, -ūs*; see TEXTURE; 2, fig. *series*, or by *totus* (e.g. the thing is a — of falsehoods, *tota res e mendacii consuet.*).

tit-bit, n. *cup(p)edia, -orum, or cup(p)ediae*.

tithe, **I.** n. *decuma, decima pars*. **II.** v.tr. *decumas imponere*.

title, n. *titulus* (in gen.), *inscriptio, index* (= of a book), *nomen* (= name), hence comb. *titulus nomenque* (Ov.), *praescriptio* (= introduction to a senatorial decree, etc.); to give a book a —, *inscribere librum*; a — (as an honour), *nomen, appellatio* (in addressing anyone); to give anyone a —, *alqm appellare* with *accus.* of the title (e.g. *regem*); = right, *vinuliciae*; see RIGHT.

titled, adj. by birth, etc., *nobilis*. **titular**, adj. by *nomine*, opp. to *re*.

titter, v.intr., see LAUGH.

titlle, n. *minima pars, aliquid ex alqd re*; **titlle-tattle**, n. see CHATTER, GOSSIP.

titlle, n. to a —, by circumloc., e.g. by *subtiliter, acu* (e.g. *rem acu tetigisti*), *res ipsa*.

to, prep. (denoting motion towards) *ad* (in gen.) *in* (= into) with *accus.* (*ad eum locum proficisci*, to go — that place; *ad alqm venire*, to come — someone), with towns and small islands *accus.* without *ad*, but not if *urbem, oppidum* be used in apposition with the name of the place, *ad* also with *usque* (e.g. *usque ad Romam projectus est*, he went (i.e. as far as) Rome); with *a, ab*, it denotes the extreme points of motion or distance (*Aquitania a Garumnā ad Pyraeneos montes pertinet*, A. extends from the Garonne — the Pyrenees), the direction of a word or speech (*invitare ad cenam*); limit in time (*Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit*, = Sophocles made tragedies down — extreme old age; *ad diem solvere*, = to pay — the day); — is properly the sign of the Latin dative (*mihi dedit librum*, = he gave a book — me; *mihi venit auxilio*, = he came — my aid); sometimes the force of — is given by the genit. (*desiderium edendi*, = desire to eat), also by an infin. (*me fuisse ire*, = he commanded me — go), by the supine (*spectatum iri*, = he came — behold), or by the gerundive with *ad* (*projectus est ad ludos spectandos*, = he has gone — see the games); after *dignus*, worthy, use *qui* and the subj. (*dignus est qui laudetur*, = he is worthy — be praised); in order to, *ut* or *ne* with *subj.* *In* with the *accus.* properly means “into,” denoting entrance (as *in domum intravit*, = he went into his house), but sometimes the idea of entrance or of penetration, is dropped, so that the Latin *in* corresponds with our — or till (e.g. *in aram confugit*, = he fled — the altar; *in eandem sententiam loquitur*, = he speaks — the same effect; *indulgens in or erga patrem, severus in filium*, = indulgent — [or towards] his father, severe — his son). Special phrases — *my, thy house, ad me, ad te*, — this or that place, *huc or illuc*; — the temple of Vestae, Jupiter, *ad Vestae, Jovis*; — the country, — home, *rus, domum*; to look — the west, *in occidentem spectare*; — a man, *ad unum*; to compare anyone — anyone, *alqm cum alqo comparare*. **to-day**, **I.** n. *hodiernus dies*. **II.** adv. *hodie*. **to-morrow**, **I.** n. *crastinus dies*. **II.** adv. *cras*.

toad, n. *būfo*; — stool, *fungus*. **toady**, n. and v.tr. see FLATTER.

toast, **I.** v.tr. 1, = scorch bread, *torrere*; 2, = drink health, *salutem alci propinare*. **II.** n. 1, *panis tostus*; 2, use verb, see above **I.** 2.

tobacco, n. * *herba nicotiana*, = the plant, * *tabacum* (as smoked).

toe, n. (*pedis*) *digitus*.

together, adv. *und* (*cum*), *simul*, comb. *und simul*, eodem tempore *simul*, *conjunction*; all —, *ad unum omnes*, *cuncti*, *universi* (opp. *singuli*).

toil, I. n. *magnus labor*. II. v.intr. *multo sudore et labore facere alqd*; see **LABOUR**, **WORK**.

toilsome, adj. *laboriosus*, *operosus*; see **LABORIOUS**, **DIFFICULT**. Adv. *laboriose*, *opere*.

toilet, n. *cultus*, *-us*, *ornatus*, *-us*; to make one's —, *se vestire*.

token, n. *signum*; see **SIGN**.

tolerable, adj. 1, = what can be tolerated, *tolerabilis*, *tolerandus*, *patibilis*; 2, = middling, *tolerabilis*, *mediocris*, *modicus*. Adv. *tolerabiliter*, *modice*, *satis* (= sufficiently). **tolerate**, v.tr. *tolerare*, *ferre*, with sense of acquiescence, *aequo animo ferre*; in religious matters, *aliena sacra alci permittere*; see **BEAR**; = to allow anything being done, *pati alqd fieri*, *sinnere*, *permittere*. **tolerance**, n. *indulgentia* (= indulgence), *tolerantia*, *toleratio* (= bearing of anything); in matters of religion, *indulgentia erga sacra aliena*.

toll, n. *vestigal* (in gen.), *portorium* (as excise duty, transit, at a —bar); — keeper, *exactor portorii*, *portitor*.

toll, v.intr. and tr. by *sonare*.

tomb, n. *sepulchrum*, *tumulus* (lit. = mound). **tomb-stone**, n. *lapis*, *-idis*, m., *cippus*, *monumentum*.

tome, n. *liber*; see **BOOK**.

ton, **tun**, n. as a vessel, *seria* (oval), *dolium* (round); as a measure, of liquids, *centum urnae* (liquid measure), perhaps *maximum pondus*, *-eris*, n. (in avoirdupois weight). **tonnage**, n. calculated by the number of *amphorae* (i.e. Roman cubic feet), e.g. *navis plus quam trecentarum amphorarum est*.

tone, n. 1, *sonus*, *sonitus*, *-us*, *vox* (from the mouth or a musical instrument); 2, fig. see **CHARACTER**.

tongs, n., fire —, *forceps*, m. and f.

tongue, n. *lingua* (also fig. = neck of land, language), *ligula* (= neck of land), *examen* (of a scale), *sermo* (= language).

tonic, n. *medicina quae stomachum corroborat*.

tonsils, n. *tonsillae*.

too, adv. *etiam*, *quoque*, *praeterea* (e.g. *unum etiam vos oro*, = one thing — I ask of you; *non sophistae solum, sed philosophi quoque*, = not the sophists only, but the philosophers —); — much, *nimium*, *nimio*; — great, *nimis magnus*; by comparative, he is — learned to have said that, *doctior est quam qui hoc dixerit*; to act — hastily, *festinantius agere*, *per imprudentiam facere alqd*.

tool, n. in sing. use special word (e.g. *rastrum*, = rake, gardener's —); pl. as collective, *instrumentum* (e.g. *rusticum*).

tooth, n. *dens*, *-ntis*, m. (in the mouth, also of an anchor); a hollow —, *dens carvus* or *carvatus* (Plin.); false —, *dentes empti* (Mart.); — ache, *dolor dentium*; to have —, *laborare ex dentibus*; —pick, *dentiscalpium* (Mart.); — powder, *dentifricium* (Plin.); —some, *dulcis*.

top, I. n. 1, *summus* with noun (e.g. *summus mons*); from — to toe, *totus*, or by adv. *penitus*, *omnino*, *prorsus* (= altogether); see **SUMMIT**; 2, a child's —, *turbo*. II. adj. *summus* (= highest); — heavy, *gravior* (= heavier than is right).

topaz, n. *topazius* or *chrysolithus* (Plin.).

toper, n. *potator*, *potor*.

topic, n. *argumentum*; see **SUBJECT**.

topography, n. *locorum descriptio*.

topsy-turvy, adv. to turn —, *omnia turbare et miscere*.

torch, n. *fax*, *taeda* (= a piece of wood), *funale* (= wax candle).

tortment, I. v.tr. (*ex*)*cruciare* (lit. and fig.), *torquere* (lit. = to torture; then fig., both of man and of bodily and mental pain), *stimulare* (= to prick, then fig., e.g. of the conscience, *angere* (= to distress), *vezare* (= to let anyone have no rest and peace); to — anyone with questions, *alqm rogitando obtundere*. II. n. *cruciatu*, *-us* (lit. and fig.), *tortumentum* (lit. = torture; then fig. excruciating pain, of body or mind), comb. *cruciatu et tormentum*, *doloris stimuli* (= excruciating pain). **tortmentor**, n. *vezator* (fig.).

tornado, n. *turbo*.

torpedo, n. *torpèdo* (= the fish, and perhaps as t.t. for the explosive).

torpid, adj. *torpens* (lit. and fig.).

torpor, n. *torpor*.

torrent, n. *torrens*; — of rain, *imber torrentis modo effusus*; — of words, *flumen verborum*.

torrid, adj. *torridus*.

tortoise, n. *testudo*; — shell, *testudinis putamen* (Plin.), *testudinis testa* (Var.).

torture, I. n. *tormenta*, -orum, n. (lit. and fig., as a measure to compel prisoners to confess then the instruments used for that purpose, such as *equuleus* (= rack); *cruciatu*, *-us* (of the pain suffered; also fig., e.g. of the conscience), *quaestio* (of slaves), *verbera*, -um (= lashes). II. v.tr. 1, lit. (*ex*)*torquere*, *excrucificare* (rare), *in equuleum imponere*, (*ex*)*cruciare*; to — anyone at a trial, (*tormentis*) *quaerere de alqd*, also *de alqd re*; 2, fig. (*ex*)*cruciare*; see **TORMENT**. **torturer**, n. *torior*, *caruifex* (= executioner).

to, I. v.tr. *mittere*, *faculari*, *jacitare*; see **THROW**, **HURL**. II. n. *iacus*, *-us*, *jactatio*.

total, I. adj. *totus*, *cunctus*, *universus*, *omnis*. Adv. *omnino*, *plane*, *prorsus*, *funditus* (with verbs of destroying, etc.), *penitus* or by *totus* (e.g. *totus ex frange factus*). II. n. *summa* (of a debt; also in *summā exercitus tuendā*, the whole, i.e. the main part of the army, Caes.), *solidum* (of a debt). **totality**, n. *universitas*, *summa* or by adj. **TOTAL**.

totter, v.intr. *labare*, † *nutare*, *vacillare* (to vacillate), *titubare* (like one that is drunk, asleep etc.).

touch, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *tangere*, *atingere*, *contingere* (all three also = to border, of countries etc.); 2, fig. = affect, (*com*)*movere*, *alqm dolore* etc., *afficere*; = relate to, *pertinere ad*; — at (of a ship), (*navem*) *appellere*, *appelli ad* or *in*; to — upon, *leviter tangere*, *breviter* or *strictim attingere*, *breviter perstringere*. II. n. *tactio*, *tactus*, *-us* (= the act or sense); fig. a — of art, etc., perhaps *aliquid*, with gen. of noun. **touching**, I. adj. *animum* (*com*)*movens*, *miserationem* or *miseri cordium movens*. II. prep. *de*; see **CONCERNING**. **touchstone**, n. *cōicula*, *lapis Lydius* (Plin.); fig. *obruas* (= test, whether anything is first-proof). **touchy**, adj. *molli ad accipiendam offensam* (e.g. *animus*, Cic.) *irritabilis* (= irritable), *iracundus*.

tough adj. *lentus* (lit. and fig.). **toughness**, n. *lentitia*.

tour, n. *iter*, *itinēris*, n.; to make —, etc., *iter facere*. **tourist**, n. see **TRAVELLER**.

tournament, *n.* by *certainem equitum hastis concurrentium*.

tow, *n.* *stuppa*.

tow, *v. tr.* *trahere*; to — line, *fumis*, -is.

toward, *I.* prep. *ad*, *in*, *versus* (always after its noun) with accus. (e.g. *ad orientem*, — the east, *Brundisium versus*); also *adversus* (e.g. *adversus montem*, = [motion] — the mountain); to go — anyone, *obviam ire alicui*; with a wider application of the idea of direction, denoting dispositions, inclinations, etc., as, — a person, *adversus*, *erga*, *in* with accus. (*est enim pietas iustitia adversus deos*, = piety is justice — the gods); genit. merely (*caritas patriae*, = love — one's native land); *ad meridiem*, = — midday; *sub vesperum*, = — evening. **II.** adj. see **DOCILE**, **OBEDIENT**.

towel, *n.* *mantile* (*mantile*).

tower, *I.* *n.* *turris*; a — of strength, *fig.*, *ars* or *praesidium*. **II.** *v. intr.* *ex alio loco eminare*, *exstare*; to — over, *alio loco imminere*; to be in a — ing rage, *iracundiā effert*.

town, *I.* *n.* *urbs* (also = capital, more particularly Rome itself), *oppidum*, *municipium* (= a free city, esp. in Italy); — s-people, *oppidani*; — hall, *curia*; — ship, *urbis ager*. **II.** adj. *urbanus*.

toy, *I.* *n.* see **PLAYTHING**, = trifles, *nugae*. **II.** *v. intr.* see **PLAY**.

trace, *I.* *n.* *vestigium*, *indictum* (= sign), in the pl. comb. *indicia et vestigia* (e.g. *veneni*), *significatio alicui rei* (= indication, e.g. *timoris*). **II.** *v. tr.* **1.** = to draw, mark out, *delineare*, *designare* (with the pencil; *den.* also *fig. verbis*), *describere* (with the pencil or pen), *adumbrare* (= to shadow out); **2.** = to follow by footsteps, (*odore*) *persequi alqm* or *alqd* (lit. of dogs, etc.); then of men), *odorari* (lit. and *fig.*), *indagare* or *investigare* *alqd* (lit. and *fig.*). **tracere**, *n.* *investigator* (fem. *investigatrix*, late), *indagator*. **tracing**, *n.* *investigatio*, *indagatio*. **track**, *I.* *n.* **1.** see **PATH**; **2.** see **TRACE**. **II.** *v. tr.* *alcijs* or *alcijs rei vestigia persequi*, also *persequi alqm* or *alqd*; see **TRACE**.

tract, *n.* **I.** *spatium* (= space in gen.), *tractus*, -ūs (= district); see **REGION**, **DISTRICT**; **II.** = treatise, *libellus*. **tractable**, adj. *tractabilis*, *docilis*, *obsequens*, *obsequiosus*, *obediens*, *facilis* (= willing). Adv. *obsequenter*, *obediens*. **tractableness**, *n.* *obsequium*, *obedientia*, *docilitas*, *facilitas*, *obsequium*.

trade, *I.* *n.* **1.** see **COMMERCE**; **2.** = the business anyone has learnt, *ars* (= art, also any mechanical skill, as in *Liv.* of the — of a butcher), *artificium*; *ars operosa* (= an art which produces something), *negotium servile* (of the lower — s, e.g. of a shoemaker, smith, etc., and which were carried on by slaves), *ars sordida*, *quaestus*, -ūs *sordidus* (inasmuch as the lower trades and the gains made by them were considered below the dignity of a free Roman and of the patricians, opp. *ars liberalis*). **II.** *v. tr.* *rem gerere et lucrum facere* (= to do a good —, *Plaut.*), *mercaturam* or (of several) *mercaturas facere* (as a merchant, more esp. wholesale), *negotiarum* (of a money-lender, banker, corn-dealer, etc.). **tradesman**, **trader**, *n.* *caupo* (= huckster); see **MERCHANT**.

tradition, *n.* *traditio* (= handing over, down; in the sense of "handing down by verbal —," by *memoria* if = remembrance in gen.), *lit(t)eræ* (in writing), *sermo* or *fama* (oral). **traditional**, **traditionary**, adj. *posteris traditus* or *proditus* (in gen.), *lit(t)eris custoditus* (in writing).

traduce, *v. tr.* see **SLANDER**.

traffic, *I.* *n.* *commercium*; see **COMMERCE**. **II.** *v. intr.* *mercaturam facere*; see **TRADE**.

tragedy, *n.* **1.** *tragoedia*; to perform a —, *tragoediam agere*; **2.** *fig. casus*, -ūs. **tragedian**, *n.* = tragic actor, *tragoedus*, *tragicus actor*. **tragic**, adj. *tragicus*; in a — manner, *tragicus more*; *fig. tristis* (= sad), *luctuosus* (= mournful, e.g. *exitium*), *miserabilis* (= wretched, e.g. *aspectus*), *atrox* (= frightful, e.g. *res*, event). Adv. *tragice*, *miserabiliter*, *atrociter*. **tragedy**, *n.* *tragicomoedia*.

train, *I.* *v. tr.* **1.** see **DRAW**; **2.** = to educate, (*docere*, *instituere*; to — soldiers or athletes, *exercere*; see **EDUCATE**. **II.** *n.* **1.** of a gown, etc., *synma*, -atis, *n.* (= robe with —), or by *quod trahitur*, *quod verrit terram* (= sweeping the ground, of long dresses); **2.** = procession, *pompa*; **3.** = series, *ordo*, *series*. **trainer**, *n.* of horses, *equorum domitor*; of athletes, *magister* (*gladiatorum*, *magister*, *Cic.*). **training**, *n.* *disciplina* (in the widest sense); in war, *militiae* or *militaris disciplina*; in law, *iuris civilis discip.*; in philosophy, *philosophiae discip.*; *exercitatio* (= exercise, both physical and other, e.g. *exerc. dicendi*, in speaking); see **EDUCATION**.

trait, *n.* **1.** = a touch, *linea* (e.g. *primis velut lineis alqd designare*); **2.** in a person's character, by adjs.; an excellent —, *praecuratum* (e.g. *prae. hoc quoque Thrasymbulo*), or by *proprius*, followed by genit. (e.g. *quod oratoris proprium est*), or by genit. and *est* (e.g. *sapientis est*, = it is the — of a wise man).

traitor, *n.* *proditor*, *majestatis* or *perdullionis reus* (= one accused of high treason). **traitorous**, adj. see **TRACHEOUS**.

trammel, *n.* and *v. tr.* see **FETTER**.

tramp, *I.* *v. intr.* see **TRAVEL**, **WALK**. **II.** *n.* **1.** *iter* (= journey); **2.** *grassator* (= footpad).

trample, *v. tr.* and *intr.* (*pedibus*) (*con*) *culcare alqd*; *fig. to — under foot*, *deridere* (= to turn into ridicule, persons or things, e.g. religion, *res divinas*), *opprimere*; see **TREAD**, **DESPISE**, **OPPRESS**.

trance, *n.* *secessus*, -ūs *mentis* et *animi* a corpore, *animus* a corpore abstractus.

tranquil, adj. *tranquillus*. **tranquillity**, *n.* *tranquillitas* (lit. and *fig.*); see **QUIET**, **CALM**. **tranquillize**, *v. tr.* *tranquillare*.

transact, *v. tr.* business, *rem gerere*, *agere*, *transigere*; see **DO**. **transaction**, *n.* *res*, *negotium*; see **BUSINESS**.

transcend, *v. tr.* *praestare alicui alqd re*, (*ex*) *superare alqm*, *excellere alicui* (*in alqd re*) or *inter alcos*; see **EXCEL**, **SURPASS**. **transcendent**, adj. *praestans*, *singularis*, *eximius*; see **EXCEL**. **transcendental**, adj. *quod sensu o sensibus percipi non potest*, *quod sub sensu non cadit*, *quod sensibus non subiectum est*.

transcribe, *v. tr.* *transcribere*; see **COPY**. **transcript**, *n.* *exemplum* (= copy).

transfer, *I.* *v. tr.* *tra(ns)ficere*, (lit. *legiones in Siciliam*), *tra(ns)ducere* (lit.), *transportare* (lit.), *transfere* in with accus. (lit. *bellum in Italiam*); then = to translate into another tongue, e.g. *ex Graeco in Latinum*; then = to use in a *fig. sense*, e.g. a word, *verbum*; = to put on another, e.g. *culpam in alqm*, *transmittere in* with accus. (= to send over, across as it were, e.g. the war into Italy), *transfundere in* or *ad* with accus. (= to pour out of one vessel into another, e.g. *amorem in alqm*, *omnes suas laudes ad alqm*); = to make over, as a right, (*con*) *cedere alqd alicui*, *transcribere alqd*, to anyone, *alicui* (in writing, *Jct.*); to — a part of, *cedere alicui alqd de alqd re*. **II.** *n.* *translatio* (= the act of —ing), *mancipium* (of property).

transferable, adj. *quod in alqm concedere licet*.
transference, n. *tra(ns)latio*.

transfiguration, n. *transfiguratio* (Eccl.).
transfigure, v. tr. (*com*) *mutare*; his countenances were —d at these words, *quibus dictis ejus facies serenior facta est*; *transfigurare* (Eccl.).

transfix, v. tr. 1, *transfigere*, (*con*) *fixare*; 2, *fig. defigere alqm gladio*.

transform, v. tr. *totum denuo fingere* (lit. = to form anew); to — into *transformare in alqm or in aliqd*, (*con*) *vertēre in alqm or aliqd* (e.g. in *canem*), (*com*) *mutare*; see **CHANGE**. **transformation**, n. use verb.

transfuse, v. tr. *transfundere*. **transfusion**, by the verb.

transgress, I. v. tr. *transcendere* (e.g. *ius gentium, morem*), *violare* (e.g. *foedus, ius gentium*).
 II. v. intr. *ab officio discedere, aliqd contra leges facere*. **transgression**, n. *violatio* with *gen.* (= the act of —, e.g. *iuris gentium, foederis*), *peccatum, delictum* (= fault, etc.); see **CRIME**, **FAULT**. **transgressor**, n. *violator alicj rei*, or by verb; see also **CRIMINAL**.

transient, adj. *brevis, fugax, caducus, instabilis, mutabilis, fluxus, incertus*. **transit**, n. *transitus, -us* (in *gen.* = the best word for — of a planet); *goods for —, merces ad alios populos transeuntes*; — duty, *portorium*; — in a general sense, see **PASSAGE**. **transit**, n. *transitus* (from one party to another, etc.), *transitus, -us* (lit. and in Quint. *fig. of words*, etc.), *transgressio* (lit. rare), *trajectio, tra(n)sjectus, -us* (lit.). **transitive**, adj. in *gram.*, a — verb, *verbum transitivum*. **transitory**, adj. see **TRANSIENT**.

translate, v. tr. into another language, (*con*) *vertēre* (in *gen.*), *transfere* (word for word, Quint.), *reddere* (= to render accurately), *interpretari* (= to interpret); to — into Latin, in Latinum (*con*) *vertēre*, *Latine reddere*; lit., faithfully, exactly, *verbum e verbo or de verbo exprimere, verbum pro verbo reddere*. **translation**, n. *liber scriptoris conversus or tra(ns)latus*; — of a speech, *oratio conversa*. **translator**, n. *interpres, -ētis, m. and f.*

translucent, adj. *pellucidus*; see **TRANSPARENT**.

transmarine, adj. *transmarinus*.

transmigration, n. by *circumloc.* (e.g. — of souls, *animarum in nova corpora* (*quasi*) *migratio*).

transmit, v. tr. *mittere alci or ad alqm*.
transmission, n. *missio*, or by verb.

transmute, v. tr. see **CHANGE**.

transom, n. *fignum transversum or transversarium, transrum*.

transparent, adj. 1, *pellucidus, tra(ns)lucidus, perspicuus*; to be —, *pellucere, lucem transmittēre*; 2, *fig. evidens, manifestus*; see **CLEAR**. Adv. *evidenter, sine dubio, manifeste*. **transparency**, n. *vitri pelluciditas* (Vitr.), *perspicuitas*.

transpire, v. intr. 1, *exhalari, emanare*; 2, = to escape from secrecy, (*di*) *vulgari, pervulgari, efferi* (*foras or in vulgas*), *percrebrescere*.

transplant, v. tr. *transfere* (= to remove persons and things elsewhere, e.g. *omnes nobiles familias Romam*; also plants, e.g. *brassicam*), *tra(ns)ducere* (e.g. *populum Albanum Romam, gentem in Galliam*). **transplantation**, n. *tra(ns)latio*.

transport, I. v. tr. 1, *transportare* (by land and by water, persons and things), *transfere* (= to bring across, things), *transmittere, tra(ns)ficere* (= to send across the water, persons and things);

= to send to penal settlement, *relegare*; see **BANISH**; 2, *fig. to be —ed* (with delight, etc.), *efferrī, ex(s)ultare*, or by special verb (e.g. *gaudere*).
 II. n. 1, *navigium vectarium, navicula vectoria* (= a ship for crossing), *navis oneraria* (= ship of burden); 2, *animus gaudio or luetitia gestiens*; see **RAPTURE**. **transportation**, n. 1, by verb; 2, see **BANISHMENT**.

transpose, v. tr. *transmutare* (e.g. words, letters, Quint.). **transposition**, n. *tra(ns)jectio* (of words), *transmutatio* (Quint.).

transubstantiation, n. by *transubstantiatio* (Eccl.).

transverse, adj. *transversus, transversarius* (lying across). Adv. *transverse, e transverso*.

trap, I. n. *muscipulum* or *muscipula* (Phaed., mouse—), *laqueus* (= noose, —, lit. and *fig.*); see **SNARE**. II. v. tr. *irretire* (lit. and *fig.*); see **ENSNARE**. **trap-door**, n. (*parva*) *janua*. **trappings**, n. *ornamentum, ornatus, -us, eorum* (in *gen.*), *phalarae* (= horses' head and neck ornaments).

trash, n. 1, *quisquiliae* (= sweepings), *viles* or *vilissimae res*; see **WASTE**; 2, = nonsense, *gergae, nugae*. **trashy**, adj. see **WORTHLESS**.

travail, I. v. tr. *parturire*. II. n. *dolor quem in puerperio alqs perperit*, in the context simply *dolores* (Ter.); in —, by *parturire*.

travel, I. v. tr. *iter facere* (in *gen.*), *peregrinari* (abroad), *proficisci* in or ad or circa, *obire, circumire* (with accus.), *peragere, perlustrare*. II. n. *iter, itineris, n.* (in *gen.*), *peregrinatio* (abroad). **traveller**, n. *iter faciens, viator* (= wanderer on foot), *vector* (= passenger on board a vessel), *peregrinator, peregrinans* (= one who travels or resides abroad).

traverse, v. tr. 1, see **CROSS**; 2, = to wander over, *peragari* (intentionally), *obire, † pererrare* (without a defined purpose), *peragere, lustrare, perlustrare*.

travesty, n. see **PARODY**.

tray, n. *ferculum*.

treacherous, adj. *perfidus, perfidiosus, infidēlis, infidus, fallax, dolosus* (= cunning), *subdolos* (in a bad sense, = sly). Adv. *perfidiose, dolose*; see **FAITHLESS**. **treachery**, n. *proditio* (= betrayal of a town, etc.; also *amicitiarum*, Cic.), *perfidia, fraus, -dis, f., dolus* (*malus*), *infidelitas*.

treacle, n. *condimentum ex saccharo factum*.

tread, I. v. intr. *ingredi*; to — in the footsteps of anyone, *alicj vestigiis ingredi*; see **WALK**. II. v. tr. to — upon, *calcare*; to — under foot, *fig. obterere* (et *calcare*) (e.g. *libertatem*), *conculcare, proculcare* (lit. = to trample down); then *fig.*, e.g. *senatum, Italiam*. III. n. (in) *gressus, -us, vestigium, pēs, pēdis, m.*; *trodden path, via trita*.

treason, n. *majestas, majestatis* (*laesae* or *minutae*) *crimen*; to commit —, *majestatem minuire* or *laedere*. **treasonable**, adj., adv. by *circumloc.* with *majestas* (e.g. accused of treason, *laesae majestatis accusatus*).

treasure, I. n. *thesaurus, gaza* (lit. = treasury of the Persian king, then of any foreign prince), *opes, -um, divitiae* (= riches), *copia* (= quantity, store). II. v. tr. *accumulare, coacervare* (= to heap up money, —), *condere, reponere* (= to store). **treasure-house**, n. *thesaurus*. **treasurer**, n. *praefectus aerarii* (Plin.). **treasury**, n. *aerarium*.

treat, I. v. tr. = to be engaged in anything, *tractare alqm or aliqd, curare alqm or aliqd* (= to attend to), *disputare, disserere* de aliqd re, *prosequi aliqd* (on a learned subject); to — a case (of

illness), *curare morbum*; to — a patient, *alqm tractare, curare*; = to behave towards anyone, *alqm habere, alqd re afficere, alqm uti*; to — well, ill, etc., *bene, male*, etc.; to — as an enemy, (*in*) *hostium numero habere alqm, pro hoste habere* or *ducere alqm*; = to entertain, *invitare* (in gen.); see ENTERTAIN.

II. v.intr. to — with (= to negotiate), *negere cum alio de alqd re*. **III.** n. *delectatio* (= delight), *spectaculum* (= a show); to give anyone a —, perhaps *alqm (delectandi causam) invitare*; see ENTERTAINMENT.

treatise, n. *disputatio, dissertatio* (on a learned topic; class. only of oral discussion), *liber, libellus* (= the book in which a subject is treated). **treatment**, n. *tractatio, curatio* (= attending to); kind —, *comitas, humanitas*; cruel, unkind —, *saevitia*; mode of —, *tractatio, curatio*. **treaty**, n. *pactio, pactum* (= a legal contract between two contending parties, *pactio* as act, *pactum* = what has been stipulated), *conventio, conventus, -us* (= agreed upon, although not legally binding), *sponsio* (= a — of peace or alliance concluded between the generals of two belligerent States, but as yet without the sanction of the latter), *foedus, -eris*, n. (= alliance sanctioned by the senate and the people); according to the —, *ex pacto, ex convento* (Cic.), *ex conventu*, comb. *ex pacto et convento*; to conclude a — with, *facere* or *inire, iocere, ferire* or *pangere*; to break a —, *foedus violare, rumpere*.

treble, **I.** adj. **1.** see THREE, TRIPLE; **2.** — voice, *vox summā* or *acuta*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd triplex facere*.

tree, n. *arbor*, f.; apple —, pear —, etc., *malus*, f., *pirus*, f., etc.; see under name of special fruit; **2.** see PEDIGREE.

trefoil, n. *trifolium* (Plin.).

trellis, n. see LATTICE.

tremble, v.intr. *tremere* (in gen.), *contremiscere, intremiscere* (all these, with fright, and both of persons and things), *micare* (= to have a tremulous motion, like flames, e.g. of the veins), *vacillare* (= to shake), *horreere* (= to shudder with cold, fear, or persons); to — for fear of anything, *tremere alqd* (e.g. *virgus ac securae dictatoris*), *contremiscere alqd* (e.g. *vincula*), *extremiscere alqd* (e.g. *periculum*); to cause to —, *alqd tremefacere*. **trembling**, **I.** adj. *tremens, tremebundus* (in a single case), *tremulus* (= constantly). **II.** n. *tremor*; with —, *tremens*; without —, *intrepidus*.

tremendous, adj. **1.** *terribilis*; see TERRIBLE; **2.** *ingens, immanis*. Adv. *valde, vehementer, magnopere, maxime*.

tremulous, adj. see TREMBLING, **I.**

trench, **I.** n. *fossa*; see DITCH. **II.** v.tr. *fossam fodere* or *facere*; to — upon, see ENCROACH.

trencher, n. see PLATE.

trepan, **I.** n. *modiolus* (Cels.). **II.** v.tr. *calvarium* or *os capitis modiole perforare*.

trespass, **I.** v.intr., lit. *in alienum fundum ingredi* (Jct.); fig., see TRANSGRESS. **II.** n. **1.** lit. use verb; **2.** fig. *alcjs rei violatio* (the act), *injuria alci rei illata* (as a fact); see TRANSGRESS. **trespasser**, n. lit. *qui in alienum fundum ingreditur*; fig. *alcjs rei violator*.

tress, n. *comae* (= hair).

trial, n. *tentatio* (tempt-), *experimentum, experientia* (= the experience gained by the — one has made), *periclitatio* (with a risk), *periculum* (= experience gained with respect to anything, even with attending danger), *conatus, -us* (= attempt); to make a —, *periculum facere alcjs rei*; — in law, *judicium, interrogatio* (= examination in court, e.g. of a witness), *questio* (as a whole); put on his —, *alqm postulare* or *accusare alcjs rei*. **try**, v.tr. *tentare*; = to — to find a thing out, what it

is, etc.), *experiri* (= to see how it answers, as the result of *tentare*), *periclitari* (with a risk, all the foregoing *alqm* or *alqd*), *periculum facere alcjs rei*, *explorare* (= to examine, to explore), *gustatu explorari alqd* (by tasting, wine, etc.); = to attempt, *tentare* (tempt-), *conari* (generally with infin.; with respect to the beginning of an undertaking), (*eniti ut* or *ne*; in law, to — a case, *judicare, cognoscere* or *quaerere de alqd re*. **tried**, adj. *spectatus, cognitus, probatus, comb. spectatus et probatus*. **trying**, adj. *gravis, molestus*; see TROUBESOME.

triangle, n. *trigōnum, triangulum*. **triangular**, adj. *triangulus, triquetrus* (= three-sided).

tribe, n. **1.** *tribus, -us*, f. (= a division of the people among the Romans); by tribes, *tributum*; fellow —sman, *tribulis*; **2.** in wider sense, *gens, populus*; see NATION. **tribal**, adj. by genit. of *tribus, -us*, or *gens*.

tribulation, n. *miseria, res miserae* or *afflictae*; see TROUBLE.

tribunal, n. **1.** *tribunal* (= platform for the magistrates in the forum, e.g. in Rome for the praetor); **2.** *judicium* (= COURT, which see); to summon anyone before a —, *alqm in iudicium vocare*.

tribune, n. *tribunus militum* or *militaris* (= military —), *tribunus plebis* (of the people). **tribuneship**, n. *tribunatus, -us, tribunicia potestas*.

tribute, n. *tributum, vectigal* (often in kind), *stipendium* (in money). **tributary**, **I.** adj. *vectigalis* (= paying taxes), *tributarius* (= paying poll and land tax), *stipendiarius* (= paying a certain sum annually, of persons, more particularly of States that pay —). **II.** n. — of a river, by circumloc. (e.g. a — of the Rhone, *fumen quod in Rhodanum influit*).

trick, **I.** n. *dolus* (= cunning), *fraus* (= deception), *ars, artificium* (= artifice), *machina* (= stratagem), *techna* (Com.); all manner of —s, *astutiae*; conjuror's —, *praestigiae*; to play anyone a —, *dolum alci necere*. **II.** v.tr. and intr. see DECEIVE, DECEPTION. **trickery**, n. *fallacia*; see DECEPTION. **trickish**, adj. *versutus*.

trickle, v.intr. *manare, †rorare, stillare alqd re*.

trident, n. *tridens*.

triennial, adj. *†tridēterius*. **triennium**, n. *triennium*.

trifle, **I.** n. *res parva* or *parvula, res minuta, minusculum* (= a small present), *res parvi momenti* (= a matter, thing of trifling importance), often also by the adjs. *parvus, levis, perlevis*; —s, *res parvae* or *minutae, nugae* (the latter also of insignificant —); to buy anything for a —, *parvo* or *vili emere*. **II.** v.intr. *lasciviri* (= to play), *nugari* (= to talk nonsense), *ludere* (= to play, to frolic), *timeptre* (= to play the fool); to — opp. to act seriously, *alqd negligere*. **trifler**, n. *nugator*. **trifling**, **I.** adj. *levis, parvus*; see UNIMPORTANT. **II.** n. *lascivia* (= playfulness), *nugae, ineptiae* (= absurdities), *ludus* (= game).

trigonometry, n. **trigonometria* (as t.t. not class.).

trilateral, adj. *tribus lateribus*.

trill, **I.** n. perhaps *vox* or *sonus vibrans* (Plin.). **II.** v.tr. the voice in singing, *vibrissare* (late).

trim, **I.** adj. see NEAT. **II.** v.tr. in gen. *alqd curare* (= to put in due order); = to decorate the body, etc., (*exornare* (e.g. *variā veste*); to — the hair, *recidere* (= to lop off what is too long, e.g. *capillos*), (*depondere* (= to cut off, shave, e.g.

the hair, hedges, etc.); to — trees, *arbores* (am-) *putare*; to — timber, etc. (in carpentry) (*ascia*) *dolare*, *ascia volare*; to — the sails, *vela facere*, *vela pandere*. **III.** v.intr. in politics, *consilia mutare*, or *fortuna inservire*. **IV.** n. 1, see **DRESS**, **ORNAMENT**; 2, of a ship, perhaps by *navis suis ponderibus librata*. **trimmer**, n. *qui consilia mutat*. **trimming**, n. *clavus* (= a stripe of purple on the robes of the senators and equites), *ornatus*, -*us*, *ornamentum* (= ornament). **trimeter**, n. *versus* (-*us*) *trimetrus* (*trimetros*).

Trinity, n. **trinitas* (Ecl.). **Trinitarian**, n. *qui triplicem Dei naturam esse dicit*.

trinket, n. *an(n)ulus* (= ring), *torques*, -*is*, m. and f. (= necklace), or by other special noun; in pl. *mundus* (*mulieribus*) collectively.

trio, n. = three together, *tres*, *tria*; in music, *concertus* (-*us*) *trium vocum*.

trip, **I.** v.intr. 1, *offendere*; 2, *fig. errare*, *labi*, *labi et cadere*, *offendere*; to — along, *celeriter ire*. **II.** v.tr. *supplantare* *alqm*. **III.** n. 1, see **STUMBLE; 2, **ERROR; 3, = a journey, *iter*; see **JOURNEY**, **EXCURSION**.****

tripartite, adj. *tripartitus* (*triper*).

tripe, n. *omāsum* (= the thick fat intestines of a bullock, Schol. Hor. Ep.), *omentum porci* (Juv.).

triple, adj. *triplex*; see under **THREE**.

tripod, n. *tripus*.

trireme, n. (*navis*) *trirēmis*.

trisyllable, n. *trisyllābum verbum*.

trite, adj. (= often repeated, worn), (*con*)*tritus*, *communis*, *communis et contritus*.

triumph, **I.** n. 1, in honour of a Roman victory, *triumphus*; to celebrate a —, *triumphare*, *triumphum agere* or *habere*, *ovare* (if inferior to a —); to celebrate a — over anybody or over a people, *de alqo* or *ex alqo* *terrá triumphare*; 2, *fig. victoria* (= a victory), *ex(s)ultatio*, *laetitía*, *gaudium* (= joy). **II.** v.intr. 1, *triumphare*, *triumphum agere* or *habere*, *ovare* (of a lesser triumph), *over*, *de alqo*; 2, *fig. ex(s)ultare*, *laetari*; over anyone, *vincere* *alqm*. **triumphal**, adj. 1, = belonging to a Roman triumph, *triumphalis*; — procession, *triumphus*; in a —, *in triumpho*, *per triumphum*, *triumphans*; 2, *fig. or triumphant*, = victorious, *victor*; = in high spirits, *gestiens*, *elatus*, *ex(s)ultans*.

triumvir, n. *triumvir*. **triumvirate**, n. *triumviratus*, -*us*.

trivial, adj. by (*con*)*tritus*, *communis*, *lēvis*, *parvi momenti*; see **TRIFLING**. **triviality**, n. by adj.

trochee, n. *trochaeus*.

troop, **I.** n. *caterva*, *grex*; —s, *globus*, *manus*, *copiae*, *milites*, *manus*, -*us*, f., *ala* (of horse), *cohors* (= cohort). **II.** v.intr. *convenire*, *coire*, *construere*. **trooper**, n. *eques*, -*itis*, m.; see **CAVALRY**, **HORSE**.

trope, n. *verbum tra(ns)latum*, *verbi tra(ns)-latio*, *tropus* (Quint.).

trophy, n. 1, *tropaeum*; 2, *fig.* see **MEMORIAL**.

tropical, adj. 1, = *fig. tra(ns)latus*; 2, = belonging to the Tropics, by genit. of noun; see **TROPIC**; — heat, *aestus*, -*us*, *ardentissimus*. **tropic**, n. in astronomy, *circulus*, *orbis*, m.; — of Cancer, *circulus solstitialis*; of Capricorn, *circulus brumalis*; the —s, = very hot countries, *regiones torridae*.

trot, **I.** v.tr. *citato gradu* or perhaps *tolutim* *iri* (of a horse), *citato equo vehi* (of the rider). **II.** n. *gradus*, -*us*, *citatus*. *gradus tolu-tilla*.

troth, n. *fides*; to plight —, *fidem alci dare*, **troubadour**, n. *poëta amatorius* (as poet, *chharoedus* (as singer)).

trouble, **I.** v.tr. *agitare* (= to set in motion, e.g. water, wind; hence of the mind, to torment), *exagitare* (= to drive from one place to another, neighbours, the State, also of the conscience), *commovere* (= to disturb), (*con*)*turbare*, *perturbare* (= to confuse anyone, or anyone's mind); = to afflict, *sollicitare*, *sollicitum habere*, so (*sollicitudine* or *aegritudine* *afficere*, *sollicitudinem* or *aegritudinem* *alci afferre*, *alqm vezare*, *angere*, *excruciare* *alqis animum* et *sollicitare*; may I — you to hand me this book, *des mihi, quaeso, hunc librum*; to — oneself about anything, *alqd curare*; not to — about anything, *alqd negligere*; to — anyone with entreaties, *alqm precibus obtundere* or *fatigare*. **II.** n. 1, = disturbance of mind, *animi motus*, -*us*, *perturbatio*, *sollicitudo* (= painful anxiety), *angor* (= anxiety, anguish); 2, = molestation, labor, *molestia*, *onus*, -*eris* (= burden), *incommodum* (= inconvenience), *difficultas* (= difficulty); see **ANNOYANCE**; to give — to, *molestiam alci offerre*; see under **I.**; 3, = pains, *opera*; to take — over anything, *alci rei operam dare*; great —, *omnibus viribus contendere ut*; with great —, *aegre*, *vix*; without —, *sine negotio*. **troubler**, n. *turbator*, or by verb. **troublesome**, adj. *molestus*, *gravis* (= giving great trouble, *incommodus*, *iniquus* (= inconvenient), *durus* (= hard), *operosus*, *laboriosus* (= laborious), *odiosus* (of what we hate), *difficilis* (of what has its difficulties), *comb. gravis et incommodus*, *gravis et odiosus*, *laboriosus molestusque*, *odiosus et molestus*.

trough, n. *alveus*.

trousers, n. *brac(e)ae*.

trowel, n. *trulla* (late, but *trullissare*, = to use a —, *Vitr.*).

truant, adj. and n. by *qui ludo li(t)erarum abest*.

truce, n. *indutiae*.

truck, n. 1, = barter, (*per*)*mutatio rerum*; 2, see **BARROW**.

truckle, v.intr. *morem alci gerere* (= to please), *alci assentire*.

trudge, v.intr. see **WALK**.

true, adv. *verus*; *sincerus*, *germanus* (the two foregoing = genuine), *comb. verus et sincerus*, *verax* (= veracious), *fidus*, *fidēlis* (= faithful); in answers, — *I certe*; see **YES**; as — as I live, *I know, ita vivam, ut scio*; as — as I live, *I don't know, ne vivam si scio*. Adv. *vere*, *sincere*, *perfecto* (= certainly), *sane*, *certe*, *certe quidem*; see **REALLY**. **trueborn**, **truebred**, adj. (e.g. Englishman), *verus et sincerus* (e.g. Stoicism), *germanus*. **truehearted**, adj. *fidēlis*, *simplex*. **trueheartedness**, n. (*omni*) *fidēlitās*, *simplicitas*. **truth**, n. *veritas* (as quality), *verum* (= what is —); to speak —, *verum, vera dicere*; strict —, *summa veritas*; historical —, *historiae fides* (Ov.); according to —, *ex re*; in —, *vero*, *sine dubio*, *perfecto*, *plane*, *enimvero*, or as two words, *enim vero*; see **INDEED**, **REALLY**. **truthful**, adj. *verus*, *verax*, *veridicus* (rare). Adv. see **IN TRUTH** above. **truthfulness**, n. *veritas veritatis studium* or *amor*.

trump, v.tr. and n. where possible use word from dice (e.g. *Venus*, *jactus*, -*us*, *venereus* or *basilicus*); a —, = good fellow, *optimus* (*homo*). **trump up**, v.tr. *figere*; see **INVENT**.

trumpety, n. see **TRASH**, **TRIFLE**.

trumpet, **I.** n. *tuba* (straight), *bucina*, *lituus*, *cornu* (curved), *classicum* (usually = signal given by *cornu*); the — sounds, *classicum canit* (*canere* also in *pass.*, *classicum canit rubit*, *Caes.*

so also *bellicum*, *canère* and *cant*): to sound the — for retreat, *receptui canère*. **II.** v.tr. fig. = to propagate praise, *bucinatorum esse alcijs rei, alqd prædicare*. **trumpeter**, n. *tubicen*, *bucinator*; fig. *bucinator*.

truncheon, n. *scipio*; = cudgel, *fustis*, m. **trundle**, v.tr. *volvère*.

trunk, n. 1, of a tree, *truncus*, *stirps*; 2, of the body, *truncus* (often *corpus* can be used); 3, = chest, *arca*; see **CHEST**; 4, of an elephant, *manus*, -*us* (Cic.), *proboscis* (Plin.).

truss, n. = bandage, *fascia*; — of hay, *fascis*.

trust, I. n. 1, = confidence, *fiducia*, *fides*, *spes firma* or *bona*; — in oneself, *fidencia*; 2, anything —ed to anyone, *quod alci mandatum* (in gen.), *credidit* or *deposuit* est; 3, = credit, i.e. to take on —, *fide sua emere*. **II.** v.intr. (*con*)*fidere*, *credere*, *alci fretum esse algo* or *alqd re* (= to build on); not to —, *alci diffidere*. **III.** v.tr. *alqd alci* (*con*)*credere*, *committere*, *commendare*; to — yourself altogether to, *se totum alci committere*, *omnia consilia alci credere*. **trustee**, n. *custos*, *administrator*, *procurator*; see **TRUSTY**. **trustworthiness**, n. *constantia*, *fides*; see under **TRIAL**. **trustworthy**, adj. *certus*, *firmus*, *constans* (opp. *varius*, *mobilis*), *certus et constans*, *firmus et constans*, *fidus*, *fidelis*.

tub, n. *dolium*, *mulctra* (= milk-pail), *labrum* (= vat).

tube, n. *tubus*; see **PIPE**.

tuber, n. *tuber*, -*eris*, n. (= anything that protrudes, more esp. a bump, swelling). **tubercle**, n. (in anatomy), *tuberculum* (Cels.). **tuberous**, adj. *tuberosus*.

tuck, I. v.tr. to — up a garment, *succingere*; the hair, *comam in nodum* *†religare*, *capillos in nodum* *†colligere*. **II.** n. see **FOLD**.

Tuesday, n. * *dies Martis*.

tuff, n. *tophus* (*tofus*).

tuft, n. e.g. a — of hair, *crinis* (or pl. *crines*), of wool, *flocus*; a — of grass, *fasciculus* (of flowers, also of flax); a — of feathers, *crista* (= or plume on the head of a bird, comb of a cock, crest or plume of a helmet). **tufted**, adj. *cristatus*.

tug, I. v.tr. *trahere*. **II.** n. *navis quae aliam navem trahit*.

tuition, n. see **INSTRUCTION**.

tulip, n. * *tulipa*.

tumble, I. v.intr. = to roll about, *volutari* (e.g. *in luto*), *se volutare*; see **FALL**. **II.** v.tr. *omnia perturbare* or *miscere*. **III.** n. see **FALL**.

tumbler, n. 1, = acrobat, *petaurista*, m.; 2, = glass, *poculum*; 3, see **PIGEON**.

tumid, adj. *tumidus*, *inflatus*, *turgens*, *tumens*; — words, *ampullae* (Hor.).

tumour, n. *tumor*, *tuber*, -*eris*, n. (= any swelling), *struma* (= scrofulous —).

tumult, n. 1, = great noise, *tumultus*, -*us*, *tumultuatio* (rare), *strepitus*, -*us*; see **NOISE**; 2, = excitement of the mass, *editio*, *motus*, -*us*, *conciatio* (e.g. *plebis contra patres*), *tumulus*, -*us* (in the Roman sense, of any rising of a conquered tribe, e.g. of the slaves, the country people, the allies, etc., against the Romans themselves); see **REBELLION**. **tumultuary**, **tumultuous**, adj. *tumultuosus*, *turbulentus* (= turbulent), comb. *seditiosus et turbulentus* (e.g. *civis*); see **DISORDERLY**, **NOISY**. Adv. *tumultuose*, *turbulente*.

tumulus, n. *tumulus*.

tun, n. *dolium*, *cupa* (= cask), as liquid measure *see centum urnae*; see **TON**

tune, I. n. = a short air, *cantus*, -*us*, *carmen* (= song), *modi*, *numeri*, *moduli*; to be in —, *concentum servare*; out of —, *absonus*. **II.** v.tr. a musical instrument, *fides ita contendere nervis ut concentum servare possint* (Cic.). **tuneful**, adj. *canorus*, *musicus*; see **MUSICAL**. **tuner**, n. by the verb. **tuning**, n. by the verb.

tunic, n. *tunica*.

tunnel, I. n. *cuniculus*. **II.** v.tr. *cuniculum facere*.

tunny, n. *thynnus* or *thunnus* (Plin.).

turban, n. *mitra*.

turbid, adj. *turbidus* (= disturbed, e.g. *aqua*; well, *scaturigo*; weather, sky, *caelum*).

turbot, n. *rhombus*.

turbulence, n. *omnium rerum perturbatio*, *tumultus*, -*us*; see **TUMULT**. **turbulent**, adj. *turbulentus*.

tureen, n. *patina*.

turf, n. *caespes*, -*itis*, m. (= sward, sod).

turgid, adj. *tumidus*; see **TUMID**.

turmoil, n. *turba*; see **TUMULT**.

turn, I. v.tr. to — a wheel, etc., (*con*)*torquere*, *circumagere* (round, e.g. hand-mills), *distorquere* (in different directions); to — anything round, *in orbem torquere* or *circumagere*, *†rotare* (like a wheel); *vertere* (e.g. *navem*, *curram*), *convertere* (quite round, stating the terminus ad quem, hence with ad or in with accus.), *versare* (lit. = to twirl about, fig. *mentem ad omnem malitiam*, etc.), *flectere* (= to bend, lit. and fig.), *circumvertere*, *intorquere* (round towards one side, e.g. *oculos ad alqd*), *retorquere* (back, e.g. *oculos ad alqd*); to — one's back, (*con*)*verti*, *se* (*con*)*vertere* (lit. *terga* (*con*)*vertere* = to take to flight, of soldiers), *abire*, *decedere*, *discedere* (= to go away); to — the mind to, *animum ad alqd advertere*, or in one word *alqd animadvertere*; to — the scale, by *facere ut altera latus deprimeretur* (lit. or fig.); to — a coat, *vestem reficere*; to — with a lathe, *tornare*; = to change, e.g. to — goods into money, *vendere*; see **SELL**, **TRANSFORM**, **CHANGE**; to — one's eyes upon, *oculos* (*con*)*ficere in alqd*; to — away, *dimittere* (= send away); see **DISMISS**; to — out; see **EXPEL**; to — over; see **TRANSFER**, **CONSIDER**. **II.** v.intr. *se* (*con*)*vertere*, (*con*)*verti*; to — from side to side, *se versare* (of one who does not know what to do or to say); see **CHANGE**, **BECOME**; to — away, *se advertere*; to — back, *redire*, *reverti*; to — in, *cubulum ire*; see **BED**; to — into; see **CHANGE**, **BECOME**; to — off, *deflectere*, *declinare de alqd re*; to — out; see **BECOME**; to — out well (of a thing), *bene* or *belle evenire*, *bene* or *prosperè cadere*, *prosperè procedere* or *succedere*; very well, *alci res fauste*, *felicitè prospereque evenire*; head — s round, by *vertigine laborare*; of leaves, *colorem mutari*. **III.** n. 1, *rotatio* (of a wheel); see **TURNING**; 2, see **WINDING**; 3, see **CHANGE**; 4, of affairs, things take a good —, *res in meliorem statum conversae est*; things take a bad —, *res male vertit*, *omnia in pejorem partem vertuntur et mutantur*; 5, it is your —, *nunc tuae sunt partes*; 6, in a fig. sense, e.g. the — of thought; see **FORM**, **CAST**, **SHAPE**, **MANNER**; 7, in writing, e.g. to give a good shape, etc., *sententiam apte conformare*; to give a more elegant —, *alqd elegantius dicere*; different — s, *variae figurae et verba*. **turn**

against, I. v.tr. *alqd ab alio alienari*. **turn over**, v.t. v.intr. *ab alio alienari*. **turn over**, v.t. see **UPSET**; to — a book, *librum evolvere*; to — a new leaf, *mores emendare*. **turncoat**, n. *qui de sententiâ decessit*, *qui sententiam or consilium mutat*. **turner**, n. *qui alqd tornat*. **turning**, n. 1, *versatio* (e.g. *machinarum*,

Vitr., *rotatio* (Vitr.), *circumactio* (round, Vitr.), *conversio*, *circumactus*, -ūs, *fexus*, -ūs (= bending), *declinatio* (= aside, e.g. of the body); see **DEVIATION**; 2, = the art of —, *ars tornandi*; 3, of a road, or *fexus viae*, or *iter* or *via*. **turkey**, *n.* *janitor* or *custos carceris*. **turnpike**, *n.* *taberna ad viarum vectigal exigendum constructa*, or perhaps *taberna vectigalis*.

turnip, *n.* *rapum*.

turpentine, *n.* *resina terebinthina* (Cels.).

turpitude, *n.* *turpitudō*; see **DISGRACE**, **SHAME**.

turret, *n.* *turricula*.

turtle, *n.* 1, — dove, *turtur*; 2, a fish, *testudo* (= tortoise).

tush, interj. *st!*

tusk, *n.* *dens*.

tutelage, *n.* *tutēla*; see **PROTECTION**. **tutelarj**, adj. — god, of a place, *deus praesens loci*, *deus qui loco praesidet*, *deus cuius tutelae* or *cuius in tutelā locus est*; of a family, *penates*, -ium, *m.* (= the private gods in each separate home; there were also *penates publici*, as protectors of the city, the temples, etc.), *lares*, -ium, *m.* (= the house or family gods of the Romans). **tutor**, *n.* 1, see **GUARDIAN**; 2, *magister*, *praeceptor*; private —, *praeceptor domesticus*; see **TEACH**.

twang, *I.* *v.intr.* e.g. bows, *crepare*, *crepitare*, *sonare*. **II.** *n.* *crepitus*, -ūs, *sonus*, *sonitus*, -ūs.

tweak, *v.tr.* *vellere*, *vellicare*.

tweezers, *n.* *volseila*.

twelve, adj. *duodecim*, *duodeni* (= — each), — times, *duodecim(n)s*; — hundred, *mille et ducenti*, *milleni et ducenti* (= 1200 each, also 1200 in one sum, hence always with nouns that are used only in the pl.), — hundred times, *millie(n)s et ducentie(n)s*. **twelfth**, adj. *duodecimus*; heir to the — part, *heres ex uncia*. **twelvemonth**, *n.* *annus*.

twenty, adj. *viginti*, *vicens* (= — each). **twentyeth**, adj. *vicesimus*.

twig, *n.* *virga*, *surculus*, *rāmulus*.

twilight, *n.* *crepusculum*; in the —, *crepusculo*, *primo vespere*.

twin, *n.* and adj. *geminus*; —s, *gemini*.

twine, *I.* *v.tr.* *circumvolvère*, *flectere*, (*in*) *torquere*; see **Twist**. **II.** *v.intr.* *implicari*, *imploti*; to — round anything, *alqd circumplecti*, *se circumvolvère alci rei* (= to wind round, e.g. arbori, of a plant). **III.** *n.* *linum*; see **STRING**.

twinge, *I.* *v.tr.* *urere*; see **PINCH**. **II.** *n.* *dolor*, *cruciatu*, -ūs; sharp —s of pain, *acres dolorum morsus*; — of conscience, *dolor*.

twinkle, *v.intr.* *toruscare* (of a flame, a flash of lightning, of the rays of light), *micare* (= to glitter, of arms, stars, etc.), *fulgere* (= to shine, to reflect rays of light, of arms, etc.), *scintillare* (= to sparkle, of the eyes, etc.). **twinkling**, *n.* 1, *fulgor* (= brightness, e.g. armorum); 2, in the — of an eye, *temporis puncto*.

twirl, *v.tr.* *versare*; see **SPIN**.

twist, *I.* *v.tr.* (*in*) *torquere*, *obtorquere* (in past part. *obtorita gula*, = twisted neck), (*in*) *flectere*, *nectere*, *texere* (= to form, put together, weave). **II.** *v.intr.* *se torquere*, *flectere*, *torquēri*, *flecti*.

twit, *v.tr.* anyone with anything, *alqd alci ob(j)icere*.

twitch, *v.intr.* *vellere*, *vellicare*.

two, adj. *duo*, *binī* (= — each); a period of — days, *biduum*; a period of — years, *biennium*;

— footed, † *bipes*; — fold, *duplex*; — coloured, † *bicolor*; — headed, *biceps*; — edged, *bipennis*; — handed, *duas manus habens*; — hundred, *ducenti*, *ducenti* (= — hundred each). **twice**, adv. *bis*; — as much, *bis tantum*; — as great *altero parte major*.

type, *n.* 1, = model, *exemplar*, *exemplum*, *forma*; 2, = symbol, *figura*, *significatio*, *imago* (Eccl.); 3, = letters, *litterarum formae*. **typical**, adj. *typicus* (Eccl.). **typify**, *v.tr.* *alqd sensibus sub(j)icere*, *oculis* or *sub oculis* (alcjs) *sub(j)icere*; see **REPRESENT**. **typographical**, adj. e.g. — error, * *mendum typographicum*, *erratum typographicum* (not class.).

tyrant, *n.* *tyrannus* (= a usurper; afterwards = a despot, anybody that is cruel, but in the latter sense always with an adj., such as *crudelis*, *intolerandus*, *saevus* et *violentus*, e.g. *tyrannus saevissimus* et *violentissimus* in suos, Cic.), *dominus* (= sovereign ruler), *comb. dominus et tyrannus*; in gen. sense, = cruel person, *homo crudelis* (*saevus*, etc.). **tyrannical**, adj. *tyrannicus* (of usurpers, despotic, e.g. laws, deeds, cruelty), *crudelis* (= cruel). Adv. *tyrannice* (= in a despotic manner, e.g. *statuere* = to act as master, judge, etc. in *alqm*, Cic.), *crudeliter* (= cruelly). **tyrannize**, *v.intr.* to — over anyone, *tyrannici crudelitate importune vexare alqm* (of a people, a country, Just.), *tyrannice in alqm statuere*; to — over a State, *civitatem servitute oppressam tenere*. **tyranny**, *n.* *tyrannis*, -idis, *f.*, or in pure Latin *dominatio* or *dominatus*, -ūs, or *dominatus regius* (of a usurper), *dominatio crudelis* or *impotens* or *superba* or *crudelis superbaque* (implying a cruel government), *crudelitas* (= cruelty in gen.).

tyro, *n.* see **TIRO**.

U.

ubiquity, *n.* *omnipraesentia* (Eccl.), or by *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) *omnibus locis praesens est*. **ubiquitous**, adj. *omnibus locis praesens*.

udder, *n.* *uber*, -ēris, *n.*

ugly, adj. *dēformis* (= disfigured), *turpis* (= shameful), *tēter* (= nasty), *obscēnus* (= obscene), *foedus* (= abominable, horrible: all both lit. and fig., of persons and things). Adv. *dēformiter* (e.g. *sonare*, *turpiter*, *tēterre*, *obscēne*, *foede*). **ugliness**, *n.* *dēformitas*, *turpitudine* (= moral —), *obscēnitas* *foeditas*.

ulcer, *n.* *ulcus*; see **ABSCESS**. **ulcerate**, *I.* *v.intr.* *suppurare* (Plin.). **II.** *v.tr.* *ulcerare*. **ulcerous**, adj. *ulcerosus* (Tac.).

ulterior, adj. = further, *ulterior*; see **FURTHER**; of places, objects, etc., *quae reliquae sunt*, *quae restant*, or by *alia*, *cetera*.

ultimate, adj. *extrēmus*, *ultimus*; see **FURTHEST**, **LAST**, **FINAL**. Adv. *ad extrēmum*, *ad ultimum*, *postremo*; see **LAST**, **END**. **ultima**, *n.* perhaps *extrēma condicio*.

ultra, Latin, only in composition; to be — Tory, *ultra modum optimatum partes am plecti*.

ultramarine, *n.* *color caeruleus* or *cyaneus* (Plin.).

umbrage, *n.* 1, see **SHADE**; 2, fig. to give — to, by *alqs alqd aegre* or *molesie fert* or *partitur*, *in offensionem alcjs cadere*; to take — at, *fastidire alqd* (= to disdain); see **OFFEND**. **umbrageous**, adj. see **SHADY**.

umbrella, *n.* *umbella* = parasol, Mart., Juv., † *umbracul. m.* (Ov.).

umpire, *n.* *arbitr.* (= arbitrator); decision of an *arbitrium*.

un-, a prefix, as a particle of negation or of privation; by the prefix in (e.g. *ingratus*), or by non (when a thing cannot and does not exist), or by *sine* with a noun in the ablat.

unabashed, *adj.* 1. = firm, constant, firmus, interritus; 2. = shameless, impudens.

unabated, *adj.* *integer* (= whole).

unable, *adj.* by circumloc. with *non posse*, *nequire*.

unaccented, *adj.* *syllaba sine accentu enuntiata*.

unacceptable, *adj.* *ingratus*.

unaccompanied, *adj.* 1. *solus*, *incomitatus*, *sine comitatu*; see **ALONE**; 2. of the voice, *sine symphoniâ* (Plin.).

unaccomplished, *adj.* *imperfectus*, *inchoatus* (= only commenced); to leave anything —, *alqd inchoatum or imperfectum ac rude relinquere*.

unaccountable, *adj.* see **INEXPLICABLE**.

unaccustomed, *adj.* *insuetus* (of persons and things), to anything, *alcjs rei* or *ad alqd*, *insolitus* (of persons and of things, opp. *solitus*, e.g. *labor, spectaculum, verba*), *insolens* (of persons, also = unusual, e.g. *verbum*), to anything, *alcjs rei* or *in alqd re* (e.g. *vera audiendi*, and *in dicendo*), *inexpertus*, to anything, *ad alqd*.

unacquainted, *adj.* with anything, *alcjs rei ignarus* (= who does not understand how to do any particular thing), *imperitus alcjs rei* (= inexperienced), *inscius* (= ignorant of anything), *rudis alcjs rei* or *in alqd re*.

unadorned, *adj.* *inornatus* (in gen.), *incomptus* (e.g. *caput*); then = without rhetorical ornament, e.g. speech), *simplex* (e.g. *crinis*), *parus* (of style, language, in Cic. generally = free from foreign terms and constructions).

unadulterated, *adj.* *sincerus* (= quite genuine), *integer* (= free from spurious mixtures, opp. *vitiatu*), comb. *sincerus integerque*, *incorruptus* (= incorrupt, pure, e.g. *sensus, fides*).

unadvisable, *adj.* *inutilis* (= useless), *temerarius*, *inconsultus* (= rash), *quod sine consilio fit*, *quod alci parum prodest*. **unadvised**, *adj.* *inconsideratus*, *imprudens*, *temerarius*, *inconsultus*, *div. sine consilio*, *inconsiderate*, *imprudenter*, *temere*, *inconsulte*.

unaffected, *adj.* 1. = simple, *simplex* (e.g. *cihus*, also of words), *candidus* (= clear, without hypocrisy, of words and of the speaker), *inascotatus* (of an orator, *jucunditas alcjs*, Quint.); — ease and grace (in speeches, etc.), *genus dicendi candidum*, *simplicitas* (in manners); 2. = not moved, *immotus*, *constans*; to remain — under, etc., *non affici*, or more strongly (*commoveri alqd re*). Adv. *simpliciter*, *sine joco ac fallaciis*.

unafrighted, *adj.* *interritus*.

unaided, *adj.* *sine auxilio*, *nullius auxilio adjutus*, *non adjutus*.

unalienable, *adj.* *qui (quae, quod) alienari non potest*.

unallieviated, *adj.* *non mitigatus*; see **ALLEViate**.

unallowable, *adj.* *illicitus*.

unalloyed, *adj.* *purus* (lit.), *sincerus* (fig.).

unaltered, *adj.* *immutatus*, *integer* (as before), or by *non mutari*.

unambitious, *adj.* *modestus*, or by circumloc. *qui honores non petit*.

unamiable, *adj.* *difficilis*; see **ILL-TEMPERED**.

unanimity, *n.* *consensio*, *consensio sententiarum*, *concordia*; see **ACREE**, **CONCORD**. **unanimous**, *adj.* *concor.*, *unanimus*. Adv. *una voce*, *una mente*; to defend a person —, *uno animo atque una voce alqd defendere*; — to demand battle, *proelium poscere*; *communi sententiâ statuere alqd*; *ad unum omnes decernunt*, = they all to a man determine; *cunctis populi suffragiis consulem declarari*, = to be appointed Consul —; *omnium in unum congruerunt sententiae*, = all were of one opinion; *omnibus sententiis absolvi, condemnari*, = to be acquitted, to be condemned —.

unanswerable, *adj.* *qui (quae, quod) refelli non potest*. **unanswered**, *adj.* to leave or remain —, by *ad alqm non respondere* (of anything said or written), *ad alqd non rescribere* (with regard to something written).

unappalled, *adj.* *interritus*.

unappeased, *adj.* *non satius*.

unapproachable, *adj.* of places, *invisus*; of persons, *ad quem aditus, -us, difficilis est*.

unarmed, *adj.* *inermis*, *inermus* (of things), *nudus*.

unasked, *adj.* (*suâ*) *sponte, ulro*.

unassuming, *adj.* *modestus*; see **MODEST**.

unattainable, *adj.* *quod attingi non potest*.

unattempted, *adj.* to leave nothing —, *nil inexpertum emittere, omnia experiri*.

unattended, *adj.* *incomitatus, sine comitibus*.

unauthentic, *adj.* *sine auctore editus* (e.g. a tale, *fabula*), *ad hard idoneis auctoribus vulgaris* (e.g. *fabula*), *sine ullo satis certo auctore allatus* (e.g. *rumor*), *incertus* (e.g. *rumor*).

unauthorized, *adj.* *illicitus*; to be — to do a thing, *faciendi alqd jus or potestatem non habere, jure alqd facere non posse*.

unavailable, *adj.* *hanc in medium prolatus, inutilis* (= useless). **unavailing**, *adj.* *irritus, vanus, futilis*.

unavenged, *adj.* *inultus*.

unavoidable, *adj.* *inevitabilis*, better by *quod evitari non potest, quod evitare or effugere non possumus*.

unavowed, *adj.* see **SECRET**.

unaware, *adj.* *inscius, nescius, ignarus*.

unaware, *unawares*, *adv.* *inexpectatus, inopinatus* (when we least think of it or expect it), *inopinus* (= who does not suppose a thing to happen), *neopinatus* (= what we do not think even possible), *neopinans* (= who cannot suppose that such a thing would happen), *improvisus* (= unforeseen), comb. *improvisus atque inopinatus*, *insperatus* (of what we did not hope, unexpected), *subitus* (= sudden), *reperitius* (= sudden, what happens quickly and to our surprise), or by *praeter exspectionem or opinionem, (ex) inopinato, improviso, (ex) insperato*.

unawed, *adj.* *interritus*.

unbaked, *adj.* *crudus* (of bricks, Plin.), *panis non bene coctus* (of bread).

unbar, *v.t.* *reservare*.

unbearable, *adj.* see **INTOLERABLE**.

unbeaten, *adj.* e.g. path, *non tritus*.

unbecoming, *adj.* see **INDECOROUS**.

unbefriended, *adj.* *auxilio or amicis carens*.

unbeliever, *n.* *qui non credit (alqd esse, etc.)*. **unbelieving**, *adj.* *incrédulus*; see

above. **unbelief**, n. see INCREDULITY, INFIDELITY.

unbeloved, adj. *non amatus*.

unbend, v.tr. 1, a bow, *arcum † retendere, remittere*; 2, the mind, *animum remittere, (re)laxare*. **unbendable**, adj. see INFLEXIBLE, FIRM.

unbowed, adj. † *inflexus*, † *indeflexus*, † *indeploratus*.

unbiased, adj. *simpliciter* (= without prejudice), *liber* (e.g. *liber in consulendo*), *solutus*, and chiefly comb. *liber et solutus* (= not bound by anything), *integer* (= free from partiality, e.g. *iudicium*), comb. *integer ac liber* (e.g. *animus*), *impavidus* (= fearless).

unbidden, adj. *invocatus*; an — guest (whom anyone brings), *umbra* (Hor.); see SPONTANEOUS.

unbind, v.tr. (*dis*)*solvère, laxare* (= to loosen).

unblamable, adj. *integer, sanctus*; see BLAMELESS.

unbleached, adj. *nondum candidus*.

unblemished, adj. *purus, integer, in(con)-taminatus* (= not stained by having been in contact), *innocens* (= innocent), *castus* (= morally pure).

unbloody, adj. *incruentus*.

unblushing, adj. 1, see BLUSH; 2, see IMPUDENT.

unborn, adj. *nondum natus*.

unborrowed, adj. see ORIGINAL, GENUINE.

unbosom, v.tr. *confiteri alqd, se alci patefacere*.

unbought, adj. *non emptus, † inemptus*.

unbound, adj. of hair, *passus*; see also LOOSE.

unbounded, adj. 1, *infinitus*; 2, fig. — passion, see IMMODERATE.

unbrace, v.tr. (*re*)*laxare*.

unbred, adj. *male moratus*.

unbribed, adj. *in corruptus, integer* (= impartial).

unbridled, adj. 1, of a horse, *infrēnatus, effrēnatus, † infrēnis or infrēnus, † effrēnus*; 2, fig. *effrēnatus*; see LICENTIOUS.

unbroken, adj. *integer* (= whole); of horses, *indomitus*.

unbrotherly, adj. *parum fraternus*.

unbuckle, v.tr. *diffibulare* (Stat.), *refibulare* (Mart.), *solvère* (e.g. knapsack, *sarcinas*).

unburden, v.tr. *exonerare* (lit. and fig.), *liberare, levare, solvère alqd re*.

unburied, adj. *inhumatus, insepultus*.

unburnt, adj. *crudus* (of bricks; Plin.).

unbutton, v.tr. the coat, *vestem discingere* (= ungirdle); see also UNDO.

uncalled, adj. *invocatus*; — for, *non petitus*; see UNNECESSARY.

uncancelled, adj. see CANCEL.

uncared, adj. — for, *neglectus*.

uncarpeted, adj. *sine stragulo*.

uncaused, adj. *sine caus*(s)ā.

unceasing, adj. *perpetuus, continuus, assiduus*; see INCESSANT.

unceremonious, adj. *simplex* (= natural), *parum comis* (= not polite), *agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus* (= rude); — habits, etc., (*morum*) *simplicitas*. Adv. *simpliciter, rustice, inurbane*.

uncertain, adj. *incertus* (also = indefinite), *dubius* (= doubtful), *anceps* (= doubtful as regards the issue, e.g. of a war; but never in the sense of a battle, etc.); see UNDECIDED, *ambiguus* (= ambiguous, not to be depended on, e.g. *fides*); to be —, *incertum or dubium esse* (in gen., of persons and things), *dubitare, vacillare, haerere, haesitare, animi or animo pendere, suspensum esse* (= to hesitate), *incertum alci esse, in incerto habere* (in gen. of persons, *dubitatioe aestuare* (= to be hesitating what to do), *in incerto or in dubio esse* (in gen. of things), *non satis constare* (= not to be quite certain yet, of things); all these verbs generally with an interrogative, such as *quid and utrum . . . an*; — what to do, *incertus quid faceret*; to make anything —, *alqd ad or in incertum revocare, alqd in dubium (re)vocare*; to leave anything —, *alqd in medio or in incerto or in dubio relinquere*; to walk with — steps, *titubare*; see STAGGER. Adv. *incerte, incerto, temere* (= rashly). **uncertainty**, n. see UNCERTAIN.

unchain, v.tr. *e vinculis eximere, vincula solvère*; see LOOSEN.

unchangeable, adj. *stabilis, constans*; see IMMUTABLE. Adv. *stabilius, constanter*. **unchangeableness**, n. *stabilitas, constantia*; see IMMUTABILITY. **unchanged**, adj. *immutatus, integer*.

uncharitable, adj. *durus* (in gen. = hard-hearted), *inhumanus, humanitatis expertus* (= unkind, harsh). Adv. *inhumane, inhumaniter*. **ancharitableness**, n. *animus durus, ingeniū inhumanum, inhumanitas*.

unchaste, adj. *impurus* (= impure), *incestus* (with regard to religion and moral purity), *impudicus* (= having no shame, indecent), *libidinosus* (= sensual, of persons and things, e.g. *amor*), *parum verëcundus* = indiscreet, improper), *obscenus* (= obscene, foul); — love, *amor libidinosus, libidines*. **unchastity**, n. *impuritas, impudicitia, libido*.

unchecked, adj. *liber*.

unchristian, adj. *contra legem Christianam*.

uncivil, adj. see IMPOLITE. **uncivility**, n. see IMPOLITENESS. **uncivilized**, adj. *rudis, fërus* (= wild), *barbarus* (= foreign, and so rude), *agrestis* (= uncultivated), *incultus* (= without culture), *inruditus* (= uneducated, untaught), *indoctus* (= without literary education).

unclasp, v.tr. *refibulare* (Mart.); see LOOSEN.

uncle, n. *patruus* (= a father's brother), *avunculus* (= a mother's brother); great —, *patruus or avunculus magnus*.

unclean, adj. 1, see DIRTY; 2, see UNCHASTE, FOUL.

unclouded, adj. *serēnus* (lit. and fig.).

uncoil, v.tr. *evolvère*.

uncoined, adj. *infectus*.

uncoloured, adj. 1, lit *purus*; 2, fig. *sine fūco ac falaciis*.

uncombed, adj. † *impeius, horridus, incom(p)itus*.

uncomfortable, adj. *molestus, incommodus*; see UNEASY. Adv. *incommode*. **uncomfortableness**, n. *molestia*.

uncommanded, adj. *in iussus, in iussu alqis, ultro, sponte (suā)* (= of one's free will).

uncommissioned, adj. 1, see UNCOMMANDED; 2, an — officer, *succenturio* or *opti.*

uncommon, adj. *rarus, insolitus, inusitatus* (= rare), *singularis, mirus, inauditus* (= extraordinary); see RARE, EXCELLENT, EXTRAORDINARY. Adv. *raro, singulariter, mire*; see SELDOM.

uncommunicative, adj. *tectus*; see RESERVED.

uncomplaining, adj. *patiens*.

uncompleted, adj. *imperfectus*.

uncompounded, adj. *simplex*.

unconcerned, adj. *securus* at, about, for anything, *de alqd re* or *pro alqd re* (e.g. *de bello, bello, pro salute*), *neglegens alcjs rei* (e.g. *legis, amicorum*); to be —, *securum esse*; to be — about, *neglegere* with accus. or by *bono esse animo*; see INDIFFERENT.

unconditional, adj. *simplex, absolutus* (= independent of anything else), mostly comb. *simplex et absolutus, purus* (= without any exception, e.g. *judicium, Cic.*). Adv. *simpliciter, absolute* (= without any limitation, Jct.).

uncongenial, adj. see UNPLEASANT.

unconnected, adj. 1, lit. see SEPARATE; 2, in speaking, *dissolutus, inconditus*.

unconquerable, adj. see INVINCIBLE. **unconquered**, adj. *invictus*.

unconscionable, adj. see UNREASONABLE. **unconscious**, adj. 1, = insensible (*omni sensu carens*); 2, = ignorant, *inscius, ignarus*; I am not — of it, *non sum inscius, non me fugit, non me praelerit, non ignoro*. **unconsciousness**, n. 1, by circumloc. with *sensu carere*; 2, by adj.

unconsecrated, adj. *non consecratus* (opp. *sacrus*), *profanus* (opp. *sacer*).

unconsidered, adj. *neglectus*, e.g. to leave nothing —, *omnia diligenter circumspicere*.

unconstitutional, adj. *non legitimus, quod contra legem fit*.

unconstrained, adj. *liber*.

uncontaminated, adj. *in(con)aminatus*.

uncontested, adj. *quod sine certamine fit*; an — election, *comitia quibus alqs nullo competitor deligitur*.

uncontrollable, adj. *impotens* (of persons and things), *effrenatus* (= unbridled); see VIOLENT. **uncontrolled**, adj. *liber* (= free); — sovereignty, *dominatus, -us*.

unconverted, adj. *nondum ad legem Christianam adductus*.

unconvinced, adj. *non adductus ad credendum*.

uncooked, adj. *crudus, incoctus*.

uncork, v.tr. *relinere* (Plaut. and Ter. = to take the pitch off with which a jar was sealed), or perhaps *obturatoramentum extrahere*.

uncorrupt, adj. *incorruptus* (lit. and fig.).

uncourteous, adj. see RUDE.

uncouth, adj. of expression, *insolitus, insolens*; of manners, *incultus* (= inelegant, opp. *cultus*, e.g. *homo, mores*), *incultus moribus* (of persons), *immans* (= savage), *agrestis, rusticus* (= rude). **uncouthness**, n. *immansitas, inhumanitas*; see KINDNESS.

uncover, v.tr. *delegere, retegere, aperire* (all also fig. of secrets, crimes, etc.), *nudare* (lit. = to strip off clothes; fig. to lay open); to — the head, *caput aperire* or *adaperire*.

unction, n. *unctio*; extreme —, *unctio extrema* (Eccl.). to speak with —, perhaps *speciose* or *speciosus dicere*. **unctuous**, adj. *pinguis*; of speech, perhaps *speciosus*.

uncultivated, adj. of soil, *incultus* (opp. *cultus* or *consitus*), *vastus* (ab *naturâ et humano cultu* = quite barren, e.g. *mountain. Sail.*); fig. *indoctus, rudis, agrestis*.

uncurbed, adj. see UNBRIDLED.

uncut, adj. † *immissus* (= suffered to grow, of trees, opp. *amputatus*), *intonsus* (= unshorn of the hair, then also of trees), *integer* (= from which nothing has been taken, whole).

undamaged, adj. *inviolatus* (= inviolate). *integer* (= still entire, whole).

undaunted, adj. *intrepidus*; see INTREPID.

undecayed, adj. *incorruptus*.

undecieve, v.tr. *errorem alcj extrahere, eripere, extorquere*.

undecided, adj. *nondum adjudicatus* (= not yet settled in court, e.g. *lis*), *integer* (= still unsettled, of a thing), *dubius* (= doubtful, both of the mind and of events), *incertus* (both of persons and things), *ambiguus, anceps* (= doubtful as regards the result, e.g. *belli fortuna, in dubio esse, of things*); I am — what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam*; I am — whether, etc., *incertus sum, utrum, etc.* the lawsuit is still —, *adhuc de eâ re apud judicem lis est*; his fate is still —, *non habet exploratam rationem salutis suae*.

undecked, adj. (= unadorned) *inornatus*.

undefended, adj. *indefensus* (of a city, also in Tac. of a lawsuit), *nudus* (= exposed to attack).

undefiled, adj. see UNBLEMISHED.

undefined, adj. *infinitus*.

undeniable, adj. *evidens* (opp. *dubius*). Adv. *certe, certo, sine dubio*.

under, prep. expressing rest: 1, standing — any place, *sub* (with ablat., e.g. *sub terrâ, sub arbore*; with accus. it expresses the direction toward the lower part of anything; hence we use, with several verbs of motion, *sub* with accus., e.g. *sub ipsos muros aciem instruere*, = to draw up the army in order of battle — the very walls), *subter* with ablat. and accus., *infra* with accus. (of the direction of anything below towards the lower part of anything above the former, beneath, e.g. *infra lunam nihil nisi mortale*), *in* with ablat. (e.g. — the shade, *in umbra*); to have a thing — the coat, *alqd veste tectum tenere*; 2, expressing dependence, etc., *sub* with ablat. (in gen.), *cum* (= — the superintendence and in company of, etc.); — Hannibal, *sub Hannibale*; — the leadership of Hannibal, ablat. abs. *Hannibale magistro*; 3, expressing a lower measure and rank, as regards rank and merit, *infra*, to be —, below anyone, *infra alqm esse, infertorem esse alqm, alcj cedere*; in anything, *alqd re ab alqo vinci*; see BELOW; as regards the quality and quantity, *minor* with ablat. (= less, younger than, etc.); — seven years old, *minor septem annis, nondum septem annos natus, septimum annum nondum egressus*; not to sell, etc. — (the price), *minor pretio alqd non vendere*; 4, in determining the manner in which anything is done, *sub* with ablat., *per* with accus. (= by means of); 5, expressing simultaneity, e.g. — the reign of Romulus, *regnante Romulo, sub Romulo*; — this condition, *ad conditione*; — these circumstances, *quae cum ita sint*; — the cloak of, *alcjs rei specie*; — sail, *passis velis*; to be — anyone's eyes, *sub alcjs oculis esse*; to be — age, *improbem esse, hanc sub juris esse*. "Under" in such phrases is often to be rendered by inferior with special noun, e.g. —servant, use *famulus inferior*. **under-current**, n. 1. of

water, *flumen*, etc., *subterfluens*, or *sub terrâ fluens*; **2**, fig., by circumloc. (e.g. there was an — of feeling in his words, *haec obscurâ quiddam significatione indicavit*). **under-garment**, *n.* *tunicâ (inferior)*, *subcûla* (of a man).

underdone, *adj.* *semicoccus* (Plin.).

undergo, *v.tr.* *alqd subire, sustinere* (= to carry anything as a burden, to attend to a thing); = to pass through, *pati, perpeti* (to the end), (*perferre* (= to — to the end), *tolerare, perfungi alqd re* (= to go through it); to — punishment, *poenas dare* or *pendere*.

underground, *adj.* see *SUBTERRANEAN*.

undergrowth, *n.* *virgulta, -orum*; see *UNDERWOOD*.

underhand, *adj.* *clandestinus*; see *SECRET*.

underlay, *v.tr.* *supponere, sub(j)icere, subdêre, subternere* (all four with *alci rei* or *sub alqd*). **underlayer**, *n.* **1**, *qui sub(j)icit, etc.*; **2**, = something laid under, *fundamentum*.

underlet, *v.tr.* *minore pretio locare alqd*.

underlie, *v.tr.* e.g. the suggestion —s the speech, *haec per orationem tacite significantur*.

underline, *v.tr.* *lineam ducere scriber alqd*.

underling, *n.* (*ad*) *minister, satellites, -itis, m.*

undermaster, *n.* *hypodidascalus*.

undermine, *v.tr.* **1**, (*cuniculo* or *cuniculis*) *subruere* (e.g. a wall, a rampart), *suffodere* (e.g. a mountain, a wall, a town); **2**, fig. *subruere* (= to ruin, e.g. *libertatem*), *evertere* (= to overthrow, e.g. *republicam, fundamenta reipublicae*), *labefactare* (= to cause to fall, e.g. *republicam, amicitiam*).

undermost, *adj.* *infimus* (= the lowest), *îmus* (= the deepest); see *Low*.

underneath, *I*, *adv.* *subter, infra*; see *BENEATH*. **II**, *prep.* see *UNDER*.

under-officer, *n.* perhaps *optio, succenturio*.

underpart, *n.* *pars inferior* (= lower part), (*partes*) *secundae* (lit. and fig.).

underpin, *v.tr.* *alqd substruere* (e.g. *saxo quadrato*); see *SUPPORT*.

underrate, *v.tr.* *minoris aestimare*; see *LOWER*.

undersell, *v.tr.* *minoris (quam ceteri) vendere*.

undersigned, *adj.* the , *qui nomen subscripsit*.

understand, *v.tr.* = to comprehend (with the ear or with the intellect); **1**, with the ear, *accipere*; **2**, with the intellect, *accipere* (= to receive in the mind), *intelligere* (= to form an idea of anything, hence to comprehend, more particularly *intelligere alqm*, i.e. his character, his motives, opp. *alqm ignorare*); *comprehendere* or *amplecti* or *complecti*, all with or without *mente* (= to form an idea of), *percipere* (= to perceive with the understanding), *perspicere* (clearly), *alqd certum* or *exploratum habere* (= to — thoroughly); I don't — you, *nescio quid velis*; how am I to — that? *quid hoc sibi vult*? hence, to — by it, i.e. to put a construction on, etc., *intelligere* or *intelligi velle* (both with double accus.), *dicere, vocare, appellare* (all with double accus.); = I mean this, *dicere* with double accus., *interpretari* with accus., *significare* with accus.; see *MEAN*; = to have acquired knowledge in anything, *alqd intelligere* (of an accurate knowledge, e.g. *multas linguas*), *scire alqd* or with *infm.* (= to have a clear idea of

anything, and to remember it, e.g. *multas linguas*), *instructum esse alqd re* (= to be versed in anything), *alcjs rei non ignarum esse* (= not to be unacquainted with anything), *peritum esse alcjs rei* (= experienced, skilled in); to — anything tolerably, *mediocriter adeptum esse alqd* (e.g. *singularum rerum singula*, Cic.); not to —, *alqd nescire* or *ignorare*, *alcjs rei ignarum esse*; to — Latin, *Latine scire*, *docum esse Latinis litteris*, *Latinae linguae peritum esse*; not to — Latin, *Latine nescire*; to — riding on horseback, *equitandi peritum esse*. **understand'ug**, *n.* *mens*; see *INTELLECT*.

undertake, *v.tr.* *incipere* (= to begin), *subire*, *aggredi alqd* or *ad alqd* (= to get to it), *sumere, suscipere* (= to take a business into one's own hands), (*in se*) *recipere* (if we take it off anyone's hands), *moliri* (= to try to accomplish anything difficult, also with *infm.*), *conari* (if very laborious, gen. with *infm.*), *audere* (at one's own risk, peril, gen. with *infm.*); to — a journey, *iter incipere* or *aggredi* or *intrare* (on business), *iter facere* (in gen.); to — to make, etc., anything, *alqd faciendum conducere*; to — to do (i.e. to pledge oneself), *se facturum esse alqd promittere*. **undertaker**, *n.* **1**, in gen. by verbs; **2**, of funerals, *libitinarius*; *designator* (who arranged the procession, Sen.); to be an —, *libitinam exercere* (Val. Max.). **undertaking**, *n.* *inceptio, inceptum, conatus, -itis, m.*, *conata, -orum, n.*, *opus, -eris, n.*, *facinus, -oris, n.* (= a crime).

undervalue, *v.tr.* *parvum* or *parvi ducere, parvi aestimare, contemnere, despiciere* (= to despise), *comb. contemnere* (or *despiciere*) *et pro nihilo ducere, vile habere* (= to consider as trifling).

underwood, *n.* *virgulta, -orum, arbusta, -orum, silva caedua*.

underwriter, *n.* *qui cavet de* or *pro alqd re*.

undeserved, *adj.* *immeritus* (of what we have not deserved, e.g. praise), *indignus* (= unworthy), *falsus* (= false, unfounded, e.g. *invidia*). *Adv.* *immerito*. **undeserving**, *adj.* *immerens*; see *UNWORTHY*.

undesigned, *adj.* *fortuitus*; see *ACCIDENTAL*. *Adv.* *fortuito, casu, imprudenter*. **undesigning**, *adj.* *simplex, candidus*.

undesirable, *adj.* by *vilis* (= poor); see *WORTHLESS*. **undesired**, *adj.* *ultra oblatum* (= freely offered), or by *adv.* *ultra*.

undetected, *adj.* *secretus*; see *SECRET*.

undveloped, *adj.* *immaturus, nondum adultus*.

undigested, *adj.* **1**, of food, *crudus*; **2**, of plans, etc., *imperfectus*.

undiminished, *adj.* *integer*; see *WHOLE*.

undiscerning, *adj.* *hebes*; see *STUPID*.

undisciplined, *adj.* *inezercitatus, rudis, tiro* (in *alqd re*), *comb. tiro ac rudis*.

undisguised, *adj.* *sincerus. Adv.* *sincere*.

undisturbed, *adj.* *otiosus* (= at leisure), *liber* (*ab*) *arbitris* (= free from ear or eye witnesses, spies, e.g. *locus*); to live in — peace, *in otio et pace vivere*; to leave anyone —, *alqm non vexare, alqm non interpellare* (= not to interrupt anyone in his work, etc.); they allowed him to pass through their territory —, *cum bonâ pace eum per fines suos transmiserunt*.

undivided, *adj.* *indivisus* (e.g. *ungula equi*), *communis* (= in common). *Adv.* *pro indiviso* (ante and post class.; e.g. *possidere alqd*).

undo, v.tr. 1, to — a knot, etc., (*dis*)*solvere*, *resolvere*, *expedire*; 2, see **RUIN**. **undone**, adj. *infectus*; to consider as —, *pro infecto habere*; what is done cannot be —, *factum infectum fieri non potest*; = ruined, *perditus* (e.g. *perditus sum*, *perii*, = I am —).

undoubted, adj. *non dubius*, *indubitatus* (= not doubted, post *Aug.*), *certus*. Adv. *haud dubie*, *sine dubio*.

undress, I. v.tr. to — anyone, *exuere alqm* *reste* (in gen.), *detrahere alci vestem* (= to take off), *nudare* (= to strip anyone), *alqm veste* or *vestibus spoliare* (= to rob). II. v.intr. *exuere* (*vestem*), (*de*)*ponere vestem*; a room for —ing, *apodyterium* (esp. in baths). III. n. *vestis nocturna* (= night-dress), *vestis domestica* (= house-dress, house-coat, in gen.). **undressed**, adj. 1, *non vestitus*, *nudus* (both = quite naked, and without a coat or dress on); 2, of bricks, etc., *crudus*; of food, *non coctus*.

undue, *† iniebitus*, *immodicus* (= immoderate). Adv. *nimis*, *nimium*; see **DUE**, **RIGHT**, **PROPER**.

undulate, v.intr. *† undare* (= to rise in waves, in gen., also of boiling water); see **WAVE**. **undulating**, adj. *undatus* (Plin. of marks on shells).

undutiful, adj. *† impius* (*erga alqm*); see **DISOBEDIENT**.

unearthly, adj. *non mortalis*; of spirits, perhaps *caelestis*.

uneasy, adj. *anxius*, *so*(*l*)*licitus*; to be, feel — (in one's mind), *angst* (for fear of some accident or misfortune), *so*(*l*)*licitum esse* (= to be troubled), *dubitatioe aestuare* (= to be in great uncertainty what to do, Cic.). **uneasiness**, n. (*animi*) *perturbatio*; to feel —, *perturbari*, *commoveri*, *permoverti*. Adv. *anxie* (rare), *moeste*, *aegre* (e.g. *alqd ferre*).

unedifying, adj. *frigidus*, *insulsus* (of a discourse, etc.), in worse sense, *turpis*; see **SHAMEFUL**.

uneducated, adj. *indoctus*, *inruditus*.

unembarrassed, adj. *liber*; see **FREE**.

unemployed, adj. *negotii vacuus* (in gen. = free from business), *otiosus* (of one who has leisure to follow his own inclinations, both of persons and things), *nullis occupationibus implicatus* (= not engaged in any particular business), *munerum publicorum expertus* (= not holding a public office), *ab omni munere solutus ac liber* (of one who holds no office of any kind).

unencumbered, adj. *liber*.

unendowed, adj. *indotatus*.

unenlightened, adj. *humanitatis expertus*, *indoctus*.

unenterprising, adj. *iners*, *socors*, *piger*.

unenviable, adj. *miser*, *tristis*; see **PITTFUL**.

unequal, adj. *inaequalis* (of the inward state of anything), *impar* (= uneven; then, not equal in strength, attainments, etc.), *dispar* (= void of equality, not quite equal, both outwardly and inwardly), *dissimilis* (= dissimilar, as to quality, etc.), *diversus* (= wholly different, in kind and manner), *dissonus* (of sounds), *iniquus* (of a battle, etc.). Adv. *inaequaliter*, *impariter*, *inique*. **unequaled**, adj. *summus*.

unerring, adj. *certus*.

unessential, adj. *ad rem ipsam* or *ad rei aturam non pertinens*, *quod ad rem non pertinet*, *a re alienus*, *adventicius*.

uneven, adj. *non aequus*, *iniquus*, *inaequa-*

bilis, *inaequalis*, *asper* (= rough, opp. *levis*); an — number, *numerus impar*. **unevenness**, n. *iniquitas*, *asperitas*; — of temper, *inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis*.

unexamined, adj. *inexploratus*.

unexamined, adj. *inicus*, *singularis*, *novus* (of what has not been heard or seen before), *inauditus*.

unexceptionable, adj. e.g. — witness, *testis locuples* or *probus*; — testimony, *testimonium firmum* or *certum*.

unexecuted, adj. *non perfectus*, *imperfectus*; to leave —, *omittere* (e.g. a plan, *consilium*).

unexercised, adj. *inexercitatus*.

unexhausted, adj. 1, = untired, *† indefessus*, *integer*; 2, = not used up, *integer*, *solidus*.

unexpected, adj. *in*(*ex*)*spectatus*, *inopinatus*, *neopinitus*, *improvisus*. Adv. (*ex*)*improviso*, *contra ex*(*s*)*pectationem*.

unexplored, adj. *inexploratus*.

unextinguishable, adj. *† inextinctus*.

unfading, adj. e.g. — laurels, *gloria immortalis*.

unfailing, adj. *perpetuus* (= perpetual), *certus* (= sure).

unfair, adj. *iniquus* (of persons and things, opp. *aequus*, e.g. judge, law, condition), *injustus*, (= unjust, of persons and things, opp. *justus*, *meritus*, *debitus*, e.g. interest on money), *immeritus* (= not deserved, chiefly with a negative before it, e.g. *laudes haud immeritae*); it is —, *iniquum* or *injustum est*, with accus. and infin.; to make — demands, *iniqua postulare*; to be — towards anyone, *iniquum esse in alqm*. Adv. *inique*, *injuste*. **unfairness**, n. *iniquitas* (in conduct; also in the pl.), *inique* or *injuste factum* (of any act).

unfaithful, adj. *infidelis* (opp. *fidelis*), *infidus* (= not to be depended upon, trusted, opp. *fidus*), *perfidus*, *perfidiosus* (the latter of one whose nature it is to be —); to be —, *fidem fallere*. Adv. *infideliter*. **unfaithfulness**, n. *infidelitas*, *perfidia*.

unfamiliar, adj. *novus*, *inusitatus*; see **STRANGE**.

unfashionable, adj. *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) *contra consuetudinem fit*.

unfasten, v.tr. (*re*)*solvere* (= to untie), (*re*)*laxare* (= to loosen), *avellere*, *revellere* (= to tear off), *refigere* (of what is nailed fast).

unfathomable, adj. *immensus*, *infinitus*.

unfavourable, adj. = averse, *iniquus*, to anyone, *alci* or *in alqm* (= hostile), *malignus* (= jealous, opp. *benignus*), *adversus* (= contrary), *aversus* (= turned away), *alienus*, *inopportunist* (= not suitable), of omens, *inaustus*, *funestus*, *sinister* (used both of lucky and unlucky omens; see Andrew's Lat. Dict., **SINISTER**); — circumstances, conditions, *res adversae*, *tempora iniqua*. Adv. *inique*, *maligne*, *male*, *inopportune*. **unfavourableness**, n. *iniquitas* (e.g. *temporum*), *inopportunitas*, or by adj.

unfeathered, adj. *implumis*.

unfeeling, adj. *sensus expertus*, *a sensu* or *a sensibus alienatus*, *nihil sentiens* (lit.), *durus*, *ferus*, *ferreus*, comb. *saxeus ferreusque*, *inhumanus* (fig.); to be —, *sensu carere*, *nihil sentire*, *nullius rei sensu moveri*, *a sensu abesse* or *alienatum esse* (lit.), *durum*, *ferreum*, *inhumanum esse*, *inhumano esse ingenio* (fig.). Adv. *dure*, *duriter*, *inhumane*, *inhumaniter*, *crueliter*.

unfeigned, adj. *verus* (opp. *simulatus*), *sincerus* (opp. *fucatus*), *simplex*. Adv. *vere*, *sincère*, *simpliciter*, *ex animo*.

unfeminine, adj. † *masculus*.

unfermented, adj. *sine fermento* (*factus*).

unfilial, adj. *impius* (*erga parentes*). Adv. *impie* (*erga parentes*).

unfit, I. adj. *inutilis alci rei* or (generally) *ad alqd*; see UNSUITABLE. II. v.tr. *inutilem reddere*.

unfitness, n. *inutilitas*. **unfitting**, adj. see IMPROPER.

unfix, v.tr. *refigère*; see UNFASTEN. **unfixed**, adj. *mobilis*.

unfledged, adj. *implumis*.

unfold, v.tr. *explicare* (lit. and fig.), *aperire* (= to open; also fig.), *explanare* (fig., in words).

unforeseen, adj. *improvisus*.

unforgiving, adj. *implacabilis*, *inexorabilis*; see IMPLACABLE.

unforgotten, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. of an act of kindness) *immortali memoriâ retinere beneficium perceptum*; what you have done for me will be —, *meam tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla unquam delebit oblivio*.

unformed, adj. *informis* (= without shape), *nondum perfectus* (= not finished), of character, perhaps *adhuc puerilis*.

unfortified, adj. *immunitus*.

unfortunate, adj. see UNLUCKY.

unfounded, adj. *vanus*, *fictus*.

unfrequented, adj. *minus celebr*, *inceleber*, *desertus*.

unfriendly, adj. *inimicus*, *iniquus*, *alienus*, towards anyone, *ab aqo*; to have — feelings towards anyone, *alieno animo esse ab alqo* or *in alqm*. **unfriendliness**, n. *inimicitia*, *simulatio*.

unfruitful, adj. *infecundus*, *sterilis* (opp. *fertilis* and, as regards the soil, *opimus*); see BARREN. **unfruitfulness**, n. *sterilitas*.

unfulfilled, adj. *irritus*, *vanus*, *fallax*; to remain —, *exitum* or *eventum non habere*, *non evenire*; to leave no duty —, *nullum ducis officium remittere*.

unfurl, v.tr. to — the sails, *vela pandere*.

unfurnished, adj. *ab alqd re imparatus*; an — house, *domus nuda atque inanis*.

ungainly, adj. *inhabilis*; see UNCOUTH.

ungenerous, adj. *illiberalis*; — act, *illiberalitas*. Adv. *illiberaliter*.

ungenial, adj. *tristis*, *asper*.

ungentle, adj. *ignobilis*. **ungentle**, adj. *asper* (= rough, e.g. *verba*). **ungentlemanlike**, **ungentlemanly**, adj. *incultus*, *indecorus* (e.g. *laughter*); see INDECOROUS.

ungird, v.tr. *discingère*, † *recingère*.

ungodly, adj. see IMPIOUS, IMPIETY.

ungovernable, adj. *qui regi non potest* (lit. and fig.), *indomitus* (= untamed, of living beings and of things), *effrenatus* (= unbridled, of persons and things), *ferox* (of temper, of persons and of anything showing such a disposition), *impotens* (of persons and things), *comb. ferox impotensque*. Adv. *effrenate*, *impotenter*. **ungoverned**, adj. see UNBRIDLED.

ungraceful, adj. *invenustus*; see INELEGANT. **ungracefulness**, n. by the adjs.

ungracious, adj. *iniquus*, *petulans*, *iratus* (= angry). Adv. *inîque*, *iniquo animo*, *petulanter*, *irate*.

ungrateful, adj. *ingratus* (of an — spirit, and of what is a thankless task), *beneficî, beneficiorum immemor*.

ungrounded, adj. *vanus*, *irritus*, *inanis*.

ungrudging, adj. see LIBERAL.

unguarded, adj. 1. *incustoditus*, *sine custodiis* (= not guarded by anyone), *indefensus*; 2. = imprudent, *incautus*, *imprudens*. Adv. *incaute*, *imprudenter*, *temere* (= rashly); see IMPRUDENT.

unguent, n. *unguentum*.

unhallowed, adj. *profanus*; see also SACRILEGIOUS.

unhappy, adj. *infelix*, *infortunatus*, *miser* (= miserable), *non prosper* (= not prosperous, of things), † *infaustus* (= ill-fated, e.g. *day*, *omen*, etc.), also *comb. infaustus et infelix*, *calamitosus* (e.g. *war*, *conflagration*), *funestus* (= mournful, causing mischief, e.g. *war*, *omen*), *sinister* (lit. = on the left-hand side, opp. *dexter*), *adversus* (= not as we wish it, e.g. *battle*, *circumstances*, result of an undertaking, opp. *secundus*), *malus* (= in a bad condition, opp. *bonus*), *calamitosus*, *aerumnosus* (= full of calamity); — position, *res adversae*, *fortunae afflictæ*. Adv. *infeliciter*, *misere*, *male*, *calamitose* (rare). **unhappiness**, n. *miseria*; see MISERY.

unharméd, adj. *inviolatus*, *salvus* (= safe).

unharness, v.tr. *disjungere*, *solvere*.

unhatched, adj. *nondum (ex ovo) exclusus*.

unhealthy, adj. 1. = disposed to illness, *valetudine affectus*, *ad aegrotandum proclivis*, *infirma valetudine*, *infirmus*, *invalidus*, *aeger*, *imbecillus*; see WEAK, ILL; 2. see UNWHOLESOME. **unhealthiness**, n. *mala*, *infirma*, *tenuis*, *aegra* or *incommoda*, *valetudo*; see also UNWHOLESOMENESS.

unheard, adj. *inauditus*, to punish, to condemn anyone —, *alqm inauditum punire*, *damnare*; — of, *inauditus*, *novus*.

unheated, adj. *non cal(e)factus*.

unheeded, adj. *neglectus*.

unheroic, adj. *ignavus*; see COWARDLY.

unhesitating, adj. *strenuus*, *confidens*; see PROMPT. Adv. *strenue*, *confidenter*.

unhewn, adj. *rudis*.

unhindered, adj. *non impeditus*, *liber* (= free, without constraint), *sine morâ*.

unhinge, v.tr. 1. to — a door, *postes cardine removere*; see UNFIX; 2. fig. with the mind —d, *mente captus*.

unhistorical, adj. *contra historiae fidem scriptus*, *commenticius*, *fictus*.

unholy, adj. (man, place) *profanus* (opp. *sacer*); see IMPIOUS.

unhonoured, adj. *inhonoratus*.

unhook, v.tr. *refigère* (from a wall), *refibulare* (Mart. = to unbuckle).

unhoped for, adj. *insperatus*.

unhurt, adj. *integer*, *incolumis*, *salvus*, *intactus* (= untouched), *comb. integer intactusque*, *inviolatus* (= not hurt), *comb. integer atque inviolatus*, *intactus inviolatusque*, *invulneratus*, *incorruptus* (where nothing is spoiled or destroyed).

unicorn, n. *monoceros*, *-otus* (Plin.).

uniform, I. adj. *unius generis*, *semper eodem modo formatus*, *constans*, *aequabilis* (e.g. *motus*). Adv. *constanter*, *aequaliter*, *uno tenore*. II. n. of soldiers, *vestitus*, *-is*, *militaris*. **uniformity**, n. *aequalitas*, *constantia* (of persons and things).

unimaginable, adj. *supra quam quod cogitari potest.*

unimpaired, adj. *integer.*

unimpassioned, adj. e.g. an — address, *animi perturbatione liber et vacuus* (= without violent emotion), *cupidiuitatis* or *cupidiuitatum expers*, *omni cupiditate carens*, *sine ira et studio* (= without passion).

unimpeachable, adj. see **TRUSTWORTHY**.

unimportant, adj. *levis*, *nullius momenti*.

uninformed, adj. *indoctus*, *humanitatis expers*.

uninhabitable, adj. *inhabitabilis*; to be quite —, *omni cultu vacare*. **uninhabited**, adj. *habitatoribus vacuus* (e.g. a town), *cultoribus vacuus* (= without anybody to cultivate), *desertus* (= deserted).

uninitiated, adj. 1, lit. *profanus*; 2, fig. *alcis rei expers*.

uninjured, adj. *incolumis*, *integer*, *salvus*.

uninspired, adj. *divino spiritu haud afflatus*.

uninstructed, adj. *indoctus*.

unintelligible, adj. *obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*). Adv. *obscure* (e.g. *narrare alqd*), or by the noun *obscuritas* (e.g. *verborum*).

unintentional, adj. *insciens*. Adv. *forte*, *casu*; 1 I did it —, *insciens feci*.

uninteresting, adj. *jejunus*, *frigidus*.

unintermitting, adj. *continuus*, *assiduus*.

uninterred, adj. *inhumatus*, *insepultus*.

uninterrupted, adj. *continens*, *continuus* (= continuous), *assiduus* (= constant, e.g. rain, work), *perpetuus*, *perennis* (= lasting), comb. *continuus et perennis* (e.g. *motio*); my connection with anyone is —, by *in consuetudine cum alio permanere*. Adv. *continenter*, *uno tenore*, *perpetuo*.

uninured, adj. see **UNACUSTOMED**.

uninvestigated, adj. *inexploratus*.

uninvited, adj. *invocatus*; see **UNASKED**.

uninviting, adj. *injudundus*.

union, n. see under **UNITE**.

unique, adj. *unicus*, *singularis*.

unison, n. (in music) *concordia vocum*.

unit, n. *monas*, *-adis*, f. (*μονάς*).

unitarian, n. *qui simplicem Dei naturam esse arbitrat*. **unitarianism**, n. *ratio eorum qui simplicem esse Dei naturam dicunt*.

unite, I. v.tr. (con)jungere, *alci rei* or *cum alqd re*; with anybody, *cum alio*; congregare (= to collect two or more things to one flock as it were), *copulare* (so that two or more things are closely tied together), with anything or anyone, *cum alqd re* or *cum alio*, (con)sociare (as companions), with, etc., *cum*, etc., *miscere alci rei* or *cum alqd re* (= to mix, lit. and fig.); see **JOIN**. II. v.intr. se (con)jungere (of two corps), with anyone, *alci* or *cum alio*; *misceri* (of two rivers, etc.), *cum alio coire*, with anything, *alci rei* or *cum alqd re*; *consentire* (= to agree); to — in a partnership, *societatem cum alio inire*; see **JOIN**, **AGREE**. **union**, n. 1, (con)junctio, congregatio, consociatio; 2, = agreement, consensio, consensus, *-us*, *concordia*; see **AGREEMENT**; 3, = united body, *societas*, *sodalitas*; see **SOCIETY**, **CONCORD**. **unity**, n. 1, opp. to multiplicity, by *unus* (e.g. there was — of opinion among them all, *sententia inter omnes una erat*); 2, see **UNION**, 2.

universal, adj. *universus*; — history, *res*

in orbe terrarum actae; see **GENERAL**. Adv. *universe*, *in universum*; — beloved, *ab omnibus dilectus*. **universality**, n. *qui (quae, quod) latissime patet* or *ad universos pertinet*. **universe**, n. (rerum) *universitas*, *rerum natura*.

university, n. * *academia*.

univocal, adj. of a word, etc., *unam tantum significationem habens*.

unjust, adj. *injustus*, *injurius*, *injurius* (= of an — mind), *iniquus* (= unreasonable); *injurius*, = contrary to right and to the civil law; *iniquus*, = contrary to the moral law). Adv. *injuste*, *inique*, *injuriöse*, *contra jus* (fisque).

unjustifiable, adj. *iniquissimus*; see **INEXCUSABLE**. Adv. *iniquissimo modo*.

unkept, adj. *neglectus*.

unkind, adj. *inhumanus*, *severus*; see **STERN**. Adv. *inhumane*, *severe*. **unkindness**, n. *inhumanitas*, *severitas*; see **CRUELTY**.

unknowing, adj. *inscius*; see **IGNORANT**.

unknown, adj. *ignotus* (in gen., of persons and things, opp. *notus*), *incognitus* (= not yet learned, of things, opp. *cognitus*), *incomperitus* (= not yet certain, fully ascertained, opp. *comperitus*), *inexploratus* (= not yet inquired into, opp. *exploratus*), *ignobilis* (= — to the world, of places and persons; hence also = of obscure birth, opp. *nobilis*), *obscurus* (= obscure); a person — to me, *nescio quis*.

unlace, v.tr. see **UNTIE**, **LOOSEN**.

unlamented, adj. to die —, *non deploratum mori*.

unlatch, v.tr. see **OPEN**.

unlawful, adj. *non legitimus*, *vetitus*, *qui (quae, quod) contra legem* or *leges est*. Adv. *contra legem* or *leges*, *injurid*, *per injuriam*.

unlearn, v.tr. *dediscere*. **unlearned**, adj. *illit(eratus)*, *indoctus*, *inruditus*. Adv. *indocte*.

unleavened, adj. *sine fermento* (Cels.).

unless, conj. *nisi* (contracted *nī*), with indic. where the statement is definite, with subj. where possibility is implied; in certain cases *si non* is used (e.g. *libertas si aequa non est, ne libertas quidem est*), esp. with fut. (e.g. *si te videre non potero, discedam*).

unlettered, adj. see **UNLEARNED**.

unlevelled, adj. *asper*; see **UNEVEN**.

unlicensed, adj. *cui jus alcis rei vendendae non est concessum*.

unlike, adj. *dissimilis*. **unlikely**, adj. see **IMPROBABLE**.

unlimited, adj. *infinitus*.

unload, v.tr. *exonerare* (lit., e.g. *plaustrum*; also fig. = disburden), *liberare*, *levare*, *solvere alqd re* (fig. = to disburden).

unlock, v.tr. *recludere*, *reserare*.

unlooked for, adj. *inex(s)pectatus*, *insperatus*.

unloose, v.tr. *solvere* (a ship, etc.), *liberare* (= to set free); see **FREE**, v.tr.

unlucky, adj. *infelix* (of omens); see **UNFAVOURABLE**.

unmade, adj. *non factus* or *non confectus*; of a bed, *non stratus*.

unman, v.tr. *enervare*. **unmanned**, adj. *fractus*, *percussus*.

unmanageable, adj. see **UNGOVERNABLE**.

unmanly, adj. *viro indignus*, *effeminatus* (= effeminate), *mollis* (= soft), comb. *effeminatus et mollis*.

unmannerly, adj. *male moratus* (of persons, opp. *bene moratus*, *rusticus* (= rude, opp. *urbanus*); see RUDE.

unmarried, adj. *caelebs*.

unmask, v.tr. to — anyone, *personam capiti alij detrahère* (lit. and fig., Mart.), *animum alij nuocere*, *evolvere alqm integumentum dissimulationis suae nudareque* (fig. = to find him out).

unmatched, adj. *unicus*.

unmeaning, adj. *inanis*.

unmelodious, adj. *non canorus*; see INHARMONIOUS.

unmentioned, adj. to remain —, *omitti*, *praetermitti*; to leave —, *omittere*, *praetermittere*.

unmerciful, adj. *immisericors*. Adv. *immisericorditer*.

unmindful, adj. *immemor*, of a thing, *alqjs rei*.

unmingled, **unmixed**, adj. *merus*, fig. *simplex*.

unmistakable, adj. see CLEAR, CERTAIN.

unmitigated, adj. by circumloc. ; often *the superlat.* of an adj. will suit (e.g. the war was waged with — cruelty, *bellum atrocissimum gerebatur*).

unmolested, adj. to leave anyone —, *alci molestiam non exhibere*.

unmoor, v.tr. *solvere*.

unmotherly, adj. *non maternus*.

unmoved, adj. *immutus*; to be, remain —, *non (com)moveri alqd re*, *repudiare alqd* (e.g. *alqjs precēs*), *non laborare de alqd re* (e.g. *de alqjs morte*).

unnatural, adj. *quod praeter naturam ex(s)istit*, *monstr(u)osus*, *portentuosus*, *immanis* (= vast). Adv. *contra naturam*, *praeter naturam*.

unnavigable, adj. *innavigabilis*.

unnecessary, **unneeded**, adj. *non necessarius*, *quod non opus est*, *supervacaneus*, *vanus* (= idle, e.g. *metus*) ; it is — to mention these, *eos nihil attinet nominare*. Adv. *praeter rem*, *praeter necessitatem*, *nimis*; see TOO.

unnerve, v.tr. see UNMAN.

unnoticed, adj. to leave —, *praetermittere*, *praeterire* (*silentio*), *neglegere* (= not to mind).

unnumbered, adj. see INNUMERABLE.

unobserved, adj. see UNNOTICED.

unoccupied, adj. see UNEMPLOYED, UNINHABITED.

unoffending, adj. *innocens*.

unopened, adj. *non apertus*; of a letter, *litterae non resignatae*.

unorganized, adj. e.g. — bodies, *corpora nullā cohaerendi naturā* (Cic.).

unorthodox, adj. *fidei Christianae parum conveniens* (of a doctrine), *fidei Christianae parum obediens* (of a person).

unostentatious, adj. see MODEST.

unpack, v.tr. *alqd vacuum reddere*; see UNLOAD.

unpaid, adj. *non solutus* (of money, debts), *residuus* (= outstanding, e.g. money not received by the creditor), *cur non satisfactum est* (of the creditor).

unpalatable, adj. *amarus* (= bitter).

unparalleled, adj. *unicus*, *singularis*.

unpardonable, adj. *quod nihil excusationis habet* (e.g. *vitium*), *inexpiables* (e.g. *scelus*, *crasus*).

unpatriotic, adj. *patriae immemor* (of a person), *(injuria) in patriam illata* (of an act).

unperceived, adj. see UNNOTICED.

unphilosophical, adj. *philosophiae expertus*.

unpitying, adj. see UNMERCIFUL.

unpitied, adj. by circumloc. with *misericordia* (e.g. they tell —, *nullius misericordiam adepti interfecti sunt*).

unpleasant, adj. *molestus*, *ingratus*, *injucundus*; see DISAGREEABLE. Adv. *moleste*, *ingrate*.

unpleasantness, n. *incommodum*, *molestia*; to cause anyone —, *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibere*, *incommodum alqm officere*, *incommodum alci (af)ferre*; to cause yourself —, *molestiam ex alqd re capere* or *accipere*.

unpoetic, adj. a poetarum ratione alienus.

unpolished, adj. *impolitus* (lit. and fig.).

unpolluted, adj. *impollutus*, *castus*.

unpopular, adj. *invidiosus*, *plebi* (*populo*, etc.) *ingratus*, or *haud gratus* or *acceptus*; to be (very) —, *in* (*magna*) *invidia* esse; to become —, *in invidiam venire*. **unpopularity**, n. *invidia*; see above.

unpractised, adj. *inexercitatus*.

unprecedented, adj. *novus*, *inauditus*.

unprejudiced, adj. *integer*, *integer ac liber*.

unpremeditated, adj. (*verba*, etc.) *extemplo* or *sine consilio dicta*.

unprepared, adj. *imparatus*, with anything, *ab alqd re*.

unprepossessing, adj. see DISAGREEABLE.

unpretending, adj. see MODEST.

unprincipled, adj. *male moratus*; see WICKED.

unproductive, adj. *infecundus*; see UNFRUITFUL.

unprofitable, adj. *qui nullum fructum fert*. Adv. by adj. or *incassum*.

unpromising, adj. *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) *nullam spem affert*.

unpronounceable, adj. *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) *enuntiari non potest*.

unpropitious, adj. see UNFAVOURABLE.

unprotected, adj. *indensus*, *non custoditus*.

unproved, adj. *argumentis non (con)firmatus*.

unprovided, adj. *imparatus*; — for (e.g. children), (*liberi*) *quibus nondum prospectum est*.

unprovoked, adj. *non lacessitus*, *ultra* (= of one's own accord).

unpublished, adj. *nondum editus*.

unpunished, adj. *impunitus*, *inultus*, *in castigatus* (also with words); to remain —, *impune esse*, *non puniri*; — for anything, *alqd impune facere*.

unpurchased, adj. *non emptus*.

unqualified, adj. 1, see UNSUITABLE; 2, = very great, *summus*, *maximus*.

unquestionable, adj. *non dubius*, *certus*. Adv. *sine dubio*.

unravel, v.tr. 1, lit. *retere*; 2, fig. *explicare*, *explicare*, *enodare*.

unread, adj. *non lectus*; an — man. by lit. (*literarum expertus*; see UNEDUCATED).

unreasonable, adj. it is —, *intiquum est*, with accus. and infin. Adv. *intique*.

unreconciled, adj. *non placatus*; see RECONCILE.

unrefined, adj. 1, lit. *crudus*; 2, fig. see RUDE.

unrelenting, adj. see CRUEL, HARD.

unremitting, adj. *continuus* (e.g. labor); see CONSTANT.

unrepaid, adj. e.g. kindness, by (*beneficiu*) *non reddita*.

unrepentant, adj. *quem non poenitet alcijs rei*.

unrepining, adj. see PATIENT.

unreprovable, unproved, adj. *non reprehensus*.

unrequested, adj. *ultra oblatus* (= freely offered), *ultra*.

unresented, adj. *inultus, impunitus*.

unreserved, adj. *liber*; see FRANK.

unrest, n. *inquietas, -itudo, f.*

unrestrained, adj. *effrenatus*.

unrevenged, adj. *inultus*.

unrewarded, adj. *sine praemio, inhonoratus*.

unriddle, v.tr. *solvere, explicare*.

unrighteous, adj. *impius, improbus*. Adv. *impie, improbe*. **unrighteousness**, n. *impietas, improbitas*.

unripe, adj. *immaturus* (lit. of fruit, fig. of man, opp. *maturus*), *crudus* (= raw, opp. *maturus et coctus*). **unripeness**, n. *immaturitas*.

unrivaled, adj. *eximius, praestans*; see EXCELLENT.

unrobe, v.tr. see UNDESS.

unroof, v.tr. see UNCOVER.

unroot, v.tr. *eradicare* (ante-class, lit. and fig.), *radicibus evellere*.

unruffled, adj. of the sea, temper; see CALM, TRANQUIL.

unruly, adj. see UNGOVERNABLE. **unruliness**, n. *effrenatio, impotentia, ferocitas*.

unsafe, adj. *infestus, intutus*; fig. = exposed to danger, *instabilis* (lit. = unstable, e.g. step, gradus, *incessus*), *lubricus* (lit. = slippery), *incertus* (fig. = uncertain).

unsaid, adj. *indictus*. **unsay**, v.tr. see RECENT.

unsalable, adj. *qui (quae, quod) vendi non potest*.

unsalted, adj. *sale non conditus*.

unsatiated, adj. *nondum saturatus*.

unsatisfactory, adj. *non idoneus* (= unsuited), or by some positive adj., as *malus* (= evil). Adv. *minus bene*. **unsatisfied**, adj. *qui non satisfactus est*.

unsavoury, adj. see TASTELESS, UNPALATABLE.

unscrew, v.tr. *solvere*.

unscriptural, adj. *non ut sanctae lit(te)rae docent*.

unseal, v.tr. *resignare alqd.*

unsearchable, adj. *inexplicabilis, inexploratus*.

unseasonable, adj. *intempestivus, importunus, immaturus* (lit. = unripe, of fruits; then fig. = before the right time). Adv. *intempestive, importune*. **unseasoned**, adj. *non conditus*; of wood, *viridis*.

unseemly, adj. see INDECOROUS.

unseen, adj. *invisus*.

unselfish, adj. *suae utilitatis immemor*; see also TEMPERATE. **unselfishness**, n. *abstinentia, continentia*, or by adj.

unserviceable, adj. *inutilis*.

unsettle, v.tr. *labefacere, labefactare* (lit. and fig.); see SHAKE. **unsettled**, adj. accounts, see UNPAID; — weather, *caelum varians*; in a moral sense, *inconstans, varius, mobilis voluntas*, comb. *varius et mutabilis, incertus*.

unshackled, adj. *liber*.

unshaved, adj. *intonsus*.

unsheathe, v.tr. *gladium e vagina educere*.

unship, v.tr. *exponere* (passengers and goods).

unshod, adj. *pedibus nudis*.

unshorn, adj. *intonsus*.

unshrinking, adj. *impavidus, intrepidus*.

unsightly, adj. see UOLY.

unsisterly, adj. *quod sororis non est*.

unskilful, unskilled, adj. *inhabilis (alci rei or ad alqd), inscitus, imperitus, rudis in alcijs rei* (= ignorant, in an art or science), *imperitus, in, alcijs rei* (= without practical experience), *ignarus alcijs rei*. Adv. *inepte, inscite* (= without judgment), *imperite*. **unskilfulness**, n. *imperitia, inscitia, alcijs rei*.

unslaked, adj. e.g. lime, *vivus*; of thirst, *non ex(s)tinguitus*.

unsocial, adj. *insociabilis*.

unsolicited, adj. see UNASKED, VOLUNTARY.

unsolved, adj. *non solutus*.

unsophisticated, adj. *simplex*.

unsorted, adj. *incompositus, inordinatus*.

unsought, adj. *non petitus*.

unsound, adj. (timber) *cariosus* (= worm-eaten, bones, etc.), *puter, putris* (= rotten); — in health, see UNHEALTHY; of mind, see INSANE; of opinions, *fallus*. **unsoundness**, n. see UNHEALTHINESS, INSANITY.

unsown, adj. *non satus*.

unsparing, adj. 1, *inclemens, acer, acerbus*; 2, see LIBERAL.

unspeakable, adj. *infandus*.

unspoiled, adj. *in corruptus, integer*.

unstable, unsteady, adj. *mobilis, inconstans, instabilis*. **unsteadiness**, n. *inconstantia*.

unstained, adj. see UNSPOILED, PURE.

unstring, v.tr. a bow, *↑ arcum retendere, ↑ remittere*. **unstrung**, adj. of the nerves, etc., *fractus, debilitatus*.

unstudied, adj. (of style) *simplex*.

unsubdued, adj. *indomitus*; see UNTAMED.

unsuccessful, adj. *qui eventus deest, irritus, infelix*; see UNFORTUNATE. Adv. *infelicititer*.

unsuitable, unsuited, adj. by *alienus* ab alqd re, *inutilis* ad alqd, *incommodus*; see UNFIT. Adv. *inutiliter, incommode*. **unsuitableness**, n. *inutilitas, incommoditas*.

unsuspected, adj. *non suspectus, in quem nulla suspicio cadit*. **unsuspicious**, adj. *simplex, candidus, simulationum nesciens*. Adv. *simpliciter, candido*. **unsuspiciousness**, n. *simplicitas, animus simplex, or apertus*.

untainted, adj. *in corruptus, non infectus*.

untamed, adj. *indomitus* (lit. and fig.), *effrenatus* (fig.).

untasted, adj. *ingustatus*.
untaught, adj. *indoctus*.
unteachable, adj. *indocilis*.
untenable, adj. *infirmus, levis*.
unterrified, adj. *interritus*.
unthankful, adj. see **UNGRATEFUL**.
unthankfulness, see **INGRATITUDE**.
unthinking, adj. see **THOUGHTLESS**.
untie, v.tr. (dis)solvère, laxare.
until, **I**. prep. *ad* or *in* with accus. **II**. conj. *dum, donec, quoad* with indic. when mere time is expressed; subj. when the idea is of contingency, purpose, etc.
untitled, adj. *inaratus*.
untimely, adj. see **UNSEASONABLE**.
untined, adj. *purus*.
untiring, adj. see **INDEFATIGABLE**.
unto, prep. see **To**.
untold, adj. **1**. *non dictus*; **2**, see **COUNTLESS, INNUMERABLE**.
untouched, adj. by *intactus*; see also **UNMOVED**.
untoward, adj. see **UNFAVOURABLE**.
untranslatable, adj. *quod verbis reddi non potest*.
untried, adj. *inexpertus*.
untrodden, adj. e.g. path, *via non trita*.
untroubled, adj. *nullo motu perturbatus* or *tranquillus, placidus*; see **CALM**.
untrue, adj. *falsus*. Adv. *falso, fecte*.
untruth, n. (as quality, character) *vanitas* or by adjs., e.g. *alqd falsum esse probare*; = the thing itself, *falsum, mendacium*.
returned, adj. to leave no stone —, *omnibus modis alqd aggredi*.
untwine, untwist, v.tr. (re)solvère, retexère.
unused, adj. **1**, see **UNACCUSTOMED**; **2**, *novus, integer*; see **FRESH**.
unusual, adj. *insolitus, insolens*.
unutterable, adj. *infundus, inenarrabilis*. Adv. *supra quam quod enuntiari potest*.
unvanquished, adj. *invictus*.
unvaried, unvarying, adj. see **UNCHANGED, IMMUTABLE**.
unvarnished, adj. **1**, lit. *fusco non illitus*; **2**, fig. *simplex, sine fuso ac fallaciis*; see **PLAIN**.
unveil, v.tr. by *caput aperire*.
unversed, adj. *non versatus, peregrinus atque hospes, tiro ac rudis in alqd re*.
unviolated, adj. *inviolatus*.
unwalled, adj. *muris non circumdatus, sine muris* (in gen.), *immunitus* (of fortifications).
unwarlike, adj. *imbellis*.
unwarrantable, adj. *iniquus*.
unwar-ranted, adj. *sine auctore editus*.
unwary, adj. *incautus, imprudens*. Adv. *incaute, imprudenter*.
unwariness, n. *imprudencia*.
unwashed, adj. *illotus*.
unwatched, adj. *incustoditus*.
unwavering, adj. see **FIRM**.
unwearied, adj. *indefessus, integer* (= still fresh), *assiduus*.
unweave, v.tr. *retexère*.
unwelcome, adj. *alqd non acceptus, ingratus*.

unwell, adj. see **ILL**.

unwholesome, adj. *insalubris* (Plin.), *pestilens, gravis*.

unwieldy, adj. *inhabilis* (= difficult to manage), *vasti corporis* (= of a great size).

unwilling, adj. *invitus*. Adv. by *alqo invito*.
unwillingness, n. see **RELUCTANCE**.

unwind, v.tr. *retexère*.

unwise, adj. *insipiens, stultus*. Adv. *insipienter, stulte*.

unwitting, adj. and adv. *inscius*.

unwomanly, adj. *quod non mulieris est*.

unwonted, adj. see **UNUSUAL**.

unworthy, adj. *indignus*, of anything, *alqd re, to, etc.*, by *qui* with subj. **unworthiness**, n. *indignitas*.

unwounded, adj. *invulneratus* (once in Cic., where we read *invulneratus inviolatusque*), *sine vulnere, integer*.

unwriap, v.tr. *evolvère*.

unwrinkle, v.tr. *erugare* (Plin.).

unwritten, adj. still —, *non scriptus*.

unwrought, adj. *rudis*.

unyielding, adj. see **INFLEXIBLE**.

unyoke, v.tr. *disjungère* (e.g. cattle, *jumenta, equos*).

up, adv. *sursum* (= upwards, in contrast with *deorsum*, = downwards); in combination it may be rendered by *ad, e, in, sub, trans*; — the river, *adverso flumine* (opt. to down the river, *secundo flumine*); — the hill, *in adversum montem*; to look —, *suspicière* (e.g. to heaven, *caelum*); to press —, *emiti (conmiti) in alqd*; to burn —, *extorère, adurère*; to dry —, *exarescere*; to dig —, *effodère, eruère*; to deliver —, *tradère*; to go —, *adscendere*; — from boyhood, etc., *a puero, a pueris*; — to, *tenuis* with ablat. (always after the case); — I age! *surge!* **upwards**, adv. *sursum*; see also **MORE**.

upbraid, v.tr. to — anyone with, *reprehendere alqm de alqd re*. **upbraiding**, n. *objurgatio, convicium* (= scolding).

uphill, **I**. adv. *adverso colle, adversus collem*. **II**. adj. **1**, lit. *acclivis, arduus*; **2**, fig. *arduus, difficilis*.

uphold, v.tr. lit. and fig. *sustinère, sustentare, fulcire* (= to prop).

upholsterer, n. by *qui* (*domum, etc.*) *instruit*, or (*ex*)*ornat*.

upland, adj. *editus*; see **MOUNTAINOUS**.

upon, prep. *super* with accus. with verbs of motion, ablat. with verbs of rest; *in* with accus. or ablat. (often in comp., e.g. *incidère* = to light —); = after, (*ex*) (e.g. directly — the consulship of Caesar, *statim e consulatu Caesaris*), or by ablat. abs. (— this, *quo* or *hoc facto*), or by cum (*quum*), with subj. (e.g. *quae cum secum reputasset, dixit*, he said — reflection); — this condition, *ea conditione*, or *hac lege ut*; — the whole, *plerumque* (= usually), *ad summam* (= in a word); see **ON**.

upper, adj. (as regards the position) *superus, superior, summus, supremus* (the two last = highest); (as regards the order) *primoris* (not used in the nom.); *superior*; (as regards rank, dignity) *superior* (*loco* or *dignitate*); to get the — hand, *superare, vincère*; — storey of a house, *pars superior aedium*; — part, *pars superior*; also by *superior* or (if the highest part) by *summus* (in the same gender as the noun, e.g. — of a ship, *navis summa*; — world, in Cic. always called *haec loca quae nos incolimus*).
uppermost, adj. *summus* (in gen.), *primarius*.

(= according to order in rank), *princeps* (in rank or dignity).

upright, adj. (*di*)*rectus* (*directus* = straight, perpendicularly as well as horizontally), *erectus*; (in a moral sense), *probus*, *honestus*, *integer*, *gravis*. Adv. lit. *recte*, or use adj.; fig. *recte*, *probe*, *honeste*, *sincere*, *ingenue*, *integre*, *graviter*. **uprightness**, *n. probitas*.

uproar, *n. see Noise*.

upset, *I. v.tr. (sub)vertère, evertère. II. v.intr. everti, subverti, corrèrè.*

upshot, *n. exitus, -ūs, eventus, -ūs.*

upside down, adj., to turn —, *omnia turbare et miscère.*

upstart, *n. novus homo.*

urbanity, *n. urbanitas*; see **POLITENESS**.

urchin, *n. 1, see HEDGEHOG*; *2, see CHILD, Boy.*

urge, *v.tr. impellère, incitare, excitare, stimulare alqm, stimulos alci admovère* (all these lit. and fig.), *accendere, inflammare* (fig.), anyone to, *alqm ad alqd*; (*ad*)*hortari ad alqd* or with *ut* or *ne*; to — anyone with requests, *instare alci* (with *ut* or *ne*), *alqm urgère, conit. instare et urgère* (absolute), *alqm orare obsecrareque, precibus fatigare alqm, ab alqo petère et summe contendère, ut* or *ne*, etc. **urgent**, adj. *urgens* (lit.), *gravis, vehemens, magni momenti, necessarius, maximus, summus*; at my — request, *orante me atque obsecrante*. Adv. *vehementer*, *magnopere*. **urgency**, *n. necessitas*.

urine, *n. urina, lotium.*

urn, *n. urna.*

usage, *n. mos, consuetudo*; see **CUSTOM**.

use, *I. n. 1, = application of a thing to your wants, usus, -ūs, usurpatio, usura* (= using); to make — of, *alqd re uti*; to come into —, *in usum venire, in consuetudinem* or *morem venire, more recipi* (= to become usual); to be of —, *utilem uti esse*; to be of great —, *magno usui esse*; *2, see USEFULNESS. II. v.tr. uti alqd re*; — for, *ad alqd, abuti re, ad alqd or in alqd re* (= to consume, *usurpare alqd, adhibère alqd*, for anything, *ad alqd, conferre ad or in alqd*; — in a certain sense, *vocabulo alqd significare, declarare*; see also **TREAT. useful**, adj. *utilis, utilis, idoneus, accommodatus, commodus* (all ad alqd); to be —, *utilem esse, usui esse, alci prodesse or proficere*. Adv. *utiliter, apte, commode. usefulness*, *n. utilitas, usus, -ūs, commoditas*; see **USE. useless**, adj. *inutilis ad alqd* (or alci rei), *vanus, inanis, irritus*. Adv. *inutiliter* (only after negative), *frustra, ad irritum, incassum* (or as two words, *in cassum*).

usher, *I. n. perhaps apparitor*; gentleman — (at court), *magister admissionum* (Imperial Rome); *2, = under-teacher, hypodidascaus. II. v.tr. 1, ad alqm introducere*; *2, fig. see BEGIN.*

usual, adj. *usitatus, solitus, consuetus, nequicquam, inaniter, sollemnis* (= habitual), *trivis* (of language, = commonplace), *vulgaris*, *more* or *usa receptus* (= customary); it is —, *solet*; more than —, *plus quam solet, plus solito*; see **COMMON, CUSTOMARY**. Adv. *ferme, fere, plerumque, ut solet*.

usucaption, *n. usucapio.*

usufruct, *n. usus, -ūs, et fructus, -ūs, usufructus* (both parts of the word declined).

usurp, *v.tr. (as)sumere alqd, invadere in alqd, occupare* (e.g. *regnum*, = — the government).

usurper, *n. qui regnum occupat.*

usurpation, *n. occupatio, or by the verbs.*

usury, *n. fenerator. usurer, n. fenerator, locullio. usurious, adj. avarus*; see **AVARICIOUS. usury**, *n. usura* (paid by the debtor), *feneratio* (= lending on interest), *jenus, -ōris, n.* (= interest received).

utensil, *n. vas, -is* (in pl. *vasa, -orum*, = vessel), in farming, *instrumentum* (rusticum, as collective noun always in the sing.); —, *utensilia, -ium, n.* (= everything necessary in daily life), *supellex, -ectilis, f.* (= household furniture).

uterine, adj. *uterinus* (Jct.).

utility, *n. see USEFULNESS. utilitarian, adj. qui omnia ad utilitatem confert.*

utmost, adj. *extremus, ultimus, summus*; — misery, *summae angustiae, extremæ res, extrema* or *ultima, -orum, summa inopia*; see **EXTREME**.

utter, **uttermost**, adj. see **EXTREME, COMPLETE. utter**, *penitus, funditus*; see **ENTIRELY**.

utter, *v.tr. significare* (= to give to understand), *indicare* (= to point out), *ostendere* (= to show), *profitèri* (= to profess), *præ se ferre* or *gerère* (= to declare openly); to — a sound, *sonitum edere, emittère*; see **PRONOUNCE. utterance**, *n. see PRONUNCIATION, DELIVERY.*

uvula, *n. uva* (Plin.).

V.

vacancy, *n. 1, = void space, vacuum, inane, inanitas* (= emptiness); *2, with regard to office, by vacuum*; chosen to fill a —, *suffectus*; *3, see LEISURE*; *4, of mind, inanitas, stupiditas.*

vacant, adj. *1, see EMPTY*; *2, of an office, vacuum*; to be —, *vacuum esse, vacare*; *3, = unoccupied by business, by vacuum labore or negotiis*; *4, = empty, of thought, stupidus*; see **FOOLISH**; *5, in law, vacuum* (= having no heir, e.g. a house, field). **vacate**, *v.tr. 1, = make empty, vacuifacere*; *2, = to make vacant, an office, se abdicare alqd re* (or (but not in Cic. or Caes.)). **vacation**, *n. seriae. vacancy, vacuum, n. see VACANCY. vacuus, adj. see VACANT.*

vaccinate, *v.tr. anyone, variolas alci inserere* (not class.). **vaccination**, *n. insitio variolarum.*

vacillate, *v.intr. vacillare* (lit. and fig.). **vacillating**, adj. *dubius, incertus, ambiguus*; see **DOUBTFUL. vaci lation**, *n. dubium, dubitatio*; see **DOUBT, HESITATION.**

vagabond, vagrant, *I. adj. vagus. II. n. erro, grassator. vagary, n. nugæ* (= tricks), *ineptiae* (= silliness); see **WHIM**.

vague, adj. *incertus, dubius, ambiguus, aniceps*; see **INDEFINITE, UNCERTAIN**. Adv. *incerte, dubie, ambigue. vagueness, v. dubium, dubitatio*; see **DOUBT, OBSCURITY.**

vain, adj. *1, = empty, worthless, inanis*; see **IDLE; *2, = fruitless, vanus, irritus*; to labour in —, *operam perdere, operam frustra consumere* or *conterere, oleum et operam perdere* (prov., Cic.); *3, = proud, inanis, vanis* (= foolishly —), *laudis avidus* (= ambitious), *superbus* (= proud), *gloriosus* (= boastful), *putidus* (= affected); to be —, *rebus inanibus delectari*. Adv. *in vain, frustra, incassum* (or *in cassum*, as two words), *nequicquam*; see **VAIN; = proudly, etc., *gloriose, putide, superbe. vainglorious, adj. gloriosus. vanity, n. = emptiness, inani-*****

tas, vanitas, fragilitas; = empty pride, ambition, ostentatio.

vale, n. see **VALLEY**.

valediction, valedictory, n. and adj. see **FAREWELL**.

valentine, n. *epistula amatoria*.

valet, n. *cubicularius*.

valetudinarian, n. *suae valetudinis (nimis) studiosus*.

valiant, valorous, adj. *fortis, animosus*, comb. *fortis et animosus* or *animosus et fortis*, *strenuus*, comb. *fortis atque strenuus* or *strenuus et fortis*, *acer* (= full of energy), comb. *acer et fortis*; see **BRAVE**. Adv. *fortiter*, *animose*, comb. *animose et fortiter*, *strenue*, *acriter*. **valour**, n. *fortitudo, virtus, -ūtis, f.*; see **BRAVERY**.

valid, adj. *gravis* (= important); in point of law, *bonus* (e.g. witness), *justus* (= right), *idoneus* (= fit, sufficient, e.g. witness, excuse), *ratus* (= confirmed, what has become a law), *firmus, certus*, comb. *ratus ac firmus* (e.g. *judicium*); to be —, *valere* (of a coin, a law, etc.); to make anything —, *ratum facere alqd*, *ratum esse alqd jubere*. **validity**, n. (of reasons, etc.), *gravitas, pondus, -ēris, n.*; in point of law (e.g. of a witness, etc.), *fides*.

valley, n. (con)vallis.

value, I. v.tr. (= to determine the worth of an object) *aestimare* (of gen. import), something greatly, *censere* (of the censor), to be —d, *censeri* (used of citizens and their possessions); fig. = to think well of, *aestimare* (with genit. or abl.), *facere, ducere, pendere, habere* (with gen. *magni*, etc.), *deligere*; to — not at all, *alqd nullo loco, nihilo, pro nihilo* or *nihil numerare, alqm nullo loco putare, alqm despiciere*; to — highly, *magni facere* or *ducere*, or *pendere*, or *habere*; to — more than, *pluris aestimare*; to — little, *parvi fovere*, etc. II. n. *aestimatio* (= estimated value), *pretium* (= price), *virtus, -ūtis, f.* (= inner worth, of a person or thing); great (intrinsic) —, *praestantia*; moral —, worth, *virtus, honestas*; things without —, *res viles* or *leves*. **valuable**, adj. *pretiosus* (lit.), *magni pretii* (lit. and fig.), *alci acceptus, gratus* (of what does one good to see, hear, etc.). **valuation**, n. *aestimatio*. **valuer**, n. *qui alqd aestimat, aestimator*. **valueless**, see **WORTHLESS**.

valve, n. *epistomium*.

vampire, n. *vespertilio* (*qui sanguinem sugit*).

van, n. of an army, *primum agmen* (in marching order), *acies prima* (in battle order).

van, n. = winnowing-fan, *vannus, f.*

van, n. see **CART, WAGON**.

vane, n. see **WEATHERCOCK**.

vanish, v.intr. (e)*vanescere*.

vanity, n. see under **VAIN**.

vanquish, v.tr. (de)*vincere, superare*, comb. *vincere et superare, domare* (= to subdue), *profigere* (= to drive an army off the field), *subigere* (= to subjugate). **vanquisher**, n. *victor* (f. *victrix*), *expugnator* with gen. (e.g. *urbis*), *domitor* with gen. (e.g. *Hispaniae*).

vapid, adj. 1, *vapidus* (of wine); 2, fig. see **INSIPID**.

vapour, n. *vapor, †halitus, -ūs, nebula* (= both arising from the ground and from the water); *terrae anhelitus, -ūs, exspiratio*, or *exhalatio, ex terrā afflatus, -ūs* (more particularly

that ascending from the bottom of a cavern, whereby Pythia became inspired, both Cic de Div. II. 57, 117); — bath, *assa sudatio* (Cels.).

variable, adj. see **CHANGEABLE**. **variableness**, n. see **CHANGE**. **variance**, n. *discordia*; to set at —, *discordiam concitare*; to be at — with each other, *inter se discordare, inter se dissidere*; see **ENMITY**. **variation**, n. *varietas* (= accidental change, e.g. *caeli*); see **ALTERATION, CHANGE, DEVIATION**. **varicoloured, variegated**, adj. *varius, varii coloris, versicolor*. **variegated**, v.tr. *variare, distinguere*. **variety**, n. *varietas* (e.g. *caeli*, of the weather; *eloquendi*, of style), *diversitas, vicissitudo*; a — of things, *res multae* or *variae*. **various**, adj. *varius, diversus, multiplex* (= manifold). Adv. *varie, diverse*. **vary**, I. v.tr. *variare*; see **ALTER, CHANGE**. II. v.intr. *variare, variari, (com)mutari, immutari*.

varicose, adj. and n. *varix* (e.g. *veini*).

varlet, n. see **SERVANT, ROGUE**.

varnish, I. n. 1, *amentum tenue* (of a dark colour, for paintings, Plin.); 2, = fair appearance, color, *fucus, species*. II. v.tr. 1, *amentum tenui illinere*; 2, fig. e.g. errors or deformity, *praetendere alqd alci rei, tegere* or *occultare alqd alqd re*.

vase, n. *vas, vasis, n.* see **JAR**.

vassal, n. *cliens*. **vassalage**, n. *clien tela*.

vast, adj. *vastus, immanis*, comb. *vastus et immanis, magnus, ingens, incredibilis, amplus*; see **GREAT**. Adv. *magno opere, incredibiliter*. **valde**; see **VERY**. **vastness**, L. *amplitudo, magnitudo, immensitas*.

vat, n. *cupa, dolium*.

vaticinate, v.tr. see **FORETELL**.

vault, I. n. 1, = arched roof, *camera, concameratio, fornix*; see **ARCH; 2, = —ed chamber, *fornix*; — underground, *hypogaeum*; 3, see **TOMB**. II. v.tr. 1, *conformicare, concamerare*; see **ARCH; 2, *salire*; see **LEAP**.****

vaunt, v.intr. and n. see **BOAST**.

veal, n. (*caro*) *vitulina*.

veer, v.intr. *se vertere, verti*.

vegetable, adj. *qui (quae, quod) ad plantas pertinet*; — kingdom, perhaps *plantae et arbores*. **vegetables**, n. *olus* or pl. *olera, -um, n.*; — garden, *hortus olitorius*; — gardener, *olitor*; — market, *forum olitorium*. **vegetate**, v.intr. 1, lit. see **GROW**; 2, fig. *hebescere, languere*. **vegetation**, n. *herbae, plantae*. **vegetative**, adj. *circ. by crescere*.

vehemence, n. *vis, incitatio* (e.g. of a smell, of a disease, of a war, etc.), *impetus, -ūs* (= haste), *violenta* (= violence), *ardor, aestus, -ūs* (of a fever, of the passions), *impotentia* (= unbridled passion), *iracundia* (= hastiness), *studium* (= eagerness). **vehement**, adj. *vehemens* (= not calm, opp. *lenis, placidus*), *gravis* (= violent, e.g. *morbus, odor, verbum* [= offensive]), *magnus, acer* (= acting in a passion, opp. *lenis*, also e.g. *bellum*), comb. *acer et vehemens, acerbus* (= bitter), *animosus* (= spirited), *concitatus, incitatus* (= spurred on), *intentus* (= intent, anxious), *rapidus* (= quick, hasty), *violentus* (= violent), *atrox* (= dreadful, shocking), *ordens, flagrans* (of fever and of the passions), *iracundus* (= angry); — desire, *cupiditas magna* or *acris, ardens* or *flagrans*. Adv. *vehementer, valde, graviter, acriter, acerbē, contentē, intentē, animosē, ardentē, violentē*.

vehicle, n. 1, see **CARRIAGE, WAGON**; 2, **MEANS**.

veil, *I. n. rica* (among the Roman ladies, *Plaut.*), *flammeum* (*Plin.*), *flammeolum* (*Juv.*, = bridal —); the — of oblivion, by *alqd velare*, *alqd occultare*. **II. v.tr.** *velare*, *tegere* (both lit. and fig.).

vein, *n. vena* (used also of veinlike marks in an object, and fig. as — of humour), *arteria* (= artery), *alqd alcis rei* (fig. e.g. he has a — of strength, *alqd virum et inest*).

vellicate, *v.tr.* *vellere*, *vellicare*.

vellum, *n. membrana*.

velocity, *n. velocitas*; see **SWIFTNESS**.

velvet, *n.* see **SILK**. **velvety**, *adj.* see **SMOOTH**.

venal, *adj. venalis* (of merchandise, etc., or persons), *nummarius* (e.g. *judices, judicium*). **venality**, *n. animus venalis*.

vend, *v.tr.* *vendere*. **vender**, *n. venditor*. **vendible**, *adj. vendibilis*.

veneer, *v.tr.* *sectilibus laminis operire* or *vestire*.

venerable, *adj. venerabilis*; see **REVEREND**. **venerate**, *v.tr.* *colere* (= to worship, revere), *observare* (= to revere), *comb. colere et observare*, *observare et diligere*, in honore habere (a man), *admirari, venerari* (a person or thing). **veneration**, *n. cultus, -us, veneratio* (of a god or of a man), *religio* (= awe).

venereal, *adj. venereus*.

vengeance, *n. ultio*; see **REVENGE**.

venial, *adj. venia dignus*.

venison, *n. (caro) ferina*.

venom, *n. I. venenum* (lit. and fig.); see **POISON**. **venomous**, *adj. venenatus* (lit. and fig.); see **POISONOUS**.

vent, *I. n. I. spiramentum*, + *spiramen*, + *spiraculum* (in gen. = —hole), *aestuarium* (= hole to let in air, e.g. in digging wells), *foramen*; 2, by *effundere*, see below. **II. v.tr.** to — one's passion, *stomachum in alqm erumpere*, *odium exprimere, iram, etc.*, in *alqm effundere, evomere*. **vent-hole**, *n.* see **VENT I.**

ventilate, *v.tr. I. ventulum facere* (*Com.* by fanning), *ventilare* (= to fan); to — a room, *ventum* (in *cubiculum*, etc.), *immittere*; 2, fig. in *medium proferre*. **ventilation**, *n.* use *verb.* **ventilator**, *n.* see **VENT I.**

ventricle, *n. ventriculus*.

ventriloquist, *n. ventriloquus* (late; in *Plutarch's* time, about A.D. 70, a — was termed in Greek *πύθων*, and, if a female, *πυθωνισσα*), perhaps *qui sonos alienos sua voce imitatur*.

venture, *I. n.* = experiment, *experimentum*, *periculum* (= risk), *alea* (= hazard), *facinus, -oris*, *n.* (= bold act); at a —, *temere, forte, temere, fortuito* ac *temere, temere ac fortuito*. **II. v.intr.** and *tr.* *periclitari* (both *alqd*, and = to be endangered); to — to do a thing, *audere* (courageously), *conari* (= to attempt, both with *infm.*, never with *ut*); he — d to ask him, *ausus est eum rogare*; to — upon, *at*, on anything, *audere alqd* (e.g. an undertaking, *facinus*), *periculum facere* *alcis rei*; to battle, by *se committere in actem*; nothing —, nothing win, *prov. dimidium facti, qui cepit, habet* (*Hor.*), *fortes fortuna adjuvat* (*Ter.*). **venturesome, venurous**, *adj. audax, temerarius*. *Adv.* *audaciter, temere*. **venturousness**, *n. audacia, temeritas*.

veracious, *adj. verus, verax*; see **TRUTHFUL**. **veracity**, *n. veritas*.

verandah, *n. subdialia, -ium* (= open galleries, *Plin.*), *podium* (= balcony), or *porticus*, *-is, f.*

verb, *n. verbum* (*gram.*). **verbal**, *adj. by verbum or vox*. *Adv.* by *praesens* (= present), or *ipse* or *coram* (= face to face); see also **VERBATIM**. **verbatim**, *adv.* *ad verbum, totidem verbis*. **verbose**, *adj. verbosus*. **verboseness, verbosity**, *n. copia* or *ubertas verborum*, or by *copiose* et *abundanter* de *alqd re* *dicere* or *loqui*, in *dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam*.

verdant, *adj. viridis*. **verdure**, *n. viriditas* (e.g. *pratorum*).

verdict, *n.* in law, *responsum* (= answer), *arbitrium* (= decision of an arbitrator, in gen.), *judicium* (= judgment of a judge); to pronounce a —, *decernere* (= to decide, of magistrates), *judicare, sententiam dicere* (of a judge).

verdigris, *n. aerugo* (*Plin.*, *aeris* or *cyprina*).

verge, *n. I.* = brink, *margo, ora*; see **MARGIN**; 2, fig. by *circumloc.* (e.g. on the — of danger, *cum periculum jam insidere* or *imminere periculo*, or *minimum absuit quin periculum adesset*). **verger**, *n. apparitor*.

verge, *v.intr.* *vergere* *ad alqd* (= to slope towards); to — upon, *tangere, attingere alqd* (= to touch), *alcis rei finitimum esse* (lit. and fig.).

verification, *n. confirmatio*; see **PROOF**.

verify, *v.tr.* (*ap*) *probare, comprobare*. **verily**, *adv.* *profecto, sane, certe, ne (nae)*. **verity**, *n.* see **TRUTH**.

verisimilitude, *n. verisimilitudo* (also as two words, *veri sim.*). **veritable**, *adj. verus*; see **TRUE, GENUINE**.

vermilion, *I. n. minium*. **II. adj. miniat (= coloured with red-lead), *miniaceus* (= — coloured, *Vitr.*); see **RED**.**

vermin, *n. bestiolae molestae* (in gen.), *pediculi* (= lice).

vernacular, *adj.* — tongue, *sermo patrius, sermo nativus, sermo noster, lingua nostra, verba — orum, nostratia*.

versatile, *adj. versatilis* (of that which may be turned round, lit.); of genius, *agilis, mobilis, varius et multiplex*. **versatility**, *n.* of genius, *facilitas, ingenium facile* or *mobile, agilitas, mobilitas*.

verse, *n. versus, -us, versiculus*; to make —, *versus facere* or *scribere, versus fundere*; = a short division of any composition, *pars*. **versification**, *n. versuum ratio*. **versify**, *v.tr.* *carmina facere*.

versed, *adj. versatus* in *alqd re, exercitatus* in *alqd re, peritus, gnarus* *alcis rei*.

version, *n. liber scriptoris conversus*.

vertebra, *n. vertebra* (*Plin.*).

vertex, *n. vertex*, or by *summus*; see **SUMMIT**. **vertical**, *adj. (di)rectus*; a — line, *linea, perpendicularum*. *Adv.* *recte, directo, ad lineam, ad perpendicularum*.

vertiginous, *adj. I.* e.g. motion, *quod in orbem circumagitur* or *circumfertur*; 2, *vertiginosus* (= suffering from giddiness, *Plin.*). **vertigo**, *n. vertigo* (*oculorum*).

very, *I. adj.* see **TRUE, REAL**, **II. adv.** *summe* (= in the highest degree, with verbs and *adjs.*), (*quam*) *maxime* (= most, with *adj.* and verbs), *magnopere* or *magno opere, maximopere* or *maximo opere, summopere* or *summo opere* (only with verbs), *impense* (= without fearing any trouble, only with verbs), *admodum* (= completely), *valde* (= with great strength); the foregoing with verbs and *adjs.*, *sane* *quam* (= — much indeed, e.g. *gaudere, brevis, oppido* [with *adjs.* and *advs.*, more used in the colloquial

style), *satis* (= sufficient, with regard to a certain end, to circumstances, to a position, etc., with adjs. and advs., e.g. *non satis se tutum in Argis videbat*), *enixe* (= with great exertion, e.g. to try, *operam dare*), *vehementer*, with *rogare*, *dolere*, *gaudere*, etc.; (often = in the highest degree), *graviter* (with verbs and partic., e.g. to be ill, *aegrotare*; *tratus*), *mirè*, *mirifice*, *mirè quantum* (= extraordinarily, with verbs and adjs.), *apprime* (mostly ante and post class. = extremely, with adjs., e.g. *apprime gnarus alcis rei*), *perfectè* (= perfectly, e.g. *perfectè sapiens, eloquens*), *in primis* (*in primis*, = foremost; instead of *in primis*, we find also *inter primos*, *in paucis*, *cum paucis*, *inter paucos*, *ante alios*, *praeter ceteros*, *super omnes*), *bene* (= well, with adjs., advs., and verbs, e.g. *bene mane*, *bene potus*), *probe* (= right, right well, with adjs. and verbs, but only in colloquial style), *egregie*, *eximie* (= exceedingly, with adjs. and verbs; *egregie* also in daily intercourse, in the epistolary style and in conversation), *longe* (= by far, e.g. *longe superare*); “—” also by *per* or *prae* in composition with an adj., adv., or verb (e.g. — few, *perpauci* or *perquam pauci*; it pleases me — much, *mihi perplacet* or *mihi perquam placet*, *mihi valde placet*; — hard, *praedurum*; by a superl., which may be strengthened by adding *longe* or *multo* (e.g. *longe fertilissimus*, *multo ditissimus*); not — before adj. and advs., by *non ita*, *haud ita* (e.g. *not so — many*, *non ita multi*; not — long after, *haud ita multo post*).

vesicle, n. *vesica* (Plin.).

vesper, n. = evening star, *Hesperus*, *Vesper*.
verspers, n. in the Romish Church, *Preces Vespertinae*.

vessel, n. = utensil, *vas*, *vasis* (in the pl. *vasa*, -orum, n.); in anatomy, blood —, *arteriae*, *venae*; = ship, *navis*.

vest, I. n. *subnucula*, or *tunica*; see GARMENT. II. v.tr. 1. *vestire*; see CLOTHE; 2. see INVEST. **vested**, adj. e.g. rights, by *ius*, *juris*, n. (e.g. — interests are sacred, *ius alcis est sacrosanctum*). **vestry**, n. *sacrarium*. **vesture**, n. see GARMENT.

vestal, I. adj. see PURE, CHASTE. II. n. *Vestalis* (virgo).

vestibule, n. *vestibulum*, *pronavis*, -aos (of a temple).

vestige, n. *vestigium*.

vetch, n. *vicia*.

veteran, adj. and n. *veteranus* (esp. of soldiers; in the agricultural writers, also of animals and plants); a — soldier, (*miles*) *veteranus* or *emeritus*; in wider sense, *veterator* (of a lawyer, Cic.).

veterinary, adj. *veterinarius* (Col.).

veto, I. n. *intercessio* (of the tribunes), in gen. by circumloc.; see FORBID. II. v.tr. *rogationi intercedere* (of the tribunes); see FORBID.

vex, v.tr. *stomachum facere alci*, *indignationem movere alci*, *offendere*, *pungere*, *sollicitare*, *vexare*, *mordere*, *commovere* alqm; to be —ed at, alqd aegre or moleste ferre; I am —ed at, *me piget alcis rei*; see ANNOY. **vexation**, n. *aegritudo animi*, *indignatio*, *stomachus*, *molestia*; full of —, *indignabundus*. **vexatious**, adj. *molestus*, *gravis*, see TROUBLESOME. Adv. *moleste*, *graviter*.

viaduct, n. by *ponte jungere* (e.g. *flumen*).

vial, n. see BOTTLE.

viands, n. *cibus*.

viaticum, n. *viaticum*.

, v.intr. *vibrare*; of sound, *tinire*

(e.g. *aures tinniunt*), *vocalem sonam reddere* (e.g. of a column). **vibration**, n. *motus*, -us.

vicar, n. in gen. *vicarius*. **vicarage**, n. see BENEFICE, PARSONAGE. **vicarious**, adj. and adv. *alcis loco*.

vice, prep. in composition, by *pro* or *sub* (e.g. *subpraefectus*, *proconsul*).

vice, n. *viciositas*, *turpitudine* (= the quality of —), *libidines* (= lust), *vitia*, -iorum (= habitual sins; one such *vitium*), *flagitium*, *scelus*, -eris, n. (= as a wicked act). **vicious**, adj. *viciosus* (= defective, unsound), *turpis* (= shameful), *flagitiosus* (= profligate, all of persons and things, e.g. *vita*), comb. *viciosus* ac *flagitiosus* (e.g. *vita*), *cujus in animo improbitas versatur* (of man's heart, of man in general), *vitiis contaminatus*, *inquinatus* (= polluted with —, of persons and things), *selestus*, *secleratus*, *perditus* (= criminal; the former of the disposition, the latter of an act of persons and things); very —, *vitiis*, *flagitiis*, *secleribus obrutus* (of persons), *vitiis flagitiisque omnibus deditus* (also of things, e.g. *vita*). Adv. *vitiose*, *turpiter*, *flagitiose*, comb. *flagitiose et turpiter*, *seclerate*, *perdite*, *seclerate*. **viciousness**, n. see VICE.

vicissitude, n. *vicissitudo*, *vicissitudines* (= a change that takes place regularly, e.g. of the times, *vicissitudo* or *varietas temporum*; of day and night, *dierum nocturnumque vicissitudines*; of fortune, *fortuna* *vicissitudo*, *mutatio rerum humanarum*).

victim, n. *victima*, *hostia*, *piaculum* (in expiation); see SACRIFICE. **victimize**, v.tr. see CHEAT.

victor, n. *victor*; see CONQUEROR. **victorious**, adj. *victor*, *victrix* (with nouns of the fem. and neuter gender). Adv. by adj. **victory**, n. *victoria*, *tropaeum*, *triumphus* (= the triumph decreed by Senate, hence = — itself); to gain —, *vincere*, *victoriam consequi*, *adipisci*, *victoriâ potiri*.

victuals, n. *cibus*, *cibaria*, -orum, *alimenta*, -orum; see PROVISIONS. **victual**, v.tr. *rem frumentarium providere*, *comparare*, *frumentum* (com)parare, *conferre*; see Food.

vie, v.intr. *aemulari* alqm or *cum alqo*; see RIVAL.

view, I. v.tr. see INSPECT, LOOK, SEE. II. n. 1. (*ad*)*spectus* (= vision), *acies* (= glance), *oculus* (= eye), *prospectus* (at a distance), *aspectus* (from a high place), *conspectus* (= sight; all —s); to be in —, *in conspectu esse*; to come into —, *in conspectum venire*; in — of, *in oculis situm esse*; see SIGHT; 2, see DESIGN; point of —, *ratio*; to consider in the right point of —, *vere* or *recte* *judicare* de alqd re.

vigil, n. 1, see WATCH; 2, in church affairs, *pervigilium*; 3, see EVE. **vigilance**, n. *vigilantia*; see CARE. **vigilant**, adj. + *vigil*, *vigilans*, *intentus*, *providus*, *diligens*. Adv. *vigilanter*, *intente*, *diligenter*.

vigour, n. *vis* (physical and mental, pl. *vires*), *robur*, -oris, n. (= physical strength), *nervi*, *lacerti* (= nerve), *vigor* (= energy). **vigorous**, adj. *valens*, *validus* (= possessing physical strength), *strenuus*, *impiger*, *acer* (= energetic), *vegetus* (= fresh), *firmus*, comb. *firmus et robustus* (e.g. *res publica*), *valens et firmus* (e.g. *civitas*), *robustus* (= robust; man, state, food), comb. *robustus et valens* (e.g. *homo*), *lactosus* (= muscular, man and animal), *corpore vigenis*, *corpore validus*, *corpore robusto* (the first of youthfulness, the second of physical strength, the third of a stout, healthy body), *fortis* (= strong, *acer* (= eager); see STRONG, ENERGETIC. Adv. *fortiter*, *acriter*; see STRONGLY, EAGERLY.

vile, adj. abjectus, nequam, turpis, detestabilis, inquinatus, illiberalis, sordidus, foedus. Adv. abjecte, nequiter, turpiter, inquinatè, illiberaliter, sordide, foede. **vileness**, n. turpitude, nequitia, illiberalitas, foeditas; see DEPRAVITY. **villify**, v. tr. alqm ignominia afficere; see SLANDER.

villa, n. villa.

village, n. pagus, vicus. **villager**, n. paganus, vicarius, rusticus, agrestis.

villain, n. 1. in Mediaeval Latin, *villanus; 2, homo sceleratus, scleratus, nefarius, nequam, flagitiosus, as a term of reproach, also scelus, -eris, n., flagitium; see ROGUE. **villanous**, adj. sceleratus, scleratus, nefarius, nequam, flagitiosus. **villany**, n. 1. as disposition, see WICKEDNESS; 2, as act, scelus, -eris, n., facinus, -eris, n., dedecus, -eris, n., consilium foedum, flagitium.

vindicate, v. tr. a right, jus tenēre, obtinēre, retinēre; one's character, sibi constare, a se non desciscere; to — one's liberty, se in libertatem vindicare. **vindication**, n. see DEFENCE. **vindictive**, adj. ulciscendi cupidus; a — spirit, ulciscendi or ultionis cupiditas. Adv. use adj.

vine, I. n. vitis, labrusca (vitis) (= wild —); a small —, viticula. II. adj. vinearius (Col.), or by genit. of vitis; — dresser, vinitor; — yard, vinea, vinetum, arbutum. **vinegar**, n. acetum; — bottle, acetabulum; — leaf, pampinus, m. and f. **vinery**, n. perhaps vites sub vitreis constitae. **vinous**, adj. vinosus (mostly post class.). **vintage**, n. vindemia, vindemiola (small); to gather the —, vindemiare uvas or vinum (Plin.). **vintrier**, n. vinarius (ante and post class.).

violate, v. tr. violare, rumpere. **violable**, adj. † violabilis. **violation**, n. 1. violatio; 2, see RAPE. **violence**, n. violentia, vis, ardor (of heat), fervor (of heat or passion), impotentia (= lack of restraint), acerbitas, morositas, immanitas (all three of temper), (caeli) intemperies, (caeli, morbi, etc.) gravitas, aestus, -us (of a fever, etc.). **violator**, n. violator, raptor. **violent**, adj. † violens, violentus (= boisterous, of mind, etc.), acer, vehemens, impotens, gravis (of illness, weather, etc.); see SEVERE, CRUEL. Adv. violenter, acriter, vehementer, impotenter, graviter.

violet, I. n. viola, iōn (Plin.); a bed of —s, violarium; the colour, † viola. II. adj. violaceus, anthinus (Plin.).

violin, n. fides, -ium, f. (e.g. to play on the —, fidibus canere.)

viper, n. vipera (lit. and fig.), aspis, -idis, f.

virago, n. 1. = female warrior, † virago, mulier or virgo bellicosa, animosa, fortis; 2, = quarrelsome woman, mulier jurgiosa.

virgin, I. n. virgo. II. adj. † virgineus, virginialis (e.g. verecundia), virgo in app. to noun (e.g. id ego virgo feci); — soil, terra rudis (ante class.). **virginity**, n. virginitas.

virile, adj. (e.g. age) virilis; see MANLY. **virility**, n. virilitas (Plin., Quint.).

virtue, n. virtus, -utis, f., laus (= praise-worthy condition), honestum, rectum (= what is right), honestas (= probity), sanctimonia (= guiltlessness), pudicitia (= modesty of a woman, as her first —); = efficacy, virtus, -utis, vis; to have — in anything, ad alqd alci prodesse; by — of, per with accus. or ex with ablat. (e.g. he does it by — of his wealth, per opes or (ex) opibus hoc facit). **virtual**, adj. and adv. re non verbo. **virtuous**, adj. virtute praeditus or ornatus, sanctus (= pleasing to God, of persons and things), honestus, probus (= upright, of men), castus (= chaste); a — life, vita honesta or sancta. **virtuoso**, n. alcis rei artifex, alcis rei peritissimus.

virulence, n. 1. vis, gravitas (e.g. morbi); see POISON; 2, fig. acerbitas, virus, n. **virulent**, adj. gravis (e.g. clineate, caelum); fig. acerbis; see BITTER. Adv. graviter, acerbè.

visage, n. see FACE, COUNTENANCE.

viscera, n. viscera, -um, exta, -orum.

viscid, adj. + tenax, glutinosus (= sticky, like glue, Col.); see STICKY.

visible, adj. a(d) spectabilis, quod cerni potest, quod a(d) spectu semit in, conspectus, conspicuus (= clear to be seen), expressus (= clearly expressed, e.g. vestigia, indicia), apertus (= open, opp. occultus, e.g. discord, simulas; dolor), manifestus (= manifest), latens, occultus (e.g. caedes). Adv. manifeste; see CLEARLY, EVIDENTLY. **vision**, n. (in optics) visus, -us, a(d) spectus, -us, sensus, -us videndi, cernendi; an optical illusion, res objecta (= what appears to the eye, Cic.), visus, -us, visum. visio (= anything seen, a — in a dream), species (both awake and in a dream), simulacrum (= anything we fancy as resembling a certain thing). **visionary**, adj. opp. to real, inanis, fictus, vanus; of character, fanaticus (= enthusiastic), perhaps cogitationi deditus (= impractical), by circumloc., see DREAM, IMAGE.

visit, I. n. salutatio, salutationis officium (in the Roman sense, of friends and clients in the morning); to come on a —, visendi caus(s)ā venire; to accept the — of anyone, alqm admittēre; your — will be welcome to all, carus omnibus expectatusque venies. II. v. tr. alqm (in)visere or visitare, visendi caus(s)ā venire (to see how anyone is), adire, convenire alqm (in order to speak to or transact business with anyone), salutare alqm, salutatio or salutandi caus(s)ā ad alqm venire, ad alqm salutandum venire (out of politeness, = to wait upon), obire, adire, venire ad, etc., frequentare (= attend, as a school); to — a fair, obire nundinas; to go on a round of —s, — anyone's country-seats, obire villas suas; (in a Scriptural sense) alqm urgere, vezare, punire. **visitation**, n. (of Divine Providence) poena. **visitor**, n. salutans, saluator, qui visendi (ac salutandi) caus(s)ā venit (or veniunt) ad alqm, hospes, -itis (= guest); I have —s, habeo alqm mecum; I have no —, solus sum, neminem mecum habeo; I shall have many —s, multi apud me erunt.

visor, n. buccula (= cheek-piece)

vista, n. prospectus, -us; see VIEW.

visual, adj. (e.g. nerve) oculorum nervus.

vital, adj. vitalis (= belonging to life); = very important, maximè momenti. Adv. maximè momenti; see VERY. **vitality**, n. animus, vis vitalis; see LIFE.

vitiate, v. tr. vitiare, corrumpere. **vitiation**, n. corruptio, depravatio.

vitreous, adj. vitreus.

vitriol, n. * vitriolum.

vituperate, v. tr. see SCOLD. **vituperation**, n. vituperatio, reprehensio. **vituperative**, adj. see ABUSIVE.

vivacious, adj. vividus; see ACTIVE, CHEERFUL. **vivacity**, n. vigor; see LIVELINESS, CHEERFULNESS. **vivid**, adj. see LIVELY.

viviparous, adj. — animals, bestiae quae partum edunt (vivum).

vixen, n. 1. = she-fox, vulpes, -is; 2, = quarrelsome woman, mulier jurgiosa.

vizier, n. cui summa imperii delegata est.

vocabulary, n. index verborum (= list of words), verba (nostra) (= abundance of words).

vocal, adj. *vocalis*; — music, *vocum, cantus*, etc.; — and instrumental music, *vocum nervorumque cantus*.

vocation, n. *officium, partes, -um, munus, -ris*, u.

vocative, n. *casus, -ūs, vocativus* (Gram.).

vociferate, v.intr. *vociferari*. **vociferation**, n. *vociferatio*. **vociferous**, adj. and adv. *magno (cum) clamore*.

vogue, n. to be in —, *expeti* (of what has a sale), *moris esse* (= to be the custom).

voice, I. n. *vox* (= the faculty of uttering sounds; then the sound produced), *cantus, -ūs*, (= song), *sonus* (= sound of the — and of musical instruments), *voeis sonus*; a clear —, *clara vox* (opp. *vox obtusa*), *vox canora* (opp. *vox fusca*); a high —, *vox acuta* (opp. *vox gravis*); with a loud —, *clara voce, magna voce*; to raise the —, *attollere sonum*; to lower the —, *submittere vocem*; the general —, *omnium consensus, -ūs, consensus publicus*; there is but one —, *omnes uno ore in alqd re consentiunt*; in Gram. a verb in the active, passive —, *verbum activum, passivum*. II. v.tr. see UTTER.

void, I. adj. 1, see EMPTY; 2, lacking anything, *vacuus* (ab) *alqd re, carens alqd re, egens alqis rei* or *alqd re*; — of, *inops alqis rei* or *alqd re, privatus* or *spoliatus alqd re*. II. n. *inanitas, inane, vacuitas, vacuum*. III. v.tr. see EMPTY, v.tr., VACATE.

volatile, adj. *volaticus* (lit. and fig.); fig. (of anyone's character, *levis, mobilis* (opp. *constans*)). **volatility**, n. (of fluids, etc.) by *fugere*; fig. *levitas, ingenium mobile, animus levis, vanitas, mobilitas* (ingenii or animi, opp. *constantia*), comb. *mobilitas et levitas animi*.

volcano, n. *mons e cuius vertice ignes erumpunt*, or *mons flammis eructans*. **volcanic**, adj. *flummas eructans, ignea* or *flummas evomens*.

volition, n. *voluntas*.

volley, n. *tormenta, -orum, emissa*; — of words, *flumen* or *turba* (*inanimus*) *verborum*.

voluble, adj. see FLUENT.

volume, n. = book, or division of book, *liber, volumen* (= a roll of parchment), *pars* (as a part); — of smoke, etc., † *volumen*, or by noun with or without adj. (e.g. *fumus*, = smoke, *aqua* = water). **voluminous**, adj. by *multus* (e.g. he has left — writings on this, *multa* or *plurima de hac re reliquit*).

voluntary, adj. *voluntarius, volens* (opp. *coactus*), *non coactus, non invitus*, or by *sponte* (*med*, etc.). Adv. (*med*, etc.) *voluntate, sponte* (= of one's own accord), comb. *sua sponte* et *voluntate*, *ultro* (= without being asked). **volunteer**, I. n. *voluntarius* (miles); —s, (*militis*) *voluntarii*. II. v.intr. *voluntate facere alqd*; of soldiers, *nomen* (pl. of several, *nomina*) *dare*.

voluptuous, adj. *voluptarius, libidinosus*, *ad voluptates propensus, voluptatibus* or *rebus veneris deditus, impudicus* (= unchaste), *delicatus* (= effeminate). **voluptuousness**, n. *voluptas, libido*, or in the pl. *libidines*.

vomit, I. n. *vomitus, -ūs, vomitio* (both of the act and the matter thrown up; mostly post class.). II. v.tr. and intr. (e) *vomere, vomitare* (frequently or much, *Col. Sen.*).

voracious, adj. *edax, cibi avidus, gulosus* (who is always eating), *vorax* (lit. and fig.). Adv. *avide* (lit. or fig.). **voracity**, n. *edacitas, cibi aviditas, voracitas*.

vortex, n. *vertex, turbo*.

votary, n. (con) *secratus, sacer* (= sacred, as belonging to the gods), in a gen. sense, *admirator, studiosus alqis* or *alqis rei*; a — of any science, *by alci rei se trahere*. **vote**, I. n. *sententia* (in gen. = opinion; — of the senator, of the judge and the people), *suffragium* (of a citizen in the comitia; also of the voting tablet), *punctum* (= the vote which a candidate gained in the comitia), *tabella* (= voting tablet); to obtain the greatest number of —s in a tribe, *longe plurima in alqd tribu puncta ferre* (Cic.); the right to a —, *suffragium, or ius suffragii*. II. v.intr. *sententiam ferre* (e.g. of a judge), *in sententiam alqis discedere* (= to go over to another's opinion), *suffragium ferre* (by single individuals among the people in the comitia), *in suffragium ire* or *suffragium intrare* (of the people in the comitia); *consensere, decernere, jubere* (of the formal decrees of the senate); to — for anyone's opinion, *in sententiam pedire* or (of several) *pedibus ire*; to — for anyone, *suffragari alci* (ad munus) (when anyone applies for a post); for anything, *suffragari alci rei* (also fig. = to approve, e.g. *alqis consilio*). **voter**, n. *suffragator* (= one who votes in favour of anyone), *qui suffragium fert* (who gives a vote), *qui suffragium habet* (who has the right of voting). **voting-tablet**, n. *tabella* (in gen.), *suffragium* (in the comitia).

votive, adj. *votivus* (e.g. *ludi*).

vouch, I. v.tr. *asseverare, testari, affirmare, confirmare, adjurare* (e.g. with *accus*, and *infin.*, = swear that a thing is so). II. v.intr. *testificari* (but often with *accus*); to — for anything, by *praestare alqd* or *de alqd re* (e.g. *damnum, periculum*), *alqd in se recipere, sponsulere futurum ut* etc. **voucher**, n. I, see WITNESS; 2, see RECEIPT. **vouchsafe**, v.intr. *concedere*.

vow, I. n. *votum, voti sponsio* or *nuncupatio* (in the presence of proper witnesses), *devotio alqis rei* (e.g. *vitae*); *religio* (= duty, constraint etc. imposed by a vow). II. v.tr. (de) *vovere alqd alci* (also with *fut. infin.*); — to do anything, *spondere, promittere se alqd facturum esse*; see PROMISE, UNDERTAKE.

vowel, n. *lit(t)era vocalis*.

voyage, I. n. *navigatio, cursus, -ūs*. II. v.intr. *navigare*; see SAIL, TRAVEL.

vulgar, adj. *vulgaris* (belonging to the mass), *plebeius* (= peculiar to the plebs, plebeian), *illiberalis, sordidus, rusticus*; see RUDE. Adv. *illiberaliter, sordide, rustice, more rustico*. **vulgarism**, n. *sermo vulgaris*. **vulgarity**, n. see RUDENESS.

vulnerable, adj. *qui (quae, quod) vulnerari potest*.

vulpine, adj. *vulpinus* (Plin.).

vulture, n. *vultur(ius)* (lit. and fig.), *milvus*.

W.

wabble, v.intr. *vacillare* (both lit. and fig.). **wabbling**, n. *vacillatio*.

wad, v.tr. to — a dress, *vesti xylinum* (= cotton, Plin.) *insuere*. **wadding**, n. *xylinum vestibus insuendum*.

waddle, v.intr. *anatis in modum incedere*.

wade, v.intr. (through a river, etc.), *vade transire alqm locum*.

wafer, n. I, in the eucharist, *panis cenas sacrae*; 2, for fastening letters, *cera* or *signum* (= seal).

waft, v.tr. *sublime ferre*.

wag, **I.** v.tr. *movère, quassare*; see SHAKE; — the tail, *caudam movère*. **II.** n. *homo jocosus, jocular*. **waggery**, n. *joca, -orum, facetiae*. **waggish**, adj. *jocosus*.

wage, v.tr. *bellum gerere cum alquo*; — war; see WAR. **wager**, **I.** n. *sponsio*; to lay a —, *sponsionem facere cum alquo*. **II.** v.intr. see BET. **wages**, n. *merces, -edis, f., stipendium*.

waggle, v.tr. and intr. see WAG.

wagon, n. *plaustrum, vehiculum, currus, -ūs*.

wagoner, n. *plaustrī ductor*.

wagtail, n. *motacilla*.

waif, n. of persons, *inops, egens*; of things, *abjectus*.

wall, **I.** v.intr. *plangere*; see LAMENT. **II.** n. *planciūs, -ūs*; see LAMENTATION.

wain, n. *plaustrum*.

wainscot, n. *paries, -ētis, m.*

waist, n. *corpus, -ōris, n., medium*. **waist-band**, n. see BELT. **waistcoat**, n. *thorax laneus* (= under — of wool (Suet.) worn by invalids), *subucula* (worn under the tunic).

wait, v.intr. *manēre*; to — for, *opperiri, ex(s)pectare, alqm or alqd, praestolari alci or alqm, minere alqm* (so esp. of fate, etc., awaiting any one, but not with accus. in Cic. or Caes.), or *dum alqs adveniat*; to — on, *alci famulari* (so *ministrare alci pocula*); to — to salute, *salutare alqm, alqm salutatum venire*.

wait, n. 1, lie in —; see AMBUSH; 2, a nightly musician, *qui nocte fidibus canit*. **waiter**, n. 1, *famulus* (in the house), *minister* (who assists in any certain thing), *puer* (= boy); 2, see TRAY. **waiting**, n. 1, = delay, etc.; *mora, ex(s)pectatio, mansio, commoratio*; 2, at table, etc., *ministerium*; 3, = calling, *salutatio*; lord, lady in —, by *unus (una) ex eis qui circa alqm sunt*; see ATTENDANCE. **waitress**, **waiting-maid**, n. *famula, ministra, ancilla* (= servant). (N.B. Waiting at table in Roman times was carried on by men).

waive, v.tr. *alqd concedere, de alqd re decedere*.

wake, **I.** v.tr. *exsuscitare, expergefacerē (e somno), excitare (e somno), (ex)suscitare (e somno)*. **II.** v.intr. *excitari, etc.* **III.** n. *pervigilium (funebre)*. **wakeful**, adj. *vigil, + exsomnis, + insomnis*. **wakefulness**, n. *insomnia, vigilantia, vigilia*.

walk, **I.** v.intr. *ire* (in gen., also for pleasure, e.g. *ibam forte viā sacrā*, Hor.), *gradi, ingredi* (in a quiet manner), *incedere* (sometimes = affectedly or majestically), *cedere*; to — about, *deambulare* (till one is tired, e.g. *in litore*), *inambulare* (up and down in a place, e.g. *in gymnasio*), *obambulare alci loco*; in front of the rampart, *ante vallum*; in the fields, *in herbis*; *spatiari* (for exercise, *in alqo loco*), to — out, take a —, besides the preceding general terms, more particularly by *ire* or *abire* (*deambulatum, delectationis caus(s)a ambulare* (up and down a little, etc.); to — (opp. to ride, etc.) on a journey, *pedibus ire, venire, iter facere, pedibus incedere*. **II.** n. 1, = the act or state of —ing, (*deambulatio, inambulatio, itio*; 2, = manner of —ing, *incessus, -ūs, ingressus, -ūs*; 3, to take a —, *alqo ire*; to go for a —, *deambulatum ire*; to go for a — to any one's house, *viam facere ad alqm*; for pleasure or exercise, *ambulatio* (as act, then as the place along which we walk), *inambulatio*; a short —, *ambulatricula* (act and place); = avenue, *ambulacrum* (= planted with trees; ante and post class.), *xystrus* (= alley, Vitr.); covered —, *tecta ambulatio* or *ambulatricula*.

walker, n. (masc. and fem.), *qui, quae (de)ambulat, ambulator* (fem. *ambulatritz*, who makes a business of it, e.g. *villicus ambulator esse non debet*, Col.; *villica ne sit ambulatritz*, Cato de R. R.). **walking**, n. see WALK, II. 1.

wall, **I.** n. *murus, moenia, -ium* (= walls of a city), *maceria* (of clay, etc., as a fence round gardens, farmyards, vineyards, parks, etc.), *paries, -ētis, m.* (= party —, partition in a building, house), *propugnacula, -orum, n.* (= bulwarks); the ruins of an old —, *parietinae*. **II.** v.tr. *muro cingere* or *circumdare, munire* (= to fortify).

wallet, n. *pera* (Mart.), *saccus, mantica*.

wallow, v.intr. — in the mire, *in luto* (lit. and fig.), *volutari*.

walnut, n. *juglans*; — tree, *juglans*.

wan, adj. *pallidus*; see PALE.

wand, n. *virga*; see ROD, STAFF.

wander, v.intr. *vagari, pelari, errare, peregre abire* (= to go abroad), *peregrinari* (= to travel abroad); to — over any place, *alqm locum pervagari*; to — from the subject, *deerrare, aberrare (ab) alqd re*; to — from (in a moral sense), *de viā decedere* (all = to stray from the right path); to — in mind, *delirare*. **wanderer**, n. *erro, peregrinator* (abroad). **wandering**, adj. 1, *errabundus, vagus*; 2, fig. *neglegens* (= inattentive), *delirus* (= crazy).

wane, v.intr. *decrescere* (of the moon, day, etc.), *senescere* (of the moon, and fig. of life, praise, etc.); see DECREASE, DECLINE.

want, **I.** n. = deficiency, *penuria, opp. copia*, generally with genit., *inopia* (with genit.), *egestas* (= destitution), *desiderium* (= the — of a thing previously possessed), *defectio, defectus, -ūs* (the latter rare, except in Plin.), *difficultas, angustiae*; by compounds (e.g. — of temperance, *intemperantia*; inertia (of activity); to be in — of anything, *alqd re carere* (in gen. = not to have a thing), *alqd re egere, indigere* (= to feel the lack of), *alcjs rei inopiā laborare, premi* (= to be pressed for it); to come to —, *ad inopiam venire*; to suffer —, to live in poverty, *vitam inopem colere*, in *egestate esse* or *versari*. **II.** v.intr. *alqd alci dē esse* (of what we should have), *abesse* (when we do not feel the —, e.g. *hoc unum ille, si nihil utilitatis habeat, abest*; *si opus erat, defuit*, Cic.), *deficere* (= to be short of anything); *alqd ab alqo desiderari* (of what we do not like to miss); I shall not be —ing, (*alci*) *non deero*. **III.** v.tr. 1, = to require, *eyere alqd re*, seldom *alcjs rei, indigere alqd re* or *alcjs rei, opus or usus est alqd re* (when it would be useful), *desiderare alqd, requirere alqd*; I — so and so, *caro alqd re* (= I have not got it), *ego alqd re* (I should like to have it), *deficit mihi alqd* or *deficit me alqd* (= I have left me, i.e. I am short of it), *alqd non suppetit* (= it is not sufficient); I — nothing further, *nihil ultra flagito*; see LACK; 2, = wish; see WISH. **wanting**, adj. by deesse; see WANT, II.

wanton, **I.** adj. e.g. boys, *lascivus* (in play), *protervus, petulans* (= bold); grown — by prosperity, *superbus* (e.g. *in fortuna*), *dissolutus* (= dissolute), *intemperans* (= indulging in sensuality), *effrenatus* (= licentious); — injuries, *injuriae ultro factae*. Adv. *ultro* (= without provocation) *lascive, petulanter, proterve, dissolute, intemperanter, effrenate*. **II.** v.intr. *lascivire, lascivum, etc., esse*; see above. **wan-ness**, n. *lascivia, petulantia, protervitas, intemperantia*.

war, **I.** n. *bellum* (= — by land, b. terrestre, by sea, *navale*; civil, intestine, *intestinum, domesticum, civile*; with the Gauls, *Galliticum*; with

laves, servile; for life and death, *internecinum*). **arma, -orum** (= arms), *militia* (= military service, strategy), *tumultus, -ūs* (= outbreak in provinces, or else at home), † *Mars* (poet., except in phrases *meo, suo*, etc. *Marte*); in —, (*in*) *bello*; in time of —, *belli tempore*; in — and in peace, *domi bellique* or *belloque, domi militiaeque*; to seek an occasion for —, *bellum querere*; to cause or stir up —, *bellum movere, concitare, excitare, ciere*; to carry on a —, *bellare, bellum gerere*, against, *cum alio*; see **ARMS, MILITARY, SOLDIER**. **II.** v.intr. *bellare, bellum gerere*; see above. **war-cry, n.** *clamor, bellicus*; to raise the —, *clamorem tollere*. **warfare, n.** see **WAR**, 1. **war-horse, n.** *equus militaris* or † *bellator*, or simply *equus*. **warlike, adj.** *militaris* (e.g. *inerat in eo habitus virilis vere ac militaris*), *bellicosus, ferox* (= inclined to war), *belliger* (= martial). **warrior, n.** *miles*.

warble, v.tr. *canere*. **wartling, n.** *canthus, -ūs*.

ward, I. v.tr. to — off a blow, in fencing, *ictum* (or *petitionem*) *vitare, cavere, cavere et propulsare*, also simply *cavere, vitare* (with the sword), *ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione corporis effugere*, also simply *ictum effugere* (by turning); fig. *amovere, depellere, repellere, propellere, propulsare, arcere, avertere, defendere* (alqd. from anyone, ab alio or alcis), *deprecari* (by entreaties, e.g. *a se calamitatem*). **II.** n. 1, = quarter of a town, *regio, vici* (as t.t.s. both prob. post Aug.); 2, = custody, *custodia, carcer, -eris, n.* (= prison); see **CUSTODY**; 3, = a minor, *pupillus, pupilla*; 4, = part of a key, *clavis dens*. **warden, warder, n.** *custos*. **wardrobe, n.** *vestiarium* (= place and the garments together, *Plin., Col.*), *vestis, vestimenta, -orum* (= garments in gen.). **wardship, n.** *tutela*; see **GUARDIANSHIP**.

ware, n. 1, merx; see **GOODS, MERCHANDISE**; 2, see **POTTERY**. **warehouse, I.** n. *horreum, receptaculum mercium, cella* (= stores), *apotheca*. **II.** v.tr. *condere*.

warm, I. adj. *calidus* (opp. *frigidus*); — water, *cal(i)da*; a — desire, *desiderium ardens* or *flagrans*; luke —, *tepidus*; to be —, *calere*; to become —, *calescere, caleferi*. **II.** v.tr. *calefacere, tepefacere* (= to make tepid), *fovere* (by the heat of the body). **warming-pan, n.** *vas excofactorium*. **warmth, n.** *calor* (e.g. *solis*); fig., in Quint., *Plin. esp., dicentis, dicendi*), *fervor* (lit. and fig.), *tepor* (lit.); he speaks with —, *iratus dicit*.

warn, v.tr. (*prae*)*monere* or *admonere* alqm *ut* (or *ne*). **warning, n.** (*ad*)*monitio* (the act), *monitūs, -ūs* (= — from heaven, by oracles, etc.), (*ad*)*monitum* (= notice given), *exemplum, documentum* (= example); to listen to a —, *audire* or *facere ea quae alqs sapienter monuit*; to take anything as a —, *habere alqd sibi documentum*; to take anyone as a —, *exemplum sibi capere de alio*; of a master, perhaps *missum* (*missam*) *facere* (metaph. from dismissing soldiers; as the Roman servants were slaves, *vendere* may be used at times); of a servant's —, *alci renuntiare* or *ab alio discedere* or *abire* (= leave).

warp, I. n. (in manufacture) *stamen*. **II.** v.intr. (of wood, etc.) *pandare, pandari*. **III.** v.tr. of wood, *pandum facere*, fig. *torquere*; see **DISTORT**.

warrant, I. v.tr. to — an officer, etc., *alci copiam dare* or *potestatem facere*, to do a thing, *alcis rei faciendae*; to a purchaser, *praestare alqd* or *de alqd re*, to anyone, *alci*; to feel —ed in anything, *magnum fiduciam alcis rei habere*; — you, *meher(u)le, medius fidius*; see also **PROMISE, UNDERTAKE**. **II.** n. (a written instru-

ment, in gen.), *auctoritas* (also in the pl.), *potestas, mandatum*, or by *actor* (e.g. *Caesare auctore*, under the — of Caesar). **warrantable, adj.** *quod excusari potest*; see **ALLOW, WARRANTY**. n. *satisfactio*; see **GUARANTEE**.

warren, n. *leporarium* (Var.).

warrior, n. see under **WAR**.

wart, n. *verruca*; covered with —s, *verruccosus*.

wary, adj. *consideratus, cautus*. **wariness, n.** *cautio, circumspectio*.

wash, I. v.tr. *lavare, abluerē*; to — spots out of a garment, *maculas vestis eluere*. **II.** v.intr. *lavari*. **III.** n. 1, *lavatio*; to take a —, *lavari*; 2, = ointment, *fucus*; —hand-basin, *aqualis* (Plaut.); —handstand, *abacus*; —house, *cella in qua lintea lavantur*; —tub, *labrum eluacrum* (Cato); washerwoman, *mulier* (or where possible, *serva*) *quae lintea lavat*.

wasp, n. *vespa*. **waspish, adj.** † *mordax*; see **IRRITABLE**.

waste, I. v.tr. *vastare, (de)populari, perpopulari* (= to lay —, see **DESTROY**; *consumere, absumere, conficere* (all of sorrow, disease, etc.); = to squander, *dissipare, perdere, profundere, effundere, exedere* (= to eat away, lit. and fig.); to — time, *tempus perdere*; see **SPEND**. **II.** v.intr. e.g. the body, (*con*)*labescere* (e.g. *morbo, desiderio*), *consumi, confici*. **III.** n. 1, = lonely place, *vastitas, solitudo, loca deserta* or *deserta, -orum*; 2, of expenditure, *sumptus effusi* or *profusi*; 3, in manufactures, *ramenta, -orum*, (of metals, etc.), *scobis* (= sawdust or filings); 4, = loss in gen. *jactura, damnum*; see **LOSS**; 5, fig. moral —, by special nouns (e.g. — of energy, *intemperantia*; of time, *inertia* (= laziness)). **IV.** adj. (e.g. country) *vastus, incultus* (opp. *cultus, consitus*, of the field), *comb. desertus* et *incultus* or *incultus* et *desertus* (e.g. *solum*). **wasteful, adj.** *profusus, effusus* (of persons and things), *prodigus* (usu. of persons). Adv. *profuse, effuse, prodige*. **wastefulness, n.** *profusio, effusio*; see **WASTE**, III. 2. **waste-book, n.** *adversaria, -orum*.

watch, I. n. 1, = a watching, *excubiae, vigilia*; to keep —, *vigilare*; 2, military term, men set to —, *vigilia* (e.g. *vigilias ponere*, = to set a —), *statio* (of sentinels, sentries), *excubitores* (= sentinels), *excubiae* (Tac.); a —man, *vigil* (regular term for city policeman in Imperial Rome); 3, a division of time, *vigilia* (e.g. *prima, secunda vigilia*, = in the first, second, etc.). There were 4 —es in the night; 4, pocket timepiece, *horologium parvulum*; see **CLOCK**. **II.** v.intr. (*per*)*vigilare, excubare*; to — till late at night, *ad multam noctem, de multa nocte*; = to lie observant, *attentum esse*. **III.** v.tr. 1, = to observe, alqd *tuēri, (ob)servare, spectare* (= to have in view), *speculari, explorare* (= to examine); see **OBSERVE, EXAMINE**; 2, = to guard, *custodire*; see **GUARD**; to — for, *ex(s)pectare, opperiri* (alqm, or alqd), *alci insidiari* (in ambush, then metaph. in gen.); to — an opportunity, *occasionem captare*; to — over, alqd *tuēri, observare*. **watchfire, n.** *ignis*. **watchful, adj.** † *vigil, vigilans*. Adv. *vigilanter*. **watchfulness, n.** *vigilantia, vigilia*; see also **CARE**. **watchman, n.** *vigil* (see **WATCH**, I. 2), *excubitor, custos*. **watchtower, n.** *specula* (also fig. *tantum et specula prospici tempestatem futuram*). **watchword, n.** *tessera* (= tablet on which the — was written), *signum* (lit. and fig.), this was the — of the Stoics, *hoc Stoici praeperunt*.

water, I. n. *aqua* (plur. *aeque* of a larger quantity, also of medicinal springs), † *laxe*, † *lymph* and † *unda*; running —, *aqua viva, flumen vivum*; fresh —, *aqua dulcis*; salt —, *aqua*

alsa; sea. —, *aqua marina*; rain. —, *aqua pluvialis*, *aqua caelestis*; to go for, fetch —, *aquam petere*, *aquatum ire*, *aquari* (in a larger quantity, i.e. of soldiers for the army); to lay under —, *irrigare* (e.g. a field), *inundare* (= to inundate); by land and —, *terrá marique*; to travel by —, *navigare*; prov., still —s run deep, *altissima quoque flumina minimo sono labuntur* (Curt.); the — under the skin, *aqua intercus* (= dropsy); = urine, *urina*; = colour of — diamond, *splendor*; — bearer, in gen., *aquarius*, in the army, *aquator*; = a sign of the zodiac, *Aquarius*; — bottle, *ampulla*, *lagna*; — butt, *cask*, *dolium*; — clock, *clepsydra*; — closet, *latrina*, *sella familiaria*; — colour, *pigmentum aqua dilutum*; — fall, *aqua ex edito desiliens* (Plin.); — fowl, *avis aquatica* (Plin.). **II.** adj. *aquatilis*, *aquarius*; — animals, *aquatilis*, —um, pl. **III.** v.tr. and intr. *irrigare* (*rigare*); see also **SPRINKLE**, **MIX**; it makes my teeth or my mouth —, *salivam mihi alqd movet* (Sen.). **watering**, *n. aquatio* (= fetching of —, or by verb, e.g. *aquatum ire*); — of plants, by *aqua conspergere*; — place (of inland places, i.e. mineral springs), *aquae*; of seaside, circumloc. with *maritimus* (e.g. *oppidum maritimum*); — pot, *hydra*, *urceus*; see **JAR**. **waterproof**, adj. *aquae vi resistens*. **watersnake**, *n. hydrus*. **waterspout**, *n. l. fistula* (= waterpipe); **2.** = sheet of water, *typhon* (Plin.). **waterworks**, *n. aqueductus*, —us (= an aqueduct, the nearest class, equivalent to our —). **watery**, adj. *aquatilis* (Plin.), = having a — taste, *aquosus* (= abounding in water).

wattle, *I. n. 1.* = hurdle, *crates*, —is, f.; **2.** of a cock, *pulea*. **II.** v.tr. *contexere*; see **WEAVE**.

wave, *I. n. unda*, *fluctus*, —us. **II.** v.tr. *agitare*, *jaculare*, † *rotare*. **III.** v.intr. *undare*, *fluctuare*, † *fluicare*, *agitari*, *jacari*.

waver, v.intr. *fluctuare* (*animi* or *ánimo*), *dubitare*; see **HESITATE**. **waverer**, *n. (homo) inconstans*, *incertus*. **wavering**, *n. inconstantia*, *animus incertus* or *dubius* or *suspensus*, *dubitatio*.

wax, *n. cera*; to mould in —, *e cerâ fingere*; — candle, — light, *cereus*. **waxen**, adj. *cereus*.

wax, v.intr. *crescere*; see **GROW**.

way, *n. via* (lit. and fig.), *iter*, *in-iteris*, *n.* (= the going from one place to another, hence a march), *aditus*, —us (= access), *cursus*, —us (= the direction or course), *semita* (= a small way, a path), *trames*, —itis, *m.* (= a subordinate way running along beside the highway, a foot-road or path), *callis* (= a hilly road), *deveriticulum* (= a side road leading off from the chief or high road), *meatus*, —us (post Aug. = a channel or course), *limes*, —itis, *m.* (= a boundary path or line), *angiportus*, —us (= a narrow — or street between two rows of houses), *ratio* (= plan or manner), *mos* (= custom, e.g. in the — of the Romans, *more Romanorum*), *consilium*, *institutum* (= plan); a straight — or path, *via recta*; a short —, *compendiaria* (most often fig. with quasi, e.g. *via ad gloriam proxima* et quasi *compendiaria*, Cic.), *compendium viae*; when there are two —s, *bivium*; three, *trivium*; four, *quadrivium*; — there is none, *avia*, —orum; by —s *iter devium*; out of the —, *avius*, *remotus* (lit.), *reconditus*, *exquisitus* (fig.); to go the direct — or road, *rectâ viâ ire*; on the —, *inter viam*, *ex itinere*; to make —, see **PROGRESS**; to form a — or plan, *rationem inire*; to get out of the —, *de viâ decedere* alci, alcijs *congressum fugere*; —s and means, *opes*, —um, f. (= resources), *ratio* (= plan); by the —, in passing (of a speaker), *strictim* (= cursorily), *ut hoc dicam*; see **ROAD**; to get under — (of a ship), *absolvere*, *ancorâ (ancoram) solvere*. **wayfarer**, *n. viator*. **waylay**, v.tr. alci *in-*

diari or *insidias facere*. **wayside**, *n.* and adj. *ad viam*. **wayward**, adj. see **WILFUL**, **FCKLE**.

we, pron. *nos*; — ourselves, *nos ipsi*, *nosmet ipsi*; frequently not expressed.

weak, adj. *tenuis* (= thin, opp. *crassus*; then fig., e.g. *sonus*, *spes*, *exilis* (= fine, e.g. *vox*, Quint.), *parvus*, *exiguus* (= inconsiderable), *lêvis* (of what cannot be maintained, opp. *gravis*, e.g. *argumentum*), *imbecillus* (late *imbecilis*, = — in bodily strength or mind); a — head, *ingenium imbecillum*; *infirmus* (of one who can stand nothing); *debilis* (= frail, opp. *robustus*), *invalidus* (opp. *validus*), *enervatus* (= unnerved, with *velut* before it, also of the state), *languidus*, *iners* (= sluggish) *mollis* (= effeminate), *fractus* (= broken), *confectus* (= worn out, of a man and his body), *hebes* (= dull, opp. *acer*, e.g. sight, hearing, memory). **weakly**, *I.* adv. *tenuiter*, *exiliter*, *exigue*, *imbecille*, *infirme*, *molliter*. **II.** adj. see **WEAK**. **weaken** v.tr. *imbecillum* or *infirmum* (e.g. *stomachum*) *red dère*, *debilitare* (lit. and fig., e.g. anyone's *rago delumhare* (fig., e.g. an idea; very rare), *enervare* (= to unnerve), *infirmare* (lit., to make loose what was firm; then fig., to — a thing, e.g. *fidem testis*), *attenuare*, *extenuare* (lit., to make thin, = to diminish in gen.), *comminuere* (= to lessen), *irangere* (lit., = to break), *hebetare*, *obtundere* (= to make dull), *labefactare* (= to shake, lit. and fig.). **weakening**, *n. debilitatio*, *infractio*, *diminutio*, *imminutio*, or by verb. **weakness**, *n. tenuitas* (opp. *crassitudo*, e.g. of a thread), *exilis* (e.g. in *dicendo*), *imbecilitas*, *infirmitas* (of body and mind), *debilitas* (of body and mind), *virium defectio*, *languor*, *lêvitas* (of arguments, etc.), *vitium*, *error* (= fault).

weal, *n.* the public —, *salus publica*, *res publica*.

weal, *n.* = mark on the body, *vibex*.

wealth, *n. res securdae* or *prosperae* or *florantes*, *divitiae*, *opæ*, —um, pl., *copia* (esp. with *genti*, e.g. *rei familiaris*), *abundantia* alcijs *rei*, *opulencia*. **wealthy**, adj. *bene nummatus*, *pecuniosus*, *copios rei familiaris* *locuples* et *pecuniosus*, *opulentus*, *opulens*, *copiosus*.

wean, v.tr. **1.** † *infantem lacte depellere*, *a matre prohibere*; **2.** fig., *alqm alqd decedere*.

weapon, *n. arma*, —orum, *n.*, *telum*.

wear, *I.* v.tr. **1.** = to waste, (*usu*) (*at*) *terere* or *deserere*; very much, *conterere* (e.g. *librum legendo*); **2.** = to have on the body, *gerere*, *gestare*, *indutum esse alqd re*, *indui alqd re*, *ornatum esse alqd re* (as ornament), (*suc*) *indutum esse alqd re*, *uti alqd re* (= to make use of), *tractare alqd* (= to handle, e.g. *arma*); to — the toga, *logatum esse*; to — away or out, see before, also *CONSUME*. **II.** v.intr. *usu atteri* or *deleri*; to — off, *evanescere*. **III.** *n. usus*, —us (e.g. *margaritarum*); to stand — and tear, of things, *usu non attritum esse*, of persons, *omnia fortiter perferre*. **wearing**, *n. usus*, —us; — apparel, *vestimentum worn*, adj. *usu detritus* (Plin., of a garment) — out (= hackneyed), *contritus*, *obsoletus* (often used, and hence old, e.g. *vestis*, *fig. verba*); — out (= tired out), (*de*) *fatigatus*, *lassus*, *fessus*; with illness, wounds, etc., *morbo*, *vulneribus*, etc., *confectus* or *fractus*.

weary, *I.* adj. **1.** = fatigued, (*de*) *fatigatus*, *lassus*, *fessus*; **2.** = disgusted with, by *tædet* or *pertaesum est alqm alcijs rei*. **II.** v.tr. *alqm (de) fatigare*; = — with, *alqm obtundere*; see **BORE**. **III.** v.intr. by *tædet* or *pertaesum est alqm alcijs rei*. **weariness**, *n. 1.* = fatigue, (*de*) *fatigatio*, *lassitudo*; **2.** fig. *tædium*. **wearisome**, adj. *longus*, *laboriosus*.

weasel, *n. mustela*.

weather, *I. n. caelum, caeli status, -ūs, tempestas* (good or bad); fine, clear —, *tempestas bona* or *serena, caelum suum* or *serenum*; dry —, *siccitas*; to depend upon the —, to be guided by the —, by *tempestatis rationem habere*; — cock, *gallus a(h)eneus*; — wise, *caeli mutationum peritus*. **II. v. tr. 1.** lit. *alqm locum circumuehi*; 2, fig. *sq' uare*; — a storm, *vim tempestatis perferre*.

weave, *v. tr. (con)texere* (lit. and fig.). **weaver**, *n. textor*. **web**, *n. textum, textura, tela*; — footed, *quibus pedes ad nandum accommodati sunt*.

wed, *v. tr.* see **MARRY**. **wedlock**, *n.* see **MARRIAGE**. **wedding**, *n.* see **MARRIAGE**; — day, *dies nuptiarum*; to fix the — day, *diem nuptias dicere*.

wedge, *I. n. cuneus*; — shaped, *cuneatus*; seats in the theatre in — shape, *cunei*; troops drawn up in — shape, *cuneus*. **II. v. tr.** *cuneare*; — together, see **Crowd**.

Wednesday, *n. *dies Mercurii*.

weed, *I. n. herba inutilis* or *iners*. **II. v. tr.** (*er*)*uncare*.

weed, *n.* = garment, *vestis*; in —s of peace, (*cives*) *togati*; widows —s, *uiduarum nure vestita*.

week, *n. septem dierum spatium, septem dies* or *hebdomada*; one —, *septem dies*; a fortnight, *quindecim dies* (Cues.). **week-days**, *n. dies profesti* (opp. *dies festi*), *dies negotiosi* (Tac., opp. *dies sacri*). **weekly**, *adj.* by circumloc. (e.g. — wages, *merces quae in singulas hebdomades habentur*).

weep, *v. intr. and tr. lacrimare* or *lacrimari*, *lacrimas fundere* (= to shed tears), (*de*)*plorare* (loudly), *lamentari* (of sustained weeping), *ejulare* (pitifully, e.g. of female mourners), *vagire* (of little children); — over anything, *alci rei illacrimare* or *illacrimari*. **weeping**, *n. fletus, -ūs, lacrimae* (= tears), *ploratus, ejulatus, vagitus* (all -ūs), *lamentatio*.

weevil, *n. curculio*.

weigh, *I. v. tr. 1.* (*ex*)*pendere*, *pendere*, *examinare*; 2, fig. (*ex*)*pendere*, *pendere*, *ponderare*, *examinare* (e.g. *quādam populari trutinā examinari*, Cic.), *considerare cum* or *in animo, secum reputare, mente agitare* or *voluare*; — deeply, *multa (etiam) atque etiam secum reputare*; — down, *opprimere* (lit. and fig.). **II. v. intr.** *pondo pendere* or *pondo valere* with acc. of the weight; to — heavily, *magni ponderis esse*; to — ten pounds, *decem libras exple*. **weight**, *n. pondus, -eris, n.*, *gravitas, momentum* (lit. and fig.; e.g. *terrae, armorum*); see **IMPORTANCE**, **PRESSURE**. **weighty**, *adj.* *gravis* (lit. and fig.). *Adv.* *graviter* (lit. and fig.).

welr, *n. moles, -is, f., agger, -eris, m.* (= dam), *cateracta* (καταβάκτης = sluice lock, Plin. Min.).

welcome, *I. adj.* *acceptus, gratus, ex(s)pectatus, exoptatus*; to bid —, *alqm salvere jubeo, benigne alqm accipere*; you will be — to all, *carus omnibus ex(s)pectatusque venies*; be —, *salve*. **II. n. salutato**. **III. v. tr.** *salutare alqm, benigne alqm accipere*. **IV. interj.** *salve* (pl. *salvete*).

welfare, *n. salus, -ūtis, f., incolūmitas* (= safety), *bonum* (= anyone's interests, or of a thing), *felicitas* (= happiness); to try to promote anyone's —, *alqis commodis* or *utilitatibus servire*, *alqis salutis prospicere, consulere, servire*.

well, *I. adv.* *bene, recte*; very —, *optime, praeclare*; as exclamation, *esto!* (expressing consent), *bene! recte! pulchre!* (acclamation); very —! *quam maxime!* (general exclamation), *ita est!* (in reply); — then! *age! recte vero!* to take a thing —, *alqd in bonum par-*

tem accipere; to do —, *bene* or *recte facere* or *agere* or *gerere rem*. **II. adj.** *salvus, sanus, integer, valens*; to be —, *bene, commode, or recte valere, belle, recte, pulchre, bene (se) habere*; to get —, *convalescere*; not to be —, *male se habere*. **well-affected**, *adj.* *benevolus erga alqm*. **well-being**, *n. salus, -ūtis, f., bona valetudo*. **well-born**, *adj.* *nobilis*; see **NOBLE**.

well-bred, *adj.* *urbanus*; see **POLITE**. **well-built**, *adj.* *bene aedificatus* (of structures), *formosus* (of persons). **well-disposed**, *adj.* see **WELL-AFFECTED**. **well-educated**, **well-informed**, *adj.* *doctus, eruditus*; see **LEARNED**.

well-fed, *adj.* *corpore amplo, pinguis* (opp. *macer*), *opimus* (opp. *gracilis*), *obesus* (opp. *gracilis*, *strigosus*). **well-known**, *adj.* *omnibus notus*. **well-meaning**, *adj.* *benevolus, amicus* (both of persons), *fidelis* (e.g. friend); *consilium, advice*. **well-meant**, *adj.* e.g. *advice, consilium benevole dictum*. **well-spent**, *adj.* e.g. *life, vita bene acta*. **well-wisher**, *n. studiosus alqis*.

weld, *v. tr. (con)ferruminare* (Plin.).

well, *I. n. puteus*. **II. v. intr.** — up, *scatere*; see **SPRING**, *v. intr.*

welter, *v. intr.* *se volutare, volutari*.

west, *I. n. regio ad occidentem vergens, occidens* (= the setting sun), *occidens, occasus, -ūs (solis)*. **II. adj.** *occidentalis* (Plin.), + *occidens*; — wind, *Zephyrus, Favonius*; North — wind, *Caurus* (Cor.); South — wind, *Africus*. **westward**, *adj.* *ad occasum, ad occidentem vergens, in occidentem spectans*. **western**, *adj.* *occidentalis* (Plin.). **westerly**, *adj.* (wind) *ad occidentem, in occidente*.

wet, *I. adj.* *humidus, madens* (mostly poet. and post Aug.), *madidus, *† uidus, uvidus* (mostly poet. and post Aug.); see **MOIST**. **II. n. caeli status, -ūs, humidus or *uidus* or *pluvius*; see **RAIN**. **III. v. tr.** *madefacere, madidum reddere, perfundere*; to get — through, *madefieri, madidum reddi*; — nurse, *nutrix*. **wetness**, *n. humor*.**

wether, *n. verrex, -eris, m.*

whale, *n. balaena, cetus* (in pl. *cete*) (= sea-monster in gen.; Plin.); — bone, *balaenae maxilla*.

wharf, *n. navale, crepidio*.

what, *pron.* *interrog. quid? — do you want? quid vis? — does that mean? quid hoc sibi vult?* As a conjunctive or *adj.* *pronum, qualis, qui*; he wrote to me — books he had read, *scripsit mihi quos libros legerit*; in reference to an antecedent by *qui*; — you told me, *id quod* or *ea quae mihi dixisti*. **whatever**, *pron.* *quicumque* (quicum), *quisquis*.

wheel, *n. vibex* (ante and post class.).

wheat, *n. triticum, siligo* (= very fine white —, ante and post class.); of —, *wheaten, triticeus*; a — field, *ager tritico consitus*; — meal, *farina triticea*.

wheelde, *v. tr. and intr. illicere*.

wheel, *I. n. rota, tympanum* (ρύμαρον, of water-mills, etc.), *radii* (= spokes of —); as instrument of torture, *equuleus*; see **RACK**.

II. v. tr. 1. = push forward, *propellere*; 2, = turn round, *convertere, circumagere*; = push, *propulsare*; — barrow, *vehiculum* (= cart) or *corbis* (= basket). **III. v. intr.** *signa convertere* (of soldiers); right, left —, *in hastam, in scutum*. **wheelwright**, *n. qui rotas facit*.

whoeeze, *v. intr.* *anhelare*; see **PANT**.

whoeezy, *adj.* *† anhelus*.

whelm, *v. tr.* see **OVERWHELM**.

whelp, *n. canulus*.

when, adv. and conj. = at the time that, *cum* (*quom*) (in this sense with the indic.; the subj. is used only when we speak hypothetically or state the opinion of another), *quo tempore*, *ubi* (= then —, etc., generally with indic.; with the subj. only when we represent anything as uncertain, casual, etc.), *quando* (= — once, interrog. and indefinitely as well as in a relative sense; with subj. only in indirect questions when we represent circumstances as repeatedly occurring; otherwise always with indic.), *ut* (= as soon as, of any result, after which another result immediately takes place, always with indic.); often by the particip. of the verb; = at what time, interrogatively, *quando?* *quo tempore?* = at which time; see **Who**, **Which**; = after the time that, *cum*, *ut*, *ubi* (the last two always with indic. *cum* also with present and perfect indic., and when the action is represented as occurring repeatedly [as often as], with the imperf. indic.; however in the narrative style in past tenses always with imperf. and pluperf. subj.; often “when” in this sense is rendered by a partic. in the same case as the noun to which it refers, if the subject is the same both in the main and in the dependent clause; but if the latter has a different subject from that in the main clause, then by the ablat. abs.). **whence**, adv. as interrog., *unde?* *ex quo loco?* = from whom? whereby? *unde?* *a*, *ex quo homine?* *ex quâ re?* = have you got that? *a quo hoc accepisti?* (in gen.); *unde id scis?* (= — do you know that?); — does it come that, etc., *unde fit ut*, etc. **whenever**, **whenever**, conj. *quandocumque* (*cumq.*), *quotiescumque* (*cumq.*), or simply *utcumque*, *quotiescumque*.

where, adv. and conj. as interrogative, *ubi?* *ubinam?* *quo loco?* *quo loci?* — ever? *ubi gentium?* *ubi terrarum?* as relative particle, *ubi*, *quâ*, **whereas**, adv. *quoniam*, *quod*, *cum*, *quippe* *quâ* (*quae*, *quod*); see **BECAUSE**, **SINCE**. **whereby**, adv. *ex quo* (*quâ*, etc.) *fit*; as interrog. *quod ratione?* *quâ re?* **wherefore**, adv. *I*, interrog. *cur?* see **WHY**; *2*, *quomobrem*; see **THEREFORE**. **wherein**, adv. *in quo*, *in quâ re*, *in quibus*, *ubi*. **wherever**, adv. *ubivis* (= at any place, whichever it may be), *ubicunque* (*cumq.*), *quacumque* (= at any place). **whereof**, adv. *cujus* *quorum* (*quarum*, etc.) or *e quo* (*quâ*, etc.). **whereon**, adv. *quo facto*, *cum quibus* *verbis*. **whereto**, adv. *quo(rum)*, *quem ad finem*.

wherry, *n*. see **BOAT**.

whet, *v*. tr. (*ex*) *acutere* (lit. and fig.). **whetstone**, *n*. *cos*.

whether, *I*. pron. *uter*. *II*. conj. *ne* (appended to that word in the interrog. sentence upon which the stress lies), *nam* (= — perhaps), *utrum* (seldom in simple questions), *an* (only after *nescire* and similar verbs of doubting), in double questions, — . . . or (“or —”) *utrum . . . an* (or *anne* or *ne*), *num* . . . *an*, *ne* (as an enclitic); sometimes *ne* is appended to *utrum*, sometimes also *ne* is put, a few words intervening, after *utrum*, esp. when in the two clauses there occur two words opposed to each other, e.g. *utrum taceamne, an praedicem?* sometimes “—” in the first question is not at all expressed in Latin, e.g. *interrogatur, parca sint, anne multa*; sometimes, in two interrog. clauses where two words are directly opposed to each other, the interrog. particles may be left out altogether, e.g. *velit, nolit, scire difficile est*; if “or” in the second question appears as more a copulative than an interrog. particle, it is simply rendered by *aut*, e.g. *quaesierunt necne ille aut ille defensurus esset*; — . . . or not, *utrum (num or ne) . . . necne* or *an* (*ne* generally in indirect

questions and without any verb at all, *whilst* *annon* is chiefly used in direct and but seldom in indirect questions, both with and without a verb), e.g. *quaeritur sinitne dii, necne sint*; or *dii utrum sint, necne, quaeritur*; or even *dii necne sint quaeritur* (sometimes for *an*), *anne* is found, e.g. *cum interrogetur tria jussa sint anne multa*, (Cic.); where the alternatives are presented as on an equality, either of which may be true, *sive—sive* (*seu—seu*) (e.g. *sive cum ex paludibus elicere, sive obsidione premere posset*, Caes.).

whey, *n*. *serum*.

which, pron. see **Who**.

whiff, *n*. *halitus*, *-ûs* (= breath).

while, *I*. *n*. *tempus*, *-ôrîs*, *n*. *spatium*, *mora* (= delay), *otium* (= leisure); a little, short —, *breve spatium*, *pau(l)ulum* (*temporis*); for a short —, *parumper*, *pau(l)isper*; a little — after, *pau(l)lo post*, *non ita multo post*, *pau(l)lo post*; a long — after, *post longum tempus*. *II*. (**whilst**) conj. *dum* (nearly always with present indic. even when the verb in the main clause is in the past tense), *donec* (with indic. or subj. according to the regular rules of mood), *cum* (*quom*, with pres. and perf. indic. and imperf. and pluperf. subj.), or by part. (e.g. *haec lacrimans dixit*, she said — weeping), or by *inter* with gerund in phrases (*inter bibendum*, = — drinking; *inter cenandum*, = — dining). *III*. *v*. tr. to — away the time, *tempus jallere alqd re*.

whim, *n*. *libido*. **whimsical**, adj. *difficilis*, *natûrâ difficilis*, *morosus* (= ill-tempered), *inconstans*, *lêvis* (= fickle); see **FICKLE**.

whimper, *v*. tr., **whine**, *v*. intr. *vagire* (of a child or animal). **whimpering**, *n*. **whining**, *n*. *vagitus*, *-ûs*.

whinny, *v*. intr. *hinnire*.

whip, *I*. *n*. *scutica*, *-ae*, *f*. or *lora*, *-orum*, *n*. (made of cords tied together), *flagrum*, *flagellum*. *II*. *v*. tr. *verberare*.

whirl, *I*. *v*. tr. (*con*) *torquere*, *quassare*, *quatere* (= to shake). *II*. *v*. intr. as in dancing, *in gyrum agi*. *III*. *n*. *vertigo* (mostly post Aug.), or by verb. **whirlpool**, *n*. *turbo*, *vertex*, *vortex*, *gurgis*, *-itîs*, *m*. **whirlwind**, *n*. *turbo*, *vertex*.

whirr, *I*. *v*. tr. *stridere* (*stridère*). *II*. *n*. *stridor*.

whisk, *v*. tr. see **SNATCH**.

whiskers, *n*. by *genae pilosae* or *†hirsutae*.

whisper, *I*. *v*. intr. *susurrare*, to anyone, *cum* *†alqo*. *II*. *v*. tr. anything into anyone's ear, *insusurrare alci alqd ad aurem* or *in aures*. *III*. *n*. *susurrus*. **whisperer**, *n*. *susurrator* (very rare).

whist, *I*. *n*. by *chartarum ludus*, but where possible translate by *alea* (= dice). *II*. interj. *st! tace, tace*.

whistle, *I*. *v*. intr. and tr. *sibilare*; to — anyone, *alqm sibilò advocare*. *II*. *n*. *sibilus*; pl. also *sibila*, *-orum*. **whistler**, *n*. *qui sibilat* (with the mouth), *tibicen* (on the pipe).

whit, *n*. not a —, *ne minimum quidem*, *minime*.

white, *I*. adj. *albus* (opp. *ater*), *candidus* (= fair, opp. *niger*), *canus* (= hoary), *purus* (= not dirty, not stained), *niveus* (= white as snow), *lacteus* (= white as milk). *II*. *n*. *album*, *candor*; — of an egg, of the eye, *album cvi*, *oculorum* (Cels.). **white-haired** adj. *albis capillis*, *canis capillis*. **white-lead**, *n*. *cerussa*. **whiten**, *I*. *v*. tr. *dealbare*, *candefacere* (ante and post class.). *II*. *v*. intr. *albescere*, *candescere* (= grow grow). **whiteness**, *n*. *albitudo* (Plaut.), *candor*.

whitewash, *I. n.* albarium (opus). **II. v. tr.** dealbare.

whither, *I. adv.*, as interrog., *quo? quem in locum? quorsum (quorsus)? in quam partem?* — then? *quonam?* **II. conj.** with reference to the antecedent, *quo;* — ever, *quocumque*, *quocunque* (=cumque), *quacunque*, *quovis*, † *quotibet*.

whitlow, *n.* paronychiūm, paronychia (Plin.).

Whitsuntide, *n.* * Pentecoste (Eccl.).

whiz, *I. v. intr.* stridēre (stridēre) (of serpents). **II. n.** stridor. **whizzing**, *I. adj.* stridens. **II. n.** stridor.

who, *I. rel. pron.* *qui, quae, quod*. **II. inter-**rog. pron. *quis, quis, quid?* Which of two? *uter, utra, utrum?* **whoever**, *n.* quicumque (quicum.), *quisquis*.

whole, *I. adj.* integer (= uninjured), *totus* (in opp. to part.), *solidus* (esp. in enumeration, e.g. *usurā, nec eā solidā, contentus erat*), *cunctus* (e.g. *Gallia, civitas*), *omnis* (e.g. *omne caelum*), *universus*, *plenus* (e.g. *annus plenus atque integer*); = healthy, *sanus*. **II. n.** the —, *totum, tota res* (opp. *partes*), *unum* (in so far as anything is a —), *omnia, -ium, universum, universa res, universitas* (= all together), *summa* (= the sum, e.g. *summa exercitūs*, = the sum total of the army), *solum* (= the capital); the — of may also be expressed by *adj.* (e.g. *tota Gallia*, = the — of Gaul), on the —, by *paene, fere, ferme* (= mostly, almost). **wholly**, *adv.* plane, omnino, prorsus, penitus (= thoroughly), *funditus* (= to the foundation), *radicatus* (= root and branch); see ALTOGETHER.

wholesale, *n.* mercatura magna. **wholesome**, *adj.* saluber, salutaris (lit. and fig.), *utilis*; to be — for, *alci salutarem esse, alci prodesse*. **wholesomeness**, *n.* salubritas, *utilitas* (lit. and fig.).

whoop, *n.* clamor; see SHOUT, *n.*

whore, *n.* scortum, meretrix.

whose, *adj.*, *rel.* and *interrog. pron.* *cujus*.

why, *I. adv.* as *interrog.* *cur? quomobrem (quam ob rem)? quare? quapropter? quā de causā(s)? quid est cur, etc.? quid est quod, etc.? quid?* — not? *cur non* (with indic.), *quidni* (with subj. implying surprise)? *quin* (with indic., request to do a thing). **II. conj.** *cur, quomobrem, quapropter, propter quod*. **III. interj.** (at answering an objection expressed or implied), *immo, enimvero*.

wick, *n.* ellychnium.

wicked, *adj.* impius (erga Deum, patriam, etc.), nefarius, scelestus, sceleratus, flagitiosus, dis-solutus, perditus (= abandoned), pravus (= irregular), malus, malitiosus (= bad), corruptus (= corrupted), deterrimus (= very bad), nequam (= worthless), turpis, foedus (= shameful). *Adv.* *impie, nefarie, scelestē, sceleratē, flagitiosē, dissolutē, perditē, prave, male, malitiosē, nequitē, turpiter, foede*. **wickedness**, *n.* impietas (erga alqm), scelus, -eris, *n.*, facinus, -oris, *n.*, flagitium (= a — deed, then —), pravitas, nequitia, turpitudine, foeditas, vitium, malitia, vitiositas.

wicker, *adj.* vimineus, craticius; — work, *crates, -is, f. usu. in pl.*

wide, *adj.* *latus* (e.g. *planities*), *laxus* (of dress, shoes, house), *capax* (= containing much), *amplius* (= of large size), *patens* (= — stretching). *Adv.* *late, laxē*. **widen**, *I. v. tr.* *amplificare* (urbem, rempublicam, fig. *auctoritatem*), *dilatare* (e.g. *castra, aciem*; power of a state, imperium), *lazare* (a garment, lines of troops). **II. v. intr.** *se dilatare* (the sea), *patescere* (a plain). **width**, *n.* *1.* lit. *amplitudo, latitudo, laxitas*; *2.* fig. perhaps *in omnes optatōnes indulgens*.

widow, *n.* *vidua*. **widowed**, *adj.* *viduus*. **widower**, *n.* *viduus*. **widowhood**, *n.* *viduitas*.

wield, *v. tr.* *tractare* (e.g. *ferrum, arma, tela*). **wife**, *n.* *conjugi(n)x, uxor, marita*; to take a —, *uxorem ducere*.

wig, *n.* *capillamentum* (Suet.), *crines* † *empti*, *galerum* (galerus, Juv.).

wight, *n.* see MAN.

wild, *adj.* *ferus* (of living and inanimate beings), *agrestis* (= growing — in the field, of plants; hence also rude in manners), *silvester* (= growing, living — in the woods, of plants, animals, men), *indomitus* (= untamed, of animal opp. *mansuetus*), *rudis* (= still unprepared, of things, e.g. of the soil, etc.); hence = still uncivilized, of men), *incultus* (= untitled, of the soil, hence uncivilized, of men), *vastus* (= isolated, barren, of a country, opp. *celeber*), *ferox* (= acting like a savage), *immanis* (= cruel, of character), *saevus* (= ferocious, all four of men), *insanus*, *amens* (= mad), *lascivus* (= playful); a — beast, *fera*. *Adv.* *ferociter, immaniter, saeve* (= fiercely), *insane* (= madly). **wilderness**, *n.* *locus desertus, loca deserta, -orum, solitudo, vastitas*.

wildness, *n.* *feritas, ferocia, ingenium ferox, animus ferox* (= fierceness), *immanitas* (= cruelty), *lascivia* (= playfulness).

wile, *n.* *ars, dolus*; see TRICK. **wily**, *adj.* *astutus, versutus*; see CUNNING, *adj.*

wilful, *adj.* *contumax, pertinax, perversicax, obstinatus*; a — act, *quod consulto or cogitatum fit*, *comb. quod consulto et cogitatum fit*. *Adv.* *contumaciter, pertinaciter, perversicaciter, consulto, consilio, de or ex industria, datū or deditū operi, voluntate et iudicio, or also by sciens or prudens et sciens*. **wilfulness**, *n.* *contumacia, pertinacia, perversicacia, obstinatio* (= inflexibility).

will, *I. n.* *1.* *voluntas* (= volition in gen., and also exercise of —), *animus* (= disposition of mind), *consilium, propositum* (= purpose), *arbitrium* (= decision), *auctoritas* (= command, esp. — of the senate as expressed in a decree), or by auctor (e.g. he did it at the — of Caesar, *hoc Caesar auctore fecit*), *nutus, -us* (lit. = nod, fig. = command), *comb. arbitrium et nutus, auctoritas nutusque, libido* (= fancy, caprice, in good or bad sense), *studium* (= good —); he has a — to, *est alci in animo alqd facere*; *2.* = testament, *testamentum, tabulae (testamenti)*; to make a —, *testamentum facere*, in favour of any one, *alqm heredem suum facere*. **II. v. tr.** *velle, cupere*, with infin. or subj., with or without *ut*; *alqd* or with *accus.* and infin. or *ut*; *avere alqd* or with infin. **willing**, *adj.* *libens, volens, paratus, promptus* (the last two ad alqd). *Adv.* *libenter, animo libenti, animo libenti proloquio, animo prompto paratoque*. **willingness**, *n.* *animus libens or promptus, voluntas*.

wily, *adj.* see WILE.

willow, *n.* *salix*.

win, *I. v. tr.* see GET, GAIN. **II. v. intr.** *vincere*. **winner**, *n.* *victor*.

winning, *adj.* *pulcher, venustus* (= beautiful), *suavis* (= sweet), *blandus* (= persuasive), *comis* (= courteous).

wind, *I. n.* *1.* *ventus, aura* (both of gentle and violent blasts), *flatus, -us* (mostly poet., all three lit. and fig.); favourable, unfavourable —, *ventus secundus, adversus*; the — rises, *ventus increbrescit or coarctur*; — sinks, *cessat, cadit*; to speak to the —, *dare t verba in ventos*; *2.* = flatulency, *ventus, inflatio*. **II. v. tr.** (e.g. a horn, cornu), *inflare*; see BLOW, PLAY, *v. tr.* **windfall**, *n.* *alqd alci forte oblatum* (e.g. the money was a great — to me, *pecunia casu*

oblata multum mihi proderat. **wind-mill**, *n. mola venti* (Jct.). **wind-pipe**, *n. aspera arteria*. **wind-ward**, *adj. ad ventum conversus*. **windy**, *adj. ventosus*; *fig. vanus, ventosus, inanis*.

wind, *I. v. tr. torquere* (e.g. *funem*), *glomerare* (into a ball); — *up, trochlea tollere* (lit. i.e. with a pulley, *ad funem perducere* (fig.)); see **END**. **II. v. intr. se sinuare, sinuare**. **winding**, *I. adj. flexuosus, tortuosus*. **II. n. flexus, -us**. **windlass**, *n. ergata, m.*

window, *n. fenestra* (with shutters, curtains, or bars; only under the emperors made of the transparent *lapis phengites* or *specularis*).

wine, *n. vinum*; *sour* —, *vappa*; — not diluted with water, *merum*; the — god *Bacchus* (poet. = wine). **wine-bibber**, *n. homo vinulentus*. **wine-cellar**, *n. apotheca*. **wine-merchant**, *n. vinarius*.

wing, *I. n. ala, pennae*; — of an army, *cornu, ala*; the soldiers who form the —, *alarii*; to be posted in the right —, *dextrum tenere*; the — of a house, *ala*; — of a door, *foris*; door with —, *folding-doors, fores, -ium, valvae*. **II. v. tr. volare; see **FLY**. **winged**, *adj. penniger, pennatus, talatus, taliger*.**

wink, *I. n. nictus, -us*. **II. v. intr. nictare**, at any one, *alci*; to — at, *indulgere alci, con-ivere in alqâ re*.

winnow, *v. tr. corn, frumentum ventilare* or *evannere*. **winnowing-fan**, *n. ventilabrum, vannus, f.*

winter, *I. n. hiem(p)s, tempus (ann) hibernum, tempora hiberna, -orum, tempus hiemale, bruma, tempus brumale* (= time of the shortest days), a hard —, *hiems gravis* or *acris*; a mild —, *hiems mollis, mitis, tepida* (Hor.). **II. adj. hiemalis, hibernus, brumalis**, or by genit. of *hiem(p)s*; — quarters, *hiberna, -orum*. **III. v. intr. hibernare, hibernare, hiberna agere (of troops); for — in gen. *hiemem agere*. **winterly**, *adj. hiemalis*.**

wipe, *v. tr. (abs)tergere, detergere, extergere*; — out (fig.), *abolere*; see **ABOLISH**.

wire, *n. filum* or *filum ferreum*.

wise, *I. adj. sapiens, sapientiâ praeditus, prudens* (= with practical insight); to be —, *sapere, sapientem esse*. **II. n. ratio, modus, via; in no —, *nullo modo*; see **MANNER**, **WAY**. *Adv. sapienter*. **wisdom**, *n. sapientia, prudentia*; with —, *sapienter, ratione ac consilio*. **wise-acre**, *n. qui se sapientem esse jactat*.**

wish, *I. v. tr. and intr. velle, cupere*; if you — it, *si vis, si tibi placet*; I don't — it, *by nolo*; I — rather, *by malo*; I could —, *velim* (with pres. subj. if we speak as though the — were likely to be fulfilled), *vellem* (with imperf. subj. if there are difficulties, so that the speaker doubts the fulfilment); to — for anything, *alqd cupere, desiderare, (ex)optare, silitre* = thirst for). **II. n. optatio (= the act), *optatum* (= the thing we — for), *desiderium* (= the desire), *voluntas* (= will, demand), *votum* (in consequence of a vow taken; then = —; prayer to the gods that a certain — may be fulfilled); according to my —, *ex sententiâ*; according to anyone's —, *ad alcijs voluntatem*.**

wistful, wistfully, wistfulness, *adj. use circumloc.* (e.g. his face bore a — expression, *illâ desiderium visitu expressit*; he appeared to be a prey to —, *desiderio moveri visus est*).

wit, *n. (ingenti) acumen, dicacitas* (= quick, ingenious answer), *lepos* (= tasteful, elegant), *facetiae* (= witticisms), *comb. lepos facetiaeque, sal-, -is, m.*; also in the pl. *sales, comb. sal et facetiae, facete dictum*; to —, *nempe, nimirum, scilicet*. **witless**, *adj. see Foolish*. **witticism, n.**

quod facite dictum est; see **WIT**. **witty**, *adj. dicax, facetus, non infacetus, lepidus, saluus. Adv. facete, salse, lepide*.

witch, *n. venefica, maga, saga*. **witchcraft**, *n. veneficium, ars magica, magice* (Plin.); see **MAGIC**.

with, *prep. (A) = in union, I. cum, una cum*; often simply rendered by the *ablat.* with an *adj.* (e.g. *omnibus copiis egredi*); **2**, in friendly intercourse, *cum*; after verbs compounded with *cum*, either *cum* with *ablat.* or simply the *dat.* (e.g. *what have I to do — you? quid tibi mecum est rei?*), after words expressing similarity or equality, the simple *dat.* (but after *similis* and its compounds, also the *genit.*); when two things are represented as being equal to one another, *by idem* (= the same, etc.), the *prep. "—"* is rendered by *qui* or a copulative *conj.*, seldom *ly cum* with *ablat.* (only in poets simply by the *dat.*; a *Graecism*); **3**, = in participation, in confederacy with, *cum* (e.g. *cum alqo bellum gerere adversus alqm*); = by means of, *per* with *accus.* *alcijs operâ, alcijs ope, auxilio, alqo auctore*; also sometimes by the simple *ablat.*, e.g. *Caesar ed legione, quam secum habebat, murum perduxit in altitudinem, etc.*; **4**, in a hostile sense, *cum, contra, adversus* with *accus.* (the two latter used when *cum* might be misunderstood, as it might also mean "in union —" etc.), e.g. *bellum gerere cum alqo or contra (adversus) alqm*; (B) = in company and accompanied by, *I.* of persons, *cum* (= along —); but if only expressing that one particular action refers to more than one person, it is generally rendered in Latin simply by a copulative conjunction (*et, ac, atque*), (e.g. the women — their children were killed, *mulieres atque infantes occisi sunt*); **2**, of things, *cum*; it is often rendered in this sense (armed, furnished —, etc.) more clearly by participles or *adjs.* or by a relative clause (e.g. armed — a dagger, *cum sicâ, or sicâ instructus*); at the same time as some phenomenon that takes place in the course of time, *cum*, or (but less expressive) by the simple *ablat.* (e.g. — daybreak, *(cum) primâ luce*), hence also of effects and consequences that are simultaneous and immediate or direct; = not without, *cum, non sine* (e.g. to hear, etc. — pleasure, *cum voluptate*; — the help of the gods, *(cum) dis adjuvantibus*); in many instances by particular expressions (e.g. — care, *diligenter*), or by construction with a partic. (e.g. — quickness, *adhibita celeritate*; — that, *inde, deinde, ut hinc*; — all your diligence, *pro or ex tua diligentia*; — all men truth is to be held in honour, *apud omnes veritas colenda est*).

withal, *adv. simul*.

withdraw, *I. v. tr. alqd ab alqo or ab alqâ re avertere, avocare, revocare, removere, alqd ex or de alqâ re detrahère* (also from a place, e.g. *inimicum ex Gallia*), *retrahère, abstrahère, alqd alci tollere, auferre*; of troops, *adducere, revocare, subducere*; of money, *deducere* (de summa, etc.); see **TAKE AWAY**. **II. v. intr. (re)cedere, discedere, ab, etc., se recipere ab, etc., se removere ab, etc., se retrahere ab alqâ re; from a person, *se removere ab alqo or ab alcijs amicitia, alqm or alcijs additum sermonemque defugere*; to — from duty, allegiance, etc., *ab officio recedere*; to — from office, magistratu abdicare, *se magistratum ejurare*.**

withier, *I. v. tr. I. lit. (ad)uere, torrere*; **2**, *fig. perdere* (= destroy). **II. v. intr. (ex)arescere, inarescere (Plin.). **withered**, *adj. marcidus*.**

withhold, *v. tr. detinere, retinere, suppressere, comprimere*; I cannot — my praise of him. *facere non possum quin eum laudem*.

within, I. prep. *intra, inter* (both of space and time), *in* with abl. = in the course of (*in eo anno natus est* = sometime in that year), often by the abl. only (e.g. *alqm finibus suis recipere*), or with verbs expressing motion by *in* with accus. (e.g. *in fines suos recipere*), he did it — the year, *hoc abhinc nondum uno anno exacto fecit*; if the time be future, *ante annum exactum*. **II.** adv. *intus* (in gen.), *domi* (= at home).

without, I. prep. *extra* (with accus. of place, *sine* (with abl.), *sine alqis operâ*; not —, *non sine, cum*; by nullus in the abl. with the noun (e.g. — danger, *nullo periculo*); by adjs., such as *expers alqis rei*, *carens alqd re*, *nudus alqd re*, *inops ab*, etc.; by adjs. expressing a deficiency, etc., chiefly compounded with *in*, e.g. — trouble, *facilis*; — clothes, *nudus*; — injury, *integer*; — a will, *intestatus*; — caution, *incautus*; — my, etc., knowledge, by *inscius, insciens, algo insciente, algo inscio*; — an invitation, *invocatus*; by the negative with participles, mostly by the ablat. abs. (e.g. — many words, *missis ambagibus, Hor.*); — anybody or anything, = if somebody has not been there, or if such or such a thing had not happened, but for, *nisi* or *ni fuisset* (only *Com.* say here *absque algo esset*); by *nec (neque)* (e.g. many praise the orators and poets — understanding them, *multo oratores et poetas probant neque intellegunt*); sometimes by *ut non* or (but only when the preceding clause contains already a negation) *quin* (e.g. *Augustus nunquam filios suos populo commendavit, ut non adjiceret* [= — adding] *si merebuntur*); *nunquam accedo, quin abs te doctor abeam*, = I never came — going away better; by *praeter* (e.g. *praeter consulem amicum habeo nul- lum*, = — counting the consul I have no friend). **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus, ex* or *ab exteriore parte, ab exterioribus partibus* (= from —, also = from abroad); *foris* (= out of doors).

withstand, v.tr. *resistere*; see **RESIST.**

witry, n. *vimen*.

witness, I. n. 1. *testis*, to call as a —, *alqm testari* or *contestari*, *alqm antestari*; to appeal to anyone as —, *testificari alqm*; to be a —, *testem esse, testari*; to appear as a —, *testem extisistere*; *arbitr* (= one who has heard anything), *auctor* (= —ing an act, e.g. at a marriage); without —, in private, *sine arbitris, arbitris remotis, sine auctoribus*; in the presence of (before) many —es, *multis audientibus, coram multis*; *spectator* (= onlooker); **2.** = testimony, *testimonium*. **II.** v.tr. and intr. **1.** *testari, attestari, testificari, testimonio confirmare, testimonio esse, testem esse* (the former of the two of a thing, the latter of a person); **2.** = behold, *videre, spectare*; see **SEE.**

wizard, n. *magus, veneficus*.

wizened, adj. *retorridus* (mostly post Aug.).

woad, n. *isatis, vitrum*.

wobble, v.intr. see **WABBLE**.

woe, wo, I. n. *dolor, mala, -orum, res ad- versae, luctus, -us, maeror*; see **SORROW**. **II.** interj. *vae!* — to me! *vae mihi!* *vae mihi misero!* *pro dolor!* *perih!* **woeful, adj.** see **SAD, UNHAPPY, SORROWFUL**.

wolf, n. *lupus*, fem. *lupa*; of the —, *lupinus*. **wolfish, adj.** *saevus*.

woman, n. *femina* (opp. *vir*), *mulier* (= grown up —), a young —, *puella, virgo, adulescens* (e.g. *filia adulescens*), *juvenis*; an old —, *anus, -us, f. vetula*; a little — (as enclaring term), *muliercula, adulescentia*; = the sex, — kind, *sexus (-us) muliebris, mulieres, -um*. **womanish, adj.** *muliebris, molis, effeminatus*; see **EFFEMINATE**. **womanly, adj.** *muliebris*.

womb, n. *alvus, uterus*.

wonder, I. n. 1. = the feeling, (*admiration*); to see anything with —, *alqd stupéfactus* or *attonitus videre*; see **ASTONISHMENT**; **2.** = a wonderful thing, *cusus, -us, miraculum, res mira* or *inusiata, monstrum, portentum, miraculum*. **II. v.intr.** (*admirari, admiratione stupere*, at anything, *alqd, alqd mihi mirum est* or *videatur*; I — that, etc. *miror* with accus. and infin.; I — whether, etc. *miror si*, etc.; I — what may have been the cause, *miror quid causae fuerit*; for our colloquial, I —, *demiror* is used (e.g. I — what it is, *demiror quid sit*). **wonderful, adj.** *mirus, mirificus, admirabilis, (adm)randus, novus, inusitatus, portentosus, monstr(u)osus*. Adv. *mirè, mirifice, (ad)mirabiliter, nove, inusitate, monstr(u)ose*; see **ADMIRE**.

wont, I. n. *usus, -us, mos, consuetudo*; see **CUSTOM**. **II. adj.** (*assuetus*); to be —, *solère*.

woo, v.tr. *amare* (= to love), *in matrimonium petere* (Suet.); fig. = seek, *petere*. **wooper, n.** *amator, procus*.

wood, n. *lignum*, or pl. *ligna* (for burning), *materia (materies, — fit for use, in opp. to liber, = bark, and when cut up, in opp. to lignum, = — for fuel), silva* (= forest), *nemus, -oris, n., lucus* (= grove), *saltus, -us* (= glade, defile), *silvestris locus* (= plantation with —, shrubs); of —, *ligneus*. **wooden, adj.** *ligneus*. **wood-cutter, n.** *qui ligna caedit*. **wood-engraving, n.** *tabula in lignum incisa et in chartam impressa*. **woodland, n.** *silvae, nemora, -um, saltus, -us*. **wood-louse, n.** *oniscus, multipeda* (Plin.). **woodman, n.** see **WOOD-CUTTER**. **wood-nymph, n.** (*Hama*) *dryas*. **wood-pecker, n.** *picus*. **wood-pigeon, n.** *palumbes, -is, m. and f.* **wooded, woody, adj.** *silvestris, silvoseus* (e.g. *saltus*), *silvis vestitus* (e.g. *mons*), *† nemorosus, saltuosus* (e.g. *regio, loca*).

woof, n. *sublemen, trama*.

wool, n. *lana*. **woollen, woolly, adj.** *lanceus*.

word, I. n. 1. = part of speech and (particularly the pl. "words") speech in gen., *vocabulum*, as a name for one particular object (e.g. *conservatoris sibi nomen, Graeco ejus rei vocabulo assumpti*); in the pl. *vocabula* = "words, vocabulary," unconnected, *nomen* (= name), *verbum* (= something spoken, a —; hence a short sentence, saying); — for —, *verbum pro verbo, ad verbum*; *vox* (inasmuch as it is spoken or heard, whether by itself or in the context), *sermo, oratio* (= speech); *dictum* = saying (e.g. *dicto alqis obtemperare* = to obey anyone's —); in one — (in enumerating), *uno verbo, ut paucis dicam, quid multa?* *quid opus est verbis? ne multa! ne plura*; the — of God (i.e. the Holy Scriptures), *libri divini, lit(terae divinae or sanctae)*; **2.** = promise, *fides*; upon my —, *meâ fide*. **II.** v.tr. see **EXPRESS**. **wordy, adj.** *verbosus*.

work, I. n. = anything completed, *opus, -ëris, n., factum* (= deed), *pensum* (= task), *monumentum* (= monument), *munitio, munimentum* (= fortification); a little —, *opusculum* (also = — of art); *opus, liber, libellus* (= a literary —); to toil, *opera, labor* (with an effort), *occupatio*; of a scholar, *studia, -orum*; by candlelight, *lucubratio* (esp. before daybreak); done in leisure hours, *operae subsidivae*; it is the — of a good man to do this, *boni (hominis) est hoc facere*; the —s in machinery, etc., *machina, machinatio*. **II. v.intr.** to — at, (*elaborare* in *alqa re, operam dure alci rei, incumbere in* or *ad alqd*; *opus facere, in opere esse, laborem subire* or *obire*; by candlelight, *lucubrare*; to — all night, *ad laborem nullam partem noctis intermittere*; to — night and day, *opus continuare diem et noctem*; to — for wages, *operam suam locare*. **III.** v.tr. *facere, conficere, efficere, perficere, fingere*

(= to fashion), *fabricari*; see **MAKE**. **workbasket**, *n.* *quasillum* (*quasillus*). **workhouse**, *n.* *ptôchotrophium* (*Jct.*), or by circuml. (e.g. *domus in qua indigentes publico sumptu alimentur*). **working**, *I. adj.* — days, *dies negotiosus* (*Tac.*), *dies profectus*. **II. n.** *tractatio* (*in gen.*); — of the ground, *cultio* or *cultus* (*-us agrorum*). **workman**, *n.* *agri cultor* (*in the field*), *operarius*, *in the pl. operæ*. (If for wages, *mercenarius*; *pl. operæ conductæ* or *mercenariæ*), *artifex* (= artist), *opifex* (= manual —), *faber* (= in wood, stone, etc.), *vinitor* (*in a vineyard*). **workmanship**, *n.* *ars*, *opus*, *-ëris*, *n.* **workshop**, *n.* *officinæ* (*the place*), *fabrica* (*of a faber*, i.e. one who works in hard material), *artificium* (*of an artifex*, = a studio).

world, *n.* *mundus* (= the universe, *opus universum*, *universitas rerum*, *rerum natura* = universe, only in the sing.); = the globe, *orbis (terrarum)* (as known to the Romans), *terræ* (= countries in gen.); rulers of the —, *terrarum* or *omnium terrarum principes* (*of a nation*); to be brought into the —, *nasci*; to leave the — (i.e. die), *ex viâ discedere*, *e viâ excedere*; what in the —? *quid tandem?* everything in the —, *quodvis*, *nihil non*; I am the most miserable man in the —, *propterea nihil est quin sim miserrimus*; the next —, *caelum* (*Heaven*), *vita celestis* or *futura*; = mankind, *homines* or *omnes* (= all men); the present —, *homines qui nunc sunt* or *vivunt*, *homines hujus ætatis*; the ancient —, *antiquitas*, *ætas vetus*, *veteres*, *-um*; the learned —, *docti homines*. **worldly**, *adj.* **worldliness**, *n.* *qui (quæ) utilitatem suam (neque veram laudem) petit*.

worm, *n.* *vermis*, *m.* (*in gen.*), *vermiculus* (= little —), *lumbicus* (= earth —, the — in the intestines), *teredo* (*in wood*, meat, clothes), *tinea* (*in wood* and books). **worm-eaten**, *adj.* *cariosus* (*of wood*); to be —, *vermiculari* (*of trees*, *Plin.*).

worn, *part. and adj.*; see **WEAR**.

worry, *v. tr.* **I.** (*di*)*laniare* (= tear, of dogs, etc.); **2.** *fig. vexare*, *soli* (*vicitare*, *cruciare* (*the two last metaph.* as from baiting of wild beasts); see **TEASE**, **VEX**.

worse, *I. adj.* *pejor*, *deterior*. **II. adv. *pejus*, *deterius*. **worst**, *I. adj.* *pestimus*, *deterimus*. **II. adv. *pestime*. **III. v. tr. *vincere*; see **DEFEAT**.******

worship, *I. n.* *adoratio*, *veneratio* (*as act*); *divine* —, *Dei cultus*, *-us*, *divinus cultus*, *res divinæ*, *sacra*, *-orum*; *secret* — (*as in Eleusis that of Ceres*, etc.), *initia*, *-orum*; to perform —, *sacra facere*; to attend —, *sacris adesse*; your — (*as title*), *vir optime*. **II. v. tr.** *colere*, *venerari*. **worshipful**, *adj.* *optimus*, e.g. the — Company of Carpenters, *fabri concociati*, *virii optimi*, or *societas clarissimæ fabricorum*. **worshipper**, *n.* *cultor*, *venerator*.

worsted, *I. n.* *lana* (= wool). **II. adj.** *lanæus*.

worth, *I. n.* **1.** = value, *æstimatio* (= value which anyone puts on a thing), *pretium* (= the value itself); see **VALUE**; **2.** = moral —, *virtus*, *-utis*, *f.*; see **EXCELLENCE**. **II. adj.** see **WORTHY**; it is — while, *operæ pretium est*, with *infin.* **worthy**, *adj.* *dignus* with *abl.* of thing; — to, with *infin.* *dignus qui* with *subj.*; — of confidence, *fide dignus* or *dignus cui fides habetur*; — of praise, *laude dignus*, *laudandus*, *dignus qui laudetur*; to render one's self — of a thing, *alqd merere* or *mereri* or *promereri* or *promereri*; = venerable, *venerandus*, *venerabilis*, *veneratione dignus*; to be — much, little, etc., *multum* *calere*, *magni*, *parvi*, *pretii esse*, *magno*, *parvo pretio*

vendi or *emi*. **Adv.** *digne*, *pro dignitate*. **worthiness**, *n.* *dignitas*, *honestas*; see **DIGNITY**. **worthless**, *adj.* **1.** *vilis* (= cheap), *inutilis* (= useless); **2.** morally —, *corruptus*, *perditus*, *inhonestus*; see **WICKED**. **worthlessness**, *n.* **1.** *vilitus* (*Plin.*), or by *adj.*; **2.** see **WICKEDNESS**.

wound, *I. n.* *vulnus*, *-ëris*, *n.* (*in gen.*), *plaga* (*from a blow*, etc.), *ulcus*, *-ëris*, *n.* (= a sore, an ulcer), *cicatrix* (= scar). **II. v. tr.** *vulnerare* (*lit. and fig.*), *sauciare* (*lit.*, *fig. only in Plaut.*). **wounded**, *adj.* *vulneratus*, *saucius* (= deeply —), *fig. dolore affectus*.

wrangle, *v. intr.* see **QUARREL**.

wrap, *v. tr.* — up, *alqd re involvère*, *velare* (= veil). **II. n.** see **WRAPPER**. **wrapper**, *n.* *tegumentum* (= cover, e.g. of a shield).

wrath, *n.* *ira*, *iracundia*, *bilis* (*lit.* = bile), *stomachus* (*lit.* = stomach = what revolts us), *indignatio*. **wrathful**, *adj.* *iratus*, *iracundus*; see **ANGRY**. **Adv.** *irate*, *iracunde*.

wreak, *v. tr.* see **REVENGE**.

wreath, *n.* *corona*, *sertum* (= garland). **wreathe**, *v. tr.* *nectere* (= twine), (*con*)*torquere* (= twist); to — anyone, *coronare*, *sertis redimire* (e.g. a victim).

wreck, *I. n.* *navfragium* (= wrecking of a ship, or of fortune); = the remnants of a ship, *navis fracta*, *navis* or *navigii reliquie*, *tabulae navis fractæ*; after a —, *navis fragio facto*. **II. v. tr.** *frangere* (= break, *lit. and fig.*), *navem in scopulos*, etc., or *scopulis* *atillidre*; to be —ed, *navis fragio facere*. **wrecked**, *adj.* *navis fragus* (*lit. and fig.*).

wren, *n.* *regulus* (*late*).

wrench, *v. tr.* see **TEAR**, **PULL**.

wrest, *v. tr.* *eripere*, *extorquere* (e.g. *alqd alci de manibus*); *fig.* — the sense of anything, *alqd perverse interpretari*.

wrestle, *v. intr.* *luctari* (*lit.* of the wrestler; then also = resist in gen.), *cum alqo*. **wrestler**, *n.* *luctator* (*in gen.*), *athleta*, *m.* **wrestling**, *n.* *luctatio*, *luctatus*, *-us* (*Plin.*).

wretch, *n.* *homo malus*, *improbus*, *nequam*, *improbus ac nefarius*; poor —, *homo miserrimus* (*for other adjs. see WICKED*). **wretched**, *adj.* *miserabilis*, *miserandus* (= pitiable), *miser* (*better in superl. miserrimus*), *maestus*, *tristis* (= unhappy), *aerumnosus* (= full of care), *afflictus*, *fractus* (= broken down), *malus*, *nequam* (= worthless); see **PITIALE**, **SAD**, **WICKED**. **Adv.** *miserabiliter*, *misere*, *miserrime*, *maeste*, *male*, *nequiter*. **wretchedness**, *n.* *miseria*; see **MISERY**.

wriggle, *v. intr.* *se torquere*, *torqueri*.

wring, *v. tr.* one's hands, *manus tollere* (= raise the hands in astonishment); — the neck, *gula*, *frangere*; — the soul, *cruciare alqm* or *animum*; to — out clothes, *aquam exprimere linteis*.

wrinkle, *I. n.* *ruga*; full of —s, *rugosus*. **II. v. tr.** *rugare*; — the face, forehead, *frontem contrahere* or *adducere*. **wrinkled**, *adj.* *rugosus*.

wrist, *n.* *prima palmarum pars* (*Cels.*).

writ, *n.* **1.** anything written, *scriptum*; Holy —, *Lit(t)eræ Sanctæ, Sacræ* or *Divinæ* (*Eccl.*); **2.** in law, *Lit(t)eræ*; to issue a —, perhaps *alqm citare*.

write, *v. tr.* *scribere* (*metaph. exarare*, *from ploughing*, in letters of Cic. and post Aug.); to know how to (read and) —, *Lit(t)eræ scire*; he who is unable to —, *Lit(t)erarum nescire*; to — a good hand, *lepida manu conscribere*; = to — on something, *describere in alqd re* (e.g. figures on the sand, *figuras in arenâ*), *inscribere alci rei*

or in alqd re (e.g. one's name on a monument, *nomen suum in monumento, in statuâ*), *incidere alci rei* or *in alqd re, referre in alqd* (= enter in a journal); = to make or compose by —ing, (con)scribere, *lit(t)eris mandare, consignare* (= to consign to —ing, *libros edere* (= to put forth), *alqd scribere*; to — to anyone, *alci scribere* (= to do anything with ut), *lit(t)eras ad alqm dare* or *mittere*; to inform by —ing, *alqm per lit(t)eras, certiores facere de alqd re*; to one another, *lit(t)eras dare et accipere*; to — often, *scriptitare*; to — back, *lit(t)eris rescribere* or *respondere*; to — a letter, *scribere* or *conscribere epistulam*. **writer**, n. = one who performs the mechanical operation, *qui lit(t)eras facit; scriba*, m. (= one who takes writing as a profession), *scriptor* (= a secretary of a private person), *auctor, scriptor* (= author). **writing**, n. 1. = the act of, *scriptio, scriptura*; 2. as a learned occupation, *scribendi studium*; 3. = the thing written, *scriptum, codicilli* (= a note, inquiry, order), *lit(t)eras epistula* (= letter); art of —, *ars scribendi*. **writing-case**, n. *scrinium*. **writing-desk**, n. *mensa* (= table), or simply *scribere* (e.g. *ad scribendum me confert*, I betake myself to my —). **writing-master**, n. *qui alqm artem scribendi docet*. **writing-paper**, n. *charta*. **writing-tablet**, n. *cera* (= smeared with wax), *tabula* (or pl. *tabulae*).

writhe, v.intr. *torquëri*.

wrong, I. adj. *falsus* (= false, opp. *verus*), *alienus* (= foreign, opp. *meus*, etc.); hence unfavourable, e.g. time, place); morally —, *pravus*; see **WICKED**; to be —, *perperam judicare* or *statuere*. **II.** adv. see **WRONGLY**. **III.** n. = an unjust act, *injurïa*. **IV.** v.tr. *injuriam alci inferre* or *facere, injuriâ alqm afficere, fraudare alqm alqd re* (= cheat). **wrongdoer**, n. *homo maleficus, scelerosus*, etc.; see **WICKED**. **wrongly**, adv. *male* (in gen.), *perperam* (= falsely, opp. *recte*), *falso* (= falsely), *inique, injuriâ, per injuriam* (= unjustly, *immerito* (= without desert), *prave* (= improperly), *nequite* (= wickedly), comb. *male, prave, nequite, turpiter*. **wrongful**, adj. **wrongfully**, adv. see **WRONG** and **UNJUST**.

wroth, adj. *irac plenus, iracundus*; see **ANGRY**.

wrought, adj. of metals or of deeds, *factus, confectus*.

wry, adj. *distortus* or *perversus* (e.g. *oculi*).

wryneck, n. *tynx* (Plin.).

Y.

yacht, n. *celox*.

yard, n. (= a measure) by adj. *tripedalis* (in *longitudinem*, = measuring three feet) or *tres pedes longus*; see **ELL**.

yard, n. = court-yard, *area* (= any free open place in front or at the back of a house; the area in front of the house together with the side-wings formed the *vestibulum*, where the clients assembled when waiting upon their patron), (*aedium*) *propatulum* (= open space in front of a house, entry, porch), *cohors* (for cattle); in a ship, *antenna*.

yarn, n. *linum netum* (= linen, Jct.), *lana neta* (woollen —, Jct.).

yawl, n. *navis, scapha*; see **SHIP**.

yawn, I. v.intr. = to gape, *oscitare, oscitari*; = to open wide, *scindi, hiare*; see **OPEN**. **II.** n. *oscitatio* (Plin.); = opening, *hiatus*, —'s.

ye, pron. *vos*; see **You**.

yea, adv. (Plin.); see **YEA**.

year, n. *annus, annum tempus, anni spatium, annum spatium*; half a — by adj. *semetris* (e.g. *semetre regnum, Cic.*, = rule lasting six months), after the reign of a —, *cum annum jam regnasset*, for a —, *in annum* (e.g. *comitia in annum prolata sunt*, = the elections have been put off for a —); two — ago, *abhinc annis duobus*, or *annos duos*; a — after, *post annum*; at the end of a —, *anno circumacto*; last —, *anno superiore* or *proximo*; at the end of the —, *extremo anno*; after the lapse of a —, *anno praeterito, exacto anno*; every other —, *alternis annis*; every, each —, *singulis annis, quotannis*; from — to —, *per annos singulos*; every three —s, *tertio* (so *quarto, quinto*, etc.) *quoque anno*; within a —, *intra annum*; it is more than three —s, *amplius triennium est, amplius triennio*; it is a — since, *annus est cum, postquam*, etc.; it is not yet ten —s since, *nondum decem anni sunt cum*, etc.; scarcely a — had passed, *annus vix intercesserat*; a period of two —s, *biennium*; three —s, *triennium*; four —s, *quadrennium*; five —s, *quinquennium*; six —s, *sexennium*; seven —s, *septennium*; ten —s, *decennium* (instead of which *anni duo, anni tres*, etc., may be used); to be in —s, *aetate provecum esse*; to be getting into —s, *senescere, longius aetate procedere* or *provehî*; a —'s pay, *merces, -edis, annua*. **yearly** (or **annual**), I. adj. *annuus, anniversarius* (= returning after the lapse of a year) **II.** adv. *quotannis, singulis annis, in singulos annos* (= for every year).

yearn, v.tr., to — for, *alqd desiderare*. **yearning**, n. *desiderium*.

yeast, n. *fermentum* (Cels.).

yell, v.intr., **yelling**, adj., see **CRY**, **SCREAM**, **SHRIEK**.

yellow, I. adj. *flavus, flavens* (= of gold colour), *fulvus* (= brownish —), *luteus* (= orange red or like sulphur; *flavus, fulvus*, and *luteus* denote a — inclining to red), *luridus* (= sallow, of the complexion, dirty teeth, etc.), *ravus* (= greyish —, of the eyes, etc., rare), + *aureus* (= of gold-like —), + *croceus* (= of saffron colour), + *sulfureus* (= of sulphur colour), *gilvus* (= pale —, only of the colour of horses), *helvus* (= light —, of cows); to be —, *flavere*; to grow —, + *flavescere*. **II.** n. = yolk of an egg, *luteum* (Plin.), *vitellus*. **yellow-haired**, adj. *flavus*. **yellowish**, adj. *subflavus, sufflavus*.

yelp, v.intr. *gannire* (lit. and fig.). **yelping**, n. *gannitus, -us*; see **BARK**.

yeoman, n. see **FARMER**, **SOLDIER**. **yeomanry**, n. see **CAVALRY**.

yes, adv. (to express affirmation or consent), *ita, ita est, sic est* (= it is so), *recte* (as a word of politeness, = certainly), *certe* (= assuredly), *vera* (= indeed, when we affirm with greater emphasis), *etiam*, strengthened *quin etiam* (= — indeed), *sane, sane quidem* (= of course), *immo(vero)* (implies an antithesis, either strengthening the affirmation, or correcting what has been said immediately before); gen. however use none of these particles to express consent, repeat either the word or that word upon which the stress lies in a question, e.g. will you come? *veniesne?* — *veniam!* are you going to my house? *mene vis?* — *te!* *Clitipho* came here; did he come alone? *Clitipho huc adiit; solus?* — *solus!* I say —, *ait, affirmo, annuo* (in nodding); you say —, *bio, I say no, tu dis, ego nego*: to answer — or no, *aut etiam aut non respondere*.

yesterday, I. adv. *heri, hesterno die*: in writing the Romans expressed it by *pridie ejus diei quo haec scriberem*; — evening, last night,

heri vespəri; — morning, *heri mane*. **II. n.** *die hesternus*.

yet, I. conj. (*atamen, verumtamen* (or as two words), *sed, at, etsi, quamquam* (*quany* the last four answering objections raised or implied by the speaker); see **NEVERTHELESS**, **NOTWITHSTANDING**. **II. adv.** = still, even now, *etiam, etiamnunc* (*etiamnum*); = up to this time, *adhuc, ad id* (*tempus*), *hactenus*; not —, *ondum, non . . . etiam*; *adhuc non* (= not up to this moment).

yew, I. n. — tree, *taxus, f.* **II. adj.** *taxicus* (*Plin.*).

yield, I. v.tr. see **PRODUCE**, **AFFORD**, **CONCEDE**; to — the breath; see **EXPIRE**, **DIE**; = surrender (e.g. a fortress); see **SURRENDER**.

II. v. intr. to anyone's request, *alcis precibus cedere, alci obsequi, (con)cedere, morem gerere obsequi*. **yielding, adj.** (of temper) *facilis* (opp. *difficilis*, *indulgens* (opp. *durus*)).

yoke, I. n. *jugum* (lit. and fig.), *servitutis jugum, jugum servile, servitius, -utis* (fig.); to bring anyone under the — of slavery, *alci jugum servitutis injungere*; to keep under —, *alqm servitutis oppressum tenere*; metonym. = a couple (e.g. of oxen), (*bovm*) *jugum*; = — of marriage, *f. jugum*. **II. v.tr.** (*con*)*jungere*. **yoketfellow, n.** *socius* (= companion), *conjungere* (in marriage).

yolk, n. (of an egg) *ovi luteum*, *Plin.*, *vitellus*.

yonder, I. adj. *ille, iste*. **II. adv.** *illic, istic*; see **THENCE**.

yoze, adv. in times or days of —, *cl m* (= a long time back), *quondam* (= formerly, opp. *nunc*), *antea, antehac* (= in former days), *patrum memoria* (= in the memory of our ancestors, of old), *antiqui, veteres viri prisci*.

you, pron. 1, see **THOU**; 2, pl. *vos*; it is generally not expressed, except when we speak emphatically, or when it stands in opposition to another personal pronoun. **your, adj.** 1 (in addressing a person), *tus, -a -um*; see **THY**; 2, in the pl. *vester* (*v.stra, vestrum*). **yourself, yourselves, pron. reflex.** *tu ipse, tute-(met) ipsi, vos ipsi, vosmet (ipsi)*.

young, I. adj. 1, of men, *parvus, parvulus* (= little, not yet grown up, opp. *adultus*); — person, *infans* (before he has learnt to talk, up to the end of the seventh year; his — son, *filius infans*). *puer, puella* (= boy, girl, till about the seventeenth year), *adulescens, adulescentulus* (= growing youth, or grown up, until the thirtieth year and beyond), *juvenis* (= young man in his best years, between twenty and forty; see under **YOUTH**); *filius* (= a son, in opp. to the father, e.g. the — *Marius, Marius filius*); the — people; see **YOUTH**; 2, of animals, *novellus* (e.g. a — fowl, *novella gallina*), *pullus* (as a noun, so that the name of the animal is expressed in the form of an adj. e.g. a — fowl, *pullus gallinaceus*; a — horse, a foal, *pullus equestris*), *catulus* (of the canine or feline race, e.g. a — dog, *catulus canis*); a — cat, kitten, *catulus felis*; also of the — of other animals, e.g. of pigs, serpents, etc.), *juvencus, juvenca* (= a — bull, a heifer); 3, of trees, etc., *novellus*; a — vine, *vitis novella*. **II. n.** (collective), *partus, -us*,

proles, -is, f. (mostly poet.), *† suboles, -is, f. pnd-ll, -orum*; to bring forth —, *fetus edere or procreare*; see above. **younger, adj.** *junior, (natu) minor*; the — of two sons, *minor natu s filius*; a whole year —, *toto anno junior*; a few years —, *aliquot annis minor*. **youngest, adj.** (*natu*) *minimus*; the — of the sons, *minimus natu* (of several) *e filiis*.

youth, n. 1, in an abstract sense lit. *pueritia, aetus puerilis* (= the age of boys until the young Roman received the *toga virilis* that is, till the fifteenth year of age), *adulescentia* (from the fifteenth until the end of the twenty-fifth year, the time during which the youth grew into a man), *juventus, -utis, f.* (strictly up to the fortieth year), *† juvenas* (= in its first spring as it were, the age of a young man), *juvenu* (not very often in prose); in —, gen. by *puer* or *adulescens* (= when a boy, a —); from —, a *puero, a parvo, a parvulo, a pueris, a parvis, a parvulis* (the three last of several, all = from early childhood), *ab adulescentia, ab ineunte aetate* or *adulescentia, a nimia aetate* or *adulescentia, ab initio aetatis*; in a fig. sense = young people, *pueri, puellae* (= boys, girls), *adulescentes, virgines* (= young men, maidens), *juventus, -utis, f., juvenes, -um, juvenes utriusque sexus* (= young people of both sexes), the goddess —, *Juventas*; 2, a young man, *puer, adulescentulus, adulescens, juvenis*. **youthful, adj.** see **YOUNG**. Adv. *juveniliter, puerorum, adulescentium ritu* or more.

yule, n. see **CHRISTMAS**.

Z.

zeal, n. *studium, industria*; ardent —, *ardor, fervor*; with —, *studio, studiose*; with great —, *summo studio, studiosissime*. **zealot, n.** *acerimus fidei* (etc.). **zealous, adj.** *studiosus* (with genit.), *acer* (fiery), *ardens* (= burning with zeal); a — patriot, *civis acerrimus* or *patriae amans*; see **EAGER**. Adv. *studiose, acriter, ardentem, enize, intente* (=intently).

zenith, n. * *zenith* (t.t.); in the —, *supra verticem*.

zephyr, n. *Zephyrus, Favonius*.

zero, n. by *nihil*; to be at — (fig.), *nihil valere* (= worth nothing); his spirits were at —, *animus suus fractus* or *demissus est*.

zest, n. = relish, by *sapor* (e.g. *sapor vinosus*); fig. *studium*.

zigzag, n. *discursus torti vibratigue* (of light ning, *Plin. Min.*; the term can be used in gen.).

zodiac, n. *orbis* or *circulus signifer*; sign of —, *sidus, -eris, n.*

zone, n. 1, see **GIRDLE**; 2, in geog. *† zona, cingulus* (terrestrial and celestial, *caeli regio* or *ora* or *plaga*; torrid —, *zona torrida* (*Plin.*); frigid —, *regio glacialis* (*Col.*); temperate —, *temperatae caeli regiones*.

zoology, n. *animantium descriptio*. **zoological, adj.** by gen. *animantium* — gardens, *ferarum saepium*.

GEOGRAPHICAL GLOSSARY

OF THE

ENGLISH NAMES OF IMPORTANT PLACES

WITH CLASSICAL OR LATER LATIN EQUIVALENTS.

AAR, R., Arola, Arula, Abrinca.
Africa, Africa; African, adj. Africanus; subst.
ifer.

Aix, Aquae Sextiae.
Aix-la-Chapelle, Aquisgranum, Urbs Aquisensis.
Aleppo, Aleppum.
Algiers, Algerium.
Alsace, Alsatia.

America, America; American, adj. Americanus.

Amiens, Ambianum, Samarobriva.
Amsterdam, Amstelodamum.
Andalusia, Vandalitia.
Angers, Andegavum.
Angoulême, Engolisma.
Anhalt, Anhaltinum.
Anjou, Andegavensis Ager.
Antwerp, Antwerpia.
Arras, Atrebatum.
Artois, Artesia.
Asia, Asia; Asiatic, adj. Asiaticus, Asianus.
Atlantic Ocean, Oceanus Atlanticus.
Augsburg, Augusta Vindelicorum.
Austria, Austria.
Autun, Augustodunum.
Auvergne, Arvernia.
Avignon, Avenio.

BADAJOS, Pax Augusta.
Baltic Sea, Mare Suebicum.
Bamberg, Bamberg, Papeberga.
Barcelona, Barcino.
Basle, Basilea.
Bavaria, Bojaria, Bajoaria.
Bayonne, Lapurdum.
Beauvais, Bellovacum.
Berlin, Berolinum.
Berne, Berna, Arctopolis.
Besançon, Vesontio.
Black Sea, Pontus Euxinus.
Blois, Blesae.
Bohemia, Boiohaemum.
Bologna, Bononia.
Bonn, Bonna.
Bordeaux, Burdigala.
Boulogne, Colonia, Gesoriacum.
Bourges, Avaricum.
Bragansa, Bragantia.

Bremen, Berma.
Brescia, Brixia.
Breslau, Vratislavia.
Bristol, Venta Silurum.
Brunswick, Brunsviga.
Brussels, Bruxellae.
Bulgaria, Bulgaria.
Burgundy, Burgundia.

CADIZ, Gades.
Calais, Caletum.
Cambrai, Camaracum.
Cambridge, Cantabrigia.
Canterbury, Cantuaria, Durovernum.
Carinthia, Carinthia.
Carlisle, Carleolum, Brovoniacum.
Carlsbad, Thermae Carolinae.
Carlsruhe, Hesychia Carolina.
Carpathian M., Carpathus.
Carthage, Carthago Nova.
Caspian Sea, Mare Caspium.
Cassel, Cassula, Casseilae.
Castile, Castilia.
Cattegat, Sinus Codanus.
Champagne, Campania.
Chester, Cestria.
Clairvaux, Claravallis.
Clausenburg, Claudiopolis.
Cleves, Clivis.
Coblentz, Confluentes.
Coburg, Coburgum.
Cologne, Colonia Agrippina, Augusta Ubiolorum.
Constance, Constantia.
Constantinople, Byzantium, Constantinopolis.
Copenhagen, Hafnia, Codania.
Cordova, Corduba.
Corfu, Corcyra.
Cornwall, Cornubia.
Coventry, Conventria.
Cracow, Cracovia.
Croatia, Croatia.
Cronstadt, Corona.
Cyprus, Cyprus.

DALMATIA, Dalmatia; adj. Dalmaticus.
Damascus, Damascus; adj. Damascenus.
Dantzic, Gedanum, Dantiscum.

Danube, R., Danubius.
 Darmstadt, Darmstadium.
 Dauphiné, Delphinatus.
 Dead Sea, Lacus Asphaltites.
 Denmark, Dania.
 Dessau, Dessavia.
 Devonshire, Damnonia.
 Dijon, Divia, Diviodunum.
 Dnieper, R., Borysthènes, Danapris.
 Dniester, R., Danastris.
 Don, R., Tanais.
 Dorchester, Durnovaria, Durnium.
 Dover, Dubrae, Portus Dubris.
 Dresden, Dresda.
 Dublin, Dublinum.
 Düsseldorf, Dusseldorpium.

 EBRO, R., Iberus.
 Edinburgh, Edinum.
 Eisenach, Isenacum.
 Elba, Ilva, Aethalia.
 Elbe, R., Albis.
 England, Anglia; English, adj. Anglus, Angli-
 cius.
 Erfurt, Erfurdia, Erfurtum.
 Esthonia, Estonia, Aestonia.
 Exeter, Isca, Exonia.

 FAENZA, Faventia.
 Ferrara, Ferraria.
 Fiesole, Faesulae.
 Finland, Finnia, Fennonia, Venedia.
 Flanders, Flandria.
 Florence, Florentia.
 France, Gallia.
 Franche Comté, Comitatus Burgundiae.
 Franconia, Franconia.
 Frankfort-on-the-Main, Francofurtum ad
 Moenum.
 Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Francofurtum ad
 Oderam.
 Freiburg, Friburgum.
 Frejus, Forum Julii.
 Friesland, Frisia.

 GARDA, Lago, Lacus Benacus.
 Garonne, R., Garumna.
 Gascony, Vasconia.
 Geneva, Geneva.
 Geneva, Lake of, Lacus Lemanus.
 Germany, Germania.
 Ghent, Ganda, Gandavum.
 Gironi, Agrigentum.
 Glasgow, Glasgus.
 Gloucester, Claudia Castra.
 Goslar, Goslaria.
 Gothenburg, Gothoburgum.
 Göttingen, Gottinga.
 Greece, Graecia.
 Grenoble, Gratianopolis.
 Guadalquivir, Baetis.
 Guadiana, R., Anas.
 Guienne, Aquitania.

HAARLEM, Harlemum.
 Hague, The, Haga Comitatus.
 Halle, Hala Saxonum.
 Hamburg, Hamburgum.
 Hanover, Hanovera.
 Harz Mountains, Sylva Hercynia.
 Havre de Grace, Portus Gratiae.
 Heidelberg, Heidelbergia.
 Holland, Hollandia, Batavia.
 Holstein, Holsatia.
 Hungary, Hungaria.

INDIA, India.
 Ingolstadt, Ingolstadium.
 Inn, R., Oenus.
 Inspruck, Oenipontum.
 Ireland, Hibernia.
 Istria, Histria.
 Italy, Italia.

JAEN, Jaenum.
 Japan, Japonia.
 Jena, Jena.
 Jericho, Hiericho.
 Jerusalem, Hierosolyma.
 Juliers, Juliaceum.
 Jutland, Jutia, Jutlandia.

KENT, Cantium.
 Kiel, Kilia, Kilonium.
 Königsberg, Regiomontanum.

LANCASTER, Longovicum.
 Landau, Landavium.
 Langres, Lingones.
 Languedoc, Langedocis.
 Lapland, Lapponia.
 Lausanne, Lausodunum.
 Leghorn, Liburnus Portus.
 Leicester, Ratae Coritanorum.
 Leipzig, Lipsia.
 Lerida, Ilerda.
 Leyden, Lugdunum Batavorum.
 Liège, Leodium.
 Limoges, Limovicum.
 Lincoln, Lindum Colonia.
 Linz, Lentia, Lintia.
 Lisbon, Olisipo.
 Lithuania, Lithuania.
 Loire, R., Ligeris.
 Lombardy, Longobardia.
 London, Londinium, Londinum.
 Loretto, Lauretum.
 Lorraine, Lotharingia.
 Louvain, Lovanium.
 Lübeck, Lubeca.
 Lucca, Luca.
 Lucerne, Lucerna.
 Lüneberg, Luneburgum.
 Luneville, Lunaris Villa.
 Luxemburg, Luciburgum.
 Lyons, Lugdunum Segusianorum.

MAAS, R., Mosā.**Madrid, Madritum, Mantua Carpetanorum.****Maestricht, Trajectum ad Mosam.****Magdeburg, Magdeburgum, Parthenopolis.****Main, R., Moenis.****Majorca, Insula Balearis Major.****Malaga, Malaca.****Malta, Malta, Melita.****Man, Isle of, Mona.****Manchester, Mancunium.****Mannheim, Manhemium.****Marburg, Marburgum.****Marne, R., Matrōna.****Marseilles, Massilia.****Mayence, Moguntia, Moguntiacum.****Mechlin, Mechlinia.****Mecklenburg, Megalopolis.****Mediterranean Sea, Mare Internum, Mare Me-**
diterraneum, Mare Nostrum, Mare Magnum.**Melun, Melodunum.****Merida, Augusta Emerita.****Messina, Massana.****Metz, Divodurum.****Milan, Mediolanum.****Mincio, R., Mincius.****Modena, Mutina.****Montpellier, Mons Pessulus.****Moravia, Moravia.****Morea, Peloponnesus.****Moscow, Moscovia.****Moselle, R., Mosella.****Munich, Menacum.****Munster, Monasterium.****NAMUR, Namurcum.****Nancy, Nancejum.****Nantes, Nannetes, Nantetum.****Naples, Neapolis, Parthenope.****Narbonne, Narbo Martius.****Nassau, Nassavia.****Navarre, Navarra Alta.****Neckar, R., Nicer, Nicrus.****Netherlands, Belgica.****Nevers, Nivernum, Nevidunum Aedunorum.****Newcastle, Novum Castrum.****Nismes, Nemausus.****Normandy, Normannia, Neustria.****North Sea, Oceanus Septentrionalis.****Northumberland, Northumbria.****Norway, Norvegia.****Norwich, Norvicum.****Nürnberg, Norimberga.****ODER, R., Odera, Viadrus.****Orange, Arausio.****Orkney Islands, Orcades.****Orleans, Aurelianum.****Orvieto, Urbs Vetus.****Osnabrück, Osnabruga.****Ostend, Ostenda.****Otranto, Hydruntum.****Oviedo, Ovetum.****Oxford, Oxonia.****PADUA, Patavium.****Palatinate, Palatinatus.****Palermo, Panormus.****Pamplona, Pompeiopolis.****Paris, Lutetia, Lutetia Parisiorum.****Parma, Parma.****Pavia, Ticinum.****Perpignan, Perpignanum.****Perugia, Perusia.****Pesth, Pestinum.****Petersburg, St., Petropolis.****Piacenza, Placentia.****Picardy, Picardia.****Piedmont, Pedemontium.****Plymouth, Plymthum.****Po, R., Padus.****Poitiers, Limonum Pictavium.****Poitou, Terra Pictavensis.****Poland, Polonia.****Pomerania, Pomerania.****Portugal, Lusitania.****Posen, Posnania.****Pozzuoli, Puteoli.****Prague, Praga.****Provence, Provincia.****Prussia, Borussia, Prussia.****RAAB, Arrabona.****Ratisbon, Ratisbona, Reginoburgum.****Red Sea, Sinus Arabicus.****Reggio, Rhegium.****Rheims, Remi.****Rhine, R., Rhenus.****Rhone, R., Rhodanus.****Riga, Riga.****Rimini, Ariminum.****Rochelle, Rupella, Santonum Portus.****Rochester, Durobrivae.****Rome, Roma.****Rotterdam, Roterodamum.****Rouen, Rothomagus.****Roussillon, Russilio, Russino.****Russia, Russia.****Ryswick, Rysvicum.****SAXONY, Saxonia.****Saint Cloud, Fanum S. Clodoaldi.****Saint Denis, Dionysiopolis.****Saint Malo, Maclovium.****Saint Omer, Audomaropolis.****Salamanca, Salamantica.****Salerno, Salernum.****Salisbury, Sarisberia, Sarum.****Salzburg, Salisburgum.****Sambre, R., Sabis.****Saone, R., Araris.****Saragossa, Caesarea Augusta.****Sardinia, Sardinia.****Saumur, Salmurium.****Savoy, Sabaudia.****Scheldt, R., Scaldis.****Schleswig, Slesvicum.****Schwerin, Suerinum.**

Scilly Isles, Silures, Cassiterides.
 Scotland, Scotia, Caledonia.
 Seine, R., Sequana.
 Sens, Agendicum Senonum.
 Seville, Hispalia.
 Shrewsbury, Salopia.
 Sicily, Sicilia.
 Sienna, Sena.
 Silesia, Silesia.
 Slavonia, Slavonia.
 Soissons, Augusta Suessionum.
 Sorrento, Sorrentum.
 Spain, Hispania.
 Spire, Spira, Augusta Nemetum.
 Spoleto, Spoletum.
 Stettin, Stetinum.
 Stockholm, Stockholmia.
 Strasburg, Argentoratum.
 Stuttgart, Stutgardia.
 Styria, Styria.
 Swabia, Suevia.
 Sweden, Suecia.
 Switzerland, Helvetia.

TANGIERS, Tingis.
 Taranto, Tarentum.
 Tarragona, Tarraco.
 Tartary, Tartaria.
 Tessin, R., Ticinus.
 Thames, R., Tamesis, or Tamesa.
 Theiss, R., Tiscus.
 Thuringia, Thuringia.
 Tiber, R., Tiberis.
 Tivoli, Tibur.
 Toledo, Toletum.
 Toulon, Tullonum.
 Toulouse, Tolosa.
 Tournay, Tornacum.
 Tours, Turones, Caesarodunum.
 Trent, Tridentum.
 Trèves, Augusta Trevirorum.
 Trieste, Tergeste.

Tripoli, Tripolia.
 Tübingen, Tubinga.
 Tunis, Tunetum.
 Turin, Augusta Taurinorum.
 Turkey, Turcia.
 Tuscany, Etruria.
 Tyrol, Teriolis.

ULM, Ulma.
 Upsala, Upsalia.
 Urbino, Urbinum.
 Utrecht, Trajectum.

VALLADOLID, Vallisoletum.
 Valois, Valesia.
 Venice, Venetiae.
 Vercelli, Vercellae.
 Verdun, Verodunum.
 Verona, Verona.
 Versailles, Versallia.
 Vicenza, Vicentia.
 Vienna, Vindobona.
 Vienne, Vienna.
 Vincennes, Ad Vicens.
 Vistula, R., Vistula.
 Viterbo, Viterbium.

WALLACHIA, Valachia.
 Warsaw, Varsovia.
 Weimar, Vinaria.
 Weser, R., Visurgis.
 Wiesbaden, Thermae Mattiacae.
 Wight, Isle of, Vectis.
 Winchester, Venta Belgarum.
 Wittenberg, Vitemberga.
 Worcester, Vigornia.
 Worms, Wormatia.

YORK, Eboracum.

ZANTE, Zacynthus.
 Zürich, Turicum, Tigurium.

GLOSSARY

OF

A FEW COMMON ENGLISH NAMES

WITH CLASSICAL OR LATER LATIN EQUIVALENTS.

ALBERT, Albertus.
Alexander, Alexander.
Alfred, Alureaus.
Anra } Anna.
Anne }
Antony, Antonius.
Arthur, Arturus.
Augustine, Augustinus.

BEATRICE, Beatrix.
Benedict, Benedictus.
Bernard, Bernardus.

CECIL, Caecilius.
Cecilia, Caecilia.
Celia, Celia.
Charles, Carolus.
Claude, Claudius.
Clement, Clemens.
Constance, Constantia.
Cyprian, Cyprianus.
Cyril, Cyrillus.

EDMUND, Edmundus.
Edward, Eduardus.

Ellen }
Eleanor } Helena.
Elinor }
Emily, Aemilia.

FELIX, Felix.
Florence, Florentia.
Francis } Franciscus.
Frank }
Frederic, Fredericus.

GEORGE, Georgius.
Gregory, Gregorius.

HELEN, Helena.
Henry, Henricus.
Hilary, Hilarius.
Horace, Horatius.

JAMES, Jacobus.
John, Johannes.
Joseph, Josephus.
Julia, Julia.
Julian, Julianus.
Justin, Justinus.

LAWRENCE, Laurentius.
Lewis, Ludovicus.
Lucy, Lucia.

MARGARET, Margarita.
Mark, Marcus.
Mary, Maria.

PATRICK, Patricius.
Paul, Paulus.
Peter, Petrus.
Philip, Philippus.

RALPH, Radulfus.
Randolph, Randolphus
Richard, Ricardus.
Robert, Robertus.

STEPHEN, Stephanus.

THOMAS, Thomas.
Timothy, Timotheus.

VALENTINE, Valentinus.
Vincent, Vincentius.

WALTER, Gualterus.
William, Gulielmus.

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